

**SAFEGUARDING  
POLICY FOR  
HARLEQUIN  
PANTOMIME  
PRODUCTIONS**

# **SAFEGUARDING POLICY FOR HARLEQUIN PANTOMIME PRODUCTIONS**

## **NOTES**

- This policy refers to all children and young people, under the age of 18 who are members of Harlequin Pantomime Productions.
- Throughout this policy, Harlequin Pantomime Productions will be referred to as 'the company' and all members who are aged under 18 will be referred to as 'children/young people' or 'child/young person'.
- 'The committee' is an annually elected board who are responsible for the management and decision making of the company.

## **PART ONE: SAFEGUARDING POLICY**

Ratified by the Committee

January 2019

To be reviewed (annually)

January 2020

Version number: 4

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Safeguarding is defined as –

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

### 1.2 The company is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its members. We believe that:

- All children/young people have the right to be protected from harm;
- Children/young people need to be safe and to feel safe when rehearsing, auditioning and performing;
- Children/young people need support which matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse;
- All children/young people have the right to speak freely and voice their values and beliefs;
- All children/young people must be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other;
- All children/young people have the right to be supported to meet their emotional and social needs
- All members and those associated with the company have an important role to play in safeguarding children and protecting them from abuse.

## 2. OVERALL AIMS

2.1 This policy will contribute to safeguarding children/young people and promoting their welfare by:

- Clarifying standards of behaviour for all adults involved with the company;
- Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust ethos within the company, built on mutual respect, and shared values
- Being alert to the signs and indicators that all might not be well;
- Developing awareness of the causes of abuse;
- Developing awareness of the risks and vulnerabilities the younger members face;
- Addressing concerns at the earliest possible stage; and
- Reducing the potential risks children/young people face of being exposed to violence, extremism, exploitation, or victimisation

2.2 This policy will contribute to supporting children/young people by:

- Identifying and protecting the most vulnerable
- Identifying individual needs where possible

2.3 This policy will contribute to the protection of children/young people by:

- Implementing child protection policies and procedures; and

- Working in partnership with children, parents, adult members and external agencies.

### **3. KEY PRINCIPLES**

3.1 These are the key principles of safeguarding:

- Always see the child first.
- Never do nothing.
- Do with, not to, others.
- Do the simple things better.
- Have conversations, build relationships.
- Outcomes not outputs.

## **4. EXPECTATIONS**

### **4.1 All people associated with the company will:**

- Have access to and be familiar with this safeguarding policy;
- Be subject to Safeguarding processes and checks when required, whether they are production team, employees, committee members, acting and non-acting members, volunteers, contractors etc.
- Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix One for current definitions and indicators);
- Record concerns and give the record to the Designated Safeguarding Lead; and
- Deal with a disclosure of abuse from children/young people in line with the guidance in Appendix Two - you must inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible.

## **5. THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD**

- 5.1 Our Designated Safeguarding Lead on the committee is Lisa Farmer. She has lead responsibility and management oversight and accountability for child protection and, with the President/Chair of the Committee, will be responsible for coordinating all child protection activities.

- 5.2 When the committee or any member of the company has concerns about a child, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will decide what steps should be taken and should advise the President/Chair of the Committee.
- 5.3 Child protection information will be dealt with in a confidential manner. Committee will be informed of relevant details only when the Designated Safeguarding Lead feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to deal with an individual child and / or family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared with whom, and when.
- 5.4 Child protection records will be stored securely in a central place. Individual files will be kept for each child where necessary. Files will be kept for at least the period during which the child is a member of the company, and beyond that in line with current data legislation and guidance.
- 5.5 Access to these records by anyone other than by the Designated Safeguarding Lead will be restricted, and a written record will be kept of who has had access to them and when.
- 5.6 Parents will be aware of information held on their children and kept up to date regarding any concerns or developments by the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- 5.7 Do not disclose to a parent any information held on a child if this would put the child at risk of significant harm.

## 6. THE COMMITTEE

6.1 The Committee are the accountable body for ensuring the safety of the children/young people within the company

6.2 The Committee will ensure that:

- The company operates appropriate safeguarding procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out, when required, on the production team, employees, committee members, acting and non-acting members, volunteers, contractors etc.
- At least one member of the committee acts as a Designated Safeguarding Lead;
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead attends appropriate refresher training when required by the committee;
- The committee has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against anyone involved with the company.

6.3 The committee reviews its policies/procedures annually

## 7. OUR ROLE IN THE PREVENTION OF ABUSE

7.1 We will provide opportunities for children/young people to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.

- 7.2 Our safeguarding policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the company, which should ensure that children/young people are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.

## **8. SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN/YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO EXTREMISM,**

- 8.1 Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.
- 8.2 The company values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs / ideology as fundamental rights underpinning the companies values. Both children/young people and adults have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.
- 8.3 The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and

exploitation. The company is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern.

- 8.4 Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix Four.
- 8.5 The company seeks to protect children/young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right / Neo Nazi / White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements.

#### Risk reduction

- 8.6 The committee, the President/Chair of the Committee and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will assess the level of risk within the company and put actions in place to reduce that risk.

#### Response

- 8.7 When any member of the company has concerns that any children/young people may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- 8.8 Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most children/young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues.

## **9. SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN/YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION, FORCED MARRIAGE, FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, OR TRAFFICKING**

- 9.1 Our safeguarding policy above, and the companies values and ethos, provide the basic platform to ensure children/young people are given the support to respect themselves and others, stand up for themselves and protect each other.
- 9.2 Our committee keeps itself up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities and forms of exploitation.
- 9.3 Our Designated Safeguarding Lead knows where to seek and get advice as necessary.
- 9.4 Our company brings in experts and uses specialist material to support the work we do.

## **10. WHAT WE DO WHEN WE ARE CONCERNED**

- 10.1 Where risk factors are present but there is no evidence of a particular risk then our Designated Safeguarding Lead may talk with the children/young person's family (if this does not put the young person at greater risk), sharing the concern about the young person's vulnerability and how the family and company can work together to reduce the risk.
- 10.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead will also speak to the committee about making a referral to children's social care.

## **PART TWO – THE KEY PROCEDURES**

### **11. INVOLVING PARENTS / CARERS**

11.1 In general, we will discuss any child protection concerns with parents / carers before approaching other agencies, and will seek their consent to making a referral to another agency. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will approach parents / carers after consultation with the committee. However there may be occasions when the Designated Safeguarding Lead will contact another agency before informing parents/carers because it considers that contacting them may increase the risk of significant harm to the child.

11.2 Parents / carers will be informed about our Safeguarding Policy and can access it at any time by contacting the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

### **12. OUR ROLE IN SUPPORTING CHILDREN**

12.1 We will offer appropriate support to individual children/young people who have experienced abuse or who have abused others.

12.2 Children and young people who abuse others will be responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others within the company through a risk assessment. We will ensure that the needs of children and young people who abuse others will be considered separately from the needs of their victims.

12.3 We will ensure the company works in partnership with parents / carers and other agencies as appropriate.

**13. RESPONDING TO AN ALLEGATION ABOUT ANYONE IN A POSITION OF AUTHORITY WITHIN THE COMPANY**

13.1 The company believes that any member of the production team, member of the committee or employee is seen as a person in a position of authority within the company.

13.2 This procedure should be used in any case in which it is alleged that a person in a position of authority within the company has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed children/young people or may have harmed a child/young person;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child/young person; or
- Behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children/young people.

13.3 Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for anyone to abuse children/young people.

13.4 All members of the production team, members of the committee, members, employees and others associated with our company must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individual's behaviour towards children and young people immediately. Allegations or concerns

must be reported directly to the President/Chair of the Committee unless the concern relates to President/Chair of the Committee. If the concern relates to the President/Chair of the Committee, it must be reported immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will liaise with the committee and they will decide on any action required.

- 13.5 Further information about responding to allegations of abuse about a member of the production team, the committee, an employee or anyone associated with the company can be found in appendix 3.

#### 14. CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL NEEDS

- 14.1 The company recognises that while all children have a right to be safe, some children may be more vulnerable to abuse, for example those with a disability or special educational needs, those living with domestic violence or drug / alcohol abusing parents, etc.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX ONE

### DEFINITIONS AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE

#### 1. NEGLECT

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

The following may be indicators of neglect (this is not an exhaustive list or designed to be used as a checklist):

- Constant hunger;
- Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food;
- Frequent tiredness or listlessness;

- Frequently dirty or unkempt;
- Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather;
- Poor school attendance or often late for school;
- Poor concentration;
- Affection or attention seeking behaviour;
- Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated;
- Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight;
- Failure to develop intellectually or socially;
- Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings;
- The child is regularly not collected or received from school; or
- The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

## **2. PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

The following may be indicators of physical abuse (this is not an exhaustive list or designed to be used as a checklist):

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape;
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt;
- Bite marks;
- Round burn marks;
- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks;
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given;

- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred;
- Bald patches;
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning;
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather;
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted;
- Fear of medical help;
- Fear of changing for PE;
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance;
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying; or
- Isolation from peers.

### 3. SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (this is not an exhaustive list or designed to be used as a checklist):

- Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge;
- Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching;
- Reluctance to go home;
- Inability to concentrate, tiredness;
- Refusal to communicate;
- Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains;
- Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia;
- Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse;
- Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation;
- Unusual compliance;
- Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling;
- Frequent or open masturbation, touching others inappropriately;
- Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group;
- Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming; or
- Bruises or scratches in the genital area.

#### 4. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation occurs when a child or young person, or another person, receives “something” (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of the child/young person performing sexual activities, or another person performing sexual activities on the child/young person.

The presence of any significant indicator for sexual exploitation should trigger a referral to children's social care. The significant indicators are (this is not an exhaustive list or designed to be used as a checklist):

- Having a relationship of concern with a controlling adult or young person (this may involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or gang activity);
- Entering and/or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults;
- Possessing unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or other items;
- Frequenting areas known for risky activities;
- Being groomed or abused via the Internet and mobile technology; and
- Having unexplained contact with hotels, taxi companies or fast food outlets.

## 5. EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children

frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.  
Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (this is not an exhaustive list or designed to be used as a checklist):

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly;
- Over-reaction to mistakes;
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development;
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders;
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies;
- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches;
- Self harming, drug or solvent abuse;
- Fear of parents being contacted;
- Running away;
- Compulsive stealing;
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia; or
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis.

N.B.: Some situations where children stop communication suddenly (known as “traumatic mutism”) can indicate maltreatment.

## 6. RESPONSES FROM PARENTS

Research and experience indicates that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all four categories:

- Delay in seeking treatment that is obviously needed;
- Unawareness or denial of any injury, pain or loss of function (for example, a fractured limb);
- Incompatible explanations offered, several different explanations or the child is said to have acted in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development;
- Reluctance to give information or failure to mention other known relevant injuries;
- Frequent presentation of minor injuries;
- A persistently negative attitude towards the child;
- Unrealistic expectations or constant complaints about the child;
- Alcohol misuse or other drug/substance misuse;
- Parents request removal of the child from home; or
- Violence between adults in the household.

## 7. DISABLED CHILDREN

When working with children with disabilities, practitioners need to be aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

- A bruise in a site that might not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, might be of concern on a non-mobile child;
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment;
- Poor toileting arrangements;
- Lack of stimulation;
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint;
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification such as deprivation of medication, food or clothing, disabling wheelchair batteries;
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication;
- Ill-fitting equipment. for example callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting;
- Misappropriation of a child's finances; or
- Inappropriate invasive procedures.

## **APPENDIX TWO**

### **DEALING WITH A DISCLOSURE OF ABUSE**

## **When a child tells me about abuse s/he has suffered, what must I remember?**

- Stay calm.
- Do not communicate shock, anger or embarrassment.
- Tell her/him you are pleased that s/he is speaking to you.
- Never enter into a pact of secrecy with the child. Assure her/him that you will try to help but let the child know that you will have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
- Tell her/him that you believe them. Children very rarely lie about abuse; but s/he may have tried to tell others and not been heard or believed.
- Tell the child that it is not her/his fault.
- Encourage the child to talk but do not ask "leading questions" or press for information.
- Listen and remember.
- Check that you have understood correctly what the child is trying to tell you.
- Praise the child for telling you. Communicate that s/he has a right to be safe and protected.
- Do not tell the child that what s/he experienced is dirty, naughty or bad.
- It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
- Be aware that the child may retract what s/he has told you. It is essential to record all you have heard.
- At the end of the conversation, tell the child again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
- As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the child's own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.

NB It is not our role to seek disclosures. Our role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

### **Immediately afterwards**

**You must not deal with this yourself.** Clear indications or disclosure of abuse must be reported to children's social care without delay, by the President/Chair of the Committee or the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Children making a disclosure may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Listening to and supporting a child/young person who has been abused can be traumatic for the adults involved. Support for you will be available from your Designated Safeguarding Lead or President/Chair of the Committee.

### **APPENDIX THREE**

ALLEGATION ABOUT ANYONE IN A POSITION OF AUTHORITY WITHIN THE  
COMPANY

1. Inappropriate behaviour by any adult in a position of authority within the company could take the following forms:

- **Physical**

For example the intentional use of force as a punishment, slapping, use of objects to hit with, throwing objects or rough physical handling.

- **Emotional**

For example intimidation, belittling, scapegoating, sarcasm, lack of respect for children's rights, and attitudes that discriminate on the grounds of race, gender, disability or sexuality.

- **Sexual**

For example sexualised behaviour towards young people, sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape.

- **Neglect**

For example failing to act to protect a child or children, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.

2. If a child makes an allegation about an adult in a position of authority within the company, the President/Chair of the Committee should be informed immediately. The President/Chair of the Committee should carry out an urgent initial consideration in order to establish whether there is substance to the allegation. The President/Chair of the Committee should not carry out the investigation him/herself or interview children.
3. The President/Chair of the Committee must exercise, and be accountable for, their professional judgement on the action to be taken, as follows –

- If the actions of the alleged abuser, and the consequences of the actions, raise credible child protection concerns the President/Chair of the Committee will notify children's social services.
  - If the actions of the alleged abuser, and the consequences of the actions, do not raise credible child protection concerns, but do raise other issues in relation to the conduct of the alleged abuser or the child/young person, these should be addressed through the company's own internal procedures.
  - If the President/Chair of the Committee decides that the allegation is without foundation and no further formal action is necessary, all those involved should be informed of this conclusion, and the reasons for the decision should be recorded on the child protection file.
4. Where an allegation has been made against the President/Chair of the Committee, then the Designated Safeguarding Lead takes on the role of liaising with the committee and informing children's social services.

## **APPENDIX FOUR**

### **INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION**

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy 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.

3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
- Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
- Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
- Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.

4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

5. Children may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that people are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.

6. Indicators of vulnerability include:

- Identity Crisis – the young person is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;

- Personal Crisis – the young person may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;
  
  - Personal Circumstances – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the young person’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
  
  - Unmet Aspirations – the young person may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;
  
  - Experiences of Criminality – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement / reintegration;
  
  - Special Educational Need – young people may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.
7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.

8. More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
  
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;

- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
- Significant changes to appearance and / or behaviour;
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.