

## What is the Prevent Duty?

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on certain “specified authorities” to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”

[Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales)

## What is the Prevent Programme?

This is about early intervention to address the personal and social factors which make people more vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Its aim is to divert people away from being drawn into violent ideologies and criminal behaviour that could harm themselves or others.

## What is Channel Panel?

The panel is a multi-agency group to identify and provide early support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorist organisations, regardless of age, faith, ethnicity or background.

For more information about Prevent go to: [ACT Early | Prevent radicalisation](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/act-early-prevent-radicalisation)

## How do I get support for myself or someone else?

**Professionals** can refer by completing [This Referral](#) and emailing to: [gateway@westmidlands.police.uk](mailto:gateway@westmidlands.police.uk)

Referrals can be made by a **member of the public** by contacting the PREVENT advice line on **0800 011 3764** or via the 'Make a Referral' button on the West Mercia Police Website - [Here](#)



## Who is vulnerable to radicalisation?

There are no set profiles but look for:

- A desire for status
- A desire for political or moral change
- A need for identity, meaning and belonging
- Mental health issues
- Someone feeling under threat
- A desire for excitement and adventure

## What is the risk in Shropshire?

The Right Wing and Islamist threats remain the highest priorities for Shropshire.

Right-Wing activity has begun to emerge and the majority of referrals are about this type of extremism. Although it remains sporadic in nature, it is thought there is a level of under reporting of graffiti and stickering attributed to both White Supremacism and White Nationalism.

## What types of ideology are there?

Extremists could belong to any of the groups below and are those who believe violence is needed to make their point

- The far right
- Faith-claimed extremists
- Mixed, unclear and unstable Ideologies
- Northern Ireland-related terrorism
- Involuntary celibates
- The left wing
- Animal rights and environmental extremists

## What are the signs someone is being radicalised?

People may display some, all or none of the signs but look out for:

- Use of discriminatory language
- Change of appearance
- New and lost friendships
- Withdrawal
- New found arrogance

# Preventing Terrorism in Shropshire

*Understanding PREVENT and Channel Panel*

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