

The Pavilion

THE PREVENT POLICY



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Date: 18/01/2016

Reviewed:

Adopted by Management Committee: March 2016

Next Full Review: March 2018

1. Aim

The aim of this policy is to outline our approach to supporting the national 'Prevent' Agenda linked to the safeguarding of our students and staff. This policy is written with reference to the Prevent Duty contained within Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The Duty states that specified authorities including schools, in the exercise of their functions, must have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

2. Objectives

- 2.1 To develop and reinforce awareness of 'Prevent' in the School.
- 2.2 To recognize current practice which contributes to the 'Prevent' agenda.
- 2.3 To outline the process of risk assessment in the School in order to identify areas for improvement in meeting the Prevent Duty.
- 2.4 To clearly identify the processes involved in making a 'Channel' referral.

3. Awareness of the Prevent Agenda

- 3.1 Prevent is 1 of the 4 elements of 'CONTEST', the government's counter-terrorism strategy. The 4 elements are: Pursue, Protect, Prepare and Prevent. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
- 3.2 The Prevent strategy responds to the ideological challenge we face from terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views.
- 3.3 It provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
- 3.4 It works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, online and health) where there are risks of radicalisation.
- 3.5 The Prevent Duty incorporates the responsibility to promote Fundamental British Values through our practices and the formal and informal curriculum. These values are defined as; democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.
- 3.6 The Prevent Duty covers all forms of radicalisation, including risk from extremist faith groups, far right extremism and some aspects of non-violent extremism.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>.

4. Current School practice which contributes to Prevent

- 4.1 The School Safeguarding Policy features reference to the Prevent agenda to ensure it is within all the protective work we do to safeguard our students, visitors and members of staff.
- 4.2 The Principal/Vice-Principal arranges training sessions on Prevent to maximize the opportunities for expert input to develop staff awareness.
- 4.3 Our work to promote Equality and Diversity within School

incorporates British Values, contributes to good community relations and reduces the risk of radicalisation.

5. Prevent Risk Assessment

- 5.1 The Prevent Duty Guidance requires all relevant institutions to conduct a regularly reviewed Prevent Risk Assessment and associated Action Plan.
- 5.2 The School's Risk Assessment will be constructed and reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) drawing in commentary and responsibility for actions from other members of staff as appropriate.
- 5.3 A summary of the Risk Assessment and Action Plan will be reported annually to the Management Committee.
- 5.4 Activities and events which may pose a risk of radicalisation, including the presence of visiting speakers and the letting of school premises to outside groups, will be risk assessed using the School format.

6. Channel Referrals

- 6.1 A Channel referral is a supportive activity which initially involves identification of any student or member of staff at risk of radicalisation.
- 6.2 A referral should be made via a member of the Safeguarding Team, typically the Designated Safeguarding Officer, Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officer or the Student Support Manager
- 6.3 Appendix 2 shows the referral flow chart.

Appendix 1 - Glossary of terms from the Prevent Duty Guidance

'Having due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

'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.

'Interventions' are projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).

'Non-violent extremism' is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

'Prevention' in the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. *Prevent* includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.

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

'Safeguarding' is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in the context of this document) from being drawn into terrorist-related activity.

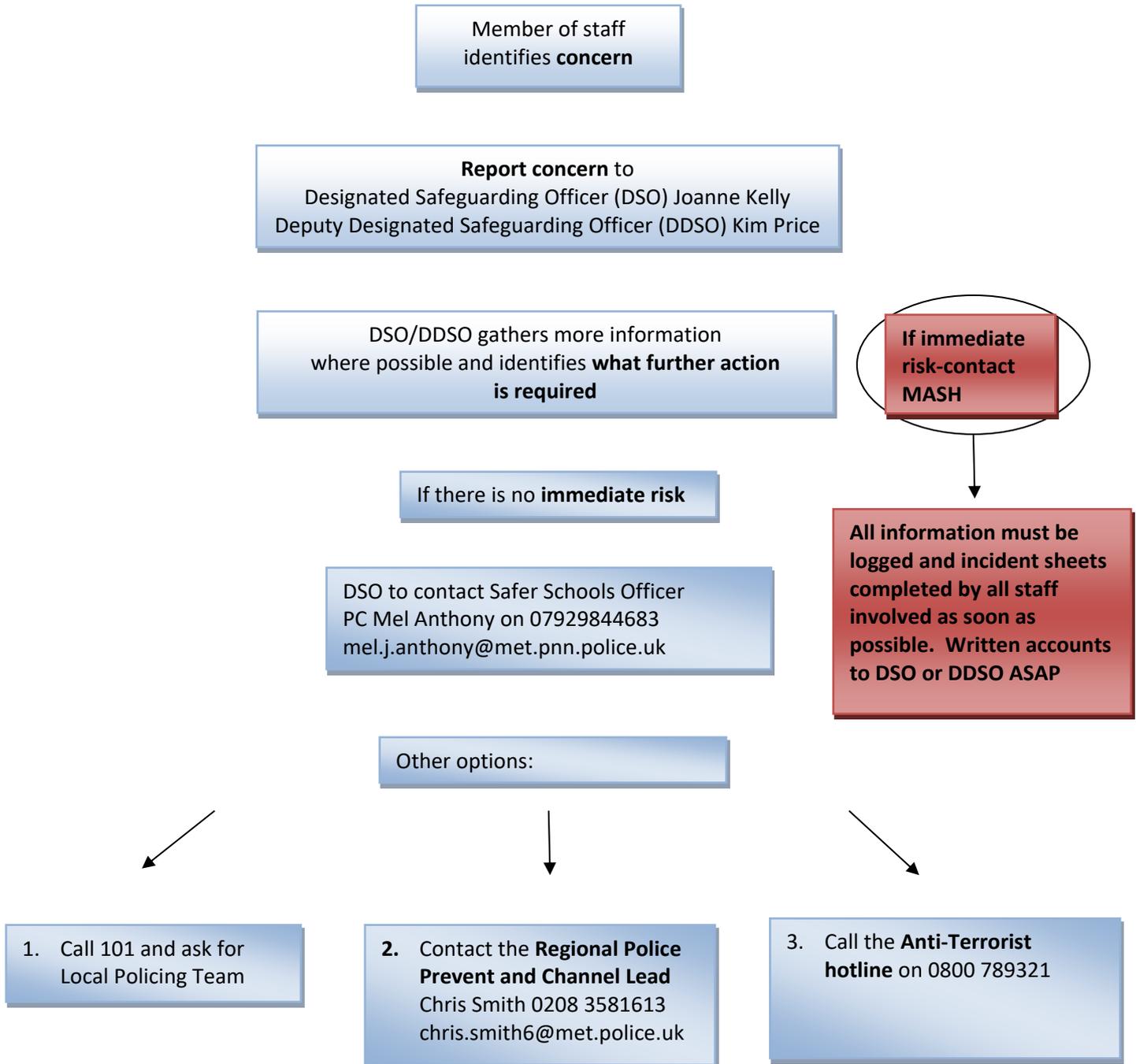
The current UK definition of **'terrorism'** is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use 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.

'Terrorist-related offences' are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.

'Vulnerability' describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within *Prevent*, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

Appendix 2 – ‘Channel’ Referrals

It is important for all staff to know where to go if there is a concern that someone may be on the route to radicalization. Below is a flow chart which aims to show the process



Once a referral has been made and enters the Channel process, the process map below illustrates what happens

