

Gov 288/18

HAWTHORN PARK COMMUNITY
PRIMARY SCHOOL
Where Care and Learning Count

PREVENTING RADICALISATION
AND EXTREMISM
POLICY

Approved by FGB	Reviewed	Next Review	Shared with Staff	Changes made
October 2015	Annually	October 2016	October 2015	New Policy
February 2018	Every two years	February 2020	February 2018	Admin changes (eg dates of policies updated etc)
October 2018	Every two years	October 2020	October 2018	Admin changes (eg dates of policies updated etc)

Reviewed on:

Signed (Chair of Governors):**Background:**

This Preventing Radicalisation Policy is part of our commitment to keeping our pupils 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 Hawthorn Park Community Primary School we ensure that through our vision, values, relationships and small group 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 through the School's policy and practice and that there is an effective suite of safeguarding policies in place to safeguard and promote pupils' welfare.

We have a duty to prepare our pupils for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe.

We all have the right to learn and work 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 September 2018
- Revised Prevent Duty Guidance 2016

- The Prevent Duty: Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers.
- Working Together to Safeguard Children August 2018
- Teaching Standards Part 2

Non-statutory Guidance

□ Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: DfE Departmental advice for maintained schools 2014 □ Central Bedfordshire PREVENT Protocol 2018

Related Policies

- E-Safety and Internet use Policy
- Behaviour Management Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy October 2018
- Equality Opportunities Policy
- Staff code of conduct policy September 2017
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Curriculum Policy
- Whistle-blowing Policy

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.

Roles and Responsibilities

Role of the Governing Body

It is the role of the Governing Body is 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 Head teacher and other staff about issues to do with protecting pupils from radicalisation.

Role of the Head Teacher

It is the role of the Head Teacher to:

- ensure that 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, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
- receive safeguarding concerns about pupils 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
- Undertake regular training with regard to the school's Prevent Duty.

Role of staff

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

The Prevent Duty 2015 (Departmental Advice for Schools and Colleges) says;

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Children at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views. School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately. Even very young children may be vulnerable to radicalisation by others, whether in the family or outside, and display concerning behaviour. The Prevent duty does not require teachers or childcare providers to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life but as with any other safeguarding risk, they must take action when they observe behaviour of concern. Schools and childcare providers should have clear procedures in place for protecting

To attend regular in school training on the Prevent Duty.

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 safe respectful learning environment. 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.

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 at our school blocks inappropriate content, including extremist content. Where staff, pupils or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it to a senior member of staff. We are aware that children and young people have access to unfiltered internet when using their mobile phones; staff are alert to the need for vigilance when pupils are using their phones. All pupil phones are handed in to staff when entering the building and are required to turn them off once entering the school grounds.

The e-safety and internet user policy refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content. Pupils and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

Staff Training

Staff will be given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, so that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information also forms part of annual safeguarding training.

Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are contained in appendix 4 of the schools Child protection and Safeguarding policy.

Safer Recruitment

We ensure that the staff we appoint to the college are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous, and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018*. Vetting and barring checks are undertaken on relevant people, including the Governing Body and volunteers.

Visitors

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

We undertake due diligence to ensure that any visiting speakers are appropriate. Speakers will be supervised at all times and will not be allowed to speak to pupils without a member of staff being present.

Staff must not invite speakers into the School without first obtaining permission from the Head Teacher.

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
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- 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 (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

Referral Process

Staff and visitors to the School **must** refer all concerns about pupils who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation to the **Designated Safeguarding Lead** using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

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

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be monitored and reviewed by the Governing Body annually.

Any concerns raised with regard to extremism and radicalisation and details of staff training will be included in the termly report to Governors by the Designated Safeguarding Lead.