



Radicalisation and Extremism

Briefing Sheet

Nov 2015

What is Extremism?

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Extremism also includes calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views from an early age which emanate from a variety of sources and media, including via the internet, and at times students may themselves reflect or display views that may be discriminatory, prejudiced or extremist, including using derogatory language.

What is Radicalisation?

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. We recognise that children with low aspirations are more vulnerable to radicalisation.

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of schools' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse.

What is Terrorism?

The use or threat of action designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

What are indicators of Radicalisation and/or Extremism?

As with 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.

Indicators may also include:

- Disclosures by students of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of school, such as in their homes or community groups.
- 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 or cause.
- Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites
- Pupils voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause.
- Possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause including Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images

- Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause or impose extremist views or practices on others
- Communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology.
- Intolerance of difference including insulting or derogatory names for another group.
- Anti-Western or Anti-British views

What do I need to do if I am worried?

All staff should be aware of and consider potential indicators of Radicalisation and /or Extremism

Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by Students must always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with in line with our Attitude to Learning policy. If we fail to challenge extremist views we are failing to protect our students. During the process of radicalisation it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised.

Concerns should be detailed on a cause for concern form and passed immediately to a Child Protection Designated member of staff in school. Designated staff are-

Kirsten Finley and Debbie Martin

Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by Adults including staff, volunteers and visitors must be reported to Kirsten Finley or Debbie Martin