**Prevent Action Plan – September 2024 Weeting Primary School**

Weeting Primary Schoolrecognises that it has a duty under Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act, 2015, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

The Prevent Duty is seen as part of the schools and colleges wider safeguarding obligations. Designated Safeguarding Leads (and Deputies) and other senior leaders in schools should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty) especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and covers childcare). Designated Safeguarding Leads (and Deputies) and other senior leaders in colleges should familiarise themselves with the [Managing risk of radicalisation in your education setting - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-prevent-duty-safeguarding-learners-vulnerable-to-radicalisation/managing-risk-of-radicalisation-in-your-education-setting#radicalisation-risk-indicators) in addition to the [Prevent Duty guidance: for further education institutions in England and Wales](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/prevent-duty-guidance-for-further-education-institutions-in-england-and-wales) The Guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training and IT policies. *Keeping Children Safe in education 2024, pg 149-50*

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| **Duty** | **Evidence** | **Action** | **By whom** |
| Assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism | Staff can demonstrate a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people. | * All staff have read “Keeping Children Safe in Education” (DfE, 2023) Part One and Annex B. * All staff are aware of the definition of “Terrorism” as set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2023, Annex B pg 149 * The Prevent Lead has informed staff of their duties as set out in “Revised Prevent duty: for England and Wales” (Statutory Guidance, September 2023) with specific reference to paras 57 – 76. * [www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales) | **All staff**  **Governing body**  **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies//Prevent Lead** |
|  | Staff can identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and how to support them. | * The Prevent Lead has informed staff about signs and indicators of radicalisation including mechanisms enabling early identification of those susceptible to radicalisation | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies//Prevent Lead** |
|  | There is a clear procedure in place for protecting children at risk of radicalisation. | * All staff have read the school’s Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy which includes a statement regarding the school’s “Prevent” duty. * All staff understand how to record and report concerns regarding risk of radicalisation. | **All staff**  **Governing body**  **All staff** |
|  | The school has identified a Prevent Lead – Jacqui Hardie | * All staff know who the Prevent Lead is. Staff should understand that this person acts as a source of advice and support in relation to concerns around radicalisation | **All staff**  **Governing body** |
| Prohibit extremist speakers and events in the school. | The school exercises “due diligence” in relation to requests from external speakers and organisations using school premises. | * Request an outline of what the speaker intends to cover. * Research the person/organisation to establish whether they have demonstrated extreme views/actions. * Deny permission for people/organisations to use school premises if they have links to extreme groups or movements. * Provide justification for their decisions in writing. | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies//Prevent Lead** |
| **Working in Partnership** | | | |
| The school uses existing safeguarding arrangements in exercising its Prevent duty. | Staff record and report concerns in line with existing policies and procedures. | * All staff record and report concern using CPOMS * Records of referrals are uploaded to CPOMS | **All staff** |
| Referrals are made to relevant agencies where a Prevent concern is identified. | The Prevent Lead makes appropriate referrals to other agencies including Children’s Social Care and Channel Panel. | * Advice may be sought regarding Prevent concerns by calling Norfolk Police on 101 or calling the National Line [0800 011 3764](tel:0800011%203764) or emailing [Prevent@norfolk.police.uk](mailto:Prevent@norfolk.police.uk) * Referrals should be made to the contact centre using the Norfolk online referral form found [Prevent | Norfolk Constabulary](https://beta.norfolk.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/t/prevent/prevent/) * Further guidance regarding Making a Prevent referral is available <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/making-a-referral-to-prevent#preparing-a-prevent-referral> updated 7 September 2023 * The Prevent Lead supports the Channel process by sharing information and carrying out agreed actions as directed either by Channel Panel or local Prevent Officers. | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies//Prevent Lead** |
| **Staff training** | | | |
| Equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. | Assess the training needs of staff in the light of the school’s assessment of the risk to pupils at the school of being drawn into terrorism. | **As a minimum the school should:**   * Ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead or nominated member of the Safeguarding Team undertakes Prevent Lead Training, available at [SLA Online (sla-online.co.uk)](https://secure2.sla-online.co.uk/Training/sTrainingHome.aspx?p=Training) * Ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead is able to provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation. * Staff are signposted to the Home Office on-line training. * <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-duty-training> (latest update 25 July 2023) * Further training is detailed within KCSiE 2024 pg. 151 | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies//Prevent Lead/Governing Body** |
| **IT Policies** | | | |
| Ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools | The school has policies in place which make reference to the “Prevent” duty. | * Relevant policies in place and embedded: * Online safety policy * Acceptable use policy * Anti-bullying policy * To support schools meet the duty placed on them the Department of Education have published a document; Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies/Prevent Lead/Governing Body** |
|  | Children are taught about online safety with specific reference to the risk of radicalisation. | * The curriculum reflects this duty. |  |
| **Building children’s resilience to radicalisation** | | | |
| Ensure that pupils have a “safe environment” in which to discuss “controversial issues”. | Pupils develop “the knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to play a full and active part in society”. | * Through PSHE/Citizenship, and other curriculum activities, pupils are able to explore political, religious and social issues. * Pupils are taught about the diverse national, regional and ethnic identities in the UK and the need for mutual respect. * Staff are aware of the Website “Educate Against the Hate” <https://educateagainsthate.com/> * Relevant staff are aware of the government guidance:   <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/guidance-on-promoting-british-values-in-schools-published/> | **Designated Safeguarding Lead/Prevent Lead/PSHE staff.**  **Other relevant staff** |

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

A risk assessment is a core part of the Prevent duty for education settings. All settings should read [www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales). It is recommended that settings assess the risk of students being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. Settings may choose to have a written risk assessment to better communicate, and document actions taken to mitigate any risks. The purpose of the risk assessment is to have an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation in your area and your school. The type and scale of activity that will address the risk will vary but all schools will need to give due consideration to it.

**What is extremism?**

**The Government has defined extremism in the 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.**

**What are the risks for the UK?**

* **The foremost threat is from Daesh inspired terrorism. But there is also a growing threat from Extreme Right-Wing terrorism (ERWT), Single Issue Terrorism (SIT), and terrorism driven by Mixed, Unclear and Unstable ideologies (MUU), emerging themes including Patriotic Alternative and Incel ideology are also of concern.**

**What are the risks in Weeting/ Weeting Primary School?**

1. **Internet spaces – Language, views termed ‘leakage’ where concerning signs being first encountered, process how abnormal behaviour becomes acceptable, unacceptable becomes accepted**
2. **Oversimplification issues, often too easily explained good / bad – them us, seen lots in media/news/internet, worldwide events – creates moral case for ‘out groups’ issues more political (less religious now)**
3. **Revolving door - moving – More room for local interpretation, the public demonisation of a person or group resulting in the incitement of a violent act, which is statistically probable but whose specifics cannot be predicted.**

**How have these risks been seen?**

**Far and extreme right groups have posted leaflets promoting hate toward immigrants.**

**Pride marches have been cancelled or assaults have happened after these marches have finished.**

**Generation X have been targeted through posters and letters send that encourage them to be seen as not represented and extreme political views.**

**School children targeted when walking home from school by unknown males. The far right has seized this and used as evidence for anti immigration views that are then promoted online.**

**Summary of local threats**

* **Self radicalisation top issue, harder to spot**
* **Changes in planning, targeting and conducting crimes**
* **Shorter timelines, no clear ideology**
* **Mixed ideology, Extreme Right Wing, Incel issues**
* **Age range of those impacted is getting younger**
* **Online material plays a big part, ‘ Pick and mix’ ideology**
* **Move away from complex plans, cost of attacks**
* **Biggest challenge, issues not occurring in usual places**
* **Youth on youth radicalisation an issue, Gen Z want action**
* **Conspiracies / dis-information channelling individuals to harm**
* **Less driven by religious ideology politics current focus**

**Completed Self-Assessment Tool**

[**Prevent duty self-assessment tool for schools - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-self-assessment-tool-for-schools)