Tackling Extremism and Radicalisation Policy

Oakwood Junior School



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Approved by:	LGB
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Oakwood Junior School fully recognises its responsibilities to prevent people from being radicalised, become extremists or be drawn in to terrorism.

"The Prevent Strategy 2011", published by the Government is part of the overall counter-terrorism strategy. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism, by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as the need to *"prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".*

The **"Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015"** (CT&S) identifies schools as having a key role to play in protecting pupils from the risk of extremism and radicalisation.

Chapter 1 Par 26 (1) of the Act places a general duty on specified authorities, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Schedule 6 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 outlines the specified authorities. As a maintained school, Oakwood Junior School is included in the category of 'Education, child care etc.'

Therefore our school has a key role in protecting pupils from the risks of extremism and radicalisation and has due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

This policy should be read alongside the following other school policies:

- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Positive Behaviour policy
- Attendance Policy
- Whistle-blowing policy

This policy should be read alongside the following national government policies:

- Working together to safeguard children
- Keeping children safe in education 2022
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused- Advice for practitioners.
- Prevent Duty Guidance 2015 Channel *

***There are not any new requirements, but The Home Office has updated the Prevent duty guidance which will come into effect from December 2023 at the earliest. There are no new legal or additional responsibilities for schools.**

Summary of the key things

Clarification on sharing personal information about susceptible pupils

If you need to share the personal data of someone susceptible to radicalisation, you don't need to rely on that person's consent to share it if you have a lawful basis for doing so (paragraph 170).

You can also share information about someone susceptible to radicalisation without the consent of parents/carers, if necessary. Further details available in Making a referral to Prevent (under the heading 'Sharing information').

This is not new guidance - just clarification that sharing information on Prevent is the same as any other safeguarding issue. School still needs to comply with the usual data protection laws.

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1. Purpose of this Policy

This "Tackling Extremism and Radicalisation" policy sets out our beliefs, strategies and procedures to protect vulnerable individuals from being radicalised or exposed to extremist views, by identifying who they are and promptly providing them with support.

2. Aims of this Policy

The aims of this policy are to ensure that:

- all members of the school community have an understanding of what extremism and radicalisation is and why we need to be vigilant in school
- staff are fully engaged and are vigilant about radicalisation; that they suspend professional disbelief that such issues will not happen here
- staff understand their roles and responsibilities in protecting pupils from the risks of extremism and radicalisation and have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism
- pupils understand how to keep themselves safe
- parents/carers have confidence in the school's policies and understand how the school works to keep pupils safe.

3. Risks

Risks are defined as:

- **Terrorism:** The Terrorism Act 2006 (TACT 2006) in summary 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.

- **Extremism** is defined in The Prevent Strategy 2011 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*." The Prevent Strategy 2011 also includes in its definition of extremism; calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

- **Radicalisation** as defined by The Prevent Strategy 2011 refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

- **'Non-violent extremism'** is defined in The Prevent Strategy 2011 as extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

The school continually assesses the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas, which are part of terrorist ideology. This is based on an understanding shared with partners of the potential risk in the local area.

All visiting speakers follow the agreed protocols for visiting speakers. The head teacher ensures they are suitably and appropriately supervised during the visit.

4. Indicators

There are a number of behaviours which may indicate a pupil is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views. These include;

- spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
- changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group

- day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause
- loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause
- possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause
- attempts to recruit others to the group/cause
- communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology
- using insulting or derogatory names for another group
- increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person, these may include; physical or verbal assault , provocative behaviour , damage to property, derogatory name calling , possession of prejudice-related materials , prejudice related ridicule or name calling, inappropriate forms of address , refusal to co-operate, attempts to recruit to prejudice-related organisations and condoning or supporting violence towards others.

5. Implementing "due regard" (Over-arching Practice) Effective Leadership:

- The school's leadership team are aware of and understand the importance of their duties and have read the relevant sections of *"Prevent Duty Guidance 2024"* (p13-15)
- The head teacher and governors ensure that the existing safeguarding procedures and school policies are used to safeguard pupils from radicalisation and extremism by including information in the Staff Handbook, through annual staff training and by linking relevant policies together
- Training is provided to ensure staff understand the risks and have the capability to deal with it. All staff receive induction training which includes written information (see Appendix 1,2,3) and is included in annual Child Protection update training to staff conducted annually
- The Governing Body ensure the staff members implement their duties effectively by observation, monitoring the effectiveness of policies including the Complaints Procedures and through discussion with pupils during Governor Monitoring visits.

Working in Partnership:

- The school is aware that effective partnerships are crucial to *"Prevent*" work. The school is able to seek support from the police and local authorities through existing multi-agency forums such as the Multi- Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and the Derby City Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB).

Appropriate Capabilities:

- Frontline staff members who engage with the public understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it. They are aware of what the term "extremism" means and the relationship between extremism and radicalisation/ terrorism. Information is provided for staff members in the Staff Handbook, through annual staff training and by linking relevant policies together (See Appendix 1). The Derby Safeguarding Children's Board website also provides information for staff https://www.derbyscb.org.uk/staff-and-volunteers/info-and-resources/extremism/

- Staff understand how to obtain support for people, (through Channel) who may be being exploited by radicalising influences and know they are subject to the duties specified in *"Prevent Duty Guidance 2024"* (See Appendix 2)

6. Implementing "due regard" (Day-to-day practice)

The school teaches a broad and balanced curriculum which caters effectively for the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of its pupils. The school actively promotes community cohesion through its work with parents and local community groups. The school promotes British Values through the curriculum, extra-curricular activities and assemblies.

The school is mindful of its duties to keep our young and therefore vulnerable and impressionable pupils safe. We regard the welfare of pupils as being of the utmost importance. Through our curriculum and pastoral work the school aims to teach the pupils;

- know the difference between “right and wrong”
- know the similarities and differences between themselves and others and are able to celebrate them
- are able to challenge negative attitudes and stereotypes
- grow into confident young people who are able to say, “no”, “change their mind” and be able to articulate their feelings and opinions
- value life and all living things
- learn about and know how to keep themselves and others safe
- feel valued for who they are and feel comfortable “in their own skin” as part of the school community.

7. Sharing Information

The school recognises that:

- under the *Prevent* programme it must not be involved in any covert activity against people or communities.
- the sharing of personal information may need to take place in order to ensure, for example, that a person at risk of radicalisation is given appropriate support (for example on the Channel programme).
- information sharing should be and is assessed on a case-by-case basis and is governed by legislation. To ensure the rights of individuals are fully protected. When considering sharing personal information, the school takes account of the following:
- **Necessity and proportionality**: personal information is only shared where it is strictly necessary to the intended outcome and proportionate to it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public;
- **Consent:** wherever possible the consent of the person concerned is obtained before sharing any information about them;
- **Power to share:** the sharing of data by public sector bodies requires the existence of a power to do so, in addition to satisfying the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Human Rights Act 1998:
- **Data Protection Act and the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality**: in engaging with non-public bodies, the school ensures that it is aware of its own responsibilities under the Data Protection Act and any confidentiality obligations that exist.

There may be some circumstances where the school, in the course of *Prevent* related work, identifies someone who may already be engaged in illegal terrorist-related activity. People suspected of being involved in such activity will be referred to the police.

8. Procedures for dealing with concerns

Where any adult in the school has concerns about a child they should discuss these in the first instance with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in their absence, the Deputy Safeguarding Lead. The school is aware of the support available to schools to help them safeguard pupils from the risks outlined in this policy and highlighted by the DFE. A dedicated telephone helpline (02073407264) enables school staff and governors to raise concerns relating to extremism in confidence. There is also an email address https://counter.extremism@education.gov.uk that staff can use to raise their concerns.

The school has the facility to contact a dedicated Prevent Education Officer (PEO) Sally Siner who is able to advise and support schools regarding referrals. Completed forms (Appendix 4) should be returned to
Sally.Siner@derby.gov.uk Tel: 07765222032

If the school has definite concerns about a young person and factual information, then contact the Police Prevent Unit by phone or email and ask for:
John Booker – Head of PREVENT UNIT
Tel: 101 (ask for John Booker – Collar number 1694)
Email: john.booker.1694@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk or
Karl Mortimer on karl.mortimer.1669@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk

In emergency situations, such as a child being at immediate risk of harm, the police must be contacted on 999 and the normal safeguarding procedures are followed. (See Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy 2022). Alternatively Derby Police can be contacted on 101.

The PREVENT team will then make an assessment, look at intelligence etc – if they feel they present a risk or need support, they will contact you for more information (they should also contact you if they feel the referral is not a concern). The referral is then passed to Dawn Robinson who coordinates the CHANNEL Panel. CHANNEL panel is a multi-agency meeting that discusses a referral, shares multi agency information about a young person and/or their family and make an assessment as to action to be taken

9. Monitoring and Enforcement

The school keeps and maintains appropriate records in line with its duty. Concerns and observations are noted on the school's Child Protection records for individual pupils. (See Child Protection Policy 2022). We will, when required, ensure liaison with Derby City Local Authority, DSCB, the Home Office, local partners and multi-agency forums on issues relating to *The Prevent Strategy* and Channel. The school will provide appropriate monitoring information and support as requested.

Appendix One

Tackling Extremism & Radicalisation (Information for staff)

(Extracts from a report from the Prime Minister's Task Force on Tackling Radicalisation and Extremism in 2013)

Extremism can flourish where different parts of a community remain isolated from each other. More integrated communities will be more resilient to the influence of extremists.

While protecting society from extremism, we will also continue to protect the right to freedom of expression. These proposals are not intended or designed to restrict or prevent legitimate and lawful comment and debate.

This is a distinct ideology which should not be confused with traditional religious practice. It is an ideology which is based on a distorted interpretation of Islam, which betrays Islam's peaceful principles, and draws on the teachings of the likes of Sayyid Qutb. Islamist extremists deem Western intervention in Muslim majority countries as a 'war on Islam', creating a narrative of 'them' and 'us'. They seek to impose a global Islamic state governed by their interpretation of Shari'ah as state law, rejecting liberal values such as democracy, the rule of law and equality. Their ideology also includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be Muslim and British, and insists that those who do not agree with them are not true Muslims.

Definitions:

- **Terrorism:** The Terrorism Act 2006 (TACT 2006) in summary 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.

- **Extremism** is defined in The Prevent Strategy 2011 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*." The Prevent Strategy 2011 also includes in its definition of extremism; calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

- **Radicalisation** as defined by The Prevent Strategy 2011 refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

- **'Non-violent extremism'** is defined in The Prevent Strategy 2011 as extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

Appendix Two

Tackling Extremism & Radicalisation (Information for staff)

The Prevent Strategy: a summary

The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of the overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The Prevent strategy addresses all forms of terrorism and continues to prioritise according to the threat posed to our national security; the allocation of resources aim to be proportionate to the threats we face. The Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

1. **Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;**
2. **Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and**
3. **Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.**

The Government remains absolutely committed to protecting freedom of speech in England and Wales. But preventing terrorism will mean challenging extremist (and non-violent) ideas that are also part of a terrorist ideology. Prevent will also mean intervening to stop people moving from extremist groups or from extremism into terrorist-related activity.

'Extremism' is defined 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. The definition of extremism includes calls for death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CT & S Act) places a duty on certain bodies in the exercise of their functions to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. Separate guidance has been issued on the *Prevent* duty. THIS INCLUDES SCHOOLS.

Channel forms a key part of the *Prevent* strategy. The process is a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Schools must co-operate with Channel panels and the police in the carrying out of their respective functions in Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the CT&S Act.

Channel: A summary

The CT&S Act is intended to secure effective local co-operation and delivery of Channel in all areas and to build on the good practice already operating in many areas. In practice, the legislation requires:

- local authorities to ensure that a multi-agency panel exists in their area;
- the local authority to chair the panel;
- the panel to develop a support plan for individuals accepted as Channel cases;
- the panel to consider alternative forms of support, including health and social services, where Channel is not appropriate; and all partners of a panel, so far as appropriate and reasonably practicable, to cooperate with the police and the panel in the carrying out of their functions.

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

- identifying individuals at risk

- assessing the nature and extent of that risk
- developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Sections 36 to 41 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 set out the duty on local authorities and partners of local panels to provide support for people vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism.

This guidance has been issued under sections 36(7) and 38(6) of the act to support panel members and partners of local panels.

Channel may be appropriate for anyone who is vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism. Channel is about ensuring that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist activity.

An individual's engagement with the Channel programme is entirely voluntary at all stages

Appendix Three

Sources of further information:

Advice for schools on the Prevent duty, which came into force on 1 July, 2015.

The advice also explains what governors and staff can do if they have any concerns relating to extremism. The Department for Education has set up a telephone helpline to enable people to raise concerns directly 0800 789 321.

There is also a briefing note on how social media is used to encourage travel to Syria and Iraq, which is being published jointly by the Department for Education and the Home Office.

An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Detailed guidance on Channel is available.

An online general awareness training module on Channel is available.
https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen1.html

The module is suitable for school staff and other front-line workers. It provides an introduction to the topics covered by this advice, including how to identify factors that can make people vulnerable to radicalisation, and case studies illustrating the types of intervention that may be appropriate, in addition to Channel. Anti-terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321

Appendix Four:

REFERRAL PROCESS
By sending this form you consent for it to arrive with both your dedicated Local Authority safeguarding team & Prevent policing team for a joint assessment. Wherever possible we aim to give you feedback on your referral, please be aware, however, that this is not always possible due to data-protection & other case sensitivities. Once you have completed this form, please email it to**: Sally.Siner@derby.gov.uk** If you have any questions whilst filling in the form, please call: **07765 222032**

INDIVIDUAL'S BIOGRAPHICAL & CONTACT DETAILS	
Forename(s):	First Name(s)
Surname:	Last Name
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY):	D.O.B.
Approx. Age (if DoB unknown):	Please Enter
Gender:	Please Describe
Known Address(es):	Identify which address is the Individual's current residence
Nationality / Citizenship:	Stated nationality / citizenship documentation (if any)
Immigration / Asylum Status:	Immigration status? Refugee status? Asylum claimant? Please describe.
Primary Language:	Does the Individual speak / understand English? What is the Individual's first language?
Contact Number(s):	Telephone Number(s)
Email Address(es):	Email Address(es)
Any Other Family Details:	Family makeup? Who lives with the Individual? Anything relevant.

DESCRIBE CONCERNS	**In as much detail as possible, please describe the specific concern(s) relevant to Prevent.**
Please Describe	

FOR EXAMPLE:

- How / why did the Individual come to your organisation's notice in this instance?
- Does it involve a specific event? What happened? Is it a combination of factors? Describe them.
- Has the Individual discussed personal travel plans to a warzone or countries with similar concerns? Where? When? How?
- Does the Individual have contact with groups or individuals that cause you concern? Who? Why are they concerning? How frequent is this contact?
- Is there something about the Individual's mobile phone, internet or social media use that is worrying to you? What exactly? How do you have access to this information?
- Has the Individual expressed a desire to cause physical harm, or threatened anyone with violence? Who? When? Can you remember what was said / expressed exactly?
- Has the Individual shown a concerning interest in hate crimes, or extremists, or terrorism? Consider *any* extremist ideology, group or cause, as well as support for "school-shooters" or public-massacres, or murders of public figures.
- Please describe any other concerns you may have that are not mentioned here.

COMPLEX NEEDS	**Is there anything in the Individual's life that you think might be affecting their wellbeing or that might be making them vulnerable in any sense?**
Please Describe	

PERSON WHO FIRST IDENTIFIED THE CONCERNS	
Do they wish to remain anonymous?	Yes / No
Forename:	Referrers First Name(s)
Surname:	Referrers Last Name
Professional Role & Organisation:	Referrers Role / Organisation
Relationship to Individual:	Referrers Relationship To The Individual

Contact Telephone Number:	Referrers Telephone Number
Email Address:	Referrers Email Address

PERSON MAKING THIS REFERRAL (if different from above)	
Forename:	Contact First Name(s)
Surname:	Contact Last Name
Professional Role & Organisation:	Contact Role & Organisation
Relationship to Individual:	Contact Relationship to the Individual
Contact Telephone Number:	Contact Telephone Number
Email Address:	Contact Email Address

FOR EXAMPLE:

- Victim of crime, abuse or bullying.
- Work, financial or housing problems.
- Citizenship, asylum or immigration issues.
- Personal problems, emotional difficulties, relationship problems, family issues, ongoing court proceedings.
- On probation; any erratic, violent, self-destructive or risky behaviours, or alcohol / drug misuse or dependency.
- Expressed feelings of injustice or grievance involving any racial, religious or political issue, or even conspiracy theories.
- Educational issues, developmental or behavioural difficulties, mental ill health (see **Safeguarding Considerations** below).
- Please describe any other need or potential vulnerability you think may be present but which is not mentioned here.

RELEVANT DATES	
Date the concern first came to light:	When were the concerns first identified?
Date referral made to Prevent:	Date this form was completed & sent off?

OTHER INFORMATION	**Please provide any further information you think may be relevant, e.g. social media details, military service number, other agencies or professionals working with the Individual, etc..**
Please Describe	

REFERRER'S ORGANISATIONAL PREVENT CONTACT (if different from above)	
Forename:	Referrers First Name(s)
Surname:	Referrers Last Name
Professional Role & Organisation:	Referrers Role / Organisation
Relationship to Individual:	Referrers Relationship To The Individual
Contact Telephone Number:	Referrers Telephone Number
Email Address:	Referrers Email Address

SAFEGUARDING CONSIDERATIONS	
Does the Individual have any stated or diagnosed disabilities, disorders or mental health issues?	Yes / No
Please describe, stating whether the concern has been diagnosed.	
Have you discussed this Individual with your organisations Safeguarding / Prevent lead?	Yes / No
What was the result of the discussion?	
Have you informed the Individual that you are making this referral?	Yes / No
What was the response?	

Have you taken any direct action with the Individual since receiving this information?	Yes / No
What was the action & the result?	
Have you discussed your concerns around the Individual with any other agencies?	Yes / No
What was the result of the discussion?	

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT / EDUCATION DETAILS

Current Occupation & Employer:	Current Occupation(s) & Employer(s)
Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s):	Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s)
Current School / College / University:	Current Educational Establishment(s)
Previous School / College / University:	Previous Educational Establishment(s)

THANK YOU

Thank you for taking the time to make this referral. Information you provide is valuable and will always be assessed.

If there is no Prevent concern but other safeguarding issues are present, this information will be sent to the relevant team or agency to provide the correct support for the individual(s) concerned.