

PREVENT – Briefing and Flow chart for Schools and Settings

June 2017

HMI - 6 elements for good practice in Schools

1. Leadership and governance – clarity safeguarding (policy and practice) esp. familiarity with ‘Keeping Children Safe...’
2. Training – Ofsted want to see impact of this...Q ‘if you thought someone was being radicalised, what would you do?’
3. Engagement with external partners – principally LA and Police
4. Policies and practices - no separate Prevent policy required but reference it in others e.g. visitors, lettings/bookings, ICT, safeguarding, plus Cit Ed, PSHE, SMSC Policies/Schemes of work
5. Curriculum (formal and informal) especially Citizenship, debating club, current affairs discussion group (local as well as national/global)
6. Referral pathways - ‘professional conversations, clarity about thresholds’ (most Channel referrals are not progressed)

Schools are expected to:

- Assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas.
- Demonstrate a specific understanding regarding individual vulnerabilities;
- Be aware of the risk of radicalisation through social media and the internet;
- Develop curricular responses to identify and challenge radicalisation.

IT Policies

- Ensuring children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools;
- Every teacher to be aware of the risks the online environment can pose to children;
- PHSE lessons can provide a safe space for children to discuss the issues.

Developing Children’s Resilience

- Equipping children with skills and knowledge to understand and manage difficult situations;
- Teach children to recognise risks and make safer choices;
- Develop with children ways of resisting pressures and understanding where to get help;
- Developing positive character traits including resilience, determination, self-esteem and confidence.

Promoting British Values

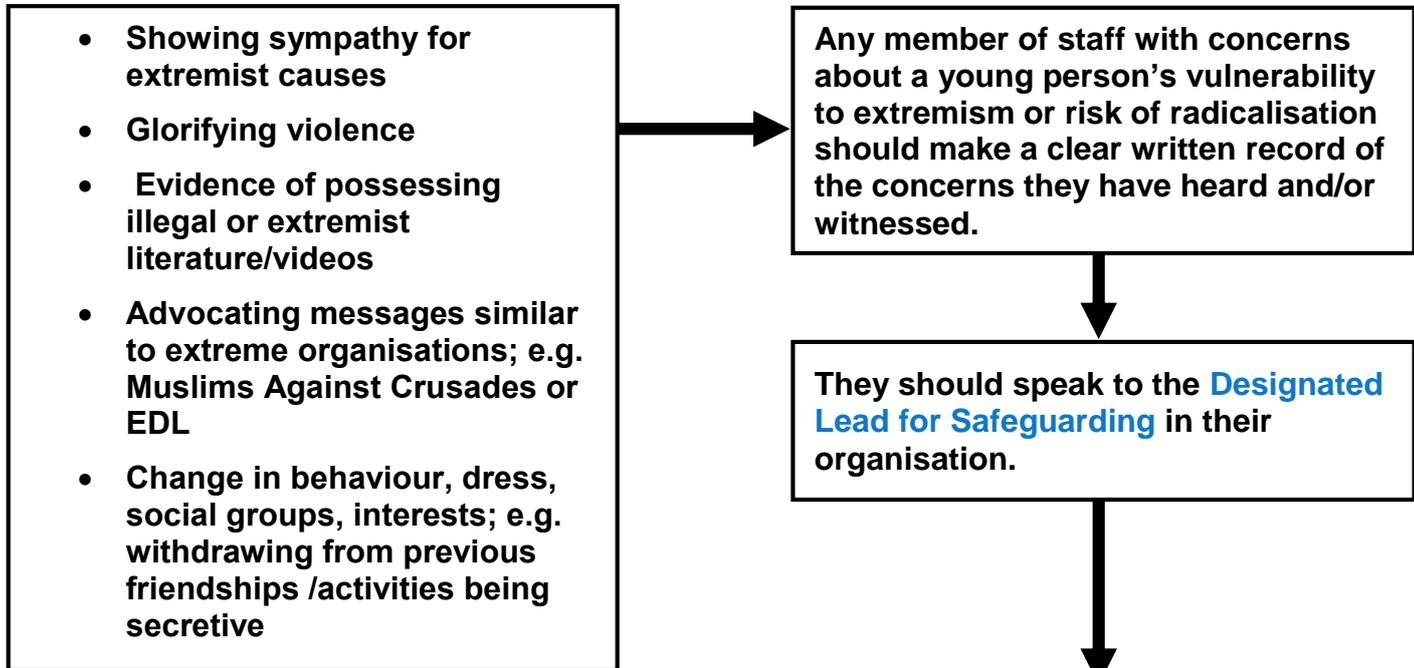
Pupils are expected to develop the following:

- Understanding of how citizens influence decision-making through democratic processes;
- Understanding that the freedom to hold faiths or beliefs is protected in law;
- Acceptance that people having different faiths or beliefs to oneself (or having none) should be accepted and tolerated, and shouldn’t be the cause of prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour;
- Understanding of the means of identifying and combatting any discrimination.

Thinking about risk, It is important to consider:

- Visitors to the school and their interaction with children;
- Exposure to extremist propaganda via the internet and social media;
- The lived experience of the child at home and in other settings.

Referral route for safeguarding concerns related to Radicalisation or Extremism



Explore the concerns and context: sources of information, friendship groups, interests, access to IT and other relevant background and protective factors. Consider referral to Channel

Low level concerns can be managed by your organisation and the family. Record of concerns and actions logged securely. Regular discussion with Designated Safeguarding Lead until resolved or referred on.

Imminent or potential risk of harm to the child – contact FAST (First Access and Screening Team) 0208 356 5500 / 4844

Imminent threat of harm to others I contact Police 999 or Terrorist Hotline 0800 788 321

*Although involving the family is best practice, you may share information with other agencies without consent and, if necessary, without the family's participation under the Crime and Disorder legislation which allows for information sharing to prevent crime. If in doubt SHARE and Refer.

agency partnerships for vulnerable individuals. It is a voluntary process allowing the individual to withdraw from the programme at any time. Channel is for individuals of any age who are at risk of exploitation by extremist or terrorist ideologues.

The Channel Panel is chaired by the local authority, Head of Safer Communities, and includes the Police, statutory partners, where appropriate to collectively assess the risk to an individual and decide whether an intervention is necessary. Lead safeguarding professionals will be invited on a case by case basis. If a Channel panel is required, the Panel works with local partners to develop an appropriate individualised support package to reduce risks to the individual and reduce the risk of extremism.

Anyone can make a referral to Channel. Each referral is screened for suitability via a preliminary assessment undertaken by the Police Channel Coordinator and local authority. If suitable, the case is discussed with all relevant partners to decide if an intervention is necessary. Depending on the audience for this document, is it worth putting link to Channel online training here?

The Channel co-ordinator can be contacted for consultation and referrals at

Case Example

ENGAGEMENT - Is there any information to indicate that this individual is showing any signs of becoming involved with a group, cause or ideology that justifies the use of violence and other illegal conduct in pursuit of its objectives?

INTENT - Is there any information supporting that this individual has indicated that they may be willing to use violence or other illegal means?

CAPABILITY - Is there any information supporting what this individual may be capable of doing?