



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
COUNTY PARTNERSHIP
PREVENTING
RADICALISATION AND
EXTREMISM STRATEGY
2019-2021**



Title of document	Northamptonshire County Partnership Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism Strategy		
Type of document	Strategy		
Description	This document outlines the strategic objectives to guide Prevent activity within Northamptonshire by the County Partnership and agreed referral pathway		
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PREVENTING PEOPLE BEING DRAWN INTO TERRORISM HAS NEVER BEEN MORE IMPORTANT.

Northamptonshire is a relatively safe place to live, however, we also live in a global community which means we are affected by trends and events that occur at the national and international level.

The Prevent Duty is about everyone playing their part to minimise risk, protect their community and keep Northamptonshire a safe place to live and work.

By agencies, organisations and communities working together, focusing on prevention and early intervention we can identify and support individuals who are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism or extremist views and actions.

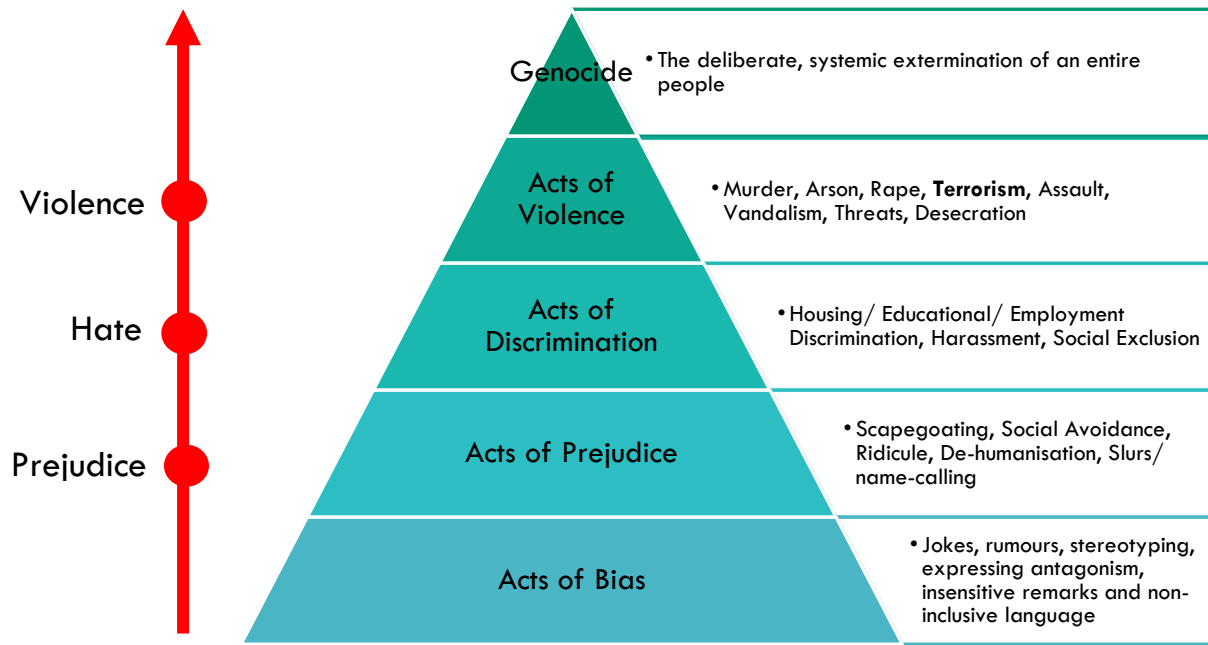
RADICALISATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED SIMILAR TO OTHER FORMS OF HARM AND ABUSE.

WE THEREFORE CONSIDER IT A SAFEGUARDING ISSUE WHICH NEEDS TO BE THOUGHT OF WITHIN THE WIDER SAFEGUARDING AGENDA.

To be successful in eliminating the threat from violent extremism we need to build trust with our communities and work in partnership with them. Our role will be to continue to support and empower those at risk to make positive life choices.

From Hate to Extremism and Radicalisation?

HATE CAN TAKE MANY FORMS AND CAN ESCALATE FROM MAKING JOKES AND INSENSITIVE REMARKS TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE.



Pyramid of Hate¹

Anyone can potentially be radicalised, but there are some factors which may make a person more vulnerable. These include:

- being easily influenced or impressionable
- having low self-esteem or being isolated
- feeling that rejection, discrimination or injustice is taking place in society
- experiencing community tension amongst different groups
- being disrespectful or angry towards family and peers
- having a strong need for acceptance or belonging
- experiencing grief such as loss of a loved one.

¹ <https://www.adl.org/>

In most cases the presence of one or more of these factors will not lead to radicalisation however it does make an individual more vulnerable to becoming radicalised and in the worst cases may lead to them carrying out extremist acts.

National Context

The UK Strategy for Countering Terrorism – CONTEST – June 2018²

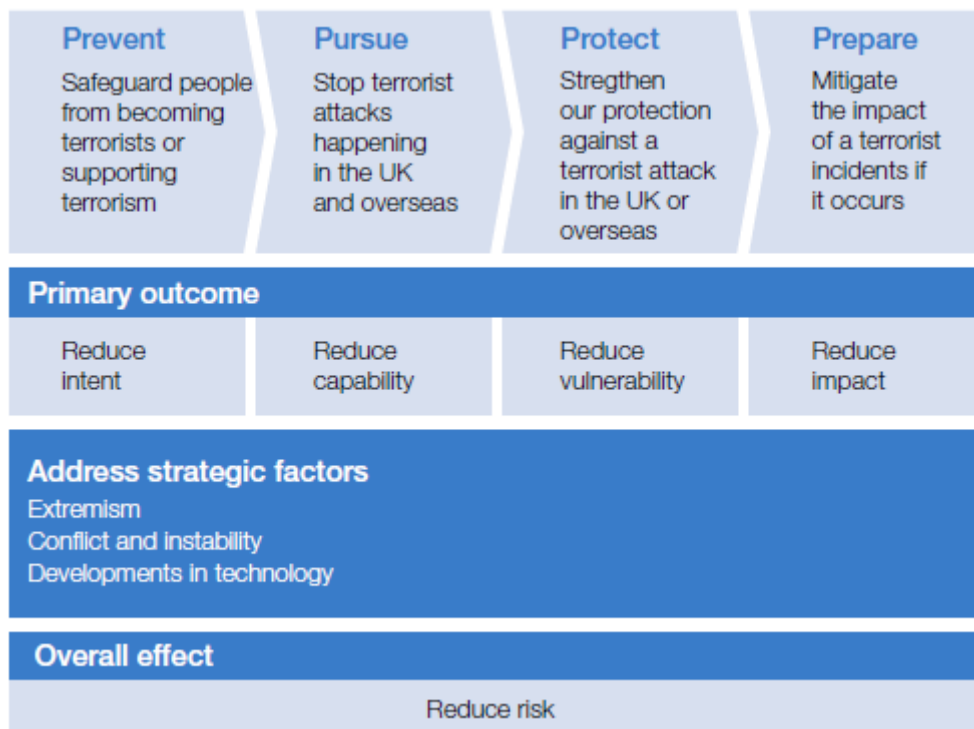
The UK Government published an updated and strengthened strategy in June 2018 to reflect its priorities, the current threat level and learning from the attacks in London and Manchester in 2017.

The purpose of the Prevent programme is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It deals with all kinds of international and domestic terrorist and non-violent threats to the UK.

Prevent activity in local areas relies on the co-operation of many organisations to effectively assess the nature and extent of the risk and, where necessary, provide an appropriate support package tailored to individual needs.

As part of the Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) there is a strategic framework made up of four 'P' work strands:

- 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



CONTEST's Risk Reduction Model

Definitions:

Extremism:

The Government has defined extremism within the Counter Terrorism 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 our armed forces.’***

Radicalisation:

The Government has defined radicalisation in this context as:

- ***‘the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups’***

Terrorism is defined within the Terrorism Act 2000 Part 1 s1.³as:

- ***‘the use or threat of actions which:***
 - ***Involves serious violence against a person;***
 - ***Involves serious damage to property;***
 - ***Endangers a person’s life (other than that of the person committing the act);***
 - ***Creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or section of the public; or***
 - ***Is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.***
- ***The use or threat of such action must be designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and must be undertaken for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.***

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/part/1#commentary-c20335951>

Prevent Programme

THE PURPOSE OF PREVENT IS, AT ITS HEART, TO SAFEGUARD AND SUPPORT VULNERABLE PEOPLE TO STOP THEM FROM BECOMING TERRORISTS OR SUPPORTING TERRORISM.

Prevent work also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism.

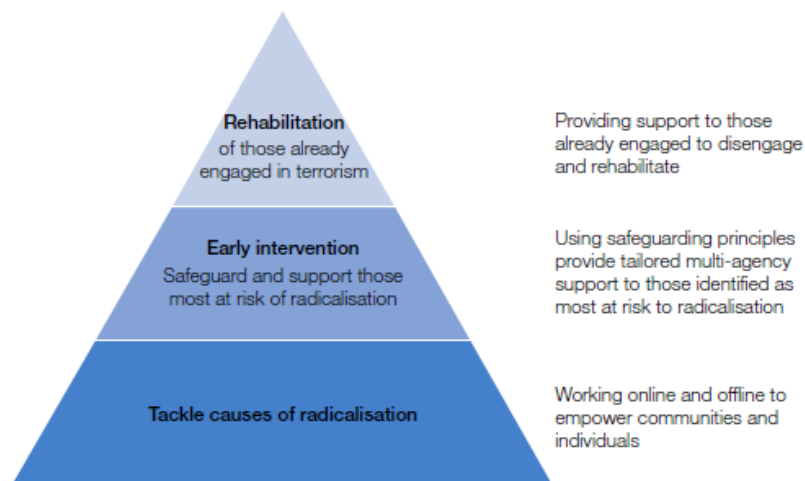
It works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse.

Prevent operates in a pre-criminal space, providing support and re-direction to vulnerable individuals at risk of being groomed into terrorist activities before any crimes are committed.

For individuals who have been or are about to be involved in terrorist acts, they will become subject to a police-led investigation within the 'Pursue' strand to investigate, detect and disrupt terrorist activity. These represent a relatively small number of individuals.

The Prevent strand has three national objectives⁴:

- **Objective 1:** *Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.*
- **Objective 2:** *Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.*
- **Objective 3:** *Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.*



The Prevent Delivery Model

4

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716907/140618_CCS207_CCS0218929798-1_CONTEST_3.0_WEB.pdf

The Prevent Duty

What is the Prevent Duty?

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a statutory 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 duty does not confer new functions on any specified authority. The term 'due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

Who does the Prevent Duty apply to?

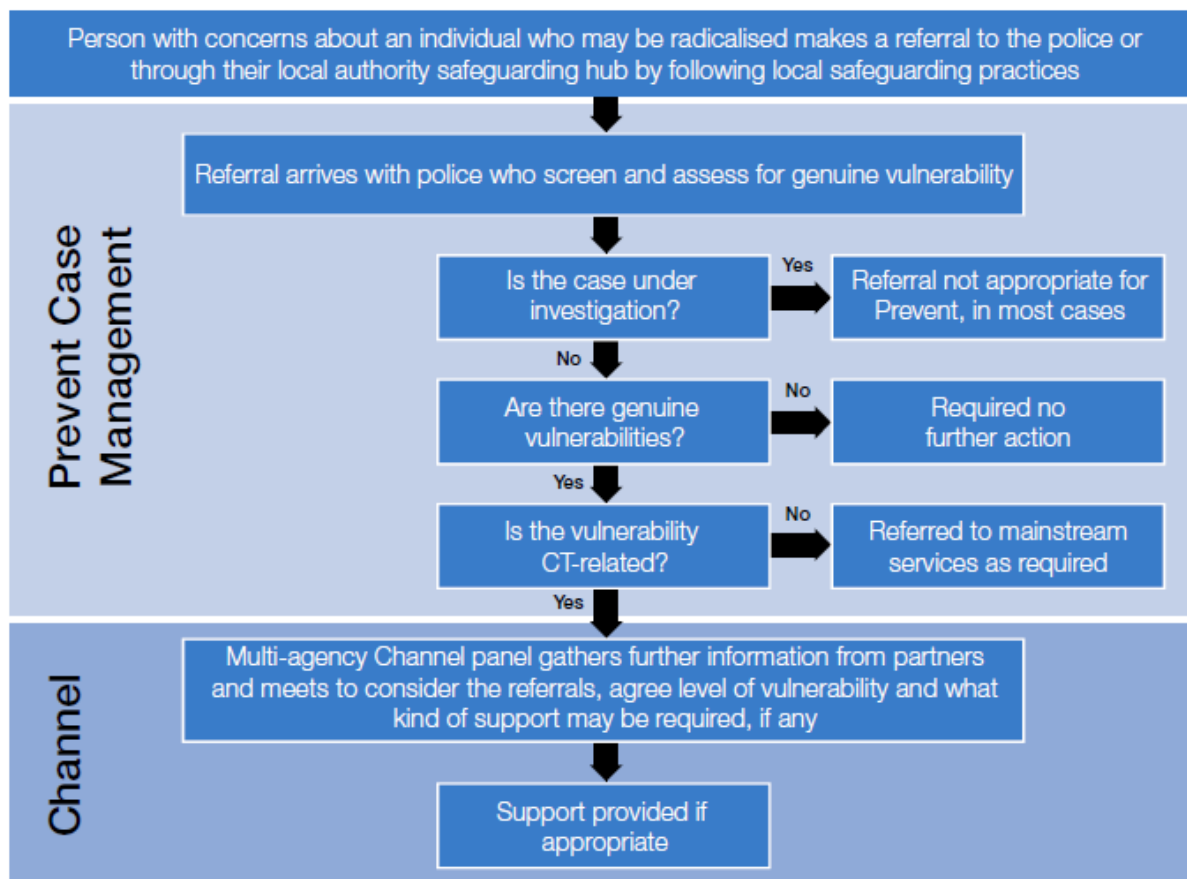
Schedule 6 Counter-Terrorism & Security Act 2015⁵ specifies the authorities who are subject to the duty. They include:

- Local Authorities – County and District Councils
- Schools, Early Years and Childcare Providers
- Further and Higher Education bodies,
- Criminal Justice organisations including Prison Service, Young Offender Institution, Probation Service
- National Health Service – NHS Trust and NHS Foundation Trust
- Police Forces, Police & Crime Commissioner

Prevent Referrals

If a member of the public or frontline worker has a concern about an individual who they think might be vulnerable to radicalisation, they can refer them for appropriate support or intervention. These concerns should be treated as a safeguarding concern and forwarded utilising the local safeguarding reporting mechanisms for children and adults. This ensures that a holistic view of the individual and their wider situation is considered and the most appropriate service(s) are informed to ensure that the right service is provided at the right time.

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/schedule/6/enacted>



Channel programme

If following assessment of the reported concerns it is considered that there are identified vulnerabilities that make the individual at risk of radicalisation, they may be offered support through the Channel programme. The Channel programme is designed to safeguard and support vulnerable individuals at risks of being drawn into terrorism and addresses all type of extremism including extreme right-wing and Islamist-related.

The Channel panel meets monthly and is chaired by the Local Authority and made up of representatives from different safeguarding areas including social care, health education and the police. The panel will assess the extent of the potential vulnerability of the person to identify the level of support required and offer the individual a support package tailored to their needs.

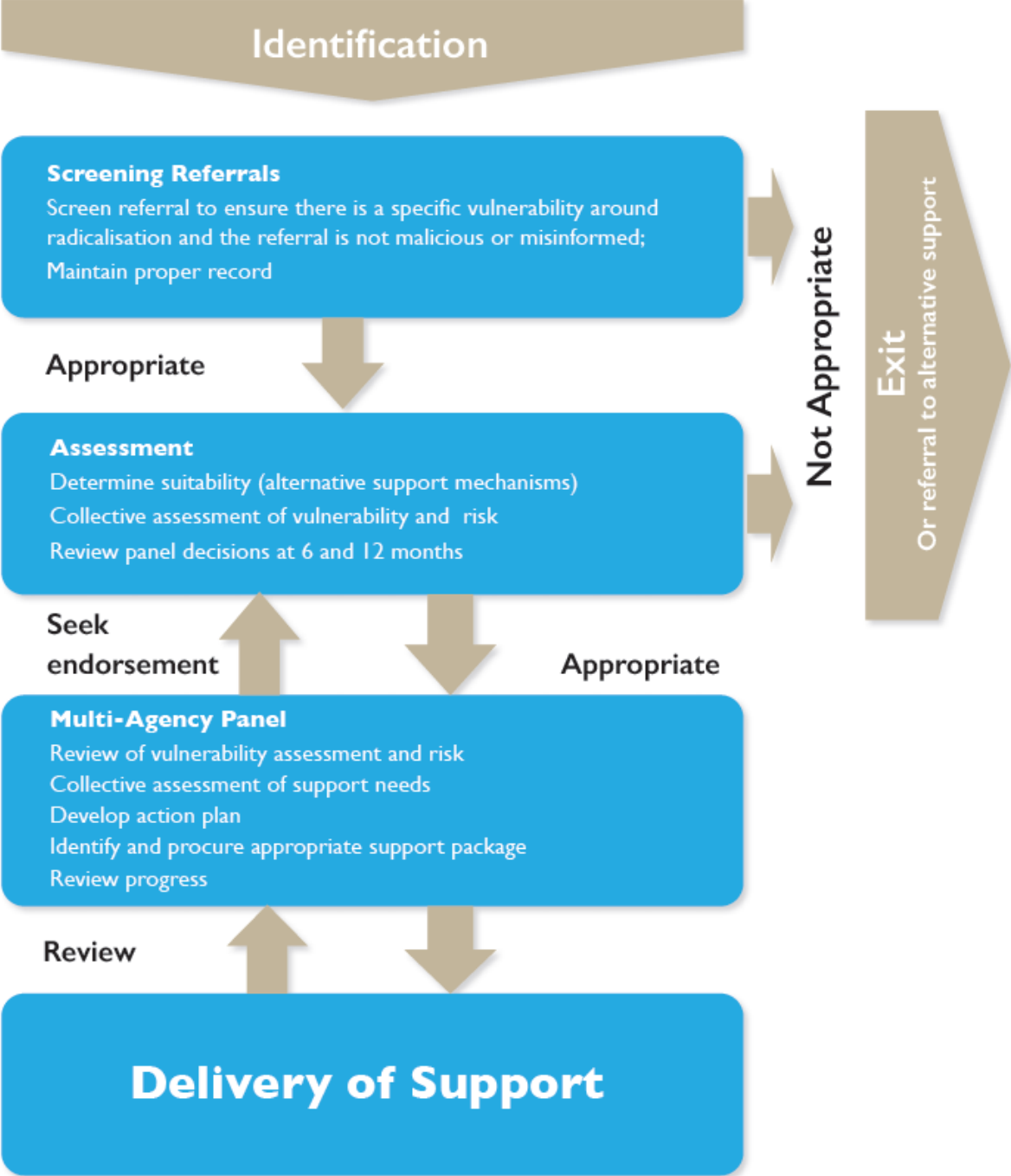
The Channel Vulnerability Assessment Framework⁶ is used to assess the potential vulnerability and involves three areas which are considered separately:

- **Engagement** with a group, cause or ideology
- **Intent** to cause harm
- **Capability** to cause harm

⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118187/vul-assessment.pdf

Additional relevant information may be requested from partners about a referred individual to ensure a comprehensive assessment can be made.

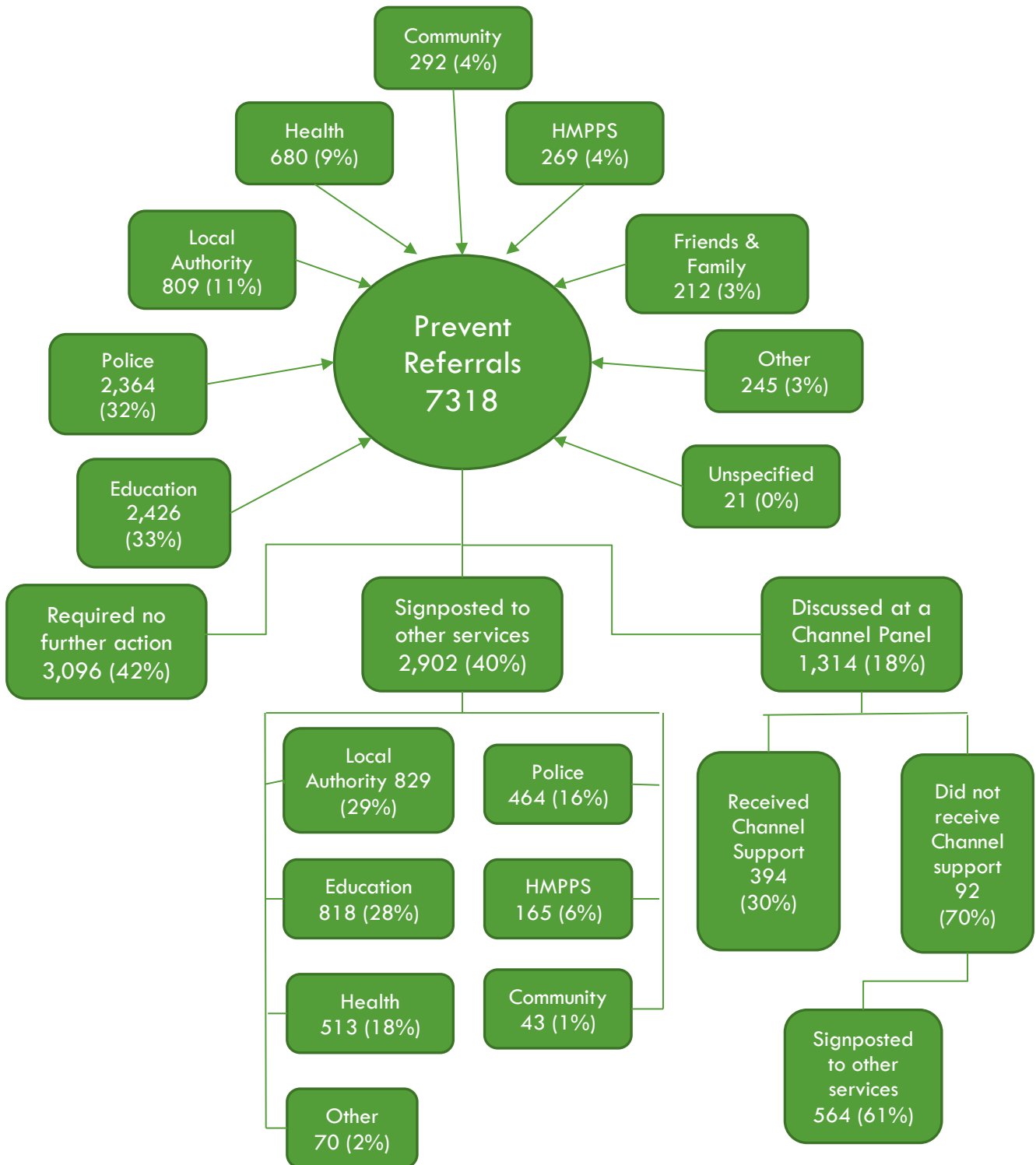
Participation in Channel is **entirely voluntary** and persons who choose not to engage or leave the process early may be offered alternative support by local authorities or other providers and any terrorist risk is managed by the police.



National Referrals to Prevent & Channel

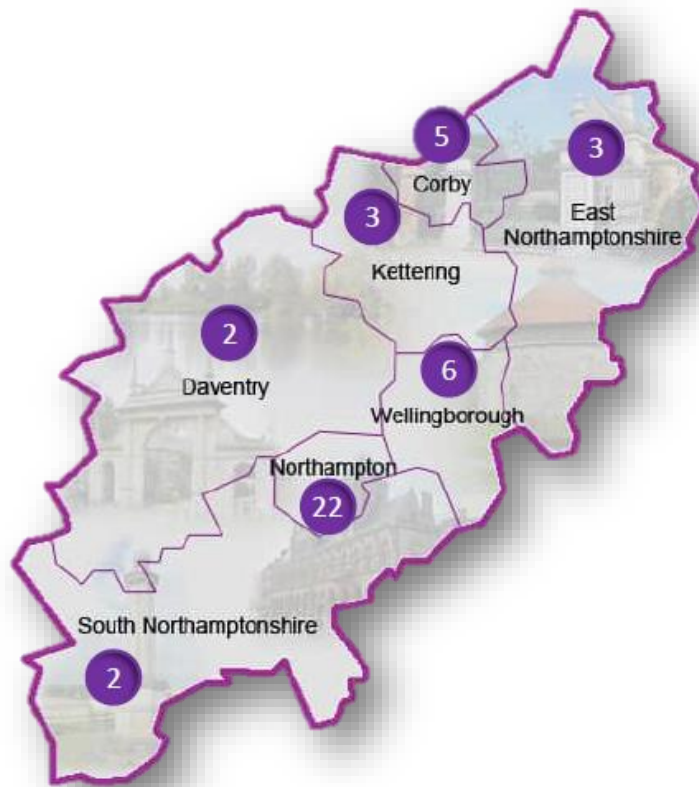
Nationally, for the year 2017/18, a total of 7,318 individuals were subject to a referral due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The sectors accounting for the highest number of referrals were the education sector (33%) and the police (32%).

Sector of referral and subsequent journey 2017/18

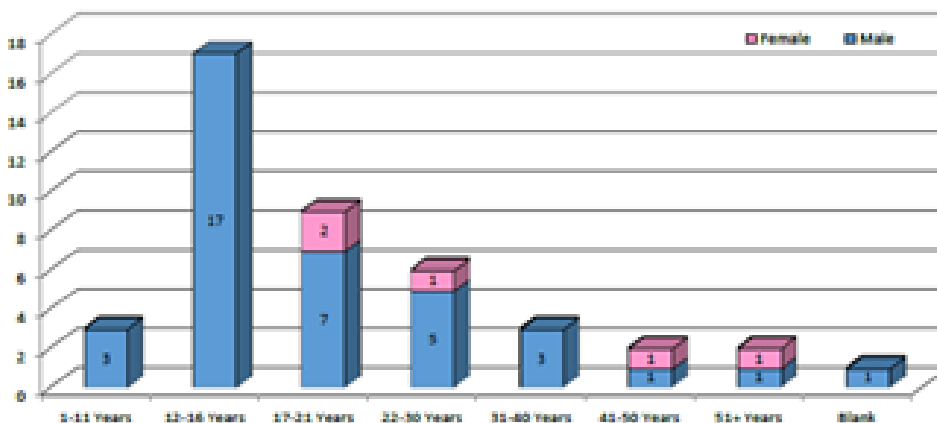


Local Context

There have been 43 Prevent⁷ Referrals in Northamptonshire between 1st April 2018- 31st March 2019, with the majority of referrals relating to individuals residing in Northampton.



Gender and Age of Referrals

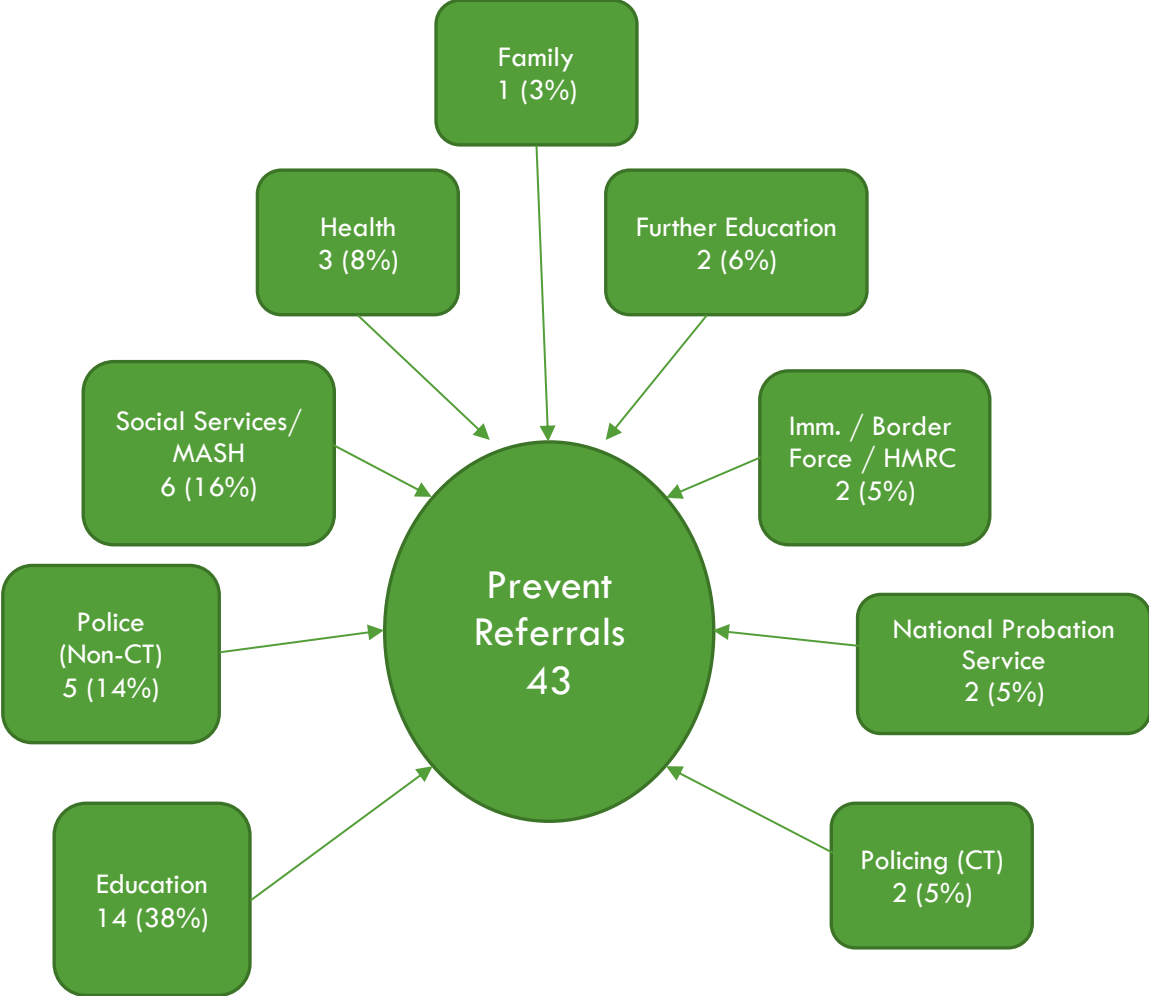


88% of referrals are male with children/ young persons ≤ 17 years making up 58% of all referrals received.

⁷ Number of referrals received by Police Prevent Team


Breakdown by referring agency

Schools are the highest referrers (38 per cent), this is significantly higher than the next highest referrer Policing (Non-CT) with 14 per cent.




Northamptonshire Strategic Objectives


To ensure that the approach within Northamptonshire continues to strengthen and provide the right support at the right time for those vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist views, the following strategic objectives have been agreed to direct the local partnership response to ensure we support CONTEST’s primary risk management outcome to Reduce Intent, Reduce Capability, Reduce Vulnerability, Reduce Impact and stop people becoming terrorists.




We will identify opportunities to promote and support community cohesion to increase understanding and awareness of others viewpoints and needs.




We will work with hate and community practitioners to identify underlying tensions and normalising behaviours that may lead to radicalisation and extremism.



We will raise awareness, understanding and confidence in Prevent within our communities and partners to ensure that vulnerable persons can be identified, signposted to relevant services and supported to disengage from terrorist or extremist behaviours.



We will raise awareness of children and adults referral pathways to ensure that concerned persons can access information, advice and guidance to make excellent quality referrals.



We will work with relevant partners to develop support networks that enable vulnerable individuals to disengage from extremist behaviours and rehabilitate.

Northamptonshire Prevent Referral Pathway

Notice

Check

Share

Notice a concern – Check the information – Share immediately

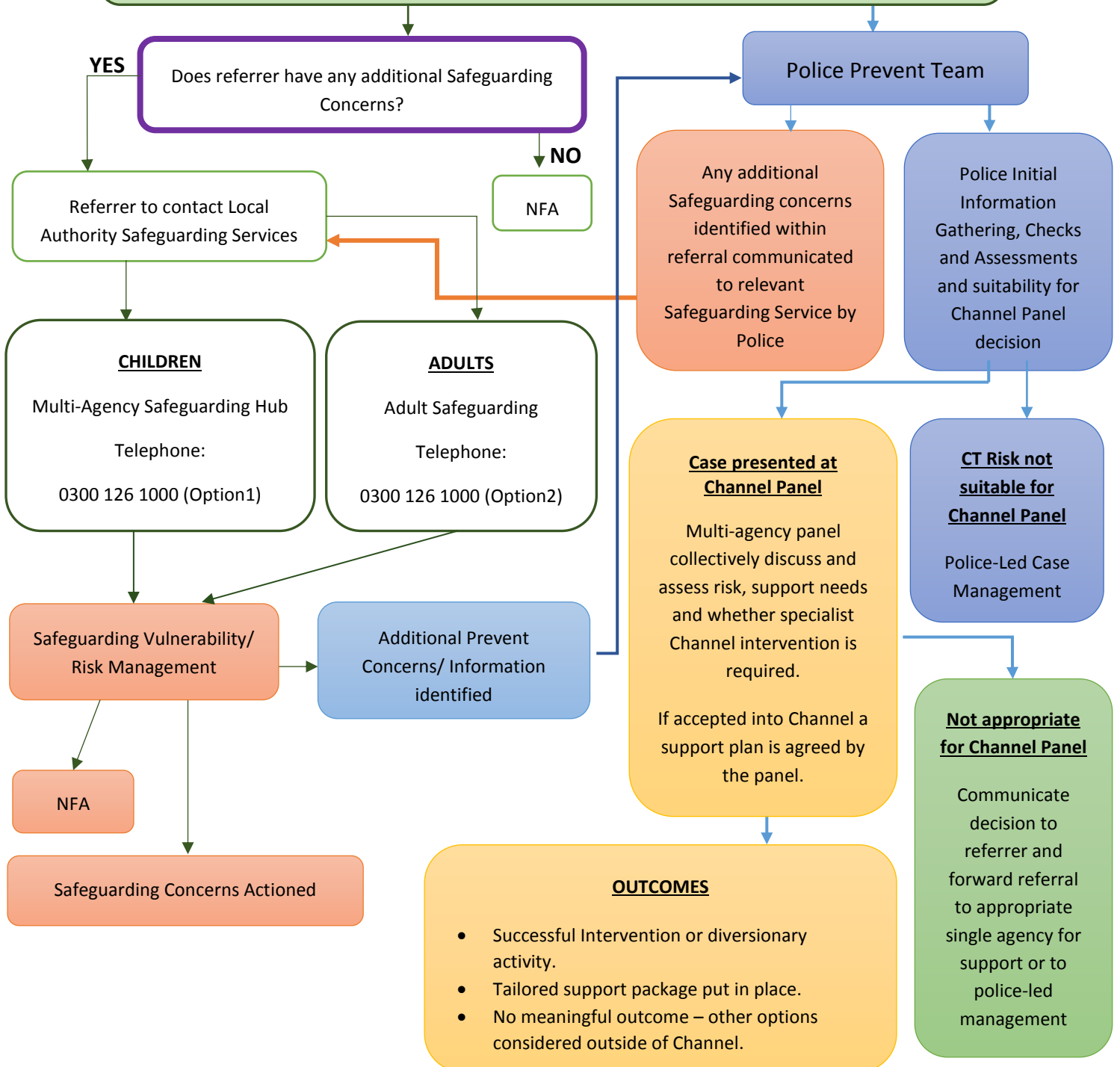
Collate relevant information regarding the vulnerable person and reasons for Prevent concern.

Contact Police Prevent Team for specific advice and guidance:

E-Mail: prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk or Telephone: 101 ext. 341166

Referrer to complete National Prevent Referral Form and submit to Police Prevent Team

E-Mail: prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk or Telephone: 101 ext. 341166



Police Prevent Team

YES

Does referrer have any additional Safeguarding Concerns?

NO

Referrer to contact Local Authority Safeguarding Services

NFA

CHILDREN

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
Telephone:
0300 126 1000 (Option1)

ADULTS

Adult Safeguarding
Telephone:
0300 126 1000 (Option2)

Safeguarding Vulnerability/
Risk Management

Additional Prevent Concerns/
Information identified

NFA

Safeguarding Concerns Actioned

Any additional Safeguarding concerns identified within referral communicated to relevant Safeguarding Service by Police

Police Initial Information Gathering, Checks and Assessments and suitability for Channel Panel decision

Case presented at Channel Panel

Multi-agency panel collectively discuss and assess risk, support needs and whether specialist Channel intervention is required.

If accepted into Channel a support plan is agreed by the panel.

CT Risk not suitable for Channel Panel

Police-Led Case Management

Not appropriate for Channel Panel

Communicate decision to referrer and forward referral to appropriate single agency for support or to police-led management

OUTCOMES

- Successful Intervention or diversionary activity.
- Tailored support package put in place.
- No meaningful outcome – other options considered outside of Channel.

Additional Resources

<u>Legislation, Strategy & Guidance</u>	
CONTEST – The United Kingdom’s Strategy for Countering Terrorism - 2018	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018
Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted
Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-extremism-strategy
Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance
Prevent Duty Guidance for higher education institutions in England and Wales	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance
Prevent Duty Guidance for further education institutions in England and Wales	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance
Channel Duty Guidance – Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance
Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies – supplementary information to the Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-toolkit-for-local-authorities-and-partner-agencies
<u>Websites/ Social Media</u>	
Let’s Talk About It (website)	www.ltai.info
Tell Mama (website)	www.tellmamauk.org
East Midlands Prevent (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/EastMidlandsPrevent/
Counter Terrorism Police UK (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/counterterrorismpoliceuk/
Counter Terrorism Police UK (website)	https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/
Educate Against Hate (Government website for parents, teachers and school leaders on protecting children from radicalism and extremism.)	https://educateagainsthate.com/
Educate Against Hate (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/educateagainsthate/
ACT- Action Counters Terrorism	https://act.campaign.gov.uk/
<u>Useful Contacts</u>	
Northamptonshire Police Prevent Team	prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk Phone 101 Ext. 341166
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub – Children	0300 126 1000 (option1)
Adult Safeguarding	0300 126 1000 (option2)

