

# Sir James Knott Nursery School



## Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy

**“Resilient, Reflective, Respectful”**

<b>Certified as reviewed and approved by the Curriculum and Safeguarding Committee:</b>	<b>29<sup>th</sup> January 2024</b>
<b>Adoption by Full Governing Body:</b>	<b>11<sup>th</sup> March 2024</b>
<b>Designated member of staff's responsibility:</b>	<b>Mr Croft- Headteacher</b>
<b>Next review date:</b>	<b>January 2025 in line with any revisions to Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022</b>



## **Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy**

### **Introduction**

This Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy is part of our commitment to keeping our children safe. Since the Education and Inspections Act 2006, schools have had a duty to promote community cohesion. Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism due to the global growth of extremist viewpoints. There have also been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

The overall aim of the counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, is to reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK, its citizens and interests overseas, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. Prevent remains one of the key pillars of CONTEST, alongside the other three 'P' work strands:

- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of these already involved in terrorism.

Sir James Knott Nursery School values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both Children and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinion. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others against the moral principals in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

Sir James Knott Nursery School is fully committed to providing a secure environment for children, where children feel safe and are kept safe. All adults at the school recognise that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility irrespective of the role they undertake or whether their role has direct contact or responsibility for children or not.

This Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy is one element within our overall school arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We have a duty to prepare our children for life in multi-cultural modern Britain and to keep them

safe. Everyone in our school has the right to learn and work in safety. We will not tolerate any form of bullying and will challenge derogatory behaviour towards others.

### **Related policies include;**

- Acceptable Use Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Social Media Policy
- Relationship Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- SMSC Policy
- British Values Policy
- Intimate Care Policy

### **Statutory Duties**

The duty to prevent children and young people being radicalised is set out on the following documents;

- Keeping Children Safe in Education last updated 1<sup>st</sup> September 2023
- Working Together to Safeguard Children last updated 15<sup>th</sup> December 2023
- Prevent Duty Guidance last updated 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 last updated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2015

### **Aims and Principles**

Sir James Knott Nursery School Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy is intended to provide a framework for dealing with issues relating to vulnerability, radicalisation and exposure to extreme views. We recognise that we are well placed to be able to identify safeguarding issues and this policy sets out how the school will deal with such incidents and identifies how the curriculum and ethos underpins our actions.

The objectives are that:

- All parents/carers and children will know that the school has policies in place to keep children safe from harm and that the school regularly reviews its systems to ensure they are appropriate and effective.
- All children will understand the dangers of radicalisation and exposure to extremist views at an age appropriate level; building resilience against these and knowing what to do if they experience them.
- All Governors, Teachers, Teaching Assistants and Non-Teaching Staff will have an understanding of what radicalisation is 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 tackling extremism and radicalisation and will follow policy guidance swiftly when issues arise.

The main aims of this policy 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.

## **School Ethos and Practice**

When operating this Policy, the school uses the following accepted Governmental definition of extremism, which is:

*‘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; and/or calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas’.*

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

There is no place for extremist views of any kind in our school, whether from internal sources – children, staff or governors – or external sources – school community, external agencies or individuals. Our children see our school as a safe place where they can explore controversial issues safely and where our teachers encourage and facilitate this – we have a duty to ensure this happens.

As a school we recognise that extremism and exposure to extremist materials and influences can lead to poor outcomes for children and so should be addressed as a safeguarding concern as set out in this Policy. We also recognise that if we fail to challenge extremist views we are failing to protect our children.

Extremists of all persuasions aim to develop destructive relationships between different communities by promoting division, fear and mistrust of others based on ignorance or prejudice and thereby limiting the life chances of young people. Education is a powerful weapon against this; equipping young people with the knowledge, skills and critical thinking, to challenge and debate in an informed way.

Therefore, the school will provide a broad and balanced curriculum, delivered by skilled professionals, so that our children are enriched, understand and become tolerant of difference and diversity and also to ensure that they thrive, feel valued and not marginalised.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

### *Role of the Governors*

It is the role of Governors to:

- Ensure that the school meets its statutory duties with regard to preventing radicalisation
- Challenge the school’s leadership team on the delivery of this policy and monitor its effectiveness, in line with the provisions set out in the DfE guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2023.

- Ensure that there is a Link Governor who will liaise with the Headteacher and other staff about issues to do with protecting pupils from radicalisation.
- Review this policy annually. Governors may, however, amend and adopt any amendments outside of this timeframe in accordance with any new legislation or guidance.

Governors will undertake annual training led by the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure that they are clear about their role and the parameters of their responsibilities as Governors, including their statutory safeguarding duties.

#### *Role of the Headteacher*

It is the role of the Headteacher to:

- Ensure that the school and its staff respond to preventing radicalisation on a day-to-day basis.
- Ensure that staff conduct is consistent with preventing radicalisation.
- Ensure that the school curriculum addresses the issues involved in radicalisation.

#### *Role of Designated Lead(s)*

It is the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) to:

- Ensure that staff understand the issues of radicalisation, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.
- Receive safeguarding concerns about pupils who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation.
- Make referrals to appropriate agencies with regard to concerns about radicalisation
- Liaise with partners, including the Local Authority and Police
- Report to Governors on these matters.

#### *Role of Staff*

- It is the role of staff to understand the issues of radicalisation, that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.

### **Recognising the indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation**

There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

Children may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors – it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase the risk and it is vital that school staff are able to recognise these.

Signs of vulnerability include:

- Changes in behaviour
- Extremist influences
- Conflict with family over lifestyle
- Underachievement
- Being in possession of extremist literature
- Poverty
- Social exclusion
- Traumatic events
- Confused identity
- Victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- Global or national events
- Religious conversion
- Rejection by peers, family social groups or faith.

## **Recognising Extremism**

There are a number of behaviours that may indicate a child is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views.

These include:

- Showing sympathy for extremist causes.
- Making remarks or comments about spending time in the company of other suspected extremists.
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships, (there are powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online, so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent).
- Possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause.
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others.
- Communications with others that suggest identification with a group, cause or ideology.
- Secretive behaviour.
- Intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality.
- Graffiti, artwork or writing that displays extremist themes.
- Using insulting or derogatory names for another group.

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

- Physical or verbal assault
- Refusal to co-operate
- Inappropriate forms of address
- Provocative behaviour
- Damage to property
- Derogatory name calling
- Possession of prejudice-related materials
- Prejudice related ridicule or name calling
- Attempts to recruit to prejudice-related organisations

- Condoning or supporting violence towards others, especially to other faiths or cultures

Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by children or staff will always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with in line with our Relationship Policy for children and the Code of Conduct for staff.

## **Staff Training**

We will ensure that all of our staff are equipped to recognise extremism and are skilled and confident enough to challenge it. All staff receive biannual safeguarding training and have annual updates. Staff will be given annual training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, so that they are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information will form part of annual safeguarding updates.

## **Referral Process**

Our school is required to identify a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who will be the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism. The SPOC for Sir James Knott Nursery School is Mr Croft Headteacher (also the Designated Safeguarding Lead) and, in his absence, Mrs Battensby (the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead).

Staff and visitors to the school must refer all concerns about children who show signs of vulnerability, radicalisation or at risk from extremism to the SPOC, Mr Croft or Mrs Battensby using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

We will help support children who may be vulnerable to such influences as part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities and where there are significant concerns the SPOC/Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) will make a referral to the appropriate body.

## **Curriculum/ Teaching Approaches**

We are committed to ensuring our pupils are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. We encourage our pupils to be inquisitive learners who are open to new experiences and are tolerant of others.

This approach will be embedded within our school ethos so that children know and understand what safe and acceptable behaviour is in the context of extremism and radicalisation. Our goal is to build mutual respect and understanding and to promote the use of dialogue not violence as a form of conflict resolution.

We will facilitate a 'safe place' for children to speak confidently and openly about any worries or concerns they may have concerning their safety and will equip our children with the appropriate skills to become self-assured young people.

At Sir James Knott Nursery School we will promote the values of democracy, the rules of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We will teach and encourage children to respect one another and to respect and tolerate difference, especially those of a different faith or no faith.

Teaching the schools' core values alongside the fundamental British values supports quality teaching and learning, whilst making a positive contribution to the development of a just, fair and civil society.

We will also work with local partners, families and communities in our efforts to challenge extremist views and to assist in the broadening of our children's experiences and horizons. We will help support children who may be vulnerable to such influences as part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities and in such instances seek external support from the Local Authority and/ or local partnership structures to prevent extremism.

We will ensure our teaching approaches help children to build resilience to extremism and give them a positive sense of identity through Personal, Social and Emotional Development and the promotion of critical thinking. We will aim to ensure that all our staff are equipped to recognise extremism and are skilled and confident enough to challenge it in a way appropriate to the child's age and stage of development.

### **Visitors and the Use of School Premises:**

The school encourages the use of external agencies or speakers to enrich the experiences of our children. They are made aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies on arrival at the school and given information about what to do if they are concerned about any aspect of child welfare.

We undertake due diligence to ensure that visiting speakers are appropriate. They will be subject to safeguarding checks and photo identification. Speakers will be supervised at all times and **will not** spend time with children without a member of staff being present.

Our school will assess the suitability and effectiveness of input from external agencies or individuals to ensure that:

- Any messages communicated to pupils are consistent with the ethos of the school and do not marginalise any communities, groups or individuals.
- Any messages do not seek to glorify criminal activity or violent extremism or seek to radicalise pupils through extreme or narrow views of faith, religion or culture or other ideologies.
- Activities are properly embedded in the curriculum and clearly mapped to schemes of work to avoid contradictory messages or duplication.
- Activities are matched to the needs of our children.
- Activities are carefully evaluated by the school to ensure that they are effective.

Staff must not invite speakers into school without first obtaining the permission of the Headteacher. The visitor will then undergo rigorous checks via the school office, where a record of the visitors ID and related documents will be retained.

The school currently operates lettings within the Wraparound room. All non-school groups or organisations who use the school premises will undergo appropriate checks before agreement to any contracts will be confirmed. Usage will be monitored and in the event of any behaviour not in keeping with the Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy, the police will be notified and the contract terminated.



## **Internet Safety**

The Internet provides children with access to a wide range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the Internet, including social media, to share their messages. Informative IT Solutions Limited provides filtering systems at our school to block inappropriate content, including extremist content.

If staff or pupils find unblocked extremist content they must report it immediately to the Designated or Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Children will receive relevant online safety information at an age appropriate level to their understanding and information will be provided for parents via briefing sessions and the school website.

The Acceptable Use Policy and Online Safety Policy refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content. Children and staff know how to report Internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

## **Whistleblowing**

Where there are concerns of extremism or radicalisation children and staff will be encouraged to make use of our internal systems to whistle blow or raise any issue in confidence.

Please refer to the separate Whistleblowing Policy.

## **Recruitment**

The arrangements for recruiting all staff to our school will follow government guidance on safer recruitment best practice in education settings, including, but not limited to, ensuring that DBS checks are always made at the appropriate level, that references are always received and checked and that we complete and maintain a Single Central Record of such vetting checks.

We will apply safer recruitment best practice principles and sound employment practice in general and in doing so will deny opportunities for inappropriate recruitment or advancement. We will be alert to the possibility that persons may seek to gain positions within our school so as to unduly influence our schools character and ethos. We are aware that such persons seek to limit the opportunities for our pupils thereby rendering them vulnerable to extremist views and radicalisation as a consequence.

Therefore, by adhering to safer recruitment best practice techniques and by ensuring that there is an ongoing culture of vigilance within our school and staff team we will minimise the opportunities for extremist views to prevail.

## **Policy Adoption, Monitoring and Review**

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the overall Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy review prior to the start of a new academic year, but may adopt any

amendments outside of this timeframe in accordance with any new legislation or guidance.

Parents/carers will be issued with a hard copy of this Policy on request. This Policy will also be made available to parents/carers via the school's website.

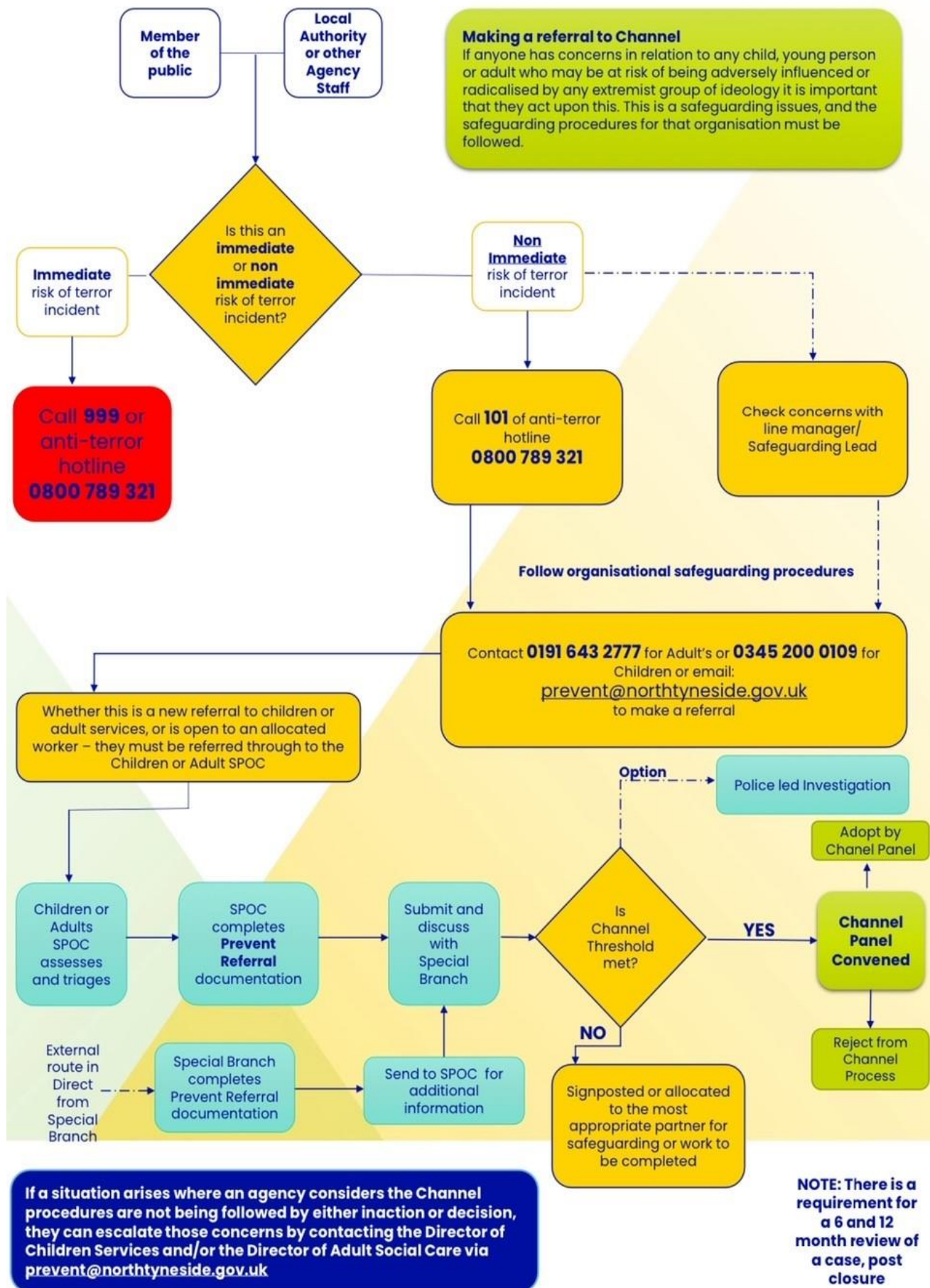
## **Appendix 1 – Dealing with Referrals**

We are aware of the potential indicating factors that a child is vulnerable to being radicalised or exposed to extreme views, including peer pressure, influence from other people or the internet, bullying, crime and anti-social behaviour and personal or political grievances.

In the event of prejudicial behaviour, the following systems will be followed:

- All incidents of prejudicial behaviour to be reported to the designated safeguarding lead or deputy designated safeguarding lead.
- All incidents will be fully investigated and records kept in line with other safeguarding concerns.
- Parents/carers will be contacted and incidents discussed in detail, aiming to identify motivating factors, any changes in circumstances at home, parental views of the incident and to assess whether the incident is serious enough to warrant a further referral.
- The Designated/Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead will follow up any referrals after a period of four weeks to assess if there is a change in behaviour and/or attitude. A further meeting would be held if there was not a significant positive change in behaviour.

Serious Concerns to be reported via one of the following:



**Appendix 2 – Visiting Speaker Request Form**



**Visitor Request Form**

<b>Class</b>	
<b>Visitor Requested</b>	
<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	
<b>Date/Time of Visit</b>	
<b>Request submitted by... (Name of staff member)</b>	
<b>Visitor Approved</b>	
<b>Visitor <u>Not</u> Approved</b>	
<b>Headteacher's Signature/Date</b>	

## **Appendix 3: Statutory Guidance, Glossary of Terms**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/glossary-of-terms>

### **Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism (ERWT)**

Describes those involved in Extreme Right-Wing activity who use violence in furtherance of their ideology. These ideologies can be broadly characterised as Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism. Individuals and groups may subscribe to ideological tenets and ideas from more than one category.

### **Having due regard**

In relation to section 26 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, means that specified authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism when they carry out their usual functions.

### **Ideology**

A terrorist 'ideology' is a set of beliefs, principles, and objectives to which an individual or group purports to adhere and attempts to instil in others to radicalise them towards becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. There are several concepts or 'tools' that often feature in terrorist and extremist ideologies, including: narrative, propaganda, grievances, and conspiracy theory.

### **Interventions**

These are tailored packages intended to divert people away from extremist activity at the earliest opportunity and support their disengagement with terrorist ideologies where they have been involved in terrorism or terrorist-related activity.

### **Islamist terrorism**

Is the threat or use of violence as a means to establish a strict interpretation of an Islamic society. For some this is a political ideology which envisions, for example, the creation of a global Islamic caliphate based on strict implementation of shari'ah law. Many adherents believe that violence (or jihad as they conceive it) is not only a necessary strategic tool to achieve their aims, but an individual's religious duty. In the UK the Islamist terrorist threat comes overwhelmingly from those inspired by, but not necessarily affiliated with, Daesh and/or al-Qa'ida, but they operate within a wider landscape of radicalising influences as set out in the government's response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Islamist should not be interpreted as a reference to individuals who follow the religion of Islam.

### **Left Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue Terrorism (LASIT)**

Encompasses a wide range of ideologies. It includes those from the extreme political left-wing as well as anarchists who seek to use violence to advance their cause in seeking to overthrow the State in all its forms.

## **Online radicalisation**

Describes situations where the internet is believed to have played a role in a person's radicalisation pathway. The internet can play two broad roles in radicalisation (offering mechanisms often unavailable to people offline). These are: exposure to extremist and terrorist content and socialisation within 'likeminded' networks. Often this is facilitated by highly permissive environments online.

## **Permissive environment**

A 'permissive environment' may be characterised as being tolerant of behaviour or practices strongly disapproved of by others, such as an environment where radicalising ideologies are permitted to flourish. Radicalisers create and take advantage of permissive environments to promote or condone violence and to spread harmful ideologies that undermine our values and society. Permissive environments can exist both online and offline. Permissive online environments can contribute to online radicalisation.

## **Prevention**

In the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of people being radicalised or becoming involved in terrorism.

## **Radicalisation**

Is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence.

## **Specified authority**

Refers to the people, organisations and institutions listed in Schedule 6 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to whom the Prevent duty at section 26 of the Act applies. It is their responsibility to ensure that the provisions of this guidance are carried out.

## **Susceptibility**

Is complex and unique to a person's circumstances. Within Prevent, susceptibility refers to the fact that a person may be likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by terrorist and extremist ideologies that support or radicalise people into terrorism. Please see the 'susceptibility to radicalisation' section of the Prevent duty guidance 2023. As set out in the Prevent duty guidance, a person's susceptibility may be linked to their vulnerability (see vulnerability below), but not all people susceptible to radicalisation will be vulnerable. There may be other circumstances, needs or other underlying factors that may make a person susceptible to radicalisation but do not constitute a vulnerability.

## **Terrorism**

The current UK definition is set out in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as 'The use or threat of serious violence against a person or serious damage to property where that action is:

- designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public; and

- for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.’

### **Terrorist-related offences**

Are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation (TACT 2000), but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.

### **Vulnerability**

Describes the condition of being in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect.