

Karate & Dance Fed Ltd - 17150545

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. J Byrne



Prevent Duty, Radicalisation & Extremism Awareness Policy

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1. Policy Statement

Karate & Dance Federation Ltd (KDF) is committed to safeguarding children and adults from radicalisation, terrorist exploitation and other forms of harmful ideological influence. KDF recognises that radicalisation is principally a safeguarding issue and should be approached through proportionate assessment, professional curiosity, appropriate information sharing and referral rather than through suspicion based on religion, ethnicity, nationality, political interest or personal appearance.

KDF will maintain staff awareness of radicalisation and extremism as part of its wider safeguarding arrangements. Staff should understand potential indicators of concern, know how to report them and be able to distinguish ordinary political, religious, cultural or social views from behaviour that may indicate that a person is becoming susceptible to terrorist ideology or support for terrorist violence.

The Home Office defines the aim of Prevent as stopping people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and describes radicalisation as the process of a person legitimising support for, or the use of, terrorist violence.

KDF's approach reflects its values of Kindness, Diversity, Friendship and supports the KDF Promise: Every Student, Every Session, Every Time. Prevent awareness must strengthen safeguarding without creating discriminatory assumptions or making any child or adult feel that their faith, identity or lawful opinions automatically make them suspicious.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish KDF's approach to Prevent awareness, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism-related safeguarding concerns. It explains KDF's legal position, establishes reporting and referral arrangements and describes how concerns will be considered alongside ordinary child and adult safeguarding procedures.

The policy also provides guidance on recognising potential indicators of radicalisation, responding to concerning online activity, managing extremist material or rhetoric, supporting individuals who may be susceptible to radicalisation and ensuring that KDF remains an inclusive environment in which lawful debate and difference are respected.

3. Scope

This policy applies to all KDF employees, directors, coaches, administrators, volunteers, junior coaches, young leaders and others acting on behalf of the organisation.

It applies to concerns involving children, adult students, staff, volunteers, parents, visitors, hirers or other persons where information becomes known through KDF activity and indicates possible radicalisation or terrorism-related risk.

The policy applies across KDF premises, external events, online communication, social-media activity connected to KDF, performances, competitions, workshops and any other setting in which KDF has a relevant safeguarding responsibility.

4. KDF's Legal Position

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places the Prevent duty on specified authorities listed in Schedule 6. The current statutory guidance is the Prevent Duty Guidance: England and Wales 2023, which came into force on 31 December 2023.

KDF is a private sports and performing-arts provider and should not describe itself as automatically subject to the statutory Prevent duty unless its legal or contractual circumstances place it within a specified category.

The Home Office nevertheless states that Prevent guidance may inform best practice for organisations outside the list of specified authorities. KDF therefore adopts Prevent awareness as part of its safeguarding framework because early recognition and referral of radicalisation concerns are consistent with KDF's wider responsibility to protect people from harm.

5. Relationship With Safeguarding

Prevent should not operate as a separate security system detached from ordinary safeguarding. The Home Office describes Prevent as sitting alongside established safeguarding responsibilities and as an early-intervention mechanism for people who may be susceptible to radicalisation.

A radicalisation concern may therefore also involve exploitation, domestic abuse, mental-health difficulties, social isolation, criminal exploitation, online grooming or other safeguarding vulnerabilities.

KDF staff should report the concern through the Safeguarding Lead, who will consider both the radicalisation risk and any wider safeguarding needs.

6. Meaning of Radicalisation

For the purposes of this policy, KDF uses the Home Office Prevent definition of radicalisation as the process through which a person legitimises support for, or the use of, terrorist violence.

Radicalisation is not synonymous with holding strong opinions, practising a religion, criticising government policy or expressing lawful political beliefs.

The safeguarding concern arises where information indicates a pathway towards support for terrorism, terrorist violence or organisations or ideologies associated with such activity.

7. Meaning of Susceptibility

The Prevent framework describes susceptibility as complex and unique to the individual. It concerns whether a person may be liable to be influenced or harmed by terrorist or extremist ideologies that support or radicalise people into terrorism.

KDF will therefore avoid simplistic assumptions about who is “vulnerable to radicalisation”. There is no single personality, religion, background or demographic profile that identifies a person who may become radicalised.

Assessment must focus on behaviour, context, relationships, exposure, expressed support for violence and other relevant information rather than stereotypes.

8. Extremism

KDF recognises that the Government published an updated definition of extremism in March 2024. That definition is broader than the legal threshold for terrorism and the Government itself notes that much extremist material and activity is not necessarily illegal.

KDF will therefore distinguish carefully between extremist ideas, unlawful conduct and Prevent referral thresholds.

The presence of an extreme or offensive opinion alone does not automatically establish that a person is on a pathway toward terrorism. Concerns must be assessed in context and through appropriate safeguarding channels.

9. Terrorism

KDF staff are not expected to make legal determinations about whether conduct amounts to terrorism.

Where a concern involves credible threats, suspected preparation for terrorist violence, possession or distribution of material believed to relate to terrorism, or another immediate security risk, police should be contacted promptly.

Where there is immediate danger to life or a credible imminent threat, staff must call 999.

10. Prevent Principles

The Home Office's 2026 key principles state that a Prevent referral should be considered where there is concern that a person may be on a pathway that could lead to terrorism. The guidance encourages professional judgement and makes clear that it is preferable for a concern that ultimately proves not to require Prevent intervention to be referred than for somebody genuinely needing support to be missed.

KDF will apply this proportionately. Staff do not need proof that radicalisation has occurred before raising a concern internally.

The Safeguarding Lead will consider whether further advice, safeguarding referral or a Prevent referral is appropriate.

11. Prevent as Early Intervention

Prevent is designed to intervene before terrorism occurs. It should therefore not be regarded solely as a criminal or punitive process.

The purpose of referral is to allow trained professionals to assess whether support or risk management may be appropriate.

A person who is referred should not automatically be labelled an extremist, terrorist or criminal.

12. No Single Indicator

There is no single definitive sign of radicalisation. Staff must consider context and patterns rather than relying upon one comment, website, friendship or behavioural change.

A concern becomes more meaningful where several indicators combine, where behaviour escalates or where direct support for terrorist violence is expressed.

KDF will avoid checklist-based profiling that substitutes stereotypes for professional judgement.

13. Potential Changes in Behaviour

Possible concerns may include marked changes in behaviour, withdrawal from longstanding friendships, increasingly secretive online activity, unusual intolerance of other groups or sudden association with individuals promoting harmful ideological material.

These indicators are not conclusive in isolation. Adolescence, identity development, family circumstances, mental health and ordinary changes in interests may produce similar behaviour.

Staff should therefore report factual observations without attaching unsupported labels.

14. Support for Terrorist Violence

A stronger concern may arise where an individual expresses approval of terrorist attacks, glorifies perpetrators, argues that terrorist violence is legitimate or demonstrates increasing identification with terrorist organisations or violent ideological movements.

Context remains important, particularly where comments may be quotation, academic discussion, humour or repetition without understanding.

Nevertheless, credible expressions of support for terrorist violence should be reported promptly to the Safeguarding Lead.

15. Accessing Harmful Material

Repeated accessing, saving or sharing of terrorist propaganda, instructional material or content glorifying terrorist violence may indicate a concern.

Staff who inadvertently become aware of such material should not repeatedly access, download, forward or distribute it in an attempt to investigate.

The Safeguarding Lead or police should determine the appropriate next steps.

16. Online Radicalisation

Online environments can provide opportunities for radicalisers to spread propaganda, develop relationships, reinforce grievances and normalise terrorist violence. The Prevent glossary specifically recognises that permissive online environments can contribute to radicalisation.

Concerns may therefore arise through social-media accounts, private messaging, gaming platforms, video-sharing services, forums or other online spaces.

KDF should consider online radicalisation within its wider online-safety framework rather than treating it as an entirely separate risk.

17. Grooming and Manipulation

Radicalisation may involve grooming techniques similar to those seen in other forms of exploitation. An individual may be offered belonging, identity, purpose, status, friendship or explanations for personal grievances before increasingly harmful ideological messages are introduced.

Staff should therefore consider whether a child or adult appears to be under the influence or pressure of another person or online network.

A person being radicalised may themselves be a victim of manipulation and should be treated accordingly.

18. Isolation and Belonging

Social isolation, exclusion or a search for belonging may contribute to susceptibility in some cases, but these factors alone do not establish radicalisation risk.

KDF's inclusive culture can play a protective role by ensuring students experience belonging, positive relationships and opportunities to participate without discrimination.

Staff should remain alert where isolation appears to combine with increasingly harmful ideological influence or coercive relationships.

19. Grievance and Injustice

Individuals may encounter ideological material that exploits personal, political or social grievances.

KDF must distinguish between legitimate concern about injustice and movement toward support for terrorist violence.

Children and adults are entitled to discuss difficult political and social issues. Safeguarding intervention should focus on harm, coercion, terrorist ideology and violence rather than suppressing legitimate discussion.

20. Religion and Faith

Religious belief, observance, dress, dietary practice or attendance at a place of worship must never be treated as evidence of radicalisation.

Prevent applies to a range of terrorist ideologies and is not a policy directed at one religion or community.

Staff must challenge discriminatory assumptions that equate a person's Muslim faith, another religion or absence of religion with extremist risk.

21. Political Views

Holding strong political opinions, campaigning, attending peaceful protests or criticising government decisions does not automatically constitute a Prevent concern.

KDF should protect lawful freedom of thought and expression while remaining alert to support for terrorism, incitement to violence or coercive ideological activity.

Staff should avoid referring individuals merely because their lawful political views differ from their own.

22. Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism

KDF recognises that Prevent concerns can include extreme right-wing terrorist ideology. The Home Office glossary includes ideologies associated with cultural nationalism, white nationalism and white supremacy within the context of extreme right-wing terrorism.

Concerns may include escalating racial hatred, glorification of neo-Nazi terrorism, sharing terrorist propaganda or expressed support for ideologically motivated violence.

Such concerns should be treated with the same seriousness as terrorism-related concerns associated with any other ideology.

23. Islamist Terrorism-Related Concerns

Concerns relating to Islamist terrorist ideology should be assessed objectively and on the basis of behaviour, expressed support for terrorism, propaganda, coercion or other relevant evidence.

Islam must not be conflated with Islamist terrorism, and Muslim students, families or staff must not be treated as inherently suspect.

Discriminatory responses may themselves undermine safeguarding by damaging trust and discouraging people from seeking help.

24. Other Terrorist Ideologies

Prevent concerns are not limited to particular ideological categories.

Staff should report any credible concern indicating that a person may be moving toward support for terrorism or terrorist violence, regardless of whether the ideology fits a familiar category.

The Safeguarding Lead should seek professional advice rather than attempting to classify complex ideological movements internally.

25. Incels and Mixed Ideologies

Some individuals may engage with misogynistic, incel, conspiracy-based or mixed ideological communities online. Such involvement does not automatically fall within Prevent.

Where associated material begins to legitimise terrorist violence or the individual appears to be moving toward terrorism, Prevent advice may be appropriate.

Where the concern instead involves misogyny, harassment, threats, self-harm or violence without a terrorism dimension, other safeguarding or police routes may be more appropriate.

26. Conspiracy Theories and Misinformation

Belief in conspiracy theories or misinformation does not automatically constitute radicalisation.

Concern increases where conspiracy-based material becomes connected to dehumanisation, hatred, violent ideology, terrorist propaganda or calls for serious violence.

KDF should respond to the actual safeguarding risk rather than attempting to police unusual beliefs.

27. Children and Young People

Children may encounter radicalising material without understanding its significance and may repeat language or symbols they have seen online.

Staff should consider age, understanding, repetition, intent and wider behaviour before drawing conclusions.

Young people should be supported to develop critical thinking and to recognise manipulation, propaganda and harmful online influence.

28. Adults

Adult participants, staff or volunteers may also become susceptible to radicalisation.

Adult concerns should be considered alongside the Safeguarding Adults Policy where the person has care and support needs, but a Prevent concern does not depend upon a person meeting the Care Act adult-safeguarding threshold.

Where appropriate, Prevent referral and other safeguarding routes may operate together.

29. SEND and Additional Vulnerability

Some individuals with SEND may experience social isolation, communication difficulties, literal interpretation, strong focused interests or a desire for belonging that may affect how online or ideological material is understood.

These characteristics must never themselves be treated as signs of radicalisation.

Where genuine concerns exist, KDF should make reasonable communication adjustments so the individual's circumstances and views are understood fairly.

30. Discrimination and Bias

Prevent safeguarding must be applied without racial, religious or cultural profiling.

Staff should consciously consider whether assumptions about identity are influencing their interpretation of behaviour.

KDF will take seriously any discriminatory misuse of Prevent procedures against a student, staff member or family.

31. Staff Responsibilities

Staff are responsible for remaining alert to potential radicalisation concerns, recording factual information and reporting concerns to the Safeguarding Lead.

They are not responsible for determining whether a person is an extremist, diagnosing radicalisation or interrogating the individual about their ideology.

Where there is uncertainty, safeguarding advice should be sought.

32. Safeguarding Lead Responsibilities

The Safeguarding Lead is responsible for coordinating KDF's response to radicalisation concerns.

This includes reviewing available information, considering other safeguarding concerns, seeking advice from appropriate Prevent or safeguarding professionals and deciding whether referral is required.

The Safeguarding Lead should maintain suitable records and ensure that any ongoing support or protective measures within KDF are implemented appropriately.

33. Chief Executive Officer Responsibilities

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for ensuring that Prevent awareness is incorporated proportionately within KDF's wider safeguarding governance.

This includes ensuring that relevant staff receive appropriate training and that KDF does not misrepresent its statutory status or apply Prevent in a discriminatory manner.

The CEO should support the Safeguarding Lead in obtaining external advice where complex or serious concerns arise.

34. Junior Coaches and Young Leaders

Junior coaches and young leaders are not expected to assess radicalisation or make Prevent referrals independently.

Where they hear or see something concerning, they should tell an adult Safeguarding Lead or senior member of staff.

They should not engage in confrontation or attempt to challenge a person they believe may be involved in extremist activity.

35. Reporting Concerns Internally

Concerns should be reported promptly to the KDF Safeguarding Lead under the Safeguarding Roles, Reporting & Responding to Concerns Policy.

Where the concern is urgent, verbal or telephone escalation should occur immediately rather than relying only on written communication.

The staff member should record what they actually saw, heard or received and should avoid speculative terminology.

36. What Staff Should Record

Records should include relevant statements, behaviour, material observed, dates, context and any immediate safeguarding action.

Where exact words are significant, they should be recorded as accurately as possible.

Staff should distinguish between statements such as “the student said X” and conclusions such as “the student is radicalised”, which ordinary staff are not qualified to establish.

37. Immediate Security Threats

Where information suggests an immediate terrorist attack, weapon, bomb threat, credible plan for serious violence or another imminent danger, staff should call 999 immediately.

KDF's emergency and lockdown arrangements should be followed where relevant.

The internal safeguarding procedure must not delay emergency police contact.

38. Prevent Referral Consideration

The Safeguarding Lead should consider a Prevent referral where available information raises concern that a person may be on a pathway that could lead to terrorism.

The Home Office's 2026 principles emphasise that Prevent provides specialist multi-agency radicalisation risk management and can operate alongside other safeguarding processes.

A referral should be based on professional concern and available facts rather than certainty that terrorism will occur.

39. Local Prevent Referral Routes

Prevent referral routes are organised locally and may change over time. The Government advises safeguarding organisations to understand their local Prevent referral process and maintain links with local Prevent leads, police and safeguarding services.

KDF will maintain awareness of the current Warwickshire Prevent referral arrangements and use the current national or local referral form and route where appropriate.

Current contact details should be verified at the time of referral rather than permanently embedding potentially outdated contact information into this policy.

40. Channel

Where a Prevent referral indicates that an individual may benefit from support, the case may be considered through Channel or another relevant Prevent mechanism.

Channel is a multi-agency process intended to provide voluntary support for individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

KDF will cooperate appropriately with professionals involved while maintaining proportionate confidentiality and continuing any wider safeguarding support required.

41. Parallel Safeguarding Referrals

A Prevent referral does not replace ordinary safeguarding referral where a child or adult is also experiencing abuse, neglect, exploitation or another risk.

For example, a child being groomed online into terrorist ideology may also require referral to children's social care.

The Safeguarding Lead should therefore consider the whole safeguarding picture rather than referring only to Prevent.

42. Parent and Carer Communication

Parents or carers should normally be involved in safeguarding concerns concerning their child where doing so is safe and appropriate.

However, KDF should not contact a parent first where this could increase risk, obstruct an investigation, lead to evidence being destroyed or expose the child to further harm.

Advice should be sought from Prevent professionals, police or children's social care where necessary before family contact.

43. Adult Consent

Where the concern involves an adult, their wishes and consent should normally be considered when deciding what information to share.

There may nevertheless be circumstances where information can or must be shared without consent because of serious risk to the individual or others, crime, terrorism-related risk or another lawful safeguarding basis.

The decision and reasoning should be recorded appropriately.

44. Information Sharing

Prevent-related information must be handled as sensitive safeguarding information.

It should be shared only with people or agencies that require it for safeguarding, Prevent or law-enforcement purposes.

KDF will follow current safeguarding information-sharing requirements and will not use data protection as a blanket reason to withhold information needed to protect people from serious harm.

45. Confidentiality

Staff must not discuss Prevent referrals, suspected radicalisation or related concerns casually with other staff, parents or students.

Labelling a person publicly as extremist or radicalised can cause significant harm and may prejudice safeguarding or police work.

Information should remain restricted to those who genuinely need to know.

46. Online Material and Evidence

Where concerning online material is reported, staff should record the source and relevant context without repeatedly downloading, copying or circulating harmful content.

Where material may be illegal, staff should seek police or safeguarding advice before attempting to preserve it themselves.

Under no circumstances should staff distribute terrorist propaganda through staff groups merely to ask colleagues for opinions.

47. Searches of Devices

KDF staff do not have a general right to conduct investigative searches of a student's personal phone or online accounts merely because a Prevent concern is suspected.

Where immediate risk or potentially criminal material is involved, police or appropriate safeguarding professionals should be consulted.

Parents and students may voluntarily provide relevant information, but KDF should avoid becoming an amateur law-enforcement investigator.

48. Safeguarding Discussions With the Individual

Where appropriate, ordinary safeguarding discussion may help clarify a concerning comment or behaviour.

Such conversations should remain calm, open and non-accusatory and should not become ideological interrogation.

Where the matter may involve serious criminal or terrorism-related activity, KDF should obtain external advice before questioning the person in detail.

49. Safe Discussion and Debate

KDF supports respectful discussion and the ability of young people to ask difficult questions about society, politics, religion and current events.

Staff should not shut down legitimate discussion simply because a topic is controversial.

Where language becomes discriminatory, threatening or supportive of violence, staff should challenge it appropriately and consider whether safeguarding escalation is required.

50. Critical Thinking

Age-appropriate critical-thinking skills can support resilience against manipulation and online radicalisation.

KDF may encourage students to question unreliable online claims, recognise propaganda, consider sources and seek trusted adult support when content feels threatening or manipulative.

This should be integrated naturally into safeguarding and values education rather than delivered as political instruction.

51. British Values

Where KDF promotes concepts such as democracy, individual liberty, mutual respect or tolerance within safeguarding or educational activity, these should be used positively to support respectful participation rather than as a test of whether students hold approved political opinions.

A student should not be categorised as a safeguarding risk simply because they question or debate such concepts.

The focus remains on safety, rights, respect and rejection of terrorist violence.

52. Racism and Religious Hatred

Racist, antisemitic, Islamophobic or other hate-based behaviour should be challenged under KDF's safeguarding, equality and behaviour frameworks.

Not every prejudiced comment constitutes radicalisation, but persistent hateful ideology or escalation toward support for violence may increase safeguarding concern.

Staff should respond to both the discriminatory behaviour and any underlying radicalisation risk rather than collapsing the two into one issue.

53. Misogyny and Gender-Based Hatred

Extreme misogyny or gender-based hatred may create safeguarding concerns even where it does not meet a Prevent threshold.

Where misogynistic material becomes associated with terrorist ideology or serious ideologically motivated violence, Prevent advice may be appropriate.

Other harmful misogynistic behaviour should continue to be addressed through safeguarding, behavioural and equality procedures.

54. Threats and Violent Language

Statements about violence should be assessed according to context, specificity, credibility, access to means and ideological motivation.

A poorly judged joke is not automatically terrorism-related, but credible threats must never be dismissed solely as humour.

Urgent threats should be referred to police, while other concerns should be considered through the safeguarding process.

55. Symbols and Clothing

Symbols, clothing or imagery may occasionally relate to extremist or terrorist organisations, but staff should avoid making assumptions without sufficient understanding.

Where unfamiliar material raises concern, the Safeguarding Lead should seek competent advice rather than attempting to interpret it based on internet searches or personal opinion.

Illegal or proscribed organisation material may require police involvement.

56. External Speakers and Visitors

Where KDF hosts external speakers, workshops or visiting organisations, reasonable consideration should be given to whether the activity is suitable for children and consistent with KDF's safeguarding values.

KDF should not knowingly provide a platform for the promotion of terrorism, terrorist organisations, unlawful hatred or violence.

Any concern about a proposed visitor should be assessed proportionately and specialist advice obtained where necessary.

57. Hirers

Hirers remain responsible for their own activities and participants, but KDF will not permit its premises knowingly to be used for unlawful terrorist activity, promotion of terrorism or serious safeguarding harm.

Where a hirer's activity creates a credible Prevent or terrorism-related concern, KDF may suspend access and seek police or Prevent advice.

The existence of controversial political or religious discussion alone is not sufficient to establish such a concern.

58. Contractors and Staff Conduct

Prevent awareness applies to relevant concerns involving staff, volunteers, hirers or contractors as well as students.

Where conduct by an adult also raises questions about suitability to work with children, KDF's Allegations & Low-Level Concerns About Adults Policy should be considered.

A Prevent concern about an adult may therefore require both safeguarding and employment or contractor-management action.

59. Radicalisation and Staff Professional Conduct

Staff must not use their KDF position to promote terrorist ideology, recruit individuals to extremist organisations, glorify terrorist violence or pressure students toward political or religious beliefs.

KDF expects adults to maintain appropriate professional neutrality when exercising influence over children.

Serious misuse of a KDF role in this way may constitute gross misconduct and require external referral.

60. Social Media and Staff

Staff must ensure that personal online conduct does not create a safeguarding risk or indicate support for terrorism in a way incompatible with child-facing responsibilities.

KDF will not police lawful private opinions unnecessarily, but conduct indicating serious safeguarding risk may be relevant to employment suitability.

Any concern should be assessed objectively and, where necessary, with external safeguarding advice.

61. Staff Training

Relevant KDF staff should receive Prevent awareness as part of safeguarding training.

Training should help staff understand radicalisation, possible indicators, online influences, discriminatory pitfalls and referral routes.

The purpose of training is to increase safeguarding confidence, not to turn coaches or administrators into counter-terrorism investigators.

62. Safeguarding Lead Training

The Safeguarding Lead should maintain more detailed knowledge of Prevent referral processes and know how to access specialist advice.

They should also understand the importance of considering wider safeguarding needs rather than viewing radicalisation in isolation.

Training should be refreshed where national or local arrangements change.

63. Contextual Safeguarding in Warwickshire

KDF will maintain awareness of relevant local safeguarding information, including concerns identified through Warwickshire safeguarding and Prevent partnerships.

Local context may inform training and professional awareness, but it must not be used to stereotype particular communities, schools, neighbourhoods or faith groups.

Contextual information should support better safeguarding judgement rather than profiling.

64. False or Malicious Concerns

A Prevent concern that does not meet the referral threshold is not automatically malicious.

Staff may raise concerns in good faith that prove to have innocent explanations.

Where evidence indicates that Prevent allegations have been deliberately weaponised to harass or discriminate against another person, KDF should address that behaviour appropriately.

65. Support Following Referral

A person who has been referred to Prevent should continue to be treated with dignity and included within KDF unless a specific safety restriction is necessary.

Referral alone is not proof that the person supports terrorism.

KDF should implement any reasonable safeguarding arrangements agreed with relevant professionals while avoiding unnecessary stigma.

66. Support for Families

Families may find a Prevent referral distressing or confusing.

Where appropriate and consistent with safeguarding advice, KDF should explain its role calmly and make clear that referrals are intended to enable specialist assessment and support.

Staff should not speculate about the likely outcome of a referral.

67. Safeguarding Records

Prevent-related concerns and referrals should be retained within KDF's confidential safeguarding records.

Records should show what information was received, what action was taken, advice obtained and decisions reached.

Where no referral is made, significant reasoning should be recorded if the concern required formal Safeguarding Lead assessment.

68. Ongoing Monitoring

Where a concern does not result in Prevent intervention but some safeguarding concern remains, KDF may continue proportionate professional observation.

Monitoring must not become surveillance of lawful beliefs or private religious or political activity.

Any further concerns should be assessed on the basis of new information.

69. Emergency and Lockdown Interface

Where a terrorism-related concern becomes an immediate security incident affecting KDF premises, the Site Security, Keyless Entry, Access Control & Lockdown Policy and Emergency, Critical Incident & Business Continuity Policy should be implemented.

Staff should prioritise immediate life safety, call emergency services and follow police instructions.

Safeguarding recording and internal review should occur once the immediate emergency is controlled.

70. Organisational Learning

Any significant Prevent concern or referral should be reviewed proportionately to determine whether KDF's safeguarding arrangements require improvement.

Learning may concern training, online safety, information sharing, external-provider controls or staff awareness.

The review should focus on systems rather than creating retrospective blame for reasonable decisions made with the information available at the time.

71. Kindness

The KDF value of Kindness means responding to radicalisation concerns as safeguarding matters and recognising that a person being manipulated into harmful ideology may themselves need protection and support.

Kindness also requires KDF to avoid humiliating, labelling or isolating people merely because a concern has been raised.

72. Diversity

The KDF value of Diversity is particularly important within Prevent awareness. KDF will protect the right of people from different faiths, cultures, ethnicities, political traditions and backgrounds to participate without being stereotyped.

Difference of belief is not itself a safeguarding concern.

Diversity also means challenging racist, religious or ideological hatred where it threatens the dignity or safety of others.

73. Friendship

The KDF value of Friendship means creating positive relationships in which students feel able to ask questions, seek support and challenge harmful messages.

Healthy friendship must not involve coercion, secrecy, ideological manipulation or pressure to support violence.

Staff should model respectful disagreement and encourage students to seek trusted adult help where online or offline relationships become concerning.

74. The KDF Promise

This policy supports the KDF Promise: Every Student, Every Session, Every Time. Every student should be protected from exploitation and harmful radicalising influence while also being treated fairly and without discriminatory assumptions.

Delivering the Promise means responding when credible concerns arise, obtaining specialist advice and ensuring that lawful beliefs, identity and difference remain respected.

KDF will aim to create a safeguarding environment in which protection and inclusion reinforce one another.

75. Related Policies

This policy should be read alongside KDF's Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Adults Policy, Safeguarding Roles, Reporting & Responding to Concerns Policy, Allegations & Low-Level Concerns About Adults Policy, Staff Code of Conduct & Professional Standards, Professional Boundaries & Relationships Policy, Whistleblowing & Protected Disclosures Policy, Staff IT, Communications, Social Media, Mobile Devices & AI Policy, Equality, Diversity, Inclusion & Equal Opportunities Policy, Site Security, Keyless

Entry, Access Control & Lockdown Policy, Emergency, Critical Incident & Business Continuity Policy, Visitors, Spectators, Hirers & Contractors Safety Policy and Hire of Premises & Facilities Policy.

These policies should be applied together where radicalisation concerns overlap with child protection, adult safeguarding, discriminatory behaviour, online safety, staff conduct, external organisations or security incidents.

76. Policy Review

This policy will normally be reviewed annually, but earlier review will take place following a Prevent referral, serious terrorism-related safeguarding concern, local or national safeguarding change, updated Home Office guidance, significant organisational change or learning arising from a safeguarding incident.

KDF will periodically check that staff understand the difference between lawful belief, extremism, radicalisation and terrorism-related safeguarding concerns and that Prevent awareness is being applied proportionately and without discrimination.

KDF will continue to treat radicalisation as part of its wider safeguarding responsibility, focusing on early identification, appropriate professional advice, proportionate referral and the protection of people from terrorist exploitation while preserving an inclusive environment in which lawful difference and discussion are respected.