



PREVENT POLICY

MBR
May 2017

Date Approved by the Stockton Secondary Hub	7 June 2017
Next Review Date	June 2018
Signature of the Chair Of Governors	
Name of the Chair of Governors	Mr John Copping

Background

This Preventing Radicalisation Policy is part of our commitment to keep our students and the Academy community safe. Since the Education and Inspections Act 2006 academies and schools have a duty to promote community cohesion. Over the last few years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism.

Academies have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when students start to become radicalised. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on academies by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which means they must work to prevent children being drawn into extremism.

Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of an academy's work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

Ethos

At North Shore Academy we ensure that through our vision, values, relationships and teaching we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. The Governors also ensure that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively through school policy and practice and that there is an effective suite of safeguarding policies in place to safeguard and promote students' welfare.

We have a duty to prepare our students for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe. Everyone at North Shore Academy has the right to learn and work in safety. We do not tolerate bullying of any kind and will challenge derogatory language and behaviour towards others.

Statutory Duties

The duty to prevent children and young people being radicalised is set out in the following documents.

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2015
- Prevent Duty Guidance 2015
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015

Non-statutory Guidance

Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: DfE Departmental advice for maintained schools 2014

Related Policies

- E-Safety and Internet use Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Safeguarding Policy
- Equality Policy
- Code of Conduct and Personal Behaviour Policy
- Confidential reporting policy (Whistle-blowing)
- SMSC policy

Definitions

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.

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

British values are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Roles and Responsibilities

Role of the Governors

It is the role of the Governors to ensure that the Academy meets their statutory duties with regard to preventing radicalisation.

The Academy has a nominated Safeguarding Governor who will liaise with the Principal and other staff about issues relating to protecting students from radicalisation.

Role of the Principal

It is the role of the Principal to:

- ensure that the Academy and its staff respond to preventing radicalisation on a day-to-day basis
- ensure that the Academy's curriculum addresses the issues involved in radicalisation
- ensure that staff conduct is consistent with preventing radicalisation

Role of Designated Safeguarding Officer

It is the role of the Designated Safeguarding Officer to:

- ensure that staff understand the issues of radicalisation, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
- receive safeguarding concerns about students who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation
- make referrals to appropriate agencies with regard to concerns about radicalisation
- liaise with partners, including the local authority and the police

Role of staff

It is the role of staff to understand the issues of radicalisation, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.

Curriculum

We are committed to ensuring that our students are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. We encourage our students to be inquisitive learners who are open to new experiences and are tolerant of others. Our values support the development of the whole child as a reflective learner within a safe respectful learning environment. Teaching the Academy's core values alongside the fundamental British values supports quality teaching and learning, whilst making a positive contribution to the development of a fair, just and civil society.

Internet Safety

The internet provides children and young people with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering systems used in our Academy block inappropriate content, including extremist content.

Where staff, students or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it immediately to a senior member of staff.

The e-safety and internet user policy refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content. Students and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

Staff Training

Staff will be given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, so that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information also forms part of the annual safeguarding training.

Safer Recruitment

We ensure that the staff we appoint to the Academy are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2015. DBS checks are carried out in accordance with up to date guidance on persons having regular unsupervised access to children.

Visitors

On arrival visitors to the Academy are made aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies and are given information about what to do if they are concerned about any aspect of child welfare.

We undertake due diligence to ensure that visiting speakers are appropriate. Speakers will be supervised at all times and will not be allowed to speak to students without a member of staff being present.

Staff must not invite speakers into the Academy without first obtaining permission from the Principal.

Signs of vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are number of signs that together increase the risk. Signs of vulnerability include:

- underachievement
- being in possession of extremist literature
- traumatic events
- global or national event
- religious conversion
- fundamental change in behaviour
- extremist influences
- conflict with family over lifestyle
- confused identify
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith
- becoming withdrawn in class
- aggressive behaviour towards peers
- rebelling against school rules
- attendance – change in pattern

Recognising Extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent)
- secretive behaviour
- on-line searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- using radicalised terminology
- advocating violence towards others

Also consider families at risk:

- Not buying into schools ethos
- Questioning policies
- Keeping apart from other parents

Referral Process

Staff and visitors to the Academy must refer all concerns about students who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation to the Designated Safeguarding Officer using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns. When there are significant concerns about a student, a referral will be made to the appropriate body.