

SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE ACADEMIES TRUST (SLAT)

Prevent Strategy

Aspire - Challenge – Achieve

Owner	Approval	By Whom	Review
K Belcher	October 2023	Governors	October 2024

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the Prevent duty. The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools’ and colleges’ wider safeguarding.

The South Lincolnshire Academy Trust Prevent Strategy

Ethos

The ethos of Prevent is working in partnership with the community ensuring that everyone works together to prevent people being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism, including parents, schools, other settings, governors and the wider community. Prevent is about early intervention and encouraging a free conversation to be had regarding difficult topics (safeguarding).

The Prevent strategy, published by the government in 2011, is part of the overall counterterrorism strategy, CONTEST (revised June 2018).

CONTEST is the UK’s strategy for countering terrorism. It involves many partners working together, including us.

It has four elements:

- Pursue - to stop terrorist attacks through disruption, investigation and detection
- Prepare - where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact
- Protect - to strengthen against terrorist attack, including borders and utilities
- Prevent - to stop people becoming terrorists or being drawn towards terrorism

The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The Counter- Terrorism and Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Policy Statement

The South Lincolnshire Academy Trust Prevent Strategy has been written in response to and in line with government guidance and forms part of the government’s counter terrorism strategy which seeks to:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat faced from those who promote these views
- Provide practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with a wide range of sectors where there are risks of radicalisation which need to be addressed, including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, the internet and health

All Trusts are required by law to teach a broad and balanced curriculum which promotes the spiritual, moral and cultural development of students and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life.

The purpose of the SLAT Prevent Strategy is to protect students from harm and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with the law and British values. To this end it acts to;

- Raise Awareness
- Provide Information
- Enable learners to make a positive contribution
- Safeguard Young People

Within the Trust students participate in a curriculum that promotes active learning and develops critical personal thinking skills. The Trust's focus on active learning and questioning enables students to explore social and emotional aspects of learning throughout the curriculum. The Trust actively promotes diversity and shared values between the Trust community, the local community, the national and global community. We do this by celebrating our own Trust values of Aspire, Challenge, Achieve.

These values form the basis of our students understanding of wider communities and there are numerous academic and pastoral opportunities that embed this ethos. The Trust challenges all prejudices including Islamophobia and anti-Semitism recognising students who are at risk of isolation.

Student understanding and awareness of the dangers of radicalisation, is developed across all Key Stages. At KS3 this is done during the PSHE lessons where sessions are dedicated to promoting diversity, religious tolerance, British values and radicalisation. At KS4 and KS5 this is done through the dedicated SMSC activities delivered to all students. This is done during tutor time and in dedicated accompanying assemblies. PHSE days are also used to provide opportunities for students to explore the dangers of radicalisation. Concepts of British values, racial and religious intolerance and the global impact of radicalisation are all explored to challenge both local parochial attitudes and wider national/international issues. The use of social media and its dangers within radicalisation is monitored through our schools' systems by a filtering and monitoring process, and safe student practice actively promoted to all students.

The emphasis on pastoral care through the tutor system, Rewards and Consequences, assemblies, PSHE and enrichment activities ensure that the Trust is a safe place to learn and that anti-bullying strategies minimise hate and prejudice-based bullying. The Trust seeks justice for incidences of such bullying and uses restorative approaches to repair harm when caused.

Consideration for Wider Issues

These are some further areas we consider in implementing the prevent agenda:

- the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. (This could be aligned to the settings values)

- EMTET is the Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team who can support settings by working with individuals who are victims of racism or are perpetrators of racism or have racist views. In addition, they can sign post settings to other organisations which will be able to support with other similar issues.

EMTET contact details are:

EMTET@lincolnshire.gov.uk

www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/emtet

01427 787190

Terminology

Radicalisation This refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. A radicaliser is an individual who encourages others to develop or adopt beliefs and views supportive of terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism ii. Extremism - is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. The definition of extremism also includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law; individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

Terrorism

Terrorism is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

Example indicators that could suggest an individual is engaged with an extremist group, cause or ideology could include as below:

- Day to day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology group or cause
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause.
- Possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause.
- Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause. Updated September 2018 5 Review in September 2019
- Communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology of concern
- Using insulting and/or derogatory names for another group.
- Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person – these may include; physical or verbal assault, provocative behaviour, damage to property, name calling, possession of prejudice-related materials, prejudice related ridicule or name calling, inappropriate forms of address, refusal to co-operate, attempts to recruit to prejudice-related organisations condoning or supporting violence towards others.

Although not a cause for concern on their own, possible indicators when taken into consideration alongside other factors or context may be a sign of being radicalised. Further information and a list of such indicators can be found at Radicalisation and Extremism - Examples and Behavioural Traits (educateagainsthate.com)

Radicalisation can be a complex issue and therefore the above examples are not exclusive and each case should be considered on its merits & professional advice sought where any doubts.

Threat

- The greatest threat nationally comes from Islamist terrorist recruiters inspired by Daesh
- In Lincolnshire the greatest threat is from the extreme right-wing
- Self-Initiated Terrorists

There is no profile for someone who is vulnerable to radicalization, but the factors listed below can be seen as generic points of reference.

- Mental Health
- Availability of Suitable Housing
- Health
- Education and Training
- Relationships with friends and family
- Employment
- Substance Misuse
- Attitudes to Offending
- Financial Difficulties

Vulnerability Factors



Prevent Referral Guidance

Trust staff will follow the **NOTICE – CHECK – SHARE** procedure.

DSL to assess concern and determine whether the person is appropriate to be referred to Prevent.

Each referral is considered on a case by case basis however, generally speaking, in order for us to progress past initial assessment we would be looking for an indication of one or more of the following:

- 1) Identification with, or fixation upon extremists, terrorists or a concerning ideological cause
- 2) Information to suggest radicalisation, coercion or exploitation by an extremist / extremist group
- 3) Concerning behaviours / threats / calls for violence to support the individual's views
- 4) Evidence of vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism / support for terrorism.

There is no typical pathway for someone being radicalised however there are often signs to look out for. These can include;

- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Increased levels of anger
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- Increased secretiveness, often around internet use

All Safeguarding and Pastoral staff receive additional safeguarding training regarding Prevent Radicalisation and Extremism annually.

[Educate Against Hate - Prevent Radicalisation & Extremism](#)
[ACT Early | Prevent radicalisation](#)

Reporting a concern

If you have a concern that someone you know is drawn to extremism, report it to ctp-em-prevent-referral@lincs.police.uk for both referrals and enquires or call 101 and ask for the Prevent Team.

You can also use the [Prevent referral form on Lincolnshire Police website](#).

For advice, call 101 and ask for the Prevent team.

For immediate threats, such as a suspicious package or vehicle, always call 999.

[Report online material promoting terrorism or extremism on GOV.uk](#).

For the referral process the Early Help and safeguarding processes are offered in the first instance. If through completing an Early Help Assessment with the child and family we identify or are concerned about radicalisation then a channel referral form will be completed.

Referral Procedure

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Early intervention is vital and any concerns, will be referred to CHANNEL by using the Lincolnshire Police Referral form or send an email to channel@lincs.pnn.police.uk. CHANNEL is a key element of the Prevent strategy. It is a multi-agency safeguarding approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation and is not a criminal Justice sanction.

Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners, the police and the local community to:

- identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.
- assess the nature and extent of that risk; and
- 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. If you suspect a criminal offence has taken place or a child is at immediate harm you must contact the police on 101 or in an emergency 999. Settings have a responsibility to communicate with the prevent team to ensure they have the latest information and are liaising with the appropriate agencies.

Links for further statutory guidance and supporting documentation:

- a) Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- b) Equality and Diversity Policy
- c) Anti-bullying
- d) Positive Behaviour Management
- e) Online Safety
- f) Code of Conduct
- g) Acceptable User Policy
- h) Latest Ofsted guidance
- i) [Prevent duty guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332662/Prevent_duty_guidance.pdf)
- j) [Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332662/Keeping_children_safe_in_education.pdf)
- k) [Working together to safeguard children - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332662/Working_together_to_safeguard_children.pdf)

The SLAT Designated Safeguarding Team:

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PREVENT Support Officer

Prevent Support Officer

Lincolnshire County Council

Email: prevent@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01522 558304

PREVENT Officer

East Midlands Special Operations Unit – Special Branch,
Email: prevent@lincs.pnn.police.uk
Tel: 01522 558304

EMTET

Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team
Tel: 01427 787190
www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/emtet

Anti-terrorist hotline

Tel: 0800 789 321

We refer to the [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#) which contains information for schools. For further local guidance we refer to the Prevent Duty Guidance for Lincolnshire for Schools and registered childcare providers September 2018