

PREVENT DUTY POLICY

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Policy Statement

The school is subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act). This duty is known as the Prevent duty. The Prevent Duty places a statutory obligation on schools to promote British values and to prevent children and young people from being drawn into terrorism.

Definitions

Terrorism

The unlawful use of violence and intimidation especially against civilians, which is designed for the pursuit of political, religious, radical or ideological causes.

Radicalisation

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism. It can also refer to a form of extremism that leads to terrorism.

Extremism

Relates to vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance and the rule of law. Extremism also includes someone calling for the death of members of our armed forces in the UK or overseas.

Risk Factors

There are red flags to look out for but when these are identified they need to be seen in context for each individual. It is also important to remember that every child may behave differently. Children who are vulnerable to radicalisation are often those that are vulnerable in other ways. This may include a child who has been neglected or rejected by their family or peers. Children who need acceptance, or may have poor mental health, have been bullied or abused or are feeling stressed may be vulnerable to radicalisation. Young people also search for meaning and belonging and this can make them vulnerable to radicalisation.

As in other safeguarding issues be aware of a change in behaviour which is unusual to the child. Some of these signs may be:

- a child becoming secretive and/or obsessive
- a child who expresses feelings of injustice or sympathy with extremist views
- a child who will not see the other side of an argument or is closed to a debate over an issue
- a child who is using language that does not seem their own or appears scripted
- a child who seems angry all the time or gets angry quickly
- is no longer mixing with friends and is becoming isolated
- is disrespectful
- asks inappropriate questions
- drawing or painting symbols of disturbing images

All these signs do not necessarily confirm that a child is being radicalised however the changes may potentially be a safeguarding issue.

Children can be radicalised from a very young age and because of their age may not be aware of what is happening.

Radicalisation can come from within the family, from friends, community groups or through the internet.

Practice and Procedures

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is seen as part of the schools' wider safeguarding duties

Eaton House Schools promotes fundamental British values enabling pupils to build up resilience to radicalisation and enabling them to question extremist views.

All staff are instructed to follow the school's safeguarding procedures and report extremist and radical views and any other concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. If a staff member is unsure whether it is a concern, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

It is important to emphasise that the Prevent Duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues. On the contrary, a safe space is created in classrooms in which children and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.

This can be emphasised in daily schoolwork such as assisting the children's personal, social and emotional development and understanding of the world which includes:

- Learning right from wrong
- Learning about different beliefs and cultures
- Helping develop critical thinking
- Teaching and practising tolerance and challenging stereotypes
- Volunteering and participating in the local community
- Celebrating diversity and inclusion
- Encouraging building healthy friendships, working and playing well together in groups, sports and games

Risk Assessments

Eaton House Schools assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. The school takes into account the policies and procedures of the Local Safeguarding Children Partnership. Being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them. Risk assessments must also take into account school staff and visitors. The designated safeguarding leads keep a record of all speakers and workshops on the Managing Visitors Termly form.

Working with Parents

Effective engagement with parents/the family should be considered as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. It is important to assist and advise families who raise concerns and be able to point them to the right support mechanisms. The school will discuss any concerns with a child's parents which is in line with the safeguarding policies and procedures unless there is reason to believe this would put the child at risk.

Respond, Record, Report

Respond

If a child says anything or behaves in a manner that gives concern, then it is important to respond. The response should be proportionate to each individual. Consideration must be given to:

- The child's age and what their usual character is
- The warning signs
- The context of the individual such as time, place, home life etc.
- Existing vulnerabilities in relation to their mental and physical health

Encourage the child to talk about it whilst staying calm and remaining non-judgemental. Important is not to ask leading questions for example, "How did that make you feel?". Instead use open questions such as "What happened next?", "When did that happen?". Ensure you do not promise the child that you will keep the conversation confidential as you will need to report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Record

It is important to record what you have seen and heard in writing. Record the child's behaviour, what the child said, this is to include the exact words used, also what the child spoke about and concerns at the time. This written record must be handed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead when you report your concerns. However, if the matter is urgent do not delay reporting to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as the report can always be written after speaking to the Designated Safeguarding Lead ensuring it is as close to the time of reporting.

Report

Once the concern has been reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead the level of risk is looked at.

If you think the child or anyone else is in immediate danger or you think a crime has been committed, 999 must be called.

Social services should be contacted and the child may be referred to counselling, therapy or the case may be referred to the Channel Panel if necessary.

The police can also be contacted on 101, which is a non-emergency number, if it is felt more support is required.

Channel Panel

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. At first instance if there is a concern that a child is vulnerable to radicalisation the schools designated safeguarding lead must be informed.

School Designated Safeguarding Leads:

Contact details for School Designated Safeguarding Leads:

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL's) Eaton House the Manor

Eaton House the Manor Nursery

Mrs Roosha Sue (Head Teacher)
During School Hours 020 7924 6000 Ext:1400
E-mail rsue@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Girls'

Mrs Kirsten Bond (Deputy Head)
During School Hours 020 7924 6000 Ext:1118
E-mail kbond@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Pre-Prep

Miss Annabel Scott (Deputy Head)
During School Hours 020 7924 600 Ext:1230
E-mail ascott@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Prep

Mrs Sarah Segrave (Head Teacher)
During School Hours 020 7924 6000 Ext:1203
E-mail ssegrave@eatonhouseschools.com

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL's) Eaton House the Manor

Eaton House the Manor Nursery

Miss Gabi Gallis (Deputy Head)
020 7924 6000 Ext:1400
E-mail ggallis@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Girls'

Mr Oliver Snowball (Head Teacher)
020 7924 6000 Ext:1500
E-mail osnowball@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Pre-Prep

Mr David Wingfield (Head Teacher)
020 7924 6000 Ext:1300
E-mail dwingfield@eatonhouseschools.com

Eaton House the Manor Prep

Mr Paul Russell (Head of Pastoral)
020 7924 6000 Ext:1268
E-mail prussell@eatonhouseschools.com

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL's) Eaton House Belgravia

Miss Nadia Ali (Deputy Head)

During School Hours 020 7730 9343 Ext: 2021

E-mail nali@eatonhouseschools.com

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL's) Eaton House Belgravia

Mr Huw May (Head Teacher)

020 7730 9343 Ext: 2022

E-mail hmay@eatonhouseschools.com

If the Designated Safeguarding Lead for the relevant school is not available, please ensure you report your concern to the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead. If Both Designated Safeguarding Leads are not available for the relevant school the child protection concern can be reported to one of the other Designated Safeguarding Leads within Eaton House School group and are listed above.

The lead safeguarding governors are Mrs Luchie Cawood, Principal and Prof. Mark Bailey Deputy Chair of the board and they take the leadership responsibility for safeguarding arrangements. Maintaining an overview of safeguarding within the school, to open channels of communication with local statutory agencies and to monitor the effectiveness of policies and procedures in practice.

Training

Designated safeguarding leads undertake Prevent awareness training and can provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation. All staff undertake Prevent Duty training through the online e-learning platform iHasco. IT policies are in place and followed. Filtering is in place when accessing internet in schools and pupils are taught about online safety.