

Where to go for more information

Contact the school

If you have any questions or concerns about the Prevent Strategy and what it means for your child, please do not hesitate to contact the school.

See our policies

You will find more details about radicalisation in our Child Protection Policy, available on our website.

We also have information about spiritual, moral, social and cultural development and British Values.

External sources

The following sources may also be useful for further information:

Revised Prevent Duty guidance: for England and Wales, HM Government

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65e5a5bd3f69457ff1035fe2/14.258_HO_Prevent+Duty+Guidance_v5d_Final_Web_1_.pdf

Glossary of Prevent Duty Guidance Terms

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

What is Prevent? Let's Talk About It

<http://www.ltai.info/what-is-prevent/>

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

Statutory Duties

Schools Leaders (including Governors) must:

Establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of extremism

Ensure staff understand the risk and build capabilities to deal with it

Communicate and promote the importance of the duty

Ensure staff implement the duty effectively

Other duties on schools include:

Effective partnership working with other local agencies, e.g. LSCB, Police, Health etc.

Information sharing

Maintaining appropriate records

Assessing local risk of extremism (including Far Right extremism)

Demonstrating they are protecting children

Developing clear protocols for visiting speakers

Safeguarding policies that take account of LSCB policies and procedures

Training staff to give them knowledge and confidence

Ensuring there are robust online safety protocols that filter out extremist materials

School buildings must not be used to provide a platform to extremists



Parent/Carer Pamphlet

Kingsway Infant School Prevent Strategy

Adapted from the original document provided by 'The Key' – April 2021

What is the Prevent strategy?

Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes.

The Prevent Strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right wing, violent Islamist groups and other causes.

How does the Prevent Strategy apply to schools?

From July 2015, all schools (as well as other organisations) have a duty to safeguard children from radicalisation and extremism.

This means we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence.

Importantly, we can provide a safe place for pupils to discuss these issues so they better understand how to protect themselves.

What does this mean in practice?

Many of the things we already do in school to help children become positive, happy members of society also contribute to the Prevent Strategy.

These include:

- Exploring other cultures and religions and promoting diversity
- Challenging prejudices and racist comments
- Developing critical thinking skills and a strong, positive self-identity
- Promoting the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils, as well as British values such as democracy

We will also protect children from the risk of radicalisation, for example by using filters on the internet to make sure they cannot access extremist and terrorist material, or by vetting visitors who come into school to work with pupils.

Different schools will carry out the Prevent Duty in different ways, depending on the age of the children and the needs of the community.

Frequently Asked Questions

How does Prevent relate to British Values?

Schools have been required to promote British Values since 2014, and this will continue to be part of our response to the Prevent Strategy.

British Values include:

- Democracy
- The Rule of Law
- Individual Liberty and Mutual Respect
- Tolerance of Different Faiths and Beliefs

Is my child too young to learn about extremism?

The Prevent Strategy is not just about discussing extremism itself, which may not be appropriate for younger children. It is also about teaching children values such as tolerance and mutual respect.

The school will make sure any discussions are suitable for the age and maturity of the children involved.

Is extremism really a risk in our area?

Extremism can take many forms, including political, religious, misogyny and ideological extremism. Some of these may be a bigger threat in our area than others.

We will give children the skills to protect them from any extremist views they may encounter, now or later in their lives.

KEY TERMS

Extremism – vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values such as Democracy, the Rule of Law and Tolerance of Different Faiths and Beliefs

Ideology – a set of beliefs

Terrorism – a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause

Radicalisation – the process by which a person comes to support extremism and terrorism