



Parkland Primary School

Learning together

Parkland Primary School Prevent Policy

Policy Updated	October 2026 by Andrew Hayes
Next Policy review	September 2027

This policy should be read alongside the following policies and statutory guidance:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Equality Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales (Home Office, 2023; in force from 31 December 2023)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2026)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE, 2026)
- Prevent Multi-Agency Panel duty guidance: protecting people susceptible to radicalisation (Home Office, 2025)

Parkland Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of every pupil. Under section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, the school must have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Prevent is delivered through the school's established safeguarding arrangements and applies to all forms of terrorism. The school will identify concerns early, respond proportionately and secure appropriate support.

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

The aims of Prevent are to tackle the ideological causes of terrorism; intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation; and enable people who have engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate. The school will fulfil its duty through effective leadership, partnership working, trained and confident staff, a proportionate risk assessment, safe recruitment and premises arrangements, a broad curriculum, online safety, and clear referral procedures.

The objectives are that:

- advisory board members, leaders, staff, and volunteers understand the Prevent duty, the current local and national threat picture, and their safeguarding responsibilities.
- staff can recognise and respond to concerns without relying on stereotypes or a single profile.
- pupils develop knowledge, critical thinking, digital resilience, and the confidence to seek help.
- the school works effectively with parents, the local authority, police, and other safeguarding partners; and
- Prevent arrangements are monitored, recorded, and reviewed at least annually and following any significant incident or change in risk.

DEFINITIONS

Terrorism has the meaning given in the Terrorism Act 2000. It includes the use or threat of serious violence, serious damage to property, danger to life, serious risk to public health or safety, or serious interference with an electronic system, where designed to influence government or intimidate the public and undertaken to advance a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.

Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Extremism is the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance that aims to negate or destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms of others; undermine, overturn or replace the United Kingdom's system of liberal parliamentary democracy and democratic rights; or intentionally create a permissive environment for others to achieve either of those outcomes. The school will apply this definition lawfully and proportionately, while protecting freedom of speech, freedom of religion or belief, and equality.

THREAT, RISK AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

The school recognises that the terrorism threat is enduring and evolving. Relevant risks may include Islamist terrorism, extreme right-wing terrorism, left-wing, anarchist, or single-issue terrorism, and emerging or mixed ideologies. The school does not assume that a particular belief, protected characteristic, community, appearance or behaviour is evidence of radicalisation.

There is no single profile of a person susceptible to radicalisation and no single indicator proves that radicalisation is taking place. Concerns must be considered in context, using professional judgement and the available evidence. Factors may include the influence of family, peers, or online contacts; exposure to terrorist or extremist material; grievance or a need for identity, meaning or belonging; social isolation; trauma; exploitation; mental ill health; SEND; or other vulnerabilities. These factors do not, by themselves, indicate terrorism risk.

Possible concerning changes may include:

- expressing support for terrorist violence, terrorist groups, or terrorist acts.
- sharing, seeking, or producing terrorist propaganda or violent extremist content, including online.
- a marked preoccupation with harmful ideology, dehumanising language or narratives that justify violence.
- attempts to recruit, coerce or isolate others in support of a terrorist cause.
- contact with people or networks linked to terrorism, including through gaming, social media, or encrypted platforms.
- research into weapons, attack methods, targets or travel connected with terrorist activity; or
- significant changes in behaviour, relationships, or engagement which, when considered with other information, raise a genuine concern about a path towards terrorism.

Ordinary political debate, religious observance, dissent, campaigning, or controversial opinions are not, without more, a basis for a Prevent referral. Staff should remain curious, avoid stigmatising pupils or families, and consider both risk and protective factors.

PROCEDURES FOR CONCERNS AND REFERRALS

Any member of staff or volunteer who has a concern must record it promptly and report it to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a deputy in accordance with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. The record must distinguish fact from opinion and include the behaviour or words observed, relevant context, actions taken and information shared.

The DSL will assess the concern, gather proportionate information, consider the pupil's wider safeguarding needs and, where appropriate and safe, speak with the pupil and parent or carer. The DSL may seek advice from the local authority Prevent team or police. A Prevent referral will be made where there is a genuine concern that a person may be susceptible to radicalisation. Consent is not required to make a referral, although information sharing must be necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure.

If there is an immediate risk of harm, a suspected offence, or a threat to life, staff must contact the police using 999 and follow emergency safeguarding procedures. Where the concern does not meet the Prevent threshold, the school will consider other safeguarding, early help, pastoral, or specialist support. Prevent referral and support are not a criminal sanction.

If a member of staff believes that appropriate action has not been taken, they must escalate the concern through the safeguarding escalation or whistleblowing procedures and may make a referral themselves. See Appendix 1.

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS, LEADERS AND STAFF

The headteacher and advisory board are accountable for compliance with the Prevent duty. The DSL is the school's operational Prevent lead. Responsibilities include maintaining a current Prevent risk assessment and

action plan informed by local and national information; ensuring suitable policies, training, and referral arrangements; consulting with the trust, local authority, police and safeguarding partners; and reporting assurance information to the advisory board.

The risk assessment will consider the school community, curriculum, online environment, staff capability, visiting speakers, use of premises and local threat picture. Mitigations will be proportionate to identified risks and reviewed at least annually, after an incident and when local or national risks change. Records of training, concerns, referrals, advice, decisions, and actions will be retained securely in line with safeguarding and data-protection requirements.

THE ROLE OF THE CURRICULUM

The school provides a broad and balanced curriculum that promotes democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Through relationships, health education, citizenship, religious education, assemblies and wider learning, pupils develop respectful dialogue, media literacy, critical thinking, and the ability to challenge prejudice, misinformation, conspiracy narratives and attempts to justify violence.

Online safety is integral to Prevent. Filtering and monitoring arrangements are reviewed in accordance with statutory safeguarding guidance, and pupils are taught how algorithms, social media, gaming and private messaging can expose them to harmful influence. They know how to report concerns and seek help. Curriculum materials are age-appropriate, inclusive and do not stigmatise any community.

STAFF TRAINING

All staff and relevant volunteers receive Prevent training on induction and regular updates thereafter. Training is appropriate to role and risk and enables staff to understand terrorist and extremist ideologies, recognise susceptibility without stereotyping, manage disclosures, record, and report concerns, understand online radicalisation and use the local referral pathway. The DSL completes enhanced and refreshed training and ensures that learning from incidents and updated guidance is shared promptly.

VISITORS, EXTERNAL SPEAKERS AND USE OF SCHOOL PREMISES

Visitors and external speakers must be approved and checked in accordance with safeguarding procedures. The school will consider the purpose, content, suitability, and supervision of activities and will not permit its premises, resources, or reputation to be used to promote terrorism, unlawful hatred or extremist ideology. Checks will be proportionate; a DBS check is required only where the role and regulated-activity rules make it appropriate. Visitors will receive safeguarding information and will not be left unsupervised with pupils unless the required checks and arrangements are in place.

Lettings and partnership agreements will include safeguarding and Prevent expectations, suitable due diligence, monitoring and a right to terminate use where concerns arise. Freedom of speech and lawful expression will be respected alongside the school's safeguarding, equality and public-law duties.

Appendix 1

Reporting a concern and making a Prevent referral

1. **Immediate danger:** call 999 where there is an immediate risk of harm, a threat to life or a suspected terrorist incident. Concerns about possible terrorist activity that are not an emergency may also be reported to Counter Terrorism Policing through ACT or by calling 0800 789 321.
2. **Notice:** staff should be alert to changes, behaviours or information that create a genuine concern that a person may be susceptible to radicalisation. There is no single profile or checklist, and concerns must be considered in context without stereotyping.
3. **Check:** listen, remain calm, do not promise confidentiality, and do not investigate or confront. Make a factual, dated record and report the concern without delay to the DSL or a deputy. The DSL will check

relevant safeguarding information, consider wider needs and protective factors, and may seek advice from local Prevent partners or the police.

4. **Share:** where there is a genuine concern about susceptibility to radicalisation, the DSL will complete the current National Prevent Referral Form and submit it through the current police or local Prevent referral route. Staff do not need proof before sharing a concern, but the referral must explain why it is relevant to Prevent.
5. **Informing the pupil and parents or carers:** the DSL should normally explain the concern and intended referral to the pupil and, where the pupil is under 18, to parents or carers. This should not happen where doing so may increase risk, prejudice an investigation, lead to evidence being lost, or otherwise place any person at risk. The rationale must be recorded.
6. **Information sharing:** consent is not required where there is a lawful safeguarding basis for sharing. Information must be necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure, and only the information required to assess and manage the concern should be shared.
7. **Assessment and support:** police will assess the referral and may seek further information. The matter may be closed, redirected to other safeguarding support, managed by police-led Prevent case management, or considered by the local Prevent Multi-Agency Panel for voluntary support. A Prevent referral is not a criminal allegation.
8. **Ongoing safeguarding:** the school remains responsible for safeguarding and educational support while the referral is assessed and afterwards. Decisions, advice, actions and outcomes must be recorded securely. If a member of staff believes the response is inadequate, they must use safeguarding escalation or whistleblowing procedures and may make a referral directly.

Information to include in a Prevent referral

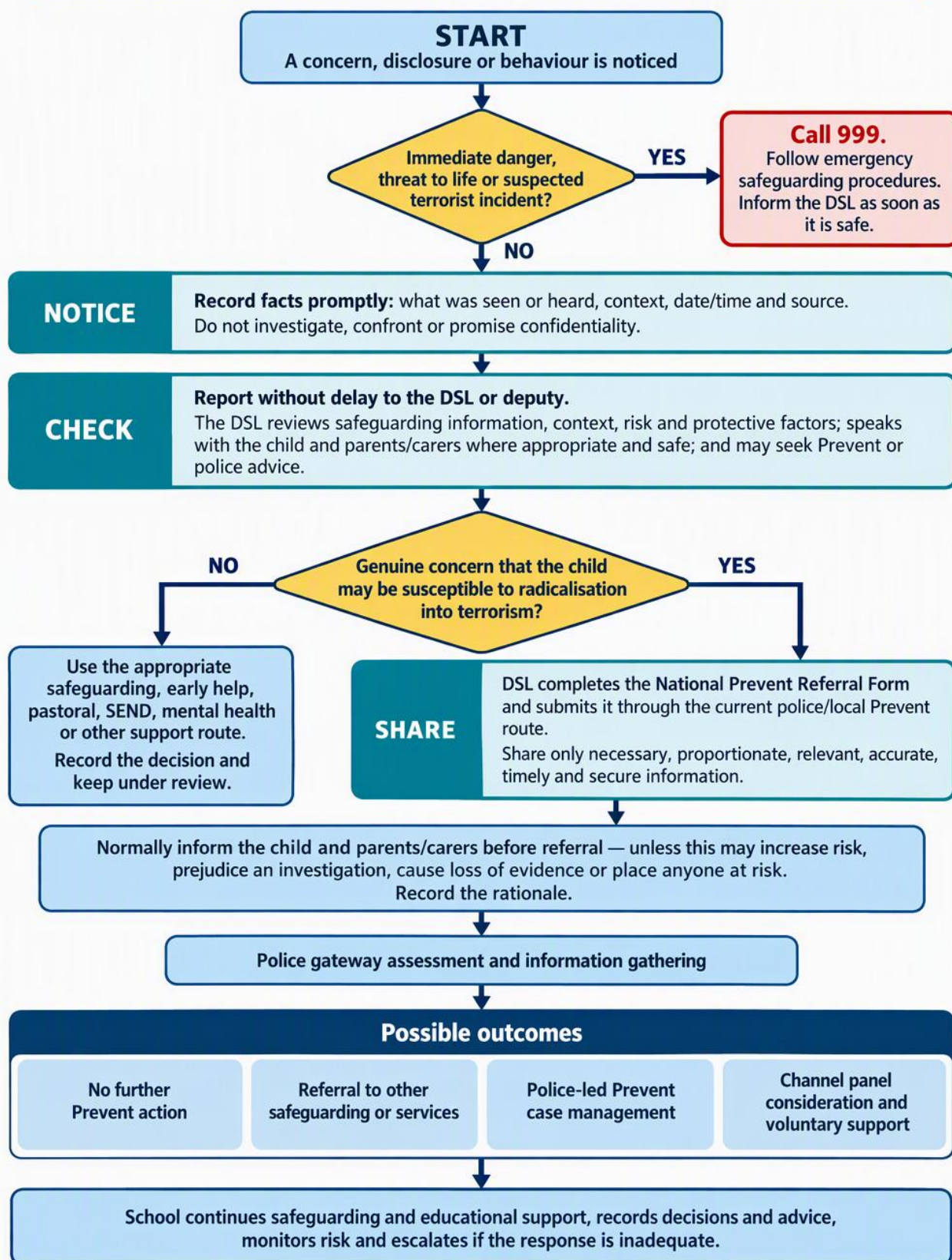
The National Prevent Referral Form should be completed as fully as possible. If information is unknown, this should be stated rather than delayed. The referral should identify:

- how and why the concern arose, including any specific incident, words, behaviour or change;
- the ideology, belief, group or cause of concern, if known, and the connection to terrorism or terrorism-linked ideology;
- any concerning online activity, contact, travel plans, threats, interest in violence, hate crime, terrorism, public massacres or attacks;
- relevant safeguarding circumstances, family or peer context, additional needs, SEND, disabilities and protective factors;
- what has been discussed with the pupil and parents or carers, whether they were informed of the referral, and any known support or objections;
- what action the school has already taken and what may happen if the concern is not addressed; and
- the referrer's contact details and the current DSL or safeguarding lead.

This policy will be reviewed annually, following statutory change, or sooner if the school's risk assessment or a safeguarding incident indicates that revision is required.

Safeguarding Children Susceptible to Radicalisation

Prevent: Notice • Check • Share



There is no single profile or checklist. Consider behaviour in context and avoid stereotyping.
A clear identifiable ideology is not mandatory for a Prevent referral.