



**SOCIETY FOR TERRORISM RESEARCH**  
**6<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE**  
**PROGRAMME**

*Current Themes in the Study of Terrorism and  
Political Violence*

**Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 2022**  
**Institute of Policing**



# Welcome

Dear Delegate,

On behalf of the Institute of Policing at Staffordshire University and the Society for Terrorism Research we are delighted to welcome you to this year's conference in Stoke-on-Trent. We are excited to be hosting the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Postgraduate Conference at Staffordshire University in historic Stoke.

The aims and objectives of the conference are to encourage discussion and debate on contemporary and contentious issues facing practitioners and academic communities alike within the field of terrorism.

As with previous conferences, we also anticipate that this conference will provide a forum where ongoing and emerging academic research in terrorism and counter-terrorism can be brought to the fore, and increase opportunities for academics and practitioners to share their experiences through networking. In turn these opportunities will also encourage enhanced collaboration in this field of research.

We look forward to seeing, what we know will be, some interesting and thought-provoking presentations.

For those of you who use social media, we encourage you to use the official STR twitter hashtag **#STRPG2022** throughout the conference.

We hope you enjoy this 6<sup>th</sup> postgraduate conference

Dr John Bahadur Lamb

Senior Lecturer in the Institute of Policing

Staffordshire University

## Order of the day

09:00 – 09:30 Registration & Welcome by STR President Professor  
Rachel Monaghan

09:30 – 11:00 Panel A

11:10 – 12:40 Panels B

**LUNCH: 12:40 – 13:30**

13:30 – 14:30 Panels C & D

14:40 – 16:10 Panel E

16:15 Closing Remarks

## PROGRAMME

09:30 – 11:00 PANEL A	Understanding Individuals
TITLE OF PAPER/PRESENTER	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Lana De Pelicijn</b> Research Foundation Flanders: affiliated with Ghent University, Belgium</p> <p><b><i>Understanding the Role of Predisposing Life Experiences in the Process toward (Violent) Extremism</i></b></p> <p>(Co-authors: Dr Stef Decoene, LiSN, Belgium &amp; Professor Wim Hardyns, Ghent University, Belgium)</p>	<p>The question what motivates people to support and/or use violence and become willing to make costly sacrifices for a higher purpose, has long been at the centre of academic research and public debate. Over the years, the ‘psychology of terrorism’ has moved away from simplistic or logical-sounding explanations of extremist behaviour to more complex, multi-level theories in which different factors and mechanisms (e.g. emotional, cognitive, social/contextual) play a crucial role. One of the factors that has been identified as a key element in the process toward (violent) extremism are predisposing life experiences: i.e. past situations or life events at the micro, meso and/or macro level that are given crucial weight by the individual and make him/her more vulnerable to question previously held beliefs (e.g. relative deprivation, discrimination, perceived injustice). Although the importance of such predisposing life experiences is widely recognised within research, there are still several non-overlapping elements and ambiguities within existing explanatory models. For instance, some models remain vague about whether the objective events or factors ‘as such’ can be considered crucial in the (violent) extremism process or the individual’s subjective interpretation of these events. Those that do emphasise the importance of the latter, do not explain ‘how’ these events are experienced or, more specifically, how we can explain inter-individual differences. Finally, most studies tend to consider such predisposing life events as ‘life-changing’, although it can be questioned whether these events always have to be ‘major’ or can also be an accumulation of ‘daily hassles’. To address the above knowledge gaps and gain insight into how these critical events were experienced and narrated from an insider perspective, qualitative life-history interviews are conducted with both religious and right-wing extremist prisoners in Belgium. In this way, we aim to provide more insight into the complete picture of (violent) extremism and enable both researchers and practitioners to better understand, prevent and manage the phenomenon.</p>
<p><b>Sören Henrich</b> University of Central Lancashire</p> <p><b><i>‘It was survival thing’: Preliminary findings of a discourse analysis based on interviews with radicalised</i></b></p> <p>(Co-authors: Professor Jane L. Ireland &amp; Dr Michael Lewis, University of Central Lancashire)</p>	<p>Despite prisons being under the intense media’s focus to prevent the supposedly rampant problem of radicalisation, only limited research is available (e.g., Gøtzsche-Astrup, 2018). A systematic literature review prior to the here presented PhD research only yielded one empirical study investigating the pathway towards extremist violence in a Spanish prison (Trujillo et al., 2009). The lack of research becomes even more pronounced when reviewing other forensic settings, where individuals present with severe mental health issues (e.g., forensic psychiatric hospitals, e.g., Al-Attar, 2020). To explore the blind spots regarding the radicalisation in secure forensic settings and the role of mental health issues in the pathway, interviews were conducted with five convicted offenders deemed as radicalised by their clinical care team. Using discourse analysis (DA), the manner the interviewees discuss their membership to extremist groups and/or movements was explored. By segmenting the interviews, the method highlights the way identity is constructed, how they position themselves and others in a social context, and how they rationalise their behaviour. While DA is commonly used to investigate informal conversations or written text, authors like Gough et al. (2019) start utilising the approach for interviews. As such, the presentation is also serving as an introduction into a</p>

	<p>methodology which holds promising potential for its contribution in counterterrorism. The DA yielded the following themes: ‘membership to guarantee survival’; ‘membership being naturally determined’; ‘membership to support their own importance’; and ‘membership being merely passive’. Throughout the sessions, interviewees utilised several different discourse strategies conjointly that can be mapped on an interlinking spectrum. The first spectrum refers to the locus of agency and can be summarised as active vs. passive. The second spectrum addresses the utilised language’s intent and is summarised as humanising vs. demonising. Together the preliminary findings of this study offer unique insight into the mindset of radicalised individuals and suggests future avenues for research. The findings will be contextualised in the wider literature, the ongoing PhD project, and the challenges colleagues are facing in the field. The presentation will conclude with practical implications for the assessment and care of forensic patients, as well as the prevention of radicalisation in secure forensic settings.</p>
<p><b>Meadhbh Park</b> Groundswell Project</p> <p><b><i>'Cope, Rope or Go ER?' An Analysis of Posts from an Incel Exit Forum</i></b></p>	<p>Incels, or ‘Involuntary Celibates’, a community of mostly young men, typically aged between 16 to 25 who congregate primarily online, have gained considerable attention in British media and the Countering Violent Extremism sphere in Britain since the Plymouth Shooting in August 2021. In response to the growing Incel phenomenon in the West, there has been an emergence of academic literature on the topic which has analyzed the discourse, grievances and violence of misogynistic Incel forums. There has also been a focus on understanding the Blackpill, the name given to the Incel worldview which incorporates Male Supremacy, self-hatred and nihilism and is heavily perpetuated by a relatively small but influential community of self-proclaimed Incels online. The Blackpill is unique in the realm of violent extremism as it appears to both encourage followers to harm themselves as well as encourage followers to harm others. This creates a situation where the individuals engaged in this form of extremism are equally at risk of turning on themselves, either through violence, such as through suicide and self harm, or through other harmful but less violent means such as refusing to seek help for mental illness, disengagement from education or employment and use of alcohol and drugs as coping strategies. The Blackpill also glorifies violence, sexual assault and other harmful activities against women in particular, as well as the wider public.</p> <p>A lack of understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of individuals at risk of engaging in the Blackpill by Countering Violent Extremism practitioners, law enforcement, teachers, mental health workers and safeguarding leads in schools and colleges has created a frustrating situation in which individuals at risk of succumbing to the Blackpill worldview are left with no clear support systems in place and those who wish to be able to help individuals at risk are unable to fully comprehend the problem. This also poses a risk to the wider public as Blackpilled Incel forums are growing increasingly radical and there are a range of public safety threats that continue to be encouraged within these communities such as mass murder, sexual assault, harassment, stalking, domestic violence and other harms and abuses against women in particular.</p> <p>There is currently a dearth of literature on potential preventative and intervention methods for individuals vulnerable to the Blackpill worldview. In order to help practitioners, academics and law enforcement create effective intervention practices, this paper sheds light on the needs, vulnerabilities and feelings of Incels who are already attempting to seek help through the Reddit forum r/IncelExit through a</p>

	<p>qualitative analysis of posts. As the Blackpill is a unique form of extremism which can affect young men from a variety of religious, ethnic, socioeconomic and racial backgrounds, it is relevant and important to understand the unique vulnerabilities and needs of individuals at risk in order to better safeguard young men and the wider community.</p>
<p><b>11:10 – 12:40 PANEL B</b></p>	<p><b>Insights from around the World</b></p>
<p><b>David Villah Dan-Azumi</b> University of the West of Scotland</p> <p><b><i>Violent Conflicts and Human Rights Violations in Nigeria: A Study of the War against Boko in Borno State</i></b></p>	<p>Nigeria has experienced various ethnic, religious, and political conflicts since its independence in 1960. In recent times, however, the Boko Haram terrorist group in North-eastern Nigeria has claimed thousands of lives in the past decade. For this reason, the Nigerian Military and other security agencies have been vested the sole responsibility to combat and end the Boko Haram insurgency in North-eastern Nigeria, resulting in the death of many innocent civilians. Specifically, the Nigerian Military has been accused of several human rights violations ranging from extrajudicial killings, torture, unlawful arrest/detentions of suspects, and rape. This study will examine the nature and extent of these alleged violations and their impact on the civilian population within the context of International Relations and regime. Through qualitative research, the study seeks to generate primary data to rigorously investigate these allegations and reflect on their significance. This will fill the gap in existing literature in the field of counter-terrorism research in Nigeria in that most of the literature in this area is based on secondary data sources from media reports, and reports from NGOs such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Findings from this study will contribute to knowledge by identifying the patterns and nature of human rights violations occasioned by the Boko Haram insurgency. The study will provide primary data on different incidences and types of violations, and the role of government security agencies especially the Nigerian Army. In addition, the study will also identify victims of human rights violations and determine the impact of such violations on vulnerable groups. By so doing, it will improve understanding of the changing dynamics of violent conflicts and guide the government's quest towards evolving appropriate responses that safeguard human rights.</p>
<p><b>James Olela</b> Coventry University</p> <p><b><i>Protection of Publicly Accessible Locations from Terrorism: Towards a Strategic Framework for Kenya</i></b></p>	<p>Protecting publicly accessible locations (PALs) from a myriad of security challenges has emerged as an important research and policy area over the last 20 years, predominantly as a consequence of a significant number of low sophistication-high impact terrorist attacks in public spaces, but more recently as a result of growing levels of foreign state-led espionage, violent protests and cyber-attacks. A notable rise in attacks has elicited debates on the most appropriate of counter measures from those charged with the responsibility of taking care of such places. Among many western states, these have informed practical approaches through guide documents on how to protect these spaces.</p> <p>More specifically, in Kenya, Al Shabaab, the Somalia based terrorist organization affiliated to the Al Qaeda has carried out devastating terror attacks in some publicly accessible locations leading to death and destruction of property. In 2019, for instance, the terror group killed 15 people at the 14 Riverside Drive Business Complex in Nairobi combining a suicide bombing and mass shootings where foreigners and affluent Kenyans routinely visit. Other impactful attacks included the attack on</p>

	<p>Westgate Shopping Mall that led to 65 deaths in 2013 and Garissa University College where 148 students were killed in an armed assault in 2015. This presentation will cover the protection of PALs from terrorism in Kenya which remains extremely vulnerable but understudied.</p> <p>The focus of this presentation is outline a plan on how to co-create a strategic framework that will inform a holistic approach to the protection of PALs in Kenya. Such a framework, this presentation, which is part of an ongoing research, argues, incorporates the expertise of a range of stakeholders with implications on counter-terrorism policy in the country, and protective security in general.</p>
<p><b>Adam Mohammed Ali</b> Cardiff University</p> <p><i><b>Future of Terrorism in South America - The Forgotten Continent</b></i></p>	<p>For a long time South America has been omitted from mainstream research and reporting of terrorism and political violence how has this come to be? In my presentation I will explore the context and reality of terrorism within South America. I will then examine 2-3 countries as case studies. This will include political terrorism, Islamist inspired terrorism, and lone-ranger terrorism amongst others as relevant. South America is a potential hotbed for terrorism, due to the political factions, poverty and geopolitical changes which impacts the region’s domestic and foreign policy. It is time to explore the region and its security and political risk profile.</p>
<p><b>12:40 – 13:30</b></p>	<p><b>LUNCH BREAK</b></p>
<p><b>13:30 – 14:30 PANEL C</b></p>	<p><b>Exploring Manifestos and Radical Milieus</b></p>
<p><b>TITLE OF PAPER/PRESENTER</b></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>
<p><b>Ninian Frenguelli</b> Swansea University</p> <p><i><b>Responding to Emasculation: Expressions of Hegemonic Masculinity in Terrorist Manifestos</b></i></p>	<p>Terrorist manifestos provide insights into the thoughts, beliefs, and motivations of the person who wrote them. Discourse analysis of terrorist manifestos can unearth where mainstream and extremist discourses coalesce; which elements are taken from the mainstream and embedded into extremist discourse, and what parts of extremist discourse are utilised by mainstream actors. No extremist exists in a vacuum, they are influenced by mainstream discourse and in turn influence it with their physical acts and the manifestos that accompany them. Analysis of terrorist manifestos can unearth where these intersections exist. Gender analysis of these terrorist manifestos is an area that has been neglected by the field to date. There has not been a systematic analysis of the gendered ways in which far right terrorists construct and present their experiences and opinions. This study fills this gap by analysing the presentations of masculinity across a dataset of 19 terrorist manifestos, one by a woman and 18 by men. I argue that the terrorists in the dataset utilised mainstream norms of masculinity and embedded them in their terrorist discourse in a way that allowed them to discursively construct and perform their masculinity in line with the hegemonic ideals of Western society. This paper analyses how the terrorists in the study utilise Western understandings of war and children to attempt to justify their terrorist actions. Through framing themselves as the “protector” and “creator” of the nation and future generations of their chosen ingroup, they call upon mainstream understandings of warriorhood and fatherhood to explain and justify their acts of terrorism. This paper contributes to the understanding of gendered expressions from the male perspective, something lacking from the literature on gender and terrorism. This paper breaks out of the traditional moulds for understanding gender experiences by addressing the idea of “men and children” rather than “women and children”, as</p>

	is the norm. It interrogates male archetypes that are dominant in mainstream society, and how and why they are recreated in extremist discourse.
<p><b>Kristine Endsjø</b> Lancaster University</p> <p><b><i>Multimodal (Inter)Action Analysis – A Methodological Exploration of Radical Milieus Online</i></b></p>	<p>The internet has become an important tool for radical group formations to coordinate and disseminate ideas. The activities of these formations span across various internet platforms, such as chat apps, websites, forums and image boards. Although these platforms each have their own unique features and ideological emphasis, there also seems to be important cross-platform activities, such as sharing resources and discussing events relevant to the wider ideological environment. Because of this wide-reaching interaction, and the blending of ideological ideas which seems to result from it, these environments may be conceptualised as a radical milieu. A radical milieu can be described as a dynamic constellation of interactions and social formations of various kinds, which adhere to roughly the same set of ideological core beliefs, but which is at the same time, characterised by its ideological, social and cultural diversity (see Waldmann &amp; Malthaner, 2014; Waldmann, 2008). Importantly, and despite each platform having its own features and ideological emphasis, there seems to be a migration of ideas, resources and practices between the various platforms. Although there is research on the activity and content of some of these platforms, it is also important to examine the online radical milieu in an integrated way. However, how to study such cross-platform activity remains an open question. This paper will address this question by explaining how an adapted version of Multimodal (Inter)action Analysis (Norris, 2019) may constitute a possible way of understanding these environments holistically. Multimodal (Inter)action Analysis uses the action as the unit of analysis and is one way of examining how actions across a range of modes, allowing for an integrated analysis of various data formats naturally occurring within the milieus, such as video, audio, and text data. The paper will explain the adaptation and application of this method, using far-right milieu interactions in relation to the Christchurch Mosque Shootings in 2019 as an example. It will show how the method might be applied to a range of data related to the attack, such as the manifesto, a podcast, chat data and website data. It will also address key challenges when exploring and adapting the method. Adopted on a larger scale, Multimodal (Inter)action Analysis may be an effective method for examining, at the micro-level, how ideas, practices and resources move across the wider radical milieu.</p>
<b>13:30 – 14:30 PANEL D</b>	<b>Strategies Considered</b>
<b>TITLE OF PAPER/PRESENTER</b>	<b>ABSTRACT</b>
<p><b>Mauro Lubrano</b> University of St. Andrews</p> <p><b><i>Choosing What (not) to Do Next: A Preliminary Theoretical Framework on Strategic Innovation in Terrorist Organizations</i></b></p>	<p>This paper presents a preliminary theoretical framework on how terrorist organizations innovate their strategy. The paper carries out a structured, focused comparison between three historical organizations (ETA, PIRA, and Red Brigades) and, in doing so, investigates the rationale and dynamics of the strategic innovation process. The ensuing theoretical framework delineates strategic innovation as a process that displays a gradual and progressive buildup and that is articulated in the stages of Evaluation, Formulation, Adoption, and Implementation. While the first stages involve a range of different actors, the leadership and the decision-making bodies play a considerable role in adopting and implementing the innovations. Contrary to previous scholarship, the framework also discusses how strategic innovation is not necessarily related to escalations in violence. Similarly, it highlights an important difference between strategic change and strategic innovation. Finally,</p>

	<p>the case studies also explore the important role that cultural artifacts play in the innovation process. While acknowledging the limitations of the proposed theoretical framework, the paper also presents a few suggestions for future research.</p>
<p><b>Cody June Cunningham</b> Glasgow University &amp; Dublin City University</p> <p><b><i>Critically Analysing US Counterterrorism-Strategies and the Maintenance of the Social Contract: That is, the Simultaneous Provision of Security and the Protection of Civil Liberties</i></b></p>	<p>This paper evaluates historic and modern-day policies and strategies will show that the United States counterterrorism polices are reactive and short sighted and often miss other threats; which means that the social contractual agreement of civil liberties is often violated in the name of security to compensate. The research significance of this paper is that it evaluates historic US counter-terrorism laws and how they were upheld or denied in Supreme Court Cases and then compares modern day equivalents and how the Supreme court often undermines the historical precedent set in the name of national security via counter terrorism; especially post 9/11. It is particularly historically robust as it covers cases from the Civil War until Trump’s Muslim Ban policy; which as has not been so extensively covered in the literature as of yet. The methodology of this paper is the evaluating the Hobbesian style Social Contract and how this philosophically is enshrined in the American conception of Freedom and liberty. This research was done by evaluating the Declaration of the Independence as well as the Constitution to view how these specific cultural understanding of these ideas are important to US counter-terrorism. These conceptions of liberty and freedom mean that US counter-terrorism policies, then have a fine line to walk due to this wide conception of freedom; and they are often short sighted and fail to recognise the link between rights-denial and terrorism. It further investigates Supreme court cases and National Domestic Terrorism strategies from Bush to Biden’s current presidency.</p> <p>This conception and security strategy evaluation is applied to key cases such as: ‘X Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. (4 Wall.) 2 (1866) in comparison to Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 542 U.S. 507 (2004) in the discussion of suspension of Habeus Corpus and Constitutional rights 5 and 6 in times of terror and war. Japanese Containment Policy case; Korematsu v. US 323 (1944) in comparison to Trump’s Muslim Ban policy case: Trump vs Hawaii (2018).</p> <p>These cases show how violations of key amendments are often upheld against minority groups in the name of security; and this is especially true in the post 9/11 policing culture. The policing culture of minorities; particularly Islamic men have meant that US rising security threats such as right-wing extremism have been overlooked until it is too late. It concludes that: when considering the US counterterrorism strategies both historically and presently, the US often prioritise security and counter-terrorism over civil rights; and thus, often fails to uphold the social contract. This is because counterterrorism measures often infringe upon civil-liberties, and the US has such a specific conception of liberty that there is a tension between security and civil rights that cannot be held up simultaneously frequently. However, such US counterterrorism policies often are reactive and derive from a place of fear and this impacts key rights. Additionally, such infringements on civil liberties often unfairly and over specify on minorities – particularly Muslims; which has been seen by the violations of Amendment rights 1, 4 and 5 of minorities in policies such as Japanese interment, the Muslim ban and the policing culture post-9/11.</p>

14:40 – 16:10 PANEL E	
Counterterrorism and Risk	
TITLE OF PAPER/PRESENTER	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Jolyon Mitchell</b> Cranfield University &amp; Guy Carpenter</p> <p><b><i>Terrorism Models in the Insurance Sector</i></b></p>	<p>Terrorism insurance forms a significant part of the terrorism resilience landscape – primarily in the form of financial and broader economic resilience against the potentially devastating impacts of terrorist events. As a catastrophic peril, adequate cover and resultant pricing models require automation for large portfolios of assets, in a similar manner to natural catastrophes like earthquake and windstorms. Unlike natural perils, however, terrorism is driven by human behaviour, thus presenting a challenge to catastrophe modellers looking to project frequency and loss. This paper gives an overview of the main terrorism risk modelling platforms that are used in the insurance market today: Touchstone, RMS (PTM) and Sunstone. Each model approaches the projection of terrorism loss in a different, if broadly similar manner. These small differences allow for substantial variability in the outputs and resulting outlook for terrorism for the modelled portfolios, demonstrating a lack of a unified accepted approach to the subject matter. Using a probabilistic event set and target database, these models seek to project losses to portfolios of value resulting from terrorism in the form of Average Annual Losses (AAL) – the expected losses on a yearly basis – as well as various return periods, which indicate the maximum expected loss over a given time period. The intention of the paper is to present and summarise the different approaches to threat and loss calculation that each of these models take, rather than to examine their differences in great and specific detail.</p>
<p><b>Erika Brady</b> Canterbury Christ Church University</p> <p><b><i>Developing New Ways to Understand Counter-Terrorism Strategies</i></b></p>	<p>This paper is based on the research carried out for a PhD thesis which was completed in November 2022. Its aim was to improve our understanding of the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies. A number of impactful studies over the years have identified the need for complex and empirical research based on original data rather than the more common literature review approach often taken to the topic. While the lack of such research has been lamented, few researchers have undertaken the challenging task of measuring the effectiveness, impact or performance of these strategies. Without such studies, understanding of what works or doesn't work cannot be developed, and we rely on biased and politicised views and anecdotes to judge these strategies. Ultimately, more research which is independent of Government is needed. The research carried out for the project took a mixed methods approach to better understand the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, holistically. Rather than focusing on one or two of the workstreams, a common focus in current research, it analysed the strategy as a whole, looking at Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare through a mix of UK Government publications, data reports, post-terrorist event reports, independent research publications and academia to develop a robust understanding of the data and the perspectives of strategy. Elite interviews and public opinion polls were also part of the data collection process, and provided a multi-dimension understanding of the strategy. This paper will discuss the findings of the research as well as the mixed methods approach taken, emphasising the importance of the creation of an analytical model to measure the performance of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, in particular. First, the paper will present the state of the field, as well as the challenge of measuring the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies. Following this it will outline the methodology adopted for this research. It will show the advantage of using a variety of data collection tools which can create a multi-dimensional understanding of the complex phenomenon</p>

	<p>that is counter-terrorism. Following a brief exploration of the findings of this qualitative research, the paper will present the analytical model which is used to explore the performance of CONTEST, answering the question of whether CONTEST is effectively addressing the threat of terrorism in the UK. It is hoped that the model can be used as a first step towards understanding counter-terrorism activities and strategies more widely, and while likely controversial in its current form, it is believed that the subsequent debate will contribute meaningfully to the field of counter-terrorism research.</p>
<p><b>Lizzie Mansell</b> University of York</p> <p><b><i>A Comparative Study of Primary School Teachers' Experiences of the Prevent Duty, its Training Program and their Implications</i></b></p>	<p>The Prevent Duty came into force in 2015 as part of the UK government's counter terrorism strategy, CONTEST. Educational institutions were cited as a core component in the strategy and the Department for Education in The Prevent Duty (2015) stated that, 'schools have a legal duty to show due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.' Following the introduction of this legal duty, training programs and resources were established in order to enable schools to fulfil their responsibility (Educate against hate.com, 2022).</p> <p>Research has been conducted in order to understand the impact of the Prevent Duty in educational settings and its implications for future policy. A review of the literature shows us that studies exist regarding the experiences of teachers with the Prevent strategy and their attitudes about it (Busher et al, 2017; Elwick and Jerome, 2019; Moffat, 2019). Busher et al (2017) researched the impact of the Prevent duty in schools as well as teachers' feelings surrounding its legitimacy with a view to gaining an understanding of how the duty is being realised in schools. Taylor and Soni (2017) offer an overview of the lived experiences of the Prevent Strategy within educational settings and a critique of its pedagogical implications, including the concept of British Values. Lakhani and James (2021) explore the issue of far-right extremism within the duty in Secondary schools. A critique of the duty's effectiveness is provided by Thomas (2016) as he argues that there is little evidence that the strategy within education has stopped young people being drawn to extremism. Research from Walker (2019) and Taylor (2019) support this view. This body of research has contributed greatly to our understanding of the duty, how it is realised in practice and thought of among teachers. However, there is a gap in the research in exploring whether the training delivered and teachers' perceptions regarding its level of relevance to them and the children they teach differs based on location of the school and demographic of the children attending.</p> <p>This research will focus on building an understanding of the potential different perceptions and experiences of the Prevent Duty's training of primary school teachers within different locations. It will examine schools within two different communities and locations: those within white, working-class communities and those within Muslim communities. Through semi-structured interviews with teachers, the study aims to answer the following questions:</p> <p>How has the training for the Prevent Duty been experienced by teachers?</p> <p>To what extent do teachers feel that the Prevent Duty is relevant to them in their setting with the children they teach?</p> <p>What differences are there, if any, between delivery, perception and impact of the training between areas?</p>

The paper will report the findings from this study. Potentially, this could be significant if it revealed any inconsistencies in teacher attitudes across the sector. The paper will explore the implications this could have for the framing and application of the policy.

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16:15 – 16:30

Closing Remarks