



Monkfrith Primary School

Prevent Duty Policy

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school's wider safeguarding duties. We will actively assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism. Staff will be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff will use their professional judgement to identify children who may be at risk of radicalisation and act appropriately – which may include making a referral to the Channel programme. The school will work with the Local Children's Safeguarding Board as appropriate.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to statutory legislation, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Childcare Act 2006
- Data Protection Act 2018
- The GDPR

This policy also has due regard to statutory and non-statutory departmental advice, including, but not limited to, the following:

- DfE (2015) 'The Prevent duty'
- HM Government (2015) 'Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales'
- DfE (2020) 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE)
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies and documents:

- Lockdown Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- GDPR Policy

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this policy:

Extremism – is defined as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values.

Radicalisation – is defined as the process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations.

Terrorism – is defined as violent threats or actions designed to influence government or intimidate the public with the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Fundamental British values – are a set of expected standards by which people resident in the UK must live, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

3. Roles and responsibilities

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The overall implementation and management of this policy.
- Ensuring every staff member is familiar with the scope of this policy.
- Ensuring pupils are taught about British values through the curriculum.
- Undertaking a risk assessment to determine whether pupils are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.
- Identifying extremist risks in the local area.
- Ensuring any visitors and speakers at the school are appropriate vetted prior to them having access to pupils.

The DSL, and any deputies, are responsible for:

- Handling any referrals to the Channel programme
- Following up any referrals made to the Channel programme.
- Delivering staff training on the Prevent duty.
- Working with external agencies to support pupils at risk of being drawn into terrorism.
- Providing guidance to other staff members to help them support pupils at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

All staff members are responsible for:

- Being alert to the risk factors of extremism and radicalisation
- Raising any concerns with the DSL (or any deputies, in their absence).
- Notifying the DSL (or any deputies, in their absence) when they make any referrals to the Channel programme.
- Engaging in staff training on the Prevent duty.

4. Safeguarding from extremism

- The school protects the right to freedom of expression. This policy is not intended or designed to restrict or prevent legitimate and lawful congregation or debate.

- The school has a dedicated DSL who deals with any incidents of extremism and or terrorism within our school community.
- As is the school's responsibility under law, we will do our utmost to safeguard our pupils from being drawn into extremism and terrorism.

5. Channel' and 'Prevent'

Channel, a key element of the Home Office's Prevent strategy, is a multi-agency approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation.

As a school, we will work with the LA, local law enforcement, and religious and community leaders, to identify children vulnerable to radicalisation and to stamp out extremism if it arises. This includes identifying pupils:

- Displaying feelings of grievance and injustice.
- Feeling under threat.
- Searching for identity, meaning and belonging.
- Who have a desire for status amongst their peers.
- Who have a desire for excitement and adventure.
- Displaying a need to dominate and control others.
- Who have a susceptibility to indoctrination.
- Displaying a radical desire for political or moral change.
- Who are susceptible to opportunistic involvement.
- Who have family or friends involved in extremism.
- Susceptible to being influenced or controlled by a group.
- With relevant mental health issues.

● 6. Preventing radicalisation

The school will assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism through identifying the factors that affect children in the local area and knowing how to identify those at risk.

The school will always takes allegations and concerns of radicalisation and/or terrorism seriously.

The school will help pupils channel their desire for excitement and adventure into suitable and healthy activities.

Extremist propaganda is widely available online – the school will ensure that British values are promoted regularly to encourage pupils to develop an appreciation of society.

The school will work with local religious and cultural organisations to instil a strong sense of identity in our pupils, as well as a clear place and purpose within the school.

The school recognises that pupils' parents and families are best-placed to spot signs of radicalisation and, as such, will promote effective engagement with parents and families.

The school will record all internet activity that takes place on site, and on any school computers, laptops and tablets off site, and establish appropriate filters to protect children from terrorist and extremist material online, in accordance with the Online Safety Policy.

In accordance with KCSIE and our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, pupils will be taught about the importance of staying safe online through PSHE lessons.

The school is stronger thanks to our open, multi-faith and multi-racial community. We will always aim to integrate and engage every child within the school community, and in the wider community.

The school will celebrate a range of different religious and cultural festivals across the year giving every pupil the opportunity to take part.

The school will monitor and assess incidents which suggest pupils are engaging, or are at risk of engaging, in extremist activity and/or radicalisation.

Where a pupil has been identified as at risk of radicalisation, the school will take action proportionate to the incident or risk.

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7. Making a judgement

Although extremist behaviour can be presented in many forms, the school understands the following as the most obvious risk factors:

- Disclosure about extremist or radicalised behaviour by pupils – this could include exposure to materials outside of school
- Use of specific terms associated with certain ideological views, e.g. ‘hate’ language
- Intelligence reports from local and national agencies regarding the radicalisation of groups of people in the local area
- Focus on specific narratives that highlight particular extremist views
- Evidence of accessing online materials that include extremist materials
- Refusal to accept views expressed by others which are counter to the school’s Equality, Inclusion and Diversity policy
- Documented concerns raised by parents or family members about the changing behaviour of the pupil
- References to an extremist narrative in pupils’ work
- Disassociation from existing friendship groups
- A loss of interest in activities which they previously engaged in
- Asking questions about identity, faith and belonging
- Behavioural characteristics, such as low self-esteem, isolation, and perceptions of failure and injustice
- Family tensions
- Migration
- Events affecting their country or region of origin
- Alienation from UK values
- Grievance triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination
- Inappropriate forms of dress
- Property damage
- Refusal to cooperate with the requests of teachers or other adult

When assessing whether a pupil is at risk of radicalisation, staff will ask themselves the following questions:

- Does the pupil have access to extremist influences through the internet?
- Does the pupil possess or actively seek extremist material?

- Does the pupil sympathise or support extremist groups or behaviour in their speech or written work?
- Does the pupil's demeanour suggest a new social, religious or political influence, e.g. through jewellery or clothing?
- Has the pupil previously been a victim of a race hate or religious crime?
- Has the pupil experienced any major disagreements with their peers, family or faith groups, leading to rejection, isolation or exclusion?
- Does the pupil display an irregular and distorted view of religion or politics?
- Does the pupil display a strong objection towards specific cultures, faiths or race?
- Is the pupil a foreign national awaiting a decision regarding deportation or immigration?
- Is there an irregular pattern of travel within the pupil's family?
- Has the pupil witnessed or suffered from trauma or violence in a war zone or through sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence of a relative or family friend displaying extremist views?
- Has the pupil travelled for extended periods of time to international locations?
- Does the pupil have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the pupil display a lack of affinity or understanding for others?
- Is the pupil a victim of social isolation?
- Does the pupil have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?

Critical indicators include where a pupil is:

- In contact with extremist recruiters.
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders.
- Accessing extremist websites.
- Possessing extremist literature.
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues.
- Joining extremist organisations.
- Making significant changes to their appearance and/or behaviour.

The DSL, and any deputies, will undergo regular Prevent awareness training in order to provide advice and support to staff on protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation.

Staff will undergo regular Prevent awareness training, delivered by the DSL, in order to ensure that they are up-to-date to recognise indicators of radicalisation.

Staff, including the DSL and any deputies, will also undergo regular training in response to any updates.

The school will encourage staff to engage with online government resources, including the website Educate Against Hate, and the Prevent e-learning modules provided by the Home Office.

8. Making a referral

In accordance with the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection, if any member of staff has concerns about a pupil, they will raise this with the DSL.

Parents will be contacted to discuss the issue and investigate where there are any mitigating home circumstances, unless doing so would put the pupil at further risk of harm. A decision will be made at this meeting to determine whether a referral should be made to the Channel programme.

In most cases, the DSL will refer case to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern, as appropriate.

Staff members may make referrals to the Channel programme if they deem it necessary – the DSL will be notified in all cases and will support staff members who do so.

Staff members will be informed that they may be asked to attend a Channel panel to discuss the pupil who has been referred to determine whether support is required.

The LA's Channel panel will decide which support, if any, is required and arrange for this support to be implemented.

The DSL will follow up any referrals and the pupil will be monitored for a period of time to determine whether there have been any changes in behaviour. Parents will be consulted during this period, unless doing so would put the pupil at further risk of harm.

If any concerns are raised, the DSL will contact the Channel programme to discuss further steps.

The DSL will record and retain all incidents for school records in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR, as outlined in the Data Protection Policy.

9. Promoting British Values

Through the national curriculum, the school will:

- Teach our pupils a broad and balanced international history.
- Represent the cultures of all of our pupils across the subject.
- Teach a wide range of English and non-English literature.

Through our social, moral, spiritual and cultural programme, the school will:

- Enable pupils to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and self-confidence.
- Enable pupils to distinguish right from wrong and to respect the civil and criminal law of England.
- Encourage pupils to accept responsibility for their behaviour, show initiative, and to understand how they can contribute positively to the lives of those living and working in the locality of the school and to society more widely.
- Enable pupils to acquire a broad general knowledge of, and respect for, public institutions and services in England.
- Further tolerance and harmony between different cultural traditions by enabling pupils to acquire an appreciation of, and respect for, their own and other cultures.
- Encourage respect for other people.
- Encourage respect for democracy and support for participation in the democratic processes.

This policy was written in March 2021.

It will be reviewed annually.

