

About this leaflet

This leaflet is designed as a support document to help the voluntary and community sectors understand Prevent and to provide good practice guidance for institutions when dealing with children and vulnerable adults who may be susceptible to radicalisation and extremist ideologies.

This document is by no means a complete overview of the behavioural and environmental factors that may make an individual suitable for Channel or wider Prevent support; in fact it is often a combination of socio-economic, environmental and behavioural factors that may put someone at risk of being drawn towards extreme ideologies.

Making a referral

In Brent, all child related safeguarding concerns are referred to the Family Front Door. This includes concerns relating to a child who may be vulnerable to violent extremism, support for terrorism or terrorist related activity. Therefore the same protocol is followed by contacting:

Family.Frontdoor@brent.gcsx.gov.uk; 020 8937 4300.

If you would like to book WRAP training, or for other general enquiries:

prevent@brent.gov.uk

If for any reason you need to contact the Prevent team confidentially, please contact:

prevent.team@brent.gcsx.gov.uk

However, please ensure Channel referrals **are not** sent to this email address.

For more information please see current guidance on the CONTEST/ Prevent strategy:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/counter-terrorism>

Supporting documentation, London Child Protection Procedures:

<http://www.londoncp.co.uk/index.html>

For WRAP, or In-depth Extremism Ideology Training, please email your request to: prevent@brent.gov.uk



Prevent: A Guide for the Voluntary Sector

Advice for those working in the Voluntary and
Community Sectors

Safeguarding Against Violent Extremism

Brent Family Front Door: 020 8937 4300

Prevent: prevent@brent.gov.uk



What is Prevent?

Prevent is one part of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. Our main aim is to prevent people from being radicalised and being drawn into violent extremism and terrorism here in the UK or travelling to conflict areas.

Is it safeguarding?

Yes. Protecting children and vulnerable adults from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of an institution's existing safeguarding duties and is the same as protecting individuals from other safeguarding concerns (e.g. grooming, sexual exploitation, neglect, gang involvement etc), whether these come from within the home or are a product of outside influences.

So what does it mean for you?

It is good practice for you to be aware of the radicalisation process and what to look out for in someone who may be being radicalised. It is also important that if you have concerns about an individual you know how to refer them to Prevent.

WRAP training

WRAP stands for the 'Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent'. It is the official Home Office training product to raise awareness of the Prevent Strategy. It provides useful advice on the radicalisation process, the signs to look out for and how to make a referral.

If you would like your organisation to receive WRAP training please contact the email address below and our Institutions Officer will provide free training for your staff.

prevent@brent.gov.uk

What to do if you have a concern?

As with any other safeguarding issue, if you have a concern about someone in relation to radicalisation, you should follow your normal safeguarding procedures. Check with colleagues and see if they are also concerned and then make a decision together whether it warrants a referral to **Brent's Family Front Door**:

Family.Frontdoor@brent.gcsx.gov.uk; 020 8937 4300.

Radicalisation process

The internet and social media have greatly increased the dangers people face in relation to extremist and terrorist ideologies. While there is no generic template of the vulnerabilities a person might have; it is often a mix of behavioural and environmental factors that may make an individual susceptible to the radicalisation process. Commonly though, the individual may already have one or a combination of exploitable vulnerabilities such as:

- ◆ A need for identity and belonging;
- ◆ A sense of loyalty or duty to a political or religious cause;
- ◆ A sense of loyalty to an extremist or terrorist agenda;
- ◆ Sympathy and support for the use of violence to aid a cause;
- ◆ A susceptible and easily-led nature, either as a personality trait and/or in relation to, among other things, mental health issues;
- ◆ An obsessive compulsive personality or mental health disorder.

What are the signs to look out for?

Some of the signs that might indicate someone is, or is being, radicalised, might be one or more of a combination of the following factors, including but not limited to:

- ◆ The individual holding a 'them versus us' attitude towards people who have different political or religious views, and/or an unwillingness to engage with them, perhaps in an aggressive vocal or physical context;
- ◆ The individual having links either themselves, or through peers or family members, to individuals or groups known to hold extremist views and/or be involved in terrorist-related activity;
- ◆ The individual having an unhealthy relationship with social media and the internet in relation to extremist websites and terrorist-related content;

- ◆ The individual showing a marked change in personality, e.g. withdrawn, or more outspoken, truanting, or more compliant.
- ◆ The individual outwardly expressing support for extreme views and terrorist-related activity;
- ◆ The individual expressing a support of/or a desire to travel to areas known to be hubs for terrorist groups.

Safeguarding. Not accusing.

This is important. Some philosophical, political and religious sects hold and/or practice what others might perceive as 'conservative or traditional' beliefs. A good example is the Amish community in America.

It is important to distinguish those groups or individuals who are merely dedicated to practicing peaceful traditional or conservative philosophical, political or religious beliefs and those who would use, or support the use of, violence and terrorist-related activity to further such a cause, either individually or as part of group.

What is Channel?

Once a decision has been made by you to refer a concern to the Family Front Door, an assessment will be made to assess suitability for Channel.

Channel is a key component of Prevent, and aims to reduce an individual's vulnerability to being drawn into terror-related activity. The person must not be part of a live investigation or criminal proceedings to be eligible for support.

The multi-agency Channel panel meets monthly to provide support to individuals deemed to be at risk of being radicalised.

Support can be varied based on the individual. Channel is a voluntary process and if at any point the individual no longer wants to engage the Channel case will be closed.