



**COUNTER
TERRORISM
POLICING**
.....
SOUTH EAST

Safeguarding young people and adults from ideological extremism

A quick reference guide

Who should read this document?

Those in regular, direct contact with young people or members of the public. It is also relevant to managers, senior officers and safeguarding leads at all levels of local authorities.

How to use this document

This document is designed to help you recognise when young people or adults may be vulnerable to extreme or violent ideologies.

Identification of any one of the signs presented here, in isolation, may not be indicative of vulnerability or radicalisation. However, in combination or in circumstances where they do not 'fit', they may indicate an individual at risk.

In such cases, consider whether the individual is vulnerable to extremism and should be referred to the UK government's Prevent programme.

Further information about the ideologies described can be sought from your local safeguarding lead or Prevent board representative.

National Action



Who are they?

A proscribed neo-Nazi terrorist group that believes in white supremacy and a coming 'race war'.

Why are they a threat?

The group advocates racially motivated violence and the murder of those it deems 'sub-human' in order to guarantee the future of the white race. Its propaganda is particularly aimed at recruiting young people, including university students.

What you might see and hear:



Group logo, posters or stickers.

The group produces high-quality posters, stickers and other propaganda. You may see them, or the group's logo (pictured left), among personal possessions or electronic devices, or on nearby street furniture. Group sympathisers may wear a 'skeleton' mask (pictured left) covering the lower half of the face.



Veneration of Nazism.

Neo-Nazis idolise Adolf Hitler and National Socialism. You may encounter people with an unusual interest in Nazi memorabilia, military clothing, German history or the Ku Klux Klan. This may be reflected in their choice of dress or accessories, their online behaviour or their leisure interests.



Language and music.

You may hear someone speak of a coming 'race war' in which 'sub-humans', 'kikes' and 'race traitors' will be eradicated, or of a global 'Jewish conspiracy'. You might also become aware of individuals streaming or owning music by 'white power' bands like Blink1488, SkrewDriver and Blackout.



Aggressive racism.

The group is virulently racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic and homophobic. You may hear people criticising mixed-race relationships, speaking offensively about those of diverse origin or expressing admiration for Thomas Mair who murdered MP Jo Cox.



Use of fringe social media sites.

Much of the most concerning right-wing extremist discussion occurs on lesser-known platforms like Gab, 8Chan (pictured left), Patreon and Discord. You may deal with individuals who use these sites on personal devices or on school or public computers.



Reference to National Action spin-off groups.

You may see or hear expressions of interest in the spin-off groups Scottish Dawn, NS131 (both proscribed) or System Resistance Network.

Sonnenkrieg Division



Who are they?

A neo-Nazi group, affiliated with US-based group Atomwaffen Division, that believes in white supremacy and a coming 'race war'.

Why are they a threat?

The group advocates racially motivated violence and murder in order to guarantee the future of the white race. Its apocalyptic, militant imagery is aimed at and can appeal to young people.

What you might see and hear:



Group logo, posters and propaganda.

The group produces high-quality posters and online propaganda. You may see them, or the group's logo the 'black sun' (pictured left), among an individual's personal possessions, on electronic devices or in private residences, dormitories or barracks. Propaganda may feature the same 'skeleton' mask employed by National Action; Russian or Norwegian language text; or Nazi symbology.



Veneration of Nazism.

Neo-Nazis idolise Adolf Hitler and National Socialism. You may encounter people with an unusual interest in Nazi memorabilia, military clothing, German history or the Ku Klux Klan. This may be reflected in their choice of dress or accessories, their online behaviour or their leisure interests.



Aggressive racism.

The group is virulently racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic and homophobic. You may hear criticism of mixed-race relationships, offensive comments about those of diverse origin or admiration for Norwegian right-wing terrorist Anders Breivik (pictured left), Adolf Hitler, Charles Manson or James Mason (author of the book *Siege*).



Reference to associated groups.

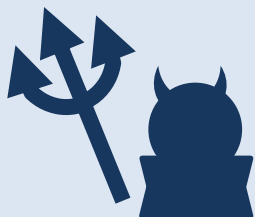
You may encounter interest in the ideologically related groups Atomwaffen Division (logo pictured left), proscribed group National Action (or its spin-offs Scottish Dawn and NS131 (also proscribed)) or System Resistance Network.



Use of fringe social media sites.

Much of the most concerning right-wing extremist discussion occurs on lesser-known platforms like Gab (logo pictured left), 8Chan, Patreon and Discord. You may deal with individuals who use these sites on personal devices, or children accessing them on school computers.

Extreme Satanism



What is it?

An ideological belief in Satan as a symbol of rebellion or object of worship.

Why is it a threat?

Some Satanic groups invoke violent and sometimes sexualised rituals and initiation processes. They may encourage human sacrifice or 'culling' and can appeal to violent, right-wing extremist groups among others.

What you might see and hear:



Elements of neo-Nazi ideology.

Some Satanic groups speak of bringing about a 'race war' or of 'cleansing' humanity of human 'dross'. You may see signs of Satanic ideology in the context of racist, anti-immigrant and anti-Semitic narratives. Some Satanic groups seek to infiltrate other ideological groups to further their own objectives. Convicted neo-Nazis have been found to have an interest in occult symbology.



Occult symbology.

You may see occult symbols on personal possessions, in residences, on pupils' exercise books, or in internet search histories. Common symbols are Baphomet (a horned mythological figure) and the inverted pentagram (pictured left).



Sinister or transgressive material.

You may deal with individuals who possess material relating to cultish rituals (specifically involving self-harm and ritualistic use of blood or graveyard dirt), human sacrifice or sexualised violence that is sinister in nature. Some Satanic doctrine involves a belief in magic (or 'magick') and alchemy.



Interest in Satanic groups and cults.

You may encounter written or imagery references to groups like Order of the Nine Angles (O9A or ONA – logo pictured left), Tempel ov Blood (ToB) or Black Order in web search histories, on online message boards and forums, or in the form of books or documentation.



Ideological literature.

You may encounter individuals reading or talking about books like *Siege*, *The Book of Satan* and *Mein Kampf*, or publications by the groups Order of the Nine Angles (e.g. *Naos*; *Hostia*) and Tempel ov Blood (e.g. *Liber 333*; *False Prophet*). You may find reference to such texts in online download or internet histories.

Generation Identity



Who are they?

An 'identitarian' group formed in 2012 claiming to defend 'indigenous Europeans' against the effects of 'Islamisation' and globalisation.

Why are they a threat?

The group presents itself as a mainstream, moderate voice but shares the right-wing extremist belief in white supremacy. It explicitly targets the educated youth.



The lambda.

This is the group's symbol. Some members wear black clothing with yellow trim. You may see this symbol on noticeboards, websites, stickers, clothing, in residences, or as graffiti.



Stickers.

Generation Identity put up provocative stickers. You may see them in or on buildings or halls of residence, on walls and local street furniture, or among an individual's personal possessions.



Divisive language.

The group promotes a pseudo-intellectual narrative of 'ethnocultural identity'. You might hear or see phrases such as 'the great replacement' (of white people), 'remigration' (of non-whites) or 'ethnopluralism' (others staying 'where they belong'), or encounter Generation Identity publications during house visits.



Public outreach.

Generation Identity holds protests and other 'actions' at educational establishments like universities and in public spaces, trying to recruit supporters. You may see banner drops, leaflets or other provocative actions.



Interest in the 2019 New Zealand terrorist attack.

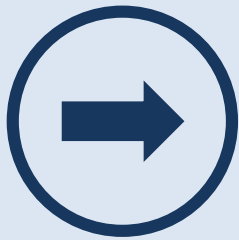
The attacker was ideologically inspired by Generation Identity's pro-white narrative. You may hear people sympathise with the attacker's motivations, or showing an unhealthy interest in the incident.



Use of fringe social media sites.

Much of the most concerning right-wing extremist discussion occurs on lesser-known platforms like Gab, 8Chan, Patreon and Discord (pictured left). You may encounter individuals who use these sites on personal devices or school computers.

The alt-right



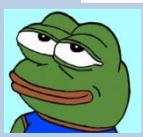
What is it?

A loosely constituted, online-based community that opposes conservatism and advocates for white people, among other things. 'Alt-right' is short for 'alternative right'.

Why is it a threat?

Many alt-right supporters are racist, misogynist and believe in white supremacy. There is significant overlap between alt-right and right-wing extremist ideologies. The alt-right are tech-savvy and appeal to the younger generation.

What you might see and hear:



Memes and other imagery.

You may encounter people viewing or sharing memes on alt-right topics like race, anti-multiculturalism, misogyny, anti-Semitism and conspiracy theories. 'Pepe the frog', common in right-wing extremist imagery, is a recurrent feature of such memes, as are 'Trash Dove' and 'Moon Man' (all pictured left). Pepe may also be represented as a 'frog' emoji. Much alt-right discourse involves exchanging and commenting on imagery featuring in-jokes and indirect references to ideological views.



Esoteric language.

You may hear the alt-right's often esoteric or tongue-in-cheek terminology, including 'white genocide' (the perceived effect of diversity), 'cuckservative' (a combination of 'cuckold' and 'conservative'), 'normies' (a derogatory terms for mainstream conservatives) and 'culture' (used instead of the word 'race' to mask racist connotations).



You may also hear the term 'red pilling', which is used in both alt-right and right-wing extremist discourse as a metaphor for what they see as the revelatory power of their ideologies. The term refers to the red pill that enables Keanu Reeves to see reality in the science-fiction film *The Matrix*. Alt-right commentators routinely employ 'dog whistles': code words or phrases designed to be understood by only those in the know.

Use of message boards, blogs and forums.

Much alt-right discussion occurs on message boards, blogs and forums and in chatrooms including Reddit, 4Chan (logo pictured left), 8Chan, Tumblr, The Daily Stormer (a neo-Nazi site) and The Right Stuff. These sources act as 'echo chambers' reinforcing alt-right narratives. You may encounter these sites on media downloads, personal computers or mobile devices.



AI Muhajiroun



Who are they?

A proscribed terrorist group seeking the establishment of an Islamic State and Shariah law in the UK.

Why are they a threat?

The group has pledged allegiance to the so-called 'Islamic State' and promotes an extreme version of Islam that legitimises terrorist attacks against non-Muslims. It actively recruits men and women in their teens and early 20s, in public and private spaces.

What you might see and hear:



The belief that Muslims are oppressed.

AI Muhajiroun (aka 'ALM') promotes the view that Muslims are persecuted in the UK by the government and the media. You may hear someone state this view or voice concern for 'oppressed' Muslims in other countries.



Opposition to fundamental British values.

The group believes that the only legitimate authority on earth is God. Its supporters speak critically of the democratic process, criticise UK military involvement in 'Muslim affairs' overseas and advocate the implementation of Shariah law in the UK.



Derogatory language.

You may hear ALM supporters use derogatory terms to describe non-Muslims, such as 'kaffir' (or *kuffar* or *kufr*). You may also hear them invoke the concept of 'jihad' and the 'Caliphate' (or *Khilafah*) in the context of violent conflict.



Dawah (the 'call to Islam').

ALM exploits the sincere Muslim duty to perform *dawah*, in order to recruit followers. You may become aware of individuals who have been invited to private religious 'study groups' having attended Islamic stalls ostensibly offering only religious guidance and literature.



Dissatisfaction with mainstream education.

Some Islamist extremists choose to home-school their children. You may hear parents or children voicing highly conservative views about the mixing of the sexes or the content of school lessons.



Interest in terrorist attacks linked to the group.

Terrorist attacks have been committed by people linked to ALM (e.g. the murder of Lee Rigby (pictured left) and the London Bridge attack). You may hear people sympathising with the attackers' motivations, showing an unhealthy interest in the incidents or repeatedly viewing footage of the attacks online.

Extinction Rebellion



Who are they?

A campaign encouraging protest and civil disobedience to pressure governments to take action on climate change and species extinction.

Why are they a threat?

An anti-establishment philosophy that seeks system change underlies its activism; the group attracts to its events school-age children and adults unlikely to be aware of this. While non-violent against persons, the campaign encourages other law-breaking activities.



While concern about climate change is not in itself extreme, activists may encourage vulnerable people to perform acts of violence, or commit such acts themselves.



What you might see and hear:

Group logo and propaganda materials.

The group produces freely downloadable leaflets, posters, placards, banners and stencils. You may see them, the group's logo (pictured left), or the phrases 'tell the truth', 'rise up' or 'rebel' among individuals' personal possessions, on electronic devices or on objects like buildings, lamp posts and school lockers. You may also encounter these symbols and phrases as graffiti on walls or drawn by pupils on bags or exercise books.



Participation in 'direct action' or training.

You may see or hear of young people taking part in 'NVDA' (non-violent direct action) such as sit-down protests, 'die-ins' (demonstrations in which protestors feign death), lock-ons (locking or gluing oneself to property), banner drops, blockading roads or writing environmentally-themed graffiti on roads or buildings. They may neglect to attend school in order to do so, or participate in planned school 'walk-outs'. You may also become aware of students having attended NVDA training sessions, at which they are taught 'the theory and practice of non-violent action.'



Desire to be arrested for acts of civil disobedience.

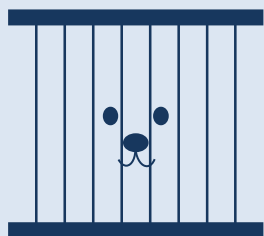
You may hear people express admiration for those arrested for protest activity or verbalise a desire to attract, divert or otherwise occupy police resources. You may encounter individuals who adopt the 'passively limp' posture recommended by Extinction Rebellion upon arrest (designed to require the efforts of more police officers thereby diverting resources from other protest activity).



Discussion of associated groups and issues.

You may hear expressions of support for associated activist groups like Compassionate Revolution and Rising Up! (logo pictured left), or see use of Extinction Rebellion's acronym 'XR'. You may also hear people speaking in strong or emotive terms about environmental issues like climate change, ecology, species extinction, fracking, airport expansion or pollution.

Animal rights extremism



What is it?

Opposition to the status of animals as property, aiming by violent means to end their use in scientific research and as food, clothing and entertainment.

Why is it a threat?

Animal rights activists are increasingly targeting a younger, more health-conscious audience for recruitment. Graphic images of animals in distress can be emotionally persuasive.

i While concern for animal welfare is not in itself extreme, activists may encourage vulnerable people to perform acts of violence, or commit such acts themselves.

What you might see and hear:



Students viewing online media.

You may become aware of individuals using public or school computers or personal devices to view video footage of 'animal liberations' from farms and other facilities, websites of activist groups or social media posts relating to animal welfare.



Participation in 'direct action'.

You may see or hear of individuals taking part in activist 'actions' such as protests at farms, research facilities, supermarkets or retailers selling animal products, fast food outlets, or against fox hunting.



Interest in animal rights activist groups.

You may hear expressions of support for activist groups like the 'Save' movement, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) or other activist organisations, or become aware of someone repeatedly viewing these groups' websites or social media accounts.



More health-conscious lifestyles.

A growing number of young people are adopting health-conscious and environmentally sustainable lifestyles. These lifestyles are not themselves extreme but activists may target this cohort to expose them to more radical views on animal welfare.



Outspoken attitudes to animal welfare.

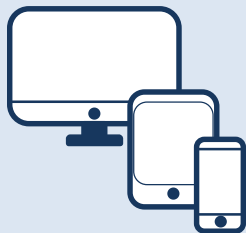
You may witness strong opposition to animal testing, fox hunting, zoos and the use of animals in circuses, or wearing fur. You may observe changes in behaviour such as no longer eating meat and criticising those who do, or questioning others' choice of products (if tested on animals).



Stickers and other propaganda.

You may see stickers on an individual's personal possessions, in or on school buildings, or on nearby lamp posts and other street furniture. Supporters may wear animal welfare-themed t-shirts or embroidered patches on clothes or bags.

Internet use



What does this cover?

Accessing the world wide web through browsers, encrypted apps, social media and bespoke software. This is a cross-cutting theme relevant to all the ideology types presented in this document.

Why is it a concern?

The internet is a largely ungoverned space in which users can share or be exposed to extremist material in the form of websites, videos, imagery, documents, posts, and discussions on subject-specific forums.

What you might see and hear:



Use of fringe social media, forums and websites.

Much of the most concerning extremist material is shared through lesser-known platforms like Gab, 8Chan, Patreon (pictured left) and Discord, and encrypted apps like Telegram and WhatsApp. You may encounter these sources on individuals' electronic devices or in internet search histories.



Use of the 'dark web'.

You might encounter the 'TOR' browser (used to access parts of the internet not accessible through mainstream search engines; logo pictured left), or references to the dark web.



Ideological discussions with strangers.

You may become aware of individuals discussing ideological subjects with strangers on social media or the internet. These strangers may be espousing extreme ideas, encouraging people to act on grievances or advising travel to conflict zones.



Downloading of violent or ideological material.

You may encounter people downloading or in possession of ideologically-related images, documents or videos from internet sources. These media may be violent in content, encourage extremism or terrorism or even be illegal to download, own and share.



Excessive time spent online.

You may be told about individuals spending a disproportionate amount of time online at the expense of real-world relationships. Such behaviour may indicate or heighten social isolation and other integration issues contributing to vulnerability.



Obtaining information from unevaluated sources.

You may speak to people who unquestioningly cite 'facts' or opinions that they have read or heard on the internet or social media, including 'fake news', or find them using dubious sources to justify their beliefs or ideas.

If you have concerns about an individual, consider making a referral to Prevent

In an emergency, or if you need urgent police assistance, you should always dial 999.

You can also report suspicious activity in confidence by contacting the police or calling the Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321.

Contact your local safeguarding lead or Prevent board representative for further information about the Prevent programme.

Information about proscribed terrorist groups can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/>.

Visit Counter Terrorism Policing via the 'Action Counters Terrorism' website: <https://act.campaign.gov.uk/>

