

LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN

Feb 26

PREVENT

UNDERSTANDING PREVENT

According to Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales (updated March 2024), the aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

WHAT IS 'TERRORISM'?

The Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism, both in and outside of the UK, as the use or threat of one or more of the actions listed below, and where they are designed to influence the government, or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public. The use or threat must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.

The specific actions included are:

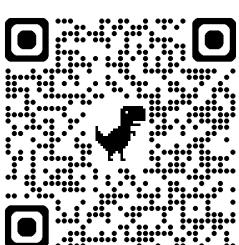
- serious violence against a person;
- serious damage to property;
- endangering a person's life (other than that of the person committing the action);
- creating a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; and
- action designed to seriously interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.



Crown
Prosecution
Service

The use or threat of action, as set out above, which involves the use of firearms or explosives is terrorism regardless of whether or not the action is designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public.

It is important to note that in order to be convicted of a terrorism offence a person doesn't actually have to commit what could be considered a terrorist attack. Planning, assisting and even collecting information on how to commit terrorist acts are all crimes under British terrorism legislation



SCAN ME

Watch this Channel 4 video on men guilty of terror plot that could have been 'deadliest in UK history'



SCAN ME

Explore the Terrorism Act 2000



Semester
Learning and Development

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TERRORISM REAL LIFE CASE STUDY

MANCHESTER ARENA BOMBING - 22ND MAY 2022

WHAT HAPPENED?

At just after 22:30hrs on Monday 22nd May 2017, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised device in an area known as the City Room, which is just outside the Arena and which starts a link to Victoria station. The bomb killed twenty-two people including many children. Over one hundred were physically injured and many more suffered psychological and emotional trauma.

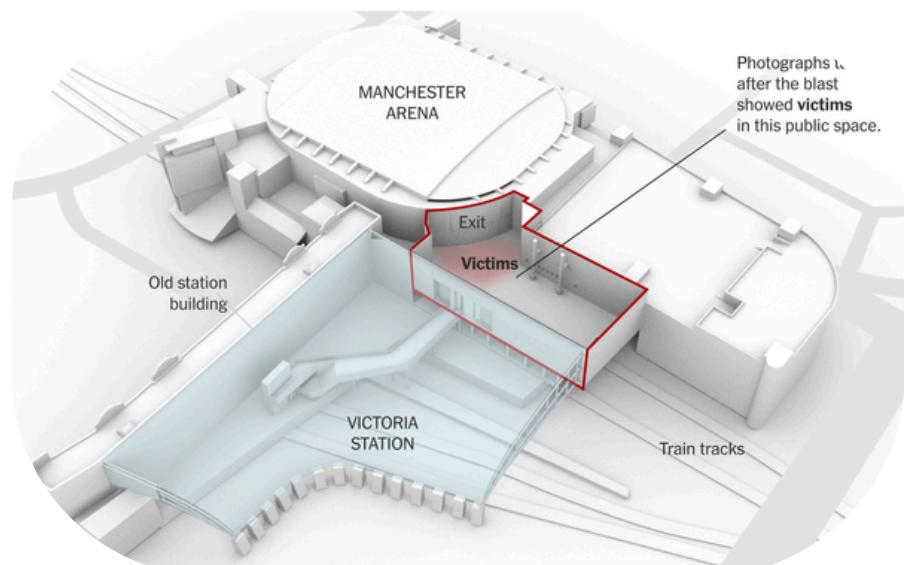


The Manchester Arena attack was the deadliest in the UK since the London bombings on 7th July 2005. Although the Greater Manchester Resilience Forum had done many planning exercises, the events of 22nd May were something none of those involved had ever encountered before. This was a real-world test of the plans and assumptions.

SUPPORT PROVIDED AND OUTCOMES

The actions of Arena staff, British Transport Police (BTP), and members of the public showed extraordinary bravery and compassion. Police and ambulance personnel arrived quickly, followed by armed officers securing the area and paramedics attending the injured.

The Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham, commissioned an Independent Review to capture and share key lessons from the attack more quickly than a formal inquiry would allow.



The attack deeply affected thousands of people, particularly those in the foyer: the twenty-two who lost their lives, the seriously injured, witnesses, and those who helped despite the danger. Communities across the north of England and beyond mourned the loss of friends and neighbours. Some participants raised concerns about too few paramedics in the foyer, delays in treatment, makeshift stretchers, limited first-aid equipment, and a lack of blankets. Despite this, many praised the prompt and professional response of emergency services.

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BRITISH VALUES

RULE OF LAW

The rule of law is a durable system of laws, institutions, norms, and community commitment that delivers four universal principles: accountability, just law, open government, and accessible and impartial justice.

Accountability

The government as well as private actors are accountable under the law.

Open Government

The processes by which the law is adopted, administered, adjudicated, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.

Just Law

The law is clear, publicized, and stable and is applied evenly. It ensures human rights as well as property, contract, and procedural rights.

Accessible and Impartial Justice

Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

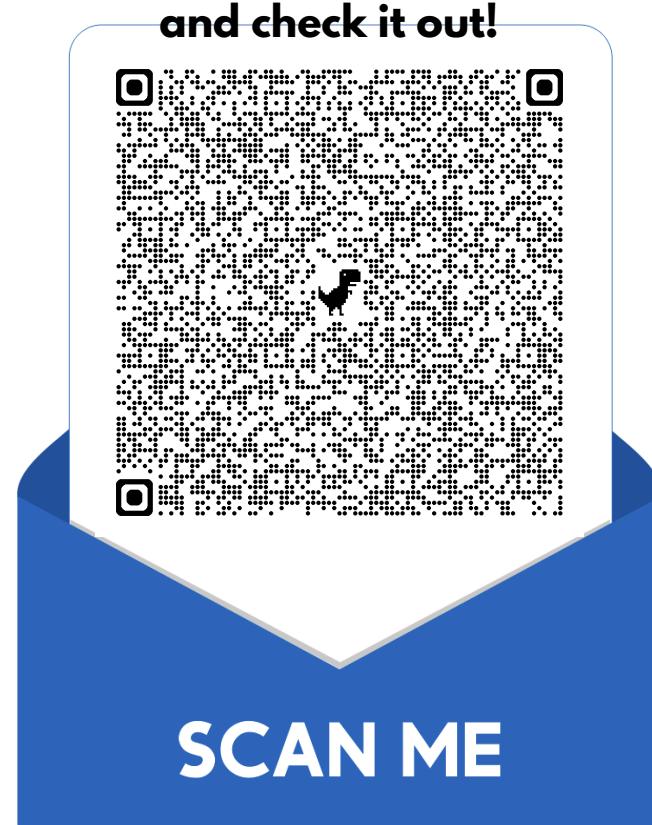


World Justice Project

No matter who we are or where we live, the rule of law affects us all. It is the foundation for communities of justice, opportunity, and peace underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

Research shows that rule of law correlates to higher economic growth, greater peace, more education, and improved health outcomes

UK Judiciary explain 'Rule of Law' within the video below. Scan the code and check it out!



LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

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INCLUSION

Inclusion is seen as a universal human right. The aim of inclusion is to embrace all people irrespective of race, gender, disability, medical or other need.

It is about giving equal access and opportunities and getting rid of discrimination and intolerance (removal of barriers). It affects all aspects of public life.

INCLUSION IN THE WORKPLACE

Practical Ways to Promote Inclusion in Engineering Teams

1. Inclusive Hiring & Onboarding

- Use structured interviews and standardized evaluation criteria
- Write job descriptions that avoid unnecessary or exclusionary language
- Provide clear onboarding, documentation, and mentorship

2. Inclusive Team Culture

- Encourage respectful debate and psychological safety
- Rotate meeting facilitation so all voices are heard
- Credit ideas openly and fairly

3. Accessible Engineering Practices

- Provide accommodations (ergonomic tools, flexible schedules, assistive tech)
- Use clear documentation and multiple communication formats
- Support remote and hybrid engineers equally

4. Fair Career Development

- Transparent promotion and pay criteria
- Equal access to training, certifications, and leadership roles
- Sponsorship programs, not just mentorship

5. Inclusive Leadership in Engineering

- Train engineering managers on bias and inclusive leadership
- Measure inclusion through engagement surveys and retention data
- Hold leaders accountable for inclusive outcomes

If you are unsure on your current workplace policies regarding inclusion, please contact your employer and ask for a copy of the 'Equality, Diversity and Inclusion policy' for the workplace.

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SAFE GUARDING

LOVE BOMBING

You may hear the term “love bombing” used online, in the media, or in shows like *Runaway*. While it can sound positive, love bombing is actually a manipulation tactic that can be used in unhealthy relationships, workplaces, and groups, including cults. Understanding what love bombing looks like can help you protect yourself and others.

What is ‘Love Bombing’?

Love bombing is when someone overwhelms you with excessive attention, praise, or affection early on in order to gain control or influence.

It often feels flattering at first. You may feel:

- Special
- Chosen
- Understood
- Valued in a way you haven’t felt before

The key difference between genuine kindness and love bombing is intent. Love bombing is not about care, it is about control.

Where can ‘Love Bombing’ happen?

Love bombing isn’t limited to romantic relationships. It can occur in:

- Friendships
- Workplaces or training environments
- Social or self-improvement groups
- Religious or spiritual movements
- Online communities
- Anyone, at any age, can experience it.

How can you protect yourself and others?

- Take time to build trust and healthy relationships will develop gradually
- Keep strong connections with friends, family, and colleagues outside one group
- Notice how someone reacts when you set boundaries
- Trust your instincts if something feels overwhelming or uncomfortable
- Talk to someone you trust if you feel pressured or confused
- Healthy support feels steady, not intense or demanding.
- What to Do If You’re Concerned
- If you think you or someone else may be experiencing love bombing, speak to a trusted person (tutor, mentor, safeguarding lead, friend)
- Use available support services

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APPRENTICE EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT & GUIDANCE

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WHISTLEBLOWING

Whistleblowing can sound like a serious or scary word, but at its heart it's about doing the right thing and keeping people safe. As an apprentice, you have the same right as anyone else to speak up if something isn't right.

Knowing what whistleblowing is and how to do it safely, is an important part of safeguarding yourself and others.

What is 'Whistleblowing'?

Whistleblowing is when you report concerns about unsafe, illegal, unethical, or harmful behaviour at work or in training. This might include:

- Health and safety risks
- Bullying, harassment, or discrimination
- Abuse, exploitation, or safeguarding concerns
- Fraud or illegal activity
- Serious breaches of rules or professional standards

Whistleblowing is not about getting someone into trouble — it's about preventing harm.

Why is 'Whistleblowing' important?

As an apprentice, you may:

- Feel new or unsure of workplace expectations
- Worry about speaking up affecting your job or training
- Assume someone else will deal with it

But apprentices often notice issues first because they are learning and paying close attention. Your voice matters.

When should you 'whistleblow'?

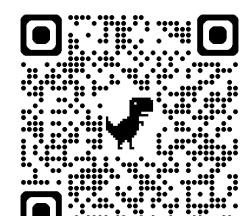
You should consider whistleblowing if:

- Someone could be harmed
- A situation feels unsafe or abusive
- Rules or laws are being seriously broken
- You've raised a concern informally and nothing has changed

If in doubt, it's always okay to ask for advice before making a report.



CITIZENS ADVICE



You can always call the Semester Safeguarding Hotline with any worries and concerns relating to workplace bullying on 01792 278154.

FURTHER READING & GUIDANCE

PREVENT

If you believe there is an act of terrorism occurring or imminent, or if a person is in immediate harm or danger **CALL 999 IMMEDIATELY.**

For non-urgent concerns or advice

If there is no immediate threat, you have several options to report a concern or seek advice:

- Call the confidential ACT Early Support Line on 0800 011 3764. This line is for friends, family, and community members to share concerns with specially trained officers. It is open every day from 9am to 5pm.
- Call the National Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321 to report possible terrorist activity or suspicious behaviour (e.g., an unattended package or suspicious vehicle).
- Contact your local police by calling the non-emergency number 101 and asking to speak to the Prevent team.
- Report extremist or terrorist material online anonymously via the GOV.UK website.
- Contact your local authority's Prevent team or the designated safeguarding lead (if applicable in a school or workplace) for local procedures and support.

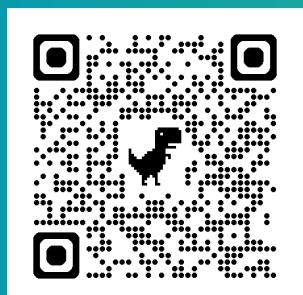
BRITISH VALUES

For further reading into the British Values, please explore the following website:



[educate.against.
hate](http://www.educate.against.hate)

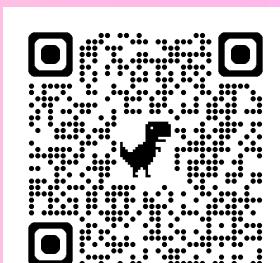
EQUALITY, DIVERSITY & INCLUSION



Find and read your workplace equality, diversity and inclusion policy and procedures

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

For more information and further guidance on apprentice employment rights, please visit the following website:



SAFEGUARDING

For worries and concerns, please call...

SEMESTER SAFEGUARDING HOTLINE:

01792 278154

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Emma Johnson (Operations Manager)
Emma@semesterlearning.com

Designated Safeguarding Deputy: Leah Collings (Brown) -
leah.collings@semesterlearning.com



A copy of our Safeguarding (Keeping Apprentices Safe) can be downloaded from our website by visiting this website.