Waverley Borough Council

‘PREVENT’ Policy

‘Working together to prevent extremism’

DRAFT

Contents

To be completed once content agreed and finalised

How to make a referral relating to a vulnerable person at risk of radicalisation

Officers and Members need to refer to Waverley Borough Council's Safeguarding Policy and consult with Prevent/Safeguarding Officers if they have any concerns that someone is vulnerable to radicalisation or being influenced by extremist views.

Referrals should be made without delay where there are concerns about significant harm, to the Police via 101 or the anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321. Prevent/Safeguarding Officers will help you talk to the Police about your concerns. This is about preventing tragedies and not about criminalising people. The most important thing is that help is sought at an early stage.

If there is an imminent risk of harm call 999.

Waverley Borough Council Safeguarding/Prevent officers

Name	Role	Team	Contact details
Andrew Smith (Safeguarding Lead)	Head of Strategic Housing and Delivery	Housing	01483 523096 asmith@waverley.gcsx.gov.uk
Katie Webb	Community Services Manager	Community Services	01483 523340 kwebb@waverley.gcsx.gov.uk
Julie Shaw	Family Support Team Manager	Housing	01483 523245 jshaw@waverley.gcsx.gov.uk
Katrina Burns	Community Safety Officer	Community Services	01483 523156 kburns@waverley.gcsx.gov.uk
Eve Bartlett	Community Safety Officer	Community Services	01483 523513 ebartlett@waverley.gcsx.gov.uk

1. Overview – the national picture

The 'PREVENT' Strategy is one part of the UK counter terrorism strategy, known as 'CONTEST', with the other objectives being **Pursue**, **Protect**, and **Prepare**.

Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks.

Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack.

Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack.

The Prevent Strategy focuses on early intervention and aims to reduce the likelihood of individuals supporting violent or extremist ideology, or becoming a terrorist. 'Prevent' applies to all forms of extremism, including far right extremism.

The government's Prevent Strategy published in 2011 has three key objectives:

- To respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- To prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- To work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon, with atrocities carried out or planned in the United Kingdom by radicalised groups and individuals for many decades. However, there are two distinct reasons for the establishment of the Prevent Duty, which is becoming an increasingly vital aspect of the National Counter Terrorism Strategy. The threat from international terrorism has increased in recent years, upgraded in August 2014 from 'Substantial' to 'Severe' (meaning that an attack is highly likely), and has been raised 'Critical' (meaning an attack is expected imminently), twice to date during 2017. Furthermore, the threat to Great Britain from Northern Ireland-related terrorism was raised from 'Moderate' to 'Substantial' in May 2016, meaning that an attack is a strong possibility.

The second reason is that the nature of terror related activities, planning and attacks have changed. Terrorists are a product of extremist views, which in modern technological times are more easily disseminated to and accessed by the public than ever before. At present, some of the most prominent sources of extremist view points are from the following:

- Extreme religious fundamentalism
- Northern Ireland-related extremism
- Far-right extremism
- Radical environmentalism
- Violent animal rights activism and extremism

The Prevent Strategy is intended to address the ever evolving threat of radicalisation posed by all types of extremist views. Extreme religious fundamentalism has in particular seen a

recent shift away from the traditional highly organised, large scale attacks in high profile locations, often carried out by large (often overseas) terror organisations. Examples of these include the September 11 2001 attacks in America, and the July 7 2005 attacks in London. Attacks are now more likely to manifest as 'lone-wolf' actions, carried out in isolation by UK residents, often in a location or against a group with which the individual associates, making the attacks much more difficult to anticipate and prevent. Examples of these include the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby, and marauding terrorist firearms attacks, such as those by Anders Breivik in Norway, and Omar Mateen in the Pulse nightclub in Orlando.

In such 'lone-wolf' attacks, it is often possible for the individual to self-radicalise, and carry the attacks out entirely on their own being merely inspired by larger terror organisations rather than directly involved in them.

This evolved threat brings more focus to the areas of the UK that would traditionally be viewed as 'low risk', requiring a more formal and systematic approach to preventing and preparing for terrorism.

This policy is written according to the stated key elements of the Prevent duty, and the expectations set out to Waverley Borough Council by the Home Office with regards to the duty, in order to ensure that all are being sufficiently addressed.

2. Prevent Duty Legislation

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015), applies the Prevent duty to local authorities, and other agencies working with vulnerable adults, children and young people, where the work is being carried out on behalf of a Local Authority, NHS trusts and NHS Foundation Trusts, Higher and Further Education Establishments, Schools, Prisons and Probation, and the Police.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 states that local authorities must, in the exercise of their functions, have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.

The statutory guidance (July 2015) identifies two key elements to meeting the Prevent duty:

- An assessment of the risk that goes beyond the Counter Terrorism Local Profiles (CTLP) produced by the police, so that there is demonstrable engagement with partners and those to whom the duty applies. Prevent action plans will need to be developed to address any risks identified for an area.

- The establishment of a Channel Panel so that individuals of potential concern can be referred for appropriate interventions.

Further to the aforementioned key elements, all specified authorities, including Waverley Borough Council, are expected to:

- Provide appropriate training for staff involved in the implementation of this duty, including frontline staff who will need to understand what radicalisation means, how and why individuals may be vulnerable to radicalisation, how to recognise signs of radicalisation, and how to report a potential referral to the Channel Panel.
- Not provide a platform for extremism, through allowing their use of publically owned venues or public resources to disseminate extremist material and views (including via use of the Council's IT resources). Also not to work with organisations who are engaged in any extremist activity or espouse extremist views.
- Maintain appropriate records to demonstrate compliance with their responsibilities and provide reports when requested, as well as having effective information sharing procedures in place that are proportionate and comply with the Data Protection Act 1998.

3. Local Context

3.1 Surrey

Prior to the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, responsibility for Prevent and its delivery largely sat with Surrey Police. In line with the requirements of the 2015 Act, the lead responsibility for Prevent shifted from Surrey Police to Surrey County Council.

As the lead agency for Prevent in Surrey, Surrey County Council is responsible for proposing procedures and governance for Surrey's Prevent Strategy. This includes the Channel process, and using multi-agency structures to co-ordinate Prevent activity across Surrey to develop a joint understanding of threats, vulnerabilities and risks outlined in the Counter Terrorism Local Plan (CTLP).

In July 2017 Surrey's Prevent processes and procedures were reviewed due to increasing referral numbers to Channel, recent terrorist incidents and concerns raised by the South East Counter Terrorism Unit (SECTU). From 6 July 2017 a single Surrey Channel Panel meeting is held monthly on the last Tuesday of each month, consisting of fixed membership from key agencies such as; Children's Services, Adult Social Care, Schools/ Further Education, Public Health, Mental Health Trust, Surrey Police (Prevent lead), Surrey County

Council (Prevent lead), and other professionals will be invited who are or have been in contact with the referred individual.

The CTLP has proposed a number of recommendations which will be managed by the multi-agency Surrey Prevent Executive Board. These are aimed at supporting statutory agencies in meeting the requirements under the Prevent duty. This will ensure that partner agencies and communities across the County are better placed to tackle the threat from extremism and terrorism in all its forms. These include recommendations relating to the identification of vulnerable people and seeking new programmes to support them, a focus on mental health and core statutory services, and a renewed need to consider community tension monitoring and response. Further detail on these can be provided by the Surrey Prevent Executive Board upon request.

3.2 Waverley

The Prevent duty applies to Waverley Borough Council and other agencies working with vulnerable adults, children and young people, where the work is being carried out on behalf of the Council.

2011 census figures show that the population of Waverley is approximately 121,572. Whilst there is diversity present in the Borough (4% non-white), the borough is less diverse than the national picture (14.6% non-white). Among the non-white population, the largest ethnic group is mixed/multiple ethnicities (1.3%), followed by black/African/Caribbean/black British and Indians, both at 0.4%.

The Borough is relatively close to both Heathrow and Gatwick international airports, is intersected by major road infrastructure such as the A3, and has access to rail infrastructure vital for connecting London to the South West of the country. Despite the Borough of Waverley being viewed as a safe place in which to live, work and visit, near universal access to the internet and other technology has made it possible for any individual to be radicalised in any place at any time. It is no longer necessary to travel to a specific location to be exposed to such views and material, therefore a Waverley resident, particularly if already vulnerable, now has a much higher chance than ever to develop extremist views, and indeed act upon them.

The Chief Executive at the Council receives a Waverley CTLP annually. This along with the Surrey CTLP recommendations will be considered annually and incorporated into the Council's Prevent Action and Implementation Plan. This Plan (attached as Annex 1) outlines

the Council's Prevent duties and lead officers responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out.

4. Links to other relevant policies and strategies

4.1 Safeguarding

It is already the safeguarding responsibility (see WBC Safeguarding Policy for Children and Adults at Risk, July 2017) of Waverley Borough Council and Surrey County Council to protect young people and adults at risk from harm, abuse, or exploitation. The Prevent duty extends this responsibility to protect against harm from extremism and radicalisation. The safeguarding emphasis is on supporting vulnerable people, rather than reporting in an investigative sense on those who may have been radicalised. This emphasis on safeguarding the individual at risk should be reflected in all aspects of the Council's Prevent activities.

There is no obvious profile or single indicator of a person likely to become involved in extremism. The process of radicalisation is different for every individual, and the time taken can vary substantially from one case to another. Some instances of radicalisation can take a number of years, whereas others may adopt an extremist ideology in a very short space of time. Vulnerable people can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many different means and mediums. These can include (but are not limited to):

- The influence of family members and friends.
- Direct contact with extremist groups and organisations.
- Through the internet and social media – (extremist groups have frequently and very effectively made use of galvanising extremist sympathies through the use of social networking and media sites).

The following are factors to consider when working in a safeguarding environment, particularly in relation to extremism:

- Sense of alienation from wider society
- Lack of engagement with mainstream politics
- Lack of social skills to be able to mix with unfamiliar communities
- Lack of critical thinking to be able to challenge propaganda

Individuals can be drawn towards the process of radicalisation in a number of ways, many of which may overlap. Council staff, volunteers and contractors employed by the Council may

be in a position to identify someone who may be vulnerable to becoming involved in extremism or terrorism. Waverley Borough Council's Prevent Policy will ensure that all staff, volunteers and Councillors are trained to identify a vulnerable person and know how to refer that person for support. A list of potential vulnerabilities is attached as Annex 2.

The **Channel process** is essentially a safeguarding programme aimed at supporting individuals identified as vulnerable to being drawn into violent extremism or terrorist related activity. As with other Safeguarding practices, Channel is reliant on a multi-agency response and multi disciplinary work to minimise and manage the risk to the individual and develop the most appropriate support plan for the individual concerned.

The **Channel Panel** is over seen by the Surrey Prevent Executive Group, with Surrey Police continuing to assess and identify cases which meet the Channel threshold. When a case meets the threshold for Channel, it is referred to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) for checks against their records. Annex 3 outlines the basis stages of the Channel process.

If an individual from Waverley is referred to the Surrey Channel Panel, the Prevent Lead for Waverley Borough Council (contacted via the Community Safety Officer) will be invited to provide information on local context and advise on appropriate attendees. Annex 4 shows a table of proposed Channel Panel Members.

4.2 Other CONTEST objectives

The Prepare and Protect strategy aims to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack that cannot be stopped. This work includes bringing a terrorist attack to an end and increasing resilience and security in order to recover after an attack. Additionally where reasonably practicable Waverley Borough Council through services and partnership bodies will look to advise and/or manage the risks to crowded places and the safeguarding of hazardous materials.

Waverley Borough Council will ensure it has in place Emergency and Business Continuity Plans and that these are exercised to ensure adequate response measures are in place. It will also engage with the Surrey and Sussex Local Resilience Forums to ensure there are partnership plans in place to either prevent or mitigate the impact of any incident on local communities.

4.3 Surrey Multi Agency Information Sharing Protocol

All information sharing should be in line with the agreed set of principles about sharing personal or confidential information through the Surrey Multi-Agency Information Sharing

Protocol (MAISP). The MAISP enables each organisation signed up to the protocol to understand the circumstances in which it should share information and what its responsibilities are. The MAISP has been developed in partnership with Surrey County Council, the Borough and District Councils as well as the Health Services and Surrey Police.

5. Training

It is the responsibility of Waverley Borough Council to ensure that Officers and Members are aware of the Prevent duties upon the Council, know how to recognise indications of vulnerability and radicalisation, and are fully aware of how to refer a potential individual if necessary. This requirement for training is particularly focused upon frontline staff. Within Waverley Borough Council all staff are provided with an E-learning package aimed at general awareness and reporting concerns at work and in their personal lives, known as 'Citizenship' Level and includes a number of Safeguarding topics including Prevent. It is recognised that there are key frontline roles within the Council where a higher level of Safeguarding/ Prevent training is required. This is identified and delivered through the annual Prevent Implementation Plan (Annex 1).

6. Avoiding affiliation with extremist organisations

6.1 WBC owned property

It is possible for members of the public to hire out WBC owned rooms/buildings. All bookings should be subject to the signing of a hire agreement, which includes the provision of the hirer's name, permanent address, and photographic ID.

The following terms and conditions will be imposed on hirers of Council facilities:

- 'The Hirer must not use the premises for any other purposes than the one stated in the booking.'
- 'No internal or external decorations, flags, emblems, or notices shall be displayed without the consent of the Council.'
- 'The hirer must not do or permit any act, matter or thing which would, or might, constitute an illegal or immoral activity whilst on the Borough Council premises.'

6.2 Web Content Filtering

To protect users (both staff and public) of Waverley Borough Council's IT facilities, from terrorist related content, WBC uses filtering products to prohibit access to a number of website types and categories. These include:

- Explicit Violence.

- Extremist Groups.
- Illegal or unethical.
- Malicious websites.
- Weapons (sales).

See http://www.fortiguard.com/webfilter for more information about categorisation criteria.

WBC has an Acceptable Use of ICT Policy which protects Waverley ICT services and systems from misuse. Misuse of the e-mail system or internet system (by users working at the Council's offices or designated sites/their home/other off-site locations) constitutes gross misconduct and the Council will take disciplinary action which may result in the offender's dismissal, including summary dismissal in sufficiently serious cases.

The policy applies to all users of Waverley Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and systems and is an addendum to the Staff Code of Conduct. This includes all employees, contractors, IT Software engineers, agency workers, work experience students, volunteers and anyone else accessing Waverley systems.

6.3 Affiliations with contractors and voluntary organisations

Contractors and voluntary organisations who affiliate with WBC must complete a Cabinet Office Standard Supplier questionnaire. Failure to meet set criteria through this questionnaire will result in disqualification from being considered for procurement.

7. Monitoring and Review

The WBC Chief Executive will meet annually with the WBC Prevent Lead to consider the annual CTLP and agree what actions and recommendations need to be fed into the Prevent Action and Implementation Plan. The Plan will be reviewed annually and identified lead officers in the Plan will be required to report on actions to the WBC Chief Executive and WBC Prevent Lead.

The Prevent Lead for WBC will arrange compliance audits annually to ensure that the Council is meeting its statutory Prevent duty.

The Safeguarding Group will monitor Prevent referrals in line with the Council's Safeguarding Policy.

The WBC Chief Executive and Management Board will review the Prevent Action Plan (Annexe 1) every 6 months to ensure implementation.

Annexe 1 – Prevent Implementation Plan

Waverley Borough Council- Prevent Action and Implementation Plan 2017-2018

Sector: Local authorities – Borough / District		**2017 - 2018**	
Action	**Owner**	**Action implementation**	Status
Partnership			
Identify and maintain a Prevent lead to act as a single point of contact on Prevent matters	Chief Executive	Chief Executive identified as overall Prevent Lead for the Council. The Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery will act as a single point of contact for Prevent and Safeguarding.	Green
Prevent to sit as a standing item on local specific community safety boards	Senior Manager, Surrey Community Safety Unit	The Prevent Executive Group reports into the Surrey Community Safety Board. Cllr Kevin Deanus represents the Council at the Community Safety Board.	Green
Attend the county wide, multi agency, Prevent partnership group meetings	Community Safety Officer	One Community Safety Officer attends the Prevent Executive Group on behalf of Waverley, Woking, Surrey Heath and Guildford Borough Councils. Waverley Community Safety Officer attended the meeting on 18/10/17.	Green
Maintain a Prevent action plan to effectively manage local risk, threat and vulnerability	Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	Prevent included in Safer Waverley Partnership (SWP) Plan 2017-20. Annual Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) recommendations to be incorporated into this Prevent Action and Implementation plan	Green
Internal and external procedures in place to share information about vulnerable individuals including information sharing agreements.	Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	This is done by the Surrey Information Sharing Protocol (MAISP) Procedures are outlined in the Waverley Borough Council Prevent Policy, to be agreed by Council early 2018.	Green
Support the Channel process by attending and supporting multi agency Channel panel meetings where relevant	Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	Surrey Channel Panel meets monthly on the last Tuesday of every month. If Waverley individuals are on the Panel, WBC will be invited to provide local context information and identify attendees .	Green
Ensure involvement of local communities within Prevent and assess local impact of activity on these communities	Surrey Prevent Executive Group	Exploratory work is being carried out by the Surrey Prevent Executive Group.	Amber

Risk assessment			
Support the process of the CTLP including attending multi agency briefings and providing relevant information and input to the process	Chief Executive	Each Chief Executive in Surrey is provided with a restricted CTLP on an annual basis. Arrangements need to be put in place for the Waverley Chief Executive to ensure its contents and recommendations, and are incorporated in the Prevent Implementation and Action Plan.	Amber
Incorporate Prevent duty into local authority led safeguarding policies such as those identifying children at risk	Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	Prevent incorporated into Waverley Borough Council Safeguarding Policy for Children and Adults at Risk (updated in August 2017). Surrey Police refer all Prevent cases to the MASH. WBC Prevent Policy due to be adopted early 2018.	Green
Staff Training			
Ensure front line staff have a good understanding of Prevent and are able to recognise vulnerabilities.	Head of Policy and Governance/ Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	All staff to complete Safeguarding e-learning package at 'Citizenship' Level which includes a section on Prevent. Need to establish this as compulsory training (not just for new starters) and monitor as part of corporate training responsibility. All elected members to complete e-learning package and it be incorporated into the new Councillor induction programme. Key frontline staff and Safeguarding/ Prevent Officers/ champions identified in Safeguarding Policy and Prevent Policy to receive higher level training. Suitable training needs to be sourced. Link in with WBC Training and Development Officer.	Amber
Ensure front line staff understand the referral process into Channel and how it manages individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism	Head of Housing Strategy & Delivery	New Safeguarding Policy and Prevent Policy needs to be cascaded to all staff once adopted. Consider all communication methods e.g. compulsory all staff briefings, Backstage etc. Link in with WBC Communications Team.	Amber

Use of Local authority premises			
Ensure publicly used premises are not used by extremist organisations	Head of Communities and Major Projects	Compliance audit to be carried out once a year. Terms and condition to be applied to WBC owned hired facilities.	Red
Ensure organisations working with the local authority are not engaged in extremist activity	Head of Finance	Compliance audit to be carried out and the following to be implemented: Procurers who affiliate with WBC must complete Cabinet Office standard supplier questionnaire. Failure to meet set criteria through this questionnaire results in disqualification from being considered for procurement.	Red
Safety Online			
IT equipment available to the general public should use filtering solutions to limit access to extremist material	Head of Customer and Corporate Services, Waverley Borough Council	Need confirmation this is in place.	Amber
IT policies in place to ensure staff are protected from terrorist related content	Head of Customer and Corporate Services, Waverley Borough Council	As above	Amber
Local authority to host Prevent related material on its public facing website	Head of Policy and Governance	Preventing terrorism page on WBC website. The Surrey Prevent Executive Board are also looking to promote standard information to be included on all organisations websites.	Green

Annex 2 - Spot the signs – taken from Let's Talk About It (http://www.ltai.info/) – working together to prevent terrorism

Individuals can be drawn towards the process of radicalisation in a number of ways, many of which may overlap. When we talk about 'vulnerability' or 'susceptibility' within this context we mean individuals who, because of their circumstance, experiences or state of mind can be lead towards a terrorist ideology. The following list of potential vulnerabilities is not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. It is important to stress that there may be no direct evidence of criminal behaviour. Remember that safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different to safeguarding them from other forms of potential harm.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO INDOCTRINATION

People can often become drawn to principles and ideologies held by others and some are particularly susceptible to this type of control.

Such individuals may be lacking moral role models in their lives or experiencing a lack of access to proper education or balanced arguments that can enhance their sensitivity to this form of manipulation.

These ideologies may be shared through local 'teachers', national groups and often on the Internet. Individuals are attracted to those with such perceived authority and knowledge through particular methods of indoctrination. Radicalisers use normal social processes of influence when trying to persuade vulnerable people towards their beliefs. There's no magic formula or secret skill. The difference is they use it to potentially extreme effect.

SOCIAL NETWORKS INVOLVEMENT IN EXTREMISM

We trust those closest to us and can be influenced by those we trust. We tend to share the same beliefs as our peers and often will not question the motives of those we love and respect.

It can be easy to follow the same ideals and it's comfortable to share the same way of thinking – even when that thinking may be misguided.

For many, friendship networks and gangs are clearly significant in certain areas and for certain groups, particularly young people. There may be reason to believe that people are associating with others known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals and close friends or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate.

There may be evidence that a significant person in the individual's life has extremist views or sympathies and they may be exposed to extremist material through these close connections.

BEING AT A TRANSITIONAL TIME OF LIFE

A transitional stage in life can be anything from moving to a new area or country, ending or starting a new relationship, starting or graduating from college or university, changing jobs, recovering from an illness or a number of other situations which can leave people questioning 'what's next?'

Personal crises, significant life events such as loss or bereavement or major situational changes like homelessness or poverty can leave individuals questioning their identity and seeking new meaning.

A NEED FOR IDENTITY, MEANING AND BELONGING

It may be that an individual has encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection or isolation. They may choose to tackle feelings of resulting low self-esteem or loneliness by exploring new groups and cultures.

They may be searching for answers to questions about identity and faith and experiencing a need to belong and feel a part of something.

Individuals may be distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and feel uncomfortable with their place in the society around them. These individuals may show signs of disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends.

BEING INFLUENCED OR CONTROLLED BY A GROUP

Organisations intent on radicalising others can have an incredibly powerful and dominating effect on individuals.

People may choose to follow certain groups to earn credit amongst their peers or with those they perceive to be in an authoritative position/a group leader or head. They may not initially be aware of the group's true intentions or fully understand the extent of the beliefs held.

Leaders and members that hold strong beliefs can use their power and influence to induce guilt, shame and a sense of duty in the wider group. Individuals who show allegiance can be left with feelings of obligation, a need to fit in, a duty to comply or to 'keep the peace' and may have concerns around their own self-perception, worried about what others will think of them if they disagree or fail to conform

OPPORTUNISTIC INVOLVEMENT

People may be presented unexpectedly with an opportunity to become involved with groups or individuals they may not otherwise associate with. They may be taken by surprise by 'psychological hooks' that quickly take hold.

They may see an opportunity to personally benefit from a situation and subsequently and unknowingly be lead down a path of radicalisation that they do not fully appreciate or understand.

During that process people may sometimes pass through a phase of holding extremist but not violent views, before reaching a position where they are prepared to pursue damaging actions.

FEELINGS OF GRIEVANCE AND INJUSTICE

People can often find themselves in situations they perceive as 'unfair'. It is at this point that they may become vulnerable to indoctrination and radicalisation.

Often the most vulnerable are those who perceive discrimination, experience racial or religious harassment, or distrust government. They may have experienced poverty, disadvantage or social exclusion that has left them with a distorted opinion of the world.

They may experience a sense of righteousness, thinking that they know the 'truth' and no one else does. Their truth can become contaminated and based on one-sided information, which, with certain influences can lead them towards a terrorist ideology.

FEELING UNDER THREAT

Individuals may be at risk due to general insecurities or feelings of vulnerability and alienation following recent conflict or absent family relationships.

Those intent on recruiting individuals to extremist activities may target people who have experienced a trauma, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict.

RELEVANT MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Common forms of mental distress or disorders such as anxiety, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and relational or personality problems can leave individuals particularly susceptible to radicalisation.

Perceived 'support' from others can offer a release from inner angst and turmoil. This is why those suffering from mental health issues can be particularly at risk of becoming the victims of radicalisers or groups supporting a terrorist ideology.

Vulnerability to radicalising influences is heightened among young people in particular who may be suffering from long-term, undiagnosed mental health problems.

A DESIRE FOR STATUS

Some individuals might desire greater power and increased standing within their communities due to a lack of identity, a feeling of being lost among the crowd or previous experiences of inadequacy.

People seeking a higher position in life have been found to be at risk of radicalisation because of their search for a more potent identity or a desire to command respect and control others. Individuals can be driven by feelings of unmet aspirations and may spot an opportunity to move up the ranks within their social groups.

A DESIRE FOR EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE

Individuals and young people in particular are often influenced by views and opinions provided by online propoganda and can associate opportunities for adventure with potentially dangerous situations.

This desire for risk-taking can be exploited by radicalisers who are intent on recruiting susceptible individuals open to new and exciting opportunities.

A NEED TO DOMINATE AND CONTROL OTHERS

Some individuals may have a natural tendency to want to dominate or rule over others. The process of radicalisation and the journey towards a terrorist ideology can present opportunities for individuals to control and lead others, which can be of great appeal to some.

Such individuals may command respect from others but this is often achieved through manipulation, intimidation or fear. They may attempt to enlist the attendance of others at private group meetings or events at institutions and they are often very vocal about particular ideologies.

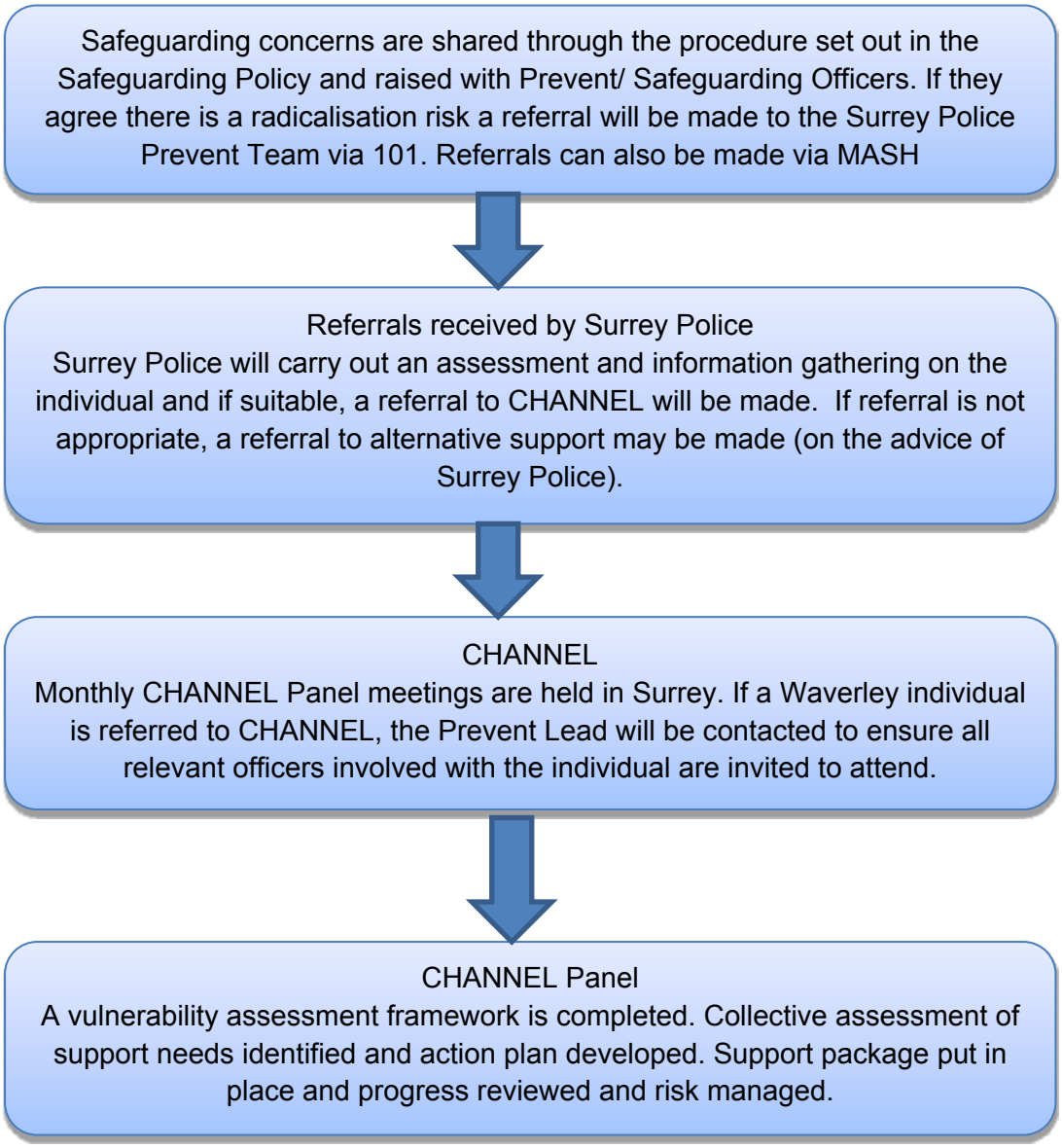
A DESIRE FOR POLITICAL OR MORAL CHANGE

Some people could react strongly to the emotive subject of extremism and terrorism, often with disgust or outrage. In some cases, this can lead to an overwhelming need for change, either political or moral.

Individuals may have been personally affected by international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest, resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour. For some, watching the suffering in places of conflict and believing that they unable to contribute can create extreme feelings of anger and alienation.

These powerful feelings experienced can leave individuals susceptible to people or groups who may offer an 'answer', a way to step in and actively tackle the problem and a network of others in support – an attractive proposition for some.

Annex 3 – Prevent Referral Flowchart



Annex 4 – Channel Panel Members

Core Members	**Attendance depending on circumstance**
SCC Safeguarding Children (Partnership Support Manager)	WBC (Safeguarding/ Prevent lead)
SCC Adult Social Care (Head of Adult Safeguarding)	WBC (Housing)
SCC Children School & Families (Education Safeguarding Advisor)	
SCC Children School & Families (Area Head of Children Services)	
SCC Children School & Families (Educational Lead for Vulnerable Learners)	
SCC Children School & Families (Young People & Families Strategic Lead)	
SCC Children School & Families (Principle Manager Safeguarding Children)	
NHS Safeguarding Children (Consultant Nurse)	
Police Counter Terrorism (Prevent Supervisor)	
SCC MASH (Head of MASH)	
SCC MASH (Social Care Lead)	

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http://www.preventtragedies.co.uk/

http://www.ltai.info/spotting-signs/

Cabinet Office Standard Supplier Questionnaire, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/558531/PPN_8_16_StandardSQ_Template_v3.pdf

WBC Safeguarding policy

Surrey Multi Agency Sharing Protocol

WBC Acceptable Use IT Policy