

## **Rothwell Harriers & AC –Junior Section.**

### **PREVENT STATEMENT**

There is no place for extremist views of any kind at Rothwell Harriers. Staff treat all disclosures or concerns, in relation to Prevent, as a safeguarding issue. Any suspicions of a child being in imminent danger or risk will be reported to the Welfare Officer or any Club Officer who should, without DELAY contact Children's Social Services on 0113 222 4403 and additionally guidance will be sought from West Yorkshire Police as a 999 call. The Welfare Officer will follow their guidance and provide relevant factual information. A referral to Leeds City Councils Prevent team and referral form may additionally be requested to be completed but guidance will be provided by Leeds Social Services.

The purpose of Leeds Prevent Strategy is to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

**Prevent** is part of the UK's CONTEST Strategy that aims to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interests overseas from terrorism. The strategy addresses all forms of terrorism across the extremism spectrum, from extreme far right to Daesh or Al-Qaeda inspired groups and from domestic to international terrorism.

#### **Prevent has the following objectives:**

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 and rehabilitate.

#### **Radicalisation – Noticing the signs**

Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

The earlier someone can intervene in this process the lower the risk will be of an individual being attracted to extremist ideology.

The same factors which cause vulnerable people to be involved in gangs, drugs and sexual exploitation can also lead to radicalisation.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities and statutory bodies to have 'due regard' to safeguard vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism.

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Version 1 October 2020 information extracted from Leeds City Councils Proposal.



# One minute guide

## Radicalisation and preventing extremism

No. 102, October 2015

### What is radicalisation?

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Radicalisation is usually a process not an event. During this process, there will inevitably be opportunities to intervene in order to reduce the risk of the individual being attracted to extremist ideology and causes and safeguard him/her from the risk of radicalisation. It is important to be able to recognise the factors that might contribute towards the radicalisation of an individual. Indeed, some of the factors that lead an individual to becoming radicalised are no different to those that might lead individuals towards involvement with or being vulnerable to other activity such as gangs, drugs and sexual exploitation ([guide](#)) for example.

### Who does it affect?

Those involved in extremist activity come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. There is no single profile of what an extremist looks like or what might drive a young person towards becoming radicalised. It can affect impressionable young boys and men and also impressionable young girls and women.

### What factors might contribute towards radicalisation?

Below are some of the factors that might contribute towards an individual becoming radicalised. These are included in the [Channel Vulnerability Assessment Framework](#). This is not an exhaustive list and the presence of any of these factors does not necessarily mean that he/she will be involved in extremist activity. However, a combination of many of these factors may increase the vulnerability to extremist activity:

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Feelings of grievance and injustice          | Feeling under threat             |
| A need for identity, meaning and belonging   | A desire for status              |
| A desire for excitement and adventure        | Opportunistic involvement        |
| Susceptibility to indoctrination             | Attitudes that justify offending |
| A need to dominate and control others        | Harmful means to an end          |
| A desire for political or moral change       | Harmful objectives               |
| Family or friends' involvement in extremism  |                                  |
| Being at a transitional time of life         |                                  |
| Being influenced and controlled by a group   |                                  |
| Relevant mental health issues                |                                  |
| Over-identification with a group or ideology |                                  |
| 'Them and Us' thinking                       |                                  |
| Dehumanisation of the enemy                  |                                  |

### What does the law say about radicalisation and extremism?

The [Prevent Strategy 2011](#) aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It tackles all forms of extremism including Al Qaida influenced extremism and far right extremism. From 1 July 2015, statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](#) requires a range of specified authorities to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.

This duty is known as the Prevent duty. The specified authorities include those judged to have a role in protecting vulnerable children and young people and adults.

### What should practitioners do?

**Notice** - practitioners should make themselves aware of the factors that might drive somebody towards extremism so they are able to notice them should they present themselves. However, staff using their skill, expertise, and professional judgement is crucial in not stigmatising individuals that may display some of the vulnerability factors highlighted.

**Check** - if a practitioner is concerned about an individual (child or adult) who is being drawn towards extremist activity, they should check their concerns with their organisation's Prevent lead and/or safeguarding lead officer (if available) to ensure their concerns are valid and well informed.

**Share** - where it is recognised that an individual (child or adult) is indeed at risk of radicalisation and involvement in extremist activity, a referral should be made to the local authority's Channel Programme. If as part of this identification a child or young person is put at risk (either through their own direct involvement or that of someone else e.g. parent / carer), practitioners should share their concerns with the Duty and Advice team at the Front Door ([guide](#)) to discuss further.

Channel is a multi-agency partnership that develops a proportionate package of support and interventions to draw a vulnerable individual away from becoming radicalised and involved in extremist activity. Channel in Leeds can be contacted by emailing: [prevent@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:prevent@leeds.gov.uk).

### Key contacts and further information

Duty and Advice Team tel: 0113 3760336 (or out of hours tel: 0113 2409536)

National guidance:

[The Prevent Strategy](#)

[The Prevent Duty](#)

[Channel Programme](#)

You can read the Leeds [Safeguarding Children and Young People from the threat of Violent Extremism](#) document on the Leeds Safeguarding Child Board ([guide](#)) website

You can also read the duty guidance in the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](#)