



# Preventing Radicalisation & Extremism Policy

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# Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism Policy

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***Camp Beaumont is committed to the safeguarding adults and children agenda and believes that the welfare of people is a priority and at all times people using Camp Beaumont services have a right to feel safe and protected from any situation or practice that results in them being harmed or at risk of harm.***

## **What is Prevent?**

Prevent is the UK Government's strategy to stop people becoming involved in violent extremism or supporting terrorism, in all its forms. Prevent works within the non-criminal space, using early engagement to encourage individuals and communities to challenge violent extremist ideologies and behaviours.

While this strategy is not applicable to Camp Beaumont Asia, as each country has its own legislation and procedures (See Appendix B) it highlights the observations and behaviours that may trigger the reporting of a concern.

## **Policy Statement**

From 1 July 2015 all registered early years childcare providers and registered later years childcare providers (referred to in this advice as 'childcare providers') are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies.

## **Background information**

Prevent is one of 4 strands of the Government's counter terrorism strategy – **CONTEST**. The UK currently faces a range of terrorist threats. Terrorist groups who pose a threat to the UK seek to radicalise and recruit people to their cause. Therefore early intervention is at the heart of Prevent which aims to divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity.

In recent years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism. Camp Beaumont has an important part to play in both protecting children, young people and adults at risk from extremism and recognising when they start to become radicalised.

## Documents and legislation

Safeguarding individuals and groups from all risks of harm is an important part of our work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that. The duty to prevent children, young people and adults at risk of being radicalised is set out in the following documents:

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2025)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2025
- Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales 2023
- The Use of Social Media for On-line Radicalisation (July 2015)
- UK Online Safety Act 2023

See Appendix B for Camp Beaumont Asia specific documents and legislation.

## Ethos

We ensure that through our Camp Beaumont vision, values, and policies we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths, and lifestyles. The Camp Beaumont Chief Executive officer on behalf of the Safeguarding Advisory Group ensures that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote everyone's welfare.

## Responsibilities and Training

### **Our Prevent Lead is:**

Jof Gaughan, Chief Executive Officer, Camp Beaumont Group, Telephone Number: 07375 416111

The Camp Beaumont Prevent Lead will liaise regularly with the Safeguarding & Inclusion Manager and DSLs on matters relating to the Prevent duty and will monitor the organisations compliance with this duty, primarily by way of periodic updates from the Safeguarding & Inclusion Manager at the SAG and by conducting an annual review into the organisations compliance with its Prevent duty. As part of this process the Prevent Lead will:

- Ensure that this policy is understood and effectively implemented by team members throughout Camp Beaumont
- Ensure that DSL's and all staff undergo appropriate Prevent duty training
- Ensure that the Camp Beaumont Prevent policies and procedures and general safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of the respective Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (LSCBs).

## **The Safeguarding team(CEO ,Executive Director, Operations Directors, Safeguarding & Inclusion Manager) will:**

- Be the single point of contact to oversee and coordinate the organisations implementation of the Prevent duty;
- Undertake higher level training in the LCSB's (Local Children's Safeguarding Board) Prevent strategy to be able to assess the risk of individuals and groups being drawn into terrorism, including being drawn into support for the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology;

## **The Operations Managers, Operations Co-ordinators and On-site Safeguarding leads will:**

- Ensure that Prevent duty training is completed by all staff so that they understand the general risks affecting individuals;
- Are able to identify individuals who might be at risk of radicalisation; know what to do to support them;
- Provide advice and support to other team members on protecting students from the risk of radicalisation;
- Liaise with the Prevent Lead and local partners, including the police and the LCSB to establish what advice and support they can provide and to seek guidance on the general levels of risk within the local area;
- Receive safeguarding concerns about children, young people and adults at risk who may be vulnerable;
- Work in partnership with the Local Safeguarding Children Boards, Local Safeguarding Adults Boards (LSAB) on all matters covered by this policy, including those relating to the prevention and identification of risk and to the handling of concerns. Each location will follow any locally agreed procedures which are set out by the LSCB, LSAB.

The DSL will discuss all concerns relating to the radicalisation of an individual with the Prevent Lead and the local Prevent officer so that appropriate action can be taken and appropriate referrals, including to the Channel programme (Please see more information about the Channel on page 8).

## **All team members will:**

Undergo Prevent duty training and/or additional training provided by Camp Beaumont so that all team members have the knowledge and confidence to be able to:

- Understand the general risks of radicalisation affecting individuals;
- Identify individual children who might be at risk of radicalisation and spot signs of extremism;

- Challenge extremist views; and
- Signpost and raise concerns to the appropriate bodies.
- Be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection.
- Use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately.

## Constant Practice and Procedure

At Camp Beaumont, it is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do when they are identified.

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of childcare providers' wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

We can also build children's resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist views. All staff are instructed to challenge extremist and radical views. Throughout the camp/club, we can emphasise this in daily work such as assisting the children's personal, social and emotional development and understanding of the world.

## Risk Assessment

All our staff, particularly the staff who work directly with the children, are expected to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This means being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people in the area and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them.

As with managing 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. Staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately, which may include making a referral to the Channel program.

## Referral Process

All team members and visitors to each Camp Beaumont location must refer all concerns about children, young people and adults at risk who show signs of vulnerability to radicalisation to the Safeguarding & Inclusion Manager (S&I M). If the S&I M becomes aware of a concern relating to the radicalisation of an individual or group, he or she will discuss this with the Chief Executive Officer and the LSCB, so that appropriate actions can be taken to safeguard them and appropriate referrals, including to the Channel programme, can be made.

Where a child is at risk of immediate serious harm a referral will be made to children's social care immediately.

## Signs of Vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase the risk.

Signs of vulnerabilities include:

- Underachievement
- Being in possession of extremist literature
- Poverty
- Social exclusion
- Traumatic events
- Mental Health issues
- Personal Crisis
- Desire for status, need to dominate
- Need for meaning and belonging
- Global or national events
- Religious conversion
- Change in behaviour
- Extremist influences
- Conflict with family over lifestyle
- Confused identity
- Victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- Rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith

## Recognising Extremism

A part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities to identify signs of abuse we will be alert to early indicators of radicalisation or extremism which may include:

- Showing sympathy for extremist causes;
- Glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures;
- Making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies;
- Evidence of possession illegal or extremist literature;
- Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups;
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent);
- Secretive behaviour;
- Online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles;

- Intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality;
- Graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes;
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others;
- Verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views;
- An obsessive or angry desire for change or 'something to be done'
- Spending an increasing amount of time online and sharing extreme views on social media.
- Advocating violence towards others.

## Channel – applicable to Camp Beaumont UK only

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for organisations to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation.

An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Section 36 of the CTSA 2015 places a duty on local authorities to ensure Channel panels are in place. The panel must be chaired by the local authority and include the police for the relevant local authority area.

Following a referral, the panel will assess the extent to which identified individuals are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and, where appropriate and necessary consent is obtained, arrange for support to be provided to those individuals.

Section 38 of the CTSA 2015 requires partners of Channel panels to co-operate with the panel in the carrying out of its functions and with the police in providing information about a referred individual. Guidance issued under section 36(7) and section 38 (6) of the CTSA 2015 in respect of Channel is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channelguidance>

## Definitions

The following are commonly agreed definitions within the Prevent agenda:

- An **ideology** is a set of beliefs.
- **Radicalisation** is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism that may lead to terrorism.
- **Safeguarding** is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse, or from being drawn into terrorism-related activity.
- **Vulnerability** describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.
- **Extremism** is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, the rule of law, Individual and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

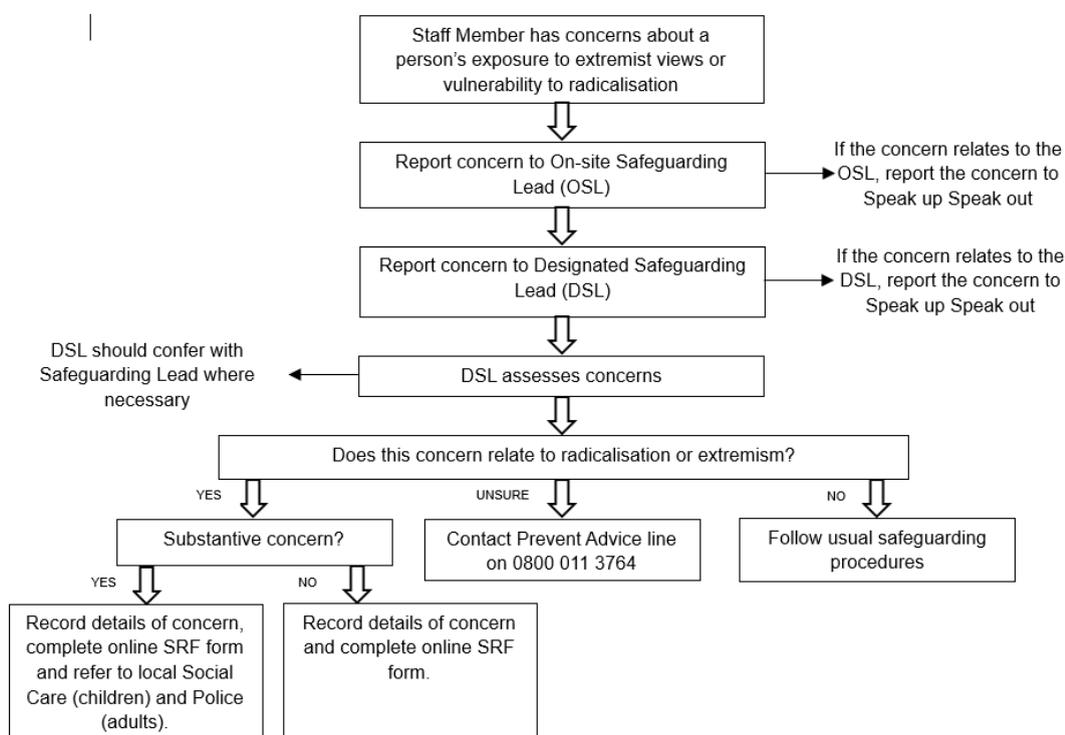
- **Terrorism** is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause. The current UK definition of terrorism is given in the Terrorism Act 2006.

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

## Prevent reporting process

If a member of staff has a concern about a particular child they should follow the normal safeguarding procedures, including discussing with the Camp Manager and a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will discuss, where deemed necessary, with children's social care.



To report Prevent concerns to the Police or Social Care please take advice from the below website:

[Get help for radicalisation concerns - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

**DSL and Children's Services** contact details are held at each site.

When contacting the **Police**, dial 101 and ask for the **Prevent Team**.

**The National Counter Terrorism Hotline** can be called on 0800 789321.

## Monitoring and Review

This Policy will be reviewed by the Prevent Lead and Safeguarding & Inclusion Manager annually, and approved by the Safeguarding Advisory Group.

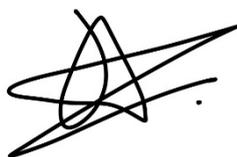
## Signatures

Individual cases will only be shared or discussed on a "need to know" basis.

In very exceptional circumstances when someone is concerned that the company is not dealing with child or adult safeguarding concern appropriately (as per the 'open-door' policy), or when the concern is about a DSL they should contact the Chief Executive Officer last resort they may contact Local Authority Children Social Care or Adult Social Care, or the police if a crime has, or may have been committed. This is an action that is legally covered by crime has, or may have been committed. This is an action that is legally covered by whistle-blowing.

This policy should be read and applied in conjunction with the Camp Beaumont Safeguarding Policy and Procedures. The Policy will be maintained by the Head of Safeguarding and will be reviewed by the Safeguarding Advisory Group – in accordance with the annual review procedure set out in the company 'Safeguarding' Policy Statement.

*Signed*



**Jof Gaughan**

Chief Executive Officer

Camp Beaumont Day Care Ltd

Camp Beaumont Asia Ltd

CB (Oldco) Limited

February 2026

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**Elle Webdell**

Executive Director

In2action Ltd.

February 2026

## Appendix A – Further definitions

### **What is Radicalism?**

Radicalism refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is seen as part of Camp Beaumont wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse.

During the process of radicalisation it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

### **What is Extremism?**

Extremism is 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. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

## Appendix B

### **Malaysia**

[MyPCVE](#) is Malaysia's national action plan on preventing and countering violent extremism. The framework was developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs as a crucial reference and guide for all stakeholders, whether governmental or non-governmental agencies, in addressing the threat of violent extremist ideologies in Malaysia. The duty to prevent children, young people and adults at risk of being radicalised is set out in the following document:

#### [Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 \(POTA\)](#)

Concerns regarding radicalisation, extremism, and terrorism-related activities should be reported to the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM), specifically the Special Branch Counterterrorism Division, which holds the lead role in detecting and preventing such acts. You can lodge a police report at any local police station, which will be forwarded to the relevant department. In emergency cases call 999.

### **Singapore**

PCVE is Singapore's national approach to preventing violent extremism. It is a multi-faceted, whole-of-government strategy focusing on strengthening security, deepening community resilience, addressing root causes like radicalization (especially online), enhancing rehabilitation, and fostering social cohesion through education, dialogue, and international cooperation, involving strong partnerships between security agencies, community, and religious leaders. The duty to prevent children, young people and adults at risk of being radicalised is set out in the following documents:

#### [Internal Security Act \(ISA\)](#)

#### [Online Safety \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Act](#)

#### [Online Criminal Harms Act](#)

#### [Children and Young Persons Act \(CYPA\)](#)

To report radicalisation and extremism in Singapore, contact the Internal Security Department (ISD) via their hotline at 1800-2626-473 (1800-2626-ISD) or email at [isd@mha.gov.sg](mailto:isd@mha.gov.sg), use the SGSecure app, or call the Singapore Police Force (SPF) at 999 for emergencies.

### **Hong Kong**

Hong Kong's approach to preventing violent extremism (PVE) is primarily anchored in a "three-tier prevention framework" driven by the [Hong Kong Police Force \(HKPF\)](#), which emphasizes intelligence-led operations, public awareness, and the strengthening of critical infrastructure. This approach has evolved to focus heavily on "self-radicalization" and domestic terrorism, particularly following incidents in 2021, and utilizes comprehensive security measures under the National Security Department (NSD). The duty to prevent children, young people and adults at risk of being radicalised is set out in the following documents:

[UN Convention on the Rights of the Child \(UNCRC\)](#)

[The Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2024](#)

[Protecting Children from Maltreatment \(2020\)](#)

Suspected radicalisation, extremism, and terrorism-related activities should be reported directly to the Hong Kong Police Force, specifically through the Inter-departmental Counter Terrorism Unit (ICTU) or the National Security Department.

- Hotline - 63-666-999 (Supports SMS and WeChat)
- Email: [ctinfo@police.gov.hk](mailto:ctinfo@police.gov.hk)
- Website: [www.ictu.gov.hk](http://www.ictu.gov.hk)
- Emergencies: 999

## **Thailand**

Thailand's national approach to preventing violent extremism (PVE) is a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder, and "whole-of-society" strategy integrated with national security policies. It focuses on addressing the root causes of violence, fostering community resilience, and collaborating with international partners to counter terrorism. The duty to prevent children, young people and adults at risk of being radicalised is set out in the following documents:

[ASEAN Plan of Action against radicalization \(2018-2025\)](#)

[Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation \(BIMSTEC\)](#)

To report radicalisation and extremism in Thailand, you should contact the Royal Thai Police, specifically specialized units dealing with national security and terrorism.

- Royal Thai Police Emergency Hotline: 191 (General emergency, 24/7).
- Tourist Police Hotline: 1155 (English-speaking assistance, 24/7, can redirect to appropriate departments).