

7

Information & Support

[What are the signs of radicalisation? | ACT Early](#)

[ACT Early | Prevent radicalisation](#)

[Get help for radicalisation concerns - GOV.UK](#)

Anti-Terrorism Police Hotline: 0800 789 321 & Radicalisation Helpline: 0808 800 5000

[Report possible terrorist or extremist activity – Action Counters Terrorism](#)

6

Making a Referral

If you have concerns about an individual, you can make a referral into Prevent. [Bury.gov.uk - Prevent](#)

If you have any concerns about someone and would like more advice you can contact:

CTPNW (Counter Terrorism Policing North-West). (CTPNW) They can advise and support on whether the referral will be appropriate.

Tel: 0161 856 6362

Email: project@gmp.police.uk

5

Who is Prevent for?

Prevent initiatives tackle both the causes and risk factors that can lead someone to become radicalised. It directly supports those who are at risk through early intervention, is resourced to risk and addresses all forms of terrorism and extremism. Prevent works in a similar way to other safeguarding processes designed to protect individuals whereby the level of intervention increases with the level of risk.

Under the Prevent Duty all public sector agencies have a responsibility to ensure their staff, service providers and volunteers have a good understanding of the risk, are trained to recognise radicalisation and associated behaviours and how to report concerns.

Radicalisation



1

Background

Radicalisation is the process of when a person, sometimes young person, come to support or be involved in groups with extremist ideologies/beliefs. It can result in the person being drawn into acts of terrorism which is why radicalisation is a form of harm.

A lot of radicalisation happens online; schools and youth groups are other locations it can happen. The process of radicalisation could involve being groomed, exploitation of a person, psychological manipulation, exposure to violent material and other inappropriate information or the threat of physical harm of death.

2

Who can be radicalised?

Anyone can be radicalised but the factors that can make someone more vulnerable such as someone who can be easily influenced, someone with low self-esteem, someone who feels isolated, someone feeling discriminated against, having a strong need of belonging or experiencing grief for a loved one.

If you notice a change in an individual that concerns you, in that they may be vulnerable to radicalisation, follow your organisation's policy/ Prevent & Channel referral process. Liaise with a manager or designated safeguarding lead and contact the Prevent team for advice.

3

Signs

- Spending increasing amounts of time talking to people with extreme views. Both online and offline.
 - Changes to their style of dress or personal appearance.
- Losing interest in friends and activities that are not associated with the extremist ideology.
 - Having material or symbols associated with an extreme cause.
 - Unwillingness to discuss views.
 - A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
 - Increased levels of anger
 - Use of them and us language.

4

What is Prevent?

Prevent is one of the four elements of CONTEST, the UK government's counter- terrorism strategy and aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The three main objectives of Prevent are:

- 1) Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
- 2) Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support
- 3) Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage