Prevent Duty and Radicalisation policy

|  |
| --- |
| EYFS: 3.1, 3.8 |

**Extremism – the Prevent Duty**

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) defines extremism. It states *“Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow division between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls; persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society.*

*Extremism is defined in the Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 as the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist”*

**What is the Prevent**  (preventing violent extremism) duty?

**'PREVENT'** is short for 'Preventing Violent Extremism'. The overall aim of **Prevent** is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism by raising awareness of the issues and supporting people who may be vulnerable. The Prevent duty is the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities.

All schools and childcare providers must have due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism.

The Prevent duty defines terminology relating to terrorism as the following.

Radicalisation: the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Extremism: 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.

‘In order for schools and childcare providers to fulfil the Prevent duty, it is essential for staff to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified’.

*Prevent duty June 2015 p5*

Childcare and early years providers are expected to demonstrate activity in the following areas:

* assessing the risk of children being drawn into terrorism
* protecting children and young people from being drawn into terrorism by having robust safeguarding policies
* ensuring that safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of the Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership (KRSCP)
* making sure staff have training that gives them the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism
* expected to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material on the internet

 More information:

[**https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/445977/3799**](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799)

[**\_Revised\_Prevent\_Duty\_Guidance England\_Wales\_V2-Interactive.pdf**](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf)[**http://www.npcc.police.uk/ACT%20for%20Youth/ACT4YOUTH%20leaflet%20131117.pdf**](http://www.npcc.police.uk/ACT%20for%20Youth/ACT4YOUTH%20leaflet%20131117.pdf)

**How to implement the Prevent duty**

* Ensure that the Prevent duty guidance and values are included in your policies and procedures including your safeguarding policy
* Ensure that all staff are aware and understand these values
* Ensure designated safeguarding leads have attended Prevent awareness training and cascaded to all staff
* Build up children’s resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values
* Ensure that any resources are age appropriate for the children and that staff have the knowledge and confidence to use the resources effectively
* Ensure that staff understand the risks so that they can respond in an appropriate and proportionate way
* Be aware of the online risk of radicalisation through the use of social media and the internet
* Ensure staff are alert to any changes in children’s behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection (children at risk may display different signs or hide their views)
* Ensure that staff build up an effective engagement with parents, carers and families
* Assist and advise families who raise concerns and signpost them to the right support
* Work in partnership with the SPA and KRSCP for guidance and support

**Promoting British values**

British values are a set of four values introduced to keep children safe and promote their welfare:

* democracy
* rule of law
* individual liberty
* mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017 places a clear duty on providers to keep children safe and promote their welfare. Personal, social and emotional development (PSED) supports in promoting British values, enhancing children’s knowledge and understanding of others and ensuring children learn right from wrong, how to mix and share with other children, know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and challenge negative attitudes and stereotypes.

Happy Kid’s Face Limited provides a range of experiences and resources for children to reflect on inclusivity, tolerance, respect and appreciation of each other and within the wider community, considering different faiths, cultures, traditions and views. It is important to promote positive relationships with parents and share ideas for use at home, encouraging input into the setting.

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 we have a duty to safeguard at risk or vulnerable children under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and refer any concerns of extremism to the police.

Children can be exposed to different views and receive information from various sources. Some of these views may be considered radical or extreme. Radicalisation is the way a person comes to support or be involved in extremism and terrorism. It’s a gradual process so young people who are affected may not realise what’s happening.

Radicalisation is a form of harm. The process may involve:

• Being groomed online or in person

• Exploitation, including sexual exploitation

• Psychological manipulation

• Exposure to violent material and other inappropriate information

• The risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts.

Alongside this we will be alert to any early signs in children and families who may be at risk of radicalisation, on which we will act and document all concerns when reporting further.

The NSPCC states that signs of radicalisation may be:

* isolating themselves from family and friends
* talking as if from a scripted speech
* unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
* a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
* increased levels of anger
* increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.

We will tackle radicalisation by:

* Training all staff to understand what is meant by the Prevent Duty and radicalisation
* Ensuring staff understand how to recognise early indicators of potential radicalisation and terrorism threats and act on them appropriately in line with national and local procedures
* Make any referrals relating to extremism to the police (or the Government helpline) in a timely way, sharing relevant information as appropriate
* Ensure our nursery is an inclusive environment, tackle inequalities and negative points of view and teach children about tolerance through British Values
* Using the Government document Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales[[1]](#footnote-1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **This policy was adopted on** | **Signed on behalf of the nursery** | **Date for review** |
| *April 2022* | *Monika Suzanska* | *April 2023* |

1. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)