**Prevent Duty & Radicalisation Policy**

**For**

**Higher Up Club Limited T/A Club Edge**

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”

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 we have a duty to refer any concerns of extremism to the police (In Prevent priority areas the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support).

This may be a cause for concern relating to a change in behaviour of a child, family member or adult working with the children in the setting, comments causing concern or actions that lead staff to be worried about the safety of a child in their care. 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

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. There are a number of behaviours within families or in the children themselves which may indicate a child is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views. These include:

• Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists

• Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group

• Day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause • Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause

• Possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause

• Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause

• Communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology

• Using insulting or derogatory names for another group

• Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person – these may include:

-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

At Club Edge, we take safeguarding very seriously, therefore to ensure that we adhere to and achieve the Prevent Duty 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 club 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 Staff Training Staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation, aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early Practitioners are aware of how settings can provide support to help families and children to be resilient and able to resist involvement in radical or extreme activities It is recommended that practitioners with a safeguarding role complete WRAP training (workshop to raise awareness of prevent) All staff will complete the Prevent eLearning is found at <https://new.calderdale.gov.uk/schools-and-learning/schools/services-schools/a-z/prevent> E-Learning

Practitioner’s Role

• Staff will be alert to changes in children’s behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection (children at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views). The key person approach means we already know our key children well and so we will notice any changes in behaviour, demeanour or personality quickly.

• Be alert to any safeguarding and child protection issues in the child’s life at home or elsewhere

• Take action to protect children from harm and be alert to harmful behaviour by other adults in the child’s life

• Be aware of how settings can provide support to help families and children to be resilient and able to resist involvement in radical or extreme activities

• We will be aware of the online risk of radicalisation through the use of social media and the internet

• Understand when to make referrals and where to get additional advice and support

• Work in partnership with our MULTI-AGENCY SAFEGUARDING PARTNERS for guidance and support

• Support children’s personal, social and emotional development by helping children develop a positive sense of themselves, and others; to form positive relationships and develop respect for others; to develop social skills and learn how to manage their feelings; to understand appropriate behaviour in groups; and to have confidence in their own abilities

• Ensure children learn right from wrong, mix and share with other children and value other’s views, know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and challenge negative attitudes and stereotypes (in an age appropriate way)

What to do if you suspect that children are at the risk of radicalisation

Follow the clubs normal Safeguarding Procedures including discussing with the clubs designated safeguarding person, and where deemed necessary, with children’s social care. In Prevent priority areas, the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support. The Safeguarding Lead can also contact the local police force or dial 101 (the non-emergency number). They will then talk in confidence about the concerns and help to access support and advice. The Department for Education has dedicated a telephone helpline (020 7340 7264) to enable staff to raise concerns relating to extremism directly. Concerns can also be raised by email to counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk. Please note that the helpline is not intended for use in emergency situations, such as a child being at immediate risk of harm or a security incident, in which case the normal emergency procedures should be followed.

Policy completed by R Shuttleworth 25.02.25– Renewal date 25.02.26