ST HELEN &
ST KATHARINE

SAFEGUARDING-THE PREVENT POLICY

St Helen and St Katharine places safeguarding at the heart of all that we do and recognises the wide-ranging aspects of the term.

There are three policies that comprise the Safeguarding Group - Child Protection, Prevent and Online Safety. This policy focuses on safeguarding in terms of 'Prevent'.

The Safeguarding Policy Group has alongside it a range of other important policies that work together to safeguard the individuals at this school.
This policy is part of the group of policies that consider safeguarding issues. Other policies Whistleblowing, Anti-bullying, ICT Acceptable use, Equal Opportunities, Safer Recruiting, Sex and relationships, Health and Safety, Pastoral Care, Behaviour, Work Experience, the Staff Code of Conduct and the Child Protection policy and the E-safety policy.

In writing this policy we have referred to: Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales (March 2015) (Prevent). The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and childminders (June 2015); The use of social media for on-line radicalisation (July 2015); Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2016)

Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation

St Helen and St Katharine recognises the responsibilities held by all schools under the 'Prevent' strategy and Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, which ensure the safeguarding of our pupils against the threat of extremism and radicalisation.

The Prevent Strategy identifies that young people are more likely to be vulnerable to violent extremist or terrorist narratives, including non-violent extremism which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. The Government's Prevent Strategy defines 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 believe that St Helen and St Katharine should be a safe place where children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of the terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge such ideas.

In order to fulfil our Prevent Duty the school will:

- Carry out a risk assessment of the likelihood of our pupils being drawn into terrorism, as well as their support for extremist ideas, using the 'Channel' vulnerability assessment framework (Home Office 2013).
- Train staff in understanding extremism and identifying those at risk of radicalisation
- Include work on critical thinking related to online content and resilience to online extremism in the PD and General Studies curricula

- Actively promote Fundamental British Values, including mutual respect, tolerance and democratic participation.
- Ensure that outside speakers are assessed for suitability of message/content-see Child Protection policy for details.
- Ensure that an appropriate level of internet content filtering is in place on the school IT system
- Ensure staff are aware of the procedure to follow if they have concerns about a pupil, parent or member of staff
- Conduct due diligence checks on groups/ individuals seeking to hire or use school premises;
- Conduct due diligence checks on contractors working on the school sites
- Contact the local police for a risk of radicalisation profile for the local area.

Procedures in the event of a concern about radicalisation
The procedures within school are the same as for a child protection issue. That is, that the Designated Safeguarding Lead (Liz Bedford) is informed. For full details please see the Child Protection Policy. Any member of staff with a concern about a pupil, parent or member of staff should report it to the DSL.
- The DSL will contact the MASH 0845 0507666

If people are at immediate risk of harm phone 999

- Channel is the multi-agency approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation and aims to: identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism; assess the nature and extent of that risk; develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.
- Should concerns require support from other agencies, the following are ways in which terrorism and extremism can be reported:

  o Other useful links as recorded on OSCB website:
  o For local information-Liz Hayden (South and Vale District Council) **liz.hayden@southand**vale.gov.uk

  o Jo Physick Oxfordshire Prevent Co-ordinator preventreferrals@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk
  o Alison Beasley - Schools Lead, Children & Young People Alison.Beasley@oxfordshire.gov.uk
  o Anti terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321
  o Crime stoppers: 0800 555 111
  o Relevant police force: 101
  o **www.gov.uk/report-suspicious-activity-to-mi5**

There is also a dedicated telephone helpline and email for non-emergency advice for staff and governors 020 7340 7264 counterterrorism@education.gsi.gov.uk

Useful References:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf
https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/safeguarding-vulnerable-people-extremism
www.educateagainsthate.com

Prevent Policy-Possible Indicators of Risk
- Racist graffiti/ symbols/ comments made in School;
- Speaking out or writing in favour of extremist ideas in school work;
- Extreme comments shared on social media;
- Distribution of extreme or terrorist propaganda among other pupils;
- Vulnerable students being influenced by others (although we are aware of a need to avoid over-simplified assessments of who might be 'vulnerable'), because of the existence of one or more factors, which may include:
  - An identity crisis, involving an individual's distance from their cultural/ religious heritage, including peer/ family/ faith group rejection;
  - A personal crisis, including family tension/ social isolation/ friendship issues;
  - Personal circumstances, such as migration, experience of racism;
  - Unmet aspirations;
  - Criminality;
  - Experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion;
- Association with those known to be involved in extremism (including via the internet);
- A significant shift in the child/ young person's behaviour or outward appearance, particularly involving conflict with his/her family and/or faith group;
- Travel for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism;
- Disguising of a child's identity, eg in documentation;
- A simplistic or flawed understanding of religious/ political/ global issues;
- A significant adult or other in the child/ young person's life who has extremist views or sympathies;
- Critical risk factors, being:
  - Contact with extremist recruiters;
  - Articulation of support for extremist causes/ leaders;
  - The possession of extremist literature;
  - Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;

- o Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues; Membership of extremist organisationsReference: DFE-00585-2014 KCSIE 2 (2015)

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Policy last reviewed………………………………………………………….…..Lent 2018
Next review due ....Lent 2019
Person responsible for review .... Director of Students, annually by Governing Body
Audience .... Staff/Parents/Governors

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