

## Who are the Prevent designated officers in school?



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Lead designated



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## Key Terms

**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** - a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause

**Radicalisation** - the process of by which a person comes to support extremism and terrorism.

External sources may also be useful for further information:

Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales, HM

Government [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/417943/Prevent\\_Duty\\_Guidance\\_England\\_Wales.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417943/Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales.pdf)

Frequently asked questions, Prevent For Schools

[http://www.preventforschools.org/?category\\_id=38](http://www.preventforschools.org/?category_id=38)

What is Prevent? Let's Talk About It

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

For further information, you can access the Preventing and Tackling Extremism policy on the school website.

## Nottingham Free School



## The Prevent Strategy

Information for  
parents and carers

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## What is the Prevent strategy?

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

The Prevent strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including extreme right wing, violent religious groups and other causes.

## 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 we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence.

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

## What does this mean in practice?

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

These include:

- Exploring other cultures and religions and promoting diversity
- Challenging prejudices and racist comments
- Developing critical thinking skills and a strong, positive self-identity
- Promoting the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils, as well as British Values such as democracy

We also protect children from the risk of radicalisation, e.g use of filters on the internet to make sure they can't access extremist and terrorist material, or by vetting visitors who come into to the school to work with pupils.

## What we do if we have concerns about a child

If a child holds extreme views or is becoming radicalised, we treat it as safeguarding concern and may report it to social services and the police PREVENT team.

## 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 our 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 just 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.

### ***Is extremism really a risk in our area?***

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