

### Information for clubs, centres, coaches and volunteers on what to look out for when there is a concern someone has been, or could be, radicalised

More advice is available [www.bhs.org.uk/safeguardingchildren](http://www.bhs.org.uk/safeguardingchildren)

The BHS accepts its legal and moral obligations to protect all children and adults at risk and safeguard their welfare. The BHS has robust safeguarding arrangements in place, please see the *BHS Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy* and *BHS Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy*.

### Our responsibilities

1. Promote an inclusive environment which does not allow any individual or group of individuals to be marginalised, stigmatised or excluded.
2. Maintain robust safeguarding procedures taking into account the Government's policies and procedures and advise and support those who are required to report concerns of radicalisation/extremism.
3. Signpost relevant training to those who are required to attend which will support and increase knowledge to indemnify risk of those who are drawn into terrorism.

This guidance applies to BHS employees, Volunteers, Accredited Professional Coaches, Approved Centres, Affiliated Riding Clubs and BHSQ related organisations and individuals.

We recommend our clubs, coaches, centres and volunteer groups are familiar with particular risks in your locality.

### What is extremism?

Extremism is defined as:

"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. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas." (HM Government Prevent Strategy).

### What is radicalisation?

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Radicalisation can lead to someone being willing to commit violence based on a set of ideas or ideals.

Social media and the internet have made the process of radicalisation easier for terrorist groups. The internet and the dark web have made this simpler to access by those who have an interest.

Terrorist groups can include; Far-right, Far-left, Islamist, British Loyalist and Irish Republican. The UK recognises a variety of terrorist groups within these categories, they can be found here

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/proscribed-terror-groups-or-organisations--2>

For some real stories please see <https://actearly.uk/real-stories/>

## Radicalisation and safeguarding

Radicalisation and the monitoring of it is covered under the government's safeguarding agenda and The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. It is required to be covered in safeguarding training for sectors such as education and health. Being aware of radicalisation, noticing signs and then reporting concerns is similar to reporting concerns of abuse in children and adults 'at risk'.

## Sign and Indicators

Radicalisation can happen to anyone at any time. The process of radicalisation feeds on emotions and gives the person a sense of belonging, purpose and even excitement. Someone may be vulnerable because of a traumatic incident, their family life, they may feel marginalised, confused or have a sense of injustice. Additional vulnerabilities such as these could be utilised by those who wish to radicalise to offer friendship, a belief and a sense of identity. Terrorist and extremist organisations will have specialist recruiters who will work within communities and online to target and recruit to their cause. Once an organisation has recruited someone, which can take months or even years, they will seek to isolate them from their family and community which then makes it harder for that person to leave the group and return to their previous lifestyle.

### What might you notice?

Verbal signs:

scripted  
speeches

using extreme  
narratives

using offensive  
language to a  
particular group

unhealthy use of  
the internet

Physical signs:

changes in dress

withdrawn or  
extrovert

drawing  
unknown words  
or symbols

quick to answer

absenteeism

Changes in behaviour:

signs of stress

becoming  
disrespectful

isolated from  
friends

fixated on a  
particular topic

# Guidance on radicalisation

Signs can vary in their severity for example:

Using **new phrases or language** can lead to becoming **fixated on subject** which in turn can lead someone to become **closed to debate** which will finally lead to a **call to action**. This is why intervention is so important.

## The importance of intervention

Intervening before someone carries out a criminal act is an important way to safeguard the general public and the person who has been radicalised. As coaches, instructors, employees and volunteers working with children and adults we are in an ideal position to recognise the signs and move to provide emotional support, as well as helping someone to access help through the Prevent programme.

## Prevent

The Prevent duty is designed to stop people from being drawn into terrorism. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies in England and Wales, and Scotland such as health, police, probation, social care, and education. These specified authorities are those judged to have a role in protecting vulnerable children, young people and adults and/or the national security.

Prevent keeps people out of the criminal space by using early intervention strategies which are individual, proportionate and sensitive.

## Reporting/Referring

If you have a concern that someone is becoming or has been radicalised you must report this to the relevant authority in your area, to your Safeguarding Officer and/or the BHS Safeguarding Officer. The Government training talks about the notice, check, share principle:



Sharing information should always be done sensitively and use the 7 golden principles of sharing information in safeguarding

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/721581/Information\\_sharing\\_advice\\_practitioners\\_safeguarding\\_services.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721581/Information_sharing_advice_practitioners_safeguarding_services.pdf)

You can report to:

- Anti-terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321
- Crime stoppers: 0800 555 111
- Relevant police force: 101
- [www.gov.uk/report-suspicious-activity-to-mi5](http://www.gov.uk/report-suspicious-activity-to-mi5)
- To report any online terrorist-related material: [www.gov.uk/report-terrorism](http://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism)

# Guidance on radicalisation

## Training

We recommend that you complete radicalisation or Prevent training. The Government have produced an interactive online course which can be accessed using the link below. This free course can be taken in your own time.

<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen1.html#>

Most local authorities also provide training on Prevent, extremism, radicalisation and terrorism please contact them or look up via their website.

## Further information

Action Against Terrorism – website offering support, advice and a way to share your concerns if you are family member or friend

<https://actearly.uk/>

NSPCC guidance on talking to children about difficult topics

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/talking-about-difficult-topics/>

Action against hate – useful website for parents, teachers and leaders

<https://educateagainsthate.com/>

Let's talk about it an initiative designed to provide practical help and guidance to the public in order to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism <https://www.ltai.info/>

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