

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 do not hesitate to contact the school.

See our policies

You will find more details about radicalisation in the 'Safeguarding our Children' section under **Key Information** on our website:-

www.foxhills-inf.hants.sch.uk

External Sources

The following sources may also be useful for further information:

Prevent Duty guidance

www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty

Frequently Asked Questions

Prevent For Schools (P4S)

http://www.preventforschools.org/?category_id=38

What is Prevent? Let's TALK About It

www.ltai.info/what-is-prevent/

What are we doing in School?

- P** Promotion of Equality and Diversity and promoting positive relationships between pupils.
- R** Referral of any concerns to relevant authorities.
- E** Education which promotes fundamental British values so pupils can challenge extremist views.
- V** Vetting and removal of any materials of an extremist nature.
- E** Environment – a safe and secure site with sufficient security procedures and online filters.
- N** News monitoring for any concerns in the locality.
- T** Training our staff to raise awareness of the signs and risks, so they can 'notice, check and share'.



The **PREVENT** Strategy

A guide for parents and carers



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 the extreme right wing, violent groups and other causes.

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 means we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views in the same way that we protect children from drugs, violence neglect or exploitation.

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

What does this mean in practice?

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, promoting diversity and advancing equality
- Challenging prejudices and racist comments
- Developing a strong, positive self-identity
- Promoting the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils, as well as British values

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; or 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 our response to the Prevent Strategy. British values include:

- Democracy
- The Rule of Law
- Individual liberty and mutual respect
- Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

(please see the 'British Values' section of our website)

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 younger children. It is about teaching children values such as tolerance and mutual respect, and offering them the opportunity to discuss 'big' ideas in a safe environment.

The school will 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 and some may be a bigger threat in our area than others. Our aim is to give children the skills to protect themselves from any extremist views they may encounter, now or later, in their lives.

KEY TERMS

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| 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 |