

# PREVENT DUTY POLICY

<b>Policy Owner</b> PPS DSL's	<b>Applies to</b> Prior Park Schools (Trust wide)	<b>Superseded documents</b> Prevent Duty Policy v4
<b>Associated documents</b> Safeguarding Policy E-Safety Policy Curriculum Policy PSHE Policy Personal Development Policy Behaviour Policy Visiting Speaker Policy Reception and Visitors Policy SMSC and FBV Policy Curriculum Policy Conducting a Student Search Policy	<b>Review frequency</b> Every year (unless the legislation/regulations update before this time)  <b>Implementation date</b> 8 September 2023	<b>Legal Framework</b> KCSIE 2023 Revised Prevent Duty Guidance, April 2021 Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel Duty Guidance 2021 Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

This policy is reviewed annually, or more regularly as required, prior to approval by Trustees, where applicable.

<b>Last reviewed by:</b>	PPS DSLs (Mrs Izzy Burton, Mrs Sarah James and Ms Danni Rozario) and Head of Compliance (Miss Emma Wickham)
<b>Date last reviewed:</b>	August 2023
<b>Approved by Trustees:</b>	Approved By PEB and ratified by BoT (14 September 2023)
<b>Date last approved:</b>	7 September 2023
<b>Date for next approval:</b>	September 2024

## 1. Introduction

Prior Park Schools (PPS) is a family of Christian schools based in Bath and Gibraltar. Prior Park College (PPC) and The Paragon School (TP) are incorporated in England as Prior Park Educational Trust Ltd. Prior Park School Gibraltar (PPSG), is incorporated in Gibraltar as Prior Park School Ltd. Both are companies limited by guarantee and registered charities.

The Prior Park Schools mission, underpinned by shared values, is to steward a thriving family of communities with love for the young people they serve at their heart. These vibrant communities cultivate creativity, foster integrity, and transform lives.

Prior Park Schools Values:

Curiosity - Generosity - Courage

## 2. Scope

PPS recognises its duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have ‘due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism’.

PPS accepts the Department for Education’s definition of extremism 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. Terrorist groups very often draw on extremist ideas developed by extremist organisations’.

The purpose of our Prevent Duty Policy is, therefore, to combat the radicalisation of potentially susceptible children and young adults by protecting them from extremist views and combating those views should they arise within the remit of schools.

Furthermore, PPS will strive to offer support to those staff or students who have been exposed to such material.

Fulfilling this duty involves the undertaking of efforts to identify potentially radicalising factors and material (including access to it, i.e. the internet, and specific sites) and potentially susceptible youths, as well as the management of these risks through: existing safeguarding measures, the teaching of British values, and the providing of a system of support and guidance.

PPS wishes to emphasise that the Prevent Duty Policy is not intended to stop students debating controversial issues. It simply wishes to provide a safe environment within which they can do so, while also making them aware of the risks associated with terrorism, thereby providing them with the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge and reject extremist arguments.

### 3. Definitions

Children and young adults are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children and young adults from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting them from this risk is part of our safeguarding approach.

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

“Terrorism” is defined as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

“Extremism” is defined in the 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. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Extremist views may result in terrorist activity which is where is an action or actions endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts electronic systems. The use of threat of terrorist activity must be designed to influence the government or intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There are various reasons why a young person might become interested in extremism:

- a search for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- a desire for ‘adventure’ and excitement
- a desire to enhance self-esteem of the individual and promote ‘street cred’
- the discovery of and identification with a charismatic individual and, through them, attraction to a group which can offer identity, social network and support
- a sense of grievance that can be triggered by personal experiences of racism or discrimination

PPS has a legal duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and this is an aspect of safeguarding. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Our schools should be safe spaces in which children and young adults can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas.

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 are alert to changes in behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Young people at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views. Staff will use their professional judgement in identifying young people who might be at risk of radicalisation and discuss their concerns with the DSL.

Under Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, the school has a duty to refer young people on to B&NES Channel Panel under the [Prevent strategy](#) where there are concerns that they are being

radicalised. If staff have a concerns that a young person might be considering extremist ideologies and/or may be radicalised and would benefit from specialist support to challenge extremist ideologies, or that a younger student may be at risk due to their parent’s radicalisation, the school/college will follow the guidance set out in the B&NES guidance “[Safeguarding children and young people from radicalisation and extremism](#)”

**Channel:** Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable 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 vulnerable to 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’s engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Consent from the young person being referred to Channel must be agreed prior to their acceptance on to the support service.

The designated safeguarding lead 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: [Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel \(PMAP\) guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

#### 4. Staff Training

For schools and childcare providers to fulfil the Prevent Duty it is essential that staff receive adequate training so that they can identify children and young adults who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do when they are identified. All staff, Trustees and volunteers will receive Prevent Training as part of their induction, and an annual update will be included in the Safeguarding refresher training given to all staff at the start of each academic year.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) of PPS must undertake Prevent Awareness training. The recommended course is the **Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP)**.

Ideally other members of staff and Trustees will also attend either the above workshop or a similar one. However, all staff, Trustees and volunteers should read the online general awareness training module provided by ‘Channel’, an early-stage support system for those students identified as being potentially vulnerable to radicalisation. Staff, Trustees and volunteers will also be directed to [Educate Against Hate](#) in order to inform themselves of how to spot the possible signs of radicalisation in the students they teach.

If a member of staff has a concern about a particular student, they should follow the school’s normal safeguarding procedures, including discussing with the school’s Designated Safeguarding Lead, and where deemed necessary, with children and young adults’ social care/police (see Safeguarding Policy).

If staff have further concerns about a student they can, in accord with their Channel training, refer the student to the Channel Programme.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Therefore, staff must use their professional judgement in identifying children and young adults who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately.

## 5. Visiting Speakers

The schools often invites speakers from the wider community to give talks to enrich our students' experience. PPS recognises the enormous benefit gained by students from speakers from all walks of life. Both the school and students greatly appreciate the time and effort that Visiting Speakers put into their presentations.

All visiting speakers, even those recommended by staff, students, and/or parents are to be checked and deemed suitable before being formally invited by members of Prior Park Staff.

The member of staff inviting the speaker must assess the risk of the speaker bringing terrorist or extremist material into the school or exposing our students to the threat of radicalisation.

Checks on speakers should include but not limited to; internet searches, personal recommendations and working with respected public organisations. Where a risk assessment indicates that a speaker may warrant closer attention, their invitation should be discussed with the Head and a referral to the Police may be appropriate.

The scope of the checks will be determined by the frequency and nature of the visits. A one-off or very occasional visitors can be subjected to "preliminary" checks which includes: the member of staff completing a Due Diligence Form (evidence checks), and a Risk Assessment being completed [Regular visitors must be subjected to the full rate of employment checks as prescribed by Part 3 KCSIE].

All Visiting Speakers will be asked to sign and confirm a declaration at reception when they arrive.

Any concerns relating to external speakers and visitors to the school should be dealt with in line with our safeguarding policy.

For further information please refer to the schools' own Visiting Speaker Policy and Procedure.

## 6. Safeguarding

'Children are susceptible to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is part of our safeguarding approach'. (KCSIE 2022, Annex B, p. 149)

Protecting children and young adults from the risk of radicalisation is part of PPS wider safeguarding duties and should be treated in the same vein as protecting children and young adults from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within the school, the family, or outside influences.

Staff must be alert to changes in children and young adults' behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Children and young adults at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views.

The DSLs must receive appropriate training. It is the responsibility of the DSLs to raise awareness of the risks of radicalisation amongst the staff and ensure that staff Safeguarding training (see Safeguarding Policy) takes the Prevent Duty into account, including filtering and monitoring.

The Local Authority and/or the Police will be able to provide help and advice, if necessary, as well as contextual information to further help understand and identify the potential risks.

## **7. Promotion of British Values**

PPS will seek to build students' resilience to radicalisation through the promotion of fundamental British values and democratic principles, thus enabling them to challenge extremist views within a safe and informed environment.

PSHCE classes will help students prepare for life in modern Britain and creates a zero-tolerance culture for offensive behaviour and views. Our PSHCE curriculum will provide students with the time and opportunity to explore and engage with issues such as: sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobic, bi-phobic and sexual violence and sexual harassment. It will also explore themes of extremism. Our aim is to equip students with the knowledge and ability to understand and challenge unacceptable or offensive behaviour.

PSHCE classes should, therefore, directly address the issues raised by the Prevent Duty, as well as teaching students about British values, Democracy and how the government works, and British law.

It is important for students to engage with political and national events and developments, and all efforts should be made to incorporate these into both curricular and extra-curricular activities. For instance, the holding of mock political debates around elections.

PPS also promotes respect and sensitivity for other cultures and peoples through both the curriculum and extra-curricular activities. Many elements of British values will already be taught within a range of subjects in the curriculum.

Our approach to preparing students for modern British life will be underpinned by schools' behaviour policies and pastoral support.

## **8. ICT Use**

All students and staff must be aware of the potential dangers of the availability online of extremist doctrines and be alert to the risk of radicalisation.

Such material should, as far as possible, be made inaccessible through appropriate filtering. Where this fails any interaction with extremist websites or materials must be recorded and reported. The DSL should then talk to the student or member of staff in question. Further information can be found in the school's own E-Safety Policy.

The staff, trustees and DSL must all know their responsibilities around filtering and monitoring in line with the safeguarding policy around accessing online content and e-safety. Training is provided annually to all staff to reinforce their responsibilities and the systems in place across the schools and Trust.

## **9. Related Policies and Further Guidance**

Related Policies:

- Safeguarding Policy
- E-Safety Policy
- Curriculum Policy
- PSHE Policy
- Personal Development Policy
- Behaviour Policy

- Visiting Speaker Policy
- Reception and Visitors Policy
- SMSC and FBV Policy
- Curriculum Policy
- Conducting a Student Search Policy
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity Policy
- Acceptable Use of IT Services for Students

Further guidance can be found at:

Revised Prevent Duty, April 2021

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>

[KCSIE 2023](#)

Channel Awareness Training:

[http://course.ncalt.com/Channel\\_General\\_Awareness/01/index.html](http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/01/index.html)

[Educate Against Hate](#)

E Safety

[UK Safer Internet](#)

Promoting British Values:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/guidance-on-promoting-british-values-in-schools-published>

DfE dedicated radicalisation hotline: 020 7340 7264

[Prevent duty guidance](#)- Home Office guidance

[Prevent duty: additional advice for schools and childcare providers](#) - DfE advice

[Educate Against Hate website](#) - DfE and Home Office advice

[Prevent for FE and Training](#) - Education and Training Foundation (ETF)

[Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Resources](#) - Resources by London Grid for Learning