

Title and Description	PREVENT Policy
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Approved by	Local Governing Board
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Document History			
Version	Date of Review	Author	Notes on Revision
2	September 2023	Michele Osborne	Changes made to reflect KCSIE legislation. P7 – Word added regarding possible signs and indicators of radicalisation. P7 Section 5 – Section added regarding online filtering and monitoring on all school devices.
3	September 2024	Michele Osborne	P3 – PREVENT Duty Guidance 2023 review added. P4 – Language swap to 'susceptible'. Definition of extremism & radicalisation updated. P5 – Roles of Trustees added. P6 – CHANNEL Processes added.
4	September 2025	Michele Osborne	P2 AI Summary added. P4 Note added for the 4 P's of the PREVENT duty. P5 Note added for visitor protocols. P6 Note added for wider contextual issues. P7 Note added on training. P8 Terminology added for PMAP and detail about CHANNEL added. Reference to Martyn's Law added.

AI Summary of this Policy

The PREVENT Policy 2025 outlines Framwellgate School's commitment to safeguarding students from radicalisation and extremism. Rooted in values of excellence, compassion, and respect, the policy aligns with statutory duties under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and guidance from Keeping Children Safe in Education. It defines extremism, radicalisation, and terrorism, emphasising the importance of promoting British values and community cohesion.

Staff are trained to identify signs of vulnerability and radicalisation, with clear referral processes. Roles and responsibilities are detailed for governors, trustees, the Headteacher, Director of Safeguarding, and all staff. Online safety is prioritised through filtering and monitoring systems on school devices. Visitors are subject to safeguarding protocols, and external speakers require approval.

The curriculum fosters open-mindedness and tolerance, preparing students for life in modern Britain. CHANNEL and PMAP processes provide early support for those at risk. The policy also incorporates Martyn's Law, ensuring next steps for preparedness for terrorist threats through evacuation, invacuation, lockdown, and communication procedures.

Regular training, safer recruitment practices, and collaboration with external agencies underpin the school's proactive approach. The policy is reviewed annually and reflects updates from the 2023 PREVENT Duty Guidance

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Note: A PREVENT Duty risk assessment has been undertaken and updated September 2025.

PREVENT Policy

Framwellgate School Durham: Ethos and Values Statement

Excellence, Compassion and Respect for All

Our school promotes academic excellence and embraces the shared values of honesty, integrity, respect and compassion. We want our students to be ambitious, kind, resilient and hardworking, and have a genuine passion for learning. We want them to change the world with the knowledge, skills and confidence they have learned here; to champion fairness, build friendships for life, and have pride in our school. Above all, we want our students to be happy.

British Values

All staff are expected to uphold and promote fundamental British Values including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

1. Introduction

This Preventing Radicalisation Policy is part of our commitment to keep our students and community safe. Since the Education and Inspections Act 2006 academies, schools and colleges have a duty to promote community cohesion. Over the last few years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism. The Prevent duty guidance review 2023 explains children and young people continue to make up a significant proportion of Channel cases, and in recent years there have been concerns regarding increased numbers of young people being arrested for terrorism-related offences. Schools and Colleges have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when students start to become radicalised. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on academies by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which means they must work to prevent children being drawn into extremism. Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of schools safeguarding priorities and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

The purpose of PREVENT is to stop young people being drawn into or supporting terrorism.

There are 4 strands to the PREVENT duty – known as the 4 P's. They are to:

- Prevent
- Pursue
- Protect
- Prepare

2. Statutory Duties

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

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020
- Prevent Duty Guidance 2015(updated 2019)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

Related Policies

- Online Safety Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Equality Policy
- Code of Conduct Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy

3. Definitions of Extremism, Radicalisation and Terrorism

Extremism is defined in the 2011 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. Extremism is the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance, that aims to negate or destroy fundamental rights and freedoms of others, undermine, overturn or replace the UK's system of liberal parliamentary democracy and right or intentionally create permissive environments for others to achieve these results. We also include in our definition of extremism 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 or is susceptible to radicalization into terrorism, supporting extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. British values are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property, or interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing political, religious or ideological cases and beliefs.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of staff in school

Framwellgate School has a nominated Safeguarding Governor who will liaise with the Headteacher and DSL/DOS and other staff about issues relating to protecting students from radicalisation.

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 the school's curriculum addresses the issues involved in radicalisation
- ensure that staff conduct is consistent with preventing radicalisation
- * Ensure all external speakers and events in the school pose no risk to students or staff through visitor protocols.

Role of Director of Safeguarding / Designated Safeguarding Leads

It is the role of the Director of Safeguarding/Designated Safeguarding Lead 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 students 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 the police. Together with taking advice where necessary for any contextual, community issues.

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. Staff also must report any concerns immediately to the DOS/DSL's.

Role of Governors

It is the role of Governors to ensure that a Prevent Policy is in place for Framwellgate School and that the policy is compliant with the requirements set out by the Department for Education.

Role of Trustees

It is the role of trustees to ensure that a Prevent Policy is in place for all staff and that the policy is compliant with the requirements set out by the Department for Education. Trustees also provide appropriate challenge and seek assurances from senior leaders that the policy is implemented and monitored.

Curriculum

We are committed to ensuring that our students are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain.

We encourage our students to be inquisitive learners who are open to new experiences and are tolerant of others. Our values support the development of the whole child as a reflective learner within a safe respectful learning environment where students feel they can discuss any concerns or worries they have in relation to radicalisation and extremist behaviours.

5. Online Safety

The internet provides children and young people with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering and monitoring systems used in our school block inappropriate content, including extremist content. Where staff, students or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it immediately to the Headteacher or Director of Safeguarding/DSL's.

The online safety and internet/acceptable user policy refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content. Students and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

There is a filtering and monitoring system on all school devices to ensure our students are safe online and not accessing any extremist or violent material. Digital safety monitoring is in place using Smoothwall and is reviewed annually.

6. Staff Training

Staff will be given bitesize 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 also forms part of the annual safeguarding training/refreshers. Additional training will be given to key staff where necessary, such as the site and pastoral team. All staff, including new staff will complete the GOV.UK Prevent e learning course as part of their safeguarding induction.

7. Safer Recruitment

Our recruitment procedures are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016. DBS checks are carried out in accordance with up-to-date guidance on persons having regular unsupervised access to children. Recent changes to KCSIE 2022 advise schools to conduct social media screening as part of safer recruitment processes. We will conduct this search where we deem this may be necessary.

8. Visitors

On arrival to the school, visitors are made aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies and are 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. Speakers will be supervised at all times and will not be allowed to speak to students without a member of staff being present if they are not on our approved visitor register. Staff must not invite speakers into the school without first obtaining permission from the Headteacher and completing the appropriate documentation.

9. Signs of vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are several signs and possible indicators that together increase the risk. Signs of vulnerability include:

- underachievement or becoming disengaged
- being in possession of extremist literature or becoming increasingly interested
- traumatic events – either in early childhood or more recent events
- global or national event that may trigger other behaviours
- religious conversion that may highlight worrying comments or interests
- fundamental change in behaviour or attitudes
- extremist influences
- conflict with family over lifestyle
- confused identify or changing social groups
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith
- becoming withdrawn in class or from other activities that have been previously interested in
- aggressive behaviour towards peers or towards staff
- rebelling against school rules and sanctions
- attendance – change in pattern or general attendance

10. Recognising extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature – including online devices
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent)
- secretive behaviour or disengagement
- on-line searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles – inside and outside of school

- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- using radicalised terminology
- advocating violence towards others - including peers of adults/staff in school

Also consider families at risk:

- Not buying into schools ethos or systems
- Questioning policies or ethos of the school
- Keeping apart from other parents and being increasingly isolated from school events

CHANNEL Processes & PMAP (PREVENT Multi Agency Panel)

The Prevent duty guidance review 2023 explains children and young people continue to make up a significant proportion of Channel cases, and in recent years there have been concerns regarding increased numbers of young people being arrested for terrorism-related offences.

The CHANNEL Duty is intended to secure effective local co-operation and delivery of good practice where there has been concerns to meet the CHANNEL threshold.

CHANNEL provides early support for anyone at risk of radicalization or supporting terrorist organisations, or committing acts of terrorism regardless of age, faith, ethnicity or background. Once a Prevent referral is submitted, the referral is considered by the Prevent team, who then decide if the referral meets a threshold for CHANNEL involvement.

11. Referral Process

Staff and visitors to Framwellgate School must refer all concerns about students who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation to the Director of Safeguarding or other Designated Safeguarding Leads using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns via CPOMS. When there are significant concerns about a student, a referral will be made to the appropriate body and the Headteacher will be informed at each stage of the process.

With any safeguarding related concerns, all niggles, concerning behaviours or observations must be reported to the Director Of Safeguarding, Deputy Safeguarding Leads or Year Teams immediately.

12. Useful links

The following links may be useful for further reading with regard to Radicalisation and Extremism;

- www.internetmatters.org
- www.educateagainsthate.com
- www.durham-scp.org.uk/multiagencysafeguardingarrangements/prevent-counter-terrorism

13. Martyn's Law

The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025, more commonly known as Martyn's Law, came into force on 3 April 2025.

The act will make individuals working at premises and events responsible for minimising the impact of a terrorist attack – this includes education settings. It is intended to improve protective security and organisational preparedness across the UK.

It sets out a tiered approach that is based on the number of people expected to be present at the same time. Premises with a capacity of more than 200 people will fall into either the standard or enhanced tier.

The standard tier applies to premises and events with a capacity of 200 to 799 individuals.

The enhanced tier applies to premises and events with a capacity of 799 or more individuals.

Early years, primary, secondary and further education settings have a special consideration in place and will be in the standard tier, regardless of their capacity.

The act is named in honour of Martyn Hett, one of the 22 people killed in the 2017 Manchester Arena terrorist attack. The Act is designed to ensure that venues and public spaces – including schools and academies – are better prepared in the event of a terrorist attack.

The government has confirmed an implementation period of at least 24 months before the law comes into full effect.

While the Terrorism (Protect of Premises) Act is Home Office led, the Department for Education (DfE) have supported the introduction of the act for educational settings, which will need to have appropriate procedures in place. This includes:

- evacuation (to get people out of the building)
- invacuation (moving people to a safe place)
- lockdown (to secure the premises against attackers)
- communication

There is no requirement to put physical security measures in place.

We currently have procedures in place to support students and staff safety but key staff in school are working through preparedness plans in line with requirements for Martyn's Law.