Thurrock: An ambitious and collaborative community which is proud of its heritage and excited by its diverse opportunities and future

Hidden and Extreme Harms Prevention Committee

The meeting will be held at **7.00 pm** on **23 June 2022**

Committee Room 2, CO3, Civic Offices, New Road, Grays, RM17 6SL

Membership:

Councillors Gary Collins (Chair), Qaisar Abbas, Daniel Chukwu, Shane Ralph and Sue Shinnick

Substitutes:

Councillors Steve Liddiard, Augustine Ononaji, Georgette Polley and Lee Watson

Agenda

Open to Public and Press

Queries regarding this Agenda or notification of apologies:

Please contact Lucy Tricker, Senior Democratic Services Officer by sending an email to Direct.Democracy@thurrock.gov.uk

Agenda published on: **15 June 2022**

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DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART – QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

Breaching those parts identified as a pecuniary interest is potentially a criminal offence

<u>**Helpful Reminders for Members**</u>

- *Is your register of interests up to date?*
- *In particular have you declared to the Monitoring Officer all disclosable pecuniary interests?*
- *Have you checked the register to ensure that they have been recorded correctly?*

<u>**When should you declare an interest *at a meeting*?**</u>

- **What matters are being discussed at the meeting?** (including Council, Cabinet, Committees, Subs, Joint Committees and Joint Subs); or
- If you are a Cabinet Member making decisions other than in Cabinet **what matter is before you for single member decision?**

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Does the business to be transacted at the meeting
- **relate to; or**
- **likely to affect**

any of your registered interests and in particular any of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests?

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests shall include your interests or those of:

- your spouse or civil partner's
- a person you are living with as husband/ wife
- a person you are living with as if you were civil partners

where you are aware that this other person has the interest.

A detailed description of a disclosable pecuniary interest is included in the Members Code of Conduct at Chapter 7 of the Constitution. **Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer about disclosable pecuniary interests.**

What is a Non-Pecuniary interest? – this is an interest which is not pecuniary (as defined) but is nonetheless so significant that a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts, would reasonably regard to be so significant that it would materially impact upon your judgement of the public interest.

Pecuniary

If the interest is not already in the register you must (unless the interest has been agreed by the Monitoring Officer to be sensitive) disclose the existence and nature of the interest to the meeting

If the Interest is not entered in the register and is not the subject of a pending notification you must within 28 days notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the register

Unless you have received dispensation upon previous application from the Monitoring Officer, you must:

- **Not participate or participate further in any discussion of the matter at a meeting;**

- **Not participate in any vote or further vote taken at the meeting; and**

- **leave the room while the item is being considered/voted upon**

If you are a Cabinet Member you may make arrangements for the matter to be dealt with by a third person but take no further steps

Non- pecuniary

Declare the nature and extent of your interest including enough detail to allow a member of the public to understand its nature

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You may participate and vote in the usual way but you should seek advice on Predetermination and Bias from the Monitoring Officer.

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Our Vision and Priorities for Thurrock

An ambitious and collaborative community which is proud of its heritage and excited by its diverse opportunities and future.

1. **People** – a borough where people of all ages are proud to work and play, live and stay

   - High quality, consistent and accessible public services which are right first time

   - Build on our partnerships with statutory, community, voluntary and faith groups to work together to improve health and wellbeing

   - Communities are empowered to make choices and be safer and stronger together

2. **Place** – a heritage-rich borough which is ambitious for its future

   - Roads, houses and public spaces that connect people and places

   - Clean environments that everyone has reason to take pride in

   - Fewer public buildings with better services

3. **Prosperity** – a borough which enables everyone to achieve their aspirations

   - Attractive opportunities for businesses and investors to enhance the local economy

   - Vocational and academic education, skills and job opportunities for all

   - Commercial, entrepreneurial and connected public services

Minutes of the Meeting of the Hidden and Extreme Harms Prevention Committee held on 17 February 2022 at 7.00 pm

Present:	Councillors Gary Collins (Chair), Alex Anderson (Vice-Chair), Qaisar Abbas, Bukky Okunade, Shane Ralph and Elizabeth Rigby
In attendance:	Michelle Cunningham, Thurrock Community Safety Partnership Manager Cheryl Wells, Emergency Planning and Resilience Manager Jenny Shade, Senior Democratic Services Officer

Before the start of the meeting, all present were advised that the meeting was being recorded, with the recording to be made available on-line.

16. Minutes

The minutes of the Hidden and Extreme Harms Prevention Committee held on the 17 January 2022 were approved as a correct record.

17. Items of Urgent Business

There were no urgent items of business.

18. Declarations of Interest

There were no interests declared.

19. Community Safety Partnership Report on Hate Crime

Michelle Cunningham presented the report. This report would support Member's role to ensure the Council fulfilled its duties regarding Prevent and it was important to acknowledge the links between the prevent agenda and the monitoring and tackling of hate crime. Members were informed that the comparison of hate crime and prevent referrals did not imply a causal link between hate crime and extremism however the quarterly counter terrorism local profile had highlighted areas with a low proportion of prevent referrals in comparison to hate crime reports and was an indicator that there may be vulnerabilities to extremism. For Thurrock for 12 months ending July 2021 the rate was 0.1 prevent referrals to 7.2 hate crime reports. Some of the key points taken from the report:

- There were 5 strands of hate crime and from October 2021, Essex Police made changes in the recording of hate crime where the primary motivation of the perpetrator was directed toward the sex/gender of the victim and that gender based hate crime would now be recorded.

- The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) proposed the priority for 2022/23 remained as "reduce harm to and safeguard victims from hate crime – including sex/gender based hate crime".
- Thurrock had seen an increase of 30% in reporting and was widely acknowledged that this remained an unreported crime and was seen as a positive by both Police and partners.
- Hate crime was monitored daily by Essex Police, the Inspector completes eight case reviews a month and these are based on hate crime and were reported fortnightly at Police tasking for any trends. The CSP monitored community tensions fortnightly through the locality action groups which also dealt with referrals in relation to victims of hate crime. Hate crime was reported bi-monthly to our executive, quarterly to our prevent board and annually to the CSP strategic board. There were no repeat locations or victims and none identified community tensions linked to this increase.
- Through the Thurrock's Independent Advisory Group (IAG) to Essex Police there were two community challenge panels in place one in Thurrock for the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) community and through the IAG transgender rep, on the Essex wide challenge panel. It had been identified there was a lack of confidence in coming forward and there was a long way to go to close the gap in relation to unreported crimes/incidents. To support this Thurrock had 256 officers trained as ambassadors; nine hate incident reporting centres, hosted two street events for National Hate Crime Awareness Week including a focus on engagement with businesses in Grays supported by our hate crime ambassador Councillor Abbas; supported a pop up event on hate crime in Grays as part of Safeguarding Adults Awareness Week; hate crime officers offered a disability hate and mate crime webinar which was now being offered out to Thurrock colleges and special needs schools; worked to support learning disabled community to report and understand hate crime; hate crime overview was included within the Prevent training offer and Transliving recently delivered training to a number of officers; Fortnightly multi agency meeting where vulnerable people were victims of hate crime could be discussed. Going forward the areas of focus would be to promote and monitor the reporting of gender/sex based hate crime, continue to raise awareness within disability communities, continue to offer training to communities to include licensed taxi drivers and to act on learnings from the Challenge Panel hosted by the Trans community.

Councillor Collins thanked Michelle Cunningham for the report and referred to page 13 of the report, paragraph 2.8 and asked for a breakdown of the 634 hate crime incidents to which Michelle Cunningham stated that public order offences and violence against a person had been the top two offences over the last 12 months. Information on the district hate crimes by primary office type over the last 12 months were shared with Members. Councillor Collins referred to "arson" offences to which was told this would be criminal damage and arson but predominantly criminal damage. Councillor Collins also referred to "non-crime" to which Members were informed that all hate incidents were recorded as a non-crime. Members discussed the hate crime generic term and how hate crimes were perceived in some detail but agreed this was a national guidance and could not be changed locally but encouraged residents

to continue to report hate crime incidents as the impact of incidents and crimes reported would enable preventative work to be undertaken appropriately.

Councillor Ralph referred to the 445 racial crimes and asked whether there was any further breakdown data on this. Michelle Cunningham stated the data was self-defined ethnicity and those recorded had not matched the victim's profile to the perpetrator. Members were informed that this was a priority for Essex Police on improving the recording of the self-defined ethnicity going forward.

Councillor Okunade referred to Hate Incident Reporting Centres (HIRCs) and questioned what form these would help Thurrock to which Michelle Cunningham stated the hate incident reporting centres were a place where you could report hate incidents and hate crimes, either as a victim or a witness. These centres had over the last two years been underutilised due to COVID but there were plans to revamp and promote these again, those attending training would be aware of the centres and locations but agreed to send a list of all locations to Members outside the meeting. Link provided - www.thurrock.gov.uk/hate-crime/hate-incident-reporting-centres

Councillor Collins referred to page 16 of the report, paragraph 3.2, activities to address this priority in 2021, and asked for a clarification on "mate crime". Michelle Cunningham stated this was often referred to as "cuckooing" and was when somebody who had a learning disability was befriended and exploited. A video produced by the Welsh Community Safety Partnership demonstrated mate crime very well and would forward the link to members outside the meeting. Link provided - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qduVUJEN-_w

Councillor Collins referred to page 15 of the report and asked for an exact definition of offences where violence were without injury to which Michelle Cunningham agreed to send to members outside the meeting.

Councillor Anderson asked for some clarification on how the Locality Action Groups worked. Michelle Cunningham stated that Thurrock had two locality action groups, one in the west and one in the east of the borough, who met monthly and attended by teams from the community police, housing officers, anti-social behaviour, adult safeguarding, mental health, local area coordinators and housing association. Concerns or cases were discussed, taking referrals on vulnerable victims being subjected to either hate crime or anti-social behaviour. For reporting to those agencies and sharing information wider where there was a benefit in doing so to ensure vulnerable victims received the appropriate response. The locality action group tended to be more on vulnerable victims, particularly at the moment with mental health concerns, looking at hot spot areas to identify any areas with increases in anti-social behaviour and put in place additional task and finish groups for that area, there may be a need to move the two mobile CCTVs and to monitor community tensions. She added these were set up in response to the recommendations from the Fiona Pilkington case.

Councillor Abbas referred to targeting of hate crime on social media and questioned what was being done to protect residents. Michelle Cunningham stated this was around "grooming" that was happening on social media and would involve educating parents and children of the risks of exploitation and grooming on-line. There were some good websites available to educate against hate which were constantly promoted within schools in the borough.

Councillor Ralph stated the school education packages were very active prior to COVID and questioned what plans were now in place to go back into schools to continue this good work. Michelle Cunningham stated there was a large programme on offer across both primary and secondary schools by Essex County Fire and Rescue Service. One of the offers included hate crime and was constantly promoted to schools and had been delivered on-line. Members were referred to the Walk Online Roadshow available for pupils, parents and carers that highlighted some of the dangers of the internet and also advised parents how to help to keep their child safe on-line.

Councillor Collins referred to page 14 of the report, paragraph 2.9 (1) and queried whether "left-wing violence" should read left-wing extremism to which Michelle Cunningham agreed the terminology was incorrect and should have been extremism. Michelle Cunningham agreed to supply Members outside the meeting some useful information on left wing terminology.

RESOLVED

1. **That members of the committee, through this report, assured themselves of the response to Hate Crime in Thurrock.**

2. **That members of the committee equip themselves to raise the profile of hate crime within the communities they served and promote methods of reporting.**

20. **Work Programme**

Members signed off the work programme for 2021/22.

The meeting finished at 7.43 pm

Approved as a true and correct record

CHAIR

DATE

23 June 2022	ITEM: 6
Hidden and Extreme Harms Prevention Committee	
Communications Strategy in Relation to Prevent (Counter Terrorism and Extremism)	
Wards and communities affected: All	**Key Decision:** N/A
Report of: Michelle Cunningham, Community Safety Partnership Manager	
Accountable Assistant Director: Les Billingham, Assistant Director Adult Social Care and Communities	
Accountable Director: Julie Rogers, Director of Public Realm	
This report is Public	

Executive Summary

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 created a Duty on Local Authorities, and partners to have due regard, in the exercise of its functions, to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Protecting children and vulnerable adults from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of the Councils wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting them from any other harms be that whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

The Local Government Association have put in place a self-assessment toolkit for Councils to benchmark themselves against over 10 key areas. Working with the Home Office we have self-assessed our local performance of the Prevent Duty in 2022 reflecting that we are an unfunded area.

The recent performance process has identified the following areas of development and recommended actions for Thurrock's local Prevent partnership:
1. **Communication plan-**Develop a communications plan to increase awareness of Prevent.
2. **Engagement-**Consider further engagement with key groups to ensure open and transparent dialogue on Prevent.

The Home Office have recognised that in regard to the communications benchmark there can be challenges and in response are developing a package of support to assist areas with their communications activity and identified a team who can offer bespoke support where required.

We are therefore bringing our communications strategy to the attention of the Hidden and Extreme Harms Committee to provide you with the opportunity to fulfil your role, in relation to ensuring that all elements of the Council work together to ensure that the Council is fulfilling its duties regarding Prevent, in line with the Councils responsibilities under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The Home Office tell us in their Community Events Handbook, gaining buy-in from Elected Members can help to facilitate Prevent delivery, unblock issues, and can provide leadership and scrutiny locally to improve Prevent nationally.

For members new to the Prevent agenda please refer to the Elected members handbook (appendix 1). Training and further awareness is available at: www.actearly.uk/

1.   Recommendation(s):

1.1   That Members note our approach to improve our engagement with communities in relation to Prevent

1.2   That Members act as key stakeholders in advising us on improvements to engagement with our communities

1.3   That Members are involved in development of any community projects

2.   Introduction and Background

2.1   The Local Government Association have put in place a self-assessment toolkit for Councils to benchmark themselves against over 10 key areas. Thurrock's Prevent Board have reviewed the criteria along with Home Office colleagues to assess the current situation as of February 2022.

2.2   A score of 3 represents a position where the Duty is met, a score of 1-2 indicates that statutory responsibilities are not being met and a score of 4-5 signifies requirements are being exceeded. The specific criteria used to provide scoring can be found at *appendix 2.*

2.3   The Home Office recognise that this process can be subjective and consequently have taken a rigorous approach to scoring by comparing results across all local authorities to ensure consistency. This scoring reflects requirements of the Duty as opposed to an in-depth evaluation of how effective Thurrock has been in reducing risks from radicalisation and terrorism.

2.4   Members should note that Channel is subject to additional assurance processes.

	Benchmark	Score
1	Risk Assessment	5
2	Multi-Agency Partnership Board	5
3	Prevent Partnership Plan	4
4	Referral Pathway	4
5	Channel Panel	4
6	Prevent problem-solving process	3
7	Training	4
8	Venue Hire and IT Policies	4
9	Engagement activity	3
10	Communications	2

2.5   As part of the process the following strengths were identified in Thurrock:

1. **Risk assessment:** Thurrock have a risk assessment process in place that is driven in part by the Counter Terrorism Local Profile, but local knowledge is utilised. Prevent is present within the corporate risk register and senior stakeholders are actively engaged and regularly appraised of the Prevent/CT risk or issues.

2. **Multi-agency partnership board**: Thurrock has an effective multi-agency partnership panel, Prevent Strategic Board Group. The board meets quarterly and covers relevant agenda items. It is well represented by partner agencies. The group drives delivery against the action plan and individuals held accountable for actions.

7. **Training:** Thurrock utilise an experienced trainer who is supported by the Prevent coordinator to deliver WRAP that is localised and adjusted to suit the audiences. Training records are kept, and certificates are issued to participants.

2.6   The recent performance process identified the following areas of development and recommended actions for Thurrock's Strategic Prevent Board:

10. Communication plan - Develop a communications plan to increase awareness of Prevent.
9. Engagement-Consider further engagement with key groups to ensure open and transparent dialogue on Prevent.

2.7   The self-assessment benchmarking exercise in Feb 22 identifies benchmark 10 – communications as a 2 rating. In response to this the strategy at *appendix 3* and subsequent action plan will support us in improving our rating to a 4.

2.8   We are committed to having a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality / impact of Prevent work and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.

2.9   This will support the following outcomes:

1   Understand risk to our communities
2   Increased engagement with professionals to raise awareness
3   Foster positive relationships with public and within our communities
4   Educational establishments across Thurrock to be aware of risk and impact of extremism
5   Increased Referrals to channel

       And ultimately enable us to reduce threat, harm, and risk to communities.

2.10   Our Strategy has 6 Objectives to deliver by March 2023:

1.   We will identify opportunities for positive press
2.   We will identify reactive opportunities and flag for support.
3.   We will provide regular (e.g. monthly) publication of new materials through resources such as newsletters and social media
4.   The Local Authority website will have accurate contact details and detailed, localised information about Prevent.
5.   We will provide regular briefings to members through existing Committees
6.   We will increase engagement with educators on this topic

2.11   Alongside Elected Members our key stakeholders are:

- Those working to educate our Young People, including school governors
- Parents and Guardians
- Listening to voices of young people themselves and we will do this through our Youth Council
- Those in the voluntary sector supporting those who may be vulnerable to radicalisation e.g. mental Health Services
- Our partners working in the health and criminal justice services

2.12   We will prioritise engagement with:

- Elected Members,
- Youth Council
- Faith leaders
- Community leaders – IAG members

- #TeamThurrock (professionals and residents) who we have identified as having the most influence locally in our communities

2.13 To date we have completed the following activity:

Objective	Actions Delivered
1. Opportunities for positive press	• Our Independent Advisory Group received a presentation at their meeting in May
2. Reactive opportunities flagged for support.	• We have refreshed our Community Tension monitoring report • We have identified 9 champions across Directorates for enhanced specialist training • We have developed a tool kit to support venue hirers in their decision making
3. Regular publication of new materials	• We have met with the participation officer to develop our approach to young people
4. Reviewed our web site information on Prevent	• Provided updated contacts for hosting on Government web site
5. Regular Member briefings	• Delivered 2 briefings to the HEHC • Provided an annual update to the CGSOS Committee • Provided all members with a LTAI booklet and card. Available at *appendix* 4
6. Engagement with educators	• Written to all Headteachers to provide Governors with a Let's Talk About It booklet • Prevent Lead for Department for Education has delivered training to our SEND schools and attended Safeguarding Leads Forum and provided a briefing • We have provided termly risk assessments to school safeguarding leads and now extended to a wider contextualised safeguarding report • Shared New Classroom Resources on Terrorism and Extremism: Let's Discuss at *appendix 5*

3. Issues, Options and Analysis of Options

3.1 Community engagement is a core part of the Prevent strategy, giving family and friends confidence to know what to do if they're worried someone close is expressing extreme views or hatred, which could lead to them harming themselves or others.

3.2 The Home Office explain why Prevent Engagement is necessary as: *Prevent safeguards people who are at risk of radicalisation, stopping them from being exploited into supporting terrorism or becoming terrorists. It is also about building resilience in communities, empowering them to tackle the causes of*

radicalisation locally through a variety of projects and civil society organisations.

The strength of Prevent comes from communities working together to ensure that people who are at-risk can be offered support. Prevent is delivered through a wide network of partners within communities, civil society organisations and public sector institutions. Through these partnerships, almost 3,000 people have been adopted to Prevents voluntary and confidential Channel programme since 2012, which supports people who are considered to be vulnerable to exploitation from terrorist influences.

3.3 Whilst not a Prevent priority area, by focusing on Community engagement and looking to host an event we will reduce the risk through:

1. Building understanding in relation to Prevent, increasing peoples trust in the programme, specifically Channel Panels, and increasing likelihood that those identified as needing support are more likely to accept. It should be noted that the Prevent process is voluntary
2. By being open and transparent with communities with regards Prevent can reduce any tensions that there maybe in relation to the programme
3. Improving the number and quality of referrals received from communities by improving understanding through dialogue and opportunity to share and discuss case studies

3.4 Next steps are through utilising the Community Events Handbook at *appendix 6* to design Prevent Community Engagement Events appropriate and tailored to the needs of Thurrock residents.

3.5 Later in the year there will be an option for non-funded areas to apply for funding for Community Projects in relation to Prevent, which we will be seeking to take advantage of.

4. Reasons for Recommendation

4.1 The reasons for reducing our risk by improving our engagement with communities is outlined in 3.2.

4.2 Elected Members can provide leadership and scrutiny locally to facilitate Prevent delivery.

4.3 We will be seeking member support to apply for any funding opportunities in relation to Community projects.

5. Consultation (including Overview and Scrutiny, if applicable)

5.1 The purpose of this report is to consult with Members in relation to this agenda.

5.2 We will also use our Independent advisory Group to consult with, as required

5.3   This report will be shared with our Youth council.

6.   Impact on corporate policies, priorities, performance and community impact

6.1   Priority 4 of the Community Safety Partnership Delivery Plan 2022/23 is:

        Counter Extremism and Terrorism: Preventing Violent Extremism locally.

6.2   Improving the way we support engagement between partners, civil society, and communities, will support delivery of the Local Authorities Duty in relation to Prevent.

7.   Implications

7.1   **Financial**

        Implications verified by: **Laura Last**

                                         Senior Management Accountant

        There are currently no financial implications, and based on risk we are not a Prevent funded priority area.

7.2   **Legal**

        Implications verified by: **Judith Knight**

                                         Deputy Head of Legal Services (Social Care and Education)

        Section 26 of the Counter - Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on the Council, in the exercise of its functions to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This does not place a new function on the Council but impacts on how existing functions are carried out.

        The government has produced statutory guidance on the exercise of this duty under Section 29 of that Act – revised on 1st April 2021 – see Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). The Council must have regard to that guidance in the exercise of its functions.

        The guidance sets out the powers that the Secretary of State has in order to intervene, should they consider that the Council is not discharging its duty.

7.3   **Diversity and Equality**

        Implications verified by: **Roxanne Scanlon**

Community Engagement and Project Monitoring Officer

There are no direct implications in relation to diversity and equality from this report. The Prevent strategy has an Equality Impact Assessment in place.

7.4 **Other implications** (where significant) – i.e. Staff, Health Inequalities, Sustainability, Crime and Disorder, and Impact on Looked After Children

None

8. **Background papers used in preparing the report:**

Developing a Communications Strategy - Template and Guidance.pdf

9. **Appendices to the report**

- Appendix 1: Home Office Prevent handbook for Elected Members
- Appendix 2: Home Office Local Authority Toolkit
- Appendix 3: Communications Strategy to Deliver Prevent for Thurrock
- Appendix 4: Let's Talk About It guidance (website for online viewing): www.ltai.info
- Appendix 5: Educate Against Hate resources (website for online viewing): Let's Discuss: New Classroom Resource on Extremism and Terrorism
- Appendix 6: Community Events Handbook

Report Author:

Michelle Cunningham

Thurrock Community Safety Partnership Manager

Community Safety, Emergency Planning and Resilience

Home Office

PREVENT

Handbook for Elected Members

CONTENTS

Prevent - Handbook for Elected Members

The purpose of Prevent is to safeguard vulnerable individuals from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, by engaging with people vulnerable to radicalisation and protecting them from being targeted by terrorist recruiters.

Prevent uses a similar approach to public health models, which focus on prevention rather than treatment. Focusing solely on confronting ideologies alone will not undermine terrorism. Prevent provides holistic support to address some of the personal and social conditions which make vulnerable people receptive to radicalisation.

Alongside other public-sector bodies such as policing, healthcare and education institutions, Local Authorities play a vital role, and have a legal duty to implement Prevent to protect vulnerable people and manage the threat from terrorism.

As leaders and representatives of local citizens, Elected Members have the reach and understanding to create and maintain meaningful relationships with their communities. Although tackling radicalisation may appear to be distant from the typical day-to-day role of Elected Members, the delivery of Prevent requires the support of local communities, local partnerships and local leaders to be implemented effectively.

This document provides information for Local Authority Elected Members about the context, purpose and implementation of Prevent. It looks at the important role that Local Authorities and Elected Members can play at a local level, and how they can lead the vital work that is necessary to safeguard individuals against radicalisation.

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THE UK COUNTER-TERRORISM LANDSCAPE

The Threat

- The UK is currently facing a number of different terrorist threats, ranging from Daesh and Al'Qa'ida-inspired to right-wing terrorism.

- The current level of threat from terrorism in the UK is substantial - which means an attack is considered likely.

- The threat has mainly been caused by Daesh (also known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - ISIL). Their ability to direct, enable and inspire attacks makes the group the most significant global terrorist threat.

- There is also a growing threat from right-wing terrorism. The Government has banned three right-wing terrorist groups - National Action, Sonnenkrieg Division (SKD) and Feuerkrieg Division (FKD).

- Since 2017, there have been nine Daesh-inspired attacks and two right-wing terrorist attacks in the UK. These attacks have resulted in the tragic loss of many lives, as well as severe injuries and psychological impacts for victims.

- Terrorism also represents a huge cost to the country financially, with the direct and indirect costs of the 2017 attacks alone running into the billions of pounds.

- Some online spaces are used by terrorists to spread sophisticated propaganda designed to radicalise, recruit and inspire people, and to incite or provide information to enable terrorist attacks. Since 2010, over 310,000 pieces of illegal terrorist material have been removed from the internet by the Counter-Terrorism Internet Referral Unit (CTIRU), a body set up by the Home Office to help counter the spread of terrorist propaganda online.

CONTEST

- The UK combats the threats from terrorism through CONTEST, the UK's counter-terrorism strategy. The aim of CONTEST is to reduce the risk of terrorism to the UK, its citizens and interests overseas so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

- The most recent version was published in June 2018 as a result of a review of all aspects of counter-terrorism. The review was undertaken to ensure that Britain has the best response to the heightened threat, seen through the attacks in London and Manchester in 2017.

The framework for CONTEST, is made up of four 'P's:

Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism	*Pursue:* to stop terrorist attacks	*Protect:* to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack	*Prepare:* to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

3

WHAT IS PREVENT?

The purpose of Prevent is to safeguard people who are at risk of radicalisation and to stop them from being exploited by people who would want them to support terrorism. It is also about building resilience in communities through a variety of projects and civil society organisations.

The Prevent programme uses early intervention to protect individuals and communities from the harms of terrorism. Prevent works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from other harms, such as gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse, by tackling the underlying causes of radicalisation. Intervention support for vulnerable individuals is both confidential and voluntary. Prevent is delivered through a wide network of partners within communities, civil society organisations and public-sector institutions.

Prevent work also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism through the Desistance and Disengagement Programme. This programme is a new element of Prevent that provides a range of intensive tailored interventions and practical support, designed to tackle the drivers of radicalisation. Support could include mentoring, psychological support, theological and ideological advice.

PREVENT IS:

- An extension of existing multi-agency safeguarding principles
- Working with communities and local civil society to build resilience to terrorist narratives
- Promoting debate in schools and universities
- Tackling terrorism in all its forms

PREVENT IS NOT:

- A spying mechanism
- Focussed on any particular religion or ethnicity
- Stifling free speech in higher education

Success in Preventing Terrorism

Over 310,000 pieces *of terrorist material removed from the internet, since February 2010*

203 community *based projects were delivered in 2018/19 reaching over* **142,000 participants**
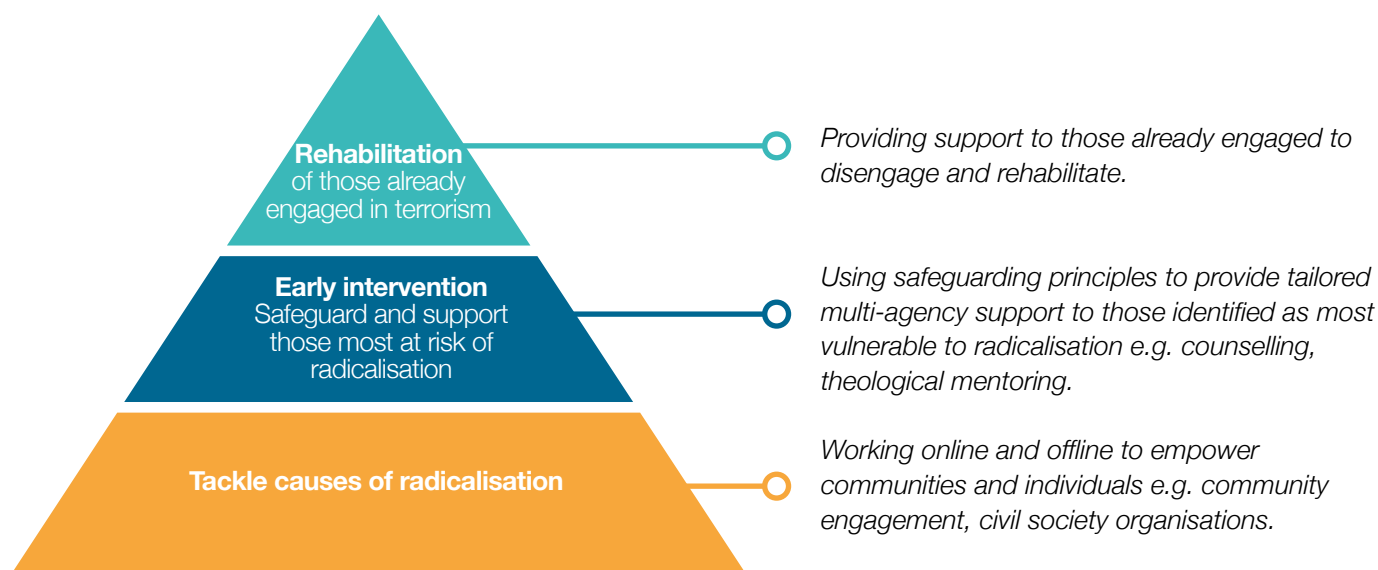
Over 100 *children safeguarded by the Courts from being taken to conflict zones in Iraq and Syria since 2015*

2,200 *people adopted onto Channel since 2012*

Prevent training has been completed **over 1.1 million times**

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The Prevent Delivery Model

Prevent is risk-based and proportionate. The Prevent delivery model sets out how a broad range of Prevent initiatives tackle both the causes and risk factors that can lead an individual to become radicalised, and directly support those who are at risk through early intervention. Prevent also aims to rehabilitate the relatively small number of higher risk individuals who have already engaged in terrorism.

Rehabilitation
of those already
engaged in terrorism

Providing support to those already engaged to disengage and rehabilitate.

Early intervention
Safeguard and support
those most at risk of
radicalisation

Using safeguarding principles to provide tailored multi-agency support to those identified as most vulnerable to radicalisation e.g. counselling, theological mentoring.

Tackle causes of radicalisation

Working online and offline to empower communities and individuals e.g. community engagement, civil society organisations.

Tackling the causes of Radicalisation

Civil Society Organisations – what is their role in the delivery of Prevent?

Prevent works with a broad range of civil society organisations. In 2019/20 there were 226 community-based projects across the country with over 142,000 participants, addressing vulnerabilities from social isolation to substance misuse.

These civil society organisations play a vital role in building community resilience to extremist narratives and increase the understanding of the risks of radicalisation across the community. They can be key to providing holistic support to vulnerable individuals.

Case study: Prevent-funded Civil Society Organisations

Kikit Pathways is a Prevent-funded Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) specialist drug and alcohol support service that provides a range of services to meet the needs of vulnerable people.

Based in the West Midlands, Kikit work with mosques and communities to provide mentoring and support for individuals who are vulnerable to terrorist recruiters, particularly those suffering problems with drug and alcohol abuse – who can be targeted by recruiters. Kikit then help to establish referral pathways to the relevant safeguarding services, including Channel early intervention support where appropriate, so that individuals can get the assistance that they need.

The project provides specialist practitioner support and tailored mentoring for those exhibiting signs of radicalisation and grievance and, once assessed, beneficiaries are provided with holistic support to reduce their vulnerabilities. Kikit have a strong track record, including in preventing people travelling to Syria to fight for Daesh.

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See some examples of the civil society organisations in your local area below:
(Please fill the below section in with examples of civil society organisations in your local area including, who they are, what they do and how they can help vulnerable individuals).

Example 1

. . . .

. . . .

. . . .

Example 2

. . . .

. . . .

. . . .

Early Intervention

What is Channel?

Channel is an early intervention safeguarding programme and the element of Prevent which provides bespoke support to children and adults identified as vulnerable to radicalisation, before their vulnerabilities are exploited by terrorist recruiters who would encourage them to support terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist related activity.
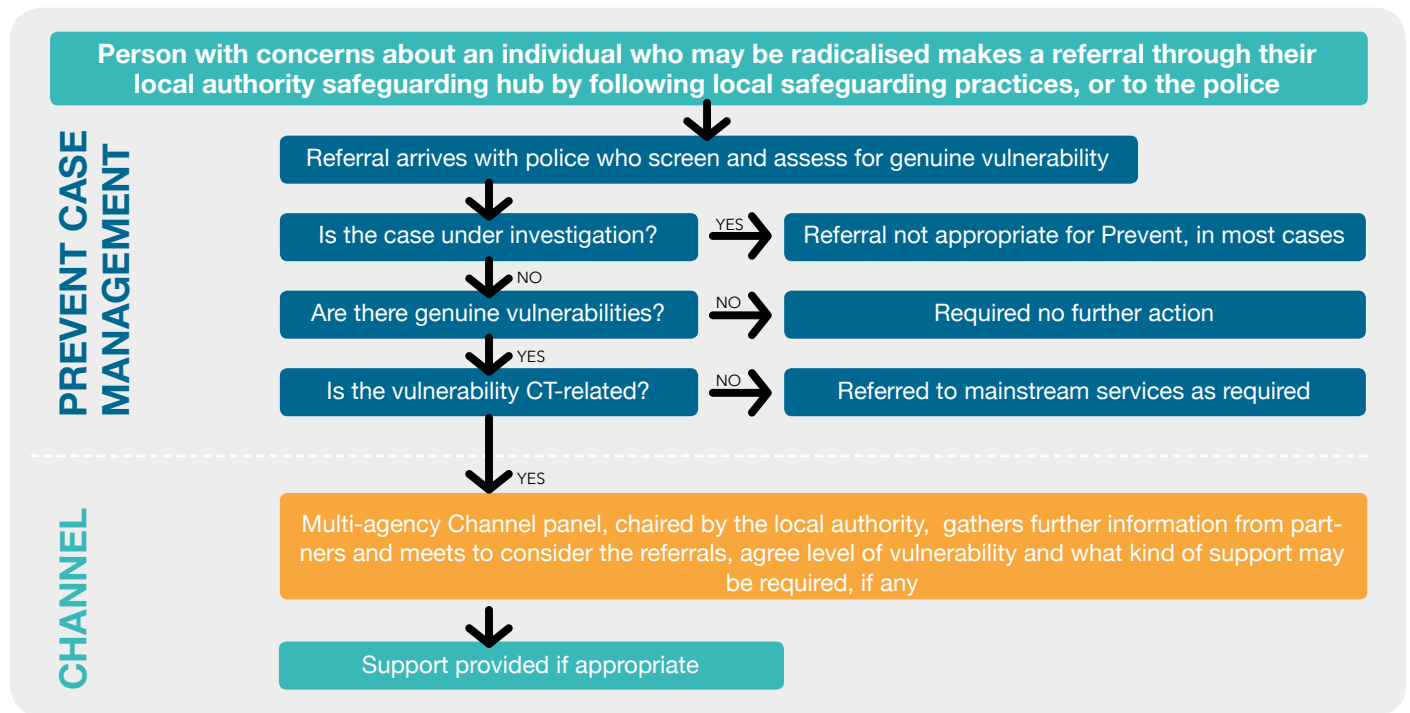
Channel works like other safeguarding interventions, identifying individuals at risk through referral, assessing the nature and extent of the risk and then by developing a support plan for the individual concerned. It is a voluntary and confidential programme.

Channel takes a multi-agency approach, involving a range of partners including the local authority, the police, education, social services, health providers and others to tailor the support plan to the individual's needs.

The type of support available is wide-ranging and bespoke. It can include help with accessing other mainstream services, such as education or career advice, dealing with mental or emotional health issues, drug/alcohol abuse, and theological or ideological mentoring from a specialist Channel Intervention Provider, who works with the individual on a one-on-one basis.

In 2018/19, 561 individuals were adopted as Channel cases nationally. Of these, almost half were referred for concerns related to right-wing extremism, higher than the number who were referred for Daesh or Al Qa'ida-inspired extremism.

In 2018/19, 11% of Prevent referrals came from Local Authorities, while the education sector accounted for 30% and the Police 29%. Of individuals adopted as Channel cases in 2018/19, 88% were male and 66% were aged 20 years or under.

Person with concerns about an individual who may be radicalised makes a referral through their local authority safeguarding hub by following local safeguarding practices, or to the police

PREVENT CASE MANAGEMENT

Referral arrives with police who screen and assess for genuine vulnerability

Is the case under investigation? — YES → Referral not appropriate for Prevent, in most cases

NO

Are there genuine vulnerabilities? — NO → Required no further action

YES

Is the vulnerability CT-related? — NO → Referred to mainstream services as required

YES

CHANNEL

Multi-agency Channel panel, chaired by the local authority, gathers further information from partners and meets to consider the referrals, agree level of vulnerability and what kind of support may be required, if any

Support provided if appropriate

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Case study: Channel intervention for 'Leon'

Leon was referred by teachers to Prevent at the age of 15, after searching for extreme right-wing material on the school internet. He had also been disclosing to staff that he felt angry and intimidated because he is a minority in his classes.

Leon disclosed that he hates all Muslims because 'they are all ISIS', and that he was part of an extreme right-wing group on Facebook. He also expressed his interest in football violence and gang culture, and that he felt picked on by teachers.

Through Prevent, a range of actions were undertaken as part of Leon's package of support, including providing mental health services to treat his anxiety and insomnia, a specialist Channel mentor who was able to discuss the origin of his views, and advice on internet safety for his parents. The local Prevent team also helped Leon enrol on the work placement scheme of a national construction company, which included support from a careers mentor, and onto the Premier League Kicks programme with his local football team.

Leon's case was successfully concluded and his behaviour in school noticeably improved, with no further issues of him being involved in anti-social behaviour. His mother expressed her gratitude for the intervention, saying "without the intervention from the Prevent team my son wouldn't be on the path he is now on".

Case study: Channel intervention for 'Misbah'

Misbah came across extremist propaganda online while struggling with his identity as a British Muslim teenager. He started to become supportive of the extremist material he was viewing online as it made him feel part of a bigger cause and gave him the direction he had been lacking.

After making worrying comments in class about terrorism, Misbah's teachers became concerned about him and his vulnerability to radicalisation, and he was referred to the local authority Prevent team.

Through the voluntary and confidential Channel early intervention support, Misbah was offered a specialist mentor who met with him weekly and with whom he discussed a range of issues from theology to his future ambitions.

The mentoring allowed Misbah to gain valuable knowledge and exposed him to new and challenging ideas which he may not have had the opportunity to consider otherwise. Misbah found it easy to relate to his mentor, who had a similar background, and they forged a relationship of mutual trust. This, coupled with support from a teacher at his school, ensured that Misbah had positive influences which helped him overcome the negative ones, and he was able to reconsider his worldview.

Misbah went on to study interfaith reconciliation at university. He reported that he now has a clear direction in life and is considering a career in counter-extremism after graduation.

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Rehabilitation
What is the Desistance and Disengagement Programme?

The Desistance and Disengagement Programme focuses on rehabilitating individuals who have been involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activity and reducing the risk they pose to the UK.

The programme works by providing tailored interventions which support individuals to stop participating in terrorism-related activity (desist) and to move away from terrorist ideology and ways of thinking (disengage). The programme aims to address the root causes of terrorism, build resilience, and contribute towards the deradicalisation of individuals.

The Prevent Duty

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 introduced the Prevent Statutory Duty. The Duty requires Local Authorities, schools, colleges, universities, health bodies, prisons and probation and police to consider the need to safeguard individuals from being drawn into terrorism, embedding Prevent as a part of their wider existing day-to-day safeguarding duties. The roll out of the Duty has been supported with guidance for each sector and a dedicated training package.

Prevent, Counter-Extremism and Integration

HM Government's Prevent Strategy, Counter-Extremism Strategy and Integrated Communities Strategy all play important roles in tackling terrorism, challenging extremism and building stronger, more cohesive communities that are resilient to divisive narratives. Whilst these strategies are complementary, they each have distinct, separate objectives:

- **The Prevent Strategy** aims to safeguard those vulnerable to radicalisation, to stop them becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

- **The Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015** aims to protect the values which underpin our society - the rule of law, individual liberty, democracy, mutual respect, tolerance and understanding of different faiths and beliefs – by tackling extremism in all its forms. It addresses the promotion of hatred, the erosion of women's rights, the spread of intolerance, and the isolation of communities all of which can increase the risk of hate crime.

- **The Integrated Communities Strategy 2018** aims to create communities where people, whatever their background, live, work, learn and socialise together, and where many religions, cultures and opinions are celebrated. This is built upon shared rights, responsibilities and opportunities and underpinned by the shared British values that champion tolerance, freedom and equality of opportunity.

Integrated communities provide an important protective factor against the threat of terrorism, because of the association between support for divisive terrorist narratives and the deliberate rejection of strong and integrated societies. Marginalised communities who do not or cannot participate in civil society are more likely to be vulnerable to radicalisation.

9

LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTNERSHIP SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL

As Prevent is largely a locally-led programme, Local Authorities are at the forefront of tackling radicalisation using their local knowledge, expertise and networks. While national Government provides a framework, guidance, support and funding for Prevent, it is essential that local partners develop responses to tackling radicalisation that are tailored to their local area.

To enable effective delivery of Prevent, the Home Office has worked with a range of local partners to produce the Prevent Duty Toolkit. It has been designed to enable Local Authorities to assess Prevent delivery in their local area against statutory requirements and examples of best practice from peers around the country.

All areas are expected to have Prevent plans in place that are proportionate to the local risk – that might mean some areas where the risk of radicalisation is higher should plan to exceed the delivery outlined in the benchmarks below.

Here is a summary of key benchmarks expected of Local Authorities in delivering Prevent activity:

1. The organisation has a local risk assessment process reviewed against the Counter Terrorism Local Profile.

2. There is an effective multi-agency partnership board in place to oversee Prevent delivery in the area.

3. The area has an agreed 'Prevent Partnership Plan' – this is a local delivery plan, developed against an assessment of local risk, which drives activity where it is most needed in an area.

4. There is an agreed process in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation.

5. There is a Channel Panel in place, meeting monthly, with representation from all relevant sectors.

6. There is a Prevent problem solving process in place to disrupt radicalising influences.

7. There is a training programme in place for relevant personnel, mostly frontline staff such as nurses and teachers – so that they understand the signs of radicalisation and the referral process for vulnerable individuals.

8. There is a venue hire policy in place, to ensure that premises are not used by radicalising influencers, and an effective IT policy in place to prevent the access of extremist materials by users of the networks.

9. There is engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent Duty and local delivery.

10. There is a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality and impact of Prevent work and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.

Full details corresponding to the benchmarks are provided in the Prevent Duty Toolkit, which was published by the Home Office in September 2018 (a web address can be found in the 'Further Information' section of this document).

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ROLE OF ELECTED MEMBERS

Elected Members are crucial for successful delivery of Prevent, by overseeing and scrutinising local plans which ensure that citizens are kept safe, and vulnerable people are given safeguarding support from the harms of radicalisation. Elected Members also play a critical role in representing members of their local community. They act as both a voice of local citizens; raising issues and concerns, whilst speaking on behalf of the Local Authority to communicate how policies and programmes operate.

There are three key roles for Elected Members in shaping and delivering local Prevent activity:

1) Leadership and Strategic Direction

Elected members can use their authority and legitimacy to challenge extremist narratives in the community by building community trust and ultimately, community resilience. In this vein, they can work with individuals and the Local Authority to amplify counter messaging to those aiming to harm the community and misrepresent its values through extremism.

Council Leader
The council leader has overall responsibility for setting the strategic direction of Prevent in their area. As a figurehead for the local area, the Leader of the Council has responsibility for ensuring understanding of Prevent services and activities locally. By explaining Prevent's position in the context of wider safeguarding practices, the Leader can become best positioned to talk about Prevent as a vital means to protect people from those looking to harm vulnerable individuals and protect the local community's values. The Leader can also consider the risks, demands and resourcing of Prevent in the broader context of service delivery across the borough.

Portfolio Holder
The portfolio holder with responsibility for Prevent plays a vital role in the delivery of Prevent locally. They ensure that the local authority is fulfilling its statutory obligations in delivering the Prevent Duty, through holding to account officials and supporting those holders of related portfolios (for example, Children's Services or Health) to meet their responsibilities. The portfolio holder should seek to stay updated on the work of the multi-agency partnership boards with responsibility for the governance of Prevent. They can provide advice and insight into how Prevent should be delivered in line with the Council's strategic direction of travel.

2) Community Dialogue

As representatives of their local communities, Elected Members often understand the challenges, tensions and concerns facing the local area. This means that they are well positioned to listen to and raise community concerns, and to be identified as the public face of Prevent delivery for the area. This provides the opportunity for Elected Members to talk to communities openly about Prevent, to listen to their concerns, explain the duty and role of the Local Authority in protecting individuals, and help to raise awareness about referral mechanisms and supportive interventions.

Elected Members should have the confidence and knowledge to engage the community, address concerns and answer questions about Prevent in any forum. By acting as the point of contact between the community and council through ward surgeries, regular emails and general local visibility, Elected Members can help diffuse tensions and misconceptions about Prevent. In some areas, Elected Members chair regular Prevent Advisory Groups; regular community platforms that provide the public with opportunities to play a role in shaping local Prevent plans, plus forums for dialogue.

It is vital that Elected Members understand their local Prevent referral processes in order to give the best advice and assurance to vulnerable individuals, and to those concerned about those individuals. Given this, Elected Members can enhance the number and quality of Prevent referrals from the community allowing an increasing number of vulnerable individuals to be supported.

3) Scrutiny

Elected Members may also consider their role in providing transparency and accountability in delivering Prevent through formal scrutiny procedures. By holding to account the local delivery of Prevent, improvements can be made to implementation, and communities can be reassured by Increased transparency.

Elected Members have the opportunity to scrutinise the local implementation of Prevent as part of a Scrutiny Committee - these offer a continuous review and evaluation of local Prevent programmes.

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RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ELECTED MEMBERS

Elected Members should be able to access:

- A version of the local area's Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) and/or the risk assessment based on the CTLP. The CTLP is produced primarily by local counter-terrorism policing with input from the Local Authority and provides insight on the local threat picture. The risk assessment based on the CTLP can be more widely shared and should inform the Prevent Action Plan (see below).

- The Local Prevent Action Plan. This document is informed by the CTLP and outlines how Prevent is going to be delivered locally, including aspects such as Prevent projects, Channel and community engagement. This plan should reflect the risks highlighted in the CTLP and risk assessment.

- Prevent training delivered by Local Authority officials specifically for Elected Members. It is best practice that officials provide training opportunities to Elected Members on Prevent. This should not take the same format as WRAP training, which is used for statutory partners.

- Minutes of the multi-agency group responsible for Prevent. In some areas, Prevent may come under the Crime and Disorder group however, others have a group dedicated to Prevent work.

Case study: Luton – Elected Member

Luton Council's 'Member Prevent Engagement Group' (MPEG) provides Elected Member-led support, advice, challenge and scrutiny of the council's Prevent Board, which coordinates Prevent activity across Luton.

The MPEG is a sounding board on sensitive community issues linked to terrorism and radicalisation and as a conduit for direct and best practice on engagement with local people and institutions whilst being responsive to local and national requirements. The group is chaired by the Prevent Portfolio Holder and is made up of cross-party members.

MPEG's role is to:

- Advise on Prevent communications and engagement activity, including reviewing plans and messages.

- Participate in engagement on Prevent with local stakeholders.

- Help the Prevent Board to develop counter narrative messages against extremist rhetoric.

- Provide a focal point for Elected Members on Prevent, including support for training and development, as well as Member-Led scrutiny and challenge.

Priority Areas Only

Overview of Prevent Staff in the Local Authority

(Please fill this section in with a list of funded posts in the local area, who is occupying them and their contact details)

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MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

There are widespread misconceptions surrounding Prevent. These myths do not reflect what the Prevent programme is or how it operates. Some common questions are outlined below:

Does the Prevent strategy target Muslims?
Prevent does not target a specific faith or ethnic group - it deals with all forms of terrorism, including right-wing. Rather, Prevent protects those who are targeted by terrorist recruiters. Although ring-wing terrorism is a growing threat, currently the greatest threat comes from terrorist recruiters inspired by Daesh and Al Qa'ida. Prevent will necessarily reflect this by prioritising support for vulnerable British Muslims.

Anyone who is at risk of any type of radicalisation can receive support from Channel. In 2018/19, almost half of those who were adopted as Channel cases were related to right-wing radicalisation, more than those related to Daesh and Al Qa'ida-inspired radicalisation.

Is Prevent doing enough to tackle right-wing extremism?
Prevent is implemented in a proportionate manner that takes into account the level of risk in any given area or institution. In some areas the risk of right-wing terrorism may be significant and Prevent activity will therefore focus on this threat – including protecting those most likely to be vulnerable to it. In 2018/19, 561 individuals were adopted as a Channel case. Of these, almost half were referred for concerns related to right-wing extremism.

Does Prevent encourage spying?
There is nothing in law, in the guidance, or in any form of training that requires, authorises, or encourages any form of spying whatsoever in connection with the Prevent Duty. The Prevent Duty does not require teachers to spy on pupils or to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life. It is about ensuring that teachers know how to identify behaviour of concern and how to refer pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation for appropriate support.

Does being on the Channel programme mean you get a criminal record?
Being referred or supported by Channel is not any form of criminal sanction; Channel is a safeguarding programme and not a programme to further an investigation. It will have no bearing on a person's education or career prospects.

Isn't the Prevent Duty an attack on freedom of speech in universities?
The right to free speech and protest are cornerstones of British democracy, which the Government has committed to protecting. Universities in particular represent one of the most important arenas for challenging extremist views and ideologies. The Prevent strategy in no way, shape or form undermines this commitment.

In 2019, the Government published guidance to help protect and enhance free speech on campus, to ensure they remain forums for open and robust enquiry. The Prevent Duty explicitly requires further and higher education institutions to have regard to their duty to secure freedom of speech and to have particular regard to the importance of academic freedom.

GLOSSARY

Counter radicalisation – refers to the process of protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorist related activity.

Extremism – is defined in the Prevent Strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental shared 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.

Interventions - projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).

Islamism – this term refers to the interpretation of Islam as a utopian model of politics, law and society superior to any other model. Islamists - those that follow the ideology of Islamism - seek to overturn systems based on non-Islamist values, which they consider to oppose their political interpretation of divine law and theology. Islamism is a political ideology and it is wrong to equate it to the Islamic faith.

Radicalisation - refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Right-Wing Extremism – in the UK can be broadly divided into three strands;
- Cultural Nationalism is a belief that Western culture is under threat from mass migration into Europe and from a lack of integration by certain ethnic and cultural groups.
- White Nationalism is a belief that mass migration from the 'non-white' world, and demographic change, poses an existential threat to the 'white race' and 'Western culture'.
- White Supremacism is a belief that the 'white race' has certain inalienable physical and mental characteristics that makes it superior to other races.

Terrorism – an action (defined in the Terrorism Act 2000) that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use of the threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing political, religious or ideological cause.

Vulnerability - within Prevent, describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Prevent: An Introduction - Home Office produced video explaining how Prevent works
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Otc2eaRY32s&feature=youtu.be

Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-toolkit-for-local-authorities-and-partner-agencies

Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

Channel Guidance
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018

Prevent E-Learning
https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen1.html

Freedom of Speech Guidance
https://www.gov.uk/government/news/free-speech-to-be-protected-at-university

Let's Talk About It – Counter Terrorism Policing website to provide practical help and guidance to the public in order to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
https://www.ltai.info/

Educate Against Hate - Department for Education and Home Office website giving teachers and parents advice and resources on protecting children from radicalisation.
https://educateagainsthate.com/

Safe Campus Communities - Provides access and links to a range of guidance, resources and case studies for the Higher Education sector.
https://www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk/

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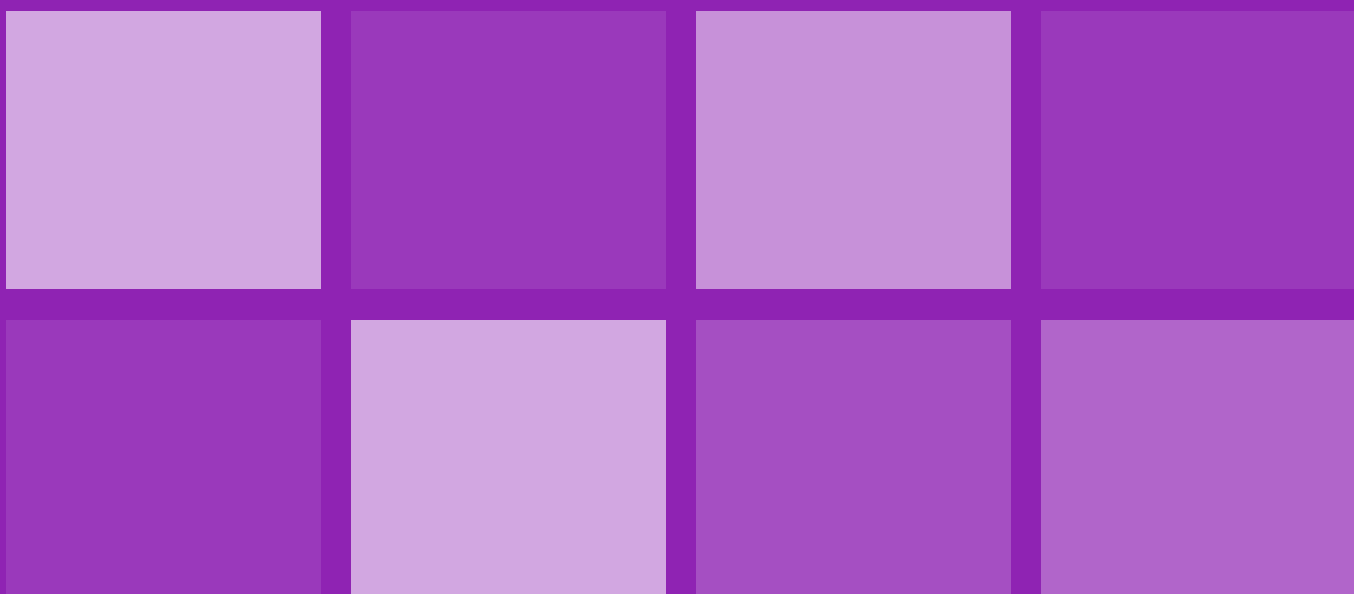# Home Office

Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies

Supplementary Information to the Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales

Home Office

Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies

Supplementary Information to the Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales

Contents

Introduction

The Prevent Duty under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 requires all specified authorities to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism"; local authorities and their partners therefore have a core role to play in countering terrorism at a local level and helping to safeguard individuals at risk of radicalisation.

This toolkit is designed to provide practical information and examples of best practice to support local authorities and their partners in their work to protect vulnerable people from radicalisation. It supplements the Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales[1], published in March 2015 and will assist in the consideration of existing statutory guidance.

Home Office support for the implementation of Prevent is listed at the end of this document, on page 34.

Delivery Benchmark

The following benchmark has been designed to enable local authorities and their partners to assess Prevent delivery in their local area against statutory requirements and best practice delivery.

This is not an exhaustive list, but provides a benchmark for effective Prevent delivery. All areas are expected to have Prevent plans in place proportionate to the local risk, and as such local delivery plans in areas with the greatest risk may surpass delivery outlined in the benchmark to mitigate specific local risks.

The self-assessment tool on page 36 has been based on this benchmark. It is intended that local authorities and their partners will utilise the tool to assess Prevent delivery, identifying areas of strengths and weaknesses, before using the wider toolkit to identify information and examples of good practice to develop local delivery.

Corresponding sections of the self-assessment tool are provided throughout the following chapters, to enable consideration of practical delivery alongside information provided.

1.	The organisation has a local risk assessment process reviewed against the Counter Terrorism Local Profile.
2.	There is an effective multi-agency partnership board in place to oversee Prevent delivery in the area.
3.	The area has an agreed Prevent Partnership Plan.
4.	There is an agreed process in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation.
5.	There is a Channel Panel in place, meeting monthly, with representation from all relevant sectors.
6.	There is a Prevent problem solving process in place to disrupt radicalising influences.
7.	There is a training programme in place for relevant personnel.
8.	There is a venue hire policy in place, to ensure that premises are not used by radicalising influencers, and an effective IT policy in place to prevent the access of extremist materials by users of networks.
9.	There is engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent Duty.
10.	There is a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality / impact of Prevent work, and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.

1. Local Risk Assessment Process

Benchmark	1. The organisation has a local risk assessment process reviewed against the Counter Terrorism Local Profile.
Outcome	The organisation understands local risk and this informs planning and delivery locally.
Expectation of compliance	1.1 Is there a local risk assessment process which informs an action plan and is disseminated to partners?
Good Practice Activity	1.2 Do officers responsible for delivering Prevent work proactively alongside their police colleagues to develop local CTLPs?
Good Practice Activity	1.3 Are CTLP findings disseminated at relevant levels?

The Prevent Duty requires all local authorities to utilise the local Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) to inform a robust assessment of the risks of radicalisation in the local area, and produce a proportionate partnership action plan to tackle these risks.

Contributing to the CTLP

Local authorities are a key partner in countering terrorism at a local level. Therefore while the CTLP is produced by the police, it is imperative that local authorities, and their partners, contribute to it.

Local authorities should play a central role in ensuring that local partners are able to contribute relevant information and data to the CTLP.

Information provided by local authorities and their partners should highlight any current and emerging themes or vulnerabilities in local radicalisation and extremism, and indicate whether the threats, risks and vulnerabilities have changed or remained the same.

Assessing risk

The CTLP should be an OFFICIAL SENSITIVE / RESTRICTED document. The minimum security clearance required for access to OFFICIAL SENSITIVE / RESTRICTED information is Baseline Personnel Security Standard (BPSS). However, the CTLP should include recommendations for activity against risks which should be shared among all appropriate partners.

These recommendations should be fed into:

1. A local risk-assessment.

This typically includes:

- An assessment of the threat; including the presence and nature of people, groups, communities and places that may be exploited by radicalisers.
- An assessment of the risk; including the probability that radicalisation may take place and the harm it may cause.

In developing a risk assessment, partners should:

- Ensure it is informed by an understanding of the factors for radicalisation as detailed in the Prevent strategy[2].
- Consider individuals who have returned from the theatre of conflict.
- Regularly review it against emerging national and local information, emerging analysis and CTLP updates.
- Ensure that decision-makers, including elected members, are appropriately briefed on it.

2. A strategic partnership action or delivery plan.

- Further information in section 3.

Disseminating CTLP findings

The CTLP is an annual product which should be based on the regular exchange of relevant information. This includes stakeholders disseminating appropriately within their organisations, as well as sharing information with other stakeholders, to be captured in the CTLP.

It is vital that information in the CTLP is shared among relevant stakeholders. The chief executive of the local authority should expect formal briefing from the police or Counter-Terrorism unit, and the Prevent Partnership board (or equivalent) should receive briefing on the key elements of the CTLP; in particular the local recommendations. Elected members in leadership roles should also receive a briefing of the key elements of the CTLP.

Local authorities may seek to work with the CTU to find means of briefing a broader set of stakeholders at an OFFICIAL level, with particularly sensitive elements removed from the briefing but the key findings highlighted to partners.

2 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/prevent-strategy-review.pdf

2. Multi-Agency Partnership Board

Benchmark	2. There is an effective multi-agency partnership board in place to oversee Prevent delivery in the area.
Outcome	The organisation leads a partnership of multi-agency stakeholders which ensures a collaborative approach to Prevent delivery.
Expectation of Compliance	2.1 Is there a multi-agency partnership board in place which oversees Prevent delivery in the area?
Expectation of Compliance	2.2 Does the Prevent board have oversight of referral pathways, Channel and other statutory Prevent delivery?
Good Practice Activity	2.3 Does the organisation seek and secure opportunities for partnership working with neighbouring local authorities?
Good Practice Activity	2.4 Is a designated elected member proactively involved in Prevent policy-setting, delivery and communications?

Effective multi-agency partnership working is essential for the successful delivery of the Prevent Duty. Establishing a meaningful Prevent partnership board – or allocating responsibility to an existing board – will enable areas to effectively govern and oversee delivery of Prevent.

Local authorities should lead in driving the partnership and ensuring that the right partners are given the opportunity to participate.

Who should be involved?

All partners named as subject to the Prevent Duty in Schedule 6 to the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.[3] The way that these partners are represented on the partnership board is a matter of local choice. For example, schools in an area could be represented collectively.

Partnership board responsibilities:

Partnership board responsibilities include maintaining oversight of all statutory Prevent delivery, including referral pathways and Channel; agreeing and updating the risk assessment (section 1); agreeing the partnership plan (section 3); facilitating the sharing of information amongst partners and monitoring and reviewing performance.

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3 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/schedule/6/enacted

Partnership structure

An existing partnership group, such as a Community Safety Partnership (CSP), can be utilised to oversee Prevent delivery. This presents advantages such as existing representation of agencies subject to the Duty.

A dedicated Prevent partnership board should be developed when the risk is assessed to be high and / or the delivery landscape is crowded. A tiered structured with separate, linked groups operating at strategic, tactical and operational levels may be adopted in areas facing significant challenges.

Elected member leadership

A designated elected member should be proactively involved in Prevent policy-setting, delivery and communications. They should provide strategic leadership of the Prevent board and encourage other members and officers across the organisation to promote Prevent objectives.

You may wish to consider the elected member's role in:

- Strategic oversight –
  - Ensuring that other elected members are fully briefed on key work in Prevent and how it will affect other portfolio areas.
  - Providing a steer in reaching difficult decisions on those issues that involve competing public interests or may prove contentious in an area.
  - Encouraging open discussion and transparent decision-making.
  - Ensuring Prevent priorities are reflected in the work of the local authority and keeping Prevent partnerships aligned with other local plans.
  - Attending meetings to ensure that recommendations and decisions of the partnership are fed into local leadership arrangements.
  - Scrutiny and challenge of Prevent delivery.
- Communications and community engagement –
  - Raising community concerns and supporting community engagement.
  - Communicating through the media and being the 'public face' of Prevent.
- Championing Prevent –
  - Embedding Prevent issues in the policy and decision-making processes of the local authority and championing the mainstreaming of Prevent.
  - Helping the partnership to secure funds and resources to address community concerns.

Information sharing

Information sharing is vital in effective safeguarding. Local partners should already be sharing data as part of their statutory safeguarding responsibilities and may already have protocols in place for sharing information where it is necessary to do so.

To ensure the rights of individuals are fully protected, it is important that information sharing agreements are in place at a local level. Specified authorities may occasionally need to share

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personal information to ensure (according to information sharing protocols) that a person at risk of radicalisation is given appropriate support (for example, through Channel).

Information sharing must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and is governed by legislation. Further information on this can be found in the Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales.

Partnership across boundaries

Cross-boundary partnerships can help with the sharing of information, best practice and learning, and allow for more efficient use of resources. Local authorities should therefore consider opportunities to strengthen existing informal networks between local areas, joining existing formal partnerships and/or establishing new ones.

In two tier areas, counties and districts should agree partnership arrangements that take account of patterns of risk across the area and are proportionate. In some places it will be appropriate for the county to take the lead, with districts feeding into a county-wide partnership structure and action plan. Elsewhere it may be more appropriate for a district to have its own partnership, although it should still be involved in setting the wider approach of the county. Regardless, a county-wide Prevent board should take responsibility for ensuring that the key activities are underway in each area.

Local authorities may consider working with the local police force and other specified authorities to create regional Prevent boards, in order to share good practice, intelligence and training opportunities to help co-ordinate a cohesive delivery model for Prevent across the area. This is especially useful for partners who cover a geography larger than a single local authority area, and can bridge divides between mixed types of local authority area (county, district and unitary).

Partnership delivery Case Study: Oxfordshire

The county-wide Safer Oxfordshire Partnership provides oversight and challenge of our activities to meet the Prevent duty. These are delivered through a Prevent Implementation Group which provides support and challenge on shared concerns, such as training, communications, and analysis of the latest Prevent data from the Police. At the district level, the CSPs develop local Prevent action plans to meet the requirements of the Prevent duty for their area.

In addition to the broad range of agencies represented on the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership - including the county and district councils, the Police, Health, probation services and the voluntary sector - the partnership has an elected member-led Oversight Committee which is chaired by the County Council elected member for the Police, and is attended by the district level elected members who represent their local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). Regular updates on issues and risks are presented to the partnership for scrutiny and challenge on how Prevent is being delivered at the county level. This approach supports member engagement with Prevent as a safeguarding issue at both the district and county levels in a consistent and joined up way.

Partnership delivery Case Study: Luton

Luton's Member Prevent Engagement Group (MPEG) is a reference group that is aligned to the Prevent Board. The MPEG is chaired by the portfolio Holder for Prevent and is made up of a cross-party group of up to 8 councillors (with the flexibility to be extended further to members) who have attended training on understanding Extremism and Prevent. MPEG receive reports from the Luton Prevent Board and can request reports from council officers and partner agencies as required. Meetings are scheduled in sync with the quarterly meetings of the Prevent Board.

The key purpose of the group is to provide member-led support, advice, challenge and scrutiny to the Prevent Board with regard to community engagement on the Prevent Duty. It acts as a sounding board on sensitive community issues linked to counter terrorism and extremism and acts as a conduit for direct and best practice on engagement with local people and institutions whilst being responsive to local and national requirements.

The group's terms of reference include provision to –

- Provide a steer regarding Prevent communications and engagement including critically reviewing positive messages and communication of sensitive and challenging messages about counter terrorism and extremism in the local context.
- Actively participate in engagement on the Prevent Duty with various stakeholders – including key statutory partners, institutions, faith and community organisations.
- In conjunction with the Prevent Board, help to develop appropriate alternative and/or counter narrative messages for use across diverse communities in Luton.
- Internally, MPEG provides a focal point for elected members on counter terrorism Duty which includes providing support for training and development in this area as well an integral mechanism for member-led scrutiny and challenge.

Partnership delivery Case Study: Staffordshire

In Staffordshire, the county community safety strategy group has introduced a Prevent Partnership Board which brings together statutory partners including representation from all District councils, Police, Prisons, Further and Higher Education, Probation providers and Health as well as the Community and Voluntary sector.

There is an action plan in place, performance information is shared and interrogated, and all partners are held equally to account for delivery by a senior chair. Partners share responsibility for delivery for their sectors and there is an acceptance that scrutiny is a positive tool to drive improvement.

3. Prevent Partnership Action Plan

Benchmark	3. The area has an agreed Prevent Partnership Plan.
Outcome	A delivery plan, developed against an assessment of local risk, will drive activity where it is most needed in an area and shape the work of the Prevent partnership
Expectation of Compliance	3.1 Do you have an agreed Prevent Partnership plan in place, which outlines the role of each local partner (specified authority or other Prevent board member) in delivering Prevent?
Expectation of Compliance	3.2 Are the organisation's responsibilities on Prevent referenced in relevant corporate and service strategies, plans and policies e.g. business plan, community safety strategy, safeguarding etc.?
Expectation of Compliance	3.3 Does the Prevent Partnership Plan acknowledge risk identified in the CTLP and allocate actions to tackle recommendations suggested within?

Once a risk assessment has been carried out, an Action plan, setting out the mitigating actions, should be developed.

Action plans should:

- Outline the role of each local partner (specified authority or other Prevent board member) in Prevent delivery objectives
- Give details against each objective, including timescales and action owners
- Give details of actions taken and measures of progress against each objective
- Identify and allocate actions to mitigate risks identified within the CTLP
- Summarise local governance arrangements

Activities should be mainstreamed within existing service delivery and the plan should be referenced in relevant corporate and service strategies, plans and policies.

Ownership

Action plans should be owned by the Prevent Board, which will provide accountability to ensure actions are followed up. A designated elected member should also have oversight of the plan.

Plans can be devised by an individual local authority and its partners, across a number of local authorities, or in a two tier area be developed by a lead authority inclusive of the needs of all authorities in the area.

While each local authority will be responsible for identifying and carrying out its own actions, it may be appropriate for adjoining local authorities to have a joint action plan (for example, one agreed jointly across a county in a two tier area).

Elected members should have formal oversight of the Prevent delivery plan for the local authority area. This could include ratification at Cabinet/Committee level or Full Council.

Risk mitigation

The Action plan should acknowledge risks identified in the CTLP and allocate actions to tackle recommendations suggested within it.

Partnership plan actions should be proportionate to the risk. They may vary from basic staff training where the risk is judged to be low, to robust and detailed programmes addressing all the objectives of the Prevent strategy where the risk is assessed to be high.

Local risk and threat levels are fluid. An effective programme of action will have mechanisms to allow for the regular reassessment of the risks against emerging national and local information, enabling the programme of action to be realigned as necessary.

Prevent Partnership Action Plan Case Study: Ealing

Ealing have a Prevent partnership action plan that is overseen by the Ealing Prevent Partnership Group, which is accountable to the Safer Ealing Partnership (the Community Safety Partnership).

The action plan sets out a number of objectives based on the Prevent Duty Guidance 2015 for Specified Authorities. Each statutory partner will report on their organisations progress to the Prevent Partnership Group who will provide a formal annual update to the Safer Ealing Partnership.

4. Referral Process

Benchmark	4. There is an agreed process in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation.
Outcome	Individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation are offered targeted and appropriate voluntary support by the multi-agency partnership.
Expectation of Compliance	4.1 Do you have an agreed process in place for the referral of those who are identified as at risk of being drawn into terrorism?
Expectation of Compliance	4.2 Are referred individuals offered support that is appropriate to their needs?

Each area should have its own referral process for staff to flag concerns about an individual becoming radicalised or drawn into terrorism, which should mirror existing safeguarding referral processes. Referrals may be triaged by a designated safeguarding lead, adult and children's social services teams, the local Prevent contact, or Prevent police. These partners may then provide advice or forward the referral on to Channel (section 5) as appropriate.

If it is suspected that a person is about to put themselves in danger by travelling to join a proscribed organisation, or appears to be involved in planning to carry out a criminal offence, this supersedes all local referral processes and the police should be immediately informed.

Safeguarding

Prevent should be viewed as a safeguarding measure, and the steps local authorities should take are the same as the steps taken in safeguarding people from other harms. Local authority partnerships should act in accordance with the general principles set out in the statutory guidance, Working Together to Safeguard Children[4], as well as statutory guidance for adult safeguarding under the Care Act 2014[5].

In most instances, it will be staff already involved in formal safeguarding roles (e.g. child and adult social care) who will be most likely to identify people vulnerable to radicalisation, but authorities should consider the full range of their functions and the role they can play. For example, they should consider the role of their other functions in safeguarding, such as education, public health, housing, sport, culture and leisure services, licensing authorities and youth services. Ensuring these services are compliant with safeguarding duties is vital.

Existing arrangements for auditing compliance with safeguarding should be used where possible to ensure that Prevent Duty expectations are being met. Authorities should also consider the advantages of co-locating safeguarding services in Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs, if they have not already done so.

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4 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children–2
5 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance/safeguarding

As part of their training (section 7), all relevant staff in the partnership and its commissioned services should understand where to get additional advice and support to make new referrals, and how to make referrals to Prevent to help enable them to effectively safeguard vulnerable people.

5. Channel Panel

Benchmark	5. There is a Channel Panel in place, meeting monthly, with representation from all relevant sectors.
Outcome	Individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation are offered targeted and appropriate voluntary support by the multi-agency partnership.
Expectation of Compliance	5.1 Is there a Channel panel in place, which is Chaired by a senior local authority officer, and has representation from all relevant sectors including health, adults' and children's safeguarding, housing, probation providers and others (please name)?
Expectation of Compliance	5.2 Is there a robust understanding among Channel panel members of what constitutes the appropriate thresholds for Channel intervention (as per the Channel Duty guidance)? Does this understanding complement professional judgement and other relevant safeguarding vulnerability frameworks? Are referred individuals offered support that is appropriate to their needs?
Expectation of Compliance	5.3 Are there robust procedures, in line with data protection legislation, in place for sharing personal information about an individual and their vulnerabilities with Channel panel members?
Expectation of Compliance	5.4 Does the Channel panel learn from previous interventions to improve future case management?
Expectation of Compliance	5.5 Are Channel panel decisions, and remaining vulnerabilities of the individual in question, regularly reviewed by police (or local authority in project Dovetail areas) after 6 and 12 months? Is the result of this review briefed into the Channel Panel?
Expectation of Compliance	5.6 Are agreed protocols are in place for sharing information about vulnerable individuals and shared risks between local authorities?
Expectation of Compliance	5.7 Are relevant steps taken to both manage CT risks and to provide child protection/ safeguarding support as appropriate where consent is not given?

Channel is a voluntary, confidential programme which provides support to individuals who are vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism. The programme was placed on a statutory basis in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

Channel identifies individuals at risk, assesses the nature and extent of that risk and develops appropriate support plans for the individual. It aims to ensure that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism or they become involved in criminal terrorist related activity.

Local authorities are vital for the success of Channel. They have a long, successful track record of bringing agencies together to case manage vulnerable people and in enabling access to a broad range of support services.

Channel panel

The Channel panel must be chaired by a senior local authority officer, and have representation from all relevant sectors, such as, but not limited to, health, adults' and children's safeguarding, and probation providers.

There should be a robust understanding among panel members of what constitutes the appropriate threshold for intervention (as per the Channel duty guidance[6]). This understanding should complement professional judgment of panel members and other relevant safeguarding vulnerability frameworks.

Channel process

An assessment will be made by the Channel panel, or, at an earlier stage in the process, by staff who support the Channel panel, on whether the individual is at risk of being drawn into terrorism and would benefit from Channel support. If a referred individual is considered by the panel to be suitable for Chanel, and consent is granted, then support that is appropriate to their needs and identified vulnerabilities should be offered.

If at any point it is assessed that the individual is not suitable for Channel, but has signs of other vulnerabilities, the individual must be referred to other relevant support services.

The Channel Panel should report on progress to the relevant part of the council which has delegated responsibility for Channel, which in many cases will be the Prevent Partnership board. In particular, there should be an escalation process to enable any interventions at Channel and / or blockages to support to be highlighted and addressed by the partnership. Scrutiny and oversight of Channel may also take place at this board.

A detailed Channel Self-Assessment tool, building on the baseline outlined in the Local Authority Toolkit, will be published in due course to provide further support to Local Authorities on Channel. Additionally, full details of the Channel process and guidance on Channel are available online[7] and advice is also available by contacting interventions@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk.

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6 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance   Page 53
7 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

Channel Case Study

Initial concerns were raised about a teenage male student by the Education establishment where the male attended. Staff had noticed that over short period of time he had changed in both attitude and appearance, shaving his head and displaying tattoos associated with Far and Extreme Right Wing ideology. He was also becoming quite vocal with his peers regarding racial/religious issues. These concerns were raised and reported to the Police Channel coordinator.

During the initial Channel information gathering process, the male was brought to the adverse attention of the local Police for handing out Far and Extreme Right Wing literature in a City centre prior to a high profile public event. During discussions with the Police he admitted that he had Far and Extreme Right Wing views and was a member of the National Socialist Movement.

An initial vulnerability assessment was competed and it was assessed that he was suitable for the Channel process. A Channel Panel was convened, which included representatives from the police, Children's safeguarding, education, Youth Offending Team and Far and Extreme Right Wing intervention provider.

Over subsequent months the individual attended a number of sessions with the intervention provider, where vulnerabilities were highlighted surrounding the individual and his family unit. As a result of these concerns, further meetings took place to include representatives from the area's adult safeguarding lead and Social Services so that these further issues could be signposted and addressed in conjunction with the specialist intervention provision.

The outcome of this multi-agency approach and the Channel process was to significantly reduce the individuals exposure / vulnerability to Far and Extreme Right Wing ideology; so much so that he changed significantly his views regarding other races and religions, grown his hair, removed Far and Extreme Right Wing tattoos, severed contact with negatively influencing family, friends, organised events and meetings, addressed his alcohol consumption, and sought medical help for an underlying health issue. He also engaged fully with the Education establishment and with their support was able to continue with his education. The individual's immediate family is now receiving support for issues which were identified during the process. To date he has not come to the adverse attention of the Police or partner agencies for the past 18 months.

6. Prevent Problem Solving Process

Benchmark	6. There is a Prevent problem solving process in place to disrupt radicalising influences.
Outcome	Partners can work together to disrupt the spread of ideologies in an area which may lead vulnerable people to become radicalised.
Good Practice Activity	6.1 Is there a formal mechanism or strategy is in place for identifying and disrupting radicalising influencers, including individuals, institutions and ideologies present in the area?
Good Practice Activity	6.2 Is there a named operational Prevent lead in each local authority area who can receive briefings and work with enforcement agencies to disrupt radicalisers? In the absence of the named lead, is there a deputy?

It is often necessary to put in place processes between partners to disrupt radicalising influences and to prevent vulnerable individuals being drawn into terrorism. It is also important that the partnership can share information and put in place processes to consider operational issues such as managing relevant premises of interest.

One option is to put in place multi-agency Prevent problem-solving panels, including representation from the local authority, police and other key stakeholders, to enable information to be shared and action plans to be drawn up to respond appropriately through a partnership approach.

Another option is to take advantage of other multi-agency operational boards already in existence to consider any Prevent related issues as and when they arise. There should be a named operational lead with responsibility for Prevent problem solving processes in place, and a deputy for the instance of their absence.

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Problem Solving Panel Case Study: Hounslow

Hounslow's Prevent problem solving panel, which includes representation from a range of partners, considered an issue which arose about Da'wah stalls in the local area. Some stalls were being used to circulate extremist material in high footfall locations and in areas popular with young people.

The issue was considered by the panel and information was shared about the concerns.

As a result, the local authority introduced a temporary street traders licensing scheme; this is cost-free but requires any organisation wishing to set up a stall to register with the local authority. This enables the local authority to monitor and engage with applicants and refuse applications to those individuals or organisations who have been known to spread any form of extremist material previously, whether this be Islamist or Far and Extreme Right Wing.

Since adopting the scheme, the local authority have had no further issues with Da'wah stalls and have been able to use the scheme to build positive partnerships with community organisations.

7. Training Programme

Benchmark	7. There is a training programme in place for relevant personnel.
Outcome	**The right people across the organisation receive the right level of training required to help them understand the risk of radicalisation and know how to access support locally.**
Expectation of Compliance	7.1 Are all relevant staff in the partnership and its commissioned services aware of the signs of possible radicalisation and understand the need to raise concerns?
Expectation of Compliance	7.2 Do all relevant staff in the partnership and its commissioned services understand when and how to make referrals to Channel and where to get additional advice and support?
Expectation of Compliance	7.3 Does the organisation measure and account for different levels of training need across different teams and sectors (including offering more specialist training where appropriate)?
Expectation of Compliance	7.4 Is there an agreed education outreach programme, which works with a variety of educational institutions in the area to train staff members on identifying children at risk of radicalisation, and to build resilience in pupils?
Good Practice Activity	7.5 Is the organisation taking steps to understand the range of activity and settings of supplementary schools? Is consideration given to ensuring that children attending such settings are properly safeguarded?
Good Practice Activity	7.6 Is clear, accessible information and publicity material on Prevent widely available for staff within the organisation?
Good Practice Activity	7.7 Is a training or induction process in place for new officers who are responsible for delivering Prevent in the area?
Good Practice Activity	7.8 Are officers responsible for delivering Prevent in the area offered a programme of continued professional development?
Good Practice Activity	7.9 Is there written guidance for related services (e.g. safeguarding, public health) on their responsibilities with regards to Prevent?

Frontline local authority partnership staff who engage with the public, including commissioned service providers, should understand what radicalisation means, why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and the potential consequences of radicalisation. Staff need to be aware of what we mean by 'extremism' and how this can potentially manifest into terrorism. Staff need to know what to do if they have a concern, what measures are available to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, and how to challenge the extremist ideologies that are associated with it.

Types of training

A Prevent training catalogue is available online[8] which lists the publicly available Prevent courses, some of which are freely available.

Local authority staff should undertake Prevent e-learning and attend a Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP), or a similar package to develop an understanding of how people are drawn into terrorism and what to do to raise concerns about such individuals.

- **Prevent e-learning for Local Authorities**

  HM Government has developed a 45 minute Prevent e-learning tool to provide an introduction to Prevent. It has been developed to raise awareness of, and explain Prevent within the wider safeguarding context. The Prevent e-Learning has been built to support existing facilitated training, such as 'WRAP' and facilitated briefings.

  Completion of the Prevent e-Learning will support users to notice concerns that may make individuals vulnerable to radicalisation which could draw them into terrorism, what a proportionate response looks like, as well as the confidence and ability to raise concerns when someone may be at risk.

  This package can be found at www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk.

- **Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent**

  One of the most widely accessible forms of training is the Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP). To date hundreds of thousands of practitioners have attended WRAP sessions. This is a freely available interactive and facilitated workshop developed by HM Government. Aimed at frontline staff, it is designed to raise awareness of Prevent within a wider safeguarding context.

  All local authorities across England and Wales have professionals – particularly in safeguarding roles – who are accredited WRAP trained facilitators. While WRAP provides a good understanding of radicalisation as something which can draw people into terrorism, those receiving the training may benefit from an explanation of local structures; in particular information on referrals, the local Channel Panel, and holistic support for the individuals broader needs.

  WRAP provides an introduction to Prevent. Some staff may require additional training or briefings to supplement knowledge from this session.

  Queries about WRAP should be directed to: WRAP@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk

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8 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-catalogue-of-training-courses

Levels of training

A tiered approach should be considered in deciding which members of staff will receive different types of training.

The level and type of training may vary depending on whether participants' responsibilities are operational, managerial or strategic. The nature and frequency of contact staff have with potential vulnerable people should also be an important factor.

- Staff working in safeguarding may be considered a priority for training. Similarly, the staff of any contractors or Civil Society Organisations likely to come into regular contact with vulnerable people should also receive training.

- Staff working in areas where they are likely to encounter vulnerable individuals in the course of their duties (e.g. local authority housing officers; fire and rescue services, etc.) should be equipped with knowledge about what to do where they have grounds for concern, but may require less training than those who have a clearer safeguarding role.

- Strategic decision-makers, including elected members, safeguarding leads and Chief Executives, should be briefed on the obligations stemming from the Prevent Duty and the local threat. This will ensure that they understand how countering radicalisation fits within the wider responsibilities of the local authority. These strategic decision-makers can also play a positive role in explaining the Prevent Duty to communities, and provide leadership in the discussion of sensitive issues.

In all instances local authorities should consider the needs of staff in varying roles. For some staff, the Prevent e-learning for local authorities and WRAP attendance will be sufficient. Others may require facilitated training or briefings. In some instances a holistic training package may be required.

Additional training

Consideration should be given to providing the following groups with additional training:

- Those responsible for delivering or co-ordinating Prevent. This may include specialist Prevent staff, community safety practitioners, safeguarding leads etc.

- Channel Panel Chairs should be able to access Hydra Simulation training for Channel Chairs. This is normally a one/two day course at a regional training centre.

- Officers responsible for approving the hire of local authority premises should receive specific training on how to assess the risk and liaise with the police about individuals or organisations seeking to hire venues who may have links to radicalisation. This should include an agreed process for sharing concerns with senior officers and the police, and a decision-making framework for agreeing or declining bookings.

- Elected members should have access to WRAP, but they may benefit from a more strategic approach. Elected members will often be the 'front line' of engagement about Prevent from their constituents; it is vital that they understand the key principles of Prevent.

- Similarly senior officers should receive a sample of WRAP alongside a strategic approach to Prevent, highlighting the importance of mainstreaming delivery of the Prevent Duty across all council services.

- An education outreach programme should work with a variety of educational institutions in the area to train staff members on identifying children at risk of radicalisation, and to build resilience in pupils. Steps should also be taken to understand the range of activity

and settings of supplementary schools and consideration should be given to ensuring that children attending such settings are properly safeguarded, in part by offering bespoke education training.

Joint training

In all cases, consideration should be paid to joint training with partners, in particular statutory partners delivering locally such as senior police management, Clinical Commissioning Group leads, senior probation officers, local fire chiefs and other strategic leads.

This will ensure a clear uniformity of purpose across partners and reduce the opportunities for mixed messaging.

Training accessibility

Clear, accessible information and publicity material on Prevent training, and written guidance for related services on their responsibilities with regards to Prevent, should be widely available for staff within the organisation, for instance on the organisation's Intranet.

An induction process for new officers who are responsible for delivering Prevent in the area, and a programme of continued professional development thereafter, should also be offered.

Training Case Study: Brent

Brent has a tiered approach to Prevent training.

Internal

Strategic Briefings and Training Sessions: Brent Local Authority offers yearly Member training sessions which cover national and local threat, Prevent project delivery, Channel cases and emerging themes. For those Members with a keen interest in the radicalisation process Brent offers twice yearly "Understanding Extremist Ideology Training".

Heads of Service Training: A yearly session aimed at core Heads of Service is offered. This session uses WRAP case studies to provide context, a briefing on the national and local threat and an overview of local Prevent projects.

Core Staff: WRAP Plus is mandatory for all staff within Early Help, Adults and Children's Social Care, and any related Safeguarding service. WRAP Plus uses the core WRAP training product and additional case studies. These case studies are discussed and then assessed against the "Indicators of Need Matrix – Threshold Document". This helps to build staff confidence when assessing and working with cases impacted by radicalisation.

Wider members of staff are encouraged to enrol for WRAP training through Learning and Developments systems. Monthly "Understanding Extremist Ideology Training" is offered to all staff with a keen interest in the area.

External

Schools: Brent Local Authority recommend 'all staff' WRAP training to schools. The core WRAP product is used, however local context is also provided. For Designated Safeguarding Leads an additional half day training session is offered on a quarterly basis. The session explores WRAP case studies, local context, policy developments and related requirements.

Schools can request Governor training directly, however, yearly Governor seminars are offered through the School Improvement and Effectiveness Service with a session on Prevent.

Probation and National Offender Management Service (NOMS): WRAP Plus Training is offered to local Probation and National Offender Management Services. In addition, "Understanding Extremist Ideology Training" is offered to staff with a keen interest in the area.

Community and 3rd Sector Providers: Standard WRAP training is offered to community and 3rd Sector Providers, including faith based providers.

8. Venue Hire and IT Policies

Benchmark	8. There is a venue hire policy in place, to ensure that premises are not used by radicalising influencers, and an effective IT policy in place to prevent the access of extremist materials by users of networks.
Outcome	Awareness of Prevent is integrated and mainstreamed within the organisation and other relevant agencies.
Expectation of Compliance	8.1 Do you have a venue hire policy in place which ensures that measures are taken to prevent local authority venues being used by those who might draw people into terrorism?
Expectation of Compliance	8.2 Do you have an IT policy which prevents the access of terrorism-related content or the promotion materials by users of the organisation's networks?
Good Practice Activity	8.3 Do you have a speaker policy which alerts venues in the area (local authority or otherwise) to the risks associated with designated speakers who are known to be radicalising influences?

Venue Hire Policy

Local authorities are expected to ensure that publicly-owned venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists and are not used to disseminate extremist views. Local authorities should ensure their venues are not used by those whose views would draw people into terrorism, by ensuring that rigorous booking systems are in place and staff responsible for them are trained to know what to do if they have suspicions (further information on training is available in section 7).

Non-local authority owned premises

In relation to non-local authority owned premises there are a number of issues to consider:

- **Health and safety considerations:** Some events can attract significant attendance with the potential for disorder outside their premises and health and safety implications for their staff. Local authorities may want to assess the risk and advise private venues accordingly.

- **Regulations:** A range of regulations are relevant to events (e.g. licensing, environmental health, noise pollution) and discussion should be had to look at whether an event confirms to the relevant regulations.

- **Reputation:** Venue owners may want to be made aware if there are concerns about a radicalising influencer using a private venue for an event in view of the potential reputational impact on the venue.

- **Charities:** Where local authorities are engaging with charities, they should be aware that trustees have specific duties under charity law which are relevant to the protection of their institutions. The Charity Commission has a variety of guidance available for trustees, including Chapter 5 of the Compliance Toolkit 'Protecting Charities from abuse for extremist purposes'[9]. Amongst other information, this provides guidance on managing risks associated with speakers, events and publications.

Local authorities should provide guidance and support for other organisations within their areas to ensure that they do not inadvertently provide platforms for radicalisers.

Speaker policy

Authorities may also consider a speaker policy which alerts venues in the local area (local authority or otherwise) to the risks associated with designated speakers who are known to be radicalising influences. An effective policy should encourage local venue owners to be aware of risks, make local venue owners aware of who they should contact if they require more information on a speaker, and offer advice support around open source due diligence where relevant.

Gender segregation

Local authorities should ensure they are familiar with their legal obligations under equality law and how this relates to their policy on gender segregation at events and meetings held on their estate or in connection with their activities. Local authorities should also consider these obligations in the context of implementing the Prevent Duty.

Where gender segregation occurs on the public estate or in connection with the functions of local authorities there is a risk this will be viewed as tolerance or even support for such practices. It is important that the relevant staff are aware of:

- Legal obligations under equality law

- What is permissible and not permissible on a segregated basis

- Exceptions from equality law for religious practice and observance

Segregation by gender will constitute unlawful discrimination except for in a few specifically defined purposes falling within one of the exceptions under the Equality Act 2010. The general rule is that exceptions in the Act must be interpreted narrowly because they are a departure from the fundamental principle of equal treatment. Local authorities must not knowingly facilitate discrimination of others at the request of a speaker or an individual attending or wishing to attend an event.

In order to comply with their duties under the Act, it would be sensible for local authorities and their contractors to request on any form used to book premises for events, information about the purpose of the meeting and firm detail of seating arrangements. If there is reason to suspect a risk of unlawful segregation, local authorities should conduct further investigation and, if proportionate, decline any bookings for the individual or organisation concerned where this would be justified under either their equality or Prevent duties.

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9 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-charities-from-abuse-for-extremist-purposes

IT policy

The Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales makes clear that specified authorities, in complying with the duty, ensure that publicly-owned resources do not provide a platform for radicalising influences, and are not used to disseminate extremist views, where those people/ views would draw people into terrorism. This includes considering whether IT equipment available to the general public should use filtering solutions that limit access to terrorism-related and promoting material.

The Prevent duty requires specified authorities to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by establishing appropriate levels of filtering. The Department for Education's statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education[10], sets clear expectations about the filtering and monitoring systems schools should have in place. Where local authorities provide IT services to schools they should ensure that these include appropriate filtering and monitoring systems.

As a measure towards meeting the requirement in the duty, local authorities should check with their filtering company if their filtering product includes the police assessed list of unlawful terrorist content, produced on behalf of the Home Office by the Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit (CTIRU).

Contractors

Local authorities are expected to ensure that organisations who work with the local authority on Prevent are not engaged in any extremist activity or espouse extremist views.

Where appropriate, local authorities are also expected to take the opportunity, when new contracts for the delivery of their services are being made, to ensure that the principles of the duty are written in to those contracts in a suitable form.

10 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2

Extremist Speaker Policy Case Study: Waltham Forest

Waltham Forest has developed a Community Premises Protocol so that residents who access local community venues enjoy services and facilities without fear of intimidation, harassment, extremist or threatening behaviour. The Protocol provides guidance on mitigating risk, and the processes involved to ensure defendable and informed decisions are made by venues when hiring out community premises.

Waltham Forest recognises the right of people to express their opinions and views, but is equally aware and committed to ensuring that such expression does not in any way harm the dynamics with regards to race, gender, sexuality, religion/ belief, and age that constitute the basis of our communities. The Protocol provides guidance on how to search for information on an individual or group so that the venue can complete effective due diligence. The guidance aids in mitigating risk and ensures defendable and informed decisions are made by venues when hiring out community premises.

Waltham Forest became aware of an event due to take place at a local community centre. One of the advertised speakers represented an organisation that has consistently provided platforms to, and campaigned alongside, a number of extremist individuals and institutions in the UK, and which have praised terrorists. The other speaker has expressed intolerant views towards Jewish communities; there are reports of him advocating the destruction of the non-Muslim world, expressing support for convicted terrorists, expressing views opposed to homosexuality, and opposing integration.

Through partnership working between council officers, elected members, the police, and the management team at the venue (who were unaware of the booking) the venue was provided with more detailed information about the speakers. The venue took the decision to un-invite those planning to speak. Follow up work was undertaken with the venue about hall hiring and open source checks of speakers so that they can make an informed decision about future events themselves using the Protocol guidance.

Waltham Forest works with the Charity Commission to seek to enforce existing policies around codes of behaviour expected of charities.

9. Community and Civil Society Engagement

Benchmark	9. There is engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent Duty.
Outcome	Engagement with a range of faith and community groups takes place in order to build community involvement and confidence in local Prevent delivery.
Expectation of Compliance	9.1 Does the organisation engage with a range of community and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on Prevent?
Good Practice Activity	9.2 Does a Community Advisory Group meet regularly to advise on Prevent delivery?
Good Practice Activity	9.3 Does the organisation work with Civil Society Organisations to deliver local projects to support those at risk of radicalisation?

Prevent delivery by local authorities involves, and has an impact on, local communities. Communities also often provide localised solutions to countering radicalisation. Effective dialogue and engagement with communities will therefore bolster the success of Prevent delivery.

Community engagement

Positive community engagement is vital for Prevent. A lack of community buy-in could negatively affect delivery across all the sectors covered by the Prevent Duty.

It is important that communities are well informed. There are a number of different ways in which local authorities can engage meaningfully with their communities, such as:

- Through elected members, who have a significant level of contact with local communities and are well placed to understand the attitudes, tensions and unique challenges facing communities. This means that they are well positioned to listen to and raise community concerns, and to be situated as the 'public face' of Prevent delivery for the authority. This provides the opportunity for elected members to talk with communities about Prevent, to understand their concerns about Prevent, explain the Duty openly, and also help raise awareness about mechanisms to make referrals. Elected members should also consider the role of formal Scrutiny in providing transparency and accountability in delivering Prevent.

- Organising regular and structured engagement with key community influencers, such as school governors, faith leaders and youth workers. This can help facilitate dialogue, as well as demonstrate greater openness about Prevent through a willingness to discuss local delivery.

- Have an awareness of local community groups and be a familiar face at their events; it is important for communities to see that local authorities are engaged on a range of community issues, and not just Counter-Terrorism.

- Facilitating large scale question & answer events. Such events could include a facilitated debate and discussion with appropriate Prevent staff on how radicalisers groom young people, as well as the broader range of issues that are of concern to local communities in this area.

- By commissioning a respected voluntary and community sector partner to lead a programme of engagement around radicalisation. This may include discussion on broader issues like cohesion, hate crime, as well as Prevent, and may involve external expert speakers.

- Maintaining a network of community contacts who can be called on to reflect on emerging risks or events and who can promote messages of calm at times of high community tension, for example following a terrorist attack or inflammatory demonstration. These networks can also provide a useful barometer of community sentiment and can also help in ensuring that messages of reassurance and community safety reach into local communities.

Engagement should have clear and measurable outcomes. It should seek to build the trust and confidence of local communities, expand the understanding of the reality of Prevent, and aim to engage with sceptics.

Community Engagement is most effective when undertaken alongside effective communications, further information on which can be found in Section 10.

For further information on Community Engagement, please contact: PreventCommunications@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk.

Civil Society Organisations

Alongside wider community engagement work, local authorities could consider working with and consulting appropriate Civil Society Organisations to build resilience to extremist narratives and increase the understanding of the risks of radicalisation across their communities. To do this local authorities are encouraged to look across their Civil Society Organisations and work with private and public sectors to ensure that they are meeting the threat locally, and that holistic support is provided for those vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation.

Staff working in such Civil Society Organisations play a safeguarding role in local communities, and as such consideration could be paid to making them a priority for training provided by the local authority. More information on training is available in Section 7.

Prevent Advisory Group Case Study: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

The joint London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Prevent Advisory Group consists of members from faith organisations and community groups who provide advice and constructive challenge on the local delivery of Prevent; provide a voice for communities on a range of Prevent-related topics; disseminate key Prevent messages in their communities in a local context and are key partners in the design and delivery of Prevent projects in the two boroughs. The Prevent Advisory Group is chaired by the Councils' Head of Prevent and was six years old in December 2017.

10. Communications

Benchmark	10. There is a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality / impact of Prevent work, and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.
Outcome	The organisation can effectively communicate its work on Prevent, resulting in confidence in local processes to reduce risk.
Good Practice Activity	10.1 Does the organisation communicate Prevent activity in a way which is proportionate and relevant to the context of the local area?
Good Practice Activity	10.2 Does the organisation have a formal communications plan which proactively communicates the impact of Prevent to professionals and communities?

Issues around countering terrorism will always be a subject of public debate within both national and local media. There will continue to be ongoing discussions about what can be done to stop people being drawn into terrorism including what is being done locally to intervene early to stop people being drawn into terrorism.

Local authorities are on the frontline of Prevent delivery. This means that there will be an expectation from local communities and the media that a local authority, and its partners, will be a source of information on the work being done locally to counter terrorism. The presents challenges, but also an opportunity to build greater transparency and better understanding of local Prevent programmes.

The development of a Prevent Communications Strategy, proportionate and relevant to the context of the local area, is recommended. Developing a Strategy allows a local authority to develop a strong narrative around the Prevent partnership work it has been engaged in to safeguard vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism. This becomes invaluable when questions are asked of a local authority following terrorism-related arrests in the area. This may be a standalone Strategy, or it could form part of a broader council or CSP communications strategy.

A proactive communications strategy will:

- Explain the purpose and local Prevent delivery model to communities, elected members and other stakeholders. Further information on Community Engagement can be found in Section 9.

- Highlight the positive impact of local Prevent programmes and delivery, including among those participating in Prevent projects.

- Provide rapid rebuttal of myths and inaccurate or distorted reports, for example exaggerated or false reports of referrals to Prevent.

- Promote balanced reporting by contributing local authority spokespeople to comment

positively about the reality of Prevent or facilitating access to Prevent projects of which the media may be interested.

- Identify and encourage credible voices who participate in delivering Prevent and supportive voices in local communities to talk publically about the positive work of Prevent.

- Utilise appropriate channels such as media, social media and open-house or roundtable events to think creatively about the full range of channels that might be used to reach different audiences.

Communication Strategies should underline that:

- Prevent is about safeguarding – protecting vulnerable people from harm.

- Prevent is about supporting vulnerable people in much the same way as safeguarding against Child Sexual Exploitation, gangs or bullying. It is not about spying.

- Prevent tackles all forms of terrorism, including the Far and Extreme Right Wing, but the support provided by Prevent will necessarily reflect the greatest security threat, which currently comes from Da'esh.

- Prevent supports debate and discussion, it does not stifle it. Being able to debate helps build critical thinking and resilience to the very grooming that entices someone to terrorism.

- Prevent works best when delivered in partnership with communities and civil society groups.

For further information and advice on communications please contact:
PreventCommunications@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk.

Prevent Communications Case Study: Birmingham City Council

Being at the forefront of the Prevent pathfinder stage in 2007, Birmingham attracted significant local media coverage. Driven by the negative national media reception to the programme, communications were dealt with in a risk adverse reactive manner.

Political changes within the council and a desire to engage proactively and positively with local media, to ensure more accurate coverage, led to the designing of a refreshed communications strategy. This included input from Prevent project leads in Birmingham to learn of their communications experiences and aspirations.

The city council communications team used this feedback to draw up a media protocol document, containing flow charts which outlined how any press enquiries should be dealt with. All groups delivering Prevent activity were invited to sign up and complete a proforma explaining the role and purpose of their organisation, so the council has a bank of ready-made case studies that can be offered to the media.

Over the last 18 months this has enabled the council to shift towards a 'proactive-reactive' model of communications, which focuses on being open to queries and readily offering up case study projects with the consent of partners involved.

This revised approach has enabled Birmingham to secure coverage including a 30-minute BBC Inside Out West Midlands special on Prevent and the work of mentors, amongst other things.

Crucial to this approach has been to position the council at arms' length to act as an enabler. By developing strong links and mutual trust with civil society groups delivering Prevent projects, the Council is able to act as a gateway for the media, considering and developing story ideas and providing a supported platform for the projects themselves to demonstrate their good work to the media.

A further important step has been to recognise and accept that media stories are likely to contain opposing voices in an effort to be balanced, and this should be viewed as an incentive to the council and project partners to provide a strong contribution that injects balance, rather than allowing a story to be dominated by a negative portrayal of Prevent.

Accessing Support

The Local Authority Partnership Self-Assessment Tool, available on page 34 can be used by local authorities and their partners to assess delivery of Prevent in an area. If gaps are identified, the support below is available from the Home Office to support local authorities improve their delivery of Prevent.

Local authorities can access the following types of support by contacting localgov.prevent@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Informal visits and mentoring	Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT), Home Office Prevent officers or Prevent Peers (a network of Home Office accredited local Prevent officers) can arrange to meet officers in local areas to informally review policies and procedures. This can be expanded to a more formal mentoring programme if beneficial.
Prevent Board observation and engagement	OSCT Prevent officers or Prevent peers can attend Prevent Boards and develop a set of recommendations for improvement, as well as presenting on the latest direction from the government.
Channel observation	OSCT Prevent officers or Prevent peers can attend Channel panels and develop a set of recommendations for improvement.
Desktop document reviews	Prevent officers and Prevent peers can review and advise on strategies, action plans, policies and procedures.
Elected member support programme	A cohort of elected member Prevent Champions have been identified and trained in partnership with the LGA/WLGA. They can provide advice and support to other elected members on the political implementation of Prevent.

Further information

- Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales

  https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

- Channel Guidance

  https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf

- Department for Education Prevent Guidance

  https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty

- Educate Against Hate – information and resources for school leaders, parents and teachers on protecting children from radicalisation and extremism

  http://educateagainsthate.com

- NHS Prevent website – support for practitioners and health professionals to exercise their statutory and professional duties to safeguard vulnerable adults, children and young people at risk of radicalisation.

- https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/safeguarding/our-work/prevent/

Local Authority Partnership Self-Assessment Tool

	Benchmark standard	Not yet started	Developing	Achieving	Supporting details
Benchmark	1. The organisation has a local risk assessment process reviewed against the Counter Terrorism Local Profile				
Outcome	The organisation understands local risk and this informs planning and delivery locally.				
Expectation of compliance	1.1 Is there a local risk assessment process which informs an action plan and is disseminated to partners?				*How are risks identified (i.e. through the CTLP)? Are risks captured effectively?* *Are risks adequately managed and directed to the right risk owners?* *Are the identified risks incorporated within the action plan?* *Risk assessments should look backwards at activity, and forwards to identify potential risks to the area.*
Good Practice Activity	1.2 Do officers responsible for delivering Prevent work proactively alongside their police colleagues to develop local CTLPs?				*Do CTLP authors provide opportunities for partners to contribute to the development of the CTLP?* *Are the contents of CTLPs tested with partners prior to completion and publication?*

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Good Practice Activity	1.3 Are CTLP findings disseminated at relevant levels?				*Is there a stepped process enabling CTLP findings to be shared? This should include briefings to Chief Executives and senior officers on key risk and threat; versions with less sensitive data to be shared with partners; and generic findings to be made freely available.* *CTLP briefings should take place in a timely fashion.*
Benchmark	**2. There is an effective multi-agency partnership board in place to oversee Prevent delivery in the area.**				
Outcome	**The organisation leads a partnership of multi-agency stakeholders which ensures a collaborative approach to Prevent delivery.**				
Expectation of Compliance	2.1 Is there a multi-agency partnership board in place which oversees Prevent delivery in the area?				*Does this board steer, guide and approve Prevent activity and the partnership plan?* *What have been its significant outputs?* *Does the board receive updates on risk, including recent incidents of note? Does the board agree and update the risk assessment? Does the board facilitate the sharing of information among relevant partners?* *Does this board monitor the impact of Prevent? Is this information used to monitor future strategic decisions about Prevent delivery?*

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					Do all the relevant local partners (including all specified authorities under the Prevent Duty and other agencies of local relevance) regularly attend? *Does the board monitor and review performance?* *Is the board chaired at the appropriate strategic level?*
Expectation of Compliance	2.2 Does the Prevent board have oversight of referral pathways, Channel and other statutory Prevent delivery?				*Referral data is brought to the Prevent board.* *Channel case studies and information about Channel referrals are brought to the Prevent board.*
Good Practice Activity	2.3 Does the organisation seek and secure opportunities for partnership working with neighbouring local authorities?				*Do you share information and best practice across the region?* *Do Prevent leads have an opportunity to network to share good practice?* *Have you initiated joint projects, training or policies with other local authorities?*
Good Practice Activity	2.4 Is a designated elected member proactively involved in Prevent policy-setting, delivery and communications?				*Does the member work in collaboration with the organisation's executive body and/ or board?* *Do they encourage other members and/ or officers across the organisation to promote Prevent messages and objectives?*

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Benchmark	3. The area has an agreed Prevent Partnership Plan.				
Outcome	**A delivery plan, developed against an assessment of local risk, will drive activity where it is most needed in an area and shape the work of the Prevent partnership**				
Expectation of Compliance	3.1 Do you have an agreed Prevent Partnership plan in place, which outlines the role of each local partner (specified authority or other Prevent board member) in delivering Prevent?				*Please list the stakeholders who are encompassed within this partnership plan.* *Are all appropriate local partners engaged and involved?* *Are there strong and trusting relationships between officers responsible for delivering Prevent and partners within the organisation and externally?*
Expectation of Compliance	3.2 Are the organisation's responsibilities on Prevent referenced in relevant corporate and service strategies, plans and policies; e.g. business plan, community safety strategy, safeguarding etc.?				*How are these responsibilities referenced and/ or promoted?* *Does this ensure accountability for and ownership of Prevent throughout the organisation?*
Expectation of Compliance	3.3 Does the Prevent Partnership Plan acknowledge risk identified in the CTLP and allocate actions to tackle recommendations suggested within?				*Recommendations made within the CTLP are clearly marked within the action plan and activity to address them is specific, with an owner and a timeframe.*

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Benchmark	4. There is an agreed process in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation.				
Outcome	**Individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation are offered targeted and appropriate voluntary support by the multi-agency partnership.**				
Expectation of Compliance	4.1 Do you have an agreed process in place for the referral of those who are identified as at risk of being drawn into terrorism?				*How well does this process capture individuals at risk within the area?* *How well do all relevant stakeholders/ partners understand and use this process?* *Is feedback given to those making a referral on outcomes?* *Are referrals shared immediately with the Counter-Terrorism Unit for deconfliction?* *Is this process incorporated into safeguarding procedures?*
Expectation of Compliance	4.2 Are referred individuals offered support that is appropriate to their needs?				*Are individuals who are not supported through Channel signposted to other multi-agency services where appropriate? (please give evidence)* *Are individuals whose activity is disrupted through Prevent Case Management processes referred for holistic support where appropriate?* *Are a broad range of support options discussed and offered? (please give evidence)* *Do you have sufficient and appropriate interventions to offer individuals identified as being at risk/ vulnerable?*

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Benchmark	5. There is a Channel Panel in place, meeting monthly, with representation from all relevant sectors.				
Outcome	**Individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation are offered targeted and appropriate voluntary support by the multi-agency partnership.**				
Expectation of Compliance	5.1 Is there a Channel panel is in place, which is Chaired by a senior local authority officer, and has representation from all relevant sectors including health, adults' and children's safeguarding, housing, probation providers and others? (please name)				*Does the panel meet at agreed regular intervals?* *Who is its Chair? Is it Chaired at the appropriate level?* *Do all relevant sectors attend each meeting?*
Expectation of Compliance	5.2 Is there a robust understanding among Channel panel members of what constitutes the appropriate thresholds for Channel intervention (as per the Channel Duty guidance)? Does this understanding complement professional judgement and other relevant safeguarding vulnerability frameworks? Are referred individuals offered support that is appropriate to their needs?				*Is the understanding of what constitutes a Channel referral (as per the Channel Duty Guidance) rigorous and appropriate?* *Is this understanding considered alongside professional judgement and other assessments? At Channel panel is there a full and effective consideration of an individual's vulnerabilities? Does the vulnerability assessment facilitate the Channel panel to make the most appropriate decision on the support an individual should receive?*

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Expectation of Compliance	5.3 Are there robust procedures, in line with data protection legislation, in place for sharing personal information about an individual and their vulnerabilities with Channel panel members?				
Expectation of Compliance	5.4 Does the Channel panel learn from previous interventions to improve future case management?				*Does the Channel panel undertake formal retrospective analysis of support offered?* *Is this shared with other local authorities to improve best practice learning?*
Expectation of Compliance	5.5 Are Channel panel decisions, and remaining vulnerabilities of the individual in question, regularly reviewed by police (or local authority in project Dovetail areas) after 6 and 12 months? Is the result of this review briefed into the Channel Panel?				*Is this process overseen by the Channel Panel?*
Expectation of Compliance	5.6 Are agreed protocols are in place for sharing information about vulnerable individuals and shared risks between local authorities?				*Have these been tested and proven to work effectively? (please give evidence)* *Does this include cases where an individual's caseload is transferred between Channel panels?* *Are procedures in place for the transferral of Channel data between agencies?*

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Expectation of Compliance	5.7 Are relevant steps taken to both manage CT risks and to provide child protection/ safeguarding support as appropriate where consent is not given?				*Are s.47 referrals considered where appropriate?* *Are partners involved in helping support vulnerability through Prevent Case Management processes?*
Benchmark	**6. There is a Prevent problem solving process in place to disrupt radicalising influences.**				
Outcome	**Partners can work together to disrupt the spread of ideologies in an area which may lead vulnerable people to become radicalised.**				
Good Practice Activity	6.1 Is there a formal mechanism or strategy is in place for identifying and disrupting radicalising influencers, including individuals, institutions and ideologies present in the area?				*Are all local partners involved in the coordination and delivery of this strategy?* *Is this in keeping with the mechanisms used by other partners (including police)?* *If existing partnership arrangements are not in place, are partners aware of a method of responding tactically to radicalisers?*
Good Practice Activity	6.2 Is there a named operational Prevent lead in each local authority area who can receive briefings and work with enforcement agencies to disrupt radicalisers? In the absence of the named lead, is there a deputy?				*Are named leads aware of the opportunities available to disrupt radicalisers?* *Are named leads security cleared?* *Are leads trained in disruption tactical options?*

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Benchmark	7. There is a training programme in place for relevant personnel.				
Outcome	**The right people across the organisation receive the right level of training required to help them understand the risk of radicalisation and know how to access support locally.**				
Expectation of Compliance	7.1 Are all relevant staff in the partnership and its commissioned services aware of the signs of possible radicalisation and understand the need to raise concerns?				*Is there a formal training programme for staff?* *Are steps being taken to ensure this is being taken up by all relevant personnel?* *Is training advertised proactively? Is it included in the induction of relevant staff?* *Is the level of understanding of radicalisation subsequently measured? (if so, how?)*
Expectation of Compliance	7.2 Do all relevant staff in the partnership and its commissioned services understand when and how to make referrals to Channel and where to get additional advice and support?				*Do staff feel empowered to make referrals where appropriate, and know when it is not necessary to refer an individual?* *How is the level of understanding of when to make referrals to Channel measured?*
Expectation of Compliance	7.3 Does the organisation measure and account for different levels of training need across different teams and sectors (including offering more specialist training where appropriate)?				*Which targeted training offers are available for staff?* *How are levels of training need measured?* *How does the organisation track which staff members have been trained and which are still to receive training?*

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					How is information on training uptake recorded? *How is this information used to ensure attendance to training by remaining untrained relevant staff?*
Expectation of Compliance	7.4 Is there an agreed education outreach programme, which works with a variety of educational institutions in the area to train staff members on identifying children at risk of radicalisation, and to build resilience in pupils?				*Does the organisation reach out to primary schools, secondary schools including academies and free schools, special schools, elective home education and PRUs?* *Does the education programme include resilience training for staff, to strengthen relevant safeguarding procedures and equip staff to respond to issues arising from terrorist incidents or political events?* *Have you agreed a mechanism with sector coordinators (HE-FE) to inform them of relevant local threats, risks and tensions?"*
Good Practice Activity	7.5 Is the organisation taking steps to understand the range of activity and settings of supplementary schools? Is consideration given to ensuring that children attending such settings are properly safeguarded?				

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Good Practice Activity	7.6 Is clear, accessible information and publicity material on Prevent widely available for staff within the organisation?				*Does this include online training e.g. e-learnings?* *Does this communicate the importance of the duty?* *Does it include how to make a referral? Does it include how to access further training?*
Good Practice Activity	7.7 Is a training or induction process in place for new officers who are responsible for delivering Prevent in the area?				*Does this include specific and in-depth training on terrorist ideologies, the local threat profile and the reasons an individual might be drawn into terrorism?* *What other training might be needed for new Prevent staff?*
Good Practice Activity	7.8 Are officers responsible for delivering Prevent in the area offered a programme of continued professional development?				*Does this include specific and in-depth training on terrorist ideologies, the local threat profile and the reasons an individual might be drawn into terrorism?* *What other development might be needed for existing Prevent staff?*
Good Practice Activity	7.9 Is there written guidance for related services (e.g. safeguarding, public health) on their responsibilities with regards to Prevent?				*Is this guidance used and adhered to?*

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Benchmark	8. There is a venue hire policy in place, to ensure that premises are not used by radicalising influencers, and an effective IT policy in place to prevent the access of extremist materials by users of networks.				
Outcome	Awareness of Prevent is integrated and mainstreamed within the organisation and other relevant agencies.				
Expectation of Compliance	8.1 Do you have a venue hire policy in place which ensures that measures are taken to prevent local authority venues being used by those who might draw people into terrorism?				*Is awareness of this policy spread throughout the organisation?* *Have working communication links been created between the Venue Hire team and the local authority Prevent team?* *Has this policy adequately prevented the organisation's premises from being used by those who might draw people into terrorism?* *Does the policy include contact points at the CTU in order for checks to be made, or provide guidance on how open-source checks can be carried out?*
Expectation of Compliance	8.2 Do you have an IT policy which prevents the access of terrorism-related content or the promotion materials by users of the organisation's networks?				*How effective is this policy at preventing the access of terrorism-related or promoting materials?* *Does this include libraries and WiFi hotspots (if relevant)?*

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Good Practice Activity	8.3 Do you have a speaker policy which alerts venues in the area (local authority or otherwise) to the risks associated with designated speakers who are known to be radicalising influences?				*Has this policy been tested and proven effective at encouraging local venue owners to be aware of risks?*
					How have local venue owners responded to the policy?
					Are venue owners aware of who they should contact if they require more information on a speaker?
					Are the Regional Prevent Coordinators for FE-HE and NHS England informed when concerns are raised about a venue in their remit?
					Have you provided guidance to Town and Parish Councils and community organisations in your area with rentable facilities?
					Have you briefed hotels and licensed premises in your area?
					Are Prevent teams discussing reputational risk and equality and diversity considerations with local venues?
					Are Prevent teams offering support around open source due diligence where relevant?

Benchmark	9. There is engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent Duty.				
Outcome	Engagement with a range of faith and community groups takes place in order to build community involvement and confidence in local Prevent delivery.				
Expectation of Compliance	9.1 Does the organisation engage with a range of community and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on Prevent?				*In what ways are you reaching out to community and civil society groups?* *Are mechanisms in place to consult with community and civil society groups on Prevent delivery?* *How else are civil society groups involved in local Prevent delivery?*
Good Practice Activity	9.2 Does a Community Advisory Group meet regularly to advise on Prevent delivery?				*Is there a process for checking who the appropriate community partners to attend are?* *Are the appropriate community partners attending these meetings on a regular basis?* *Is the advisory group continuously engaged in Prevent work between meetings? (please give evidence)*
Good Practice Activity	9.3 Does the organisation work with Civil Society Organisations to deliver local projects to support those at risk of radicalisation?				*In what ways are you working with civil society groups?* *Are mechanisms in place with civil society groups to consult and support local delivery of Prevent?* *How else are civil society groups involved in local Prevent delivery?*

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Benchmark	10. There is a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality / impact of Prevent work, and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.				
Outcome	The organisation can effectively communicate its work on Prevent, resulting in confidence in local processes to reduce risk.				
Good Practice Activity	10.1 Does the organisation communicate Prevent activity in a way which is proportionate and relevant to the context of the local area?				*What methods or platforms are used to communicate Prevent in the area?* *Is this tailored to the requirements of given situations? (E.g. subsequent to an event or incident, interest from local stakeholders).*
Good Practice Activity	10.2 Does the organisation have a formal communications plan which proactively communicates the impact of Prevent to professionals and communities?				*What methods or platforms are used to communicate Prevent in the area?* *Does this plan involve input from services across the organisation? Does it highlight local delivery through civil society organisations and other partners?*

Appendix 3- Communications Strategy for Thurrock in Relation to Prevent

Document Overview

This document sets out the strategic direction for Prevent communications in Thurrock for the period April 2022 to March 2023 when it will be evaluated and refreshed in line with our strategy from April 2023.
This communications strategy will aim to support the objectives set out in our Prevent strategy:
1. *Identify: We will promote, challenge, and develop communities' capacity to challenge extremism through increased multi-agency working*
2. *Safeguard: We will ensure that we safeguard our children and vulnerable adults from exposure to extremism*
3. *Manage Risk: Through our Channel Panel we will take a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism*

Background

The self-assessment benchmarking exercise in Feb 22 identifies benchmark 10 – communications as a 2 rating.
This strategy and plan will support us in improving our rating to a 4.
We will have a communications plan in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality / impact of Prevent work and support frontline staff and communities to understand what Prevent looks like in practice.

This will support the following outcomes:
1 Understand risk to our communities
2 Increased engagement with professionals to raise awareness
3 Foster positive relationships with public and within our communities
4 Educational establishments across Thurrock to be aware of risk and impact of extremism
5 Increased understanding/awareness of Prevent and knowledge of how to make a referrals
6 To reduce threat, harm, and risk to communities

Objectives

1. We will identify opportunities for positive press
2. We will identify reactive opportunities and flag for support.
3. We will provide regular (e.g. monthly) publication of new materials through resources such as newsletters and social media
4. The Local Authority website will have accurate contact details and detailed, localised information about Prevent.
5. We will provide regular briefings to members through existing Committees
6. We will increase engagement with educators on this topic

Audiences

Targeting our most at risk of being radicalised through
- Educators
- Pupils – voice of young people
- Parents and Guardians
- School Governors
- Voluntary Sector working with vulnerable
    o drug and alcohol services
    o mental health
    o homeless
    o Open Door
- Primary care/ NHSE partners
- Probation service

Local influencers
- Elected Members,
- Youth Council
- Faith leaders
- Community leaders – IAG members
- #TeamThurrock (professionals and residents)

Strategy

Objective	Tactics	Metrics
1. We will identify opportunities for positive press	Promote Act Now website and case studies through: • Resident monthly newsletter • Head teacher bulletin • Stronger together web site • BAME challenge panel • IAG • Housing newsletter • #Team Thurrock	Increased understanding/awareness of Prevent

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2.	We will identify reactive opportunities and flag for support.	- Refresh community tension form on intranet - Promote reporting to Prevent Champions - Target Covid Champions - Continue to promote to venue hirers how to check speakers	Increase in community tension monitoring returns
3.	We will provide regular (e.g. monthly) publication of new materials through resources such as social media and e-newsletters utilising National media messages	- Comms team to diarise regular updates - To consider survey of residents with Q & A in relation to Prevent - To work with youth council, participation officer, care council and open door to increase awareness with young people - To work with primary care/ NHSE partners, raising awareness, and building relations	Identify how informed residents of Thurrock are in relation to Prevent agenda
4.	The Local Authority website will have accurate contact details and detailed, localised information about Prevent.	- Update contacts on Gov web site - Review information on LA web site - Align adult safeguarding and Childrens safeguarding web sites	
5.	We will provide regular briefings to members through existing Committees	- Quarterly updates to hidden and extreme harm committee - Offer Wrap Training - Provide all with LTAI booklet and prevent card	No of members who attend WRAP training
6.	We will increase engagement with educators on this topic	- Share LTAI information with governors - Provide termly risk assessment to safeguarding leads - D of E to provide annual update to safeguarding leads - Focused awareness for educators of SEN pupils - Provide advice to parents of home educators	

Evaluation

Key metric is increase in understanding/awareness of Prevent by communities (measurement methodology to determine)

Opportunities and Risks

Opportunities
- E- learning for businesses – include link to Act Now
- CSEO – community forum meeting deliver consistent message
- All engagement events to have LTAI handbooks
- Walk online roadshows
- To engage young people through participation officer for young people, care council and Open Door
- To strengthen the links with primary care/ NHSE partners, raising awareness, building relations, and increasing appropriate referrals

Risks
- Forthcoming local elections opportunity to see ERW activity
- Afghan Refugee Assistance Programme – potential to encourage anti-immigration
- Refugees from Ukraine seeking safety
- Covid Vaccination champions – targeted by anti-vaxxers

Timescales and Next Steps

Q4 21/22
- Agree communications strategy outline

Q1:
- Include objectives into action plan with objectives by quarter
- Engage with Comms team and resident engagement team to support delivery
- Deliver on Objective 1 and 2

PREVENT

Community Events Handbook

Contents

Introduction to Prevent Engagement

Prevent safeguards people who are at risk of radicalisation, stopping them from being exploited into supporting terrorism or becoming terrorists. It is also about building resilience in communities, empowering them to tackle the causes of radicalisation locally through a variety of projects and civil society organisations.

The strength of Prevent comes from communities working together to ensure that people who are at-risk can be offered support. Prevent is delivered through a wide network of partners within communities, civil society organisations and public sector institutions. Through these partnerships, almost 3,000 people have been adopted to Prevent's voluntary and confidential Channel programme since 2012, which supports people who are considered to be vulnerable to exploitation from terrorist influences.

Community and Elected Member engagement

Community engagement is a core part of the Prevent strategy and, within the Home Office, is led by the Communities & Engagement team. Community engagement aims to build local awareness and knowledge of Prevent, and importantly, helps us within the Home Office to understand issues on-the-ground. As a locally driven programme, Prevent relies on relationships to operate. Every community is different, so it is important that Prevent delivery, including engagement, is tailored to each local area and reflects the specific challenges that they face.

Engagement is led by Prevent Coordinators and Community Engagement Officers across the country, who utilise their local networks and relationships to engage a range of different audiences. In the Communities & Engagement team, we can support this work by fielding speakers for locally-led events, forums and roundtables. Through engaging in this way, we hope that local areas will feel more empowered to help lead the important work that is necessary to safeguard individuals against radicalisation.

What might engagement involve?

Elected Members

Gaining buy-in from Elected Members can help to facilitate Prevent delivery, unblock issues, and can provide leadership and scrutiny locally to improve Prevent nationally. Areas can engage Elected Members through written briefings, scrutiny boards and roundtable events. We have developed an Elected Member handbook. Please get in touch with preventcommunications@homeoffice.gov.uk for a copy.

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Community

There are a range of different ways to engage communities locally, varying from communications products, one to one meetings with influential stakeholders, to larger roundtable events. By engaging consistently with communities, you help to build a trusted relationship which will not only assist with the delivery of Prevent, but can also increase people's confidence in the programme and the referrals process, and give insight into other community issues.

Prevent Advisory Groups

Areas should consider what role sustained engagement could look like. Many Local Authorities have established a Prevent Advisory Group (PAG), which brings together stakeholders with an interest in Prevent on a permanent membership body to discuss, debate, and influence local Prevent delivery. Similar groups have been set up for Elected Members, however, these focus primarily on the statutory obligations that come with Prevent and scrutiny of the policy both locally and nationally. Over two-thirds of Local Authorities now have, or are setting up, a Prevent Advisory Group. If you would like support to create one in your area, contact the team!

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement will be led at a local level, and encompasses engaging not only with the civil society organisations and partners in your area (such as local pressure groups, academics and so forth), but with critics too. Stakeholder engagement is very broad, but generally involves holding stakeholder roundtables, engaging with studies and surveys, and PR activity such as partners' campaigns/social media posts.

Why hold Prevent community engagement events?

Community engagement is a broad package encompassing all the work above, and events are an important part of that, helping to generate positive and long-lasting engagement activity:

- **90%** of attendees would recommend attending a Prevent roundtable event to their friends/family.

- **84%** of attendees report leaving with a more positive opinion of Prevent.

- **63%** of Prevent Priority Areas have reported that people are now more willing to engage with Prevent.

Community engagement events can help to:

Ensure that those who need it accept support
Prevent is voluntary. It relies on people trusting the programme and accepting support. Having honest conversations about Prevent and Channel locally can help build understanding and confidence so that people who need Prevent support are more likely to accept it.

Manage potential tensions
Having an open dialogue with communities on Prevent can help to dispel myths and misconceptions about Prevent and decrease tensions around the programme.

Give reassurance and provide transparency
Having an open dialogue can provide reassurance about the local work being done to combat terrorism. This can complement other proactive communications such as newsletters, which highlight local activity, provide explanations of the programme, or celebrate success.

Explain the referral process
Providing information about the referral process and discussing some case studies can help people understand who Prevent supports, as well as encourage quality referrals from the community.

Meet area performance indicators
All Prevent priority areas, as part of their grant agreements, are required to develop and deliver a programme of community and Elected Member engagement. Regularly holding engagement sessions to create meaningful partnerships between Government, civil society and communities, will help you successfully meet these requirements.

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Organising a community engagement event

Organising a community roundtable is partly about staying on top of the logistics, such as making sure there are suitable speakers, a venue and refreshments, and sending invites out on time. But it's also vital to consider your strategic objectives; what your audience will want to hear, the message(s) you want to land and how to mitigate any risks. This handbook gives some general advice on both the logistical and strategic elements of community engagement.

The advice is not prescriptive, and we encourage all areas to use a model that suits their local experience - however we hope this will be a useful tool for considering the objectives and outcomes you want to achieve through community engagement events, plus some helpful tips on planning and logistics.

First, consider your objectives

When organising a community roundtable, it's important to consider what you specifically want to achieve through this piece of engagement, and how it fits into your wider strategic objectives. For example, events can help to:

- Increase awareness of how Prevent works in the community or increase understanding of specific counter-terrorism related topics, such as extremists' use of the internet.
- Engage influencers to advocate more vocally for Prevent within the community.
- Myth-bust or de-escalate tensions following an incident.

If you know broadly what you want to achieve, you should narrow this down by setting out some SMART objectives. These are:

Specific

Measurable

Attainable

Relevant

Timebound

For example, your event could aim to:

- Raise awareness of the links between mental health and vulnerability to radicalisation amongst safeguarding leads in 15 local schools, leading to an increased understanding by the end of the event (*this event will be used as an example throughout this document*).
- Support an increase in the number of Prevent referrals coming from community and family members by 5% over the next two years, by measurably improving trust and understanding among these communities.
- Recruit 5 members of a new Prevent Advisory Group, to be set up in the next month.

Understand your audience

Once you know what you want your event to achieve, it's time to start considering who your audience should be and what they would benefit from hearing.

So, for the mental health event example above, your primary audience would be the education sector, and the profession would be teachers and safeguarding leads.

Next, it may be useful to consider more of the specifics of your audience. Some examples to consider are listed below:

General	Specifics	Delivery
• What are they (vital statistics)? • Who are they (characteristics)? • Where are they (location, lifestyle)?	• Behaviours • Attitudes • Barriers • Motivations/needs • What do they care about?	• Where do they get info? How much do they want? • When are they most receptive? • Who influences them?

Virtual or in-person?

The Covid-19 pandemic made in-person engagement events difficult, and at times impossible, to hold. However, this did not mean local engagement had to stop, and many areas extended their new virtual ways of working to holding innovative, online events for their local community.

These events have shown that we do not always need to hold events in-person for them to be effective, but it's important to weigh up the benefits of virtual vs in-person engagement before you start organising your event – please see the next page for some examples:

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Pros: Virtual	Pros: In Person
• Higher reach (but can exclude some demographics) • Easier to secure a speaker • No travel time required • Less resource intensive and less cost implications • Potential for greater frequency • Easier to manage conversations and control the dialogue • Less daunting for some	• More engaging (and empowering) • Body language cues (reading the room) • Fewer distractions • More nuance to the conversation • Higher 'value' to the viewer (and the speaker) • Conversations 'in the margins' • More secure

Setting the agenda

The considerations above should have helped you to narrow down what your event is setting out to achieve, the audience(s) you'll be inviting to come along, and whether you'll be hosting the event in-person or virtually. The next step in planning your roundtable is to flesh out the agenda of the event. There are three broad objectives the Communities & Engagement team find it useful to stick to when planning agendas, and these are to:

Set the scene   Land the key messages   Engage (Q&A)

Setting the scene

- Welcoming a guest, such as from the Home Office, who set the strategic context.
- A video introduction, outlining what Prevent is and how the programme works (*please see the suggested resources below for examples*).
- An overview of the current threat to the UK from terrorism, and the wider strategic landscape within which Prevent operates.
- Outlining priorities for the Prevent programme.

Landing the message

- Communicating in an emotive and impactful way, using case studies and real-life examples to add relatability.
- Utilising influential speakers where appropriate – consider your audience here, who they trust and listen to. This could be an academic, an official from another government department such as DfE or DHSC, or a local influencer.

Engage

- Q&A session, giving attendees the opportunity to ask questions of the speakers. This is the most important part of the roundtable, and it's vital not to avoid difficult questions, to respond fully, and follow-up on any actions highlighted during the session.
- Being inclusive – whether that's asking for written contributions beforehand, using the chat function or 'raise your hand' function online, or using tech such as Sli.do to allow for anonymous contributions.
- Collecting feedback (*see the feedback section and form at the end of this handbook).*

This example agenda can be amended as appropriate, though you should be mindful of leaving plenty of time for discussion – and always expect to overrun, so don't overfill the agenda with too many speakers! Two or three speakers should be enough.

	Agenda Item	**Introduced by**	**Timings**
1	Welcome and Introductions	Chairperson	10 mins
2	Overview of threat to UK from terrorism and Prevent response OR Thematic presentation decided in collaboration with the Local Authority.	Home Office Prevent	20 mins
3	Local Risk and Local Delivery	Prevent Co-ordinator	10 mins
4	Discussion and Q&A	All, facilitated by Chairperson	1 hour 10 mins
5	Closing Remarks	Home Office Prevent	5 mins
6	Expressions of Thanks and Next Steps (*This can also be an opportunity to ask attendees to fill in their feedback forms*)	Chairperson	5 mins

Example schedule for organising an in-person event

This schedule will differ slightly for in-person and virtual events, and depending on whether the Home Office is speaking, but should be a useful reference point. If the Home Office will not be speaking, please just notify us of the time and date but you do not need to follow the other steps involving us:

<u>Week 1</u>

☐ Local Prevent team gets in touch with Home Office Prevent to identify a suitable date and time. While events tend to take place in the evening (from 18:00-20:00), you should consider a morning or lunchtime event if your audience would be more receptive to this.

☐ Local team to send a draft list of names of speakers and attendees with organisational details to Home Office Prevent.

☐ Identify and secure a suitable Chairperson depending on the intended audience. For example this could be the Prevent Coordinator or a senior local authority figure.

☐ Check internal local authority clearance processes to ensure roundtable can take place in the below timeframe.

<u>Week 2</u>

☐ Secure venue, IT equipment and book refreshments if required.

☐ Send invites at least two weeks ahead of event, including a link to Sli.do to allow collection of questions.

☐ Open up Sli.do to allow participants to submit questions ahead of time and set up the event feedback form.

☐ (If required/desirable) Secure the attendance of Prevent project provider and/or other local Prevent staff

<u>Week 3</u>

☐ Local Prevent team updates HO Prevent on numbers for the event and chases up responses and/or sends additional invites.

☐ (If required/desirable, e.g. if the Chairperson is not the Prevent Coordinator), brief the Chairperson on the attendees and the final agenda (see below).

☐ (If required/desirable) Briefing provided by HO Prevent to senior officials.

☐ (If required/desirable) Briefing provided by Prevent Coordinator to senior local authority officers or locally elected members.

Week 4 – Final week

☐ Home Office Prevent sends PowerPoint slides and online films 24 hours prior to event. **NB: for an online event, we would recommend doing this in Week 3 to ensure there is adequate time to fix any tech issues.**

☐ Community Roundtable Event takes place.

Week 5

☐ Prevent Coordinator collates and evaluates attendee feedback forms.

☐ Prevent Coordinator sends copies of feedback forms to Home Office Prevent, highlighting anything which needs further action (e.g. follow up meetings) and recommendations for the next event.

Invitations

Once you've sorted out the agenda and begun organising your schedule, you will likely want to draft an invitation to send out to invitees. It's always best to do this as early as possible, particularly if the event will be held in-person as this requires more diary time. You will know how best to communicate with your invitees, but the below invitation (which was for an Elected Members event) can be tailored for use during other community events and tweaked depending on whether the event is in-person or online.

Dear [XYZ],

Invitation to Prevent Roundtable with the Home Office

Prevent is one of the four stands of CONTEST, the Government's counter-terrorism strategy. The Prevent programme uses early intervention to protect individuals and communities from the harms of terrorism. Prevent works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from other harms, such as gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse, by tackling the underlying causes of radicalisation. Intervention support for vulnerable individuals is both confidential and voluntary. Prevent is delivered through a wide network of partners within communities, civil society organisations and public sector institutions.

In [AREA NAME], we have been delivering on Prevent in partnership with our local communities, police and a range of statutory and third-sector organisations. The local response to Prevent is both focused and proportionate to risk, with commitment amongst the statutory partners to take decisions in an informed, transparent and open manner with clear accountability to local communities. Our purpose is to reach the small number of people who are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorist-related activities.

The [AREA NAME] Elected Members Discussion is an opportunity for elected members to meet with senior officials from the Home Office to have a dialogue about Prevent and be able to ask questions to better understand and influence the national policy and decision making. Councillors are well placed to

communicate the concerns of their constituents and share information on community tensions with the local authority.

In your position as an Elected Member you hold key relationships and influence in the community, and your support with delivering Prevent can help to safeguard vulnerable people in [AREA NAME].

This event will be held on [DATE / TIME/ LOCATION/ ONLINE LINK]. If you would like to attend this event, please contact [ORGANISER NAME AND DETAIL]

While those of us in offices are often glued to our emails, it may be easier to invite some attendees through different means, particularly if they are community members who may not have easy or regular access to the internet:

- Newsletters
- Website
- Flyers at CSO centres or offices
- Formal invite
- Word of mouth
- Social media

It's also useful to consider risks and mitigations – such as the event being joined and dominated by hostile groups or disruptive individuals if the invitation is shared too widely. One way to mitigate this could be through pre-registration, enabling you to keep track of who's planning to come along. You can then send a link (if the event is online) or specific address (if in-person) to those who have confirmed attendance closer to the time.

Our offer to you

Community and Elected Member roundtables should be delivered locally as much as possible, with local experts and speakers presenting who will be tuned into the nuances of Prevent delivery in each area. However, the Home Office can also be a supportive voice in certain situations, representing Prevent at a national level and helping to address any misconceptions or concerns about the programme. Where there is a local need to do so, we are happy to field speakers from the Home Office to support local engagement events.

Over the past few years, the Communications & Engagement team have joined over 170 Local Authority community and Elected Member events. The Home Office presentation usually takes the form of either:

1) **A general presentation introducing Prevent.** This covers the threat from terrorism, the narratives of different groups, the model of radicalisation and how Prevent works. The presentation focusses equally on Daesh/Al Qa'ida-inspired and extremist right-wing terrorism, as well as other emerging threats, and is most appropriate for events where attendees are less familiar with the realities of Prevent.

2) **A thematic presentation tailored specifically to local risks or issues.** This could cover topics such as extremist right-wing terrorism, mental health, local project providers

or the role of friends and family in Prevent. This type of presentation may be more appropriate for a specific audience (such as local CSOs) with a base understanding of Prevent.
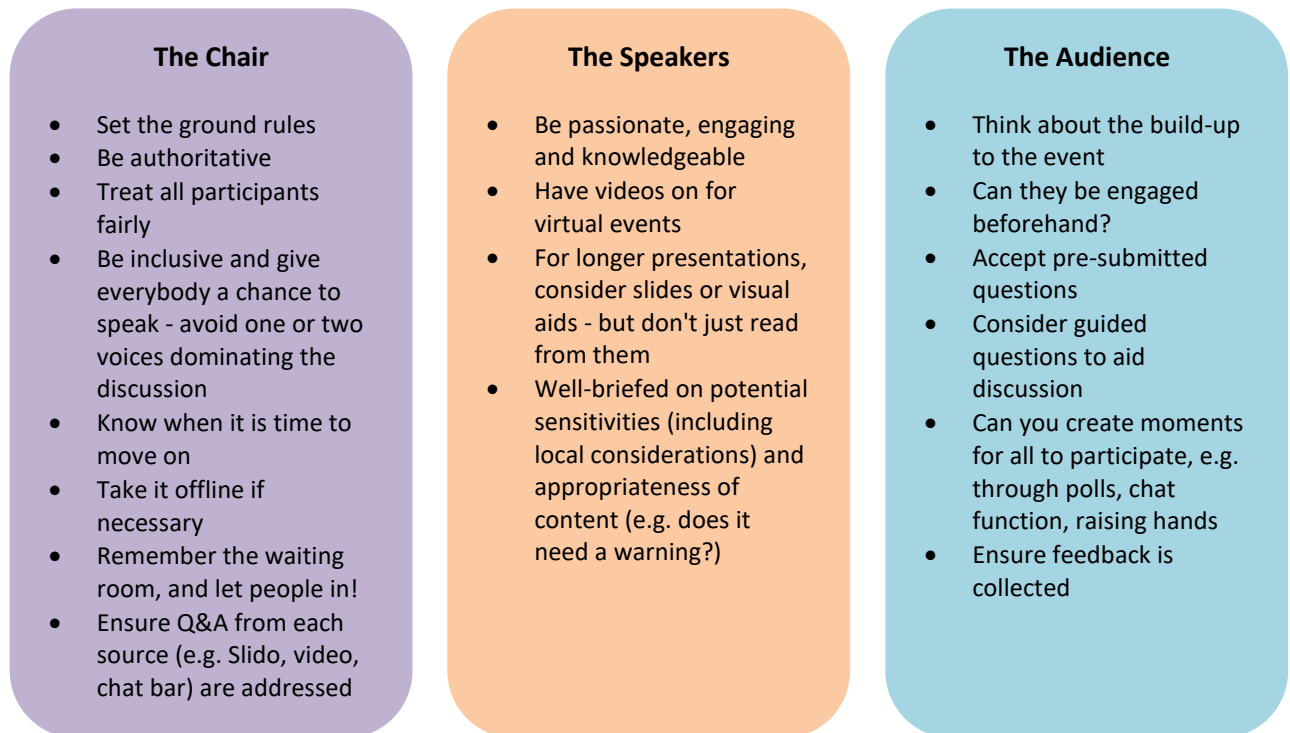
Tips for running a virtual roundtable

If you choose to hold your roundtable virtually rather than in-person, there are some additional considerations to bear in mind. Below are some of the common difficulties you may run into with virtual engagement events, and some suggestions of how you could mitigate them, as well as some general tips for running events virtually. **A full list of resources and useful content for holding virtual events can be found at Annex B.**

Risks: Virtual	How to Mitigate
• Less engaging (and empowering) • No body language cues (reading the room) • Lots of distractions • Hard to gauge reaction • Less nuance • Lower perceived 'value' to the viewer (and the speaker) • No conversations 'in the margins' • Security risks (e.g. 'Zoombombing')	• Clear agenda and time for Q&A • Videos on (where possible) • Keep it short (an hour or 90 minutes) • Allow for participation • Strong and concise messaging • Pick topics carefully and give your speakers a strong brief • Follow-up when necessary • Preparation with IT

- **Choose a suitable platform for your event and ensure there is adequate security.** There are various options to choose from – including Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Google Hangouts, WebEx, or Skype – and they each have unique benefits and risks. Speak to your Local Authority's IT team ahead of holding any event to make sure you get the right advice.
    - Be prepared to remove anyone who is being offensive or disruptive, and consider having back-up links in case you need to pause altogether.

- **Iron out technical problems ahead of time**. Make sure you can play (with sound) any videos included in the presentation, and run through the presentation slides to check that there's no time delay or other issues.

    - It's good practice to hold 'tech run-through', either on the day or in the days leading up to the event. This enables participants (such as the chair and speakers) to introduce themselves ahead of time, iron out any technical issues and ensure everyone is well-briefed on any topical sensitivities, such as recent incidents.

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- **Establish expectations for the different roles – most of these points apply to both online and offline events:**

The Chair	The Speakers	The Audience
• Set the ground rules • Be authoritative • Treat all participants fairly • Be inclusive and give everybody a chance to speak - avoid one or two voices dominating the discussion • Know when it is time to move on • Take it offline if necessary • Remember the waiting room, and let people in! • Ensure Q&A from each source (e.g. Slido, video, chat bar) are addressed	• Be passionate, engaging and knowledgeable • Have videos on for virtual events • For longer presentations, consider slides or visual aids - but don't just read from them • Well-briefed on potential sensitivities (including local considerations) and appropriateness of content (e.g. does it need a warning?)	• Think about the build-up to the event • Can they be engaged beforehand? • Accept pre-submitted questions • Consider guided questions to aid discussion • Can you create moments for all to participate, e.g. through polls, chat function, raising hands • Ensure feedback is collected

- **How would you like the Q&A session to run?** Most online platforms have a chat function where participants can ask questions, but it can quickly get crowded if lots of people have dialled in, making it difficult for the Chair to keep track. You should also consider whether attendees are likely to want to ask questions anonymously.

  o We recommend an online polling platform, such as using Sli.do, or other similar software. Sli.do allows guests to upvote questions, helping the most common queries to get answered, and allows hosts to monitor questions coming in. Participants may also wish to remain anonymous when asking questions, which a chat box doesn't allow.

  o For an online event, paste your Sli.do link and code into the chat box and ask participants to ask questions there. You can post regular reminders throughout the meeting if necessary, and include the link in event invitations if you would like to give attendees the option of submitting questions in advance.

- **Remember to evaluate your meeting, just like you would in-person.** In addition to sending out a link to participants afterwards, consider sharing the evaluation form through Sli.do and allowing for an extra five minutes to allow guests to fill it in as the meeting takes place – you're likely to get more returns this way and it reduces the amount of follow up work you will need to do.

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Evaluating your event

After you've held your event, it's important to measure it against the objectives you set out at the very beginning so you can judge how to adapt and improve for next time. You may wish to consider evaluating your event using the below framework:
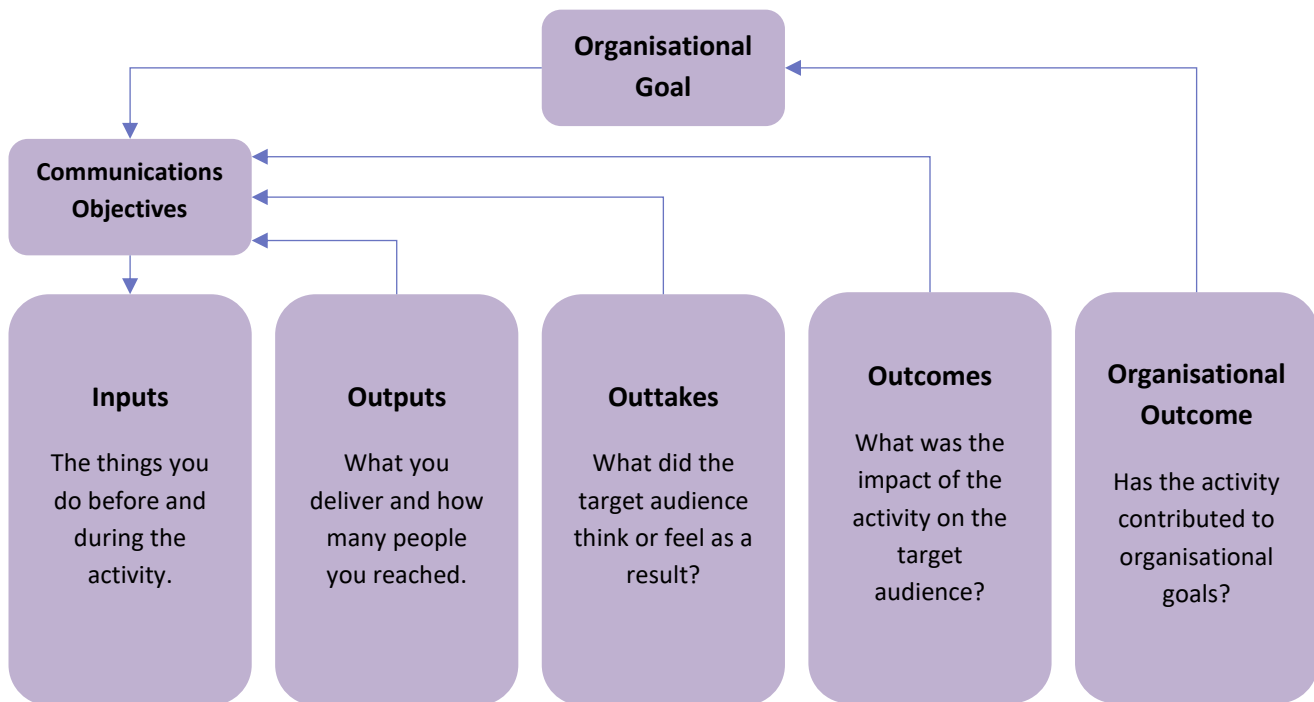
So, to take our original example, which was to *raise awareness about the linkages between mental health and vulnerability to radicalisation amongst safeguarding leads in 15 local schools,* here you could take a look at measures such as:

- How many people attended the session? Were they from our target audience? Was there representation from all 15 schools, or were some not engaged?
- After asking for their feedback, have they reported an increased understanding of the links between mental health and vulnerability to radicalisation? Is this understanding spread equally across all 15 schools, or might some need some follow up?
- Will this increased understanding impact the safeguarding leads' behaviour as they go about their duties? Do they know what to do with this information?
- How has this contributed to Prevent delivery in the local area and within my team?

Collecting attendees' feedback

We encourage everyone to collect feedback from attendees after holding an event and ask that all feedback is shared with us – this is not used to judge individual events but rather to evaluate impact across the country and over time. It also ensures events are captured if the Home Office are not present, demonstrating a commitment to engagement which will be reflected in quarterly performance monitoring. t's always best to circulate the form as soon after the event as

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possible, or even while it's still running (e.g. by circulating it through Sli.do) – participants are more likely to fill it in that way.

Supplementary content

Prevent videos

We have created a brief, five minute 'Introduction to Prevent' video that can be played at community roundtable events, which explains what the programme is and why it is so important through the voices of those that have come into contact with Prevent. The video can be found online on YouTube, and we are also able to share copies via Google Drive (this link will take you to the videos)..

There are also shorter edits of the Prevent introductory video, focussing on education, healthcare, friends and family and extreme right-wing terrorism. These edits can also be downloaded through Google Drive.

Case studies

We have a number of case studies from a breadth of ideologies; and CSO work, which can be used for presentations. Please get in contact with PreventCommunications@homeoffice.gov.uk for a copy.

Prevent FAQs

There are some widespread misconceptions surrounding Prevent, which do not reflect what the Prevent strategy aims to do or how it works. Some of these are outlined below, with possible responses suggested to provide more accurate context and information. *Statistics are generally updated on an annual basis, so make sure to check for the latest releases when using these lines.*

Isn't Prevent a toxic brand? Why should communities trust it?

Prevent, like any policy, isn't perfect – the challenges it is seeking to address are complex and shifting. We want to do the best we can to engage locally, communicate more effectively and be more transparent about the programme. We haven't historically done a good enough job, and awareness about the programme is generally low.

But Prevent is also subject to unfair and inaccurate media reporting and campaigning, which can create a tension between how people understand the programme locally and how it works in reality. Prevent works in a similar way to other safeguarding programmes; Channel is confidential and voluntary, it doesn't target any one community. Since 2012, almost 3,000 people have been adopted to Prevent's voluntary and confidential Channel programme, which supports people who are considered to be vulnerable to exploitation from terrorist influences.

And despite reporting that suggests this, Prevent isn't a 'toxic brand'. 58% of people who are aware of Prevent feel favourably towards it – compared with just 8% who feel unfavourably. That number rises the more we tell people about the programme, which is why community engagement is so vital. Getting out there, explaining what Prevent is and how it works, is a

really important way we can help people understand Prevent and protect people who are vulnerable.

Does the Prevent strategy target Muslims?

Prevent does not target a specific faith or ethnic group - it deals with all forms of terrorism, including extreme right-wing, mixed, unclear or unstable ideologies, and left-wing, anarchist, and single-issue (LASI). Prevent simply seeks to ensure that individuals who are identified as at-risk of radicalisation are offered support. Although extreme right-wing terrorism is a significantly growing threat, currently the greatest threat still comes from terrorist recruiters inspired by Daesh and Al Qa'ida.

Anyone who is deemed to be at risk of any type of radicalisation can receive support from Channel. In 2019/20, almost half of those who were adopted as Channel cases were related to extreme right-wing radicalisation (43%, or 302 individuals), more than those related to Daesh and Al Qa'ida-inspired radicalisation (30%, or 210 individuals).

Is Prevent doing enough to tackle Far-Right extremism?

Prevent is implemented in a proportionate manner that takes into account the level of risk in any given area or institution. In some areas the risk of extreme right-wing terrorism may be significant and Prevent activity will therefore focus on this threat – including protecting those most likely to be vulnerable to it. In 2019/20, 697 individuals were adopted as a Channel case. Of these, 43% were referred for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation.

Why has the number of Prevent referrals related to a mixed/unclear/unstable ideology increased?

The total number of referrals discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology increased substantially by 680% (45 to 351) and 535% (20 to 127) from 2018/19 to 2019/20.

This is likely due to a formal recognition of this type of concern by Policing and the Home Office. Guidance around this category was shared with multi-agency partners in 2019 to help them recognise broader radicalisation concerns, where individuals showed an interest in violence, without a clear ideological attachment.

Will you consider a rebrand of Prevent?

We recognise that there is some misunderstanding about what Prevent aims to do and how it functions in practice, which does not accurately reflect the reality of its work. This includes inaccurate media reporting and, often, the spreading of false stories about Prevent by individuals and organisations who seek to undermine the work Prevent is doing to safeguard and support vulnerable individuals.

However, Prevent is effective in its purpose of safeguarding people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Since being launched in 2011, Prevent training has been completed over a million times to enable frontline practitioners, including teachers, to recognise the signs of

radicalisation so that they know what steps to take, including, where appropriate, how to make a referral.

We are also making the programme more transparent. We now publish data on Prevent and Channel referrals to increase transparency and understanding, and we will continue to do so on an annual basis. We will also continue to hold engagement events, and invite local communities around the country to learn more about Prevent and discuss and offer their views on the programme.

Does Prevent encourage spying?

No. There is nothing in law, in the guidance, or in any form of training that requires, authorises, or encourages any form of spying whatsoever in connection with the Prevent Duty. The Prevent Duty does not require teachers to spy on pupils or to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life. It is about ensuring that teachers know how to identify concerns and how to refer pupils who may be at-risk of radicalisation for appropriate support.

Does being on the Channel programme mean you get a criminal record?

Channel is completely confidential and voluntary. Being referred to or supported by Channel is not any form of criminal sanction; Channel is a safeguarding programme and not a programme to further an investigation. It will have no bearing on a person's education or career prospects.

Is Prevent an outlier in terms of referral numbers versus cases, compared with other safeguarding processes?

Compared with other safeguarding services, Prevent makes up an extremely small percentage of overall safeguarding referrals, but for all safeguarding processes, including Prevent, the number of referrals outnumber the number of cases taken on. This is true across the safeguarding system, because after consideration by a local multi-agency safeguarding panel many referrals either require no further action, or are signposted to support elsewhere, such as mental health services.

As the quality of referrals improves, a greater proportion are progressing into Channel - in 2019-20, only 27% of Prevent referrals required no further action, which is less than the proportion of Child Safeguarding referrals (36.5%) with this outcome.

Over half (57%) of Prevent referrals not adopted as a case are signposted elsewhere in the safeguarding system – meaning that although these individuals are determined to not be in need of support for radicalisation, the multi-agency panel has determined that they do need help for other safeguarding concerns, which can be best managed through another appropriate safeguarding service. Sometimes, for example, a solution is rooted in social care, even though the referral initially presented as a radicalisation concern.

Isn't the Prevent Duty an attack on freedom of speech in universities?

The right to free speech and protest are cornerstones of British democracy, which the Government is committed to protecting. Universities in particular represent one of the most

important arenas for challenging extremist views and ideologies. The Prevent strategy in no way, shape or form undermines this commitment.

In 2019, the Government published guidance to help protect and enhance free speech on campus, to ensure they remain forums for open and robust enquiry. The Prevent Duty explicitly requires further and higher education institutions to have regard to their duty to secure freedom of speech and to have particular regard to the importance of academic freedom.

How do you assess whether projects are effective in tackling radicalisation?

Evaluations are commissioned centrally by the Home Office to assess how projects are meeting Prevent delivery objectives. Local authorities who lead on commissioning projects also have internal processes that manage project delivery against local risks and threats through regular project meetings, gathering of data and narrative reports. Prospective bidders are expected to clearly describe their capability and capacity to delivery Prevent objectives. Outlining their relevant experience, track record and success in safeguarding vulnerable people as well as working within the Counter Terrorism space.

Is there a link between mental health and radicalisation?

Research on individuals who have engaged with terrorist activity demonstrates that there is no single socio-demographic profile or pathway that leads an individual to become involved in terrorism. Susceptibility to radicalisation depends on complex interactions between different risk factors.

There should be no assumption that an individual who carries out a terrorist act is suffering mental ill health, nor that someone with poor mental health is likely to carry out a terrorist act.

What is the Desistance and Disengagement Programme (DDP)?

DDP offers a range of intensive, tailored interventions and practical support designed to tackle the drivers of radicalisation and enable those engaged in terrorism and/or terrorism related activity to desist and disengage. It is delivered with a range of partners and agencies, including the police, Ministry of Justice, and Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, as well as academics and organisations outside of government.

The programme runs alongside existing statutory risk assessment and management processes to ensure it bolsters and complements work being done through existing frameworks. It is not a replacement for any police investigation or prosecution response to individuals who have committed terrorism offences, either abroad or at home.

Next steps

We hope this will be a useful document and assists in planning your next community engagement event. We are always interested to hear your feedback and are available for any further support you need in setting up a programme of community engagement in your area – whether that's further resources, advice on who to invite to your first community event,

gathering feedback or suggestions of topics to discuss. Please get in touch with PreventCommunications@HomeOffice.gov.uk where necessary.

We look forward to attending your community engagement events across the country, to help build on local understanding of Prevent and encourage further support for this important programme.

Annex A: Community Feedback Form

Thank you for participating in the event and evaluation survey, your participation is both valued and important. These questions are to help us understand the usefulness of this event workshop so that we can improve the content and structure for future events. Please do not include your name in the survey, your responses are and will remain anonymous and confidential.

1. What is your gender? *Please tick one box.*

Male ☐   Female ☐   Prefer not to say ☐

2. What is your age? *Please tick one box.*

0 – 14 years ☐   15 – 24 years ☐   25 – 34 years ☐   35 – 44 years ☐

45 – 54 years ☐   55 – 64 years ☐   65 years and over ☐   Prefer not to say ☐

3. Which of the following best represents the sector you currently work in? *Please tick one box.*

☐ Charity   ☐ Health   ☐ Faith
☐ Education (Primary/ Secondary/ Further) ☐ Student   ☐ Private Sector
☐ Education (Academic / Lecturer)   ☐ Retired   ☐ Unemployed
☐ Social Care   ☐ Homemaker   ☐ Prefer not to say
☐ Government and Public Administration ☐ Police and Crime ☐ Other (please state)
                          _____

4. How did you hear about today's event? *Please tick one box.*

☐ Local authority/council website ☐ Facebook or Twitter ☐ Noticeboard ☐ Leaflet
☐ Email ☐ Phone call ☐ Word of mouth ☐ Other (please state) _____

5. How interesting did you find the event you just attended? Please tick one box.

☐ Very interesting
☐ Interesting
☐ Uninteresting
☐ Very uninteresting
☐ Don't know

6. Would you recommend attending this kind of event to a friend or family member? *Please tick one box.*

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

7. (If video was played) Do you feel the video played during the session increased your understanding of Prevent? *Please tick one box.*

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

8. How would you rate your knowledge and understanding of:	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very Good	Don't know
a. The Prevent programme *BEFORE* today's event?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The Prevent programme *AFTER* today's event?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. How would you describe your opinion of:	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	Don't know
a. The Prevent programme *BEFORE* today's event?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The Prevent programme *AFTER* today's event?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. Which element of the event did you find most interesting? *Please tick one box.*

☐ Presentation   ☐ Networking   ☐ Meeting local Prevent Co-ordinator or local authority representative
☐ Q&A with Home Office representative (if applicable)   ☐ Video (if applicable)   ☐ Group discussion

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Annex B: Useful Resources

- COVID-19 communications: Community engagement and local democracy | Local Government Association

- Slido - Audience Interaction Made Easy

- Video conferencing services: using them securely - NCSC.GOV.UK

- Remote Council Meetings: Video conferencing and audio platforms | Local Government Association

- The surprising secret to speaking with confidence | Caroline Goyder | TEDxBrixton - YouTube

- How to Keep Attendees Engaged During Virtual Events – Eventbrite

- How to Run a Great Virtual Meeting (hbr.org)

- How to avoid death By PowerPoint | David JP Phillips | TEDxStockholmSalon - YouTube (google.co.uk)

- How to avoid 'death by PowerPoint' - BBC News (NB: sometimes attendees will ask for slides after the event has finished. If this is the case and they are suitable for sharing, you may wish to make them longer than this article, and the TEDx talk above, suggest).

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Work Programme

Committee: Hidden and Extreme Harms Prevention Committee **Year:** 2022/23

Dates of Meetings: 23 June 2022, 4 October 2022, 15 December 2022, 21 February 2023

Topic	Lead Officer	Requested by Officer/Member
23 June 2022		
Communications Strategy in Relation to Prevent (Counter Terrorism and Extremism)	Michelle Cunningham	Members
Unaccompanied Child Asylum Seekers: Verbal Update	Janet Simon	Officers
Work Programme	Democratic Services Officer	Standard Item
4 October 2022		
Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking Strategy	Michelle Cunningham	Officers
Essex Police: Operation Bluebird Update	Michelle Cunningham/Essex Police	Members
SERICC Attendance: Verbal Update	Sheila Coates/Michelle Cunningham	Officers
Ukrainian Children in Schools: Briefing Note	Michele Lucas	Members
Work Programme	Democratic Services Officer	Standard Item
15 December 2022		
Draft Prevent Strategy	Michelle Cunningham	Members

Work Programme

Topic	Lead Officer	Requested by Officer/Member
Work Programme	Democratic Services Officer	Standard Item
21 February 2023		
Final Prevent Strategy	Michelle Cunningham	Members
Work Programme	Democratic Services Officer	Standard Item

Clerk: Lucy Tricker

Updated: 10th June 2022