



Carshalton Boys Sports College

Policy:	Anti-Radicalisation Policy
Policy Number:	S01
Review Date:	May 2016
Approved by the Governing Body Committee:	May 2016
Next Review Date:	May 2017

1. Policy Statement

Carshalton Boys Sports College is fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. As a school we recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability. The Anti-radicalisation policy sets out our beliefs, strategies and procedures to protect vulnerable individuals from being radicalised or exposed to extremism, by identifying who they are and providing them with support.

2. Links to other Policies

The Carshalton Boys Sports College anti-radicalisation policy links to the following school policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding – Policy 17
- Equality Policy – Policy S02
- Behaviour policy – Policy S03 and Policy S04

3. Aims and Principles

3.1 The Carshalton Boys Sports College anti-radicalisation policy is intended to provide a framework for dealing with issues relating to vulnerability, radicalisation and exposure to extreme views. It clearly sets out how the school will deal with such incidents and identifies how the curriculum and ethos underpins our actions.

3.2 The objectives are that:

- All governors, teachers, teaching assistants and non-teaching staff will have an understanding of what radicalisation is and why we need to be vigilant in school.
- All governors, teachers, teaching assistants and non-teaching staff will know what the school policy is on anti-radicalisation and will follow the policy when issues arise.
- All parents and pupils will know that the school has policies in place to keep pupils safe from harm and that the school regularly reviews its systems to ensure they are appropriate and effective.

3.3 The main aims of this policy are to ensure that staff are fully engaged in being vigilant about radicalisation; that they overcome professional disbelief that such issues will not happen here and ensure that we work alongside other professional bodies and agencies to ensure that our pupils are safe from harm.

4. Definitions and Indicators

4.1 Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. (Prevent)

4.2 Extremism is defined as the holding of extreme political or religious views.

4.3 The adoption of a number of behaviours which may indicate a child has been exposed to extreme views or is at risk of being radicalised particularly when more than one change is observed. These behaviours might include:

- Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists.
- Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group.
- Their 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.
- Communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology.
- Using insulting 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, derogatory 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.

The above behaviours should be a cause for concern especially when several are manifested.

5. Procedures for Referral

- 5.1 It is important for us to be constantly vigilant and remain fully informed about the issues which affect the area in which we teach and from where our students come from. Staff are reminded to suspend any 'professional disbelief' that instances of radicalisation 'could not happen here' and to refer any concerns through the appropriate channels. (See Appendix 1 – dealing with referrals)
- 5.2 We believe that it is possible to intervene to protect people who are vulnerable. Early intervention is vital and staff must be aware of the established processes for front line professionals to refer concerns about individuals and groups. We must have the confidence to challenge, the confidence to intervene and ensure that we have strong safeguarding practices.
- 5.3 The Designated Person or another member of the Leadership Group will deal swiftly with any referrals made by staff or with concerns reported by staff.
- 5.4 The Principal and Leadership Group will discuss the most appropriate course of action on a case-by-case basis and will decide when a referral to external agencies is needed (see Appendix 1 – Dealing with referrals)

6. The Role of the Curriculum

- 6.1 Our curriculum promotes respect, tolerance and diversity. Children are encouraged to share their views and recognise that they are entitled to have their own different beliefs which should not be used to influence others.
- 6.2 Our PSHE provision is embedded across the curriculum, and directs our assemblies and underpins the ethos of the school. It is recognised that children with low aspirations are more vulnerable to radicalisation and therefore we strive to equip our pupils with confidence, self-belief, respect and tolerance as well as setting high standards and expectations for themselves.
- 6.3 Children are regularly taught about how to stay safe when using the internet and are encouraged to recognise that people are not always who they say they are online. They are taught to seek adult help if they are upset or concerned about anything they read or see on the internet.

7. Staff Training

- 7.1 Through INSET days in school, we will ensure that our staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation; are aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early on and are aware of how we can provide support as a school to ensure that our children are resilient and able to resist involvement in radical or extreme activities.

8. Policy Review

- 8.1 The Anti-radicalisation policy will be reviewed annually as part of the overall Child Protection and Safeguarding policy review.

Appendix 1 – Dealing with referrals

We are aware of the potential indicating factors that a child is vulnerable to being radicalised or exposed to extreme views, including peer pressure, influence from other people or the internet, bullying, crime and anti-social behaviour, family tensions, race/hate crime, lack of self-esteem or identity, prejudicial behaviour and personal or political grievances

In the event of prejudicial behaviour:

- If any member of staff has concerns about the possible radicalisation of a student, they should report it immediately to the DSP.
- The DSP will contact the Sutton MASH team on 020 8649 0418/ 07736 338 962 Email: mash@sutton.gov.uk.cjsm.net and/or the Prevent Manager on 020 8649 0448 / 020 8770 5000 Email: prevent@sutton.gov.uk

If additional support is required, the case will be taken by the prevent manager to the Channel Panel. If the concerns relate to an imminent threat (or are out of normal working hours), then the DSP should contact the anti-terrorism hotline or 999 [the local area Prevent Team should be alerted at the next available opportunity].

Additional materials

1. Prevent strategy, GOV.UK – Home Office (Adobe pdf file)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/prevent-strategy-review.pdf
2. Learning Together to be Safe: a Toolkit to Help Schools Contribute to the Prevention of Violent Extremism was published in 2008 by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), a predecessor of the Department for Education.