

Prevent incident of Concern Flowchart for education settings

Is a child at immediate risk?

Yes:

- Inform the Designated Safeguarding lead.
- Follow the school's child protection procedures.
- Report to the Police via 101 or 999 depending on urgency.
- Inform the call handler that it is a counter terrorism risk/threat.
- Then
- Inform SCC Children's MASH and complete Prevent referral – follow instructions from police

MAKE A REFERRAL

The Designated Safeguarding Lead can make a Prevent Referral using the National Referral Form by downloading it at the following websites:

To make a referral about a child or adult please go online to:

[Prevent \(southampton.gov.uk\)](https://www.prevent.gov.uk)

Complete the referral form and email it to the address on the form

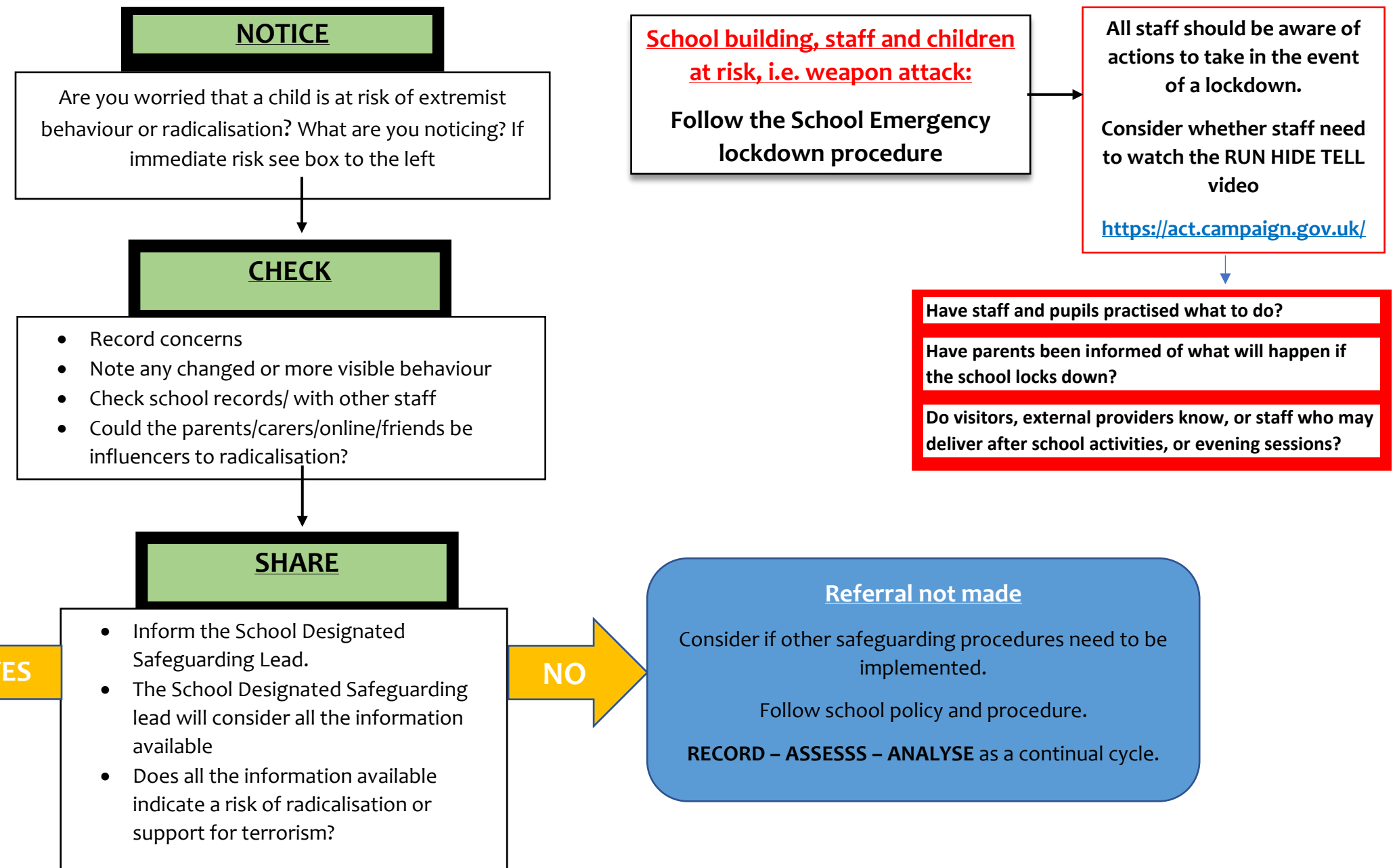
preventreferralsouthampton@hampshire.pnn.police.uk

What happens after a referral is made?

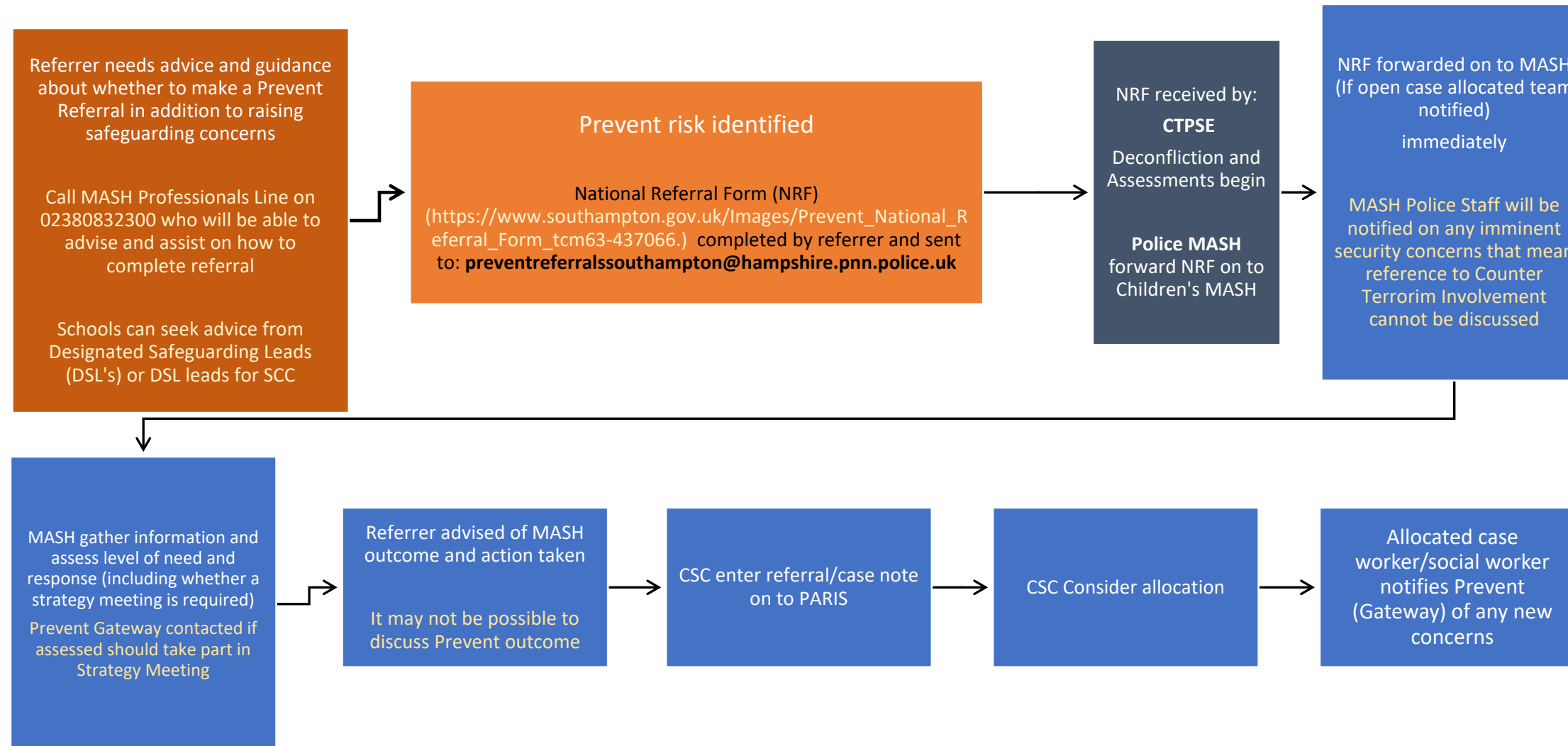
- Children's Services might make contact with the school.
- Counter Terrorism Police South East may contact the school.
- Neighbourhood Police may be in contact to discuss the referral further. (see next page for more information)

If you also have safeguarding concerns then follow the advice or referral to MASH as per normal practice.

All staff should Notice Check Share

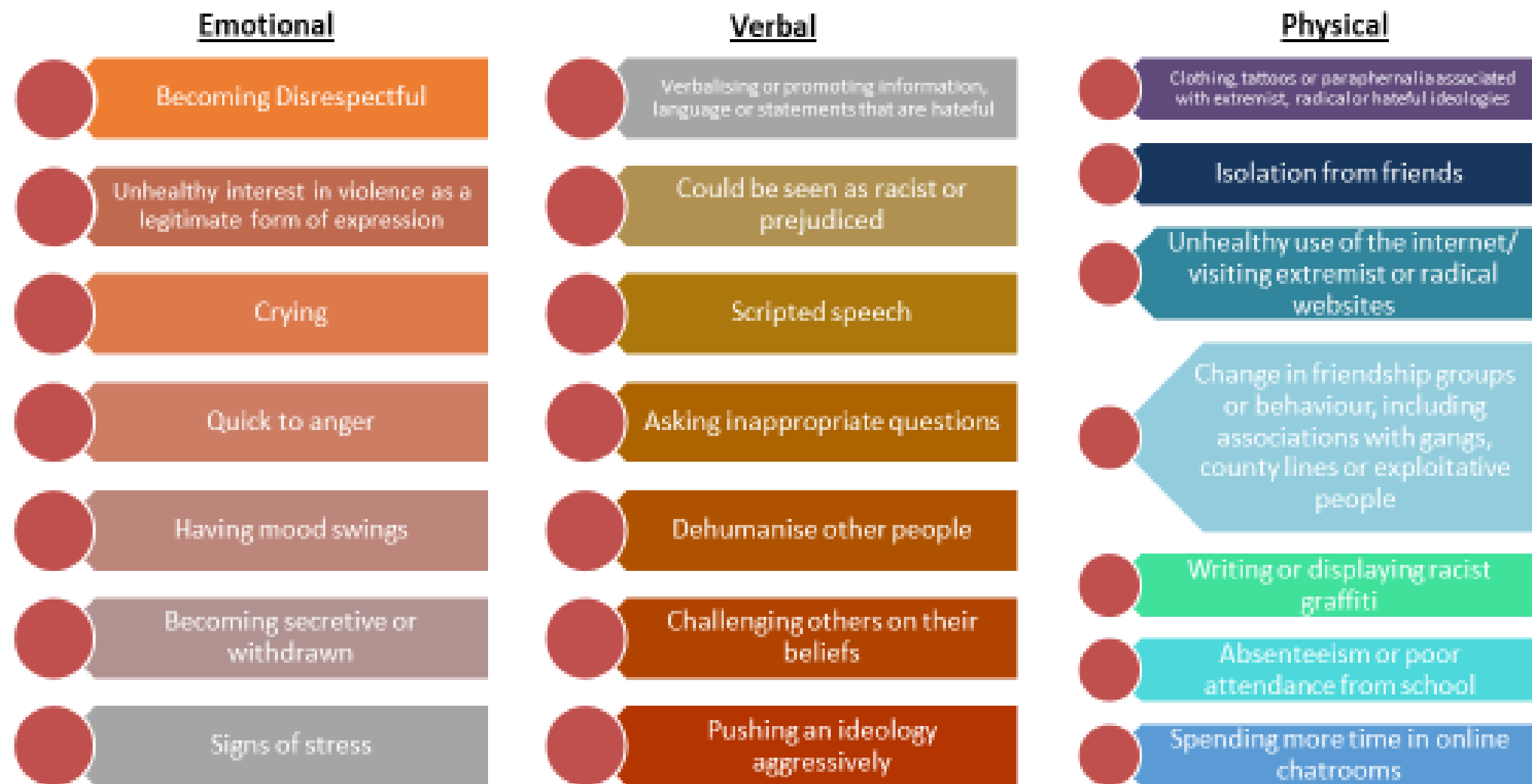


SCC Process explained



Behaviours that cause concern

There are many **emotional**, **verbal** and/ or **physical** behaviours which might give cause for concern about a person's welfare. They do not necessarily indicate someone is being radicalised. They are just a broad guide to help identify someone who may be vulnerable.



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Additional aspects for consideration

Examples of behaviours attached to vulnerability

Please note: This is not an exhaustive list, all or none may be present in individual cases. The following examples and factors have been provided to support school professionals to understand and identify factors that may suggest a child, young person, their family, or an adult may be vulnerable to or be involved with extremism.

Fixated on a subject	Closed to new ideas/conversations
Very vocal or very quiet/secretive	Saying inappropriate things
Scripted speech.	Call to violent action
Depressed	Short tempered
Absence	New-found arrogance
Angry	Change of routine/ appearance
Withdrawn	Online activity

Examples of Factors which may contribute to vulnerability to radicalisation:

- Personal trauma
- Peer pressure
- Extremist influences – online/in person
- Poverty, disadvantage, social exclusion
- Identity confusion
- Victim of/witness to hate crime
- Rejected by peer, faith, social group, or family

Consider discussing concerns with parent:

- Explain concerns and enquire into family circumstances and vulnerabilities that might exist in the wider family
- Assess whether risk can be resolved within school
- Consider support from your local Police beat Officer or Prevent Lead.

If the risk/issue cannot be resolved in-house:

- Follow your school's child protection procedures and make a referral using the National Referral Form
- Explain to parents/carers that appropriate actions will have to be taken i.e. making a referral
- Be reassuring
- Use a collaborative approach: 'How can we help you?'
- Provide information on Prevent, i.e. website addresses
- Get advice + guidance from MASH if required.
- Have a look at the Schools Prevent Toolkit
- RECORD – ANALYSE - ASSESS and continue cycle

Consider the following when a referral is made to Prevent?

- What support can be provided via the school to the child?
- What support can Children's services provide?
- What support can the school expect from Counter Terrorism Police?
- Consider briefing other staff to manage on-going risks
- Maintain records relating to other agency interventions
- RECORD – ANALYSE - ASSESS and continue cycle