Prevent

Strategy

History of document: To be reviewed annually and re-approved by the Trust Board every three years, or sooner if deemed necessary.

Version	Author	Date written	Approved	Note of Revisions
V1	L.Claringbold	22 Mar. 2022		
V2	L.Claringbold	09 Jan. 2024	23 Jan. 2024	Updated in line with the revised Gov.UK guidance

1. Contents

1. Introduction

Schools have a responsibility under the [Prevent Duty](#), which is statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](#), to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.

Yorkshire Causeway Schools Trust recognise that part of the continuous commitment to safeguarding children from all risks and harm also means protecting them from extremism. This includes educating children about extremism, recognising those who may be susceptible, and taking steps to prevent children becoming radicalised.

The Prevent lead for [St Peter's CE Primary School] is [Mr Paul Griffiths]

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is [Mr Paul Griffiths]

The governor responsible for safeguarding is [Mr Will Naylor]

2. Guidance

Prevent is a key part of the government's strategy to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, and early intervention is at the heart of that. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

The Prevent strategy objectives are:

- respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

The following documents should be read in conjunction with this document to support the ongoing commitment to keeping children safe.

- [Prevent Duty Guidance](#) (Revised 2023)
- [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)

For non-statutory guidance, please also refer to [Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC (spiritual, moral, social and cultural) in schools](#).

3. Definitions

Extremism is defined as a vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Radicalisation is the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremist ideologies.

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

Ideology is a set of beliefs.

Terrorism is a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Role of the Trust Board

The Trust Board has overall responsibility for ensuring that its schools meet the statutory duties with regards to preventing radicalisation, with the day to day responsibilities being delegate to the Headteacher.

Role of the governing body

The governor responsible for safeguarding will liaise with the headteacher about issues to do with protecting children from radicalisation.

Role of the headteacher

The headteacher will ensure that the school and its staff respond to preventing radicalisation on a day-to-day basis. They will ensure that the school's curriculum addresses the issues involved in radicalisation and that staff conduct is consistent with preventing radicalisation.

Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

It is the role of the DSL to:

- ensure that staff understand the issues of radicalisation, can recognise the signs of susceptibility or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
- receive safeguarding concerns about children and young people who may be susceptible to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation
- make referrals to appropriate agencies regarding concerns about radicalisation
- liaise with partners, including the local authority and the police
- report to the governing body on these matters.

Role of the Prevent Lead

It is the responsibility of the Prevent Lead in school to:

- ensure that staff complete appropriate Prevent training and are provided with updates as required through the regular safeguarding update channels (staff briefings/newsletters/email updates)

- undertake risk assessments to asses the risks of pupils being drawn into terrorism, including both online and offline threats.

Role of all staff

All staff should understand the issues of radicalisation, recognise signs of susceptibility, and know how to refer their concerns.

Partnerships

We recognise that any attempt to counter extremism and prevent radicalisation cannot be achieved by one organisation alone but relies on the sharing of information and productive partnership working. In upholding the Prevent duty the school works with a number of partners, including:

- North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership
- The police and PCSOs
- Social care
- Community and religious leaders
- Parents and the wider community
- Other educational organisations

5. Recognising risk and susceptibility

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is susceptible to radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase the risk. Signs of susceptibility 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 identity
- 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
- 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, programs and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent)
- secretive behaviour
- online searcher or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race, or sexuality
- graffiti, artwork or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalizing anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others

5.1. Assessing risk

The school will:

- assess the risk of activities taking place on the school site, including if it's used by local groups outside school hours, and determine whether these pose a threat to pupils.

- set out protocols to make sure visiting speakers are suitable and appropriately supervised.

- engage with the LA's risk assessment – which uses counter-terrorism local profiles to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism – to help determine potential risk in our local area.

6. Referrals and intervention

Staff and visitors must refer all concerns about children and young people who show signs of susceptibility or radicalisation to the headteacher/DSL, using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

6.1. Escalation to Channel

As some concerns which are identified may have a security dimension to them, it is important that liaison with the police forms an early part of all investigations, as part of the Channel process.

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being susceptible to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are susceptible to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required.

Referrals should be made to prevent@northyorkshire.police.uk

7. Data sharing

Schools may need to share information about pupils to ensure, for example, that a person at risk of radicalisation is given appropriate support, such as on the Channel programme. When sharing

personal data, the requirements of data protection legislation will be applied to ensure information is shared lawfully and with the appropriate safeguards in place.

Consent is not required to share information about a pupil who might be susceptible to radicalisation. Whilst every effort will be taken to liaise with the parent/carer(s), it is possible that a referral can be made without parental consent if it is deemed necessary.

8. Curriculum

The Trust encourages working towards a society with a common vision and sense of belonging for all communities and take our role in preparing all our young people for life in modern Britain seriously. We are committed to offering pupils a broad and balanced curriculum which aims to:

- Encourage pupils to be inquisitive learners who are tolerant of others
- Promote common values and value diversity
- Promote awareness of human rights, and the responsibility to uphold and defend them
- Develop the skills of participation and responsible action

The school will make sure that any discussions are suitable for the age and maturity of the children involved.

9. 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 throughout the Trust block inappropriate content, including terrorist and extremist material.

The Trust's firewall also monitors traffic to the web and produces a daily report of potential inappropriate searches using keyword monitoring. These reports are reviewed on a regular basis by a member of the Senior Leadership Team.

10. Training

All staff will be given training[1] to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of susceptibility or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information forms part of their safeguarding training. Staff are updated as necessary at safeguarding briefings as appropriate.

The Prevent Lead/DSL(s) will also receive more in-depth training, including:

- Information about extremist and terrorist ideologies
- How to make referrals
- How to work with Channel panels

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[1] New staff are required to complete the Gov.UK training at induction - Prevent duty training - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

11. Safer recruitment

We ensure that the staff appointed within the Trust are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous, and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. Vetting and barring checks are undertaken on all relevant people, including governors and volunteers.

ASSOCIATED POLICIES

- Child Protection Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- PSHE Policy
- Teaching and Learning Policy
- Acceptable Use Agreement
- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Equality Policy