



Milldene Primary School

'Living and Learning Together'

ANTI-RADICALISATION POLICY STATEMENT

Milldene Primary School is fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. As a school we recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability. At Milldene all staff are expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES

Milldene Primary School Anti-Radicalisation policy statement links to the following policies:

- *Child Protection and Safeguarding
- *Anti-bullying policy
- *Behaviour policy

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

The main aims of this policy statement are to ensure that staff are fully engaged in being vigilant about radicalisation; that they overcome professional disbelief that such issues will not happen here and ensure that we work alongside other professional bodies and agencies to ensure that our pupils are safe from harm.

The Principle Objectives are that:

* All governors, teachers, teaching assistants and non-teaching staff will have an understanding of what radicalisation and extremism are and why we need to be vigilant in school.

* All governors, teachers, teaching assistants and non-teaching staff will know what the school policy is on anti-radicalisation and extremism and will follow the policy when issues arise.

* All parents and pupils will know that the school has policies in place to keep pupils safe from harm and that the school regularly reviews its systems to ensure they are appropriate and effective.

DEFINITIONS AND INDICATORS

Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions or habits of the mind.

Extremism is defined as the holding of extreme political or religious views.

PROCEDURES FOR REFERRALS

Although serious incidents involving radicalisation have not occurred at Milldene to date, it is important for us to be constantly vigilant and remain fully informed about the issues which affect the region in which we teach. Staff are reminded to suspend any professional disbelief that instances of radicalisation 'could not happen here' (Refer to Appendix A) and to refer any concerns through the appropriate channels (via the Child Protection/ Safeguarding Designated Lead). The local SET policy on Prevent will be referred to should issues regarding radicalisation and extremism occur.

THE ROLE OF THE CURRICULUM

Our curriculum promotes respect, tolerance and diversity. Children are encouraged to share their views and recognise that they are entitled to have their own different beliefs which should not be used to influence others.

Our PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education) and SMSC (Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural) provision is embedded across the curriculum, and underpins the ethos of the school.

It is recognised that children with low aspirations are more vulnerable to radicalisation and therefore we strive to equip our pupils with confidence, self-belief, respect and tolerance as well as setting high standards and expectations for themselves.

Children are regularly taught about how to stay safe when using the Internet and are encouraged to recognise that people are not always who they say they are online. They are taught to seek adult help if they are upset or concerned about anything they read or see on the Internet.

STAFF TRAINING

Through INSET opportunities in school, we will ensure that our staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation; are aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early on. All staff will receive PREVENT training, either person-led or online, and a member of the Senior Leadership Team will attend appropriate external training as recommended.

POLICY REVIEW

The Anti-Radicalisation policy statement will be reviewed annually as part of the overall Child Protection and Safeguarding policy review.

This policy was originally created:	June 2015
Employees were consulted on this document:	June 2015
Review date:	October 2016
Reviewed and amended:	October 2017
Reviewed:	November 2018
Reviewed and amended:	December 2019
Reviewed:	October 2020
Reviewed:	July 2021
Reviewed:	July 2022

Appendix A

Signs of vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person or adult is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are number of signs that together increase the risk as well as a number of behaviours which may indicate a child or member of staff is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views.

Signs of vulnerability may include:

- underachievement
- being in possession of extremist literature
- poverty
- social exclusion
- traumatic events
- global or national events
- religious conversion
- 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

Behaviours which may indicate a child or adult associated with the school is at risk:

- secretive behaviour;
- spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists;
- changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group;
- showing sympathy for extremist causes;
- day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause;
- possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause;

- loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause;
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures;
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school;
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups;
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles;
- attempts to recruit others to the group/cause;
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others;
- communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology;
- using insulting to derogatory names for another group;
- Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person – these may include:

- ❖ advocating violence towards others
- ❖ graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- ❖ verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- ❖ 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
- ❖ condoning or supporting violence towards others.