

KEY TERMS

Extremism - Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

Ideology - A set of beliefs

Terrorism - A violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause

Radicalisation - The process by which a person comes to support extremism and terrorism



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INFORMATION FOR STAFF



The Prevent duty (Radicalisation & Extremism)



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What is Prevent duty?

Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes.

The Prevent strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right wing, violent Islamist groups and other causes.

From July 2015 all schools and academies (as well as other organisations) have a duty to safeguard children from radicalisation and extremism.

This means we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence.

What signs do I need to look out for?

There are many issues that can make children vulnerable to radicalisation.

Identity crisis - Distance from cultural/religious heritage and feeling uncomfortable with their place in the society around them .

Personal crisis - Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.

Personal circumstances - Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.

Unmet aspirations - Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of community values.

You should look for the following changes in children

- **General changes of mood, patterns of behaviour and secrecy**
- **Changes of friends and mode of dress**
- **Use of inappropriate language**
- **The expression of extremist views**
- **Advocating violent actions and means**
- **Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology**
- **Increased amount of time spent online and being secretive about what they are doing**

Radicalisation and extremism **is** happening at academies throughout the country. Always adopt a 'it could happen here' attitude, and always be on the look out for any signs in children. It is important to remember that children can be exposed to radicalisation and extremism at home, through older siblings and other family members, as well as through the internet and on social media.

What do I do if I have a concern?

If you have a concern about a particular pupil, you should follow the academy's normal safeguarding procedures in the first instance, and report to Mr Wherry. In their absence you should report to either Mr Nicholls, Ms Atkins or Miss McNamara.

We then use what is called 'The channel Referral Process'. Channel is a multi-agency safeguarding process and early intervention strategy, aimed at identifying and supporting individuals vulnerable to the recruitment of violent extremism.

You should use 'The Channel Referral Process' flowchart, which illustrates how to refer concerns and to whom. There should be a copy of the flowchart in the staffroom or office.

Below are contact numbers if you wish to seek advice and support about any concerns.

Who can I contact for support and advice?

Cornwall Council Specific Point of Contact (SPOC)

07980 895104 - **Steve Rowell**

01209 614322 - **Jane Barlow**

Police

999 (Urgent)

101 (Non-urgent)

Prevent@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

Anti-terrorist hotline

0800 789 321

Crimestoppers

0800 555 111