



Prevent Duty

Date	Reason for issue	Approved: Governors & Staff	Review Date
April 2018	Updated as a result of merger: Jan 2018		

The Prevent Duty From 1 July 2015 all schools, registered early years childcare providers and registered later years childcare providers are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 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. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies.

In order for schools and childcare providers to fulfil the Prevent duty, it is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of schools’ and childcare providers’ wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

Schools and childcare providers can also build pupils’ resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values (see British Values approach at Brackensdale Primary School) and enabling them to challenge extremist views. It is important to emphasise that the Prevent duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues. On the contrary, schools should provide a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments. For Early Years childcare providers, the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage sets standards for learning, development and care for children from 0-5, thereby assisting their personal, social and emotional development and understanding of the world.

At Brackensdale Primary School, it is the duty of staff to inform the Principal if they are made aware of or themselves make a judgement that a child in their care may be subject to or be vulnerable of radicalisation. Information may be shared with appropriate outside agencies, including social services, the Police and Counter Terrorist agencies. If you suspect that a child is vulnerable, you should contact the Police or inform the school who may be able to act on your behalf.