

RUNNYMEDE BOROUGH COUNCIL: PREVENT STRATEGY 2022-2025 VERSION 3.3

Version	Authors	Amendments
2016	Aisling Brophy	
Version 2 –Applied Resilience June 2019.	Jacob Coggin (Applied Resilience)	Advice from Local Prevent Toolkit implemented. Sections created on: Local risk assessment, action plan, community engagement. Changes to training packages. Action plan updated.
Version 3 (Draft) – March 2021	Nick Moon (Applied Resilience)	Notification process updated. Training links updated. Training programme updated. Action plan updated. General language updates.
Version 3.1 (Draft September 2021	Dominic Steiner (Applied Resilience)	Updated to include comments from Runnymede
Version 3.2 (Draft) – September 2021	Dominic Steiner (Applied Resilience)	Inclusion of Roles and Responsibilities table Condensing of each section outlining RBC duties into section 5. Inclusion of Appendix A & B.
Version 3.3	Applied Resilience	Plan signed off and dates revised

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 OVERVIEW	3
2.0 LOCAL CONTEXT	5
3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
4.0 SCOPE	5
5.0 PREVENT DUTY LEGISLATION	5
5.1 COUNTER TERRORISM LOCAL PROFILE (CTLP)	6
5.2 MULTI AGENCY PARTNERSHIP BOARD	6
5.3 PREVENT PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN/PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS	7
5.4 REFERRAL PROCESS	7
5.5 CHANNEL PANEL	8
5.6 TRAINING PROGRAMME	9
5.7 VENUE HIRE AND IT POLICIES	9
5.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	9
5.9 COMMUNICATIONS	10
5.10 PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY & AVOIDING AFFILIATION WITH EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS	10
5.10.1 PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY	10
5.10.2 INTERNET	11
5.10.3 AFFILIATIONS WITH VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND CONTRACTORS	11
6.0 PREVENT AS SAFEGUARDING	12
7.0 PREVENT ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	13
8.0 ACTION PLAN: 2021-2022	13
APPENDIX A: 2021/2022 TRAINING PACKAGE	15
APPENDIX B: LOCAL AUTHORITY SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT	17

1.0 OVERVIEW

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act received Royal Assent on the 12th February 2015, and states that local authorities must, in the exercise of their functions, have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. Local authorities and their partners therefore have a statutory role to play in countering terrorism at a local level and helping to safeguard individuals at risk of radicalisation.

Runnymede Borough Council (RBC) is a 'specified local authority', meaning it has its own expectations concerning Prevent but is also expected to contribute to and support Surrey County Council (SCC) concerning Prevent delivery. SCC acts as the strategic lead on Prevent, hosting Channel Panels and the Prevent executive group meetings. However, actions and problem solving should be carried out at a local level, as boroughs have a close association with their community and faith groups. The responsibilities of the borough are laid out in section 5, drawn from the local authority toolkit to address the expectations set by the Home Office. Section 7 demonstrates where borough actions sit in relation to county level.

Prevent is one of four concepts which make up the government's Strategy for Countering Terrorism, CONTEST, with the other objectives being Pursue, Protect, and Prepare. Prevent is unique in that it is the only element of CONTEST that takes place in the pre-criminal space, prior to any illegal activity taking place. Prevent is also predominantly a safeguarding mechanism, in recognition that radicalisation of vulnerable individuals is comparable to the other forms of harm and abuse considered by the Council's wider safeguarding activities.

The National Prevent Strategy's (2011) key objectives are to:

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

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon, with atrocities carried out or planned in the United Kingdom by radicalised groups and individuals for many decades. However, there are various reasons for the establishment of the Prevent Duty which holds an increasingly vital aspect of the national counter terrorism strategy.

2017 saw a shift in the nature of the terrorist threat to the UK. Between 2011 and 2016, there were four terrorist attacks in Great Britain, each targeting a single individual. The Westminster attack in March 2017 was the first to cause multiple fatalities in the UK since 2005. The five attacks in London and Manchester in 2017 killed 36 people. Five victims died in an attack on Westminster Bridge and the Houses of Parliament, 22 at the Manchester Arena bombing, eight at London Bridge and Borough Market, and one at Finsbury Park. Many more were injured, including in an attack at Parsons Green. Whilst the government aim to reduce the risk from all forms of terrorism, they will not be able to prevent all attacks from happening.

The nature of terror related activities, planning and attacks has changed. Terrorists are a product of extremist views, which in modern technological times are more easily disseminated to and accessed

by the public than ever before. At present, some of the most prominent sources of extremist viewpoints are from the following:

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

In February 2021, the UK's Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) changed the UK's Terrorism Threat levels from 'Severe', meaning an attack is 'highly likely' to 'Substantial', meaning an attack is 'likely'. The threat of Northern Ireland-related threats remained at 'Severe'.

Runnymede Borough Council's Prevent Strategy is intended to address the ever-evolving threat of radicalisation posed by all types of extremist views. Extreme religious fundamentalism has in particular seen a recent shift away from the traditional highly organised, large scale attacks in high profile locations, often carried out by large (often overseas) terror organisations – examples of these including the September 11 attack in the United States, and the July 7 2005 attacks in London. Attacks are now more likely to manifest as 'lone-actor' actions, carried out in isolation by UK residents, often in a location or against a group with which the individual associates, making the attacks much more difficult to anticipate and prevent. The five terrorist attacks carried out in the UK throughout 2017 are all recent examples of this contemporary threat.

In such 'lone-actor' attacks, it is often possible for the individual to self-radicalise, and carry the attacks out entirely on their own, being merely inspired by larger terror organisations rather than directly involved in them. We have witnessed from the attacks in London 2017, that methods of violence used by terrorists have been crude, using vehicles and knives to inflict harm. Instruments that are not difficult for an individual living in the UK to obtain. The Parson's Green bombing in 2017 also demonstrated that radicalised individuals have the ability to learn bomb making from online material. An issue that is evolving and the government are trying to address.

This evolved threat brings more focus to the areas of the UK that would traditionally be viewed as 'low risk', requiring a more formal and systematic approach to preventing and preparing for terrorism. Despite the Borough of Runnymede being a safe place in which to live, work and visit, near universal access to the world wide web and other technology has made it possible for any individual to be radicalised in any place at any time. It is no longer necessary to travel to a specific location to be exposed to such views and material, therefore a Runnymede resident, particularly if already vulnerable, now has a much higher chance than ever to develop extremist views, and indeed act upon them.

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

2.0 LOCAL CONTEXT

Due to its proximity to Heathrow, London and the River Thames, Runnymede is a highly diverse Borough, both in terrain and population. Whilst this is overall a positive attribute, it can provide challenges in terms of preventing radical extremism. Areas that are characterised by diverse communities can suffer in terms of racial and ethnic tensions and grievances, often sparked by local, national or international events.

The importance of Runnymede's proximity to key national infrastructure cannot be overlooked. This could potentially lead terrorist organisations to target vulnerable residents in order to gain influence in a key strategic location. The Borough shares a close proximity to Heathrow Airport, is intersected by both the M25 and M3 motorways and has many train lines running directly into Central London. The proximity of Gatwick Airport is also a factor. In addition, the Borough benefits from a large University and contains the popular tourist attraction, Thorpe Park.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this strategy is to support the national counter terrorism strategy by outlining the issues and actions Runnymede Borough Council will address in order to fulfil its Prevent duties under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015).

The objectives of this strategy are in line with those of the National Prevent Strategy, tailored to a local level and are:

- To respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat Runnymede faces from those who promote it.
- To prevent residents, particularly those who avail of Council services, from being drawn into terrorism, and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
- To work with members of the community where there are risks of radicalisation to violent extremism.
- To challenge all forms of radicalisation and terrorism and strive to adhere to the principle of 'do no harm' in our endeavors.

4.0 SCOPE

This strategy covers the duties and expectations associated with PREVENT, as well as the associated actions to be taken by Runnymede Borough Council to meet the expectations and duties. It should be noted that the PREVENT stage incorporates identifying and supporting vulnerable individuals at risk of being radicalised **prior to engaging in criminal activity**, but once terrorism-related criminality has taken place, an individual is no longer suited to Prevent, and the case will then be handled by the Police under a different element of CONTEST.

5.0 PREVENT DUTY LEGISLATION

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015), applies the Prevent duty to local authorities, and other agencies working with vulnerable adults, children and young people, where the work is being

carried out on behalf of a local authority, NHS trusts and NHS Foundation trusts, higher and further education establishments, schools, prisons and probation, and the police.

Alongside the release of **Contest 3.0** the Home Office also released a [Local Authority Toolkit](#) to provide guidance on what is expected of local authorities when concerning Prevent. The toolkit lays out 10 different expectations that each local authority are expected to meet, along with a self-assessment tool to measure the local authorities' areas of good practice. These expectations have been used to break the strategy down into different sections.

5.1 COUNTER TERRORISM LOCAL PROFILE (CTLP)

The CTLP is a risk-profile produced by the police, collating a host of multi-agency information on the local communities, tensions and contexts within the county to identify potential hot-spots for where radicalisation may occur. It is important that local authorities, and their partners, contribute to it where value can be added. 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. There should be demonstrable engagement with partners and those to whom the Duty applies. Prevent action plans will need to be developed to address any risks identified for an area and will vary depending on whether an area is deemed a Prevent priority.

Under the Prevent Duty, Runnymede Borough Council is required to fully support the risk assessment process when undertaken by Surrey Police. This process results in the publishing of a Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) for Surrey, which is subsequently shared with Prevent Leads in all relevant organisations.

The CTLP is coordinated and produced by Counter Terrorism Policing South East and local authorities contribute by submitting any information that may contribute to the CTLP. Runnymede Borough Council will submit any information it is believed may benefit the profiling. Relevant information can be raised at the PEG by Applied Resilience or via prevent forms that are being submitted to Police by local authority staff.

5.2 MULTI AGENCY PARTNERSHIP BOARD

There is an expectation for a multi-agency board to be in place which oversees all Prevent delivery and activity in the area. All partners named are subject to the Prevent Duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, but the way that these partners are represented on the partnership board is a matter of local choice. Within Surrey a multi-agency board exists in the form of the Prevent Executive Group (PEG) which is chaired by Surrey County Council.

The partner representation on the board is a matter of local choice. It is important for such a board to exist as it is here that decisions and actions will be decided to implement Prevent expectations at a local level. The PEG assesses the countywide risk of people being drawn into terrorism and coordinates Prevent activity in relation to the CTLP.

The PEG assesses the countywide risk of people being drawn into terrorism and coordinates Prevent activity in relation to the **CTLP**. The Runnymede Safer Stronger Partnership (**SSSP**) is a multi-agency group that also sits at an executive level to discuss the wider security and safety issues concerning Runnymede; Prevent being one of the agendas.

Under the Prevent duty, Runnymede Borough Council is expected to attend the regional board meeting, contributing key information into the group. This will be done via either a member of the community safety team or a representative from Applied Resilience attending.

5.3 PREVENT PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN/PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS

There is an expectation that an action plan, setting out the mitigating actions in consideration of the CTLP, should be developed and devised by the multi-agency board. The action plan will be set by the PEG and looks at local delivery and context. The plan is owned by the PEG which provides accountability and scrutiny to ensure partner actions are followed up.

There is also a separate expectation for a problem-solving process that pro-actively identifies and disrupts radicalising influencers, including individuals, institutions and ideologies present in the area. The multi-agency board will discuss the problem-solving initiatives and turn these into actions for the action plan.

This strategy has a Runnymede specific actions list that takes on board considerations put forward by the PEG. Runnymede Borough Council will put forward progressive and pragmatic actions and carry these out to ensure we are reaching the correct standards of Prevent duties and making it as effective as possible in its delivery.

There is an expectation for a Prevent problem solving process too be in place to disrupt radicalising influences in the local area. The PEG discusses the problem-solving initiatives and turn these into actions for the action plan/list.

Due to the similarity of the prevent partnership action plan and problem-solving process, it makes sense to combine them into one section. They essentially cover the same topic, in which the board will discuss what more can be done to counter radicalisation within the county and then at borough levels.

5.4 REFERRAL PROCESS

There is an agreed process in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation. Since September 2018 a new national referral process has been implemented. RBC staff receive Prevent training which covers using the new referral system outlined below:

Potential terrorist or extremist activity should be reported by calling the **anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321**, or 101. The type of activity may not be related to Prevent and could include (for example) suspicious personal behavior, particularly in public spaces, suspect packages, or vehicles. Staff are trained to always trust their instincts and remember their duty of care and responsibilities – where there are suspicions, report them.

Staff are trained to always call 999 if there are immediate concerns.

Prevent does not aim to criminalise people for holding views, instead it seeks to stop individuals from going to the extreme of committing or encouraging violent activity. To support vulnerable people from being radicalised, Surrey and Runnymede Borough Council uses the national ‘Channel’ process (see Section 5.5).

Council staff must remember their duty of care and safeguarding responsibilities. Where there is a concern that an individual may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism due to their vulnerabilities, associations, or ideology then they should make a referral.

Runnymede Borough Council staff can also access a partner Prevent referral form from the [Healthy Surrey website](#).

They can also seek support at any time from colleagues in RBC Community Safety, the Council Safeguarding leads, or Applied Resilience: info@appliedresilience.org. There is also much more information and guidance available on early prevention on the Action Counters Terrorism – [ACT Early website](#).

5.5 CHANNEL PANEL

There is a Channel Panel in place, that is led by Surrey County Council and meets monthly to review Channel cases. The Channel process is a practical programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into extremism. RBC will have representation on the Channel Panel if the panel is discussing an at-risk individual from the Runnymede Borough. Individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation are offered targeted and appropriate voluntary support by the multi-agency partnership. Channel Panel meetings only take place if there is an ongoing and active Channel case. It is expected that a channel panel will have representation from all the relevant sectors.

The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

- Identifying individuals at risk.
- Assessing the nature and extent of that risk.
- Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Table 1 - Channel Panel Members

Channel Panel Members
Core Members
Surrey County Council Community Safety (Chair)
Surrey Police
Attendance depending on circumstance
Borough or District Representative relevant to the referred individual
Applied Resilience
NHS Services and other health agencies
Surrey County Council social workers
Relevant schools, further education colleges and universities
Youth offending services
Directors of children’s and adult’s services
Chairs of Surrey Safeguarding Children’s Boards and Surrey Safeguarding Adult Boards
Runnymede Safeguarding Lead (leisure)

Home Office Immigration (Immigration Enforcement, UK Visas, and Immigration)
Border Force
Runnymede Housing and Independent Living
Housing Associations
Prisons
Probation

5.6 TRAINING PROGRAMME

There is a training programme in place for the relevant staff. 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.

It is the responsibility of Runnymede Borough Council to provide training to help ensure staff are aware of Prevent and the duties upon the Council, know how to recognise indications of vulnerability and radicalisation, and are fully aware of how to refer a potential individual if necessary. This requirement for training is particularly focused upon frontline staff and service leaders. The Council will seek to extend this knowledge as widely as possible.

Applied Resilience supports the Council with Prevent training and works closely with RBC Community Safety and the Corporate Leadership Team to ensure training remains on-going and robust. Significant face to face training has been delivered to front line, non-front line, senior managers and Elected members previously, and while the COVID-19 emergency has delayed normal training programmes, Prevent training remains a priority for the Council.

The Council, supported by Applied Resilience, will make use of all available training, including delivering internally developed or adapted face to face training, remote training sessions and referring to national online training programmes, such as [Act Early](#).

Runnymede Borough Council will also include wider elements of Action Against Terrorism as part of their training package, such as the [ACT Awareness eLearning](#) provided by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office.

The Runnymede Borough Council Prevent Training schedule is outlined in the Action Plan in Appendix A.

5.7 VENUE HIRE AND IT POLICIES

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.

In terms of information governance, Runnymede Borough Council is part of Surrey's Information Sharing Protocol (supplementary reading), as are all the relevant partner agencies which we work with for the purposes of Prevent. The Council reports on Prevent to the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and the Surrey Prevent Executive Group.

5.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

There is an expectation for the local authorities to engagement with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-base and secular to encourage open and transparent dialogue around the

Prevent Policy. Engagement with a range of faith and community groups takes place in order to build community involvement and confidence in local Prevent delivery.

There have been various forms of engagement from the local authorities with the various communities in Runnymede Borough. Runnymede Borough Council will continue to do this as it is vital due to the greater expectation on local authorities to engage with their local communities.

The Council will continue to consider ways in which it can further engage with the local communities within the borough as well as opportunities to promote the Prevent agenda. The Runnymede Community Safety Partnership and the Surrey Prevent Executive Group will be key groups in supporting this collective goal.

5.9 COMMUNICATIONS

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. Runnymede Borough Council will try to effectively communicate the work it is doing around Prevent to increase confidence in a local context.

Various organisations have an involvement in Prevent, the points of contact and the communication process. Therefore, Applied Resilience will work with RBC Community Safety to facilitate the local Prevent delivery and undertake the role of a go-between the various organisations.

Surrey County Council is responsible for alerting RBC if there is a relevant Channel case within the Borough and to extend an invitation to the Channel panel where the Council's input can assist in the process. Representation for the Council on the panel will be from the most suitable department, depending on the nature of the referral.

The Surrey Prevent Executive Group will maintain an overview of the Surrey Channel process and consider updates and changes, as a partnership, as required.

5.10 PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY & AVOIDING AFFILIATION WITH EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS

5.10.1 PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY

The terms and conditions for hiring RBC owned halls have a number of provisions which would mitigate the risk of inadvertently allowing extremist activity to take place within them and have been updated to reflect the Prevent Duty.

- 1 The hirer must not use the premises for any other purpose other than the one stated on the application form.
- 2 No internal or external decorations, flags, emblems or notices shall be displayed without the consent of the Council and any artificial flowers, temporary paper hangings or other decorations, or any scenery etc., which may be used in any part of the premises, shall be rendered and maintained in a fire resistant condition. In addition, no artificial smoke making machines are allowed on the premises. Applied Resilience is working with Leisure and Independent Living to determine the need to update the following section in order to more explicitly reference exposing extremist views, and update accordingly if deemed prudent.

- 3 The Hirer shall ensure that there is no disorderly conduct within the premises and that nothing contrary to sobriety, decency and good manners is performed, exhibited, represented or transacted therein and no activity shall be permitted which may be or become a nuisance or annoyance to the Council or the owners or occupiers of any adjoining property.

5.10.2 INTERNET

Runnymede Borough Council uses Web Filtering software to protect staff on the internet, as well as public access computers. Below are the filters most relevant to the Prevent Duty;

· Criminal Activity: This category includes sites for advocating, instructing, or giving advice on performing illegal acts; tips on evading law enforcement; and lock-picking and burglary techniques

· Intolerance & Hate: This category includes sites that advocate or incite degradation or attack of specified populations or institutions based on associations such as religion, race, nationality, gender, age, disability, or sexual orientation; sites that promote a political or social agenda that is supremacist in nature and exclusionary of others based on their race, religion, nationality, gender, age, disability, or sexual orientation; holocaust revisionist or denial sites and other revisionist sites that encourage hate; coercion or recruitment for membership in a gang or cult; militancy and extremist sites; and flagrantly insensitive or offensive material, including those with a lack of recognition or respect for opposing opinions and beliefs. **Note: RBC do not include news, historical, or press incidents that may include the above criteria (except in graphic examples)**

·Peer to Peer: This category includes peer-to-peer file sharing clients and peer-to-peer file sharing servers.

·Proxies and Translators: This category includes sites for remote proxies or anonymous surfing, search engine caches that circumvent filtering, and web- based translation sites that circumvent filtering.

· Violence: This category includes sites portraying, describing or advocating physical assault against humans, animals, or institutions; depicting torture, mutilation, gore, or horrific death; advocating, encouraging, or depicting self- endangerment, or suicide, including through eating disorders or addictions; instructions, recipes, or kits for making bombs or other harmful or destructive devices; sites promoting terrorism; and excessively violent sports or games, including videos and online games. **Note: We do not block news, historical, or press incidents that may include the above criteria, except those that include graphic examples.**

·Weapons: This category includes sites with online purchasing or ordering information, including lists of prices and dealer locations; any page or site predominantly containing, or providing links to, content related to the sale of

guns, weapons, ammunition or poisonous substances; displaying or detailing the use of guns, weapons, ammunition or poisonous substances; and clubs which offer training on machine guns, automatics, other assault weapons, and sniper training.

The categories are updated centrally to include new threats and websites as they emerge.

5.10.3 AFFILIATIONS WITH VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND CONTRACTORS

There are safeguards in place in order to minimise the risk of Community Development, and the Council as a whole, from working with or funding extremist organisations. These come from the Grant Criteria set out, with the most relevant sections highlighted below:

- Annual accounts are to be submitted by all applicants, together with information relating to current bank/building society balances and liabilities.
- An indication must be given as to the number of Runnymede residents who are involved in or directly benefit from the activities of the applicant.
- A report for monitoring purposes must be submitted at the end of the financial year or after the event has taken place, indicating how the grant has helped the applicant to achieve its stated objectives.
- Applicants must clearly state what other sources of funding have been applied for, whether successful or otherwise.
- The Borough Council should be acknowledged and identified in all publicity relating to the activity/event for which an award has been made. In addition, successful applicants should be prepared to appear in press releases, photographs and so on, for the Council. In terms of contractors, the Group Head of Commissioning and transformation is aware of this requirement and is factoring it in to the role of procurement.

6.0 PREVENT AS SAFEGUARDING

It is already the safeguarding responsibility of Runnymede Borough Council and Surrey County Council to protect young people and adults at risk from harm, abuse, or exploitation. The Prevent Duty extends this responsibility to protect against harm from extremism and radicalisation. The safeguarding emphasis is on supporting vulnerable people, rather than reporting in an investigative sense on those who may have been radicalised. This emphasis on safeguarding the individual at risk should be reflected in all aspects of the Council's Prevent activities.

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

- The influence of family members and friends.
- Direct contact with extremist groups and organisations.
- Through the internet and social media.

Extremist groups have frequently and very effectively made use of extremist sympathies through the use of social networking and media sites.

The following push/pull factors have been attributed as vulnerabilities to extremism, regardless of the specific ideology:

Push Factors

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

Pull Factors

- Belonging to an extremist group can offer a clear identify.
- The clarity of an extremist ideology, devoid of nuances and complexities.
- Reinforcement of extremist views by close contact with like-minded people, both online and offline.
- Sense of community developed by extremist groups, both online and offline.

This is not an exhaustive list, nor does it suggest that someone who fits one or all of these definitions will adopt a violent agenda, but they are factors to consider when working in a safeguarding environment, particularly in relation to extremism.

7.0 PREVENT ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibility	Runnymede Borough Council	Applied Resilience	Surrey County Council
Attend the channel panel for Runnymede Borough Council cases	✓		✓
Deliver prevent training to Runnymede Borough Council staff	✓	✓	
Update Runnymede Borough Council prevent strategy		✓	
Submit information to CTLP on behalf of Runnymede Borough Council	✓		
Attend the Prevent Executive Group meetings on behalf of Runnymede Borough Council	✓	✓	
Engage with community groups to discuss and share the message of Prevent	✓		
Implement any actions directed to Runnymede Borough Council via the PEG actions plan	✓	✓	
Multi-faith Forum continue to be ran and community safety to consider when and if prevent can be discussed as an agenda	✓		
Make sure appropriate IT and premises policy is maintained to mitigate against the threat of misuse and stop promotion of extremist material	✓		

8.0 ACTION PLAN: 2021-2022

Action		Owner	Status
1.1	Implement any actions directed to Runnymede Borough Council via the PEG actions plan	Applied Resilience	Ongoing
1.2	Delivery of Prevent training to Runnymede Borough Council staff throughout 2021	Applied Resilience	Ongoing
1.3	Multi-faith Forum continue to be ran and community safety to consider when and if prevent can be discussed as an agenda	Community Safety	To be arranged
1.4	Make sure appropriate IT and premises policy is maintained to mitigate against the threat of misuse and stop promotion of extremist material	Applied Resilience	Ongoing

APPENDIX A: 2021/2022 TRAINING PACKAGE

This document provides a brief overview of the content that will be delivered in the Prevent training sessions for Runnymede, as set out by the Council’s Prevent Strategy version 3.2 2021.

The content for all of these options has been developed from material distributed by the Home Office Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP).

TRAINING PACKAGE 1 – ALL STAFF TRAINING SESSIONS

Training Audience	Training Schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none">All staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TBCTBC

This is a 60 minute training session which is delivered virtually on Microsoft Teams. As this session will attempt to capture all staff, it will consider different types of radicalisation that different services would be likely to come across (e.g greenspace staff would be looking for radicalisation in the forms of graffiti whilst day centre staff would be looking for changes in behaviour etc). The core structure of the sessions will be as follows:

- Introduction to Prevent.
- Brief overview of Runnymede Borough Council’s duties with regards to Prevent.
- Local context and risk summary.
- Overview of the legislative setting of Prevent, particularly its part in Contest, and wider UK counter terrorism activities.
- Explanation that Prevent is a safeguarding mechanism, and a means by which to assist vulnerable individuals in the pre-criminal phase.
- Description of signs of radicalisation, or vulnerability to being radicalised. In this section, it is stressed that vulnerability is not prescriptive, that a level of informed judgement is required, and that any doubts should be reported by appropriate means so that professionals can make that required judgement.
- What happens following a referral: introduction to the Channel Panel process, and clarity that this does not have criminal consequences.
- Further detail of the Channel Panel process.
- Description of how to make a referral.
- Guidance towards further resources for more information.

TRAINING PACKAGE 2 – COUNCILLOR PREVENT TRAINING

Training Audience	Training Schedule
• Councillors	• TBC

Again, this session follows the same core structure set out in Training Package 1, however will be highly bespoke to cover the requirements of the receiving audience. These sessions will last 60 minutes.

As the councillor role involves being both out in public spaces and interacting closely and regularly with members of the public, this session would provide extended detail and discussion on both the public behaviour and signs to be aware of, as well as the personal behaviour and signs of vulnerability to be aware of in individuals with whom they may interact.

APPENDIX B: LOCAL AUTHORITY SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

To be added