



The Prevent Duty & promoting British Values Policy.

To protect and safeguard young children and families deem at risk of radicalisation with the intent to prevent from being drawn into terrorism.

As from 1st July 2015 it is a legal requirement for All Early Years Providers to have in operation 'The Prevent Duty Policy'. Registered childcare providers are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and security Act 2015, to have a "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism"

This duty is known as The Prevent Duty. At The Orchard Nursery we take safeguarding very seriously, therefore to ensure that we adhere to and achieve the prevent duty we will:

Have a designated person:

The Prevent Duty Lead – Emma Middleton

Staff Responsibilities:

- All practitioners must be able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation. Training will be provided.
- There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology, but staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, including even very young children, which could indicate they may be in need of help or protection.
- These behaviours can be evident during circle time, Role play activities and quiet times. Quiet times are a good time for children to make disclosures as this is the period that children are closest to their key persons. The key person approach means we already know our key children and families well and so we will notice any changes in behaviour, demeanour or personality quickly.
- People from any walks of life can be drawn into radicalisation and not necessarily from a particular religion or ethnicity. Terrorism is not promoted by any religion.
- The Prevent duty does not require childcare providers to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life but we are required to take action when observe behaviour of concern.
- At The Orchard Nursery 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.
- There are a number of behaviours that might indicate that an individual is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views. Such behaviours may include:
 - Emotional** – angry, mood swings, new found arrogance
 - Verbal** – expressing opinions that are at odds with generally shared values
 - Physical** – appearance (tattoos), changes in routine, taking children on a long holiday to unusual places.
- Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
- Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group
- Day to day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group of cause
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with an extremist cause
- Attempts to introduce others to the group/cause
- Communication with others that suggests identification with a group, cause of ideology
- Using names/language ranging from insulting to derogatory or members of another group
- Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person- these may include;
- Physical or verbal assault



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- Provocative behaviour
- Damage to property
- Derogatory name calling

- People dress codes like hijabs, nikabs, abayas and jilbabs are not indicative factors that they are at risk of being radicalised.

Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme of fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions of habits of the mind.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is seen as part of Truly Scrumptious wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse.

There is no single way of identifying who is likely to be susceptible to an ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group appear to provide and answer. The internet and the use of social media has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

Extremism is defined as the holding of extreme political or religious views. It is the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Cultivating British Values

- We will build the children's resilience to radicalisation by promoting British Values and enable them to challenge extremist views. We will teach them to think critically and become independent learners, which is fundamental to the Characteristics of Effective Learning and Teaching embedded in the EYFS
- We endeavour to support our children through the EYFS by providing playful learning opportunities to help them develop positive diverse and communal identities, as well as their well-being, their empathy and emotional literacy, while continuing to take action to eradicate inequalities, bullying, discrimination, exclusion, aggression and violence; all of which fosters and secures, children's pro-social behaviours and responsible citizenship and real sense of belonging.
- We have regular votes including all the children. This will enable children to make choices and have their own opinions on how nursery life runs.
- Children will have different helper roles each day within the pre-school. This will enable children to gain a sense of independent and pride of being part of a team.

What to do if you suspect that children are at the risk of radicalisation.



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Although serious incidents involving radicalisation have not occurred at The Orchard Nursery to date, it is important for us to remain constantly vigilant and remain fully informed about the issues which affect the wider region in which we teach. Staff are reminded to suspend professional disbelief that instances of radicalisation “could not happen here” and refer any concerns through the appropriate channels.

Staff should understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the “Channel Programme” Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage.

The Department of Education has dedicated a telephone helpline (020 7340 7264) to raise concerns relating to extremism directly. Concerns can also be reported by email to <https://report-extremism.education.gov.uk/>

If you believe you have information relating to terrorism, please call the anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321.

Please note that helpline is not intended for use in emergency situations, such as a child being at immediate risk of harm or a security incident, in which case the normal emergency procedures should be followed.

Designated Lead Safeguarding Officer- Emma Middleton

Deputy Safeguarding Officers- Jo Martin

- At The Orchard Nursery we would follow the setting normal Safeguarding Procedures including discussing with the nursery designated safeguarding lead, and where deemed necessary, with children’s social care. In Prevent priority areas, the local authority will have a Prevent lead that can also provide support.
- The Safeguarding Lead can also contact the local police force or dial 101 (the non-emergency number). They will then talk in confidence about the concerns and help to access support and advice.

Signed on behalf of the nursery.....*Emma Middleton*.....Date:... August 2024