



Central Bedfordshire
**Community Safety
Partnership**

Central Bedfordshire Prevent Protocol

September 2018

Index

Prevent Duty	3
Counter-Terrorism Local Profile.....	4
Aim of this Protocol.....	4
Scope of the Protocol.....	4
Introduction and Background.....	5
Local Governance.....	5
The Local Dimension.....	6
Indicators to Extremism and Radicalisation.....	8
Learning Resources	8
The referral process	9
Central Bedfordshire referral mechanisms.....	10
The Channel Panel.....	10
Pan Bedfordshire Flow Chart	12
Specialist Support	13
Sharing Information.....	13
Submitting Information	144
Prevent Action Plan 2018	15
Appendix A – Specified Authorities	18
Appendix B – Map of Deprivation	21

Prevent Duty

The Prevent duty, introduced in the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTSA) 2015, requires 'specified authorities' to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism' when carrying out their functions. The Prevent duty came into force in July 2015 and in September 2015 for further and higher education institutions.

There are three themes throughout the Prevent guidance which apply to all specified authorities¹:

Leadership

For all specified authorities there is an expectation that those in a leadership position:

- Establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation
- Ensure staff understand the risk and build the capabilities to deal with it
- Communicate and promote the importance of the duty
- Ensure staff implement the duty effectively

Working in Partnership

Prevent work depends on effective partnership working. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local Prevent Co-ordinators, the Police and local authorities, and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships (CSP).

Partnerships will be responsible for making the assessment of risk, agreeing a programme of action and monitoring and reviewing performance. Ensuring the most appropriate partnership arrangement has been considered and identified is an essential pre-requisite to meeting the expectations of the Prevent duty.

Capabilities

- Front line staff who engage with the public should understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it
- Staff need to know what measures are available to prevent people being drawn into terrorism and how to challenge the extremist ideology that can be associated with it. They need to understand how to obtain support for people who may be being exploited
- All specified authorities subject to the duty will need to ensure they provide appropriate training for staff involved in the implementation of this duty

Prevent activity should be based on an awareness and understanding of the risk in the area. The risk will vary in different localities and can change rapidly. Therefore, the type and scale of activity will vary from area to area. In all cases, however, it should be proportionate, considered and responsive to change.

An essential part of engaging partners in Prevent is making relevant information available to help them target activities and resources as effectively as possible. The Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) helps to achieve this by outlining the threat, vulnerability and risk from extremist activity relating to terrorism within a specific area, providing partners with a practical and consistent approach to sharing counter-terrorism related information.

¹ See Appendix A for Specified Authorities

Counter-Terrorism Local Profile

A Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) is an assessment published on an annual basis that articulates key terrorist and extremist threats and risks to a community, town, borough or force area and is based on the current intelligence picture.

The CTLP is designed to identify threats, risks and vulnerabilities to drive the partnership prevent response, raise awareness of terrorism and extremism and contribute to local emergency planning. In Bedfordshire there is one CTLP detailing issues within the county, which is produced annually by Bedfordshire Police. It is shared with Chief Executive Officers across partner agencies. Recommendations from the CTLP that are applicable to all specified authorities have been used to inform the Prevent Action Plan for Central Bedfordshire.

Aim of this Protocol

The aim of this protocol is to provide staff with a clear and reliable framework to enable them to identify and report concerns surrounding staff and other members of the public if they have concerns regarding potential radicalisation or extremist behaviour.

The protocol will ultimately help minimise the potential impact of extremism on members of the general public and any potential terrorist act, as well as reducing the cost to agencies in dealing with such incidents where these could have been avoided through the Prevent Agenda.

The protocol formalises the commitment of everyone who has signed up to it to fully engage in partnership working, information sharing, awareness raising within individual agencies and a commitment to undertake Prevent training.

Scope of the Protocol

This protocol applies to the prevention of violent extremism and the radicalisation of adults and young people for whom there are concerns that they are vulnerable to becoming involved in violent extremist activity.

The protocol applies to all partner agencies and organisations with responsibilities for the provision of adult and young people's care services and it seeks to address the themes outlined in the Prevent guidance.

However, the protocol is not restricted to partner agencies alone. In the interests of the promotion of community cohesion and the ideology and application of the Prevent strategy for the prevention of violent extremism, all agencies are also encouraged to apply this protocol and to alert the Safeguarding Adults and / or Safeguarding Children service as appropriate and necessary.

Prevent is committed to the principles of free intellectual enquiry, free expression and freedom of speech within the law. The purpose of this protocol is to ensure that those principles are safeguarded within the context of managing the threat from violent extremism in the name of ideology or belief. The Equality and Human Rights Acts also protects the rights of individuals in relation to a broad range of views, beliefs, thoughts and positions of conscience as well as to their faith in a particular religion

The protocol recognises the need to balance the rights to freedom of speech with the provisions of the Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006, which outlaws the use of threatening words or behaviour, or the display of any threatening written material, with the intent to stir up religious hatred.

This protocol is not directed at any specific ideology, religion, religious group or religious faith, or at the proponents of any other sets of beliefs. Its principal aim is to ensure that there is the capacity to monitor, manage and deal effectively with the threat posed by any individual or group of individuals engaging in violent extremism in the name of ideology or belief.

Introduction and Background

The threat from violent extremism in this country is real and substantial and can involve the exploitation of susceptible adults and children to involve them in criminal acts of violence and terrorism. Over the past two years in Bedfordshire we have seen an increase in the number of adults and families traveling to conflict countries and a number of adult males arrested, charged and convicted for terrorist offences.

This protocol is designed to provide a clear framework to safeguard the community by responding to concerns about individuals who may be susceptible to becoming involved in violent extremist activity. It seeks to provide an early intervention/prevention strategy for professionals who work with those who may be vulnerable to the messages of violent extremism. It also sets out the relationship between the Channel process and the Safeguarding Children and Safeguarding Adults processes.

The Government's strategy to counter terrorism is known as 'Contest'² and has four main work streams: -

- **Pursue:** to stop terrorist attacks
- **Prevent:** to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- **Protect:** to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- **Prepare:** to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

The Prevent strategy aims to:

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

Local Governance

In Central Bedfordshire, the CSP Executive is the accountable body for Prevent.

The Central Bedfordshire Prevent Group oversees delivery of the Protocol and the Prevent Action Plan, for Central Bedfordshire, providing advice and recommendations on Prevent issues to the relevant specified authorities, provides feedback on risks and threats to the CSP Executive and the Bedfordshire Prevent Partnership Board.

The Bedfordshire Prevent Partnership Board, administered by Bedfordshire Police, involves representatives from all three local authorities, health, education, police and probation. This Board provides a forum for sharing information and good practice and working better together to counter terrorism and extremism across the county.

² Countering International Terrorism: The United Kingdom's Strategy, July 2006

The Local Dimension

Bedfordshire accounts for most operational activity in the Eastern Region and Luton is a Tier One Prevent Priority Area.

The current level of concern in Central Bedfordshire is negligible. Central Bedfordshire's assessment is 'very low threat area with minimal risks identified'.

The majority of Bedfordshire Prevent cases are related to Islamist extremism and Bedfordshire has the lowest level of far-right extremism in the Eastern region.

Although Central Bedfordshire does not have the same terrorist threat compared with its neighbouring areas of Bedford and Luton, it does not mean that there is no threat towards those who are vulnerable in our communities who could be subject to radicalisation or extremist views.

We acknowledge the close boundaries that Central Bedfordshire shares with Luton and Bedford, in particular supporting communities to travel throughout the county easily enabling social activity and also attendance at educational establishments outside of a home address. A multi agency approach locally is necessary to ensure that the threat in Central Bedfordshire continues to be very low.

Central Bedfordshire: Key Facts and Figures

The current population of Central Bedfordshire is 280,000. Central Bedfordshire is the 11th largest unitary council in England by population size.³ Central Bedfordshire is less diverse than England as a whole and has a greater proportion of people who are White British. However it should be borne in mind that there continues to be a steady growth in the local Black and Minority Ethnic population and that census data from 2011 does not fully reflect the current picture. The biggest ethnic groups within Central Bedfordshire were 'White Other' (7,040 people, 2.8% of the population), 'White Irish' (3,150 people, 1.2%), and 'Indian' (2,530 people, 1.0%).⁴ Increasing numbers of migrant workers are located in the area and the Police are also seeing an increase in the numbers of illegal trafficking reports particularly in relation to Toddington service station.

Ethnicity	Central Bedfordshire		England
White British	228,100	89.7%	79.8%
Not 'White British'	26,300	10.3%	20.2%

The age profile of Central Bedfordshire's population is very similar to that in England as a whole:⁵

Age Range	Central Bedfordshire		England
0 - 15	52,200	19.4%	19%
16 – 64	171,200	63.6%	63.5%
65+	45,700	17%	17.6%

Deprivation is a broad measure of poverty. In addition to looking at income- based measures, deprivation also looks at other more social issues such as crime, education, employment and health.

Deprivation is measured at smaller area level. These areas are known as lower super output areas (LSOAs), and there are 157 LSOAs in Central Bedfordshire. Each LSOA contains around 1,600 people and is identified using the name of the ward it is in and a unique three-digit code. Overall, levels of deprivation in Central Bedfordshire are relatively low, with many areas being among the

³ Central Bedfordshire Council, Key Facts & Figures 2017

⁴ Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS201EW, Ethnic group

⁵ Office for National Statistics, 2014 Mid Year Estimates of Population, published 2015. Next update: summer 2016

least deprived in England. However, five LSOAs are in the most deprived 10-20% in England and a further eight LSOAs were in the most deprived 20-30% in England.

LSOAs in the 10-20% most deprived in England:

Parkside 602
Dunstable Manshead 594 (Downside)
Parkside 601
Houghton Hall/ Tithe Farm 618
Sandy 433

LSOAs in the 20-30% most deprived in England⁶:

Tithe Farm 619
Leighton Buzzard North 609
Flitwick 400
Leighton Buzzard North 605
Dunstable Central / Dunstable Northfields 568
Houghton Hall 580
Caddington 562
Dunstable Northfields 596

In addition to looking at overall deprivation, we can also look at particular aspects of deprivation, known as 'domains'. This analysis shows that some LSOAs in Central Bedfordshire are in the 10% most deprived in England for particular aspects of deprivation. These are: -

Education, skills and training: a particular issue in eight LSOAs in parts of Dunstable Manshead, Flitwick, Houghton Hall, Leighton Buzzard North, Parkside, Sandy and Tithe Farm wards.

Crime and disorder: a particular issue in 14 LSOAs in parts of Caddington, Dunstable Central, Dunstable Icknield, Dunstable Northfields, Dunstable Watling, Houghton Hall, Leighton Buzzard North, Leighton Buzzard South, Parkside and Tithe Farm wards.

Barriers to housing and access to services: a particular issue in eight LSOAs in parts of Aspley & Woburn, Caddington, Cranfield & Marston Moretaine, Eaton Bray, Heath & Reach, Northill, Potton, Sandy, Shefford, Silsoe & Shillington wards.

Income: a particular issue in part of Dunstable Manshead ward.

Children: two LSOAs, in Houghton Hall and Dunstable Northfields, were among the worst 10% of areas in England and Wales for deprivation affecting children. A further six LSOAs were among the worst 10-20% of areas in England and Wales for deprivation affecting children. These were in Houghton Regis, Dunstable and Leighton Buzzard.

Older people: two LSOAs were among the 10- 20% worst areas in England and Wales for deprivation affecting older people. These were in Sandy and Dunstable Manshead wards.⁷

Deprivation can lead to additional vulnerability in a person, family or within a community. Professionals working in these areas should be mindful of Prevent and its signs, and if there are any

⁶ Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation, 2015

⁷ Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation, 2015

concerns regarding Prevent, these should be referred to the Prevent Team in Bedfordshire Police in the first instance.

Indicators of Extremism and Radicalisation

It is not possible to define a 'typical extremist' since those involved in extremism come from a diversity of backgrounds and have a range of experiences.

Research has shown that indicators of vulnerability toward recruitment into violent extremism include:

- **Identity** – that the individual feels 'distance' from society or cultural and religious heritage, and radicalisation occurs as people search for identity, meaning and community.
- **Personal Crisis** – individuals often feel tension within the family, experience a sense of isolation or have a low self-esteem. They disassociate from existing friendship groups and are susceptible to becoming involved with new, possibly extremist groups. More vulnerable groups in this category could be those who are homeless, looked after children and young people, those with a learning disability or mental health illness.
- **Personal Circumstances** – local community tensions and events affecting their country or region of origin. They feel alienation from UK values and may feel a sense of grievance, real or perceived, triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.
- **Criminality** – experiences of imprisonment and poor reintegration into society. They may have previous involvement with criminal groups which they find difficult to ignore.

Whilst individuals who display these indicators might be vulnerable to radicalisation, such display does not automatically imply that they are susceptible. Other indicators, taken in isolation or in conjunction with those set out above, can further help to clarify risk. These are:

- being in contact with extremist groups
- openly supporting violent extremist causes or leaders of extremist groups
- accessing websites with a violent extremist nature
- possessing violent extremist literature
- justifying the use of violence to resolve societal issues and using extremist narratives joining extremist organisations

Learning Resources

- **Let's Talk About It**

'Let's Talk About It' is an initiative designed to provide practical help and guidance in order to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

By highlighting the issues and initiating discussions around the potential threats we face as a community, we can create greater understanding and wider awareness.

The aim of 'Let's Talk About It' is to work together to focus on three key core themes:

- Building close relationships between our schools and universities, prisons, places of worship, health services, children's services, community groups, charities and other institutions
- Challenging extremism ideology by working closely with local and national agencies, partners and our communities
- Supporting vulnerable individuals through intervention projects

Resources, interactive stories, information and further referral contacts can be found on the Let's Talk About It website. Any agency, partner or member of the community can access this as a source of information. www.ltai.info

- **Home Office Prevent E-Learning:** to assist implementation of the duty in section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, a [Prevent e-learning training package](#) is now available. This is introductory training. It provides a foundation on which to develop further knowledge around the risks of radicalisation and the roles involved in supporting those at risk.
- **Bedfordshire Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) E-Learning:** the [Understanding Pathways to Extremism and the Prevent Programme E-learning training](#) is free of charge to all members and partners of Central Bedfordshire's Safeguarding Children's Board and all voluntary and private organisations.
- **Data Protection and Information Sharing.** All partners should have access to mandatory Data Protection and Information Sharing training within their organisations. Staff should contact the data information or training lead in their organisation for further information and advice.
- **WRAP Training:** Over the past few years WRAP training has been undertaken across organisations in Bedfordshire to assist in knowledge and understanding of Prevent. It is accredited by the Home Office. Safeguarding leads within organisations are trained to deliver WRAP training. WRAP training sessions continue to be available and are advertised via Central Bedfordshire Local Children's Safeguarding Board and Bedfordshire Police.

Prevent Referral Process

Staff working with susceptible children and adults are accustomed to identifying and responding to concerns about the well-being of those that they come into contact with. Responding to the risk that individuals may be susceptible to being drawn into extremist activity requires the same skills of balance and professional judgement that staff would exercise in any situation which gives cause for concern.

Many staff will also have experience of working with children/adults who may be susceptible due to the behaviour of another family member. Skills developed in this context will be very valuable in supporting those who may be at risk through living with or being in direct contact with known extremists.

It is not possible to give a comprehensive list of the situations which would lead to a staff member identifying concerns about an individual. All judgements should be guided by the principle of that person's best interests. As with other safeguarding situations, concerns may arise from a single event, but are more often based on an accumulation of small pieces of information over time.

Radicalisation is generally not a single event but can be triggered by both internal and external events. The process of radicalisation can take weeks, months and even years. What is important is that radicalisation should be considered as an 'additional vulnerability'. It may be combined with

other vulnerabilities or may be the only risk identified. In either case an early safeguarding and/or Prevent referral is appropriate in all cases.

Some individuals who are at risk of being drawn into violent extremist activity may pose a risk to others. If there is a conflict between the welfare needs of the perpetrator and the victim, the victim's needs must come first. Many abusers need care and protection themselves; however, they must also be held accountable for their own actions.

Central Bedfordshire Referral Mechanisms

Staff who think they may have cause for concern must always seek further advice and guidance. The guiding principle is always to report concerns through normal procedures so that an informed judgement can be made within the context of all available information.

- For adults aged 18 years and over, referrals for concern are made via the Adult Safeguarding Team: adult.protection@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk or telephone 0300 300 8122 (Monday – Thurs from 8.45am – 5pm and Fri from 8:45am – 4:30pm), outside of those hours on 0300 300 8123
- For children and young people 0 – 17 years, referrals for concern are made via the Intake and Assessment Team: cs.accessandreferral@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk or telephone 0300 300 8585 if you are concerned there is immediate risk of harm.
- For specific locations / places of concern, information can be given / referred via the Prevent Team at Bedfordshire Police: 101 (non-emergency telephone number)

Please see page 12 for the referral flowchart.

The Channel Panel

The CTSA provides a statutory framework for a multi-agency panel to assess the extent to which identified individuals are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and to put in place a support plan. This effectively places Channel on a statutory footing.

The Bedfordshire Channel Panel aims to ensure that there is an integrated approach to dealing with concerns of vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism in the three local authority areas⁸. It is a multi-agency process that relies on close collaboration between police, partners and other key stakeholders. Channel provides a mechanism for ensuring that individuals are referred to and assessed by a multi-agency panel and where necessary, provides an appropriate support package tailored to an individual's needs. Channel is a voluntary process, and there needs to be engagement with the subject prior to acceptance on to the panel.

The work of Channel is coordinated by local authorities working with partners to establish and maintain a multi-agency panel to enable risk assessment and decision making and develop strong relationships with partners locally.

The main work of the Channel process is conducted through the multi-agency panel. It is chaired by a local authority officer and includes statutory and community partners.

⁸ Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire, Luton Borough

Channel is not a process for gathering intelligence but does require the sharing of information about people at risk. Information sharing is governed by UK legislation and is guided by principles of necessity, proportionality and consent (where possible). See Appendix A for further information.

Referrals should go straight to the Channel Team – Channel-Beds@luton.gcsx.gov.uk so that they can the team and the Police can screen and assess the referral. This can be done alongside normal safeguarding processes and thresholds within Central Bedfordshire, but the Channel process does not have the same thresholds and consent is not needed at the referral stage. Consent will be sought by the Channel Team if necessary. The Channel Team and Police will assess the referrals to determine entry into the Channel Panel and/or other support.

Referrals go through a screening process (in Central Bedfordshire for those under 18 years by the Intake and Assessment Team) to ensure they are not malicious or misguided, that the person's engagement with the process would not compromise an ongoing investigation, or that the individual is not vulnerable and should be referred to an alternative statutory safeguarding process. In these cases, the individual does not enter the Channel Process. As long as this is not the case, the preliminary assessment process begins, where the PCP and senior statutory partners assess the risk. Then a needs assessment is carried out to determine the kind of support that is needed by the individual.

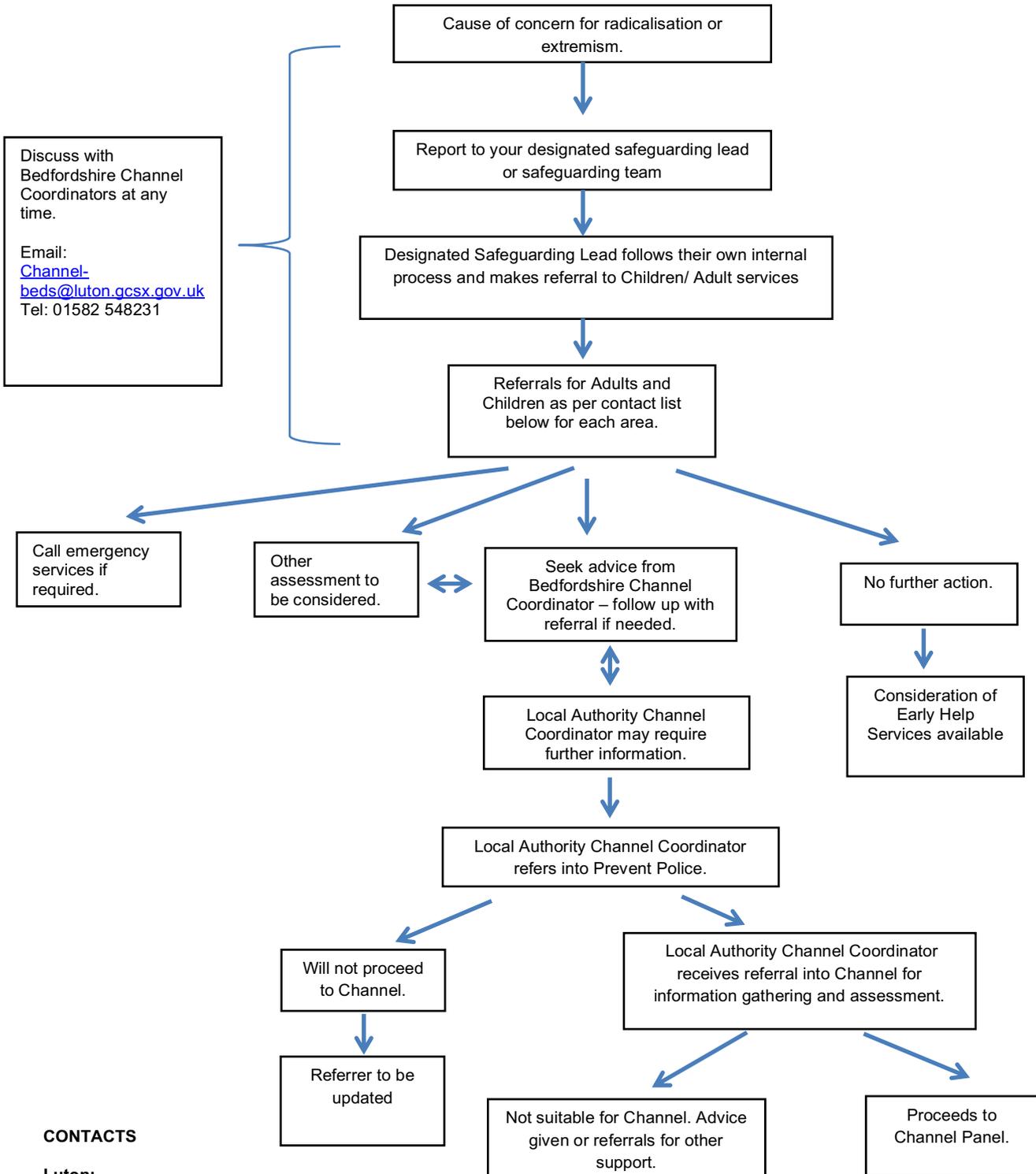
Not all those referred to Channel will meet the Threshold Guidance for Safeguarding, but where there is borderline or clear evidence of an adult/child who appears to be at risk of harm or is being harmed than appropriate liaison will take place prior to the Channel Panel meeting. Channel will provide an opportunity for access into service provision even though a subject might not meet a safeguarding threshold.

Panel Multi-Agency Assessment

The panel will include representatives from all organisations who are currently involved with the individual. In some circumstances it may be appropriate to parents/carers, and representatives from organisations who are not currently involved, but who may be able to offer relevant support to the individual.

The multi-agency meeting will determine the most appropriate response and plan how this can be delivered. Review dates are agreed, along with the person responsible for convening the review meeting and the people who should be involved in this.

Flowchart for Children and Adults with concerns of radicalisation or extremism Pan Bedfordshire



Discuss with Bedfordshire Channel Coordinators at any time.
Email: Channel-beds@luton.gcsx.gov.uk
Tel: 01582 548231

CONTACTS

Luton:
Adults and Children: Email: EHA@luton.gcsx.gov.uk Tel No: 01582 548231

Central Bedfordshire:
Childrens – Email: Accessandreferral@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Tel No: 0300 300 8585
Adults – adult.protection@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Tel 0300 300 8122

Bedford Borough:
Childrens: Email: multiagency@bedford.gov.uk Tel No: 01234 718700
Adults - Email: adult.protection@bedford.gov.uk Tel: (01234) 276222

Specialist Support

Where an individual is thought to be at risk of significant harm, and/or where investigations need to be carried out even where parental consent is withheld, a referral to Social Care should be made. However, it should be recognised that concerns of this nature in relation to violent extremism are likely to require a police investigation in the first instance. The multi-agency assessment will involve the Police in the decision making about the most appropriate response. All cases at this level will be reported to Social Care who would monitor all referrals.

For all types of response, a clear plan will be developed and documented to set out how the needs of the individual will be met, who else may be at risk and who would have responsibility for overseeing this work. The plan will include agreed arrangements for review of progress.

Sharing Information

The following principles should guide information sharing: -

Power to Share – the sharing of data by public sector bodies requires the existence of a power to do so. This may be a statutory power relevant to the agency’s statutory function or an implied power based on the agency’s common law function. The power may exist under specific legislation and may be different for each agency depending on their function. It is the responsibility of each agency to consider whether *in this particular case* the sharing of personal information is consistent with their powers and function as a public-sector body if under the age of 18 Sec 47, duty to co-operate.

Governing legislation – for all bodies sharing personal information (private, voluntary or public sector) it is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Data Protection Act, the Human Rights Act and the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality.

Wherever possible the consent of the person concerned should be obtained before sharing information about them however, obtaining consent can in itself prejudice the purpose of the Channel process and certain considerations must be taken before any agency seeks consent.

Consent – Before any agency/group seeks consent from the person of concern this must be discussed at both the Channel preliminary assessment and the Channel Multi-Agency Panel stages and a decision made on whether consent is to be sought and by whom.

Other Gateways – in the absence of consent it is necessary to identify an exemption or a relevant condition for processing under the Data Protection Act. Where a body owes a duty of confidentiality and (in the case of public bodies) must consider the Human Rights Act, it is necessary to determine that the level of public interest overrides the expectation of privacy (see Appendix A).

Necessity, relevance and proportionality – information should only be shared where it is strictly necessary to achieve the intended outcome and is relevant and proportionate. Information should be selected for sharing on the basis that the agencies involved need to know that information in order to make informed assessment and decisions. Key to determining this will be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public.

Non-discriminatory – agencies must be in a position to evidence that their decision to share information as part of a Channel Referral is not discriminatory.

Submitting Information

It is important for all agencies, organisations and professionals to sharing information and intelligence about issues and situations they feel are linked to safeguarding, criminality, disorder, exploitation or extremism.

Information in regard to extremism is especially important so we can increase knowledge of our localised picture, assist victims / potential victims and give support to those who need it.

Information and intelligence can be shared with the police via email: cibintel@Bedfordshire.pnn.Police.uk or by telephone to the police via the non-emergency number of 101.

Information and intelligence about a child under the age of 18 years can be shared with Children's Service via email: Access&Referral@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Information and intelligence about a place or an adult can be shared with the Prevent Team at Bedfordshire Police: 101 (non-emergency telephone number) Bedfordshire Police

Prevent Action Plan

	Action	Lead	Progress	Review Date	CTLP Recommendation
1a	Carry out a Learning Needs Analysis (LNA) for Prevent Following the LNA review the current learning and awareness offers (WRAP, e-learning, briefings) to ensure they are fit for purpose	Wez Thomas	Complete	-	R
1b	Ensure appropriate learning requirements form part of the learning programme for staff across specified authorities and Prevent partner agencies	Prevent Group	Implementing		
2	Review Central Bedfordshire Venue Hire Policy Guidance	Jeanette Keyte Peter Fraser	The guidance has been reviewed for 2017. Next scheduled review is 2018	April 2018	
3	Enforcement and awareness of protocol		This is part of the communications plan.		
4	Local Authority and Police Licensing Teams to provide information and	Jo Borthwick	Jeanette Keyte to discuss with Jo Borthwick	On-going	

	intelligence from Licensed Premises around Prevent				
6	Review Prevent Protocol	Jeanette Keyte	Protocol has been reviewed for 2017. Next scheduled review is 2018.	April 2018	
7	Develop a Communication Plan to raise awareness across agencies and staff about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting concerns • Good news stories • Challenging negative/false information • Channel Panel – Case Studies • Domestic Extremism 	Jim Brock	Links to training and how to obtain support – on track	September 2017	
8	Local Authority to review and develop demographic data to identify changing patterns that may lead to community tensions and increased risk of extremism.	Lisa Scott		September 2017	
9	Review the need for third party reporting hubs in Central Bedfordshire		Reviewed for Central Bedfordshire and existing mechanism considered sufficient at this time in view of threat level to Central Bedfordshire. Review in 2018	April 2018	
10	Local Authority to profile and record children being educated outside of main stream education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent School 	Jackie Edwards/Andrew Copperwheat		December 2017	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home education 				
11	Local Authority to explore whether it would be possible to ensure that the educational establishments children CBC have responsibility for attend outside of Central Bedfordshire are clear on Prevent processes.	Jeanette Keyte/ Peter Fraser / ANO from Corporate Parenting Team			
12	To confirm whether organisational information held on Prevent should be shared in any forum.	Jeanette Keyte	To raise at Prevent Board meeting		

Appendix A

SCHEDULE 6 of the CTSA - SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES:

Local government

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

Criminal justice

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

Education, child care etc

- A person who is authorised by virtue of an order made under section 70 of the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 to exercise a function specified in Schedule 36A to the Education Act 1996.
- A person with whom arrangements have been made for the provision of education under section 19 of the Education Act 1996 or section 100 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (cases of illness, exclusion etc.).
- The proprietor of:-
 - a) A school that has been approved under section 342 of the Education Act 1996,
 - b) A maintained school within the meaning given by section 20(7) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998,
 - c) A maintained nursery school within the meaning given by section 22(9) of that Act,
 - d) An independent school registered under section 158 of the Education Act 2002,

- e) An independent educational institution registered under section 95(1) of the Education and Skills Act 2008, or
 - f) An alternative provision Academy within the meaning given by section 1C of the Academies Act 2010.
- A person who is specified or nominated in a direction made in relation to the exercise of a local authority's functions given by the Secretary of State under section 497A of the Education Act 1996 (including that section as applied by section 50 of the Children Act 2004 or section 15 of the Childcare Act 2006).
 - A person entered on a register kept by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Education, Children's Services and Skills under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000.
 - The governing body of a qualifying institution within the meaning given by section 11 of the Higher Education Act 2004.
 - The provider of education or training:-
 - a) To which Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 applies, and
 - b) In respect of which funding is provided by, or under arrangements made by, the Secretary of State or the Chief Executive of Skills Funding.
 - A person registered under Chapter 2, 2A, 3 or 3A of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006 or under section 20 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (nawm 1).
 - A body corporate with which a local authority has entered into arrangements under Part 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2008.
 - A person who is specified in a direction made in relation to the exercise of a local authority's functions given by the Welsh Ministers under section 25 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 (anaw 1) (including that section as applied by section 50A of the Children Act 2004 or section 29 of the Childcare Act 2006).
 - The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by a local authority in Wales.
 - The governing body or proprietor of an institution (not otherwise listed) at which more than 250 students, excluding students undertaking distance learning courses, are undertaking:-
 - a) Courses in preparation for examinations related to qualifications regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation or the Welsh Government;
 - b) Courses of a description mentioned in Schedule 6 to the Education Reform Act 1988 (higher education courses).

Health and social care

- An NHS Trust established under section 25 of the National Health Service Act 2006 or under section 18 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.
- An NHS foundation trust within the meaning given by section 30 of the National Health Service Act 2006.
- A Local Health Board established under section 11 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.

- A Community Health Council in Wales.
- The Board of Community Health Councils in Wales or Bwrdd Cyngorau Iechyd Cymuned Cymru.

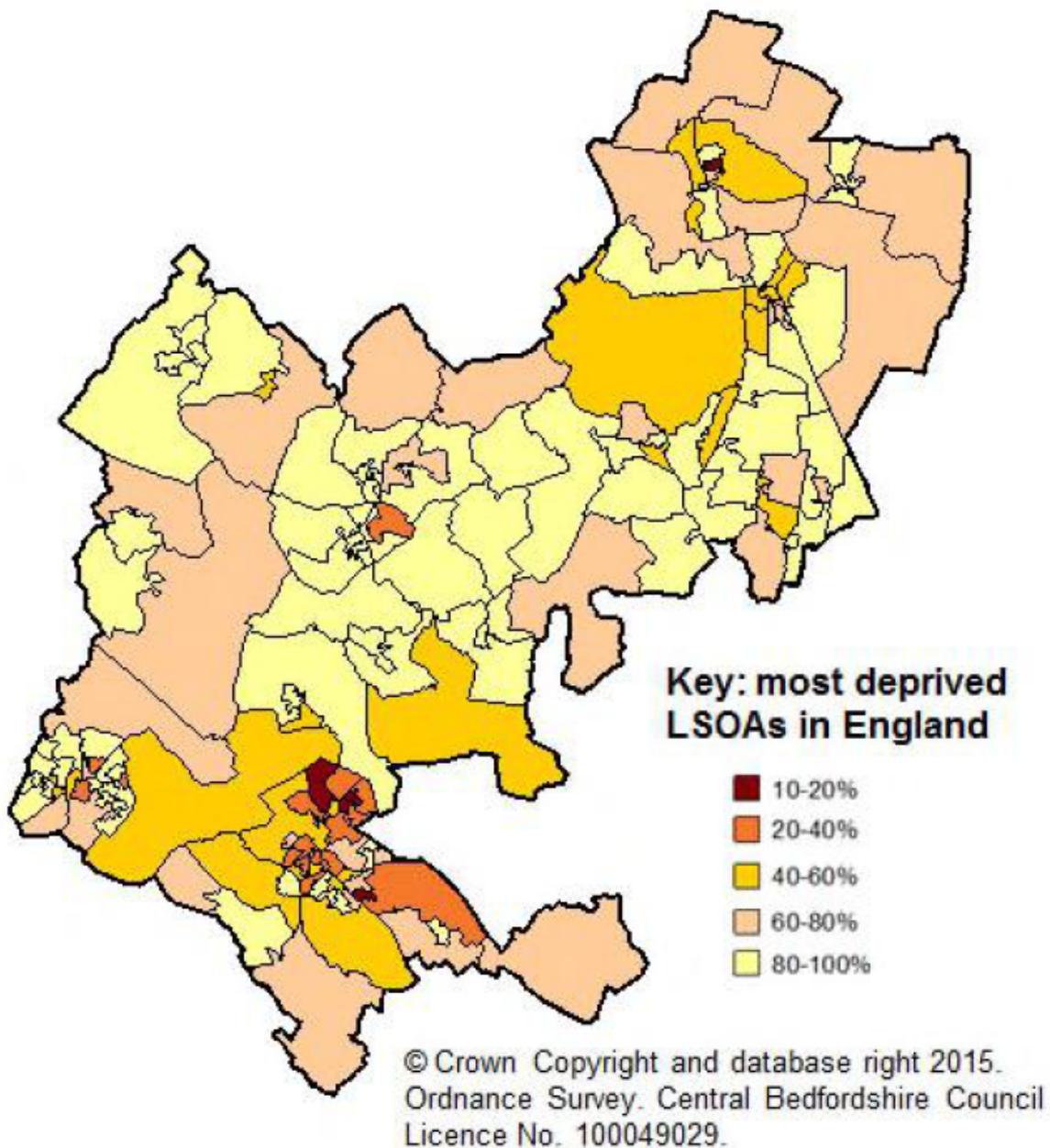
Police

- A chief officer of police for a police area in England and Wales.
- The British Transport Police Force.
- A Port Police Force established under an order made under section 14 of the Harbours Act 1964.
- The Port Police Force established under Part 10 of the Port of London Act 1968.
- A Port Police Force established under section 79 of the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847.
- The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a police authority.
- A police and crime commissioner established under section 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime established under section 3 of that Act.
- The Civil Nuclear Police Authority.

Appendix B

Map of deprivation in Central Bedfordshire

The most deprived areas are shown in the darkest colour on the map.



(Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation, 2015)