# Woodmancote School and Little Chestnuts
# Preventing Radicalisation Policy

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| Designated Member of Staff | G Tucker |
| Committee with responsibility | Safeguarding Committee |
| Date of Issue | November 2018 |
| Frequency of Review | Yearly |

| Issue | Date | Summary of Changes |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | November 2018 | New Policy |
| 2 | October 21 | Reviewed in light of new Guidance<br>Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)<br><br>62. This guidance should be read in conjunction with other relevant guidance. In England, this includes Working Together to Safeguard Children, Keeping Children Safe in Education and Information Sharing: Her Majesty's Government advice for professionals providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers. |
| 3 | October 22 | No changes |
| 4 | September 23 | Inclusion of 1 page summary for all staff at school.<br>Reference to KCSIE 2023<br>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1161273/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2023_-_statutory_guidance_for_schools_and_colleges.pdf<br><br>Preventing Radicalisation-Page 149 of KCSIE 2023<br><br>Our Filtering and Monitoring Arrangements will be in line with those outlined in KCSIE 2023 and Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Cyber security standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) |
| 5 | September 24 | Reference KCSIE 24<br>Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)<br>**1    Annex B: further information**<br>**Preventing radicalisation** |

| | | The section on preventing radicalisation is still under review after the government published a <u>new definition of extremism</u> on 14 March 2024. |
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| | | For now, changes include:<br><br>- An updated definition of radicalisation, which is defined as 'the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence'<br>- 'Susceptible to radicalisation into terrorism' has replaced the wording 'susceptible to an extremist ideology'<br>- When referring to the Prevent duty, 'the need to prevent people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism' has replaced 'the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'<br>- Some information around possible indicators has been removed. Instead, refer to the DfE's guidance on <u>managing risk of radicalisation in your education setting</u> |

**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 2018, 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.

**1.  ETHOS**

At Woodmancote School and Little Chestnuts, we ensure that through our vision, values, rules, diverse curriculum and teaching we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. The 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 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.

**2.  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 (2024)
  [Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](#)

- Prevent Duty Guidance (2015) AND Update (April 2021)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023)
  [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/669e7501ab418ab055592a7b/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_2023.pdf](#)

**3.  NON-STATUTORY GUIDANCE**
- Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: Departmental advice for maintained schools (DfE 2014)

## 4.    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.

## 5.    ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Role of the Governing Body

It is the role of the Governing Body to ensure that the school meets its statutory duties with regard to preventing radicalisation.

The Governing Body has a nominated person who will liaise with the headteacher and other staff about issues to do with protecting children from radicalisation. This person is currently Mrs Spiller

### Role of the Head Teacher

It is the role of the Head Teacher to:

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

### Role of Designated Safeguarding Lead

It is the role of the designated safeguarding lead to:

- ensure that staff understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns (Channel)
- receive safeguarding concerns about children and young people who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation
- make referrals to appropriate agencies with regard to concerns about radicalisation
- liaise with partners, including the local authority and the police
- report to the Governing Body on these matters

### Role of staff

It is the role of staff to understand the issues of radicalisation, and be able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.

## 6.   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 fundamental British Values supports quality teaching and learning, whilst making a positive contribution to the development of a fair, just and civil society.

## 7.   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.

We also filter out social media, such as Facebook. Searches and web addresses are monitored and staff will alert the Lead for Computing and Head Teacher where there are concerns.

In keeping with the school's Policy, where staff, students or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it.

Pupils and staff are asked to sign the AUP to confirm they have understood what is acceptable. Pupils and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

Our Filtering and Monitoring Arrangements will be in line with those outlined in KCSIE 2023 and [Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Cyber security standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk)

## 8.   STAFF TRAINING

Staff will be given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, 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.

## 9.   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 2024). Vetting and barring checks are undertaken on relevant people, including governors and volunteers.

## 10. 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.

## 11. '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 deemed extremist in their views.

## 12. 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:

- 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

## 13. 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

## 14.  REFERRAL PROCESS

Staff and visitors to the school must refer all concerns about children and young people who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (Mr Gary Tucker) using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

When there are significant concerns about a pupil, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will make a referral to the appropriate body.

### Channel
*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 are assessed and may be passed to a multiagency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are at risk of being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required.*

*A representative from the school or college may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual will be required to provide their consent before any support delivered through the programme is provided.*

*The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving.*
*For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse or those who are currently receiving support through the 'Channel' programme and have that support in place for when the child arrives.*

*Statutory guidance on Channel is available at* [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-and-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-and-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-guidance)

## 15.  MONITORING AND REVIEW

This policy will be reviewed annually.

## 16.    RELATED POLICIES

| Safeguarding Policies | Policies currently allocated to Premises-December 2017 which have a Safeguarding element |
| --- | --- |
| Acceptable Use | Accessibility Policy, Audit and Plan |
| Allegations against Staff | Anaphylaxis Awareness and Monitoring |
| Anti-Bullying | Disability Discrimination Policy and Plan |
| Attendance | Business Continuity Plan |
| Bereavement | |
| Children in Care | Emergency Asthma Inhaler Policy |
| Children with Health Needs Who Cannot Attend School | |
| Code of Conduct | Fire Risk Policy and Risk Assessments |
| Complaints | Health and Safety Policy |
| Cyber Security | Lone Working Policy |
| Educational Visits | Lettings Policy |
| Equality | Security Policy |
| Flexi-Schooling policy | Records Management Policy |
| Governor's Behaviour Statement | |
| Intimate Care | |
| Lockdown | |
| Online Safety | |
| Preventing Radicalisation | |
| Recruitment and Selection | |
| Recruitment of Ex-Offenders | |
| Relationship and Behaviour | |
| Restrictive Physical Intervention | |
| Safeguarding and Child Protection | |
| SEN | |
| Supporting children with medical needs | |
| Volunteers in School | |

Signed: ……………………………………………………………… Chair of Safeguarding Committee

One Page Summary for all Staff

## What is the prevent duty?

The Prevent duty requires all schools to "have due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism", under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The duty covers all types of extremism, whether political, religious or ideological.

## What does it mean for your school?

You need to protect pupils from the risk of radicalisation, as part of your wider safeguarding duties and duty to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils.

To do this, you should:

- Promote the fundamental British values in your curriculum
- Make sure your school is a safe space for pupils to discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and extremism
- Ensure you have robust safeguarding procedures to identify children at risk
- Engage with your LA's risk assessment to determine the potential risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism in your local area
- Make sure you have measures in place to protect pupils from harmful online content, including setting up appropriate filtering and monitoring systems
- Make sure staff receive training to help them identify pupils at risk, challenge extremist ideas, and know how to act if they have a concern

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) **must** have Prevent awareness training.

## What should I do if I have a concern?

Follow your school's usual safeguarding procedures. Discuss these with the DSL, and they will decide whether to involve other agencies such as the LA, police, social services, or Channel, the government's programme for identifying and supporting those at risk of being drawn into terrorism.