



Burlington School

Excellence in English



The Prevent Duty

Policies and Procedures

Accredited by the
 **BRITISH COUNCIL**
for the teaching
of English in the UK



TRINITY
COLLEGE LONDON
Registered Examination Centre 46190



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Summary

Rationale	<p>Burlington school understands its responsibilities under the Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015ⁱ to prevent people of all ages being radicalised or drawn into terrorism.</p> <p>This policy covers the following departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic Individuals’ performance, demeanour and absence can be indicators of cause for concern. • Accommodation Individuals’ demeanour, lifestyle, social contacts and other factors can be indicators of cause for concern. • Welfare Individuals’ personal history, including trauma and mental health can be indicators of cause for concern. • Marketing Individuals’ background, including family and work connections, country of origin and other factors, can be indicators of cause for concern and should be considered when enrolling students.
Aim	<p>The following guidelines aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to set out the school’s duties and responsibilities to the Prevent Duty as outlined in the Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015; • to ensure all staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students are aware of their duties and responsibilities to the Prevent Duty as outlined in the Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015; • to ensure that procedures are in place to monitor staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students for signs of concern; • to ensure that procedures are in place to identify key staff, including the Prevent Lead Person; • to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure internal channels of communication are clear and accessible to all staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students. • to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure external channels of communication are clear and accessible to the Prevent Lead Person; • to ensure that procedures are in place for dealing with staff, representatives and sub-contractors who fail to adhere to their duties and responsibilities to the Prevent Duty; • to highlight our commitment to the safety, wellbeing and security of all staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students, as well as to the wider community; • to <u>highlight our commitment to adhering to government legislation.</u>
Applies to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students.
Related Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment Policy • Disciplinary Policy • Teaching and Learning Policy • Safeguarding and Welfare Policy • Attendance Policy • Emergency Action Plan • Staff Handbooks • Accommodation Handbooks • Student Induction • Student Handbooks
Approved by	Managing Director, after consultation with staff and associated outside agencies.
Responsibility for update	Managing Director & Prevent Lead
Date of approval	April 2023
Proposed date of review	April 2024 OR in response to any significant incidents or changes in circumstances.

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Introduction and Statement of Purpose

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015ⁱⁱ places a duty on certain bodies in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The Prevent Duty (originally the Prevent Strategy)ⁱⁱⁱ was published by the Government in 2011 as part of the overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST^{iv}.

The Prevent Duty has three specific strategic objectives:

- to respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- to work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that need to be addressed.^v

Burlington School understands its responsibilities under the Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015 to prevent people of all ages being radicalised or drawn into terrorism and seeks to meet its obligations in the ways shown below.

See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on the school’s Prevent Duty Statement of Aspiration

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Terminology

It is important to be clear about the terminology used in relation to the Prevent Duty

The Act	the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
Core British values	A set of values including, but not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • democracy • the rule of law • individual liberty • respectful tolerance of different faiths or beliefs
Extremism	Holding extreme political or religious views which may deny rights to any group or individual. It can be expressed in vocal or active opposition to Core British values. <i>See Appendix 2 for more information on Understanding Extremism and the risks of Extremism</i>
Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.
Radicalisation	The act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions or habits of the mind. It is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
Safeguarding	The process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or from being drawn into terrorism-related activity.
Terrorism	An action that endangers or causes serious violence, damage or disruption, and is intended to influence the government or to intimidate the public. It is made with the intention of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.
Vulnerability	A combination of factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

The above definitions are included in all training materials and documentation.

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Context of the School

Burlington School is an English Language School, accepting students from around the world. In 2022, on average there were around there were 80 students from 22 countries studying in the school.

At peak times, the school expects to have approximately 150 - 200 students.

The school accepts students from the age of 11 upwards.

Students are separated by age as follows:

Young Learner
Programme

Course	Age Range
Young Learners	11-17

Adult Programme

Course	Age Range
Adult Courses	16 +

The school has always promoted a multi-cultural environment where respect for and tolerance of others beliefs is required. This is made explicit during the students' induction, as well as being highlighted in pre-arrival information and student handbooks^{vi}.

Burlington School is located in the Balham area of South West London, part of the London Borough of Wandsworth

- The majority of the population of Wandsworth are UK-born; the proportion is higher than in London overall but lower than in England and Wales as a whole.
- The majority of the population of Wandsworth is white; the proportion is higher than in London overall but lower than in England and Wales as a whole.
- The majority of households in Wandsworth have at least one member whose main language is English; the proportion is higher than in London overall but lower than in England and Wales as a whole.
- The majority of the population of Wandsworth identify themselves as Christian, though there is a good mix of religions, including those who identify themselves as having no religion. This is reflected in the range of places of worship in the area.

See [Appendix 14](#) for further information on the demographics of England and Wales, London and Wandsworth.

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Leadership and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for ensuring the Prevent Duty is met is with the school Managing Director, who will work with the school's Accommodation Manager & Designated Safeguarding & Prevent Lead to ensure this. The Accommodation Manager is the designated Prevent Lead Person.

Burlington School works with a number of representatives and sub-contractors in addition to its staff. These include, but are not restricted to:

- Homestay, Private Home Accommodation and Private Fostering providers
- Tour Operators
- Taxi Companies

The duties of the Lead Person are to ensure the design and delivery of appropriate risk assessments and to ensure this policy is fully implemented. They are also responsible for decision-making and reporting related to the Prevent Duty in the absence of the Managing Director. They are also responsible for ensuring all staff and representatives are trained appropriately in their responsibilities under the Prevent Duty, and for ensuring that the principles behind the duty are disseminated to all students, staff and representatives.

The Lead Person is also responsible for establishing and maintaining relationships with external bodies, including:

- Local Authority Prevent Engagement Team and Designated Schools Prevent Officer
It is important for the Lead Person to know the Prevent Engagement Team members, and be known in return, by name, as it can lead to easier and more rapid channels of communication. It is also important to be aware of and understand the different roles of individuals within the Prevent Engagement Team, and the different types of support they can offer.
- Local Religious Institutions
It is important for the Lead Person and others to be aware of churches, mosques, temples and other such institutions that can offer moderate religious guidance, or that can offer pastoral aid to students who may want or need such help.
- Other schools and similar organisations in the area
It is important to be part of a network of organisations of a similar context and with similar responsibilities under the Prevent Duty, to enable sharing of information and mutual support in implementing the Prevent Duty.

See [Appendix 4](#) for more information on external bodies and local partners.

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Risk Assessment and Action Plans

Risk Assessments and, where appropriate, follow-up Action Plans are carried out by the Lead Person on an annual basis. They are also carried out when:

- there is a change to the threat levels for terrorism as published by the government.^{vii}
- there is a change in senior personnel.
- there is a change to premises (including the opening of additional centres).
- there is a change to legislation.

In addition, any new staff and representatives must be checked against the relevant sections of the risk assessment.

The risk assessment is reviewed annually for any updates necessary; in addition they are updated as necessary under the circumstances outlined above.

See [Appendix 8](#) for a copy of the current risk assessment.

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Training

The aim of all training is to provide more knowledge and confidence to all staff and representatives in relation to their responsibilities under the Prevent Duty.

Training is delivered in several forms:

- **Online**
Before commencement of employment, all staff are required to complete the Channel General Awareness course offered by the National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies.^{viii} This is also a requirement for all representatives of the school, including homestay providers. Online training is generic to the Prevent Duty overall, and serves as an introduction to the subject.
- **External**
Where practical, all employees must undergo external training within three months of commencement of employment. External Training providers include LBHF via their Prevent Engagement Team^{ix}, and English UK via their Welfare and Safeguarding training.^x External training is geared more towards the industry, and places the Prevent Duty in a more relevant context.
- **Internal**
All staff and representatives must receive internal Prevent Duty training as a condition of employment. In the case of current staff and representatives, training is delivered, and continued employment is conditional on completion of training. In the case of new staff and representatives, training is delivered as part of the induction. Internal training is specific to the context and character of Burlington School.

The core of the internal training programme, and its associated documentation, has the following focus:

- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand the context and expectations of the Prevent Duty.
This covers both general awareness and the context-specific areas of Burlington School.
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand their duty to implement the policy.
This is a legal responsibility and as such forms part of all contracts for work.
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand the terminology and risks associated with radicalisation and extremism.
See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on Understanding Extremism and the risks of Extremism
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand signs that may cause concern.
See [Appendix 3](#) for more information on signs that may cause concern
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand how to identify and support vulnerable students.
All support offered to students must be through the proper channels after appropriate reporting of concerns.
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand the ways the school will counteract the risks.
In addition to the training, the school is in contact with the local Prevent Engagement Team. The school, through its membership of English UK^{xi} and English UK London^{xii} is able to share information with other schools via an online forum and through newsflashes. See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on the school's Prevent Duty Statement of Aspiration
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of the Lead Prevent Persons, and of procedures for communicating concerns.
See [Appendix 4](#) for more information on how and when to react to concerns
- That all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are aware of and understand the importance of their own behaviour and professionalism.
Staff, representatives and sub-contractors must at all times demonstrate Core British Values. At no time must staff, representatives or sub-contractors raise inflammatory topics with students, and all attempts by students to raise such topics must be rebutted with reference to Core British Values.

In addition to the above, training is tailored to, and supplemented for, different groups as follows:

- **Academic Staff**
 - Additional focus on incorporating Core British Values into EFL lessons. See [Appendix 5](#) for more information on this.
 - Additional focus on awareness of signs of extremism in class discussions and written work.
 - Additional focus on combatting extremist views expressed in the classroom with Core British Values.
 - Additional focus on recognising warning signs, such as erratic attendance or lack of interest, or of students expressing worries about others.
- **Administrative Staff**
 - Additional focus on recognising high-risk students, such as those who book courses from particular countries, or who book courses as individuals or through a new Educational Tour Operator (ETO) instead of a known ETO.
 - Additional focus on the need for pre-arrival information to be disseminated.
 - Additional focus on liaising with ETOs and/or families of students to raise or receive concerns.
- **Homestay/Private Home Providers (including residence staff)**
 - Additional focus on awareness of signs of extremism in student behaviour, conversation, interests etc.
 - Additional focus on combatting extremist views or behaviour with Core British Values.
 - Additional focus on recognising warning signs, such as erratic behaviour or changes in demeanour, or of students expressing worries about others.
 - Additional focus on use of IT and the internet in the accommodation.
 - Additional focus on reporting concerns to the school.
- **Group Leaders**
 - Additional focus on how the issues dealt with in the Prevent Duty can affect them and their students.
 - Additional focus on the importance of Core British Values.
 - Additional focus on recognising warning signs, such as erratic behaviour or changes in demeanour, or of students expressing worries about others.
 - Additional focus on reporting concerns to the school.
- **Sub-contractors**

It is expected that most subcontractors will have in place their own policies and procedures relating to the Prevent Duty. In these cases, the school requires copies of all relevant policy documents and certification as a condition of work. In the case of sub-contractors with no such policies and procedures, the following are required:

 - All relevant staff to complete the online Channel General Awareness course offered by the National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies.
 - All relevant staff to receive internal training tailored to their particular role.
 - For sub-contractors used by the school on a regular basis, it is expected that they will undergo external training as offered by their local Prevent Engagement Team.
- **Students**

Although no formal training is delivered to students, awareness is raised by a number of means:

 - Core British Values form part of the Pre-Arrival, Welcome and Induction materials for students.
 - British culture is included in teaching in the school.
 - There are elective lessons dealing with culture and Core British Values.
 - There are displays throughout the school relating to Core British Values.
 - Students are encouraged to enter competitions or participate in projects highlighting aspects of Core British Values.
 - A clear and accessible system is in place for students to report concerns, and all students are made aware of this.
 - As with all our policies, this Prevent Duty policy is available to download from our website.

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Safeguarding Measures

Security

Burlington School has in place a number of measures to ensure the security of the school site:

- All staff and relevant students must wear their school ID at all times within the school. All ID must be returned at the end of the student's period of study or the staff member's term of employment.
- Guests must sign into (and subsequently out of) the school at the reception desk, and must wear guest ID for the duration of their stay. All ID must be returned before leaving the school.
- The reception desk is manned at all times, and people entering or leaving are monitored.
- There is a signing in/out book at reception for students under 18, and all such students must sign in and out.
- CCTV is in operation in key areas of the school, and footage is recorded.

Extremist Materials

Burlington school has in place a number of measures to ensure extremist material cannot be accessed on site:

- Online
Internet in the school is filtered to block inappropriate content, including extremist material.
- Notice Boards
Any notices not placed by the school must be submitted to Reception for approval. In the case of notices in a language other than English, this may involve getting them translated. If approved, the notice is stamped with the school stamp.
Any notices not placed by the school or bearing the school stamp are immediately removed.
- Other Materials
Other materials, including leaflets, displayed around the school may not be left by individuals. Materials that have not been placed by the school or its representatives/partners will be removed immediately.

External Speakers

Burlington school has in place a number of measures to ensure external speakers and trainers will not disseminate extremist ideas:

- Only speakers and trainers invited by the school are permitted.
- All speakers and trainers must provide testimonials and references prior to their engagement.
- External speakers and trainers must not exchange contact details with students, other than as part of an approved process.

Recruitment

Burlington school has in place a number of measures to ensure staff are suitable for work in the context of Burlington School:^{xiii}

- Two references are required for all candidates before commencement of employment.
- Enhanced DBS checks, or overseas police checks, are required before commencement of employment. In exceptional circumstances, where it is not possible to obtain these in time, applicants must be checked to ensure they are not on the barred list.^{xiv}
In these cases, candidates will not be allowed to engage in regulated activity^{xv} until the full enhanced disclosure has been verified.
- In addition, all staff employed since are checked against the prohibited list^{xvi} to ensure there are no prohibitions, sanctions or restrictions that might prevent the individual from taking part in certain activities or working in specific positions.
All recruitment is in line with the Government's Safer Recruitment guidance.^{xvii}

Teaching and Learning

Teachers are contractually obliged to include materials based on British culture and Core British Values. A range of materials is available to teachers, including access to Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) materials through onestopclil^{xviii}. The term was coined by David Marsh, University of Jyväskylä, Finland (1994):

CLIL refers to situations where subjects, or parts of subjects, are taught through a foreign language with dual-focused aims, namely the learning of content and the simultaneous learning of a foreign language.

As such, it is an ideal approach to teaching these values as part of an English curriculum.

In addition to this, classes take regular cultural trips as part of their studies. All such visits are pre-approved by the Director of Studies, and are fully risk assessed.^{xix}

Student Support

Burlington School endeavours at all times to create a strong and effective Student Support service.^{xx}

- Regular welfare meetings are scheduled with students under 18
- The Welfare and Safeguarding team are identified on posters throughout the school, as well as in the students' induction and welcome materials.
- Through regular meetings of student focus groups, senior managers aim to keep informed of issues within the school.

Managing Risks and Responding to Events

Burlington School endeavours at all times to monitor risks, and be ready to deal appropriately with issues which arise. This is achieved by:

- Understanding the nature of the threat from violent extremism and how this may impact directly or indirectly on the school.
- Understanding and managing potential risks within the school and from external influences.
- Monitoring current threat levels as published by the Government.^{xxi}
- Responding appropriately to events in local, national or international news that may impact on students and communities.
- Ensuring measures are in place to minimise the potential for acts of violent extremist within the School.
- Ensuring plans are in place to respond appropriately to a threat or incident within the School.^{xxii}

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Reporting Concerns

All staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students must be given the names and contact details of the Prevent Lead Person at the commencement of employment, work or study. These details are given during inductions and in relevant handbooks. In addition, there are posters throughout the school detailing this information.

It must be made clear to all staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students that all concerns or incidents, however small, must be reported at once to a Prevent Lead Person. Further action is then decided upon by the Prevent Lead Person.

It must be made clear to all staff, representatives, sub-contractors and students that their confidentiality is assured, and that the process will be dealt with in as sensitive and careful a way as possible.

See [Appendix 4](#) for more information on how and when to react to concerns

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Appendix 1: Statement of Aspiration: The Prevent Duty



Burlington School Statement of Aspiration: The Prevent Duty

Under our responsibility to the Prevent Duty, Burlington School and its staff, representatives and subcontractors aspire to:

	promote a safe and supportive international environment with clear and explicit expectations of acceptable behaviour, such as respect, tolerance and non-discrimination.
	promote a safe and supportive international environment with clear and explicit expectations of unacceptable behaviour, such as discrimination, expression of extremist views or bullying.
	promote Core British Values at all times within the school, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting ourselves professionally at all times and leading by example. • promoting the values with notices throughout the school. • incorporating British culture and values into our teaching. • encouraging an atmosphere of respect and understanding. • encouraging students to engage with democracy through the student council.
	challenge radical or extremist views in any context in an appropriate way, countering arguments with Core British Values.
	protect our students, staff and representatives by filtering IT equipment and internet access, with clear rules on accessing extremist or terrorist websites and use of social media to exchange extremist views or material.
	protect our students, staff and representatives by monitoring noticeboards and leaflets in the school to ensure there is no material promoting extremist or terrorist thinking.
	protect our students, staff and representatives by checking representatives and sub-contractors to ensure that no extremist speakers or organisations use the school to distribute material or expound their views.
	develop critical awareness and thinking among students, staff and representatives to counter extremist beliefs, especially those expressed online.
	take an interest in students' background, home circumstances and friendship groups, as such interest will make it easier to spot changes in behaviour.
	support any students identified as vulnerable.
	be vigilant in noticing any signs of radical or extremist behaviour, and reporting such concerns to a Prevent Lead Person immediately.
	be ready to react when world or local events cause upset and the likelihood of conflicting feelings being expressed.



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Appendix 2: Understanding Extremism and the risks of Extremism

The Prevent Duty is intended to deal with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK.

What is Terrorism?

The Security Service (MI5) is responsible for protecting the United Kingdom against threats to national security. They state:^{xxiii}

Terrorism presents a serious and sustained threat to the United Kingdom and UK interests abroad. Terrorist groups seek to cause widespread disruption, fear and intimidation. They use violence or the threat of violence as a means of publicising their causes, motivating those who might be sympathetic to them and intimidating those who do not sympathise. They often aim to influence government policies and they often reject existing democratic processes, or even democracy itself, as a means of achieving their objectives. Although there is no generally agreed definition of terrorism internationally, in the UK the Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism as:

"The use or threat of action designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public, or a section of the public; made for the purposes of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause; and it involves or causes:

- *serious violence against a person;*
- *serious damage to a property;*
- *a threat to a person's life;*
- *a serious risk to the health and safety of the public; or*
- *serious interference with or disruption to an electronic system."*

Current terrorist threats to the UK include:

- terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, such as Daesh/IS, and groups claiming to follow them;
- Al Qa'ida associated groups;
- far-right extremists;
- northern Ireland-related terror groups;
- domestic extremist groups.

In "Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales" (16th July 2015)^{xxiv}, it is stated:

Islamist extremists regard Western intervention in Muslim-majority countries as a 'war with Islam', creating a narrative of 'them' and 'us'. Their ideology includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be both Muslim and British, and that Muslims living here should not participate in our democracy. Islamist extremists specifically attack the principles of civic participation and social cohesion. These extremists purport to identify grievances to which terrorist organisations then claim to have a solution.

It is also stated:

The white supremacist ideology of extreme right-wing groups has also provided both the inspiration and justification for people who have committed extreme right-wing terrorist acts

In relation to Northern Ireland, MI5 states:^{xxv}

The nature of the terrorist threat in Northern Ireland has changed significantly in recent years. The Provisional IRA (PIRA) and the main loyalist groups have ceased their terrorist campaigns and engaged with the political process.

However, dissident republican terrorist groups reject the political process and continue to carry out attacks, albeit not on the same scale as PIRA. ... Several people have been killed in attacks by dissident republicans since 2009.

They also state:^{xxvi}

At various times in the recent past, a range of groups have fallen into [the category of domestic extremism]. They have included violent Scottish and Welsh nationalists, right- and left-wing extremists, animal rights extremists and other militant single-issue protesters.

The vast majority of people involved in animal rights, nationalist and political campaigns are peaceful. However, such causes have sometimes attracted extremists who have resorted to violence and intimidation.

Domestic extremists may seek to carry out solo acts of violence. In 1999, David Copeland, a neo-Nazi, carried out a series of bomb attacks against gay and ethnic minority targets in London. His attacks killed three people and injured 129 more.

Despite this, it should be noted that the incidence of terrorist attacks in mainland Great Britain has fallen in recent years:^{xxvii}

Decade	Reported Incidences	Decade	Reported Incidences
1970s	19	2000s	11
1980s	12	2010s	9
1990s	25	2020s	6

However, there have been a number of prevented, failed or aborted attacks in recent years, as well as several arrests, detentions, and other incidents related to terrorism.

What is Extremism?

In their paper "Addressing Extremism"^{xxviii}, Dr Peter T. Coleman and Dr Andrea Bartoli state:

Extremism is a complex phenomenon, although its complexity is often hard to see. Most simply, it can be defined as activities (beliefs, attitudes, feelings, actions, strategies) of a character far removed from the ordinary.

Typically, the same extremist act will be viewed by some as just and moral (such as pro-social "freedom fighting"), and by others as unjust and immoral (antisocial "terrorism") depending on the observer's values, politics, moral scope, and the nature of their relationship with the actor.

This suggests that a (perceived or real) feeling of injustice lies at the heart of much extremist thinking.

As a result, it is important for students to feel accepted as equals in the school and in their dealings with other students, staff, representatives and sub-contractors.

What is an Extremist?

Extremists can come from any background, any community, or any religion or belief. They can be young or old, male or female, rich or poor. However, they believe that violence or terrorism is an acceptable way of changing how others think or behave.

Staff, students, group leaders, homestay providers and others may arrive at the school already holding extremist views, or whilst part of the school they may be influenced by a range of factors to adopt an extremist viewpoint.

These factors include, but are not restricted to:

- global events
For example, an attack by the UK or one of its allies on an individual's home country
- peer pressure
For example, an individual who is far away from friends and family may become overly-dependent on, and overly-influenced by, a group of peers
- media
For example, biased media reporting, often viewed online, can add fuel to an individual's sense of injustice
- family views
For example, a young individual may be excessively influenced by the views of their older relatives
- extremist materials via hardcopy or online
For example, an individual may actively seek out material that confirm pre-held beliefs, but which act as a catalyst to make the views more extreme
- inspirational speakers
For example, charismatic speakers in churches, mosques or other religious institutions may instil or reinforce extremist views
- friends or relatives being harmed
For example, a parent is harmed in a situation for which the individual blames the UK's action (or lack of action)

- social networks
For example, an individual who is far away from friends and family may become overly-dependent on, and overly-influenced by, friends and acquaintances made online

Please note, the examples given are illustrative, and not intended to be viewed as in any way exhaustive or authoritative.

In his book *Rational Extremism: The Political Economy of Radicalism* (2012)^{xxix}, Wintrobe argues that many extremist movements, even though having completely different ideologies, share a common set of characteristics:

- They are against any compromise opposing ideologies.
- They dehumanise or demonise those holding opposing views or ideologies
- They are entirely sure of their position.
- They advocate and sometimes use violence to achieve their ends.

It is thus important that we do not concentrate solely on one group or demographic, and we should be aware that extremist views can be held by people from any background and any walk of life.

Who could become an Extremist?

Those who encourage or get others to commit acts of violent extremism often target vulnerable people who are led into believing that violence or criminality can earn respect, riches or even glory.

Individuals' vulnerability may stem from a range of factors including, but not restricted to:

- isolation, or a loss of identity or sense of belonging
This can stem from an individual being away from their roots and support network - for example, being in a foreign country.
It is therefore important that we are as welcoming as possible to everyone, and that we work to maintain a friendly, supportive environment.
- exclusion
If an individual is excluded in some way or treated differently, it can lead to feelings of isolation.
It is therefore important that we have a zero-tolerance approach to all instances of bullying or discriminatory behaviour.
- mental health problems
Many people are unwilling to seek help for mental health issues, and many cultures view such issues as a stigma.
It is therefore important that we create a supportive environment where individuals feel they can talk about their issues. We must also remain vigilant for signs of mental health problems.
- being the victim of hate crime or discrimination
Within any society there are individuals who are prejudiced.
It is therefore important that if an individual has encountered this issue, we must offer them support and reassurance that we are there to help them.
- a personal crisis or bereavement
Personal issues and grief can have a profound effect on people's feelings and beliefs.
It is therefore important that we create a supportive environment where individuals feel they can talk about their problems. We must also be proactive regarding individuals' welfare, and offer support even when it has not been requested.

In their paper "Identifying and changing the normative beliefs about aggression which lead young Muslim adults to join extremist anti-Semitic groups in Pakistan" (2009)^{xxx}, Amjad and Wood state that:

Joining extremist groups has been seen to arise from beliefs about the acceptability of aggression towards the group's target. For example, in Pakistan, beliefs about the acceptability of aggression against Jews were shown to predict who would join an extremist anti-Semitic group. Cultural differences in acceptability about aggression towards certain groups may explain extremism towards certain targets, and as these beliefs can be easily changed through intervention, this may offer a way in which extremism can be discouraged.

Bearing this in mind, it can be seen how important the promotion of Core British Values can be in combatting extremist views and behaviour.

Appendix 3: Signs that may cause concern

There are a number of signs that may give rise to concern regarding an individual. These include, but are not restricted to:

Behaviours Recognisable in Class

- Fall in standard of work.
- Poor attendance.
- Changes in behaviour, such as becoming isolated or disengaged.
- Changes in attitude, such as intolerance of differences.
- Loss of interest in friends and activities not associated with an extremist ideology, group or cause.
- Use of extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.
- Attempts to impose personal views or beliefs on others
- Use of extremist vocabulary to exclude others or incite violence
- Demonstrations of support for extremist causes or leaders, either verbally or in written work.
- Demonstrations of support terrorist attacks, either verbally or in written work.
- Changes to style of dress or personal appearance to fit in with a group.
- Possession of material or symbols associated with an extremist cause, such as the swastika.

Other Behaviours

- Day-to-day behaviour is increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause.
- Communications with others that suggest identification with a group, cause or ideology.
- Attempts to recruit others to a group, cause or ideology.
- Accessing extremist material online or via social network sites
- Possession (e.g. in accommodation) of images depicting extremist ideology, views or symbols.

Factors relating to Background

- Encountering rejection in a peer, social, family or faith group context.
- Insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships.
- Evidence that a significant adult or other in the individual's life has extremist views or sympathies?
- Lack of affinity or understanding for others.
- Witnessing racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism
- Being the victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism.
- Being the perpetrator of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism.

Factors relating to Travel

- Regular or extended travel within the UK, with no satisfactory explanation.
- Travel for extended periods to international locations known to be associated with extremism.
- Attempts made to disguise their true identity, possibly involving the use of documents in support.

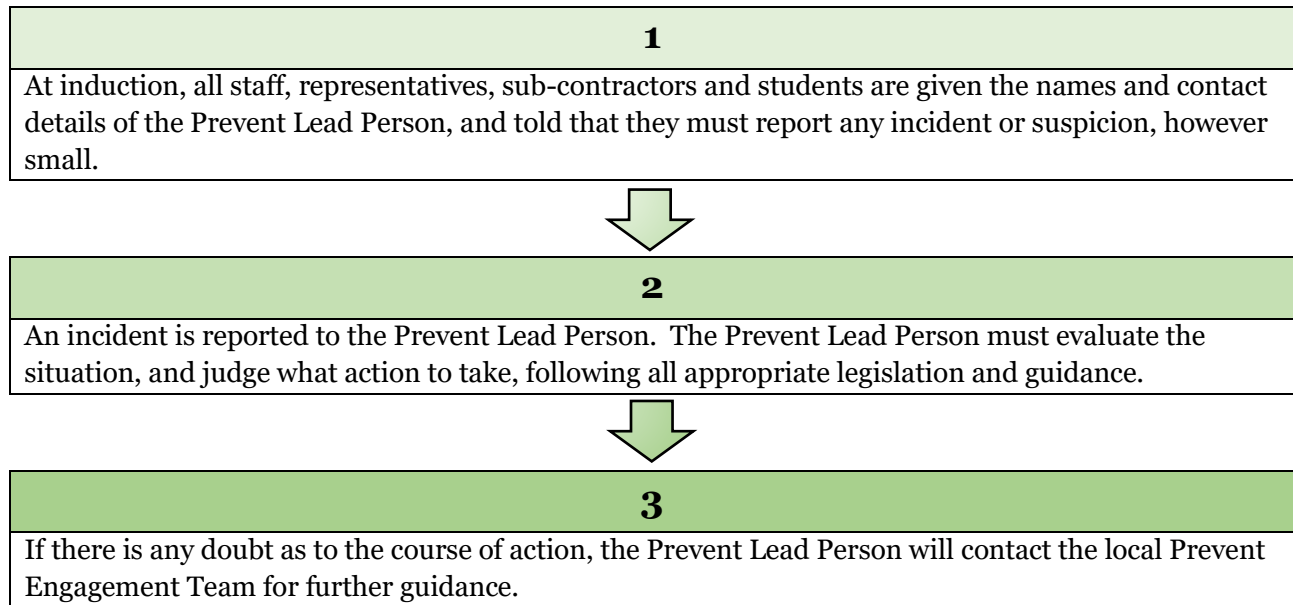
Critical Risk Factors

- Talking about exposure to extremist materials or views outside school.*
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element. *
- Possessing extremist literature. *
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues. *
- Creating graffiti, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images. *

**In these cases, information must be shared with relevant local authorities*

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Appendix 4: How and when to react to concerns



Please Note: Any incidents or suspicions relating to students Under 18 must be referred through the school's standard Safeguarding Channels.^{xxxii}

Contact details for key Prevent Duty personnel:

Burlington School

Name	Position	Contact
Edward West	Accommodation Manager & Designated Safeguarding & Prevent Lead	Email: accommodation@burlingtonschool.co.uk Tel: 020 7736 9621 Mobile: +44 7539 156567

Wandsworth Borough Council Prevent Engagement Team

Concerns Regarding	Department	Contact
Children (under 18)	Initial Point of Contact	Email: mash@wandsworth.gov.uk Tel: 0208 871 6622 Out-of-Hours: 020 8871 6000
Adults (18+)	Access team	Email: acessteam@wandsworth.gov.uk Tel: 0208 871 7707

National Reporting

Organisation	Contact
Report Suspicious Activity (Action Counters Terrorism)	Tel: 0800 789 321 Web: https://act.campaign.gov.uk/ Tel (freephone): 0800 111 4645 Tel: 020 7930 9000 Web: https://www.gov.uk/report-suspicious-activity-to-mi5
Report online material promoting terrorism or extremism	Web: https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism

Emergency Services

Name	Position	Contact
Non-Emergency Situations		Tel: 101

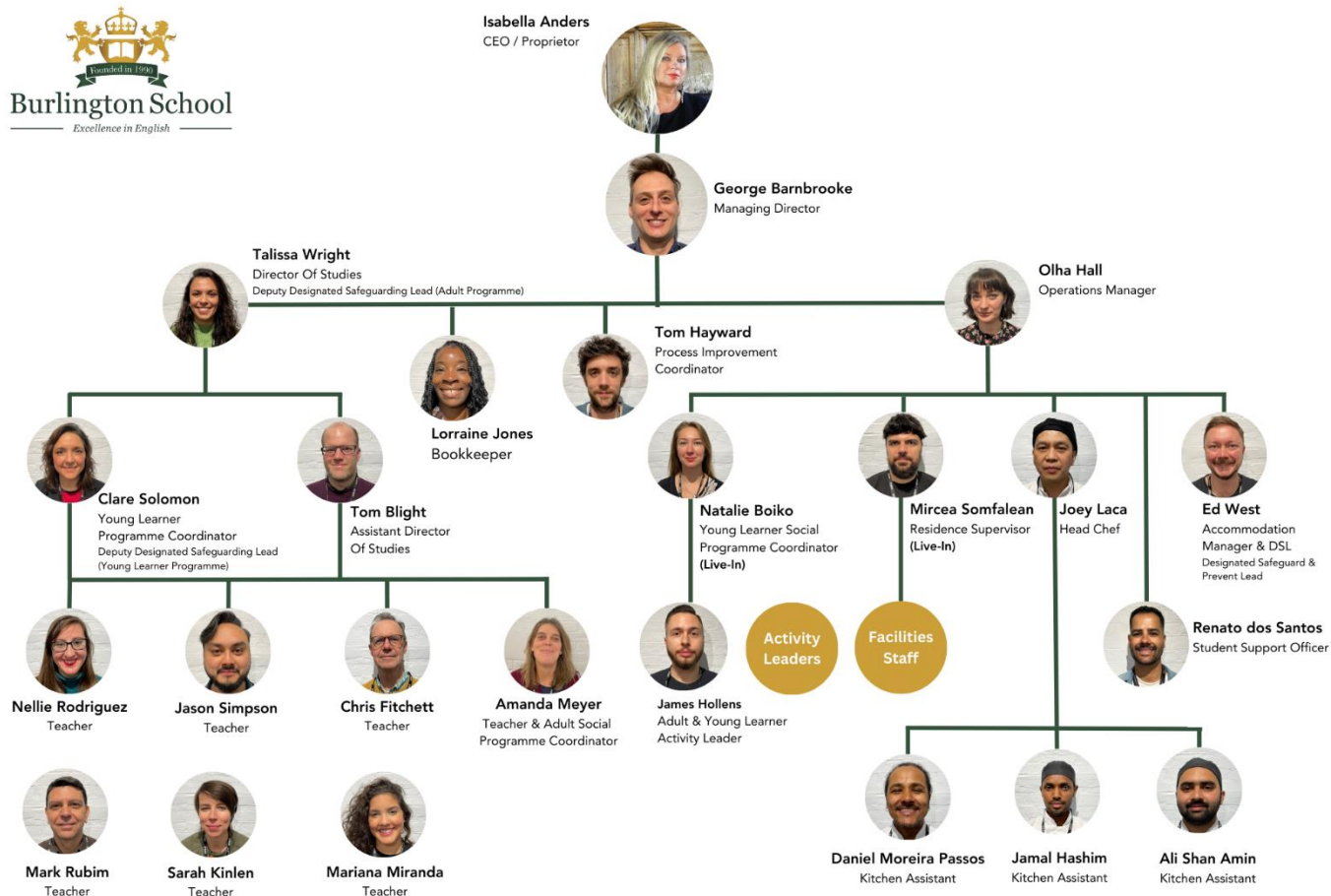
Emergency Situations

Tel: 999

English UK

Name	Position	Contact
Huan Japes	Deputy Chief Executive (Professional Services)	Email: huan@englishuk.com Tel: 020 7608 7967

Appendix 5: Responsibilities and Roles of Staff



Name	Position	Prevent Responsibility
Edward West	Accommodation Manager & Designated Safeguarding and Prevent Lead	<p>Lead Person for Prevent Designated Safeguarding Lead</p> <p>To ensure the policies and procedures relating to the Prevent Duty are adhered to across all departments on a day-to-day basis.</p> <p>To liaise with other staff over reports of incidents or suspicions.</p> <p>To liaise with the local Prevent Engagement Team as required.</p> <p>To report incidents and suspicions to the local Prevent Engagement Team and/or the Police as required.</p> <p>To ensure all staff, representatives and sub-contractors are fully trained in their rights and responsibilities relating to the Prevent Duty.</p> <p>To ensure all students are aware of their rights and responsibilities relating to the Prevent Duty.</p> <p>To deal with all cases relating to the Prevent Duty involving individuals under the age of 18.</p>

Name	Position	Prevent Responsibility
Talissa Wright	Director of Studies and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead for Adult Programme	<p>Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead for Adult Programme</p> <p>To ensure that all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully trained in their rights and responsibilities relating to the Prevent Duty.</p>

To ensure that all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully compliant with their duties under the Prevent Duty.
To offer support and advice to all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors as required.

Clare Soloman Young Learner Programme
Coordinators and Deputy
Designated Safeguarding Lead
for Young Learner Programme

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead for Young Learner Programme
To ensure that all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully trained in their rights and responsibilities relating to the Prevent Duty.
To ensure that all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully compliant with their duties under the Prevent Duty.
To offer support and advice to all academic staff, representatives and subcontractors as required.

Olha Hall Operations Manager

Safeguarding & Welfare Team
To ensure that all social programme staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully trained in their rights and responsibilities relating to the Prevent Duty.
To ensure that all social programme staff, representatives and subcontractors are fully compliant with their duties under the Prevent Duty.
To offer support and advice to all social programme staff, representatives and subcontractors as required.

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Appendix 6: Risk Assessment and Action Plan

Prevent Duty: Risk Assessment

Prevent Vulnerability/Risk Area	What is already done/being done?	What still needs to be done?	By
1. Leadership			
Are the Proprietor and Senior Managers aware of and had training in their Prevent Duty responsibilities?			
2. Internal Contacts			
Have internal Prevent Lead Persons been appointed?			
What are their names and job titles?			
Are all staff and representatives aware of the identity and contact details for the			
3. External Contacts			
Has the Lead Person(s) made contact with the local Council, Safeguarding Board and/or Police Prevent Coordinator and exchanged contact details?			
What is/are their names and contact details?			
4. Training			
Do all staff & homestays/sub-contractors have awareness of the following key			
Do they know what the Prevent Duty is and what its aim is?			
Do they know how to recognise vulnerable students who might be drawn			

Do they know what the Core British Values are?			
Do they know to exploit opportunities to promote Core British Values? Are they ready and willing to do this?			
Do they know to report when they have concerns about anyone, whether student, staff or representative? Do they know who to report to and how?			
5. Welfare support			
Does the school have sufficient welfare support, especially for vulnerable students?			
Is support available at all times and on all days?			
Are all students aware of the support available, and how to access it?			
6. Prayer and faith facilities			
Are these well managed and being used appropriately?			
Can the school direct students to moderate places of worship if requested?			
7. Safeguarding			
Does the school have policies and procedures in place to protect its students			
i. Online material?			
ii. Notices and displays?			

iii. Outside speakers?			
iv. External contractors?			
8. Campus security			
How are entrances and exits managed			
Are staff/students easily identified, and			
What additional security measures are in			
9. Serious incident management			
Is there an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) showing how to respond in the event of a serious incident on or off campus?			
9. Policies			
Are the above points covered in the Prevent Policy and/or Welfare Policy?			
Do policies include record keeping			
i. training?			
ii. raising and recording concerns?			
iii. internal reporting			
iv. referrals to outside agencies?			

Risk Assessment carried out by:

Position:

Date of Risk Assessment:

Review Date

Appendix 7: Demographic Data for England and Wales, London and London Borough of Wandsworth

1. Region or Country of birth (by population):

	England & Wales	London	Wandsworth
UK	86.70%	63.40%	65.06%
EU	4.30%	10.30%	10.98%
Rest of Europe	0.50%	1.90%	1.33%
Africa	2.30%	7.60%	7.10%
Middle East and Asia	4.60%	11.80%	7.58%
North America	0.50%	1.00%	1.53%
South and Central America	0.30%	1.20%	1.69%
Caribbean	0.50%	1.80%	1.67%
Antarctica and Oceania	0.30%	1.00%	3.05%

Sources

- : <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/population-country-birth/resource/dof17333-0205-47b6-b90e-c3d0493e1f42#>
- : <https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/the-council/open-data-and-transparency/council-datasets/statistics-and-census-information/>

2. Ethnicity (by population):

	England & Wales	London	Wandsworth
White	87.20%	61.60%	71.40%
Asian	6.90%	17.70%	10.90%
Black	3.00%	12.40%	10.60%
Mixed	2.00%	4.90%	5.00%
Other	1.00%	3.40%	2.10%

Sources

- : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_the_United_Kingdom
- : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_London
- : <https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/the-council/open-data-and-transparency/council-datasets/statistics-and-census-information/>

3. Proportion of households where English is spoken as the main language (by population):

	England & Wales	London	LBHF
1 or more members of household	92.30%	77.90%	90.14%
0 members of household	7.70%	22.10%	9.86%

Sources

- : http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_302179.pdf
- : <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/language-in-england-and-wales-2011/chd-figure-3.xls>
- : <https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/the-council/open-data-and-transparency/council-datasets/statistics-and-census-information/>

4. Religion (by population):

Religion	England & Wales	London	LBHF
Christianity	59.30%	48.40%	52.96%
Islam	4.80%	12.40%	8.06%
Hinduism	1.50%	5.00%	2.12%
Sikhism	0.80%	1.50%	0.27%
Judaism	0.50%	1.80%	0.53%

Religion	England & Wales	London	LBHF
Buddhism	0.40%	1.00%	0.84%
Other religion	0.40%	0.60%	0.42%
No religion	25.10%	20.70%	26.95%
Not stated	7.20%	8.50%	7.86%

Sources

- : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_United_Kingdom
- : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_London

Appendix 8: References

-
- i <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>
- ii <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>
- iii <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
- iv <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest>
- v <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
- vi See student induction and handbooks for further information
- vii <https://www.gov.uk/terrorism-national-emergency>
- viii <https://www.educateagainsthate.com/resources/channel-awareness-e-learning/>
- ix http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Education_and_Learning/Schools_and_Colleges/School_Staff_Zone/183101_Prevent_and_schools_and_staff_training_for_schools.asp
- x <http://www.englishuk.com/en/training>
- xi <http://www.englishuk.com/>
- xii <http://www.englishuklondon.com/>
- xiii See Recruitment Policy for further information
- xiv <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>
- xv <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>
- xvi <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/teacher-status-checks-information-for-employers>
- xvii https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289214/safeguarding_children_and_safer_recruitment_in_education.pdf
- xviii <https://www.onestopenglish.com/>
- xix See Teaching and Learning Policy for further information
- xx See Safeguarding and Welfare Policy for further information
- xxi <https://www.gov.uk/terrorism-national-emergency>
- xxii See Emergency Action Plan Policy for further information
- xxiii <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/counter-terrorism>
- xxiv <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance#full-publication-update-history>
- xxv <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/about-us/what-we-do/the-threats/terrorism/northern-ireland.html>
- xxvi <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/about-us/what-we-do/the-threats/terrorism/domestic-extremism.html>
- xxvii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_terrorist_incidents_in_Great_Britain
- xxviii http://www.tc.columbia.edu/i/a/document/9386_WhitePaper_2_Extremism_030809.pdf
- xxix <http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/economics/public-economics-and-public-policy/rational-extremism-political-economy-radicalism>
- xxx <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2009-20005-007>
- xxxi See Safeguarding and Welfare Policy for further information

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