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Partnership

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Somerset County Council

Toolkit for Embedding Prevent Duties

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Version 2

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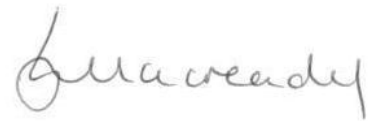
Foreword

Welcome to the Somerset Prevent Toolkit, which has been produced by Somerset County Council as strategic lead for the Prevent agenda across the County.

For a number of years, a range of agencies, together with a significant number of individuals have been collectively committed to reducing radicalisation and preventing vulnerable people from being drawn in to terrorism, but this year, the Counter terrorism and Security Act (2015) has put much of this work on a statutory footing.

This toolkit aims to provide all agencies, specifically those 'specified' under the new Act with the information they need to ensure they are aligning sufficiently to the duties. It will guide you through the duties and help your understanding. To enable all our partners to utilise it, the toolkit has been produced as a generic document with sector specific alterations to ensure it is relevant for all partners.

I hope you find this document a useful 'go-to' guide.



Lucy Macready,
Chair of the Somerset Prevent Board,
Public Health Specialist, Community Safety,
Somerset County Council

Purpose of the Toolkit

This toolkit provides advice and guidance on how all specified authorities in the recent Prevent Duty Guidance updated 23 March 2016 both at staff level, executives and senior management can review their current practice and build and strengthen their existing safeguarding processes. Through use of this toolkit, it will enable all specified authorities to capture good practice when safeguarding against extremism and radicalisation.

Aims of the Toolkit:

- Raise awareness
- Assess the risk of radicalisation
- Give confidence
- Offer support and guidance
- Develop an action plan to reduce the risk
- Have trained staff to recognise radicalisation and extremism
- Work in partnership with other partners
- Be aware of referral mechanisms and refer people to channel
- Maintain records and reports to show compliance

The toolkit is designed to provide a resource for specified authorities to utilise when developing their in house action plans, risk assessments, training plans and to use as a support tool when considering a referral.

It is also hoped through the development of action plans and risk assessments it will highlight the following:

- Promoting knowledge, skills and understanding
- Exploring controversial issues
- Recognising local needs
- Challenging extremist narratives
- Promoting universal rights
- Promoting critical analysis
- Promoting pro-social values.
- Explore the influence of social media

Introduction

What is the Prevent Duty?

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act gained royal assent on 12 February 2015. As part of this, amongst other provisions, the act considers CONTEST which is the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

CONTEST has four strands often known as the four P's:

PREVENT: To stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism.

PURSUE: To stop terrorist attacks through disruption, investigation and detection.

PREPARE: Where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact.

PROTECT: To strengthen against terrorist attack, including borders, utilities, transport infrastructure and crowded places.

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on 'specified authorities' in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

The Government's revised *Prevent* strategy was launched in June 2011 with its key objectives being to challenge the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it, *Prevent* people from being drawn into terrorism, and work with 'specified authorities' where there may be risks of radicalisation. The scope of the *Prevent* Duty covers terrorism and terrorist related activities, including domestic extremism and non-violent extremism.

Who are the 'Specific authorities'?

(A comprehensive listing is provided in Appendix 1)

- Local authorities
- Schools (excluding higher and further education)
- Further education
- Higher education
- The health sector
- Prisons and probation
- The police

What do we need to do?

Three national objectives of the Prevent strategy have been identified:

Objective 1: Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.

Objective 2: Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.

Objective 3: Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

In order to deliver these objectives the specified authorities have to focus on working with those who may be vulnerable, reducing exploitation and susceptibility to radicalisation into terrorism.

How do we do this in Somerset?

It is expected from all 'specified authorities' listed in the Prevent Duty that they incorporate the duty into existing policies and procedures, so it becomes part of the day-to-day work of the authority. It is likely to be relevant to fulfilling safeguarding responsibilities in that authorities should ensure that there are clear and robust safeguarding policies to identify those vulnerable persons at risk of radicalisation.

The development of the following will ensure the duty is fulfilled:

- Action Plan / Self assessment
- Risk assessment
- Staff training
- Working in partnership – The Prevent and Channel Referral Process
- Update and embed Prevent into the Children's and Adult's Safeguarding policies

Again as stated above, existing action plans, risk assessments and so forth for safeguarding will already be in place and can be simply incorporated with the Prevent to fulfil the duty.

Staff Training

Staff in all specified authorities should have sufficient training to be able to recognise vulnerability of a colleague, patient, student or peer being drawn / radicalised into extremism / terrorism, and be aware of where to get additional advice and support and ultimately what action to take in response. Partnership with local Police Prevent Leads can inform Prevent Leads / SPOC in establishments with information from Counter Terrorism Local Profiles (CTLP's) so that all establishments are up to date in their area.

Partnership

Prevent work depends on effective partnership. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local *Prevent* co-ordinators, the police and local authorities, and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships. *Prevent* means being part of, and working with, a multidisciplinary support network, drawn from within and beyond your organisation, with each partner having a different role to play in preventing learners, patients, offenders, colleagues and our peers from being drawn into extremism.

For example, within an Educational, Childcare or Youth Group establishments, the support network would be drawn upon individuals in governance roles as well as from staff who have responsibilities as the safeguarding officer, or responsibilities for welfare, IT, staff training or the curriculum.

Each organisation should identify a single point of contact (SPOC) for *Prevent*, which in most cases, in the specified authorities, should be the designated Safeguarding Officer. The role of this SPOC / *Prevent* Lead, will be to liaise with concerned member of staff and follow the referral procedure that will have been developed. (The referral process can become part of the current safeguarding process already in place). The SPOC / *Prevent* Lead will also ensure that their particular establishment is connected to a *Prevent* referral panel in the area, known as the Channel panel.

Safeguarding Policies

It is hoped that the current safeguarding policies in all 'specified authorities' will include and embed the *Prevent* strategy.

According to the Channel Duty Guidance Section 2: Safeguarding (12 and 13):

12. "It is essential that Channel panel members, partners to local panels and other professionals ensure that children, young people and adults are protected from harm. Whilst the Channel provisions in Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the CT&S Act are counter-terrorism measures (since their ultimate objective is to prevent terrorism), the way in which Channel will be delivered may often overlap with the implementation of the wider safeguarding duty, especially where vulnerabilities have been identified that require intervention from social services, or where the individual is already known to social services.

13. It is imperative that Channel referrals are considered by the local authority and panel partners alongside their work to safeguard vulnerable individuals. Key links should be established with social services and other panel partners to ensure that an individual receives the most appropriate support available"

In order to assist with the implementation in all 'specified authorities', examples are shown below.

Examples of Safeguarding additions to current Safeguarding policies

Adults:

Prevent - Preventing Radicalisation to Extremism

- The Prevent strategy forms part of the UK's Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015). The Government's revised *Prevent* strategy was launched in June 2011 with its key objectives being to challenge the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it, *Prevent* people from being drawn into terrorism, and work with 'specified authorities' where there may be risks of radicalisation. The scope of the *Prevent* Duty covers terrorism and terrorist related activities, including domestic extremism and non-violent extremism. The aim is to work with partner agencies, primarily the police, to divert people away from what could be considered to be linked to terrorist activity.
- Prevent defines extremism as: ***“vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces”***
- Radicalisation is defined by the UK Government within this context as ***“the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.”***
- Somerset County Council provides WRAP training and mandatory e-Learning modules as part of the safeguarding training package to all appropriate staff to inform them of how to recognise and respond to potential PREVENT cases.
- In Somerset, the safer Somerset Partnership coordinates local Prevent activity. The Somerset Safeguarding Adults Boards should ensure appropriate links are made to this partnership when considering the Prevent agenda.
- Channel is a multi-agency programme which provides support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Channel provides a mechanism at an early stage, for assessing and supporting people who may be targeted / or radicalised by violent extremists.

Please refer to Section 2 of the Channel Guidance:

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

- If you become concerned that a vulnerable adult may be at risk that you work with or know then the referral process in the Prevent toolkit will help you raise this with appropriate persons.

Prevent - Preventing Radicalisation to Extremism

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- Somerset County Council provides WRAP training and mandatory e-Learning modules as part of the safeguarding training package to all appropriate staff to inform them of how to recognise and respond to potential PREVENT cases.
- In Somerset, the safer Somerset Partnership coordinates local Prevent activity. The Somerset Children's Safeguarding Board should ensure appropriate links are made to this partnership when considering the Prevent agenda.
- Channel is a multi-agency programme which provides support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Channel provides a mechanism at an early stage, for assessing and supporting people who may be targeted / or radicalised by violent extremists.

Please refer to Section 2 of the Channel Guidance:

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

- If you become concerned that a vulnerable child / student may be at risk that you work with or know then the referral process in the Prevent toolkit will help you raise this with appropriate persons.

Checklist

- a) Have you read the new *Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (2015)* and do you understand Prevent and your role in the context of your establishment?
- b) Do you have a Prevent Lead / SPOC currently in your establishment?
- c) Does the management structure in your establishment actively engage with external partners including the Police and local Prevent co-ordinators?
- d) Does your current safeguarding policy have the criteria for Prevent embedded within it?

Resources

1. Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>
2. Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – Home Office publication
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Update: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
3. Department for Education - Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf

Prevent duty
Templates

Self assessments
Risk assessments
&
Staff training

Self Assessments

As with the risk assessment shown in the next section (page 15), the following Self Assessment tool needs to be a 'live' document due to the ever changing nature of radicalisation and extremism. The Prevent Lead / SPOC in each establishment will be able to liaise with partners outside the establishment e.g. police or Prevent Lead in your Local Authority, who will help you stay up to date on local and national issues.

This tool should help you develop and assess your activities, priorities and policies with regards to Prevent. It should be very similar to action plans set forward for safeguarding and can follow a method of:

1. A list of criteria can be developed to self-assess using the Prevent objectives to determine internally the level of risk. A RAG system can be utilised, which flags up those areas needing action.
2. When using a RAG system, the action plan can develop as a 'live' document to counter risks where an amber or red RAG rating has been identified in either the previous action plan or the current risk assessment.
3. The tool can be used for senior manager's to feed into the primary risk assessment.
4. Information from the tool can also provide important information for strategic advancement and reporting priorities that could be reviewed by management or other sources who may conduct annual or monthly reviews for example Ofsted.
5. Production of a tool can also assist the Police Prevent coordinator or Local Authority Prevent Project Officer to identify any areas that may require support e.g. training staff.

The Self-Assessment Template

The following self-assessment tool has been developed to aid compliance with the Prevent Duty as a health check for the Prevent Lead / SPOC and the Senior Leadership Team within each establishment. This will assess if Prevent has been adopted into their institution's mainstream processes successfully and also if their institution requires any advice and support from their local Prevent Team or partner agencies to reduce their vulnerability.

It is advised, where possible, to amalgamate the Prevent requirements within your current Safeguarding Action plan.

The following self-assessment tool has been broken down into the three objectives for Prevent:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism & the threat we face from those who promote it;
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address

Checklist

- a) Does your organisation have an action plan / self-assessment tool which covers the aspects of Prevent or has it already been embedded it into the current Safeguarding action plan?
- b) Have you made contact with your local authority Prevent Lead, County Council Prevent Project Officer who will be able to offer assistance where required? (*See Useful Resources*)

Resources

1. Social Media and Syria Resource
http://www.emcsrv.com/prolog/PG/DfE/Schools_Guide-Social_Media_V16.pdf
2. Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – Home Office publication
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revise_d_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Update: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

EXAMPLE TEMPLATE FOR A SELF ASSESSMENT TOOL – ALL ‘SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES’

The table below is designed to be used all ‘specified authorities’ as an example and of course will change in context from establishment to establishment.

<u>Action numbers</u>	<u>Key actions</u>	<u>How we are doing this</u>	<u>Owner / lead</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>*RAG status (see key)</u>
PREVENT STRATEGY - OBJECTIVE 1: Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism & the threat we face from those who promote it.					
1.0	Creation of a Prevent Lead / single point of contact (SPOC) Recommend current Safeguarding lead.				
1.1	To embed the Prevent Duty within the establishment’s current Safeguarding Policy				
1.2	Inclusion of radicalisation or extremism within the corporate risk register and the maintenance of an up to date risk assessment.				
1.3	Inclusion of reference to terrorist and/or extremist material within ICT – E-Safety code of conduct, together with protections for legitimate study of this material				
1.4	Develop and deliver internal awareness activities for all members of the establishment which will challenge and undermine extremist ideologies.				
1.5	Development of rigorous recruitment policies which include the core values of the establishment.				
1.6				

<u>Action numbers</u>	<u>Key actions</u>	<u>How we are doing this</u>	<u>Owner / lead</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>*RAG status (see key)</u>
PREVENT STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 2: Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.					
2.1	Training and support for all staff members in Prevent should be established giving them confidence to make referrals. For example eLearning, WRAP and WRAP Train the Trainer courses. This to be reviewed annually and upon new staff recruitment.				
2.2	Inclusion of radicalisation and extremism within adults and children's safeguarding policy and procedure including a reference to the Channel process.				
2.3	Through training, all members of staff to be able to challenge confidently extremist behaviour and recognise an individual who may be vulnerable to radicalisation.				
2.4	Deliver awareness training to library and ICT colleagues, content to include use of social media (See Resources 1 on page 10) and recognition of extremist resource material if found on establishments computers.				
2.5	Deliver awareness training relating to communications and the use of room space from internal or external persons.				
2.6				

<u>Action numbers</u>	<u>Key actions</u>	<u>How we are doing this</u>	<u>Owner / lead</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>*RAG status (see key)</u>
PREVENT STRATEGY - OBJECTIVE 3 Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.					
3.1	Prevent Leads / SPOC to have an awareness of and develop links with other similar establishments within their 'specified authority' to share best practice in the Prevent Duty.				
3.2	Prevent Leads / SPOC to have awareness of and develop links with the their local district council's Prevent Lead and the Somerset County Council Prevent Project Officer and Prevent Board for support and guidance where necessary.				
3.3	Information sharing protocols to be in place with forums, community groups and the Police Prevent Coordinator. In doing so, support, guidance and Prevent / Channel referrals can be initiated in a confidential manner for the establishment and the vulnerable individual.				
3.4	To fully utilise the Prevent referral process and the Channel multiagency panel to support any individual in the establishment that may be vulnerable to radicalisation.				
3.5	To liaise with local authority and Prevent Coordinators in the Police to gather up to date information on the current threat to focus internal activity.				

*RAG Explanation / Key

Colour	DEFINITION	ACTION
RED	<p>The project requires remedial action to achieve objectives</p> <p>The timeline/cost/objectives are at risk</p>	<p>Raise the action to the board.</p> <p>Project Chair will assess and approve budget, time and scope any necessary changes to achieve objectives without delay.</p>
AMBER	<p>The project has a problem but action is being taken to resolve this OR a potential problem has been identified and no action may be taken at this time but it is being carefully monitored</p> <p>The timeline/cost/objectives may be at risk</p>	<p>Raise awareness to the Board.</p> <p>The Project Chair will determine if this needs escalating.</p>
GREEN	<p>The project is on target to succeed</p> <p>The timeline/cost/objectives are within plan</p>	<p>None required</p>

Risk Assessments

According to the Prevent Duty Guidance (2015):

“...all specified authorities, as a starting point, should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation in their area, institution or body. This risk will vary greatly and can change rapidly; but no area, institution or body is risk free. Whilst the type and scale of activity that will address the risk will vary, all specified authorities will need to give due consideration to it”

The themes to focus the risk assessment are as follows:

Leadership:

The use of effective leadership in each establishment will promote success in preventing extremism and uphold shared values which in turn can inform engagement strategies within the establishment. A guided strategy and risk assessment will:

- establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation;
- ensure staff understand the risk and build the capabilities to deal with it;
- communicate and promote the importance of the duty; and
- ensure staff implement the duty effectively.

Working in Partnership:

As mentioned in the above strategy implementation, partnerships are paramount to the success of Prevent in Somerset. Evidence must be shown from all ‘specified authorities’ that multi-agency links have been established through for example, communication with community partnerships and forums, Police and the local authority. This provides the establishments with up to date information on Prevent, support for referrals and of course representation of the Channel panel’s monitoring and support programme for referred vulnerable individuals, of radicalisation of extremist ideologies.

Appropriate Capabilities:

All ‘specified authorities’ must ensure that they provide appropriate training for staff. This may vary according to the job role. For example a staff person who engages frontline will benefit from WRAP training (Workshop to Raise the Awareness of Prevent) and indeed it may be necessary for some to be trained as a Train the Trainer to cascade Prevent training throughout the establishment. However for others, a simple mandatory eLearning package in Prevent and Channel would suffice. Again this will be risk assessed internally in each institution dependant on its goals and directives. All staff must be aware how to challenge extremist ideology and how they can obtain support for vulnerable individuals who may be being exploited by it.

Checklist

To key areas to highlight within your establishments risk assessment:

- a) Awareness of how individuals within your establishment may be vulnerable to becoming radicalised – this can include community factors.
- b) Ensure measures are in place to minimise the potential for radicalisation or extremism in the establishment.
- c) Understand the external influences upon staff / members of the establishment and how this can affect their risk of vulnerability
- d) Identify the risk associated with this proportionally to your establishment
- e) Ensure that all staff are trained in the area of Prevent
- f) Ensure that all relevant policies and procedures (referral plans) are in place to respond appropriately to a threat or incident within the establishment and to safeguard a vulnerable individual according to Prevent.
- g) To ensure that online safety and external speakers and events are included in the risk assessment if relevant to your establishment.
- h) The risk assessment to be a dynamic / 'live' document
- i) To regularly review these risks and update risk assessment to ensure that all procedures and policies are going to the action plan / self-assessment.
- j) Respond and adjust the risk assessment according to current local, national or international intelligence received from Prevent Partner agencies.

Resources

1. Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – Home Office publication
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Update: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Example - Risk Assessment Template For All 'Specified Authorities'

The table below is designed as an example and of course will change from establishment to establishment. Throughout the design and implementation of this plan support is available from your local Police Prevent Lead and your Local Authority Prevent Project Officer. (See useful contacts p25-26). You may wish to amalgamate your risk assessment with your Self Assessment. *If possible, to embed the Prevent duty within existing safeguarding risk assessments is advised so to evolve existing practices and policies rather than to create new systems.*

Point of note	Prevent Vulnerability		Action to remove vulnerability	Owner	Deadline	Risk Rating (0-4)
PREVENT STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 1: LEADERSHIP						
1.1						
1.2						
.....						
PREVENT STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 2: WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP						
2.1						
2.2						
.....						
PREVENT STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 3: APPROPRIATE CAPABILITIES						
3.1						
3.2						
.....						

Staff training for all 'specified authorities' members of staff is mandatory under the Prevent Duty Guidance (2015).

The Home Office have produced a DVD-based training package called WRAP – Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent. The workshop is for any staff, front line staff, managers and specialised employees who are based in any of the listed 'specified authorities':

- Local authorities
- Schools and Registered Childcare Providers (excluding higher and further education)
- Further education
- Higher education
- The Health Sector
- Prisons and probation (including under 18 secure environments)
- The Police

WRAP is designed to help make them aware about their contribution in preventing vulnerable people being exploited for extremist or terrorist purposes. The workshop improves understanding of the processes used by those who radicalise individuals and ensures staff is aware of who to contact within their organisation to discuss any concerns.

This workshop aims to give you:

- An understanding of the Prevent agenda and your role within it
- The ability to use your existing expertise and professional judgement to recognise potentially vulnerable individuals and know when an intervention may be necessary to support them
- Knowledge of when, how and where to refer concerns about vulnerable individuals

The training can be completed as the WRAP or it can also be the WRAP Train the Trainer course which is emphasised for Safeguarding officers / Prevent Leads who will be able to cascade this training throughout their establishment according to their training plan.

It is important that staff are able to deal with the issues that arise with regards to Prevent or are aware of the pathway to gain support from their safeguarding officer / Prevent Lead within their establishment.

- Inappropriate material and behaviours
- Disclosures by learners about their exposure to extremist actions, views or materials
- Accessing extremist material on line
- Parental or peer concerns
- Intolerance of difference
- Anti-Western or Anti-British views
- The impact on the student and the FE Institution

However part of the risk assessment and training plan for each establishment should recognise the position of the member of the establishment and the depth of knowledge about Prevent that is necessary. For example, all 'specified authorities' will have access to an eLearning package in the area of Prevent and Channel that will be deemed mandatory to complete. This will give all staff an awareness of the Prevent and Channel strategy. However for frontline staff, WRAP will be necessary with those as the Prevent Lead undertaking the Train the Trainer WRAP to cascade and support colleagues and peers in their establishment. The Prevent Lead / SPOC should also be in contact with local Prevent networks and other information sources available to keep abreast of the changing Prevent landscape.

The training plan on page 20 is a template that can be adapted and changed within your establishment. Any support can be obtained from your Prevent contact in your local authority or your local Police Prevent Officer. (See useful contacts). Upon the Prevent Lead undertaking the WRAP Train the Trainer and being in a position to cascade to others, the content can include / integrate the establishments equality and diversity policies and if any spiritual, moral, social and cultural values as necessary. Again keeping in touch with Prevent networks or contacting your local Prevent Project Officer in your local authority or Police Prevent Lead can allow you to gather new information that you may wish to use in your training sessions. Your Prevent network can also support you for your first training session if necessary.

Checklist – Points to consider for training plan.

1. Does the current staff including frontline staff , background staff and management, have sufficient training to recognise vulnerability with regards to Prevent and understand the Prevent and Channel referral process?
2. Is information sharing agreements in place to share any concerns that arise?
3. Are you aware who your local Prevent Lead is for support and guidance?
4. Is internet safety in place, with regards to social media (extremist material and radicalisation), included in your training programme and how to report a concern embedded into training and policy?

Resources

1. Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – Home Office publication
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Update: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Example of Prevent Training Framework for all Specified Bodies

Again, if possible, to embed the Prevent duty within existing Safeguarding training plans is advised so to evolve existing practices and policies rather than create new systems.

How this template can help:

- Highlight what training is currently in place and how to develop accordingly
- Highlight whom needs which training by assessing job roles and audience parameters of those roles
- Highlight the gaps in training and offer suggestions to gather the required resources from external partnerships

Tier Level	Training Requirement	Owner	Knowledge Requirement	Assessed by	Reviewed Y/N
<p><u>Tier 1</u></p> <p>All staff working within the establishment</p>	<p>Mandatory eLearning training for Prevent and the Channel process.</p>	<p>Staff Member</p> <p>To be monitored by Manager / Team Leader</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of Prevent and professional responsibilities when dealing with vulnerable persons to radicalisation and extremism • To understand who to approach with a concern – Safeguarding officer / Prevent Lead. • To understand the impact of e-safety and the pathways of radicalisation through social media. • Understand that indicators of a vulnerable individual to radicalisation. 	<p>Successful completion of eLearning modules with a pass mark</p>	<p>Review only if update to eLearning modules introduced</p>
<p><u>Tier 2</u></p> <p>Appropriate frontline staff in all departments who have contact with adults, children and</p>	<p>Mandatory eLearning training for Prevent and the Channel process.</p> <p>WRAP Training Course</p>	<p>Staff Member.</p> <p>To be monitored by Manager / Team Leader</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above plus the following • Understand the indicators of a vulnerable person to radicalisation but also that there is no terrorist profile and all factors of social and psychological processes should be taken into account. • To support and redirect the individual through the procedural Prevent Pathways to ensure the Safeguarding officer / Prevent Lead can gather further information confidentially on the case. • Maintain a support capacity with the individual whilst in 	<p>Successful completion of eLearning modules with a pass mark and WRAP course with</p>	<p>Review only if update to eLearning modules introduced. WRAP update with internal Safeguarding Training Plan</p>

young people.			liaison with Safeguarding officer / Prevent Lead upon a referral. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Channel multiagency process. • Give full understanding and consideration of partnerships as a process of Prevent and raise any concern to your Safeguarding / Prevent lead. 	receipt of a certificate	
Tier Level	Training Requirement	Owner	Knowledge Requirement	Assessed by	Reviewed Y/N
<u>Tier 3</u> Designated Safeguarding officer / Prevent Lead Management in a position to cascade down. Internal Trainers	Mandatory eLearning training for Prevent and the Channel process. WRAP + Train the Trainer Course	Staff Member To be monitored by Manager / Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above plus the following. • To fully understand the Prevent referral process upon submission of a concern of a member of staff or other. • To follow the guidelines adhering to strict confidentiality procedures as set in the establishments current Safeguarding policy. • To react and convey information to the Police Prevent Lead or local authority Prevent Lead who will disseminate. • Fully aware of Channel procedures and guidelines and the need to support the referrer whilst information is gathered. • Be aware to maintain that all staff are fully trained according to WRAP and monitor new staff entry. • Be prepared to complete an audit of the current training status. 	Successful completion of eLearning modules with a pass mark and WRAP Train the Trainer course with receipt of a certificate	Review only if update to eLearning modules introduced. WRAP update with internal Safeguarding Training Plan

Online Safety and Radicalisation in Somerset

Online radicalisation, which can include accessing inflammatory material or online grooming, is an ever increasing danger and can affect even the most remote rural areas who may never have witnessed any extremism previously.

Terrorist organisations, such as ISIL, are trying to radicalise and recruit young people through an extensive use of social media and the internet. Young people, some as young as 14, have tried to leave the UK to travel to join ISIL and other terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq.

Somerset County Council in partnership with the 'specified authorities' can help safeguard those vulnerable via training in the area of ICT and assisting in the development of rugged in house IT policies, by blocking access to dangerous or illegal sites and also by helping to identify learners who may be curious and susceptible to radicalisation.

The propaganda on Social media platforms such as Facebook, You Tube, Twitter, Instagram and many more, is extremely sophisticated and those who are vulnerable may not have developed the critical thinking skills to analyse the content. These sites emphasise the image of success, status and belonging and personal duty.

For information on policy guidance for ICT please see useful contacts – Prevent Project Officer.

Resources

The following has been developed by the Home Office to assist schools with this important issue:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/440450/How_social_media_is_used_to_encourage_travel_to_Syria_and_Iraq.pdf

The Prevent / Channel Referral Process

What is Channel?

"Channel is a multi-agency partnership that evaluates referrals of individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, working alongside safeguarding partnerships and crime reduction panels." (Prevent Strategy, Home Office, 2011)

Channel provides a mechanism at an early stage, for assessing and supporting people who may be targeted / or radicalised by violent extremists. The programme uses and is modelled on current successful multi-agency risk management approaches to protect vulnerable people by:

- identifying individuals at risk
- assessing the nature and extent of that risk
- developing the most appropriate support plan / intervention for the individuals concerned

The Channel panel, depending on the vulnerable individual and 'specified authority' area, can be made up of: children and adult services, psychologists, youth offending teams, local authority troubled family teams, Police, the local authority Prevent lead and many more. The Channel referral process and panel, works in a similar way to existing safeguarding partnerships aimed at protecting vulnerable people and therefore should be a recognised process.

Who's it for?

Channel is designed to work with individuals of any age who are at risk of being exploited by extremist or terrorist ideologues. The process is built around the circumstances / situation of each person and support for any form of radicalisation can be tailored around this.

Who can make a referral?

Anyone can make a referral.

Referrals come from education, health, youth offending teams, police and social services. If a staff member or other feels that the vulnerable individual is becoming radicalised, they should discuss this matter directly to the Prevent Lead / SPOC. If it is deemed by the Prevent Lead / SPOC that the individual in question is vulnerable, then after gathering more information, a discussion can commence with the Prevent team in the Police and also with their local authority. The process will then continue to the point that the Channel panel gets involved to support the individual and assess his / her needs. This process can be embedded into your establishment's Safeguarding policy.

(Please see Appendix 2 for the referral process for Prevent and Channel)

How does it work?

Referrals are first screened for suitability through a preliminary assessment by the Police Regional Channel Coordinator and the Channel Chair in the local authority. If suitable, the case is then discussed at a Channel panel of relevant partners to decide if support is necessary. Upon the meeting of the Channel Panel, if it is felt that the person referred would be suitable for Channel, discussions will take place to develop a package of support that is tailored to that particular person. It is important to note that the vulnerable individual must give consent for support to take place.

Partnership Approach

The partnership approach is paramount as it ensures those with specific knowledge and expertise around the vulnerabilities of those persons at risk are able to work together to provide the best support and therefore Channel interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies.

The support can be directed towards a person's vulnerabilities around health, education, offender management, employment or housing, as well as specialist mentoring within faith guidance and broader diversionary activities such as sport. Every age group is catered for from nursery to the workplace.

Importantly, each Channel support package is tailored to the person and their particular circumstances. When it is deemed that the person at risk is in need of support, consent must be obtained from the individual. The process is voluntary and cannot take place unless the individual has given their consent. This process throughout is managed carefully by the Channel Panel.

Checklist

- a) Do you understand the referral process for the Prevent Duty and the importance of the Channel Panel in Somerset?
- b) Would you be confident to identify a vulnerable person at risk of radicalisation
- c) Would you be confident to refer and do you have the policies and procedures in place?
- d) Do you know whom to contact if you feel that there is a Safeguarding issue that can relate to Prevent in the first instance in your establishment?

Resources:

1. Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>
2. Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – Home Office publication
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance__England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Update: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
3. *Channel Duty Guidance - Home Office publication:*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf
4. The Guardian – Article from Channel Mentors
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/05/uk-mentors-steer-youth-away-from-radicalisation>

Useful Contacts

Regional Police Prevent and Channel Team – Avon and Somerset Police

- **Regional Police Prevent Team on 01179 455 536 / 01179 455 539**

Email 24hours: channelsw@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk

(Telephone hours between Monday / Friday – 9:00-17:00. Out of hours advice call 101)

999 - If there an is immediate risk (high risk) e.g. intent to harm or travel abroad in next 24hrs

Prevent Lead - Somerset County Council: (Monday / Friday – 09:00-17:00)

- **SCC Prevent Team:** prevent@somerset.gov.uk

- Lucy Macready

(Chair of the Somerset Prevent Board and Service Manager – Community Safety

Email: lmacready@somerset.gov.uk

Mobile: 07887955440

- Early Help Assessment team: <http://professionalchoices.org.uk/eha/>

For completion of a Prevent and safeguarding referral **(Section 9 – Choose Prevent and forward to the EHA Hub to register EHAcoordinator@somerset.gov.uk**

Emergency contacts and Hotlines

- For High risk Prevent enquiries / emergencies

Tel: 999

- For low risk / non-emergencies

Tel: 101 and ask for the Local Policing Team

- The Anti-terrorist Hotline on

Tel: 0800 789 321.

For specific enquiries for Further Education /Higher Education

- Salam Katbi (FE/HE Regional Prevent Coordinator)

Mobile: 07824 083 307

Email: salam.katbi@bristol.gcsx.gov.uk

Glossary of Terms

- **'Extremism'** is defined in the 2011 *Prevent* strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
- **'Interventions'** are 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).
- **'Non-violent extremism'** is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.
- **'Prevention'** in the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. *Prevent* includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.
- **'Radicalisation'** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- **'Safeguarding'** is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in the context of this document) from being drawn into terrorist / extremist related activity.
- **'Terrorism'** The current UK definition of **'terrorism'** is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as an action 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 or threat must be

designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

- **'Terrorist-related offences'** are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.
- **'Vulnerability'** describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within *Prevent*, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 Schedule 6 – Specified Authorities

Local government

- A county council or district council in England.
- The Greater London Authority.
- A London borough council.
- The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority.
- The Council of the Isles of Scilly.
- A county council or county borough council in Wales.
- A person carrying out a function of an authority mentioned in section 1(2) of the Local Government Act 1999 by virtue of a direction made under section 15 of that Act.

Criminal justice

- The governor of a prison in England and Wales (or, in the case of a contracted out prison, its director).
- The governor of a young offender institution or secure training centre (or, in the case of a contracted out young offender institution or secure training centre, its director).
- The principal of a secure college.
- A provider of probation services within the meaning given by section 3(6) of the Offender Management Act 2007.

Education, child care etc

A person who is authorised by virtue of an order made under section 70 of the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 to exercise a function specified in Schedule 36A to the Education Act 1996.

A person with whom arrangements have been made for the provision of education under section 19 of the Education Act 1996 or section 100 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (cases of illness, exclusion etc).

The proprietor of:

- a) a school that has been approved under section 342 of the Education Act 1996,
- b) a maintained school within the meaning given by section 20 (7) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998,
- c) a maintained nursery school within the meaning given by section 22 (9) of that Act,
- d) an independent school registered under section 158 of the Education Act 2002,
- e) an independent educational institution registered under section 95 (1) of the Education and Skills Act 2008, or
- f) an alternative provision Academy within the meaning given by section 1C of the Academies Act 2010.

A person who is specified or nominated in a direction made in relation to the exercise of a local authority's functions given by the Secretary of State under section 497A of the Education Act 1996 (including that section as applied by section 50 of the Children Act 2004 or section 15 of the Childcare Act 2006).

A person entered on a register kept by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Education, Children's Services and Skills under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000.

The governing body of a qualifying institution within the meaning given by section 11 of the Higher Education Act 2004.

The provider of education or training:

- a) to which Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 applies, and
- b) in respect of which funding is provided by, or under arrangements made by, the Secretary of State or the Chief Executive of Skills Funding.

A person registered under Chapter 2, 2A, 3 or 3A of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006 or under section 20 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (nawm 1).

A body corporate with which a local authority has entered into arrangements under Part 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2008.

A person who is specified in a direction made in relation to the exercise of a local authority's functions given by the Welsh Ministers under section 25 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 (anaw 1) (including that section as applied by section 50A of the Children Act 2004 or section 29 of the Childcare Act 2006).

The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by a local authority in Wales.

The governing body or proprietor of an institution (not otherwise listed) at which more than 250 students, excluding students undertaking distance learning courses, are undertaking:

- a) courses in preparation for examinations related to qualifications regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation or the Welsh Government;
- b) courses of a description mentioned in Schedule 6 to the Education Reform Act 1988 (higher education courses).

Health and social care

- An NHS Trust established under section 25 of the National Health Service Act 2006 or under section 18 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.
- An NHS foundation trust within the meaning given by section 30 of the National Health Service Act 2006.
- A Local Health Board established under section 11 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.
- A Community Health Council in Wales.
- The Board of Community Health Councils in Wales or Bwrdd Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned Cymru.

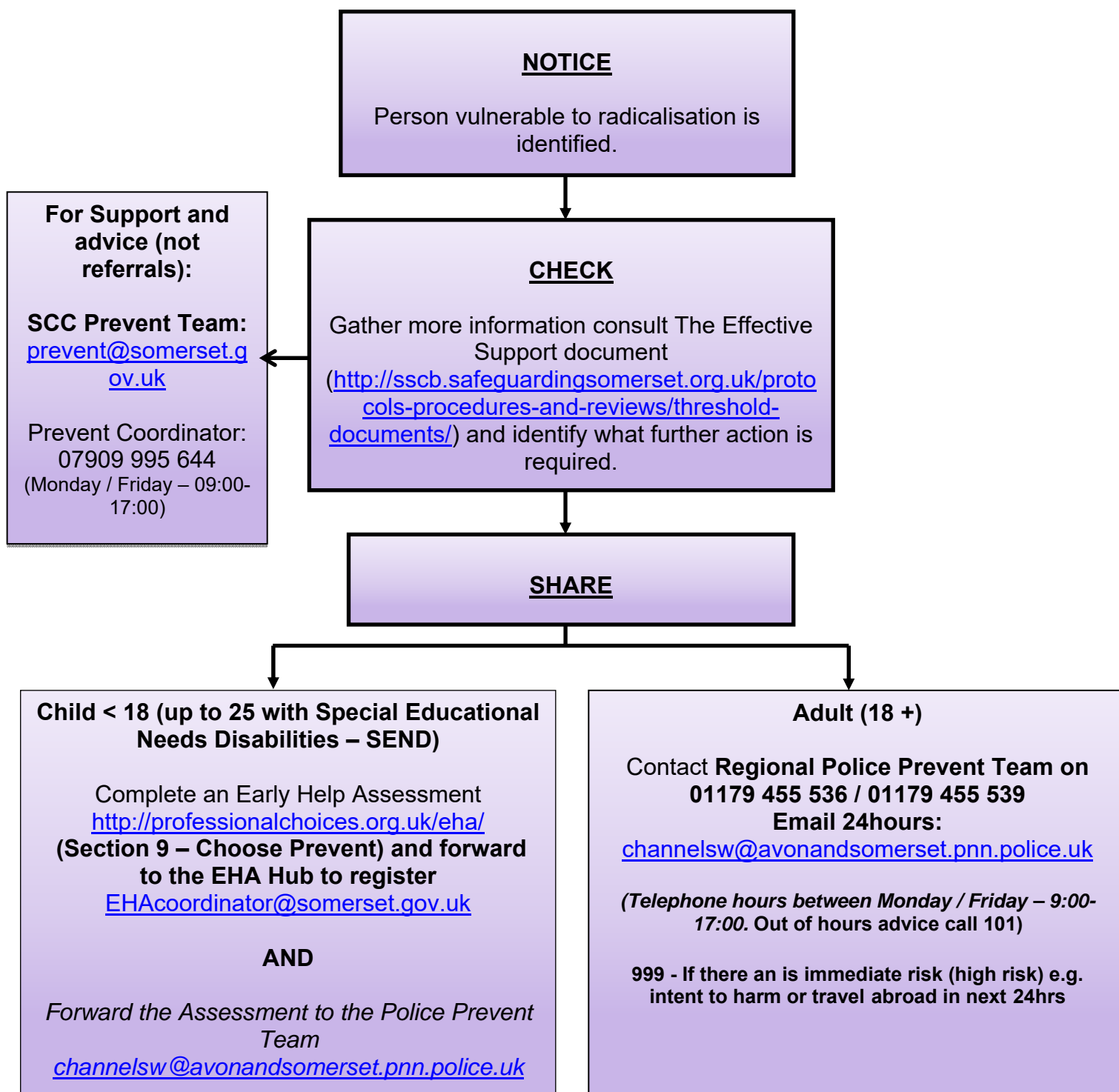
Police

- A chief officer of police for a police area in England and Wales.
- The British Transport Police Force.
- A Port Police Force established under an order made under section 14 of the Harbours Act 1964.

- The Port Police Force established under Part 10 of the Port of London Act 1968.
- A Port Police Force established under section 79 of the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847.
- The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a police authority.
- A police and crime commissioner established under section 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime established under section 3 of that Act.
- The Civil Nuclear Police Authority.

Somerset Prevent Duty

Referral Chart



Consent Guide

- You do not need consent to refer a case to the Police Prevent Team regardless of age
- Nevertheless, it is good practice, in the case of a child / young person / family; it is recommended that consent is gained to ensure early help is engaged as soon as possible, to ensure transparency.
<http://www.somerset.gov.uk/information-and-statistics/data-protection/data-protection-act/>

Police and SCC Prevent team assess the referral and its suitability for the Channel panel. Contact is made with referrer.

WWW.SOMERSET.GOV.UK

