



## Preventing Radicalisation Policy

### Background

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, including advocacy of 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. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on schools by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) which means they must work to prevent children being drawn into extremism. 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.

### Ethos

At Staverton CE Primary School we ensure that through our school vision, values, diverse curriculum and teaching we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. Our governing body also ensures that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in school policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote students' welfare.

We recognise that we have a duty to prepare our children for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe. Pupils who attend our school have the right to learn in safety. We do not tolerate bullying of any kind and will challenge derogatory language and behaviour towards others.

### Statutory Duties

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

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2015)
- Prevent Duty Guidance (2015)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)

Non-statutory Guidance:

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

### Definitions

**Extremism** is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as 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.

**Radicalisation** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

**British Values** are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.



## **Howe we promote British Values at Staverton CE Primary**

(Please see Appendix 1: British Values Statement)

### **Internet 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. Searches and web addresses are monitored and the ICT technicians will alert senior staff 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 a senior member of staff and log the issue on our e-safety record. We are aware that children and young people have access to unfiltered internet when using their mobile phones. Pupils are not permitted to bring mobile phones to school. Pupils and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

### **Staff Training**

Staff are given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information also forms part of induction safeguarding training. Staff are updated as necessary in weekly safeguarding briefings and discussion.

### **Safer Recruitment**

We ensure that the staff we appoint to the school are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016). Vetting and barring checks are undertaken on relevant people, including governors and volunteers.

### **Visitors**

Visitors to the school are made aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies on arrival at the school and are given information about what to do if they are concerned about any aspect of child welfare.

Visitors who are invited to speak to pupils will be informed about our preventing extremism policy and relevant vetting checks are undertaken. We undertake due diligence to ensure that visiting speakers are appropriate. Speakers will be supervised at all times and will not be allowed to speak to children without a member of staff being present.

Staff must not invite speakers into school without first obtaining permission from the headteacher or deputy headteacher in the headteacher's absence.

### **'No platform for extremists'**

The school is vigilant to the possibility that out-of-hours hire of the school premises may be requested by people wishing to run an extremist event. The school does not accept bookings from individuals or organisations that are extremist in their views.

### **Signs of vulnerability**



There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are number of signs that together increase the risk. Signs of vulnerability include:

- 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 identify
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith.

### **Recognising Extremism**

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to 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
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others.

### **Our Protocol for Reducing Risk within School and Safeguarding Pupils**

- Engage children in their learning
- Tackle isolation and ensure that no pupil feels left out
- Provide educational support when needed
- Monitor access to the computers
- Teach children how to use the internet safely
- Reduce and tackle any bullying



- Assign mentors or wellbeing support for children who need it
- Provide vulnerable parents with information to support them
- Refer pupils for counselling if it is needed
- Liaise effectively with external support agencies
- Provide positive influences
- Listen to children
- Provide forums for discussion and for children to voice their opinion
- Provide mental health support
- Promote awareness through mindfulness
- Introduce families to support groups if necessary
- Teach and learn about other cultures and beliefs.

(See also Appendix 2: Prevent Risk Assessment)

### **Referral Process**

Staff and visitors to the school must refer all concerns about children and young people who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation must be passed to our Designated Safeguarding Leads using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

When there are significant concerns about a pupil, the Designated Safeguarding Leads in liaison with the headteacher will make a referral to the appropriate body.

### **Monitoring and Review**

This policy will be monitored by the governing body at least annually by receiving a report from the Headteacher.

This is not a statutory policy and will be reviewed at an appropriate time not later than two years after ratification by the governing body.