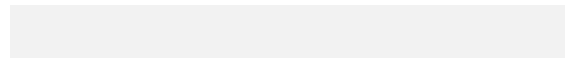




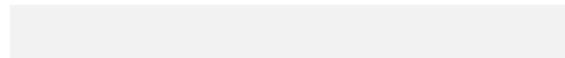
The Prevent duty



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Introduction





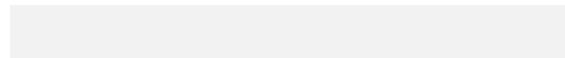
Under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, all schools, registered early and later years childcare providers have a duty to give due regard to the need to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism.

The statutory 'Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales' and the DfE's departmental 'The Prevent duty' guidance, both published in 2015, outline the specific duties of schools.

All staff members need to be able to identify pupils who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do if they are concerned.

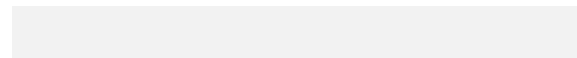


What is radicalisation?



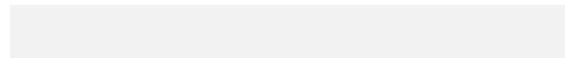


A process by which an individual adopts increasingly extreme political, social or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo.



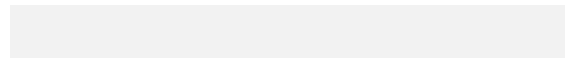


Radicalisation is driven by a belief which supports violence.



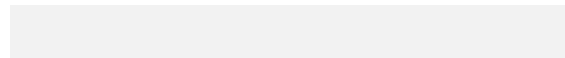


The risk of radicalisation should be treated as part of a school's wider safeguarding duties.





Warning signs



**What do you think are some
of the Warning signs?**





- Accessing extremist material online
- Graffiti, writing or artwork promoting extremist messages or symbols
- Change in behaviour/friends
- Change in religious practice or religious/cultural isolation
- Travel/residence abroad
- Political activism
- Negative peer influences

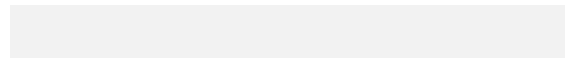


- Risk taking behaviour
- Dramatic change in appearance
- Clothing/logos associated with extremist groups
- Voicing extremist opinions
- Use of terms to exclude others (sense of 'them and us')
- Language which incites violence or promotes intolerance
- Isolation from family (psychological rather than physical)



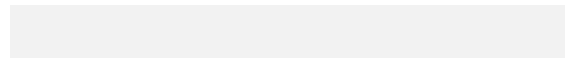
The presence of a single factor should prompt staff to seek advice from their designated safeguarding lead (DSL).

These signs do not always mean a person is prone to violence towards themselves or others, but identifying signs allows schools to appropriately respond and provide support before the issue escalates.





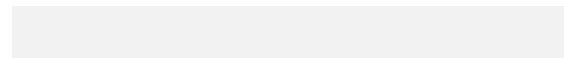
Increased political awareness and criticism of government policies is not a measurement for assessing a pupil's vulnerability to extremism, but it may raise further concerns and, therefore, is worth monitoring.





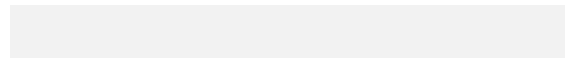
White supremacist groups

Examples of common symbols and slogans to look out for include the following:





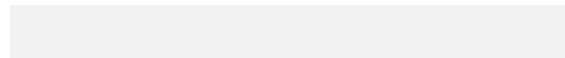
It is vital that staff be alert to changes in pupils' behaviour and should use their professional judgement when identifying pupils at risk.





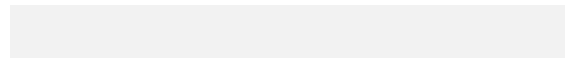
To assist in early identification of radicalisation, effective engagement with parents is important as they are in a key position to spot signs.

It is important to assist and advise families who raise concerns and be able to point them to the right support mechanisms.





Reporting process





Staff members are **not** responsible for investigating possible radicalisation or extremism, but have a duty to report any concerns.



The reporting process for concerns should be set out in the school's safeguarding policies.

Schools are **not** required to have distinct policies on implementing the Prevent duty.



Step 1:

Staff should report all concerns to the DSL, or where necessary the deputy designated safeguarding lead, no matter how small they may be.



Where the DSL is unavailable, staff and governors can raise concerns relating to extremism directly with the DfE via 020 7340 7264 or email to counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

If a pupil is at immediate risk of harm, the police should be contacted.



Step 2:

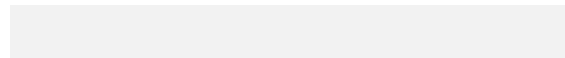
The DSL will speak to the pupil, posing a series of informative questions to ascertain if it is an isolated incident or indicative of a more worrying mindset.



Step 3:

Where appropriate, the DSL will speak to the pupil's parents.

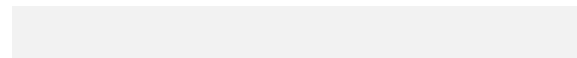
This would not be appropriate where the parents have, or could potentially have, extremist views.





Step 4:

Where the concerns are serious or repeat, or additional advice is required, the DSL should contact the local Prevent practitioner.



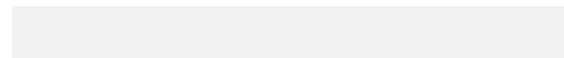


The DSL should use their professional judgement when assessing the pupil's measurement of vulnerability – this should be based on a pupil's active participation, such as their use of extremist language and discriminatory behaviour.



Step 5:

Where there is serious concern of radicalisation or active participation, the DSL and prevent practitioner may submit the case to the Channel programme.





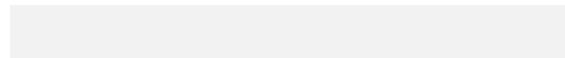
Staff members must contact the police when one of the following is present:

- Glorification of terrorism
- Membership of a proscribed extremist group

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Channel





Channel is a programme which focusses on providing support at an early stage to pupils who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.



It is a multi-agency approach which involves the following:

- LAs
- Statutory agencies
- The police
- Local communities



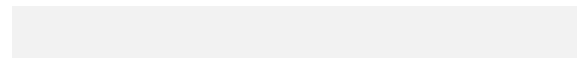
Channel uses a Vulnerability Assessment Framework to evaluate the risk of radicalisation.

This focusses on the engagement, intent and capability of the person at potential risk and involves:

- Assessing how engaged a person is with a group, cause or ideology.
- Assessing what intent a person has to cause harm.
- Assessing if they have the capability to cause harm to the public.

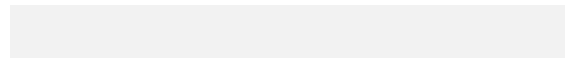


Where necessary, Channel will arrange and provide support to individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation or who have been radicalised, collaborating with schools and other organisations to ensure the pupil's needs are effectively met.





What should schools do?





- Provide relevant training for staff members.
- Ensure the DSL has undertaken Prevent awareness training.
- Ensure that suitable computer filtering systems are in place.
- Provide a safe space in which pupils and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism.



- Teach pupils to recognise and manage risk, and make safe choices.
- Equip pupils with the knowledge to manage difficult situations.
- Teach pupils how to stay safe online, both in and out of school.
- Use the curriculum to promote fundamental British values.

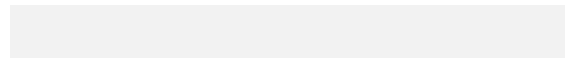


PSHE and citizenship lessons can be utilised to:

- Develop staff members' and pupils' knowledge and skills to challenge extremist arguments.
- Promote the SMSC development of pupils, fundamental British values and community cohesion.
- Teach pupils to recognise when pressure from others threatens their personal safety and wellbeing, and effective ways of resisting pressures.



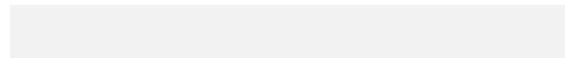
- Encourage pupils to explore political and social issues critically, and make reasoned arguments.
- Encourage pupils to develop positive character traits, such as resilience, determination, self-esteem and confidence.
- Provide pupils with time to explore sensitive or controversial issues.
- Ensure all pupils know when, where and how to get help.



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Quick quiz





Can you name some indicators of radicalisation?

Correct answers include:

- Using extremist symbols
- Changes in behaviour
- Accessing extremist material online
- Travelling to conflict zones
- Political activism
- Risk taking behaviour
- Using terms to exclude others
- Using language which incites violence or promotes intolerance



True or false?

Increased political awareness is an indication of radicalisation

False



True or false?

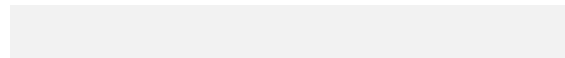
Schools are not required to have distinct Prevent policies in place

True



Who should concerns be reported to?

The DSL; however, where the child is at risk of immediate harm, the police should be contacted





Who is responsible for initially investigating concerns?

- Staff members
- The DSL
- Parents
- The police
- Channel



When should the police be contacted?

- Where there is glorification of terrorism
- Where the child is at immediate risk of harm
- When the child is a member of a prescribed extremist group
- All of the above
- None of the above



What's next?

- Reinforce your knowledge of Prevent by reviewing the associated handouts.
- If you have any questions or concerns regarding the Prevent duty or radicalisation, speak to the DSL.