

Workshop to raise awareness of Prevent

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Objectives

- Understand what Prevent aims to do
- Think about who might be vulnerable to radicalisation and extremism
- Recognise when a vulnerable person might be in need of help
- Know what kinds of help and support are available

What is Prevent?

Prevent is part of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. This part of the strategy aims to prevent people from becoming involved in or supporting terrorism.

Terrorism is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

In the UK we define terrorism as a violent action that:

- Endangers a person's life
- Involves serious violence against a person
- Causes serious damage to property
- Creates a serious risk to the public's health and safety
- Interferes with or seriously disrupts an electronic system

How do you feel about Prevent?

“Safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm”

Case Study: David Copeland



Early life

- Engineer father and mother who was a part-time helper in a centre for those with disabilities
- He told psychiatrists he had started having sadistic dreams when he was about 12, including dreams or fantasies that he had been reincarnated as an SS officer with access to women as slaves
- Thought he was sexually inadequate after a late puberty and a visit to a growth clinic where his genitals were examined. He blamed his parents for this humiliation
- Never had a girlfriend, and feared people might think he was homosexual. He claimed he was "mentally tortured" by parents

Early life

- Obtained seven GCSEs but left school for series of failed jobs – blaming immigrants for job market
- Copeland's parents separated when he was 19. At this age, Copeland also began isolating himself from friends and family
- As an older teenager, earned the nickname 'Mr Angry'

Move towards extremism

- Higher than average IQ, but an under-achiever and a crippling fear of inadequacy
- Had a need to be famous: “If no one remembers you, you never existed”
- “He rattled on at times about religious stuff, not about racism or homophobia but Bible references. I'd say, 'What are you talking about David? Shut up’.”
- Involved in petty crime after leaving school, taking part in football hooliganism with Portsmouth Football Club's 'firm,' the 657 Crew
- Read racist and anti-Semitic literature, downloaded so-called terrorists' handbook from the internet
- At 21, he joined the BNP, then went on to the Neo Nazi National Socialist Movement, becoming a regional leader in Hampshire
- Wanted to trigger a race war: “my main intent was to spread fear, resentment and hatred.”

What is radicalisation?

What is radicalisation?

- The process by which one adopts violent extremist views
- Usually a non-linear and personalised journey
- Vulnerability to radicalisation is when a person, who as a result of their experiences and/or situation, may be more likely to be drawn or exploited into supporting terrorism or extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Think of a time in your life when you became attracted to a group, activity or cause; something or someone you felt passionately about. Perhaps it is or was music, a sport or a certain group of friends.

How did this sense of belonging make you feel?

**What makes some people more
susceptible to radicalisation?**



PUSH FACTORS

**RACISM
POVERTY
ALIENATION
HUMILIATION
SENSE OF BELONGING
SENSE OF MISSION
CHARISMATIC RECRUITERS
TRAUMA
INJUSTICE
IDEOLOGICAL ATTRACTION**



**IDEOLOGICAL ATTRACTION
SENSE OF BELONGING
CHARISMATIC RECRUITERS
ADVENTURE
ROMANCE
EXCITEMENT
LIKING VIOLENCE
REBELLION
EGO
SENSE OF MISSION**

PULL FACTORS



Counter Terrorism Local Profile

23/24

- Islamist extremism
- Extreme right wing
- Emerging ideologies – incel, extreme misogyny, undefined ideology, etc.

Islamist extremism

This category reflects those who are vulnerable to being drawn into Islamist Terrorism. Islamist terrorism is defined as acts of terrorism perpetrated or inspired by politico-religiously motivated groups or individuals who support and use violence as means to establish their interpretation of an Islamic society.

Extreme right wing

‘Extreme right-wing’ is an umbrella term encompassing all ideologies and narratives that seek to **undermine fundamental values** (democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance) including Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism. These themselves span a range of **extreme beliefs such as** antisemitism, anti-Islam, neo-Nazi, ethno-nationalism or anti-establishment.

Emerging ideologies

- Incels and extreme misogyny
- School massacre ideology
- Left-wing, anarchist and single-issue terrorism

Incels and extreme misogyny

Incel is an abbreviation of the term Involuntary Celibate and is a culture that encompasses misogynistic and violent views towards women as a result of feeling rejected by them.

An extremist misogynist is someone who advocates for violence and holds a resentment toward women.

The digital space

- Social media algorithms as a radicalising force
- Danger of self-radicalisation
- Accelerates grievances into ideologies

What happens in Haringey?

- Haringey in a diverse borough with a wide range of ethnicities and religions.
- Turkish and Kurdish community tensions
- Islamophobia and anti-Semitism since October 2023
- Haringey hosts Tottenham Hotspur's football stadium and monitors far right sentiment in football grounds.

Signs to be aware of

- Aggression and intolerance
- 'Us' vs. 'them'
- Language that glorifies violence or a harmful means to an end
- Withdrawal, isolation or absence
- Change in behaviour, language or routine
- Unwilling to engage with difference or new ideas

Notice, check, share

NOTICE

Know the signs of radicalisation

Be attentive

CHECK

Talk to the student

Talk to other teachers

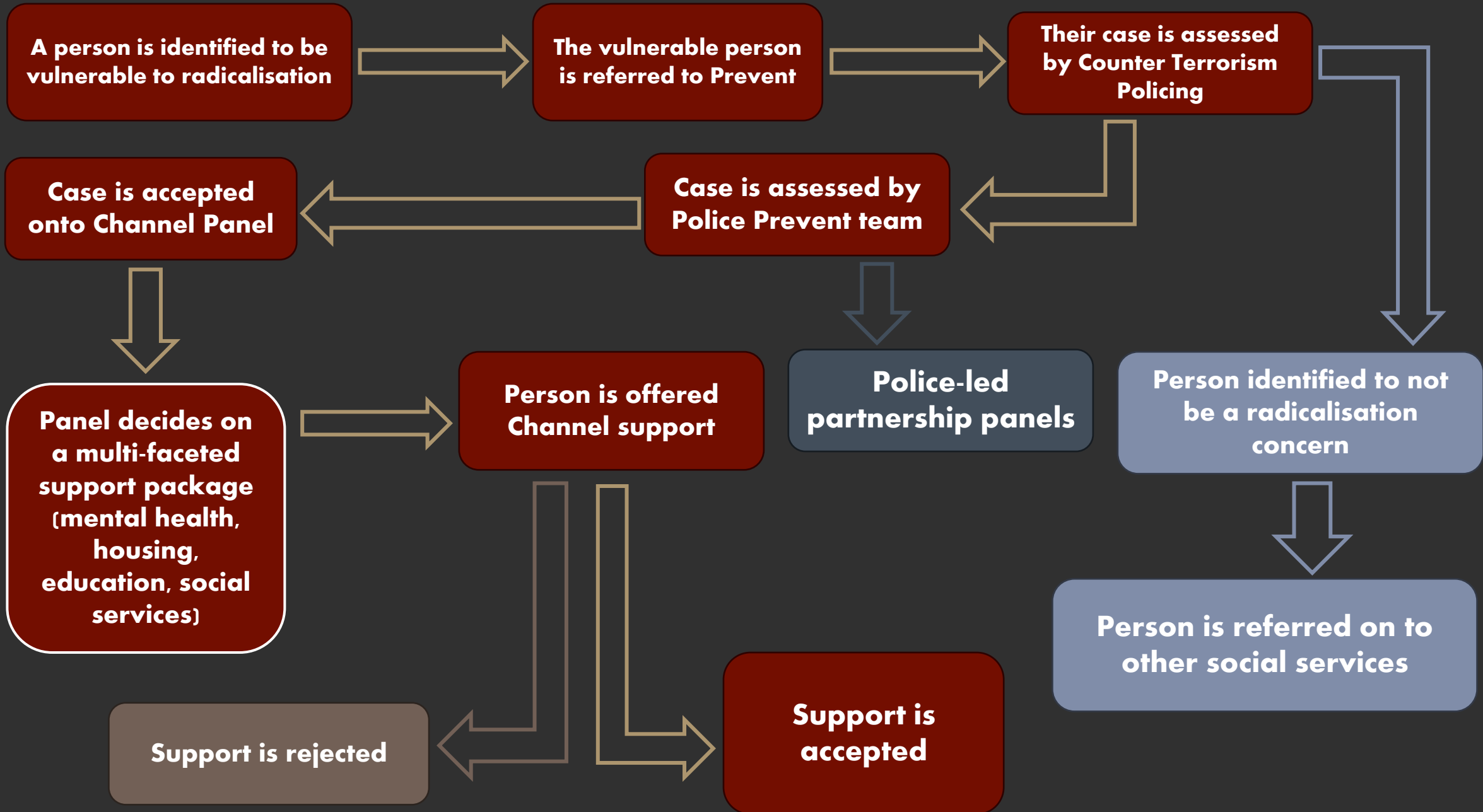
Find out as much information as you can

SHARE

Talk to your DSL

Talk to the Haringey Prevent team

What happens after you make a referral?



Making a referral

- **Not criminal:** the aim of Prevent is to support people *before* any crime has been committed, and is not about punishing susceptible people. It does not affect DBS or PND checks.
- **Voluntary:** Prevent requires consent before it can deliver support, from the person themselves or their guardians (if under 18)
- **Intervention providers** offer tailored, specific support for 6-12 months and can only be engaged through a Prevent referral
- Brings together professionals to develop **a specific package of support** – social care, housing, education, mental health, career advice, intervention providers.

Thank you!

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