

# Prevent Agenda

## Keeping you safe during your apprenticeship

### What is the Prevent Agenda?

The Prevent Agenda is part of the government's counter-terrorism strategy. The goal is to stop people from becoming or supporting terrorists.

### What is Extremism?

The Home Office defines extremism as:

*"The 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. Also included in the definition of extremism are calls for death to members of our armed forces. The strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right wing, violent groups and other causes."*

### What types of Extremism are there?

Some more common ideologies include Neo-Nazism, Islamophobia, Antisemitism and Islamic extremism.

People who have these ideologies may become directly involved in violent acts or plots. They might also be indirectly involved (for example recruiting more members to their group, or facilitating others to commit violent acts e.g. providing them a place to plan terrorist activities). Anyone of any gender, race or religion could potentially hold extremist ideologies, or commit extremist attacks.

### What is Radicalisation?

The word "radical" refers to the changing of the fundamental nature of something. A "radical" person is someone who *"advocates thorough or complete political or social reform; a member of a political party or part of a party pursuing such aims"*. Radicalisation refers to the process where someone becomes a radical.

### How does Radicalisation happen?

There are many different theories and models describing how radicalisation happens. What is important to know is that there is no one single process in which someone becomes radicalised, and it is dependent on a number of different circumstances.

**Online:** extremist groups often try to recruit new young members online through the use of social media.

**Peers:** some young people become radicalised because of the people that they are associating with.

**Family:** some young people might be exposed to extremist views at home.

**TV and media:** young people might watch the news and form an opinion of what is fair or unfair.

### Looking out for Extremism

There isn't one image of what an extremist will look like. However, there are certain behaviours that if you spot in your workplace or at the training centre, you can report to [safeguarding@firebrandtraining.co.uk](mailto:safeguarding@firebrandtraining.co.uk), and the safeguarding team will investigate further.

These behaviours include:

- Someone changing the way they dress, behave or their friendship groups. It is worth being cautious before using this as a sign that someone is becoming radicalised. Many young people will change the way that they dress, or their friendship groups - this is a normal part of growing up
- Secretive behaviour
- Sympathising with extremist causes
- Owning extremist literature

## Want to talk to someone?

If you're finding life during training or at home difficult, you don't feel safe or you have a concern about someone else, please contact our Safeguarding team:

**Venessa Cox**  
Learning Support and Welfare Manager (Safeguarding Lead)  
07860 953780  
[vcox@firebrandtraining.com](mailto:vcox@firebrandtraining.com)

**Paul Templeton**  
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01480 479234  
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For general information about Firebrand's safeguarding processes, contact us: **01480 400 437 or 01480 400 438**  
[safeguarding@firebrandtraining.com](mailto:safeguarding@firebrandtraining.com) • [www.firebrandtraining.co.uk/safeguarding](http://www.firebrandtraining.co.uk/safeguarding)

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