

Litton Church of England Primary School



Prevent Duty Policy


Date Reviewed: 22nd February 2026

Date Approved:

Approved by:

Version: 2

Signed:



Mrs Caroline Hicks
Headteacher



Mrs Emily Noble
Chair of Governors

Review date	By whom	Summary of changes made	Date implemented
22.02.3036	C.Hicks	Reviewed	22.02.2026

Prevent Duty Policy

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ('CTSA Act') places a duty on the establishment/school/company, in the exercise of its functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This is known as the Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ('CTSA Act') the Prevent Duty.

The term "due regard" as used in the CTSA Act means that the Company should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when it considers all the other factors relevant to how it carries out its usual functions and activities.

Terrorist groups often draw on extremist ideology, developed by extremist organisations. Some people who join terrorist groups have previously been members of extremist organisations and have been radicalised by them.

The Government has defined extremism as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism, calls for the death of members of our armed forces."

There is no single way of identifying who is likely to be at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Factors that may have a bearing on someone becoming at risk may include:

- peer pressure - influence from other people or via the internet
- bullying
- crime against them or their involvement in crime
- anti-social behaviour
- family tensions
- race/hate crime
- lack of self-esteem or identity
- change in personal circumstances

However, there are a number of signs and indicators that an individual could be being drawn in to an extremist group:

- isolating themselves from family and friends
- talking as if from a scripted speech
- unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- increased levels of anger
- increased secretiveness, especially around internet use

The Prevent strategy deals with all forms of terrorism and with non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit. It also made clear that

preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. The strategy also means intervening to stop people moving from extremist (albeit legal) groups into terrorist- related activity.

Litton Church of England Primary School has implemented its Prevent-related responsibilities in a proportionate and risk-based way. All members of staff should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation. The risk will vary greatly and can change rapidly; but no area, institution or body is risk free. The Prevent Duty is not about preventing individuals from having political and religious views and concerns, but about supporting our adults to use those concerns or act on them in a non-extremist way.

Prevent is an important element within our safeguarding policy and processes. Prevent is focused on safeguarding adults and encourages a learning environment where issues can be raised and discussed safely, whilst ensuring that apprentices and employees are resilient to extreme narratives.

The Prevent strategy is driven by:

- Ensuring all staff, including Governors receive awareness training on Prevent
- Wider staff awareness training for all staff
- Providing training to ensure staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities and processes and policy to outline how to make a referral
- Providing staff training and guidance on how to recognise potential signs that a colleague, apprentice or learner may be becoming involved with extremist organisations
- Creating a single point of contact for Prevent and Safeguarding related issues
- Ensuring British Values are promoted and are embedded within employability and skills programmes
- Maintaining IT policies that are robust and can deal effectively with potential online risks from extremist organisations, through appropriate use of firewalls and monitoring usage

All staff, children and Governors may become at risk of being drawn into terrorism. In particular, all employees should be aware of the glossary in Appendix 1 and the relationship between extremism and terrorism:

The Prevent duty does not and must not involve any covert activity against people or communities. Litton Church of England Primary School may however need to share personal information (G.D.P.R.) to ensure, for example, that a person at risk of radicalisation is given the appropriate

support. Information sharing is assessed on a case-by-case basis and is governed by legislation and the following principles:

- Necessity and Proportionality – personal information should only be shared where it is strictly necessary to the intended outcome and proportionate to it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgment of the risks to an individual or the public;
- Consent – wherever possible the consent of the person concerned should be obtained before sharing any information about them;
- Power to share – the sharing of data by the Company requires the existence of a Protection Regulations 2018 and Human Rights Act 1998;
- Confidentiality – the Company should be aware of any confidentiality obligations that exist.

British Values

The Company actively promotes the fundamental British values of:

- **Democracy** - an understanding of how citizens can influence decision-making through the democratic process
- **The rule of law** - an appreciation that living under the rule of law protects individual citizens and is essential for wellbeing and safety
- **Individual liberty** - an understanding that the freedom to choose and hold other faiths and beliefs is protected in law
- **Mutual respect** - an acceptance that other people having different faiths or beliefs (or having none) should be accepted and tolerated, and should not be the cause of prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour
- **Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs** - an understanding of the importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.

Actively promoting these values means challenging opinions or behaviours that are contrary to fundamental British values. Staff should not promote or tolerate views or theories as fact which are contrary to established scientific or historical evidence and explanation. The aim is to improve safeguarding and standards of spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, and to strengthen barriers to extremism.

The British Values and Prevent duty to relate to the Equality Act 2010 as we seek to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who do not.

Appendix 1 Glossary

Term	Meaning
Having due regard	We should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when we consider all the other factors relevant to how we carry out our functions.
Extremism	defined in the Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism, calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
Interventions	are projects intended to divert people who are drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).
Non-violent extremism	is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence
Prevention	reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism Prevent includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.
Radicalisation	the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
Safeguarding	the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in this context) from being drawn into terrorist-related activity.
Terrorism	defined by the Terrorism Act 2000, 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. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.
Terrorist -related offences	those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.
Vulnerability	describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent the word describes factor with being susceptible to radicalisation.