



An Academy

# BOUGHTON PRIMARY SCHOOL: AN ACADEMY



An Academy

## Prevent Policy and Procedures September 2019

<b>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICY:</b>	<b><i>MRS MARY JAMES</i></b>
<b>TO BE REVIEWED:</b>	<b><i>SEPTEMBER 2021</i></b>

At *Boughton Primary* the named personnel with designated responsibility for Prevent are:

<b>HEADTEACHER and DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD</b>	<b>DEPUTY HEAD AND DEPUTY DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD</b>
<i>MRS MARY JAMES</i>	<i>MISS JODIE SADLER</i>

### POLICY CONJUNCTION

This policy forms part of our Safeguarding suite of policies.

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## Scope and Purpose of Policy

The current threat from Terrorism and Extremism in the United Kingdom is real and severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children, to involve them in extremist activity. This policy is designed to provide guidance for the school to respond to safeguarding concerns for those children and young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. In addition, it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in identifying appropriate interventions based on the child concern model/ threshold of need and intervention model and the Channel process.

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

*“Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.”* (HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011)

This “Preventing Radicalisation Policy” is part of our commitment to keeping children safe. Since the Education and Inspections Act 2006, schools have a duty to promote community cohesion. Over the last few years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints and violent extremism.

Schools have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when pupils start to become radicalised. From 1 July 2015, schools became subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTS 2015) in exercising their functions *“to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.”*

Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of a school’s work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

The duty to prevent children and young people being radicalised is set out in the following documents:

*Counter Terrorism & Security Act (2015)*

*Keeping Children Safe in Education (2019)*

*Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)*

*Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales (Updated 2019)*

*The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and child minders (2015)*

*The Use of Social Media for Online Radicalisation*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-use-of-social-media-for-online-radicalisation>

*Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: Departmental advice for maintained schools (DfE 2014)*

*Improving the spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development of pupils (DfE 2014)*

## Values, Vision and Ethos

Our 6 Boughton Values (Responsibility, Tolerance, Respect, Compassion, Honesty, Courage) reflect fundamental British Values. We ensure that through these values, our school vision, rules, diverse curriculum and teaching, we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. The Head Teacher ensures that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote students’ welfare.

## Risk Assessment

We assess the risk of radicalisation to be low at this school and within our locality. However, we understand that this could change and, therefore, will carry out an annual risk assessment which will identify the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism or extremism (of any kind). This risk assessment will look at the general risks affecting children and young people in the local area and the specific risks which may affect groups or individuals within the school propose measures to mitigate and manage these risks.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Head Teacher and Deputy Head will monitor the school's compliance with this duty, primarily by conducting an annual review (see Safeguarding policy) into the School's compliance with its Prevent duty. As part of this process they will:

- ensure that this policy is understood and effectively implemented by staff throughout the School;
- ensure that the DSL undergoes appropriate Prevent duty training which is refreshed at least every two years (as part of the DSL renewal training)
- ensure that the School's Prevent policies and procedures and general safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Partnership).

The Head Teacher (or, in her absence, the Deputy Head) will:

- be the single point of contact to oversee and coordinate the school's implementation of the Prevent duty;
- undertake prevent awareness training, such as the on-line general awareness training module on Channel - WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent);
- undertake higher level training to be able to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including being drawn into support for the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology;
- provide Prevent duty training to all staff, via the annual Safeguarding update and biannual external training, so that they understand the general risks affecting pupils at the School; are able to identify individual children who might be at risk of radicalisation; and know what to do to support these children;
- provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation;
- liaise with other partners, including the Police and the LCSB (Local Children's Safeguarding Board), to establish what advice and support they can provide and to seek guidance on the general levels of risk within the local area;
- have responsibility for ensuring that any visiting speakers whether invited by staff or pupils are suitable and are appropriately supervised;
- receive safeguarding concerns about children and young people who may be vulnerable;
- work in partnership with the LSCB (NSCP) on all matters covered by this policy and the school will follow any locally agreed procedures which are set out by the LSCB.

All staff will:

- undergo regular Prevent duty training (including Channel online awareness training and additional in-house training) so that staff have the knowledge and confidence to be able to
- understand the general risks of radicalisation affecting pupils at the School;
- identify individual children who might be at risk of radicalisation and spot signs of extremism;
- challenge extremist views and provide appropriate advice to children who are at risk of radicalisation.
- be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection;
- use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately.

## **Referral Process**

All staff and visitors to the School must refer all concerns about children and young people who show signs of vulnerability to radicalisation to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or in their absence to the Deputy Safeguarding Lead (Deputy DSL).

For further details about safeguarding referrals, including which proforma to use, please see our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

If the DSL becomes aware of a concern relating to the radicalisation of a pupil he or she will discuss this with the Head and the LSCB so that appropriate actions can be taken to safeguard the pupil and appropriate referrals, including to the Channel programme, can be made.

## **Curriculum**

We are committed to ensuring that our pupils are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. We encourage our pupils to be inquisitive learners who are open to new experiences and are tolerant of others.

Our values support the development of the whole child as a reflective learner within a calm, caring, happy and purposeful atmosphere. Teaching the school's core values alongside the fundamental British Values supports quality teaching and learning, whilst making a positive contribution to the development of a fair, just and civil society;

We aim to provide a safe space in which pupils can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge, skills and confidence to be able to challenge extremist views.

We will include opportunities in the curriculum for pupils to build resilience to pressure and to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse and radicalisation. In particular: PSHE lessons will be used (appropriate to age/stage of children) to teach pupils to understand and manage risks associated with terrorism and radicalisation, resist pressure, make safer choices and seek help if necessary.

By promoting British values such as tolerance and respect as indicated above; Through citizenship, religious education and other relevant subject syllabus with focus on democracy, diversity, mutual respect and managing debates around contentious issues.

## **Online Safety**

The internet provides children and young people with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering systems used in our school blocks inappropriate content, including extremist content.

Pupils will be taught how to stay safe online, both in school and outside school. They will be taught to understand the risks posed by adults or young people who use the internet and social media to groom, abuse or radicalise other people, especially children, young people and vulnerable adults.

We also filter out social media, such as Facebook. Searches and web addresses are monitored and the IT technician will alert the Head Teacher where there are concerns and prevent further access when new sites that are unblocked are found.

Where staff, students or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it to the Head Teacher.

We are aware that, outside of school, children and young people have access to unfiltered internet when using their mobile phones and staff are alert to the need for vigilance when pupils are using their mobile phones or other electronic devices.

## **Visitors and visiting Speakers**

Our school has a responsibility to ensure that all visitors and visiting speakers, whether invited by staff or pupils, are suitable and appropriately supervised. Where appropriate, senior staff will make enquiries of the agency/person who introduced the individual to the school and/or will undertake appropriate due diligence.

On the rare occasion that a visitor or visiting speaker will have unsupervised access to pupils they will need to be DBS checked.

## Signs of Vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase the risk. Signs of vulnerability include but are not limited to:

- underachievement;
- being in possession of extremist literature;
- poverty;
- social exclusion;
- traumatic events;
- global or national events;
- religious conversion;
- change in behaviour;
- extremist influences;
- conflict with family over lifestyle;
- confused identity;
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes; and
- rejection by peers, family, social or faith groups.

## Recognising Extremism

A part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities to identify signs of abuse we will be alert to early indicators of radicalisation or extremism which may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes;
- glorifying violence;
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school;
- evidence of possession of illegal or extremist literature;
- advocating messages similar to those coming from illegal organisations or other extremist groups;
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent);
- secretive behaviour;
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles;
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality;
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes;
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others;
- advocating violence towards others.

## Other partners to contact

If you believe there is an immediate danger to the life of the individual or others, call 999.

Advice and guidance can be sought from the Prevent Engagement Officers at Northamptonshire Police. Email [prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk) or phone 101, then ext 341166, however they will only take referrals from MASH so you must ensure that a multi-agency referral form is submitted, following discussions.

You can also report suspected online terrorist content by following '[Report online terrorist material](#)' and refer any content of concern directly to social media platforms. Details of how to do this can be found at [UK Safer Internet Centre website](#).

The Educate Against Hate website is a very useful source of information and advice: <https://educateagainsthate.com>

## **Channel**

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Section 36 of the CTSA 2015 places a duty on local authorities to ensure Channel panels are in place. The panel must be chaired by the local authority and include the police for the relevant local authority area. Following a referral the panel will assess the extent to which identified individuals are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and where considered appropriate and necessary consent is obtained, arrange for support to be provided to those individuals.

Section 38 of the CTSA 2015 requires partners of Channel panels (including proprietors of independent schools) to co-operate with the panel in the carrying out of its functions and with the police in providing information about a referred individual.

Guidance issued under section 36(7) and section 38 (6) of the CTSA 2015 in respect of Channel is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>