



Millfield English Language Holiday Courses (MELHC) Prevent Policy

Information on promoting an environment of tolerance and respect

Promoting an environment of tolerance and respect should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse. During the process of radicalisation, it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist 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 may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include making a referral to the Channel programme.

Radicalisation and violent extremism could cause harm or have the potential to cause harm to the child and others. Under the Prevent Duty (2015) the school will report in line with the recommended policies and procedures to the LSCB / the local Police force (Tel: 101) / Prevent Channel duty offices (Tel: 0800 789 321) as appropriate. The DfE dedicated telephone number for non-emergency advice for staff and governors is 0207 3407264 and the mailbox is: counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk.

The MELHC Prevent lead is Jane Zohoungbogbo tel: 01458 444544 / 07850 994232.

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Indications or Signs of Possible Abuse, including radicalisation:

- Signs of looking unwashed, undernourished, weight loss etc.; inappropriate clothing for the conditions
- Changes in behaviour – depression or withdrawn behaviour
- Fearful behaviour - fear of specific people, places, etc.
- Mentioning being left alone or unsupervised
- Spending excessive time on the phone
- Mood swings



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- Changes of friendship group
- Hiding time spent on the phone when in school
- Sudden adoption of new religion
- Changes in personal appearance
- Expression of opinions that are at odds with our shared values, and which may be tantamount to, or explicitly inciting violence and/or illegal acts

The above list is by no means exhaustive, and it is important to be aware that there may be other circumstances, not amounting to abuse, which give cause for serious concern about the welfare of pupils. Questions of the young person being in moral danger, being uncared for, engaging in antisocial or inappropriate behaviour and so on may be referred to the DSL, Jane Zohoungbogbo, who will discuss the matter with the Deputy DSL, Tom Jones, and the Director of Holiday Courses & Events, Mark Greenow, and through them, as necessary, to Children's Social Care. Such cases may also be referred to the Medical Centre and through them to Children's Social Care. Staff are well advised to look beyond the setting - what is happening in other areas of the child's life? Further detailed Information on Radicalisation, 'honour based' violence, and CSE can be found in Annex A:

Further information, of Keeping Children Safe in Education - September 2016.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550511/Keeping_children_safe_in_education.pdf