

RADICALISATION AND EXTREMISM RISK ASSESSMENT

School: Snarestone Primary School

	Yes/No	Evidence
Does the school have a policy?	No	
Does the school work with outside agencies on radicalisation and extremism e.g. Channel?	Yes	If required – haven't needed to as yet
Have staff received appropriate training?	Yes	Training records
Has the school got a trained Prevent lead?	Yes	Headteacher
Do staff know who to discuss concerns with? (DSL)	Yes	Staff aware of DSL/DDSLs
Are suitable filtering and monitoring systems of the internet in place?	Yes	Effective filtering system is in place – Sophos Endpoint
Do children know who to talk to about their concerns?	Yes	Part of assemblies/PSHE
Are there opportunities for children to learn about radicalisation and extremism?	Yes	PSHE lessons through SCARF
Have any cases been reported?	No	
Are individual pupils risk assessed?	Yes	As the need arises
What factors make the school community potentially susceptible to being radicalised? (e.g. EDL local base, extreme religious views promoted locally, tensions between local communities, promotion of radical websites by some pupils/parents)		None specifically although tensions have been reported in nearby towns linked to national tensions regarding migrants.
<p>Comment on the school's community, locality and relevant history</p> <p>We are a small rural village school in North West Leicestershire with around 65 pupils, the vast majority of whom are white British. No known history of extreme views within the village, although there have been some tensions reported within neighbouring towns and villages linked to national tensions with housing migrants.</p>		

Counter Terrorism Briefing Jan 2026. Update


During the most recent Counter Terrorism briefing, it was reported that there were 48 Prevent referrals in Quarter 2 of 2025/26, representing a reduction of eight referrals compared to the previous quarter and seven fewer than Quarter 1. Monthly figures showed 11 referrals in October, a peak of 24 in November, and 13 in December. Leicester City accounted for the highest number of referrals (22), followed by Charnwood (9), Rutland (4), North West Leicestershire (4), Blaby (3), Melton (2), Hinckley & Bosworth (2), and one referral each from Harborough and Oadby & Wigston. Right-wing ideology was identified in referrals from Charnwood (5), Rutland (1), North West Leicestershire (1), Hinckley & Bosworth (1) and Blaby (1), while Islamist views were noted in referrals from Leicester City, North West Leicestershire and Blaby; however, many referrals had no identified ideology. The majority of referrals related to males (33), with 10 female referrals and 10 where gender was not recorded. Age data showed the highest number of referrals among those aged 11–15 (17) and 16–17 (9), with smaller numbers across other age groups. Education settings were the primary source of referrals (17), followed by Police and Health (7 each), Local Government (4), Emergency Services (2), and single referrals from HM Prison and Probation, online sources, the Military, and a registered charity.

Islamist extremism and extreme right-wing ideology continue to represent the two most significant terrorist threats within Leicestershire. Support for Palestine Action remains evident, with Leicestershire residents continuing to participate in national protest activity. Despite sustained national and regional attention on the UK immigration situation, Leicestershire has not experienced the same level of protest activity at immigration hotels during Quarter 2. During the reporting period, 13 individuals were arrested under Terrorism Act (TACT) legislation, with one resulting conviction.

Risk evaluation	Low Medium High	Way Forward <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to build into the school curriculum/assembly opportunities for greater pupil-awareness;• Ask all new staff to complete Home Office Prevent training.
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Date completed 27/08/2025

Signed



Updated 19/02/2026