

2-minute briefing

Prevent



The main aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

At the heart of Prevent is safeguarding children and adults and providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity.

Prevent addresses all forms of terrorism, but continues to ensure resources and effort are allocated on the basis of threats to our national security.

<p>The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of our overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as the need to 'prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.</p> <p>The 2011 Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it • prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support • work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address 	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family tensions • sense of isolation • migration • distance from cultural heritage • experience of racism or discrimination • feeling of failure etc. • being excluded from social and peer networks • low self-esteem/victims of bullying <p>Those in the process of being radicalised may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • become involved with a new group of friends • be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging/ unwillingness to discuss their views • possess extremist literature or advocate violence actions • change their behaviour and language (talking as if from a scripted speech) • seek to recruit others to an extremist ideology • increased levels of anger • increased secretiveness, especially around internet use <p>It is important to note that children and young people experiencing these situations or displaying these behaviours are not necessarily showing signs of being radicalised. There could be many other reasons for the behaviour including those you are already familiar with, ie alcohol or drug abuse, family break down, domestic abuse, bullying etc or even something more minor</p>
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<p>Extremism definition</p> <p>Extremism is 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. It includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces (HM Government, 2011).</p> <p>Radicalisation definition</p> <p>Radicalisation is the process through which a person comes to support or be involved in extremist ideologies. It can result in a person becoming drawn into terrorism and is in itself a form of harm.</p> <p>Terrorism definition</p> <p>Terrorism is the use or threat of action, both in and outside of the UK, designed to influence any international government organisation or to intimidate the public. It must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause</p>
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Responding to an incident

- Take the child seriously.
- Provide a confidential space to talk
- Inform your DSL immediately via the normal reporting procedures
- Record verbatim what has been reported to you by the child

Further information

[Children's MARS guidance on working with children, young people and adults who are vulnerable to radicalisation](#)

[Prevent referral form](#)

[One Family Approach – Helping Children and Families in North Lincolnshire document](#)

[North Lincolnshire Risk Outside the Home Approach](#)

[Risk Outside the Home toolkit](#)

[Not in Our Community](#)

[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

[Act Early/ Counter Terrorism Policing website](#)

[Prevent e-Learning – Home Office](#)

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