

Bath & North East Somerset Council 'One Minute Guide' to Radicalisation

In Bath & North East Somerset Council, the definition of Radicalisation is:

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism." Radicalisation can lead to development of extreme views including justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to being steered into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves people vulnerable to future radicalisation. It is not generally a single event, instead happening over a period of time during which a young person may be groomed and exploited into a new way of looking at the world.

What are the risk indicators?

Radicalisation may be suggested by young people exhibiting a number of the following changes in behaviour (but remember there may be other underlying reasons):

- General changes of mood, patterns of behaviour, or secretive behaviour;
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships;
- Use of inappropriate language;
- Possession of violent extremist literature;
- The expression of extremist views or sympathy to their causes;
- Advocating violent actions and means;
- Association with known extremists;
- Seeking to recruit others to extremist ideology;
- Talking as if from a scripted speech;
- Losing interest in friends and activities;
- Glorifying violence;
- Possessing illegal or extremist literature.

What should practitioner do?

Remember that all children groomed, radicalised and drawn into extremist behaviour should be seen as victims of child abuse and the first priority is their immediate welfare, health and safety. Keeping children and young people safe from the risks associated with radicalisation and extremism should be approached in the same way as safeguarding children from other risks. **If there is an imminent risk to the young person and/or of them committing an offence, Police should be contacted on 999.**

If a young person may be at risk of exploitation and radicalisation, an [Early Help Assessment](#) can be used to identify the needs and strengths of a young person and their family in relation to the risk. A Team around the Child meeting can strengthen the plan put in place to support the young person.

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What should practitioner do? (cont.)

If there are specific concerns but no immediate risk of harm, the practitioner or their safeguarding lead will discuss these concerns with the Local Authority's Prevent lead the Inclusive Communities Manager. She may advise completion of a [Prevent Referral Form](#).

B&NES Prevent Lead: Samantha Jones – 01225 396364

Further information.

- Working Together To Safeguard Children 2018
- Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists: A guide for Local partnerships, HM Government with Association of Chief Police Officers 2010
- The revised national CONTEST (Counter-Terrorism) Strategy 2011
- Recognising and responding to radicalisation. Considerations for policy and practice through the eyes of street level workers (Recora Institute)
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
- Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales
- ADCS resources: Radicalisation and Extremism
- Educate Against Hate
- Report online material promoting terrorism or extremism – GOV.UK
- The use of social media for online radicalisation – GOV.UK

Please call the Duty and Assessment Team on 01225 396312 or 396313 (Option 1)

Our Request for Service Form can be found at: <https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/children-young-people-and-families/child-protection>

All safeguarding policies and procedures are available at: <https://www.proceduresonline.com/swcpp/>