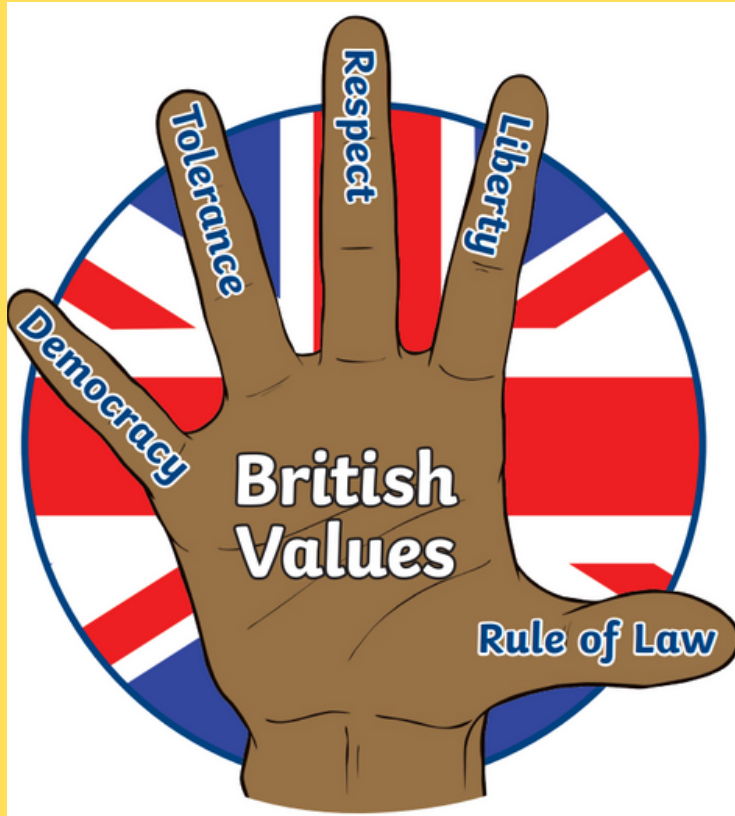


SAFEGUARDING BULLETIN

February 2024



Traditional British Values

British values are ideas or thoughts which are considered important in helping us all to live happy, healthy and safe lives in modern British society.

British values encourage us all to live as rights-respecting citizens and celebrate the diversity of our nation. They help everyone to have their rights respected and live happy, safe and healthy lives in which they have the opportunity to fulfil their potential.

Promoting British Values in school


Schools are required to provide for the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of their pupils. Part of this requirement means that they actively promote the fundamental British Values, which are, Democracy, The Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect and Tolerance of Different Faiths and Beliefs.

Promoting these British Values is now a central part of teaching and learning. By doing this, schools aim to help children become well-rounded members of society. These British Values are promoted throughout the curriculum, across the whole school. They are also seen in school ethos and policies, assemblies, special events, cultural celebrations.



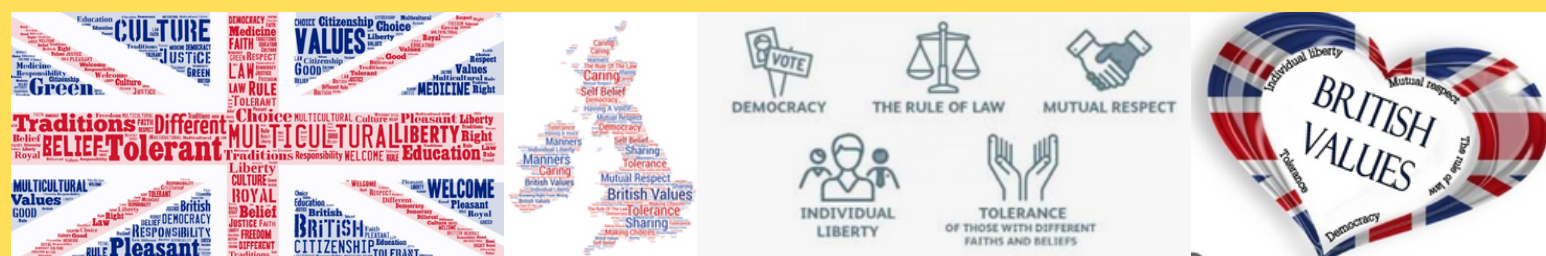
Schools aim to promote this British Value by demonstrating how democracy works by discussion, decision-making and voting. For example:

- ## The Rule of Law



Rule of Law

- Encouraging adults and children to work together to create group rules. Discussing the need for rules and how they should be administered fairly.
- Teaching children to understand their own and other behaviour and feelings, and that there are consequences for our behaviour
- Working together to create an environment where actions are consistently followed through
- Encouraging and supporting children to learn how to distinguish right from wrong.





Individual liberty

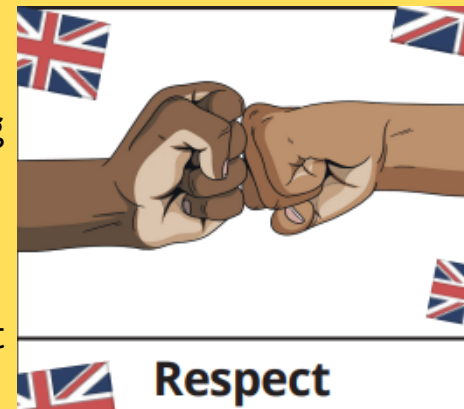
This is the belief that all people have the right to live and express themselves as they choose. It involves the human rights of all being respected and protected. Individual liberty helps us to have freedom of choice and respectfully express views and beliefs in a safe environment. It helps us to feel good about ourselves.

Schools aim to promote this British Value by individual freedoms to choose faiths, beliefs and likes and dislikes. For example:

- Providing opportunities for children to develop their self-esteem and confidence in their own abilities
- Encouraging children to try a range of different activities and opportunities and to discuss and select their own preferences.
- Providing activities for all children to engage in and actively challenge gender-specific tasks and activities.
- Encouraging children to develop a positive sense of themselves.

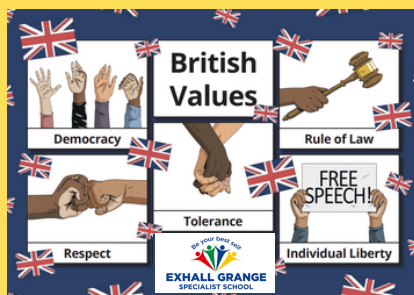
Mutual Respect and Tolerance of Different Faiths and Beliefs

This is the understanding that we are all different and have different beliefs and values. It is accepting and respecting this and involves no one person or group of people thinking they are more important, deserving or better than anyone else. Mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths or beliefs helps us to show empathy for and understand one another, especially those who are different from us. It helps to create happy and healthy communities.



School aims to promote this British Value by demonstrating respect and tolerance towards other beliefs and faiths. For example:

- Working as a group to create an environment that includes, values and promotes different faiths, cultures, views and races.
- Providing opportunities for the children to make links in their wider community.
- Encouraging children to learn about other faiths, cultures, traditions, families, communities and ways of life.
- Encouraging children to learn about the world around them - both locally and further afield.



What is Prevent?

Prevent is part of the government's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST.

The purpose Prevent is at its heart to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Prevent has three specific objectives:

- Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
- Safeguard and support those most at risk from radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
- Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

What is Channel?

A voluntary, confidential programme which safeguards people identified as susceptible to being drawn into terrorism.

It is a multi-agency process involving partners from the local authority, the police, education, health providers, and others.

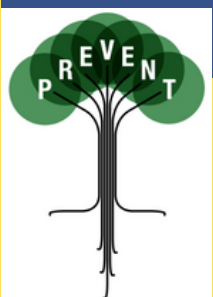
Channel is a support programme - not a criminal sanction.

A Channel referral can come from anyone who is concerned about a person they know who might be at risk of radicalisation, including family members, friends, school leaders, or colleagues.

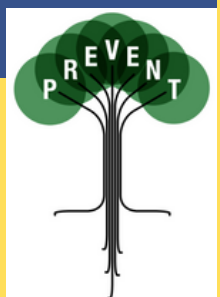
The Channel Process

When someone makes a referral, lots of agencies work together to offer support where they consider it necessary and proportionate to do so. The Channel process is as follows:

Referrals are assessed to see if they are suitable for Channel or if alternative support would be more appropriate.



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If a referral is suitable for Channel, all relevant partners attend a Channel panel meeting to decide if intervention is necessary.

Please note: the individual who has been referred to Prevent is informed and must give their consent (or via a parent or guardian if they are children) before an intervention can take place.

If intervention is required, an appropriate tailored support package is developed. The support package is closely monitored and reviewed regularly by the Channel panel.

What kind of support does Channel offer?

Help with education and career advice

Dealing with mental or emotional health issues

Dealing with drug or alcohol abuse

And theological or ideological mentoring from a Channel intervention provider (a specialist mentor)

Warning signs

There is no single route to radicalisation. However, there are some behavioural traits that could indicate a child has been exposed to radicalising influences.

It is important to remember that this is not an exhaustive list of indicators of radicalisation and evidence of these behaviours may not necessarily indicate that a young person is being or has been radicalised. If your child is displaying any of these behaviours and you believe it is a cause for concern you should try to discuss this with your child, or seek support from one of the avenues detailed at the end of this resource.

Beginning to isolate themselves from family and friends

Refusing to listen to different points of view

Unwilling to engage with and becoming abusive towards individuals who are different

Embracing conspiracy theories

Legitimising the use of violence to defend ideology or cause

Drawing and graffitiing extremist symbols and imagery

Producing or sharing terrorist material offline or online

Being sympathetic to extremist ideologies and groups

Becoming increasingly argumentative

Being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts

Changing friends and appearance, and distancing themselves from old friends

Online activity

With the growth of the internet, social media, gaming platforms, and chat platforms, extremist individuals and groups have taken up this opportunity to radicalise and recruit others in the online space.

It's important that you're aware of your child's online activity and digital footprint, and that you can support them in developing critical thinking skills that will allow them to build up their resilience to radicalisation and extremist content.

The next slide shows some possible indicators that a young person may have been or is being radicalised online.

Warning Signs for Online activity

Possible indicators that a young person has been or is being radicalised include...



Susceptibility

Children and young people from all kinds of backgrounds can be radicalised. The examples to the right show some factors that may make some young people more susceptible to radicalisation and extremist narratives than others. Young people with additional needs can also be very vulnerable to being susceptible to become radicalised.



What can you do?

Talking to your child about extremism and giving them the facts will help them to challenge extremist arguments.

Be honest with them and talk to them about extremism and radicalisation on a regular basis.

Teach your children to understand that just because something appears on a website, it doesn't mean it's factually correct.

Talk to your child about online safety.

Talk to school or another trusted professional. They are there to help you.

Starting conversations
It can sometimes be difficult to start serious conversations with young people. Here are some tips on how to get started, but remember - you know your child best and what works for you

Choose somewhere your child feels at ease and make it a time when you're unlikely to be interrupted.

Perhaps start the conversation when something relevant to extremism comes up on TV.

Ask them what they know about the subject and what their opinions are

Ask questions that don't result in a yes or no answer.

Take care to listen to them and let them answer without interrupting.

Encourage them to ask you questions

Talk about your own views on extremism.

Try not to react if they say something you don't expect. Ensure that they know that they're not being told off.

Watch parents talk to their children about Terrorism and Terrorist attacks
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-BxArAe9yQ>

For more support go to:
<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/protecting-children-from-radicalisation/>

Different types of Radicalisation

Extreme Right-Wing

This category covers sub-ideologies, including Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism.

These themselves span a range of extreme beliefs such as antisemitism, anti-Islam, neo-Nazi, ethno-nationalism or anti-establishment.

Islam Extremism

Islamist extremist inspired acts of terrorism are perpetrated or inspired by politico-religiously motivated groups or individuals who support and use violence as a means to establish their interpretation of an Islamic society.

Left-Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue Extremism

Extreme Left-Wing: Extremists who believe in using violence and serious criminality to abolish existing systems of Government and replacing them with anarchist, socialist or communist systems.

Anarchist Extremism: Extremists who believe in using violence to replace current systems of Government and law enforcement with a system that prioritises complete liberty and individual freedom.

Single-Issue Extremism: Extremists who endorse violence and serious criminality focused on a specific topic, such as animal rights.

Mixed, Unstable, and Unclear (MUU) Ideologies

Mixed - ideology presented involves a combination of elements from multiple forms of extremist ideologies.

Unstable - shifts between different ideologies.

Unclear - individual does not present a coherent ideology yet may still be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Why is this relevant to you?

Any child could be susceptible to extremist narratives

There are some factors that may make some children more susceptible than others
Extremist groups tap into young people's insecurities and claim to offer answers and promise a sense of identity that young people often seek

As part of their recruitment strategy, extremist groups also work to undermine the authority of parents and guardians

Extremism is...

"the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs."

Terrorism is...

"an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause."

Radicalisation is...

"the term commonly used to describe the processes by which a person adopts extremist views or practices to the point of legitimising the use of violence."

Safeguarding Team



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Deputy Headteacher
Designated Safeguarding Lead



Helen Seickell
Headteacher
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead



Caroline Parkhouse
Assistant Headteacher
Post 16



Geoff Goode
Assistant Headteacher
Year 7, 8 & 9



Janet Bacon
Assistant Headteacher
Year 10 & 11



Helen Hughes
Assistant Headteacher
Primary



Faye Commander
Lead Consultant Teacher
Warwickshire Vision Support Service



Alicia Pegg
Learning Pod Manager



Lauren Pinfield
Pupil Wellbeing Lead



Roy Owen
Emotional Wellbeing
Key Worker



Fiona Holliland
Family / Pupil Support



Julija Andrejeva
Family / Pupil Support

Useful mental health services



- 24/7 text helpline for mental health and suicide
- Machine learning - detects suicide intent/thoughts
- Machine learning - informed prioritisation protocol (the system can prioritise certain behaviours to receive support)



- Free to use 24/7 access to phone line
- One to one communication
- 24 hour response time on email access
- Confidential - no contact details are displayed to volunteers



- Helpline - 0800 58 58 58,
- Webchat <https://www.thecalmzone.net/help/webchat/>
- Instant response between 5pm - midnight phone and web chat helplines
- Free offer practical support and vital intervention for those in crisis
- One to one communication



- Free, safe and anonymous online chat and wellbeing service
- Support for 11-25 year olds
- Friendly counsellors who can help you talk through your problems
- They are there for you to talk to when you need someone



- Calm - free app to download.
- Can access lots of things to support mental health and wellbeing, however there is a subscription charge for access to the whole app.
- Meditation and other techniques to support mental health and wellbeing



- Calm Harm - free app to download.
- Support for young people who are self-harming
- Helps reduce the urges to harm and offers practical solutions and distractions
- Comfort, Distract, Express Yourself, Release, and Random.



- notOK App® is a free digital panic button to get you immediate support via text,, phone call, or GPS location when you're struggling to reach out.
- Pre-crisis tool
- Other resources available online too.



- Combined Minds is an app to help parents, family, friends support a young person who is in distress
- Share plans and guidance amongst support system to ensure the young person can access the right support at the right time.