

EXTERNAL SOURCES

The following sources may also be useful for further information:

Revised prevent duty guidance for England and Wales, HM Government (Adobe pdf file)

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799 Revised Prevent Duty Guidance England Wales V2-interactive.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-interactive.pdf)

The Prevent Duty: advice for schools and childcare providers, GOV.UK-DFE (Adobe pdf file)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-department-advice-v6.pdf

What is Prevent ?, Lets Talk About It

<http://www.itai.info/what-is-prevent/>

WHERE TO GO FOR INFORMATION

Contact the school
If you have any questions or concerns about the Prevent Strategy and what it means for your child, please do not hesitate to contact the school.

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THE PREVENT STRATEGY

An Information Leaflet For
Parents, Carers and Pupils



Related Polices on website:
Safeguarding & Child Protection
Radicalisation / Prevent Strategy
www.wandlevalleyschool.org.uk



What is Prevent strategy

Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes.

The Prevent strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including political and religious extremism .

How does the Prevent strategy apply to schools ?

From July 2015 all schools (as well as other organisations) have a duty to safeguard children from radicalisation and extremism.

This means schools have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views, in the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence.

importantly, schools can provide a safe place for pupils to discuss these issues so that they better understand how to protect themselves.

Key Terms of Reference:

- **Extremism**—Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values such as democracy, the rule of law and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs
- **Ideology**—a set of beliefs
- **Terrorism**—an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/ people, causes serious damage to property, or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system, and is intended to advance a political cause.
- **Radicalisation**– the process by which a per-

What does this mean in practice?

Different schools will carry out the Prevent duty in different ways, depending on the age of the pupils and the needs of the community.

Many of these things we already do in school to help pupils become positive, happy members of society also contribute to the Prevent strategy .

What are British Values?

According to Ofsted, British values are:

Democracy; the rule of law; individual liberty; mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

the Prevent strategy is delivered through the curriculum within PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education) and SMSC

(Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural) development by exploring:

- Other cultures and religions
- Promoting diversity
- Challenging prejudices and racist comments
- Protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation, such as using filters on the internet or vetting visitors who come into the school.

Frequently Asked Questions

How does Prevent relate to British values?

Schools have been required to promote British values since 2014, and this will continue to be part of the response to the Prevent strategy.

British values include:

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty and mutual respect
- Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

Isn't my child too young to learn about extremism?

The Prevent strategy is not about discussing extremism itself, which may not be appropriate for younger children. It is also about teaching children values such as tolerance and mutual respect.

Schools need to make sure any discussions are suitable for the age and maturity of the pupils involved.

Is extremism really a risk in our area?

Extremism can take many forms, including political, religious and ideological extremism. Some of these may be a bigger threat in our area than others.

The intention is to give pupils the skills to protect them from any extremist views they may encounter, now or later in their lives.