

8.5 Anti-Radicalisation – Prevention Duty Policy

1. Background

- 1.1. This 'Preventing Radicalisation Policy' is part of our commitment to keeping children safe. Since the 'Education and Inspections Act 2006' schools 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.
- 1.2. Schools have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when pupils start to become radicalised. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on schools by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015), which means they must work to prevent children being drawn into extremism. As a guardianship organisation (GO) we have a duty of care to also do the same.
- 1.3. Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of a BOSSS UK's work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

2. Ethos

- 2.1. At BOSSS UK we ensure that through our vision, values, rules, policies and diverse homestay care we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. This is to ensure that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in our policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote students' welfare.
- 2.2. We have a duty to prepare our children for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe.
- 2.3. Students who are placed in our care have the right to learn in safety. We do not tolerate bullying of any kind and will challenge derogatory language and behaviour towards others.

3. Statutory Duties

- 3.1. The duty to prevent children and young people being radicalised is set out in the following documents.
 - 3.1.1. Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
 - 3.1.2. Keeping Children Safe in Education (2015)
 - 3.1.3. Prevent Duty Guidance (2015)
 - 3.1.4. Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)
 - 3.1.5. Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018

4. Definitions

- 4.1. **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. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
- 4.2. **Radicalisation** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- 4.3. **British Values** are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.1. It is the role of the DSL and their deputy to ensure that the GO meets its statutory duties with regard to preventing radicalisation.
- 5.2. The DSL or their deputy will liaise with the students, parents / agents, members of staff, volunteers, homestays and partner schools about issues to do with protecting children from radicalisation.
- 5.3. It is the role of the designated safeguarding and prevent lead to:
 - 5.3.1. Ensure that students, parents / agents, members of staff, volunteers, homestays and partner schools understand the issues of radicalisation, understand BOSSS UK's Anti-Radicalisation Policy and are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
 - 5.3.2. Receive safeguarding concerns about students in their guardianship who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation
 - 5.3.3. Make referrals to appropriate agencies with regard to concerns about radicalisation
 - 5.3.4. Liaise with partner schools, as well as the local authority and the police

6. Role of the GO staff

- 6.1. It is the role of staff to understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.

7. Internet Safety

- 7.1. 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.
- 7.2. Where students, parents / agents, members of staff, volunteers, homestays and partner schools identify extremist content they must report it to the DSL or their deputy.
- 7.3. We are aware that students have access to unfiltered Internet when using their mobile phones and parents / agents, members of staff, volunteers, homestays and partner schools are alert to the need for vigilance when students are using their phones.
- 7.4. The '8.8 Bullying including Cyberbullying & E-Safety Guidelines' refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content.

8. Training

- 8.1. Staff and homestays will be given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. Students, Parents, staff, homestays and partner schools will be provided with the '8.5 Anti- Radicalisation - Prevent Duty Policy' and helped to understand it. It is contained in all Parent, Student and Homestay Handbooks as well as our website www.bosssuk.co.uk.

9. Safer Recruitment

- 9.1. We ensure that the GO staff and homestays we appoint are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2015)*. Vetting and barring checks (DBS) are undertaken on relevant people.

10. Preventing radicalisation

- 10.1. Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is part of our safeguarding approach. See BOSS UKJ's Anti-Radicalisation - Prevention Duty Policy_8.5 for additional detail and our Prevent lead contacts.
- 10.2. Extremism¹⁰¹ is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Radicalisation¹⁰² refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- 10.3. There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).
- 10.4. However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a referral to the Channel programme.

11. The Prevent duty

- 11.1. All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard¹⁰³ to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".¹⁰⁴ This duty is known as the Prevent duty.
- 11.2. The Prevent duty is part of our wider safeguarding obligations. See BOSS UKJ's Anti-Radicalisation - Prevention Duty Policy_8.5 for additional detail and our Prevent lead contacts.

12. Additional support

- 12.1. Educate Against Hate, a website launched by the Her Majesty's Government has been developed to support and equip school and college leaders, teachers, and parents with information, tools and resources (including on the promotion of fundamental British values) to help recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people. The platform provides information on and access to training resources for teachers, staff and school and college leaders, some of which are free such as Prevent e-learning, via the Prevent Training catalogue.

13. Channel

- 13.1. Channel is a programme, which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be

vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Guidance on Channel is available at: Channel guidance, and a Channel awareness e-learning programme is available for staff at: Channel General Awareness.

- 13.2. The school's or college's designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Channel referral. As a Channel partner, the school or college may be asked to attend a Channel panel to discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required.

14. Signs of vulnerability

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

- Underachievement
- Being in possession of extremist literature
- Poverty
- Social exclusion
- Traumatic events
- Global or national events
- Religious conversion
- Change in behaviour
- Extremist influences
- Conflict with family over lifestyle
- Confused identify
- Victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- Rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith

15. Recognising Extremism

- 15.1. 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
 - Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
 - Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but 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
 - Online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
 - 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
 - Advocating violence towards others

16. Referral Process

- 16.1. All concerns about children and young people who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation must be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.
- 16.2. When there are significant concerns about a student, the Designated Safeguarding Lead in liaison with the partner school and or homestay will make a referral to the appropriate body.
- 16.3. 24 hour contact number for students, staff, volunteers, homestays and schools to report any radicalisation concerns.

17. Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Prevent Lead full contact details

- 17.1. Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) contact details:**
- 17.2. Name: Tina Wong
- 17.3. Email: bosss.guardian@outlook.com
- 17.4. Contact number (24 hour emergency): +44 (0)777 6206352

18. Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) contact details:

- 18.1. Name: Lisa Pei Ling Wong**
- 18.2. Email: bosss.guardian@outlook.com
- 18.3. Contact number (24 hour emergency): +44 (0)7766 824005

19. Monitoring and Review

- 19.1. This policy will be monitored by BOSSS UK at least annually and changes notified to relevant parties.