

# RADICALISATION AND PREVENT

## What is Prevent?

Prevent is a national programme that aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It works to ensure that people who are susceptible to radicalisation are offered appropriate interventions, and communities are protected against radicalising influences.

There are different types of terrorism and Prevent deals with all of them.

The most common types of terrorism in the UK are Extreme Right-Wing terrorism and Islamist terrorism.

## Indicators for Radicalisation

There could be tell tale signs that an individual is being radicalised as there may be noticeable changes in their appearance, behaviour or communication, indicators that be related to radicalisation are:

- Spending increased time talking/ meeting with people who portray extreme views. This can take on and offline.
- Change in their appearance which is from their normal attire.
- Disconnecting with friends and activities that are not associated with extreme ideology, groups, or causes.
- Having or sharing symbols associated with extremism or hatred. This can also take place online.
- Attempting to recruit others, this can be do face to face or and online.

## Where can I find more information?

- Professionals can complete the [Prevent Duty Training](#) to find out more
- SCan Training - As Per Ryan Boon's email regarding SCan training, please use this link: <https://scan.highfieldlearning.com>

## What is Radicalisation?

Children, young people, and vulnerable adults can be exposed to different views and receive information from a variety of different sources, some of these views or opinions may be deemed radical or extreme. Radicalisation can happen when a person develops extreme views or beliefs that support terrorist groups or activities.

## How can Radicalisation take place?

There are several ways in which Radicalisation can take place, these being:

- Grooming – This can happen face to face or and online.
- Exploitation – Including Sexual Exploitation.
- Psychological/ Mental manipulation.
- Exposure – Ability to access and view violent and or inappropriate information/ material.

It's important to understand that anyone can be radicalised and individuals with vulnerabilities are more susceptible to being radicalised, vulnerabilities may include:

- Easily influenced or impressionable.
- Giving into peer pressure.
- Suffering from low self-esteem or feeling isolated.
- Feeling of being rejected, discriminated against, or feeling of an injustice.
- Having a desire to be accepted or having a desire to belong.
- Experiencing grief, including loss of a loved individual.

## Concerned about someone?

If you believe or think that a child, young person, vulnerable adult or the person around them are involved or at risk of radicalisation and this present an immediate risk, please call 999 with delay. If there is no immediate risk, please consider the following:

- Call the Police anti-terrorism hotline on 0800 789 321.
- Call the NSPCC radicalisation hotline on 0808 800 5000.
- Report any suspicious activity online - [Report possible terrorist or extremist activity](#)  
[Action Counters Terrorism - Report possible terrorist or extremist activity](#)

