

Slindon College Prevent Policy

Adopted: September 2015

Next Review: September 2016

The national Prevent Strategy aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Slindon College, working with other local partners, families and communities, seeks to play a key role in ensuring that the children and young people who attend the school or use its services are safe from the threat of terrorism. Prevent is part of the school's wider responsibility for Safeguarding and this policy is therefore linked to the school's Policy for Safeguarding and Child Protection.

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 Slindon College 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, we undertake to do the following:

- Actively promote Fundamental British Values, including mutual respect, tolerance and democratic participation, as part of our wider PSHE programmes as well as within other subject areas and assemblies;
- Respect learner and staff diversity, encouraging freedom and openness;
- Assess the risk of children in our school/settings/activities being drawn in to terrorism;
- Maintain robust safeguarding policies which take into account the policies and procedures set out by West Sussex Safeguarding Children Board and identify extremism/radicalisation as issues to be reported promptly to the Staff Lead;
- Identify a nominated Staff Lead (Bernie Lynch, DSP & David Quick, Headmaster);
- Train staff so that they have the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism;
- Conduct due diligence checks on visitors to school, particularly, visiting speakers, whether invited by children or staff;
- Conduct due diligence checks on contractors working on the school site;
- Ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school;
- Review our policies annually.

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 share on social media;
- Distribution of extreme or terrorists 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 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, e.g. 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;
 - Justify the use of violence to solve societal issues;
 - Membership of extremist organisations.

Supportive Interventions:

- 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:
 - Anti-terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321
 - Crime stoppers: 0800 555 111
 - Relevant police force: 101
 - www.gov.uk/report-suspicious-activity-to-mi5
- To report any online terrorist-related material: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism