

## 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 contact school.

### See our policies

You will find more details about radicalisation on the school website in our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, E Safety and British Values Policy

### External sources

The following sources may also be useful for further information:

#### Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales, HM Government (Adobe pdf file)

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/445977/3799\\_Revised\\_Prevent\\_Duty\\_Guidance\\_England\\_Wales\\_V2-Interactive.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf)

#### The Prevent duty: advice for schools and childcare providers, GOV.UK – DfE (Adobe pdf file)

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf)

#### What is Prevent?, Let's Talk About It

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

**Updated November 2017**

Hawthorns School

Hawthorns  
School  
Happiness  
and Success



The Prevent Strategy

## 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 political and religious extremism.

## 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 is also known as **The Prevent Duty**.

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

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

## What does this mean in practice?

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

- To identify local risks
- To identify pupils at risk
- To work in partnership with other agencies, families and communities to support vulnerable pupils
- To keep children safe online where much of the radicalisation takes place

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

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

## 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 the response to the Prevent strategy.

British values include:

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty and mutual respect
- Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

### *Isn't my child too young to learn about extremism?*

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

We 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 and ideological extremism. Some of these may be a bigger threat in our area than others.

The intention is to 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