

## **Prevent Risk Assessment**

**2025-2026**

### **Introduction**

Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children. Schools have a duty of care to their pupils and staff which includes safeguarding them from risk of being drawn into terrorism. This includes not just violent extremism but also nonviolent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Schools should be safe spaces in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of the terrorist ideology and learn how to challenge these ideas.

School staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children, to prevent concerns from escalating. Schools and colleges and their staff

form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2025). Schools and colleges should work with Social Care, the Police, Health Services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm.

Radicalisation is listed as a specific safeguarding issue within this statutory guidance and is addressed within the Government Prevent Strategy. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on Schools to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”

The Prevent Strategy has three main objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

### **Prevent Risk Assessment**

St George's Primary School recognises that it has a duty under Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act, 2015, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Duty	What does this mean?	Action	Current risk level
<b>LEADERSHIP</b>			
<i>Assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism</i>	Staff can demonstrate a general understanding of the risk of affecting young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff have read "Keeping Children Safe in Education", September 2025.</li> <li>• All staff have received annual Safeguarding Training</li> <li>• The Prevent Lead has informed staff of their duties as set out in "The Prevent Duty" (DfE, June 2015)</li> <li>• All staff have completed the online Prevent Training (Home Office)</li> </ul>	LOW
	The school has identified a Prevent Lead Howard Fisher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff know who the Prevent Lead is and that this person acts as a source of advice and support</li> </ul>	LOW
	There is a clear procedure in place for protecting children at risk of radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff have read the Safeguarding Policy which includes a statement regarding the school's "Prevent" duty</li> <li>• All staff understand how to record and report concerns regarding risk of radicalisation</li> </ul>	LOW
	Staff can identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and how to support them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prevent Lead has informed staff about signs and indicators of radicalisation following their training.</li> </ul>	LOW
<b>STAFF AWARENESS AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>			
<i>Prohibit extremist speakers and events in the school</i>	Staff record and report concerns in line with existing policies and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff record and report concerns to the Prevent Lead or DSL</li> </ul>	LOW
	The Prevent Lead makes appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of referrals are kept on</li> </ul>	LOW

	referrals to other agencies including the Multi-Agency Safeguarding and Channel Panel	Safeguarding electronic files • Referrals are followed up appropriately	
<b>TRAINING</b>			
<i><b>Equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas</b></i>	Assess the training needs of staff in the light of the school's assessment of the risk to pupils at the school of being drawn into terrorism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff have completed the online Prevent Training</li> <li>• The Designated Safeguarding Lead, Deputy Safeguarding Leads and Prevent Lead undertakes Prevent Awareness Training.</li> </ul>	LOW
<b>IT SYSTEMS</b>			
<i><b>Ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools</b></i>	The school has policies in place which make reference to the "Prevent" duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E-Safety</li> </ul>	LOW
	Children are taught about on-line safety with specific reference to the risk of radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The curriculum and Jigsaw programme reflects this duty</li> </ul>	LOW
<b>RESILIENCE</b>			
<i><b>Ensure that pupils have a "safe environment" in which to discuss "controversial issues"</b></i>	Pupils develop "the knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to play a full and active part in society"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through PSHE/Citizenship, and other curriculum activities, pupils are able to explore political, religious and social issues.</li> <li>• Pupils are taught about the diverse national, regional and ethnic identities in the UK and the need for mutual respect</li> <li>• Relevant staff are aware of the government guidance</li> </ul>	LOW

## **TRENDS**

1. In the year ending 31 March 2024, there were 6,922 referrals to Prevent. This is up 1.5% on previous.
2. The Education sector made the highest number of referrals (2,788; 40%)
3. 6,884 referrals were made to Prevent where the age of the individual was known, and those aged 11 to 15 accounted for the largest proportion (2,729; 40%); while those aged between 16 and 17 accounted for the second largest proportion (892; 13%) of referrals
4. As in previous years where sex was specified (6,906), most referrals were for males (6,114; 89%)
5. 36% (2,489) were for individuals with a vulnerability present but no ideology or CT risk.
6. For the fourth year running, the number of referrals for 'Extreme right-wing concerns' (1,314; 19%) is greater than referrals for 'Islamist concerns' (913; 13%); this marks the first year since 2019 to 2020 that the number of referrals for Islamist concerns have increased compared with the previous year
7. The South East accounted for the highest proportion of referrals made (17%; 1,200 of 6,922).
8. The SWALE area has the highest number in Kent of referrals for right wing views and English Defence League ideology.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/individuals-referred-to-prevent-to-march-2024/individuals-referred-to-and-supported-through-the-prevent-programme-april-2023-to-march-2024#key-results>