



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA



Friday 11 October 2019

at 10.00am

**in Committee Room B,
Civic Centre, Hartlepool**

MEMBERS: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

Responsible Authority Members:

Councillor Moore, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Councillor Tennant, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Gill Alexander, Chief Executive, Hartlepool Borough Council
Denise McGuckin, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods, Hartlepool Borough Council
Tony Hanson, Assistant Director, Environment and Neighbourhood Services, Hartlepool Borough Council
Superintendent Alison Jackson, Neighbourhood Partnership and Policing Command, Cleveland Police
Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Michael Houghton, Director of Commissioning, Strategy and Delivery, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees and Darlington Clinical Commissioning Group
Ann Powell, Head of Area, Cleveland National Probation Service
John Graham, Director of Operations, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
Alan Brown, Group Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority

Other Members:

Pat Riordan, Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
Barry Coppinger, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
Joanne Hodgkinson, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
Chris Joynes, Director of Customer Support, Thirteen Group
Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services, Hartlepool Borough Council
Jill Harrison, Director of Adult and Community Based Services, Hartlepool Borough Council

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS



3. MINUTES

- 3.1 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 26 July 2019

4. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 4.1 Drug and Alcohol Service Provision – *Director of Public Health*
- 4.2 Police and Crime Plan – *Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland*
- 4.3 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 4.4 Prevent Update – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

5. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

FOR INFORMATION

Date of next meeting – Friday 22 November 2019 at 10.00 am in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool.



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD

26 JULY 2019

The meeting commenced at 1.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool.

Present:

Responsible Authority Members:

Councillor Shane Moore, Hartlepool Borough Council (In the Chair)

Councillor Tennant, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Denise McGuckin, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods,
Hartlepool Borough Council
Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Michael Houghton, Director of Commissioning, Strategy and Delivery,
Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees and Darlington NHS Clinical
Commissioning Group
Alan Brown, Group Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority

Other Members:

Rachelle Kipling, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
John Lovatt, Assistant Director, Adult Social Care, Hartlepool Borough
Council (as substitute for Jill Harrison)

Officers: Sylvia Pinkney, Head of Public Protection
David Cosgrove, Democratic Services Team

10. Apologies for Absence

Responsible Authority Members:

Gill Alexander, Chief Executive, Hartlepool Borough Council
Tony Hanson, Assistant Director, Environment and Neighbourhood Services,
Hartlepool Borough Council
Superintendent Alison Jackson, Neighbourhood Partnership and Policing
Command, Cleveland Police
John Graham, Director of Operations, Durham Tees Valley Community
Rehabilitation Company

Other Members:

Pat Riordan, Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services, Hal
Borough Council

Jill Harrison, Director of Adult and Community Based Services, Hartlepool Bo Council
Barry Coppinger, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
Joanne Hodgkinson, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
Chris Joynes, Director of Customer Support, Thirteen Group.

11. **Declarations of Interest**

None.

12. **Minutes of the meeting held on 21 June 2019**

Confirmed.

13. **Cleveland Divert – Adult Deferred Prosecution Scheme** *(Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland)*

Purpose of report

To provide the Safer Hartlepool Partnership with a progress update in relation to the Cleveland Divert, an adult deferred prosecution scheme.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Cleveland's representative reported that Cleveland Divert, introduced in January 2019, aimed to reduce the number of victims of crime by reducing re-offending and making communities safer. The scheme was funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, and delivered by Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company and Cleveland Police.

Cleveland Divert is a deferred prosecution scheme that proactively identifies and engages with adults at risk of entering the Criminal Justice System for low-level offences. The offender is supported through the scheme by skilled Divert Support Officers who assess and identify their needs and develop a needs-based personal agreement.

Since its phased implementation from January 2019 onwards Divert has received 117 referrals from across Cleveland. Of this total 12% relate to offences that occurred in Hartlepool and primarily relate to shoplifting and possession of drugs offences. Of the total number of referrals received from Hartlepool, more than one third relate to male offenders aged between 18-25 years, with a further 20% of referrals relating to females aged between 26-35 years. Analysis of offender needs showed that drug misuse is a primary need for both males and females, with accommodation and financial management being specific areas of concern for female offenders.

Over the short lifetime of the scheme it has become evident that although the level of offence may be considered low, the complexity of needs can be high, particularly concerning female offenders. As at the end of June 2019, 12 Divert cases remain open in Hartlepool, with two cases closed due to successful completion and full compliance.

The PCC's representative indicated that a further update report would be presented to the partnership later in the year and would include some case study examples to show the work that was being undertaken. The Chair questioned if the Police were seeing any benefits from the scheme. The Chair of the Youth Offending Board stated that at this time it was too early to talk of results but the evidence around this approach was sound and early intervention did have an effect. Members suggested that reference to the scheme should be made as part of the Audit and Governance Committee's investigation into anti-social behaviour.

Decision

That the report be noted and that a further update be submitted to the Partnership towards the end of the year.

14. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Information Sharing Protocol *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To update SHP Members on the proposal to update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Information Sharing Protocol (ISP).

Issue(s) for consideration

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods reported that the Partnership currently had in place an information sharing protocol, however, due to changes in legislation, particularly the General Data Protection regulations (GDPR) 2016 and the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018, it had been necessary to review this protocol to ensure compliance with legislation and take into account changes to Partnership arrangement since the protocol was first agreed. The new protocol would be circulated to partner agencies in the next few weeks seeking the approval to the new protocol from the statutory officers within those agencies.

Decision

That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Members be requested to consider the revised Information Sharing Protocol and associated guidance when

circulated and for an appropriately appointed person within their organisation signing the protocol using the signatory form contained within the document.

15. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Communications Strategy *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To update Partnership Members on the proposals to improve communications in relation to the work undertaken by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods reported that the Partnership last considered a refresh of its Communications Strategy in 2013 and in 2018, feedback from the online Community Safety Survey, Face the Public event and findings from the Annual Strategic Assessment identified that there was scope for improvement in the communication of the Partnership's work and the promotion of key messages.

In March 2019, the Partnership agreed that Improved Communication should be a priority for 2019/20 and, accordingly, a refreshed Communications Strategy and Protocol be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership to ensure a consistency of approach.

Decision

That the report be noted.

16. Any Other Items which the Chairman Considers are Urgent

A Councillor raised a request on behalf of residents in his ward for a No Cold Callers Zone. The Head of Public Protection indicated that she would liaise with the Member to introduce the zone.

17. Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation Order) 2006

Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public were excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraph referred to below of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of

the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006.

Minute 18 – Domestic Homicide Review – This item contains exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006, namely (para 2) information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

- 18. Domestic Homicide Review** (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*) This item contains exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 namely (para 2)

Purpose of report

To consider the report into a recent death as part of the Safer Hartlepool Partnerships Statutory duty to commission Domestic Homicide Reviews under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).

Issue(s) for consideration

Under section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory duty to undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews and a detailed report was considered by the Partnership, details of which are set out in the exempt section of the minutes.

Decision

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership Executive considered the Domestic Homicide Review Report and agreed that the final report be sent to the Home Office to be quality assessed.

The meeting concluded at 2.10 pm

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th October 2019



Report of: Director of Public Health

Subject: DRUG AND ALCOHOL SERVICE PROVISION

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) on the current provision of services for drugs and alcohol in Hartlepool and to inform the Safer Hartlepool Partnership of the development of future provision for the service.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Hartlepool Borough Council brought the Drug & Alcohol Services (Psychosocial Interventions – PSI) in house in 2016, whilst the prescribing element of treatment remained a commissioned service with Addaction.
- 2.2 Under the in house agreement a Neurological, Biological, Psychological & Neurological (MBPS) Model was the chosen route to deliver PSI to a cohort of clients who are motivated to change and are deemed ready for this level of intervention. However this model is not only without an evidence base it does not provide interventions for those who are at a different stage in their treatment. This has meant that since the commencement of this new model there have been large a number of clients who are receiving a prescription only service from the prescribing arm of the service delivered by Addaction without any psychosocial support which is contrary to national best practise guidelines.
- 2.3 In 2017 there was an agreement with SHP that a Harm Reduction Group with Task & Finish Groups attached be set up to look at the issues that arise from the treatment services and to bring a number of people together to address them. This group has only met on two occasions the last being July 2018. In 2019 a decision was taken that the group should be stood down whilst a radical review of services provision was undertaken and there is an agreement of a new model of provision for our future Drug & Alcohol Services. Under the new integrated model there will be a multiagency Drug & Alcohol Strategic Group that will report jointly to SHP and the Health and Wellbeing Board as formal sub groups to these partnership Boards. In the meantime an internal Clinical Governance Group has been set up which will

monitor and mitigate the risks on both sides of the service until the new service is established. This group is meeting monthly. It is envisaged that the clinical governance group will continue in order to monitor quality and risk across the new service.

3. PROPOSALS

- 3.1 Public Health proposed some changes to the current model of Drug & Alcohol delivery and an options paper was presented to Finance and Policy Committee in August for approval (see **Appendix 1**). F&P agreed their preferred option which was to keep the PSI element of treatment in house with significant restructure and review, and to re-procure the prescribing element through the appropriate channels.
- 3.2 The preferred option is a design and build model that will see substantial changes to the current service provision. This will include an offer to clients that will open up the number of treatment options available to them depending on where they are within their treatment journey. This will allow a holistic offer of treatment with dedicated key workers for all clients. The timescale for the re provision of the new integrated clinical drugs and alcohol service is June 2020.

4. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are a number of risk implications with the current model and to address this a Service Improvement Plan (SIP) has been developed and implemented. The SIP will allow improvement to service delivery with immediate effect so that interim measure are in place until the development of the new design and build model is in place in June 2020. The SIP is reviewed as a standing item by the Clinical Governance Group.

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 The financial envelope for the design and build model is currently being costed with Finance but it is expected that the amount will remain the same as it is currently.

6. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 Restructure may involve realignment of roles and responsibilities within the current in house service. In addition TUPE may apply in relation to the prescribing element of the service.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 That the SHP note the new model of integrated clinical service provision which has been approved by F&P and the progress being made towards its delivery.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 That the SHP be assured of the progress towards a new integrated clinical delivery model to be in place by June 2020.
- 9.2 That robust clinical governance arrangements are now in place to monitor and mitigate risk across both sides of the service.

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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FINANCE AND POLICY COMMITTEE

August 2019



Report of: Director, Children and Joint Commissioning Services
and Director of Public Health

Subject: RESHAPING DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT
SERVICES

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

- 1.1 For decision relates to Key Decision (test (i) & (ii) apply) Forward Plan
Reference No. CJCS082/18

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To seek agreement from Finance and Policy Committee to approve the
model for the future delivery of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services and
agree the procurement process for a new integrated model commencing
from 01 June 2020.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Drug and alcohol dependency in Hartlepool causes significant harm to both
individuals and communities. Investment in prevention, treatment and
recovery interventions helps to reduce this burden. For example, drug and
alcohol users accessing substance misuse treatment services are less likely
to be prone to illness and diseases and commit fewer crimes. Furthermore,
treatment does not only improve the lives of those in receipt of services, but
also that of their families and the communities in which they live.
- 3.2 Currently, Hartlepool has the highest death rates from drug misuse and
alcohol related liver disease in the North East region. Nationally these rates
are the 2nd and 3rd highest in England respectively. Substance misuse is
also a major factor in the rising demand for children's social care services
with high numbers of children becoming subject to child protection plans or
looked after as a consequence of parental substance misuse.

- 3.3 A report was presented to Finance and Policy Committee on 11 March 2019 outlining an option appraisal for the future delivery arrangements for the drug and alcohol treatment service. This meeting considered the following options:

Option 1: Current service model – In-house provision of psychosocial support and commissioned provision for clinical prescribing element with pharmacy contracts for needle exchange.

Option 2: Bring all services in house – including clinical elements, under Council-employed head of drug and alcohol service.

Option 3: Contract out all services – engage external providers with view to entering into a contract with one experienced provider to provide the entire service.

Option 4: Enhanced current service (variant on option 1) – retain and strengthen in-house element (under experienced leadership) to receive all new referrals and provide immediate social and psychological support, and engage with external providers to provide the clinical element (prescribing, sexual health, blood-borne virus screening, wound care, primary care).

- 3.4 The meeting considered the options and upon officer recommendation, decided *‘that the recommendation to support option 4 as the preferred option for service delivery be supported as it provided the most effective and integrated model for the delivery of substance misuse treatment and support services.’*

- 3.5 A further report was presented to Finance and Policy Committee on 22 July 2019 outlining an alternative recommendation for the future delivery arrangements for the drug and alcohol treatment service as follows:

- It was proposed that the Council moves to a model where the whole service is commissioned. This option provides the opportunity to deliver an evidence based whole treatment system around a key worker model that provides integrated prescribing, enhanced physical health care and psycho-social interventions under one leadership structure.

- 3.6 Members debated this option and requested that Officers review and assess the viability of parallel options to put to members at a future Finance and Policy Committee meeting. Members also requested a briefing on the issues relating to the recent clinical audit and this took place on 7 August. 2019.

4 PROPOSALS

- 4.1 Council officers have been further developing the service specification and, at the same time, engaged a public health consultant with specialist knowledge in the design, development and delivery of substance misuse services. Through the development of the new specification, reviewing the

current arrangements and considering examples of nationally recognised best practice, the need for a seamless model of service delivery that fully integrates the prescribing and psycho / social service delivery elements has been identified as the best way forward.

- 4.2 There is a need to address the critical challenge in relation to how the service has been commissioned in the past i.e. with two providers and the need to strengthen the integration of the offer. It is therefore proposed that two options are considered and an alternative approach is taken to the commissioning of the drug and alcohol treatment service based on the following identified priorities:
- The need to bring the two currently separate services together under a single commissioning arrangements or an arrangement which maintains council management of the psycho/social provision whilst creating and developing systems to ensure that care is delivered holistically, which will integrate and improve arrangements;
 - The need to strengthen preventative services and work in neighborhoods with service users, carers and families;
 - Provision of a single co-located clinical service based in new premises and a one stop shop model augmented by a separate recovery hub;
 - Strengthened clinical leadership and management across the whole system with one identified clinical leadership structure.
- 4.3 In order to deliver on these priorities, it is proposed that the Council moves to a model where either the whole service is commissioned or the current Council run service is integrated into a new delivery model. These options provide the opportunity to deliver an evidence based whole treatment system around a key worker model that provides integrated prescribing, enhanced physical health care and psycho-social interventions under one leadership structure.
- 4.4 Alongside this, the Council's Children's and Joint Commissioning Services proposes to pilot a new integrated model which aims to reduce demand within children's services. This model will pilot a new way of working that addresses the vulnerabilities within families using a multi-disciplinary whole family and system approach. It is proposed that a new pilot team is established working in an area of the town where the residents have the highest reliance on services and brings together an integrated team of both children's and specialist adult workers. As part of this team, adult substance misuse workers will be seconded into children's services to deliver timely and focused interventions to address adult issues whilst safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the children and strengthening communities.
- 4.5 Whilst the commissioning process is being implemented, it is further proposed that the leadership and management of the service is strengthened to bring renewed rigour and oversight to the current arrangements. In order to achieve this, additional leadership capacity will be deployed to manage the delivery of drug and alcohol treatment services and provide better join up between the treatment and psycho-social elements.

4.6 The options are summarised below:

Option A

Retain the in-house model with a full service restructure and re-modelling and approach the market to identify a commissioned partner to design and build a new clinically integrated model that recognises our treatment needs in Hartlepool. We propose to procure on a co-design and deliver basis; It is proposed this new approach has a strong focus on primary care and prevention that recognises the local health needs of the population and the need for integration and joint working with local NHS providers – (primary and secondary care). Fundamental to this model is the requirement to appoint a senior clinician/system leader over both services.

Benefits	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a fully integrated clinical service through commissioning the prescribing and health care element from a local provider with a strong primary care focus and integrating the psycho-social service into a management and governance structure via a 'design and build' model. • Provides consistency for the service users and some stability for the staff. • Enables the Council to co-produce a model that is responsive to local need and organic in terms of changing circumstances. • The link with other Council services, such as social care and community development will be retained and potentially strengthened with primary care. • The integrated service will be registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and be subject to its regulatory and inspection framework. The model will require strong clinical leadership that permeates the entire service structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential lack of a provider with sufficient specialist knowledge and the flexibility to work in the agile manner that the current model has failed to do. • The integrated service will be registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and be subject to its regulatory and inspection framework and clinical risk will sit with both the council and the NHS provider.

Option B

Procure and commission a single provider to provide the whole service via a tendering process.

Benefits	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procures a fully integrated prescribing, health care and psycho social model with a provider with a proven track record of delivering specialist substance misuse services. • Specification will stipulate the need for a clinical leadership structure and a clinical service with a strong emphasis on providing primary care orientated healthcare such as wound care and support with other substance misuse related conditions. • The commissioned service would have its organisational integrated governance structures in place and the specification could include a specific primary care 'shared care' arrangement with local GP's. The integrated service will be registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and be subject to its regulatory and inspection framework and all clinical risk will be carried by the provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility that the new provider could fail to deliver required service transformation • Influence and ability to shape service will be through a commissioning relationship rather than direct provision approach • May be a longer process to deliver required service transformation

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Failure to secure the provision of an effective substance misuse prevention, treatment and support service will increase the financial and social impact of these issues on the people and communities of Hartlepool.
- 5.2 The level of drug related deaths and substance related hospital admissions are likely to increase.
- 5.3 If the Council is not clear about the service specification and requirements of the delivery model, there is a risk that services will be ineffective in tackling this issue, potential providers will not be interested in delivering this service thus creating a reputational risk for the Council.

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no changes to the financial arrangements and the new delivery model will need to be within the current budget allocation from the Public Health grant.
- 6.2 The table at confidential **Appendix 1** outlines the current budget and cost projections for the service and contains exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 (As amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006) namely (para 3) information relating to financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

7. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The commissioning of a new integrated service (Option B) will require adherence to the Council's procurement Contract Procedure Rules and TUPE may apply.

8. CONSULTATION

- 8.1 In developing the needs analysis and service specification, consultation has been undertaken with key informants including, people who use the service, people who refer in to the service, and people whose work overlaps with the service (especially schools, criminal justice system and local NHS).

9. CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 9.1 Reduction or cessation of service provision for those with needs arising from substance misuse is likely to have a detrimental impact on child and family poverty.

10. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 10.1 Commissioning and/or delivery of a new service to an updated specification will enhance service provision with no adverse effect on any of the protected groups.

11. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 11.1 If Proposal A is adopted then TUPE Regulations would not apply; however there would be significant restructuring and reallocation of human resources. If Proposal B is adopted TUPE Regulations would need to be applied as the

commissioning process is progressed. There are currently 22 members of staff within the in house service (21 full time equivalent) to whom TUPE may apply. If proposal B contained within this report is approved by Finance and Policy Committee the staffing implications will be discussed in full with staff and trade unions.

12. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 12.1 The asset requirements for delivery of the new service delivery model are included within the service specification for any commissioned provision. There will be a requirement that accommodation for the new delivery model is provided as part of any successful bid which will enable the services to move out of the current premises in Whitby Street.
- 12.2 The premises at Gladstone House will be developed to offer a recovery hub.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 13.1 Finance and Policy Committee is asked to agree the preferred Option A in section 4.6, as it provides the best opportunity for service transformation and integration with wider primary and secondary care.
- 13.2 Finance and Policy Committee to note the proposal to strengthen the leadership arrangements during the interim period.

14. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 14.1 The proposal to is to agree a single integrated service model which is the most effective approach for the delivery of services that will achieve the ambition of the Council to move resources towards prevention and achieving an evidence based whole treatment model of delivery under one clinical leadership structure strengthening the prevention offer particularly with young people.

15. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Finance and Policy Committee 11 March 2019 'Reshaping Drug and Alcohol treatment Services'

Finance and Policy Committee 22 July 2019 'Reshaping Drug and Alcohol treatment Services'

16. CONTACT OFFICERS

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Sign Off:-

Chief Executive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Director of Finance and Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chief Solicitor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th October 2019



Report of: Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

Subject: POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 For information.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 All PCCs are required by law to develop a plan setting out their key objectives for policing and community safety in their area. It is then the responsibility of the Chief Constable to incorporate the PCC's priorities in their operational planning.

2.2 Barry Copping was re-elected as Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland in May 2016, based on the following priorities:

- Investing in Our Police
- Getting a Better Deal for Victims and Witnesses
- Tackling Offending and Re-Offending
- Working Together to Make Cleveland Safer
- Securing the Future of Our Communities

2.3 The Police and Crime Plan is refreshed on an annual basis. The current version of the plan was ratified and agreed by the Police and Crime Panel at their meeting on 5th February 2019.

2.4 The Plan was drawn up following extensive consultation with local and regional stakeholders and partners, and feedback from members of the public at hundreds of community meetings across the force area attended by the Commissioner as part of his 'Your Force Your Voice' programme.

2.5 The Police and Crime Plan sets out the Commissioner's key commitments over the next year for each of the five priorities, together with the outcomes which will be measured through the Commissioner's Performance Management and Scrutiny programme.

3. KEY COMMITMENTS

3.1 Investing in Our Police – key activities include:

- Supporting the Chief Constable in delivering a new Neighbourhood Policing Model – this will see Police officers returning to Neighbourhood Teams
- Developing the Citizens in Policing Model to maximise the effectiveness of Special Constabulary, Cleveland Police Volunteers and Cadets in assisting the general workforce
- Full review of the Control Room
- Development of the Everyone Matters equality and diversity programme
- Developing a localised drone capacity

3.2 Getting a Better Deal for Victims and Witnesses– key activities include:

- Review of the Victim Care and Advice Service, including dedicated support for victims of antisocial behaviour
- Further development of the Restorative Cleveland model
- Continued commissioning of specialised support services for victims of Honour Based Violence, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation
- Development of the Cleveland Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery Network
- Work to increase understanding and awareness of county lines
- Work to tackle all strands of hate crime
- Provision of a whole system approach for victims of domestic abuse

3.3 Tackling Offending and Re-offending– key activities include:

- Further enhance Integrated Offender Management approach
- Further develop the Cleveland Divert deferred prosecution model
- Support Public Health in implementing a supervised Injectable Opioid Treatment pilot
- Develop best practice around the use of sport in preventing offending and re-offending
- Enhance the support available for female offenders and develop a whole system approach to addressing the needs of women in the criminal justice system

3.4 Working Together to Make Cleveland Safer– key activities include:

- Continue to deliver the Evolve Programme collaboration between Cleveland, Durham and North Yorkshire police forces
- Support the Tees Rural Crime Forum in tackling and preventing rural crime
- Further develop the use of the E-CINS multi agency information sharing tool
- Work in partnership to deliver Operation Endurance to tackle antisocial off road use

- Work with Community Safety Partnerships to develop violence reduction initiatives

3.5 Securing the Future of Our Communities– key activities include:

- Continue to engage with the local community through the 'Your Force Your Voice' programme of community engagement
- Work in partnership with Teesside University to develop evidence based practice approaches
- Commission educational awareness raising workshops in schools, through Show Racism the Red Card, to challenge racism, extremism and radicalisation
- Continue to lobby central government for a fairer funding deal for Cleveland Police
- Work with the Commissioner on Countering Extremism to support local work in tackling extremism

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnerships notes and comments on the Police and Crime Plan for 2019/20

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a mutual duty on PCC's and Community Safety Partnerships to cooperate to reduce crime, disorder and re-offending.

6. CONTACT OFFICER

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SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th October 2019



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP
PERFORMANCE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance for Quarter 1 covering April to June 2019.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Community Safety Plan 2017-20 outlines the Safer Hartlepool Partnership strategic objectives, annual priorities and key performance indicators 2019/20.

3. PERFORMANCE REPORT

- 3.1 The report attached (**Appendix A**) provides an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance during Quarter 1, comparing current performance to the same time period in the previous year, where appropriate.
- 3.2 In line with reporting categories defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), recorded crime information is presented as:
- Victim-based crime** – All police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a particular individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson.
- Other crimes against society** - All police-recorded crimes where there are no direct individual victims. This includes public disorder, drug offences, possession of weapons and other items, handling stolen goods and other miscellaneous offences committed against the state. The rates for some crime types within this category could be increased by proactive police activity, for example searching people and finding them in possession of drugs or weapons.

4. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 There are no equality of diversity implications.

5. SECTION 17

5.1 There are no Section 17 implications.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership note and comment on performance in Quarter 1.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is responsible for overseeing the successful delivery of the Community Safety Plan 2017-2020.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:-

- Safer Hartlepool Partnership – Community Safety Plan 2017-2020

9. CONTACT OFFICER

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Safer Hartlepool Performance Indicators Quarter 1 April – June 2019

Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

Indicator Name	Baseline 2018/19	Local Directional Target 2019/20	Apr-Jun 18	Current Position Apr – Jun 19	Year to Date 2019/20	Actual Diff.	% Diff
All Recorded Crime	11993	Reduce	2805	3071	3071	266	9.5
Residential Burglary	733	Reduce	184	194	194	10	5.4
Vehicle Crime	637	Reduce	196	186	186	-10	-5.1
Shoplifting	1961	Reduce	436	423	426	-13	-3.0
Violence	3688	Reduce	758	956	956	198	26.1
Repeat Cases of Domestic Violence – MARAC	48	Reduce	10	5	5	-5	-50

Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator Name	Baseline 2018/19	Local Directional Target 2019/20	Apr-Jun 18	Current Position Apr – Jun 19	Year to Date 2019/20	Actual Diff.	% Diff
Number of substance misusers going into effective treatment – Opiate	659	3% increase (TBC)	642	627	627	-15	-2
Proportion of substance misusers that successfully complete treatment - Opiate	6.8%	12% (TBC)	6.4%	4.6%	4.6%	-	-1.8
Proportion of substance misusers who successfully complete treatment and represent back into treatment within 6 months of leaving treatment	26.5%	10% (TBC)	12%	33.3%	33.3%	-	21
Number of young people found in possession of alcohol	1	Reduce	0	0	0	-	-

Strategic Objective: Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Indicator Name	Baseline 2018/19	Local Directional Target 2019/20	Apr-Jun 18	Current Position Apr – Jun 19	Year to Date 2019/20	Actual Diff.	% Diff
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents reported to the Police	5546	Reduce	1648	1130	1130	-518	-31
Deliberate Fires	Waiting for data	Reduce	Waiting for data	Waiting for data	Waiting for data		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	688	Reduce	139	153	153	14	10
Hate Incidents	144	Increase	37	37	37	0	-

Strategic Objective: Reduce Offending & Re-Offending

Indicator Name	Baseline 2018/19	Local Directional Target 2019/20	Apr-Jun 18	Current Position Apr – Jun 19	Year to Date 2019/20	Actual Diff.	% Diff
Re-offending rate of young offenders*	Data not yet published	Reduce	Data not yet published	Data not yet published	Data not yet published		
First-Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	15	Reduce	2	6	6	4	200
Number of Troubled Families engaged with	362	1000	785	1229	1229		
Number of Troubled Families where results have been claimed	355	1000	414	820	820		

* Re-offending figure is based on Cohort tracking – new cohort starts every quarter and this cohort (i.e. of Young Persons) is then tracked for a period of 12 months. Example: Apr 2018 to Jun 2019 and tracked until end of Jun 2020

Recorded Crime in Hartlepool April to June 2019**Victim-based crime**

Victim-based crime is all police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a particular individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson.

Publicly Reported Crime (Victim Based Crime)				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	758	956	198	26.1%
Homicide	0	1	1	-
Death or Injury Due to Driving	0	0	0	-
Violence with injury	254	247	-7	-2.8%
Violence without injury	285	344	59	20.7%

Publicly Reported Crime (Victim Based Crime)				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Change	% Change
Stalking and Harassment	219	364	145	66.2%
Sexual Offences	52	83	31	59.6%
Rape	20	26	6	30.0%
Other Sexual Offences	32	57	25	78.1%
Robbery	20	19	-1	-5.0%
Business Robbery	2	3	1	50.0%
Personal Robbery	18	16	-2	-11.1%
Acquisitive Crime	1305	1175	-130	-10.0%
Domestic Burglary	184	194	10	5.4%
Other Burglary	98	75	-23	-23.5%
Bicycle Theft	39	42	3	707.0%
Theft from the Person	17	15	-2	-11.8%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	196	186	-10	-5.1%
Shoplifting	436	423	-13	-3.0%
Other Theft	335	240	-95	-28.4%
Criminal Damage & Arson	346	404	58	16.8%
Total	2481	2637	156	6.3%
Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	184	217	33	17.9%
Drug Offences	72	97	25	34.7%
Trafficking of drugs	12	26	14	116.7%
Possession/Use of drugs	60	71	11	18.3%
Possession of Weapons	20	23	3	15.0%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	48	97	49	102.1%
Total Police Generated Crime	324	434	110	
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2805	3071	266	9.5%

Other crimes against society

These offences are all police-recorded crimes where there are no direct individual victims. This includes public disorder, drug offences, possession of weapons and other items, handling stolen goods and other miscellaneous offences committed against the state.

The rates for some crime types within this category could be increased by proactive police activity, for example searching people and finding them in possession of drugs or weapons.

Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	184	217	33	17.9%
Drug Offences	72	97	25	34.7%
Trafficking of drugs	12	26	14	116.7%
Possession/Use of drugs	60	71	11	18.3%
Possession of Weapons	20	23	3	15.0%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	48	97	49	102.1%
Total Police Generated Crime	324	434	110	
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2805	3071	266	9.5%

Recorded Crime in Cleveland April to June 2019

Publicly Reported Crime (Victim Based Crime) Apr - Jun 19										
Crime Category/Type	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop
Violence against the person	956	10.5	1202	9.0	2027	14.9	1665	8.9	5850	10.7
Homicide	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Death or injury due to driving	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Violence with injury	247	2.7	288	2.2	531	3.9	413	2.2	1479	2.7
Violence without injury	344	3.8	449	0.4	788	3.2	645	1.7	1023	1.9
Stalking and Harassment	364	4.0	464	3.5	705	5.2	605	3.2	2138	3.9
Sexual Offences	83	0.9	112	0.8	150	1.1	152	0.8	497	0.9
Rape	26	0.3	35	0.3	47	0.3	57	0.3	165	0.3
Other Sexual Offences	57	0.6	77	0.6	103	0.8	95	0.5	332	0.6
Robbery	19	0.2	19	0.1	76	0.6	32	0.2	146	0.3
Business Robbery	3	0.0	5	0.0	11	0.1	6	0.0	25	0.0
Personal Robbery	16	0.2	14	0.1	65	0.5	26	0.1	121	0.2
Theft	1175	12.9	1085	8.1	2024	14.9	1711	9.1	5995	10.9
Burglary - residential	194	4.8	182	3.1	371	6.5	237	3.0	984	4.2
Burglary - Business and Community	75	0.8	100	0.7	95	0.7	85	0.5	355	0.6
Bicycle Theft	42	0.5	18	0.1	97	0.7	48	0.3	205	0.4
Theft from the Person	15	0.2	19	0.1	80	0.6	50	0.3	164	0.3
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	186	2.0	160	1.2	267	2.0	322	1.7	935	1.7
Shoplifting	423	4.6	334	2.5	601	4.4	502	2.7	1860	3.4
Other Theft	240	2.6	272	2.0	513	3.8	467	2.5	1492	2.7
Criminal Damage & Arson	404	4.4	486	3.6	873	6.4	677	3.6	2440	4.4
Total	2637	28.9	2904	21.7	5150	37.8	4237	22.5	14928	27.2

Police Generated Offences (Non -Victim Based Crime) Apr - Jun 19										
Crime Category/Type	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop
Public Disorder	217	2.4	235	1.8	498	3.7	375	2.0	1325	2.4
Drug Offences	97	1.1	56	0.4	173	1.3	114	0.6	440	0.8
Trafficking of drugs	26	0.3	13	0.1	39	0.3	25	0.1	103	0.2
Possession/Use of drugs	71	0.8	43	0.3	134	1.0	89	0.5	337	0.6
Possession of Weapons	23	0.3	21	0.2	49	0.4	45	0.2	138	0.3
Misc. Crimes Against Society	97	1.1	90	0.7	171	1.3	123	0.7	481	0.9
Total Police Generated Crime	434	4.8	402	3.0	891	6.5	657	3.5	2384	4.3
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	3071	33.7	3306	24.7	6041	44.4	4894	26.0	17312	31.5

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool April to June 2019

Incident Category	Apr – Jun 18	Apr – Jun 19	Change	% Change
AS21 - Personal	510	247	-263	-52%
AS22 - Nuisance	1091	848	-243	-22%
AS23 - Environmental	47	35	-12	-26%
Total	1648	1130	-518	-31%

Incident Category	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop
AS21 - Personal	247	2.7	389	2.9	528	3.9	490	2.6	1654	3.0
AS22 - Nuisance	848	9.3	1157	8.6	2033	14.9	1906	10.1	5944	10.8
AS23 - Environmental	35	0.4	41	0.3	45	0.3	14	0.1	135	0.2
Total	1130	12.4	1587	11.8	2606	19.1	2410	12.8	7733	14.1
Quarterly Year on Year Comparison	Reduced by 31%		Reduced by 23%		Reduced by 10%		Reduced by 14%		Reduced by 18%	



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th October 2019



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: PREVENT UPDATE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on local and national arrangements for the delivery of Prevent.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Prevent Duty under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 requires all specified authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”; local authorities and their partners therefore have a core role to play in countering terrorism at a local level and helping to safeguard individuals at risk of radicalisation.
- 2.2 Hartlepool’s Operational Prevent Group was established in 2017 to assist local partners in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism by ensuring the Prevent Duty is embedded within partner organisations.

3. ASSESSMENT OF PREVENT DELIVERY IN HARTLEPOOL

- 3.1 As reported in January 2019, a Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies (**Appendix 1**) was published by the Home Office in August 2018 to supplement the Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (March 2015).
- 3.2 The Toolkit includes a self-assessment tool to enable local authorities and their partners to assess Prevent delivery in their local area against ten benchmarks linked to statutory responsibilities and best practice delivery as detailed overleaf:

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

3.3 The Hartlepool Operational Prevent Group began work on its self-assessment in April and initial findings have identified that the group is achieving or developing expected compliance and good practice activity against some of the benchmarks:

- Members of the Operational Group work proactively alongside Police colleagues to develop the local Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP), the findings of which are disseminated at relevant levels.
- The Operational Group is well attended by relevant partners and through representation at the Cleveland-wide Prevent Silver Group information and best practice is shared amongst the neighbouring local authorities.
- Work is ongoing to finalise a local Prevent Partnership Plan that acknowledges any risks identified in the CTLP.
- All partners understand and use an agreed process that is in place for the referral of anyone identified as at risk of radicalisation / being drawn into terrorism with this process incorporated into partners' own safeguarding procedures.
- Where a referral is considered as requiring support through Channel, a Channel Panel is convened at the earliest opportunity. In Hartlepool, Channel Panels are chaired by the Council's Neighbourhood Safety Team Leader and meetings are held monthly until the risks and vulnerabilities have been removed.

- All partners have Prevent training programmes in place for relevant personnel to ensure staff and commissioned services are aware of the signs of possible radicalisation and understand the need to raise concern.
 - Hartlepool Borough Council has an External Speaker Policy that sits alongside its venue hire / booking policy to ensure that measures are taken to prevent local authority venues being used by those who might draw people into terrorism; and the Council also has effective filtering solutions / firewalls in place to prevent the access of extremist materials by users of its IT networks.
- 3.4 The Operational Group recognises that gaps exist in the delivery of Prevent in relation to community engagement and the proactive communication of Prevent work, with the transfer of Community Cohesion officers to a newly established Voluntary and Community Sector team within the Council in early 2019 resulting in no dedicated resource within the Hartlepool Community Safety Team to engage with communities. However, officers are working with others to provide effective communication of its work on prevent
- 3.5 Community engagement offers a means of building links with communities, challenging misconceptions and offering reassurance, including with vulnerable groups. In this way it can be an effective method to reduce any risks of community tensions and quickly addressing these should they occur.
- 3.6 Members of the Operational Prevent Group are in agreement that community engagement should be the priority focus over the coming months and with support from the Cleveland Prevent Silver Group will seek to identify good practice from other areas to engage with a range of community and civil society groups to effectively communicate its work on Prevent.

4. COUNTER-TERRORISM AND BORDER SECURITY ACT 2019

- 4.1 The Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act received Royal Assent in February of this year and streamlines the process for referring an individual thought to be at risk of being drawn into terrorism under the Prevent programme to a Channel Panel so that they can get the help and support needed to turn them away from radicalisation.
- 4.2 The Act enables local authorities to refer an individual at risk of being drawn into terrorism for discussion at a Channel Panel. Previously, this power was only available to the police.
- 4.3 The Act also requires that an independent review of Prevent is undertaken and in August 2019 the government announced that an independent reviewer, Lord Carlile, had been appointed. The review will focus on the current delivery of the Prevent programme and make recommendations for the future which could place additional requirements on local delivery.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The self-assessment of Prevent delivery in Hartlepool has identified gaps in the delivery of Prevent in relation to community engagement and the proactive communication of Prevent to the wider community. The Operational Group will focus on these areas to develop good practice.

6. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The delivery of a coordinated approach to Prevent activity in the local area is aimed at reducing the risk of violent and non-violent extremism in the local area.

7. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report other than those identified in the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) and the Crime and Disorder Act (1998).

8. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Financial Implications	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Section 17 of The Crime And Disorder Act 1998 Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes the report and comments on the content.

10. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is responsible for ensuring Prevent activity is co-ordinated locally

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 11.1 There are no background papers for this report:

12. CONTACT OFFICER

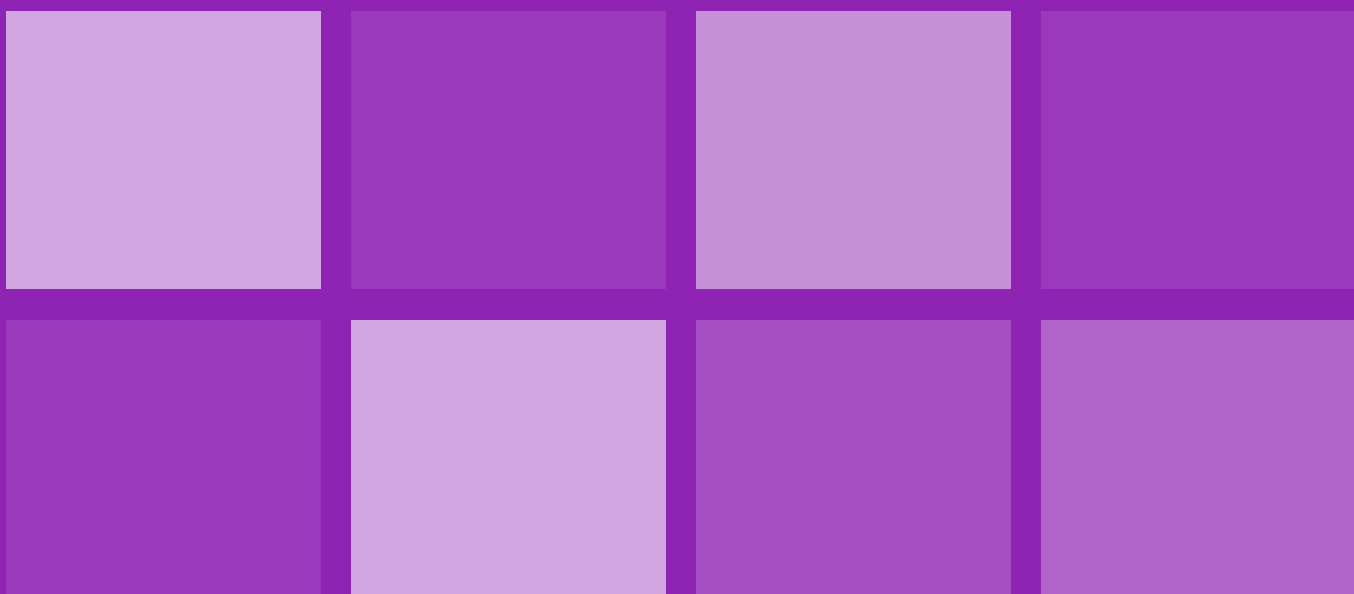
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Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies

*Supplementary Information to the Prevent
Duty Guidance for England and Wales*





Home Office

Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies

*Supplementary Information to the Prevent
Duty Guidance for England and Wales*

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Introduction

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

This toolkit is designed to provide practical information and examples of best practice to support local authorities and their partners in their work to protect vulnerable people from radicalisation. It supplements the Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales¹, published in March 2015 and will assist in the consideration of existing statutory guidance.

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

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf

Delivery Benchmark

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

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

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

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

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

1. Local Risk Assessment Process

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

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

Contributing to the CTLP

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

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

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

Assessing risk

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

These recommendations should be fed into:

1. A local risk-assessment.

This typically includes:

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

In developing a risk assessment, partners should:

- Ensure it is informed by an understanding of the factors for radicalisation as detailed in the Prevent strategy².
- Consider individuals who have returned from the theatre of conflict.
- Regularly review it against emerging national and local information, emerging analysis and CTLP updates.
- Ensure that decision-makers, including elected members, are appropriately briefed on it.

2. A strategic partnership action or delivery plan.

- Further information in section 3.

Disseminating CTLP findings

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

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

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

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

2. Multi-Agency Partnership Board

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

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

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

Who should be involved?

All partners named as subject to the Prevent Duty in Schedule 6 to the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.³ The way that these partners are represented on the partnership board is a matter of local choice. For example, schools in an area could be represented collectively.

Partnership board responsibilities:

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

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

Partnership structure

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

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

Elected member leadership

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

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

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

Information sharing

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

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

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

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

Partnership across boundaries

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

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

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

Partnership delivery Case Study: Oxfordshire

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

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

Partnership delivery Case Study: Luton

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

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

The group's terms of reference include provision to –

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

Partnership delivery Case Study: Staffordshire

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

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

3. Prevent Partnership Action Plan

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

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

Action plans should:

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

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

Ownership

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

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

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

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

Risk mitigation

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

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

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

Prevent Partnership Action Plan Case Study: Ealing

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

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

4. Referral Process

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

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

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

Safeguarding

Prevent should be viewed as a safeguarding measure, and the steps local authorities should take are the same as the steps taken in safeguarding people from other harms. Local authority partnerships should act in accordance with the general principles set out in the statutory guidance, *Working Together to Safeguard Children*⁴, as well as statutory guidance for adult safeguarding under the Care Act 2014⁵.

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

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

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children-2>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance/safeguarding>

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

5. Channel Panel

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

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

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

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

Channel panel

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

There should be a robust understanding among panel members of what constitutes the appropriate threshold for intervention (as per the Channel duty guidance⁶). This understanding should complement professional judgment of panel members and other relevant safeguarding vulnerability frameworks.

Channel process

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

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

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

A detailed Channel Self-Assessment tool, building on the baseline outlined in the Local Authority Toolkit, will be published in due course to provide further support to Local Authorities on Channel. Additionally, full details of the Channel process and guidance on Channel are available online⁷ and advice is also available by contacting interventions@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk.

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

Channel Case Study

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

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

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

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

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

6. Prevent Problem Solving Process

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

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

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

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

Problem Solving Panel Case Study: Hounslow

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

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

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

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

7. Training Programme

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

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

Types of training

A Prevent training catalogue is available online⁸ which lists the publicly available Prevent courses, some of which are freely available.

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

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

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

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

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

- **Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent**

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

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

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

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

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

Levels of training

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

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

- Staff working in safeguarding may be considered a priority for training. Similarly, the staff of any contractors or Civil Society Organisations likely to come into regular contact with vulnerable people should also receive training.
- Staff working in areas where they are likely to encounter vulnerable individuals in the course of their duties (e.g. local authority housing officers; fire and rescue services, etc.) should be equipped with knowledge about what to do where they have grounds for concern, but may require less training than those who have a clearer safeguarding role.
- Strategic decision-makers, including elected members, safeguarding leads and Chief Executives, should be briefed on the obligations stemming from the Prevent Duty and the local threat. This will ensure that they understand how countering radicalisation fits within the wider responsibilities of the local authority. These strategic decision-makers can also play a positive role in explaining the Prevent Duty to communities, and provide leadership in the discussion of sensitive issues.

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

Additional training

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

- Those responsible for delivering or co-ordinating Prevent. This may include specialist Prevent staff, community safety practitioners, safeguarding leads etc.
- Channel Panel Chairs should be able to access Hydra Simulation training for Channel Chairs. This is normally a one/two day course at a regional training centre.
- Officers responsible for approving the hire of local authority premises should receive specific training on how to assess the risk and liaise with the police about individuals or organisations seeking to hire venues who may have links to radicalisation. This should include an agreed process for sharing concerns with senior officers and the police, and a decision-making framework for agreeing or declining bookings.
- Elected members should have access to WRAP, but they may benefit from a more strategic approach. Elected members will often be the 'front line' of engagement about Prevent from their constituents; it is vital that they understand the key principles of Prevent.
- Similarly senior officers should receive a sample of WRAP alongside a strategic approach to Prevent, highlighting the importance of mainstreaming delivery of the Prevent Duty across all council services.
- An education outreach programme should work with a variety of educational institutions in the area to train staff members on identifying children at risk of radicalisation, and to build resilience in pupils. Steps should also be taken to understand the range of activity

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

Joint training

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

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

Training accessibility

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

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

Training Case Study: Brent

Brent has a tiered approach to Prevent training.

Internal

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

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

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

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

External

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

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

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

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

8. Venue Hire and IT Policies

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

Venue Hire Policy

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

Non-local authority owned premises

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

- **Health and safety considerations:** Some events can attract significant attendance with the potential for disorder outside their premises and health and safety implications for their staff. Local authorities may want to assess the risk and advise private venues accordingly.
- **Regulations:** A range of regulations are relevant to events (e.g. licensing, environmental health, noise pollution) and discussion should be had to look at whether an event confirms to the relevant regulations.

- **Reputation:** Venue owners may want to be made aware if there are concerns about a radicalising influencer using a private venue for an event in view of the potential reputational impact on the venue.
- **Charities:** Where local authorities are engaging with charities, they should be aware that trustees have specific duties under charity law which are relevant to the protection of their institutions. The Charity Commission has a variety of guidance available for trustees, including Chapter 5 of the Compliance Toolkit ‘Protecting Charities from abuse for extremist purposes’⁹. Amongst other information, this provides guidance on managing risks associated with speakers, events and publications.

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

Speaker policy

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

Gender segregation

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

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

- Legal obligations under equality law
- What is permissible and not permissible on a segregated basis
- Exceptions from equality law for religious practice and observance

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

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

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

IT policy

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

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

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

Contractors

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

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

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

Extremist Speaker Policy Case Study: Waltham Forest

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

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

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

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

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

9. Community and Civil Society Engagement

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

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

Community engagement

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

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

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

- Organising regular and structured engagement with key community influencers, such as school governors, faith leaders and youth workers. This can help facilitate dialogue, as well as demonstrate greater openness about Prevent through a willingness to discuss local delivery.
- Have an awareness of local community groups and be a familiar face at their events; it is important for communities to see that local authorities are engaged on a range of community issues, and not just Counter-Terrorism.
- Facilitating large scale question & answer events. Such events could include a facilitated debate and discussion with appropriate Prevent staff on how radicalisers groom young people, as well as the broader range of issues that are of concern to local communities in this area.
- By commissioning a respected voluntary and community sector partner to lead a programme of engagement around radicalisation. This may include discussion on broader issues like cohesion, hate crime, as well as Prevent, and may involve external expert speakers.
- Maintaining a network of community contacts who can be called on to reflect on emerging risks or events and who can promote messages of calm at times of high community tension, for example following a terrorist attack or inflammatory demonstration. These networks can also provide a useful barometer of community sentiment and can also help in ensuring that messages of reassurance and community safety reach into local communities.

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

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

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

Civil Society Organisations

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

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

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

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

10. Communications

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

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

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

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

A proactive communications strategy will:

- Explain the purpose and local Prevent delivery model to communities, elected members and other stakeholders. Further information on Community Engagement can be found in Section 9.
- Highlight the positive impact of local Prevent programmes and delivery, including among those participating in Prevent projects.
- Provide rapid rebuttal of myths and inaccurate or distorted reports, for example exaggerated or false reports of referrals to Prevent.
- Promote balanced reporting by contributing local authority spokespeople to comment

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

- Identify and encourage credible voices who participate in delivering Prevent and supportive voices in local communities to talk publically about the positive work of Prevent.
- Utilise appropriate channels such as media, social media and open-house or roundtable events to think creatively about the full range of channels that might be used to reach different audiences.

Communication Strategies should underline that:

- Prevent is about safeguarding – protecting vulnerable people from harm.
- Prevent is about supporting vulnerable people in much the same way as safeguarding against Child Sexual Exploitation, gangs or bullying. It is not about spying.
- Prevent tackles all forms of terrorism, including the Far and Extreme Right Wing, but the support provided by Prevent will necessarily reflect the greatest security threat, which currently comes from Da'esh.
- Prevent supports debate and discussion, it does not stifle it. Being able to debate helps build critical thinking and resilience to the very grooming that entices someone to terrorism.
- Prevent works best when delivered in partnership with communities and civil society groups.

For further information and advice on communications please contact:

PreventCommunications@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk

Prevent Communications Case Study: Birmingham City Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accessing Support

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

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

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

Further information

- Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf
- Channel Guidance
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf
- Department for Education Prevent Guidance
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>
- Educate Against Hate – information and resources for school leaders, parents and teachers on protecting children from radicalisation and extremism
<http://educateagainsthate.com>
- NHS Prevent website – support for practitioners and health professionals to exercise their statutory and professional duties to safeguard vulnerable adults, children and young people at risk of radicalisation.
- <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/safeguarding/our-work/prevent/>

Local Authority Partnership Self-Assessment Tool

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Good Practice Activity	8.3 Do you have a speaker policy which alerts venues in the area (local authority or otherwise) to the risks associated with designated speakers who are known to be radicalising influences?				<p><i>Has this policy been tested and proven effective at encouraging local venue owners to be aware of risks?</i></p> <p><i>How have local venue owners responded to the policy?</i></p> <p><i>Are venue owners aware of who they should contact if they require more information on a speaker?</i></p> <p><i>Are the Regional Prevent Coordinators for FE-HE and NHS England informed when concerns are raised about a venue in their remit?</i></p> <p><i>Have you provided guidance to Town and Parish Councils and community organisations in your area with rentable facilities?</i></p> <p><i>Have you briefed hotels and licensed premises in your area?</i></p> <p><i>Are Prevent teams discussing reputational risk and equality and diversity considerations with local venues?</i></p> <p><i>Are Prevent teams offering support around open source due diligence where relevant?</i></p>
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Benchmark	9. There is engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent Duty.				
Outcome	Engagement with a range of faith and community groups takes place in order to build community involvement and confidence in local Prevent delivery.				
Expectation of Compliance	9.1 Does the organisation engage with a range of community and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on Prevent?				<p><i>In what ways are you reaching out to community and civil society groups?</i></p> <p><i>Are mechanisms in place to consult with community and civil society groups on Prevent delivery?</i></p> <p><i>How else are civil society groups involved in local Prevent delivery?</i></p>
Good Practice Activity	9.2 Does a Community Advisory Group meet regularly to advise on Prevent delivery?				<p><i>Is there a process for checking who the appropriate community partners to attend are?</i></p> <p><i>Are the appropriate community partners attending these meetings on a regular basis?</i></p> <p><i>Is the advisory group continuously engaged in Prevent work between meetings? (please give evidence)</i></p>
Good Practice Activity	9.3 Does the organisation work with Civil Society Organisations to deliver local projects to support those at risk of radicalisation?				<p><i>In what ways are you working with civil society groups?</i></p> <p><i>Are mechanisms in place with civil society groups to consult and support local delivery of Prevent?</i></p> <p><i>How else are civil society groups involved in local Prevent delivery?</i></p>

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

