

BROOMFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL
PREVENTING EXTREMISM AND RADICALISATION POLICY

This policy applies to the whole school including and the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and is part of our safeguarding – child protection procedures. This Policy, (which can be made available in large print or other accessible format if required), is publicly available on the School website www.broomfieldhouse.com and on request a copy may be obtained from the School Office Email: office@broomfieldhouse.com

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) places a duty on our school to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and, in so doing, have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State. We work in partnership with other agencies and recognise that we are partners in the ‘Channel Panels’ that exist between the local *Prevent* co-ordinators, the Local Authority, the chief officer of the local police and existing multi-agency forums.

Monitoring and review: This policy is subject to continuous monitoring, refinement and audit by the Headmaster, who is the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) and the DSLs(DSL), including with responsibility for the early years’ department. The Proprietor will undertake a full annual review of this policy and procedures, inclusive of its implementation and the efficiency with which the related duties have been discharged. This discussion will be formally documented in writing. Any deficiencies or weaknesses recognised in arrangements or procedures will be remedied immediately and without delay. All staff will be informed of the update/reviewed policy and it is made available to them in either a hard copy or electronically.

Signed:



Norton York
Headteacher and Proprietor

Reviewed: September 2018

Mrs Elaine York
Proprietor

This policy was last reviewed by the Proprietor of the school in September 2018 and will next be reviewed no later than September 2019 or earlier if significant changes to the systems and arrangements take place, or if legislation, regulatory requirements or best practice guidelines so require.

The Local Authority Prevent Lead for support and advice for the prevention of radicalisation is daytime: 020 8547 5008 or out of hours: 020 8770 5000 (London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames (SPA). The non-emergency police telephone number is: 111 and the Department for Education (DfE) dedicated telephone helpline and mailbox for non-emergency advice for staff and members of the Proprietor: 020 7340 7264 and counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk.

Introduction: Broomfield House School sees prevent as a part of the safeguarding framework and communicates and promotes the importance of this to staff and ensure that they implement the *Prevent* duty effectively. Our School is committed to providing a secure environment for pupils, where they feel and are kept safe. All adults at Broomfield House School recognise that safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility irrespective of the role they undertake. Specific safeguarding issues include child sexual exploitation (CSE), bullying including cyber-bullying, faith abuse, radicalisation and teenage relationship abuse. In adhering to this policy, and the procedures therein, staff and visitors contribute to Broomfield House School delivery of the outcomes to all students, as set out in s10 (2) of the Children’s Act 2004.

Our school’s Prevent strategy aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. While it remains rare for children and young people to become involved in terrorist activity, young people from an early age can be *Broomfield House School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of our pupils and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. It is our aim that all pupils fulfil their potential.*

exposed to terrorist and extremist influences or prejudiced views. As with other forms of safeguarding strategies, early intervention is always preferable. Schools, working with other local partners, families and communities, play a key role in ensuring young people and their communities are safe from the threat of terrorism. Each area of the UK has adopted their own definition of **safeguarding**, but these often include the following phrases: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable children in need to have optimum life chances.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to think and believe what they want and also to practice their religion (UNCRC – Article 14). Also, that education should develop each child's personality, talents and abilities to the full (UNCRC – Article 29). Finally, every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family whether or not these are shared by the majority of people in the country where they live (UNCRC – Article 30). The Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Policy is one element within our overall School arrangements to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of all Children in line with our statutory duties set out at s175 of the Education Act 2002. We see it as our duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Broomfield House School ensures that safeguarding arrangements protect children, young people and learners and meet all statutory and other government requirements, promote their welfare and prevent radicalisation and extremism.

Broomfield House School ensures information is shared between organisations to ensure that people at risk of radicalisation receive appropriate support. We demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people in the area and have a specific understanding of how to identify students who may be at risk and what to do to support them. Our school also communicates and promotes the importance of the *Prevent* duty to staff and ensure that they implement the *Prevent* duty effectively. The *Prevent* duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues. Our School's Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Policy also draws upon the guidance contained in the DfE Guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2018' and the DfE's 'Teaching Approaches that help Build Resilience to Extremism among Young People' builds resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values through the curriculum and through social, moral, spiritual and cultural development, equips pupils with knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to play a full and active part in society and ensures that the school is a safe place to discuss sensitive issues, while securing balanced presentation of views and avoiding political indoctrination.

The threat to terrorism to the UK is real and serious. There are a few people who seek to attack the United Kingdom without warning. The aim of the Government's counter terrorism strategy, **CONTEST**, is to reduce the risk to the UK so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. We all have a role to play in supporting the aim of **CONTEST**. We can do this by remaining vigilant and reporting any suspicious activity. Suspicious activity can include:

- someone behaving differently for no obvious reason;
- someone with passports or other documents in different names for no obvious reasons;
- someone who travels for long periods of time but is vague about where they're going;
- someone buying or storing large amounts of chemicals for no obvious reasons;
- someone who visits or sends out links to extremist internet sites;
- someone who is recording and documenting information in a crowded location and
- activity at a property that doesn't fit normal day to day life.

Police see the current threats as:

- ISIS
- Al Qaeda (has a sophisticated on-line set up)
- Irish Republican terrorism

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- Domestic Extremism/Extreme Right Wing
- Animal Rights and eco-terrorism

Purpose: We ensure that:

- Our school complies with all the relevant current legislation and other National Standards which govern this area of our work.
 - Our students keep themselves and others in the wider community safe.
 - We prevent vulnerable young people in our care being exposed to radicalisation and extreme views
 - We provide opportunities for students to widen and develop interpersonal skills by meeting and forming relationships with people from outside the establishment.
- The welfare and safety of individuals in our care is a major consideration at all times.
- Arrangements are in place to deal with concerns which may be raised about an individual/s in our care.

School Ethos and Practice: When operating this policy Broomfield House School uses the following accepted Governmental definition of extremism which is: *‘Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs; and/or calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas’*. There is no place for extremist views of any kind in our school. As a school we recognise that extremism and exposure to extremist materials and influences can lead to poor outcomes for students and so should be addressed as a safeguarding concern as set out in this policy.

Extremists of all persuasions aim to develop destructive relationships between different communities by promoting division, fear and mistrust of others based on ignorance or prejudice and thereby limiting the life chances of the students. Education is a powerful weapon against this; equipping students with the knowledge, skills and critical thinking, to challenge and debate in an informed way. Therefore, at Broomfield House School our Personal, Social, Health, Economic Education (PSHEE) program and Spiritual, Moral, Social, Culture (SMSC) development is integral to the broad and balanced provisions we make for our students. This includes actively promoting equality, diversity, tackling bullying and discrimination. This narrows gaps in achievement between different groups of students and learners. It is our aim, at Broomfield House School that the students gain an enriched understanding and tolerance of difference and diversity to ensure that they thrive, feel valued and not marginalized. Furthermore at Broomfield House School we are aware that students can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views from an early age which emanate from a variety of sources including the media, including via the internet. Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by students or staff will always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with in line with our Disciplinary Policy for students and the Code of Behaviour for staff. As part of the wider safeguarding responsibilities staff are alert to:

- disclosures by students of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of school, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where students have not actively sought these out;
- graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images;
- students accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites and excessive usage; parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance;
- partner schools, local authority services, and police reports of issues affecting students in other schools or settings;
- students voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives;
- use of extremist or hate terms to exclude others or incite violence;
- intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equalities policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture;
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others and
- anti-Western or Anti-British views.

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Our school closely follows the Local Authority agreed processes and criteria for safeguarding individuals vulnerable to extremism and radicalisation. In the event of concerns about a person becoming radicalised advice will be sought from The London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames who have a panel which meets to address issues of individuals who have been identified as being at risk of radicalisation but have not committed any terrorism offence. This Panel meets when a referral has been made and referrals can be made by anyone. Senior management will also contact their local police for guidance if concerns have been raised around an individual in our care and be guided by them with regards to the next course of action. During any subsequent external investigation, for the individual to remain in our care, the senior management team will hold a focus meeting to identify risks and control measures that can be put in place to reduce that risk. They will decide if it is safe to keep the individual or whether they need to undertake a period of temporary exclusion.

Prevent Duty: The National Prevent Duty Guidance 2015 website is: (www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance). Our curriculum promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life. It also promotes community cohesion. Broomfield House School is a safe place in which the students can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas, and learn how to challenge these ideas. We appreciate that the Prevent duty is not intended to limit discussion of these controversial issues. However, we are also mindful (in accordance with sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996 along with Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015) of our duties to forbid political indoctrination and to secure a balanced presentation of political issues.

We assess the risk in our school of our students being drawn into terrorism including support for terrorist ideology fundamental to which are extremist ideas. We take into account the Local Authority arrangement to fulfil *Prevent* duties. In addition to *Prevent* training for the DSL and deputy DSL team we require all staff to undertake the *Channel Preventing Radicalisation* programme. Our school promotes young people in making positive choices about their lives and endorses the Channel early intervention scheme for students who could be at risk of radicalisation. The non-statutory guidance can be found here:

http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/01/index.html.

Channel is a national programme to safeguard children and adults from being drawn into terrorism. It became statutory in February 2015. It is an early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegal activity occurs.

Risk Assessment: We assess the risk of our students being drawn into terrorism. This is based on an understanding, shared with partners, of the potential risk in the local area. We have robust safeguarding policies in place to identify students at risk, and intervene as appropriate. We also consider the level of risk to identify the most appropriate referral, which could include Channel or Children's Social Care. Broomfield House School has clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers – whether invited by staff or appointed by students themselves – are suitable and appropriately supervised.

Radicalisation: is defined in the government's *Prevent* strategy as "*the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism*". There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology as it occurs as a result of varying consequences and settings such as family, friends, online, or specific needs which are answered by extremist or terrorist groups. Broomfield House School responds to pupils who may be targeted or influenced to participate in radicalism or extremism. Broomfield House School also ensures that we can "demonstrate activity", as required by the statutory guidance, in the following key areas: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training and IT policies.

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E-safety and the use of Social Media: The internet and the use of social media in particular has become an increasingly major factor in the radicalisation of young people as it confirms extreme beliefs by providing access to like-minded people where they are not able to do this offline. This online community normalises abnormal views or behaviours such as extreme ideological views and accelerates and intensifies radicalisation. Broomfield House School ensures students are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by ensuring suitable filtering is in place. Every teacher is aware of the risks posed by online activity of extremist and terrorist groups. Further details on how social media is used to promote extremism and radicalisation can be found in guidance from the Department for Education '*How Social Media Is Used to Encourage Travel to Syria and Iraq: Briefing Note for Schools.*' An understanding of keeping safe from relevant risks such as abuse, sexual exploitation and extremism is promoted, including when using the internet and social media.

Jihadists are encouraged to: 'Invade' social network sites such as Facebook by setting up groups with radical views and to seek to gather users with the 'right' attitude; 'Invade' file-sharing sites like YouTube by placing various clips with extreme content and infiltrate popular Islamist websites in order to attempt to convert them into militant sites in line with the closed websites by spreading extremist contents on the discussion of forums of these sites.

Promoting British Values: Broomfield House School actively promotes all fundamental British values and challenges all behaviours and opinions that are contradictory to these values. Actively promoting the values means challenging opinions or behaviours in school that are contrary to fundamental British values. It is expected that pupils should understand that while different people may hold different values, all people living in England are subject to its law. Broomfield House School's ethos and teaching supports the rule of English civil and criminal law and does not teach anything that undermines it. Teachers at Broomfield House School maintain high standards of ethics and behaviour and uphold public trust in the profession within and outside school.

Through their provision of SMSC Development Broomfield House School enables students to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and self-confidence. Broomfield House School promotes respect for other people and enables students to acquire an appreciation of and respect for their own and other cultures and cultural traditions. Personal development is promoted, so that students are well prepared and contribute to wider society. This includes:

- Enabling students to distinguish right from wrong and to respect the civil and criminal law of England; Encouraging students to accept responsibility for their behaviour, show initiative, and to understand how they can contribute positively to the lives of those living and working in the locality of the school and to society more widely;
- Enabling students to acquire a broad general knowledge of and respect for public institutions and services in England and encouraging respect for democracy and support for participation in the democratic processes, including respect for the basis on which the law is made and applied in England.

Child Protection: Staff at Broomfield House School are alert to the fact that whilst Extremism and Radicalisation is broadly a safeguarding issue there may be some instances where a child or children may be at direct risk of harm or neglect. For example; this could be due to a learner displaying risky behaviours in terms of the activities they are involved in or the groups they are associated with or staff may be aware of information about a learner's family that may equally place a child at risk of harm. (These examples are for illustration and are not definitive or exhaustive). Therefore all adults working in Broomfield House School including visiting staff, volunteers, contractors, and students on placement) are required to report instances where they believe a child may be at risk of harm or neglect to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. In Broomfield House School our Safeguarding reporting arrangements are set out fully in our Safeguarding Policy.

Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead: The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)/*Prevent* Officer along with the Deputy DSLs/*Prevent* Officers work in line with the responsibilities as set out in the DfE Guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'. They are our internal lead staff regarding the *Prevent* strand of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy and radicalisation.

Training: Whole school in-service training on Safeguarding is organised for staff and the Proprietor when required and will comply with the prevailing arrangements agreed by the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Safeguarding Children Board. The Designated Safeguarding Lead attends training courses as necessary and the appropriate inter-agency training organised by the Richmond Local Safeguarding and Children's Board, or similar courses from an accredited provider every two years. The key areas to be included in the training can be found in the Preventing Extremism FAQ and include:

- What *Prevent* is;
- What extremism and radicalisation are;
- Confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism;
- How people may be drawn into terrorism;
- Confidence to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups;
- How messages are spread;
- The role of the internet and social media;
- What schools and childcare providers must do to comply with the *Prevent* duty;
- Support for individuals at risk and
- How and where to refer children and young people for further help.

Reporting Concerns:

Our DSL provides advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalization. Our school ensures staff understand what radicalization and extremism mean and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. We ensure staff have the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimize terrorism. **Staff safeguard and promote the welfare of children and know where and how to refer children and young people identified as being at risk of radicalization for further help to our *Prevent* Officer who will consider the most appropriate referral which could include Channel or Children's Social Care.** Details of our Local Authority *Prevent* Lead who can give support and advice for the prevention of radicalization is available at the top of this policy.

Working in partnership with other agencies and information sharing: In-line with the safeguarding arrangements sent out by The London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, Broomfield House School co-operates productively with our local *Prevent* co-ordinators, the police, The London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames and existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships on all matters regarding safeguarding and preventing extremism. We ensure information is shared appropriately.

Teaching Approaches: We will all strive to eradicate the myths and assumptions that can lead to some students becoming alienated and disempowered, especially where the narrow approaches students may experience elsewhere may make it harder for them to challenge or question these radical influences, this guidance and support be delivered in tutorials. We ensure that all of our support and approaches will help our students build resilience to extremism and give them a positive sense of identity through the development of critical thinking skills. We are flexible enough to adapt our teaching approaches, as appropriate and address specific issues so as to become even more relevant to the current issues of extremism and radicalisation. In doing so we follow the three broad categories of:

- making a connection with children through positive engagement and a learner centred approach;

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- facilitating a “safe space” in which children, young people and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments; and
- equipping our children with the appropriate skills, knowledge, understanding and awareness for resilience.

Therefore this approach will be embedded within the ethos of our school so that students know and understand what safe and acceptable behaviour is in the context of extremism and radicalisation. This will work in conjunction with our school’s approach to the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of children. Our goal is to build mutual respect and understanding and to promote the use of dialogue not violence as a form of conflict resolution. We will achieve this by using an approach that includes: PSHEE programmes; open discussion and debate; work on anti-violence and a restorative approach to conflict resolution; and targeted programmes. SMSC development is embedded into the life of our school.

We also work with local partners, families and communities in our efforts to ensure our school understands and embraces our local context and values in challenging extremist views and to assist in the broadening of our student’s experiences and horizons. We help support children who may be vulnerable to such influences as part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities and where we believe a learner is being directly affected by extremist materials or influences we will ensure that that learner is offered mentoring. Additionally, in such instances our school will seek external support from the Local Authority and/or local partnership structures working to prevent extremism.

At Broomfield House School we promote the values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We will teach and encourage children to respect one another and to respect and tolerate difference, especially those of a different faith or no faith. It is indeed our most fundamental responsibility to keep our children safe and prepare them for life in modern multi-cultural Britain and globally.

Use of External Agencies and Speakers: At Broomfield House School we encourage the use of external agencies or speakers to enrich the experiences of our students, however we will positively vet those external agencies, individuals or speakers who we engage to provide such learning opportunities or experiences for our students. We comply with KCSIE and prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children. We adhere to statutory responsibilities and check staff who work with students, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required. We ensure that volunteers are appropriately supervised. Such vetting is to ensure that we do not unwittingly use agencies that contradict each other with their messages or that are inconsistent with, or are in complete opposition to, our school’s values and ethos. We must be aware that in some instances the work of external agencies may not directly be connected with the rest of the school curriculum so we need to ensure that this work is of benefit to students. Our school will assess the suitability and effectiveness of input from external agencies or individuals to ensure that:

- any messages communicated to students are consistent with the ethos of the school and do not marginalise any communities, groups or individuals;
- any messages do not seek to glorify criminal activity or violent extremism or seek to radicalise students through extreme or narrow views of faith, religion or culture or other ideologies;
- activities are matched to the needs of students and
- activities are carefully evaluated by schools to ensure that they are effective.

Broomfield House School records formal checks in the SCR by reference to the statutory regulations currently in force. By delivering a broad and balanced tutorial programme, augmented by the use of external sources where appropriate, we strive to ensure our students recognise risk and build resilience to manage any such risk themselves where appropriate to their age and ability but also to help students develop the critical thinking skills needed to engage in informed debate.

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Whistleblowing: Where there are concerns of extremism or radicalisation Students and Staff will be encouraged to make use of our internal systems to Whistle Blow or raise any issue in confidence. They must inform the Headmaster straight away (or if it relates to the Headmaster, inform Local Authority Designated Officer whose contact details are stated early in the child protection policy).

Recruitment: The arrangements for recruiting all staff, permanent and volunteers, to our school will follow guidance for safer recruitment best practice in education settings, including, but not limited to, ensuring that DBS checks are always made at the appropriate level, that references are always received and checked and that we complete and maintain a single central record of such vetting checks. We apply safer recruitment best practice principles and sound employment practice in general and in doing so will deny opportunities for inappropriate recruitment or advancement. We are alert to the possibility that persons may seek to gain positions within our school so as to unduly influence our school's character and ethos. We are aware that such persons seek to limit the opportunities for our students thereby rendering them vulnerable to extremist views and radicalisation as a consequence. Therefore, we adhere to safer recruitment practice.

Role of the Proprietor: The Proprietor undertakes appropriate training to ensure that they are clear about the role and the parameters of their responsibilities as Proprietor, including the statutory safeguarding duties. The Proprietor also supports the ethos and values of our school and supports tackling extremism and radicalisation. In line with the provisions set out in the DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2018' the Proprietor challenges the school's senior management team on the delivery of this policy and monitors its effectiveness. The Proprietor reviews this policy annually and may amend and adopt it outside of this timeframe in accordance with any new legislation or guidance or in response to any quality assurance recommendations pertaining to the delivery of this policy and the overall safeguarding arrangements made.

The Prevent Strategy and the Channel Programme Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

What is the Prevent strategy?

Prevent is the Government's strategy to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, in all its forms. Prevent works at all the pre-criminal stages by using early intervention to encourage individuals and communities to challenge extremist and terrorist ideology and behaviour.

What is Channel?

Channel is an early intervention multi-agency panel designed to safeguard vulnerable individuals from being drawn into extremist or terrorist behaviour. Channel works in a similar way to existing multi-agency partnerships for vulnerable individuals. It is a voluntary process allowing the individual to withdraw from the programme at any time.

Who is Channel aimed at?

The Channel Panel is chaired by the local authority and works with multi-agency partners to collectively assess the risk to an individual and decided whether an intervention is necessary. If a Channel intervention is required, the Panel works with local partners to develop an appropriate individualised support package. Partnership involvement ensures that those at risk have access to a wide range of support. The support package is monitored closely and reviewed regularly by the Channel Panel. Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners (such as the education and health sectors, social services, children's and youth services and offender management services), the police and the local community to:

- Identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk
- Develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Channel is about safeguarding children and adults from being drawn into committing terrorist-related activity. It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegality occurs. Channel is one tactical option employed by Prevent and has recently been placed on a statutory footing. To understand more about the Channel Programme further information can be found here:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

Who can make a referral?

Anyone can make a referral. Referrals have come from a wide range of partners: Social services, children and adult services, health, police, education and youth offending teams.

What happens with the referral?

Each referral is screened for suitability via a preliminary assessment undertaken by the Police Channel coordinator and the local authority. If suitable, the case is discussed with all relevant partners to decide if an intervention is necessary.

Will the Individual be Informed about the Channel referral?

If an individual is deemed to require a Channel intervention, they must be told prior to receiving an investigation. The process will be carefully managed with the referring agency.

Who sits on the Channel Panel?

The Channel Panel is chaired by the local authority and includes Police, statutory partners and non-statutory partners, where appropriate. Lead Safeguarding professionals will be invited on a case by case basis.

Who delivers Channel?

Channel interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies. Support could include mainstream health, education, employment or housing services through to specialist mentoring or faith guidance and wider diversionary activities such as sporting activities.

What do you do if you have escalating concerns?

If you believe that someone is vulnerable to being exploited or radicalised, please follow the establishing safeguarding procedures in your organisation to escalate concerns to the appropriate people who can refer concerns to Channel as appropriate.

Possible signs of extremism/radicalisation - Key questions

Vulnerability

- Identity Crisis - Distance from cultural/ religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them
- Personal Crisis – Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- Personal Circumstances – Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- Unmet Aspirations – Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- Criminality – Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups

Access to extremism / extremist influences – Key questions

- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g. the child/young person is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)
- Does the child/young person frequent, or is there evidence to suggest that they are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g. Use of closed network groups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc)
- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person has been or is likely to be involved with extremist/military training camps/locations?
- Is the child/young person known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/or distribute extremist literature/other media material likely to incite racial/religious hatred or acts of violence?
- Does the child/young person sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups, e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
- Does the child/young person support groups with links to extremist activity but not illegal/illicit, e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

Experiences, Behaviors and Influences – Key Questions

- Has the child/ young person encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the child/young person from within or outside UK?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the child/young person resulting in a noticeable change in behavior? It is important to recognize that many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas of conflict (i.e. images of children dying). It is important to differentiate them from those that sympathize with or support extremist activity.
- Has there been a significant shift in the child/ young person's behavior or outward appearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
- Has the child/young person come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/ dress choices?
- Does the child/young person vocally support terrorist attacks; either verbally or in their written work?
- Has the child/young person witnessed or been the perpetrator/ victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism?

Travel

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggest this is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the child/young person travelled for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the child/young person employed any methods to disguise their true identity? Has the child/young person used documents or cover to support this?

Social Factors

- Does the child/young person have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the child/young person experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the child/young person display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the child/young person demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the child/young person have any learning difficulties/mental health support needs?

- Does the child/young person demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the child/young person have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the child/young person a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their immigration/ national status?
- Does the child/young person have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the child/young person experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the child/young person's life has extremist view or sympathies?

More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
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Vulnerability Factors

Engagement factors

1. Grievance/Injustice: Engagement with an extremist group, cause or ideology meets needs to express or act on feelings of anger, grievance or injustice.

2. Threat: The individual feels that their family, identity, culture or values are under threat and an extremist group or cause offers a vehicle to articulate these threats and defend against them.

3. Identity, meaning and belonging: The individual uses the group, cause or ideology to provide a clear sense of identity, meaning and belonging.

4. Status: Some individuals use extremist groups, causes or ideologies to provide a sense of status and superiority.

5. Excitement, comradeship or adventure: Some individuals use extremist groups, causes or ideologies to fulfil a desire for excitement, comradeship or adventure.

6. Dominance and control: Some individuals use extremist groups, causes or ideologies to dominate and control others.

7. Susceptibility to indoctrination: Some individuals accept the ideology, beliefs and doctrine of an extremist group or cause uncritically and without question.

8. Political/moral motivation: Engagement with an extremist group, cause or ideology is motivated by a desire to bring about political or moral change.

9. Opportunistic involvement: Engagement with an extremist group, cause or ideology can be motivated by self-interest rather than a political or moral cause.

10. Family and/or friends support extremist offending: Some individuals' engagement with an extremist group, cause or ideology can be supported or condoned by family or friends.

11. Transitional periods: Some individuals engage with an extremist group, cause or ideology at a transitional time in their lives.

12. Group influence and control: Some individuals are members of extremist groups that impose a significant level of influence and control over their behaviour and conduct.

13. Mental health: Mental health problems can contribute to individuals' engagement with groups, causes or ideologies.

Intent factors

14. Over-identification with a group, cause or ideology: Some individuals over-identify with a group, cause or ideology to the extent that they lose their own identity and sense of agency.

15. Them and Us thinking: Some individuals divide the world into an out-group of persecutors and an in-group of persecuted individuals with whom they identify and whose cause they have adopted.

16. Dehumanization of the enemy: Individuals can dehumanize members of the out-group and believes they should be purged or punished.

17. Attitudes that justify offending: This factor applies where individuals hold attitudes or beliefs that support and justify offending on behalf of their group, cause or ideology.

18. Harmful means to an end: Individuals may be prepared to commit serious or significant harm to realize extremist goals.

19. Harmful objectives: Some individuals hold objectives that are inherently harmful.

Capability factors

20. Individual knowledge, skills and competencies: Some individuals have specific knowledge, skills and competencies to contribute to or commit offences that could cause serious and significant harm.

21. Access to networks, funding or equipment for terrorism: Some individuals have access to networks, funding or equipment that can help them support or commit a terrorist offence that could cause serious or significant harm.

22. Criminal capability: Where individuals have a criminal history, which can provide a level of capability for extremist offending.

Legal and Best Practice Status

- This policy complies with Part 2, paragraphs 5 (a) to (e) inclusive of the Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2015), and other relevant and current regulations and any other guidance to which schools are obliged to have regard.
- In adhering to this policy, and the procedures therein, staff and visitors contribute to the School's delivery of the outcomes to all children, as set out in s10 (2) of the Children's Act 2004. This Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Policy is one element within our overall School arrangements to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of all Children in line with our statutory duties set out at s175 of the Education Act 2002.
- Our School's Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Policy also draws upon the guidance contained in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)* (DfE: 2018); *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (WT) A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (HM Government: 2018 and also Resources 'Learning Together to be Safe', 'Prevent: Resources Guide', 'Tackling Extremism in the UK', DfE's 'Teaching Approaches that help Build Resilience to Extremism among Young People' and Peter Clarke's Report
- [Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales \(March 2015\) \(Prevent\)](#). Prevent is supplemented by [The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and childminders \(June 2015\)](#) and [The use of social media for on-line radicalisation \(July 2015\)](#).
- Department for Education: 'How Social Media Is Used To Encourage Travel To Syria And Iraq: Briefing Note For Schools.'

Related Documents:

- Safeguarding Children – Safer Recruitment Policy; Anti-bullying; E-Safety Policy; Whistleblowing; Behaviour Management including Discipline, Sanctions and Exclusions Policy; Personal Social Health and Economic Education (PSHEE) and Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural (SMSC) Development
- [Statutory guidance \(Home Office\)](#) – see paras 1-27 generally and 57-76 for sector specific guidance for schools
- [The Prevent Duty: Departmental Advice for Schools and Childcare Providers \(Department for Education\)](#)
<http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-and-resources/teachers-and-professionals/safety-features>

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/440450?How_social_media_is_used_to_encourage_travel_to_Syria_and_Iraq.pdf

'Key Ingredients' for successful teaching in the context of 'push' and 'pull' factors.

PUSH FACTORS -factors that push and individual/make an individual vulnerable to extremist messages	KEY INGREDIENTS	PULL FACTORS -factors that draw children into extremist messages
Lack of excitement; frustration	Teacher confidence in many cases it will be the use of existing teaching skills and methods which may well be the most effective approach	Charismatic/confident individuals (recruiters)
Lack of sense of achievement-seen as significant. 'Lack of purpose'/confidence in the future, life goals.	Teacher attitudes and behaviours Willingness to admit you don't know; acknowledging controversial issues exist; awareness that I have a role to play; willingness to turn to others for help when you don't know about something.	Networks/sense of belonging
Lack of an outlet for views	Specific knowledge Understanding other cultures and religions as well as alternative values and beliefs (whilst being careful to avoid 'othering') Knowledge of an alternative values framework	Broader community views which enable or do not oppose extremism
Gaps in knowledge or understanding for both children and their parents	Teaching practice/pedagogy: Boosting critical thinking (seeing through propaganda, singular messages etc) Helping to see multiple perspectives Using multiple resources/methods Embedding or sustaining dialogue following specialist interventions Enabling students to tackle difficult issues Linking school work to the wider community Drawing evidence from across the curriculum Developing in children a sense of multiple identities, help children become aware of and comfortable with, multiple personal identity	Persuasive, clear messages. Exploiting knowledge gaps
Sense of injustice		
Actual or perceived humiliating experiences (including bullying, racial discrimination as well as perceived humiliating experiences. Perhaps linked closely to sense of injustice).		
Exclusion - lack of belonging to peer or community networks, associations, etc.		Sense of dignity and importance and loyalty
Disruptive home life	Support from Senior Leaders	Exciting (non-teaching) activities
Disaffection with wider societal issues	Pupil support processes	Sense of purpose in life

Identification and referral of concern to the school or the Designated Safeguarding Lead



Screening Process
Police Channel Lead conducts discreet enquiry to establish whether the referral is indeed legitimate

Checking Process
Police check to ensure referral is not subject to live investigation



Preliminary assessment
The Local Authority Prevent Team will then consult relevant LA safeguarding leads to assess if the referral meets the Channel threshold.



Channel Panel
The Channel Panel collectively discusses and assesses the various support needs of the individual, deciding whether a Channel intervention is required.

Monitoring
Channel Panel regularly monitors progress from Channel Intervention provider and safeguarding professionals



Channel Intervention
Channel Intervention commissioned from the approved Channel Intervention provider.



Communicate the decision to referrer and forward the referral to existing safeguarding panels

For example:

- Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA)
- multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC)
- Serious Case Review Panel
- Risk of Serious Harm Panel
- Locality Services Panel Meetings
- Looked After Children Services
- Gangs Unit Triage

Refer back to Channel Panel if necessary



Prevent & Safeguarding Self-Assessment

Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children. Schools have a duty of care to their pupils and staff which includes safeguarding them from the risk of being drawn into terrorism - this includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Schools should be safe spaces in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of the terrorist ideology and learn how to challenge these ideas.

School staff are particularly important as they are able to identify concerns early and provide help for children, to prevent concerns from escalating. Schools and colleges and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance *Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)* and *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018)*. Schools and colleges should work with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. Radicalisation is listed as a specific safeguarding issue within this statutory guidance and is addressed within the Government Prevent Strategy. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on Schools to 'have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism"'.

The Prevent Strategy has three main objectives:

- Respond to the **ideological challenge** of terrorism & the threat we face from those who promote it;
- **Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism** and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- Work with **sectors and institutions** where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

This self assessment tool has been developed to aid compliance with the Prevent Duty as a health check for the Senior Leadership Team within a school to assess if Prevent has been adopted into their institution's mainstream processes. This will identify if their institution requires any advice and support from their local Prevent Team or partner agencies to reduce their vulnerability.

Prevent Self Assessment

Objective: Adoption of Prevent into Mainstream Processes

Governance				
No		Owner	Evidence	
1.1	Does the Institution have a nominated Staff (and Governor) Prevent Lead?	NY	DSL is Prevent Lead. Bill Brown is Advisory Board Prevent Lead	
Risk Assessment				
No		Owner	Evidence	
2.1	Do the Senior Leadership team and Governors have an understanding, shared with partners, of the potential risk in the local area to assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism, including support for the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology?	NY and DSL	Yes – as part of our Safeguarding work and policies. As of Dec 2017 DSL trying to get LB of Richmond Prevent Risk Assessment. Currently not available.	
2.2	Is Prevent included within the Institution's Safeguarding Policy?	NY and DSL	Yes – Section 11	
2.3	Is Prevent included within the Institution's Safer Recruitment Policy?	NY and DSL	Yes – see P14 about references	
2.4	Is Prevent included within the Institution's venue hiring policy? Are due diligence checks conducted on groups/individuals seeking to hire/use school premises?	NY and School Office	See visitors file and paperwork	
2.5	Is Prevent included within the Institution's Visitors Policy? Are due diligence checks conducted on visitors to the school? Does the policy set out clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers – whether invited by staff or by pupils themselves – are suitable and appropriately supervised within school?	NY and School Office	See visitors file and paperwork	
2.6	Are due diligence checks conducted on contractors working at the school or providing extracurricular activities?	NY and School Office	Yes – see SCR and info sheet given to contractors	
2.7	Is Prevent an agenda item of relevant meetings / planning processes?	NY and DSL	Yes – part of safeguarding in termly staff meeting agendas	
2.8	Is there a clear referral route for vulnerable individuals to receive support through the Channel process?	NY and DSL	See Prevent Policy	
2.9	Are fundamental British Values promoted in the delivery of the curriculum and extra-curricular activities and reflected in the general conduct of the school?	NY and DSL	Yes – see British Values noticeboard and Assembly plans	

Working In Partnership				
No		Owner	Evidence	
3.1	Does the Institution have engagement with wider Prevent work through their local Prevent Partnership?	DSL	DSL attends local Safeguarding meetings	
3.2	Is Prevent included within Information sharing protocols / MOU?	N/A	N/A	
3.3	Is the Institution included in an agreed Prevent Partnership Communication Policy?	DSL	No – seeking to do so	
3.4	Do the safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the local authority as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)?	NY and DSL	See safeguarding policy. DSL regularly in touch with LSCB.	
3.5	Do the child protection policies describe procedures which are in accordance with government guidance and refer to locally agreed inter-agency procedures put in place by the LSCB?	NY and DSL	Yes – safeguarding policy	
Staff Training				
No		Owner	Evidence	
4.1	Does the Institution have an annual policy and training review process in place?	NY and DSL	See safeguarding minutes	
4.2	Does the institution regularly assess Prevent Training needs to raise their awareness of Prevent issues with staff and the Governing body? Do staff members have sufficient training to give them the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups?	NY and DSL	Yes – see safeguarding committee minutes	
4.3	Are staff members aware of Prevent issues and the referrals process into the Channel process?	NY and DSL	Yes – spot checks done regularly to check this	
Safety Online				
No		Owner	Evidence	
5.1	Does the School IT system have appropriate levels of filtering to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school?	NY and DSL	Yes – see filtering list from Trusol and checks by NY and DSL.	
5.2	What processes and procedures are in place to ensure children use the internet responsibly?	NY and DSL	Regular checks; pupil and staff e-safety rules (6.19 and 6.20)	
5.3	Do staff, pupils and carers receive any Internet Safety awareness training?	NY and DSL	Staff briefed by DSL and Headteacher. Pupils briefed by ICT Teachers	

Annex B- Indicators

Vulnerability

- Identity Crisis - Distance from cultural/ religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them
- Personal Crisis – Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- Personal Circumstances – Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
 - Unmet Aspirations – Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
 - Criminality – Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/ reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups

Access to extremism / extremist influences

- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g. the child/young person is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)
- Does the child/young person frequent, or is there evidence to suggest that they are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g. Use of closed network groups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc)
 - Is there reason to believe that the child/young person has been or is likely to be involved with extremist/ military training camps/ locations?
- Is the child/young person known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/ or distribute extremist literature/ other media material likely to incite racial/ religious hatred or acts of violence?
 - Does the child/young person sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
 - Does the child/young person support groups with links to extremist activity but not illegal/illicit e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

Experiences, Behaviours and Influences

- Has the child/ young person encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the child/ young person from within or outside UK?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the child/ young person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour? It is important to recognise that many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas of conflict (i.e. images of children dying) it is important to differentiate them from those that sympathise with or support extremist activity
 - Has there been a significant shift in the child/ young person's behaviour or outward appearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
 - Has the child/ young person come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/ dress choices?
 - Does the child/ young person vocally support terrorist attacks; either verbally or in their written work?
 - Has the child/ young person witnessed or been the perpetrator/ victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism?

Travel

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggest this is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the child/ young person travelled for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the child/ young person employed any methods to disguise their true identity? Has the child/ young person used documents or cover to support this?

Social Factors

- Does the child/ young person have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the child/ young person experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the child/ young person display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the child/ young person demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the child/ young person have any learning difficulties/ mental health support needs?
- Does the child/ young person demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the child/ young person have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the child/young person a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their immigration/ national status?
- Does the child/ young person have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the child/ young person experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the child/young person's life has extremist view or sympathies?

More critical risk factors could include:

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If you have any concerns discuss them with your Safeguarding Lead and local Prevent Officer.