

The Prevent Duty

Protecting individuals vulnerable to radicalisation from being drawn into, or supporting, terrorism

Notice

There is no typical profile of a person vulnerable to radicalisation. Context is key.

What to look out for:

Online behaviours

- having more than one online identity
- spending more time online and accessing extremist online content
- downloading propaganda material

Increasingly agitated or violent behaviour

- becoming more argumentative in their viewpoints
- becoming abusive to others
- justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues

Changing associations

- changing friends
- altering their style of dress or appearance to accord with an extremist group
- using a new vocabulary
- becoming isolated from friends and family

Increasingly anti-social behaviours

- being unwilling to engage with people who are different
- being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- adopting the use of symbols associated with terrorist organisations

Check

Understand why changes are happening before drawing conclusions. There may be other safeguarding concerns to be aware of.

Ask yourself:

- Is there an alternative explanation?
- Are there more areas to explore?
- Does the person need my help?

Ask a colleague or line manager:

- Do you agree that this is a cause for concern?
- Have experienced anything like this before?
- What would you do in this situation?

Ask your DSL or an equivalent:

- Do you agree that this is a cause for concern?
- Do I need to find out more information?
- Is there anything else I should do?

Radicalisation

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and associated extremist ideologies. It may involve:

- Extremist material online
- Public displays of hate and division
- The adoption of icons or symbolism
- Face-to-face contact
- Promoting ideologies
- Travelling to an area of conflict

Extremism

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.

Terrorism

An action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public, in order to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

Share

Everyone is responsible. Don't assume that someone else will do it.

1. Share the information with your DSL or equivalent.
2. Share information between practitioners and between organisations.
3. Only share relevant information.
4. Share early to reduce risk.
5. Use the official National Referral Form (NRF) to submit concerns to the police.

GDPR

The Data Protection Act (2018) does not prevent you from sharing personal information in order to keep children safe. Consent to share information is not essential.

DSL assesses

Refers to Prevent



Police gateway assessment

Channel panel
(multi-agency meeting)



Action plan
of support

Remember to keep up-to-date with extremist symbols and signs.

Scan for the full Prevent Guidance.



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The LeadersTeam.