



Rosh Pinah Primary School

Prevent Duty Policy

Updated: January 2025

Date for Review: January 2026

Rosh Pinah Primary School

Prevent strategy statement is part of our commitment to keeping our pupils and the school community safe. Over the last few years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism. Schools have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when pupils start to become radicalised. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on schools 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 a school's work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

Ethos

At Rosh Pinah 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 pupils' welfare. We have a duty to prepare our pupils for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe. Everyone at Rosh Pinah 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

From 1st July 2015 all schools are subject to a duty under section 26 of the counter-Terrorism Security Act 2015, in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent Duty for Schools. 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 2024
- Prevent Duty Guidance 2023
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023
- Channel Duty Guidance - Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2023.

Prevent is part of government's strategy to address terrorism. Government's counter-terrorism strategy will continue to be organised around four work streams, each comprising a number of key objectives:

- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

This policy is informed by the statutory guidance 'Prevent Duty Guidance: Guidance for Specified Authorities in England and Wales' 2023' (updated March 2024).

This policy should be read in conjunction with the other school's policies as follows:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Online Safety policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Equality Policy

- Whistle- Blowing Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- PSHE and British Values

Definitions

Extremism was defined by the Home Office in 2011 as a 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 (HM Government, 2011).

In 2024, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities published a new definition of extremism for **England** (DLHC, 2024). Extremism is defined as the support or promotion of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance that aims to:

1. negate or destroy the fundamental rights and freedom of others or
2. undermine, overturn or replace the UK's system of liberal parliamentary democracy and democratic rights or
3. intentionally create a permissive environment for others to achieve the results in (1) or (2).

The new definition also set out types of behaviour which could constitute extremism, including:

- using or excusing violence towards a group of people to stop them from using their legally defined rights and freedoms
- seeking to overthrow or change the political system outside of lawful means
- using or excusing violence towards public officials, including British Armed Forces and Police Forces, to stop them carrying out their duties
- attempting to radicalise and recruit others, including young people, to an extremist ideology.

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

Roles and Responsibilities

Governors

It is the role of Governors to:

- support the ethos and values of our school in tackling extremism and radicalisation
- undertake appropriate training to ensure that they are clear about their role and the parameters of their responsibilities as Governors, including their statutory safeguarding duties
- review this policy regularly (annually) and may amend and adopt it in accordance with any new legislation or guidance or in response to any quality assurance recommendations pertaining to the delivery of this policy and the overall safeguarding arrangements made.

The school has a nominated Safeguarding Governor who will liaise with the Headteacher and other staff about issues to do with protecting pupils from extremism and radicalisation.

Headteacher

It is the role of the Headteacher to:

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

- ensure that staff receive suitable training as part of New Staff Induction and then as part of ongoing Safeguarding Training.

Role of Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Lead

It is the role of the Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Lead to:

- work in line with the responsibilities as set out in the DfE Guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2024
- 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 pupils 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 extremism and radicalisation, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
- All staff are expected to complete Prevent Duty training.

Curriculum

We are committed to ensuring that our pupils are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. We encourage our pupils 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 schools' 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.

Children will learn to develop tolerance and respect for cultures, faiths and lifestyles through PSHE (Personal Social and Health Education). Assemblies may respond to national or international events but will always be delivered in a sensitive manner with due regard to the age of the children.

Online 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 at our schools block inappropriate content, including extremist content. Where staff, pupils or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it immediately to a senior member of staff. Pupils and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

The UK Safer Internet Centre (UKSIC) has worked with the Home Office to create a tool to help schools test whether they are covered by the CTIRU (Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit) 'filter list'. It also checks whether schools are covered by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) URL list, which contains links to online child sexual exploitation content.

Staff Training

Staff will be given training to help them understand the issues of extremism and 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 our recruitment procedures for recruiting all staff, permanent and volunteers, to our school are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024. We also ensure that all DBS checks are always made at the appropriate level, that references are always received and checked and that we complete and maintain a single central record of such vetting checks.

Visitors

Visitors to the school are made aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies on arrival at the school 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 pupils without a member of staff being present. Staff must not invite speakers into schools without first obtaining permission from the Headteacher.

Signs of Vulnerability

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

Signs of vulnerability include:

- 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
- isolation from peers
- becoming withdrawn in class
- disengagement from work
- aggressive behaviour towards peers
- rebelling against school rules
- attendance – change in pattern
- underachievement
- being in possession of extremist literature
- poverty
- social exclusion
- traumatic events
- global or national event
- religious conversion

There is no such thing as a typical extremist and those involved in extremism come from a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. The list of indicators below helps to support school staff to identify factors that could suggest a child or their family may be vulnerable or involved in extremism.

The list of indicators is not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that children experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purpose of extremism.

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
- advocating violence towards others
- also consider families at risk
- not buying into school's ethos
- questioning policies
- keeping apart from other parents

Referral Process (Appendix 1)

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

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be monitored and reviewed by the Governors annually.

Useful Links

- [Prevent Duty guidance](#)
- Prevent Duty [departmental advice](#) for schools and childcare providers
- [Act Early](#) website which aims to share information and support for people worried about someone they know becoming radicalised.

APPENDIX 1

Referral Process

Barnet Safeguarding Children Partnership has adopted the pan-London Safeguarding Children Procedures which provides guidance on assessing and responding to concerns [in relation to extremism](#).

Referrals made in relation to safeguarding concerns for children and young people that may be at risk of radicalisation are made in the same way as other safeguarding issues.

If you are concerned that a child or young people may be at risk of being radicalised, or being drawn into extremist activity, a referral should be made through to the Barnet [MASH](#) team on 020 8359 4066, or via email (mash@barnet.gov.uk).

If there is a risk of immediate harm or danger to a child or young person, you should contact the Police via 999.

If you are concerned that a young person may become involved in terrorist activity, or an act of terrorism, this should be reported to the National Anti-Terrorist hotline on **0800 789 321**.

If you have any queries regarding delivery of the Prevent duty in Barnet, or if you would like to discuss a concern, please contact:

FAO: Perryn Jasper

Barnet Prevent Officer

Email: perryn.jasper@barnet.gov.uk