

## Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

Please speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead:

**Hannah Pallôt** or Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead:

**Rachel Heffer** immediately with any concerns.

MARU: 0300 1231 116 LADO: 01872 326536

# Radicalisation



Every Moment Matters

## Seven Minute Safeguarding

WB 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022

### What is Radicalisation?

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. There is no one process or indicator of when a person might move to adopt violence in support of extremist ideas. The process is different for each individual and can take place over an extended period or a short time frame. Challenging and tackling extremism a shared effort. A range of agencies including schools, have a duty to identify vulnerable children and prevent them from being drawn into terrorism.

It is important to consider extremism in the context of the wider spectrum which could include far-right, environmental, Islamist or animal-rights extremism.

Young people may potentially be vulnerable to radicalisation, particularly

online, and there are many reasons for this, not least their affinity for the online environment and social media. In addition to this, adolescence is a time of change for young people who may be 'finding their place' in the world, a new 'friend' online may provide them with acceptance and understanding that they are missing from the offline world.

Children's ability to question the veracity of information may be less developed, particularly if it has come from someone in a position of perceived knowledge or authority may increase the risk of them taking on these beliefs as their own. Young people mature at different stages and may not have broader critical thinking skills that are typically developed through maturity and life experience

### Why it matters

Prevent initiatives tackle both the causes & risk factors that can lead someone to become radicalised. It can directly support those who are at risk through early intervention. 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 risks, that they are trained to recognise radicalisation and associated behaviours and how to report concerns. [please also see Prevent 7MS 27.09.21 for further information about Prevent]

Want to know more?

- [Prevent Duty \(GOV\)](#)
- [Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel \(PMAP\) guidance](#)
- [NSPCC Protecting Children from Radicalisation](#)
- [Safer Devon](#) have produced these short videos which are impactful '[Left Behind Short](#)' (<2mins) '[Left Behind Full](#)' (<5mins)

If you notice a change in an individual that concerns you, in that they may be vulnerable to radicalisation, speak to Hannah Pallôt (DSL) or Rachel Heffer (DDSL) who will complete a prevent risk assessment (found in appendix E) This may lead to a Channel referral.

### How does it happen and what are some of the risk factors and behaviours that might indicate a child is at risk of being radicalised??

The process of radicalisation may involve:

- Being groomed online or in person
- Exploitation, including sexual exploitation
- Psychological manipulation
- Exposure to violent material and inappropriate information
- Risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts

The process can be gradual, so children and young people who are affected may not realise what it is that they are being drawn into.

