



Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation at TCC

This protocol runs throughout the ethos and philosophy at TCC.

Linked Policies/Protocols

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Visiting Speakers Policy
- Promotion of Values at TCC

Reviewed: January 2026	Next review due: January 2027 (or when legislation changes)
Governing Body Committee: CSC	CLT contact: Jeremy Plumb
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Policy – Amendment Record Sheet

Amendment Number	Section Amended	Amended By	Reason for Amendment	Date
01	Front cover and footer	C. Lockett	Dates amended	22/11/21
02	Page 6	C. Lockett	Updated date	22/11/21
03	Page 9	C. Lockett	Wording amendment	22/11/21
04	Child protection	C. Lockett	Safeguarding leads updated	22/11/21
05	Role of governing body	C. Lockett	Date updated	22/11/21
06	Child protection	J. Plumb	DSL and Deputy DSLs updated	21/07/23
07	A number of updates	J. Plumb	Updated guidance	23/07/24
08	Definition of extremism and DfE guidance link updated	J. Plumb	Updated guidance and definition	09/01/24
09	Links updated for reporting extremism and terrorist activity	J. Plumb	Updated links	09/01/25
10	Definition of Extremism, Radicalisation and Terrorism	J. Plumb	Page 4	19/12/25
11	Prevent Risk Assessment Implemented	J. Plumb	Reference made to this risk assessment	19/12/25
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Introduction

The Prevent duty requires all schools to have due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism, under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The duty covers all types of extremism, whether political, religious or ideological.

What does it mean for Torpoint Community College?

We need to protect students from the risk of radicalisation, as part of our wider safeguarding duties and duty to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of students.

To do this, we:

- Promote the fundamental British values in our curriculum
- Ensure our school is a safe space for students to discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and extremism
- Ensure we have robust safeguarding procedures to identify children at risk
- Engage with the Local Authority's risk assessment to determine the potential risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism in our local area
- Make sure we have measures in place to protect students from harmful online content, including setting up appropriate filtering and monitoring systems
- Make sure staff receive training to help them identify students at risk, challenge extremist ideas, and know how to act if they have a concern

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) has Prevent awareness training and all staff receive training in the Prevent duty.

What should I do if I have a concern?

Follow the College's usual safeguarding procedures. Discuss these with the DSL, and they will decide whether to involve other agencies such as the Local Authority, police, social services or [Channel](#), the government's programme for identifying and supporting those at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

Terrorism and Extremism

The government updated its definition of extremism on 14 March 2024:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-definition-of-extremism-2024/new-definition-of-extremism-2024>

Terrorism and extremism are sometimes used interchangeably. Both pose a threat to students, but they have very distinct definitions.

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. The current UK definition of terrorism is given in the [Terrorism Act 2006](#).

In the UK we define terrorism as a violent action that:

- Endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action
- Involves serious violence against a person
- Causes serious damage to property
- Creates a serious risk to the public's health and safety
- Interferes with or seriously disrupts an electronic system.

How does terrorism differ from extremism

On 14 March 2024 the government announced a new definition of extremism that says:

"Extremism is the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance, that aims to:

- (1) negate or destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms of others; or
- (2) undermine, overturn or replace the UK's system of liberal parliamentary democracy and democratic rights; or
- (3) intentionally create a permissive environment for others to achieve the results in (1) or (2)."

This updated definition of extremism will be used by government departments and officials alongside a set of engagement principles, to ensure Government is not inadvertently providing a platform, funding or legitimacy to groups or individuals who attempt to advance extremist ideologies.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of our armed forces.

Radicalisation is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence.

Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public, and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

(The above definitions for Extremism, Radicalisation and Terrorism are taken from page 157 of [Keeping Children Safe in Education KCSIE 2025](#)).

Schools and colleges should also actively promote fundamental British values

Schools and colleges are also required to actively promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance for those of

different faiths and beliefs. Ofsted inspects how well schools and colleges promote these values.

It's important to remember that not all extremist groups, whether Islamist, extreme right-wing, mixed and unclear ideologies, or other, will commit terrorist or violent acts. However, some groups pose particular threats, both online and offline.

If you believe someone is at risk of radicalisation you can help them get support and prevent them becoming involved in terrorism and potentially violent activities by raising your concerns via the confidential anti-terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321 or <https://www.devon-cornwall.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/t/terrorism-in-the-uk/how-to-report-possible-terrorist-activity/>

[To report extremism in education, the following link can be used:
https://report-extremism.education.gov.uk/](https://report-extremism.education.gov.uk/)

Prevent Risk Assessment

Torpoint Community College make use of the DfE's Prevent Risk Assessment to assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism within the local area. This assessment is based on a shared understanding with partners of the potential risk in the local area. This risk assessment is a separate document and is based on the understanding of the national threat, a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people, an understanding of local risk and the potential impact on students at the school and our setting, and a proportionate response to the level of threat and risk, considering the phase, size and setting of our secondary community school.

A multi-agency approach is used to assess risk by consulting with local safeguarding partners, and other schools. Local partnerships are used to assess local risk and the potential threat, together with any relevant incidents or tensions in the local community.