



Anti-Radicalisation and the Prevent Duty Policy

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

(Taken from "Prevent duty guidance"). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Preventing radicalisation is part of SE commitment to keeping students safe. In line with section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, SE is under a duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the "Prevent duty". Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which can be exploited by others.

SE aim is to ensure that all staff and guardian homestays are aware of the importance of preventing extremism and radicalisation, and that they understand what radicalisation and extremism is, and the associated risks.

We are required in our functions under section 26 to:

- Know about and identify early indicators in students
- Develop the confidence to challenge and intervene
- Assess the risk of our students being drawn into terrorism and terrorist ideology
- Have clear protocols & keep records

The statutory guidance on the Prevent duty summarises the requirements on us in terms of following themes: risk assessment, working in partnership and staff training.

Risk Assessment

We will assess and monitor the risk of children being drawn into terrorism; the general risks may vary from area to area, and according to their age, local threat and proportionality.

- We should be aware of the increased risk of online radicalisation, as extremist and terrorist organisations seek to radicalise young people using social media and the internet.
- There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, we should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may need help or protection. Children at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views.
- Even very young children may be vulnerable to radicalisation by others.

Working in Partnership

The Prevent duty builds on existing local partnership arrangements including schools, medical professionals in supporting children and young people at risk of radicalisation.

- We will work with the Local Authorities and with other agencies in making sure we undertake our duties under Prevent to identify and support children and young people.
- Effective engagement with our homestays is also important as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. It is important to assist and advise homestays who raise concerns and point them in the right direction for support.

Staff Training

The statutory guidance refers to the importance of Prevent awareness training to equip staff to identify children and young people at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas.

- We will ensure that all staff, including Key Guardians, complete training on Prevent as part of their safeguarding training. This will include threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to extremism and radicalisation; early indicators, responding to and reporting concerns.
- We will follow the recommendations of the Local Authorities and ensure SE staff undertake Prevent training every two years.

Referral Procedure

SE will treat any worry or concern that a child or young person may be exposed to possible extremism, extremist ideology and or radicalisation as a possible safeguarding concern and will seek advice where appropriate.

There is no typical profile for a person likely to become involved in extremism and those involved in extremism come from a range of different backgrounds and experiences. However, it is vital that SE staff including guardian homestays are aware of these possible signs which could include (but might not be limited to) the following:

- Religious conversion
- Change in behaviour or personal appearance
- New friends, distance from old friends
- Attempts to impose own beliefs on others
- Being in possession or accessing materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause
- Showing sympathy for violence, especially to other faiths or cultures.
- Secretive behaviour

Where necessary, SE will establish effective partnerships with parents, families, and local authorities. It is paramount that any concerns or incidents, however small, are reported immediately to SE senior staff who will report to the DSL or directly to DSL. Any report will be dealt with sensitively and carefully, with confidentiality assured for the person reporting the concern.

All students and SE Staff MUST show proper tolerance and respect to others.

National guidance in relation to safeguarding:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice>

In tackling extremism and radicalisation, we will take account of the following national guidelines and legislation:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-prevent-duty-safeguarding-learners-vulnerable-to-radicalisation>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-and-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-guidance/channel-duty-guidance-protecting-people-susceptible-to-radicalisation-accessible>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2019/3/contents>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-use-of-social-media-for-online-radicalisation>

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