



**PREVENT CHANNEL POLICY, GUIDANCE AND
PROCEDURE FOR WORKING WITH ADULTS AND
CHILDREN / YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO
THE MESSAGES OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

December 2015
Updated January 2017
November 2018
April 2019

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The current threat from Violent Extremism in the United Kingdom is real and severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, both children and adults, to involve them in extremist activity.

Wigan Safeguarding Adults Board, Wigan Safeguarding Children's Board and Wigan Building Stronger Communities Partnership agree that this exploitation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern and should be embedded within local safeguarding processes and frameworks.

This guidance is designed to provide a clear framework with which to respond to safeguarding concerns for those adults / children and young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of violent extremism, and provides details of the local referral and intervention processes agreed by the local safeguarding boards and in partnership with GMP's Counter Terrorism Unit.

This framework is underpinned by a number of key principles:-

- Each vulnerable adult / child is unique, is vulnerable for unique reasons and needs an individualised response
- Each vulnerable adult / child effects and is affected by multiple domains i.e. family, community, societal etc.
- Wigan local authority and its partners have a duty to respond promptly and robustly to concerns raised around possible safeguarding issues
- Information will be shared with other agencies and local authorities as appropriate in the interests of protecting an / adult child from serious harm
- This is a collaborative process to enable effective integrated working to improve outcomes for vulnerable adults / children and young people, arising from an identified concern regarding vulnerability to violent extremist narratives and ideologies.

Safeguarding Adults Principles as defined by the Care Act 2014 are as follows:

- Empowerment – presumption of person led decisions and informed consent.
- Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs.
- Proportionality – Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
- Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need.
- Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.

- Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

1.2 Definitions

Children / Young People

A **child** is defined in the *Children Acts* 1989 and 2004 as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. **Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children** in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 is defined as:-

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children's health or development
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

Children in need are those, defined under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989, who are unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development or their health or development are likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of services, or who are disabled. Local authorities and partners have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in need and those in need of protection.

Some children are in need because they are suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. The Children Act 1989 introduced the concept of significant harm as the threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children, and gives local authorities a duty to make enquiries to decide whether they should take action to safeguard or promote the welfare of a child who is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. Harm can be categorised as physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect.

Adults

The Care Act 2014 sets out new guidance regarding adult safeguarding definitions and criteria as follows.

The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Local authorities should not limit their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect as they can take many forms and the circumstances of each individual case should always be considered. Individual categories of abuse identified are:-Physical abuse, Domestic violence, Sexual abuse, Psychological abuse, Financial or material abuse, Modern slavery, Discriminatory abuse, Organisational abuse, Neglect and acts of omission

1.3 Preventing Violent Extremism

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CT&S Act 2015) places a duty on specified authorities to:

- provide a general duty on a range of organisations to prevent people being drawn into terrorism
- put Channel (the government's voluntary programme for people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism) on a statutory basis

The Prevent strategy, published by the government in 2011, is part of the UK's overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as "prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Sections 36 to 41 of the CT&S Act 2015 sets out the duty on local authorities and partners of local panels to provide support for people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. In England and Wales this duty is the Channel programme. For the purpose of this policy, the term 'Channel' or 'Channel programme' refers to the duty to as set out in the CT&S Act 2015.

On 4 June 2018, the Home Secretary launched the government's fourth published version of the United Kingdom's counter terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The strategy sets out how the government will continue to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interest overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. A full copy of the strategy is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

The updated and strengthened strategy reflects the findings of a fundamental review of all aspects of counter terrorism; building on progress since 2011, the need to evolve to counter new and emerging threats, reflect the changing situation around the world and learn lessons from the tragic attacks in the UK over the past year in London and Manchester.

The review found CONTEST to be a well-organised and comprehensive risk reduction framework. The refreshed strategy aims to strengthen the approach within the tried and tested strategic framework of the four P's work strands:-

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

The purpose of Prevent remains to be to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. However, the role of partners in supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism (currently on the whole delivered through police, probation and prison services) has been brought to the forefront alongside safeguarding those most at risk.

The objectives of Prevent as set out in the Prevent strategy (2011) and referred to as the three I's were to respond to the **ideological** challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it; prevent **individuals** from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and work with sectors and **institutions** where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

The refreshed CONTEST strategy has revised these objectives to promote safeguarding along with a greater focus on disengaging and rehabilitating those engaged in terrorism. The revised Prevent objectives are:

- 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.

Operation Dovetail Pilot

From 1st April 2019, transferring of the resources and responsibility for administering the programme and case management / safeguarding risk aspects of Channel from the police to local authorities as part of the Home Office pilot across the North West. As a continuing lead partner in the process, Counter Terrorism Policing North West (CTPNW) will continue to own the risks relating to terrorism for all cases as well as lead on high risk cases (known as Prevent Case Managed cases or PCMs) as well as be responsible for undertaking Police Gateway Assessments, de-confliction (i.e. wider checking on referred individuals who may already be known to security services), section 36 decisions and attending Channel panels to ensure that the risk associated with terrorism is managed

The current arrangements in place for Channel in each local authority area will remain relatively the same. However, the role and responsibilities of the CTPNW officers will change. They will be responsible for undertaking Police Gateway Assessments, de-confliction, section 36 decisions and attending Channel panels to ensure that the risk associated with terrorism is managed.

The Dovetail Coordinators will be responsible for information gathering, completing vulnerability assessments, supporting joint visits and seeking consent, where appropriate and be responsible for case management of actions assigned to individuals safeguarding them from being drawn into terrorism, advising on support and intervention providers and providing support to the Channel Panel chair – LAs will continue to be responsible for managing the safeguarding risks and case work through the Channel Panel. This process within the Wigan context will be set out in more detail in section 2.0 onwards.

1.4 Violent Extremism / Extremism Definition within the Wigan Context

Violent extremism and extremism within the Wigan context can be defined as follows:

The demonstration of unacceptable behaviours by using any means or medium to express views which:

- foster, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs; e.g. inciting others into acts of violence to further a set of political, ideological or religious beliefs
- seek to provoke others to terrorist acts; e.g. actively recruiting others people to take part in terrorist activity
- foment other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts e.g. both producing and allowing the production and dissemination of extremist messages including posters / leaflets / DVDs and other forms of new technology..
- foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK e.g. leading and actively contributing to activities that lead to tension and misunderstanding between different groups or communities

1.5 Legislative and Policy Framework

The following legislation and policies have provided the framework for this protocol:-

- The Children Act 1989; revised 2004
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
- The Care Act 2014
- The Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families Department of Health 2000
- The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Channel Duty Guidance 2015
- CONTEST (The National Counter-Terrorism Strategy) updated 2018
- Equality Act 2010
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998

1.6 Vulnerability Indicators

The research and evidence base pertaining to this risk group is limited, but is developing rapidly. There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences.

The following indicators have been provided to support workers in Wigan to understand and

identify factors that may suggest an adult, child, young person or their family may be vulnerable or involved with violent extremism.

Research shows that indicators of vulnerability can include:-

- **Identity Crisis** - Distance from cultural / religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them.
- **Personal Crisis** - Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- **Personal Circumstances** - Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- **Unmet Aspirations** - Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- **Criminality** - Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement / reintegration; previous involvement with criminal groups.

In addition all workers should consider the following areas where extremist behavior is a concern:-

Access to extremism / extremist influences

- Is there reason to believe that the adult or adult, child/young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g. the adult, child/young person is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)
- Does the adult, child/young person frequent, or is there evidence to suggest that they are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g. Use of closed network groups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc.)
- Is there reason to believe that the adult, child/young person has been or is likely to be involved with extremist/ military training camps/ locations?
- Is the adult, child/young person known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/ or distribute extremist literature / other media material likely to incite racial/religious hatred or acts of violence?
- Does the adult, child/young person sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
- Does the adult, child/young person support groups with links to extremist activity but not illegal/illicit e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

Experiences, Behaviours and Influences

- Has the adult, child/young person encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the adult, child/young

person from within or outside UK?

- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the adult, child/young person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviours? It is important to recognise that many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas of conflict (i.e. images of children dying) it is important to differentiate them from those that sympathise with or support extremist activity
- Has there been a significant shift in the adult, child/young person's behaviours or outward appearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
- Has the adult, child/young person come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/dress choices?
- Does the adult, child/young person vocally support terrorist attacks; either verbally or in their written work?
- Has the adult, child/young person witnessed or been the perpetrator/victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism?

Travel

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggest this is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the adult, child/young person travelled for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the adult, child/young person employed any methods to disguise their true identity? Has the adult, child/young person used documents or cover to support this?

NB: If you have concerns about Foreign Travel, please visit the Home Office Foreign Travel Advice for up to date travel information : <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice>

Social Factors

- Does the adult, child/young person have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the adult, child/young person experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the adult, child/young person display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the adult, child/young person demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the adult, child/young person have any learning difficulties/ mental health support needs?
- Does the adult, child/young person demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the adult, child/young person have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the adult, child/young person a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their

immigration/national status?

- Does the adult, child/young person have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the adult, child/young person experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the adult, child/young person's life has extremist view or sympathies?

More critical risk factors could include:-

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for violent extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviours

NB - The list is not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of violent extremism. The now accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual's identity determines their vulnerability to extremism. Over-simplified assessments based upon demographics and poverty indicators have consistently demonstrated to increase victimisation, fail to identify vulnerabilities and, in some cases, increase the ability of extremists to exploit, operate and recruit.

It is vital that all professionals who have contact with vulnerable adults, children/young people receive training to enable them to recognise those vulnerabilities and help to increase safe choices. It is necessary to remember that violent behaviour operates on many levels in the absence of protective factors and that individuals largely act within the context of their environment and experiences.

Wigan Safeguarding Adults and Children's Boards work closely with partners to offer a range of training opportunities throughout the borough, working together in this way ensures consistency and a strong message throughout the borough.

1.7 Internet Access to Materials of an Extreme Nature.

In the majority of Schools and Children's Homes in Wigan the Council computers are monitored through the SECURUS internet monitoring system. The system is used to restrict access to known sites relating to the Safeguarding of Children and Young People in the Borough. The system records details relating to site access, keyword searches and it is possible to produce screen images showing the type and nature of material accessed.

In addition to the current keyword alerts already in place Wigan Building Stronger Communities Partnership will keep up to date lists of keywords and known sites relating to the distribution of messages of Violent Extremism across the full range of extreme groups and key individuals.

In line with Wigan's Safeguarding procedures any evidence of key word searches or access to inappropriate sites identified by SECURUS will trigger a referral into the Wigan MASH for further assessment. Upon receipt of a referral Wigan MASH in partnership with Dovetail Case Co-ordinators / CTU Channel staff will determine if the site accessed relates to the Preventing Violent Extremism Agenda and if so a referral will be made appropriately to Channel using the Channel referral form in **Appendix 4**.

1.8 Information Sharing and Confidentiality

There is a statutory duty for workers to share information where there are concerns about the safety or well-being of a child or vulnerable adult. Numerous pieces of legislation place a power or duty on local authorities to share information safely and actively in specific circumstances including:-

- The Data Protection Act 1998
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Common Law Duty of Confidence
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- The Children Act 2004 sections 10 and 11
- The Caldicott Principles
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015
- Channel Duty Guidance 2015 (sect 46)
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (sect 38)

All information sharing must be conducted in accordance with a relevant legal power of duty, be proportionate and relevant to the circumstances presented.

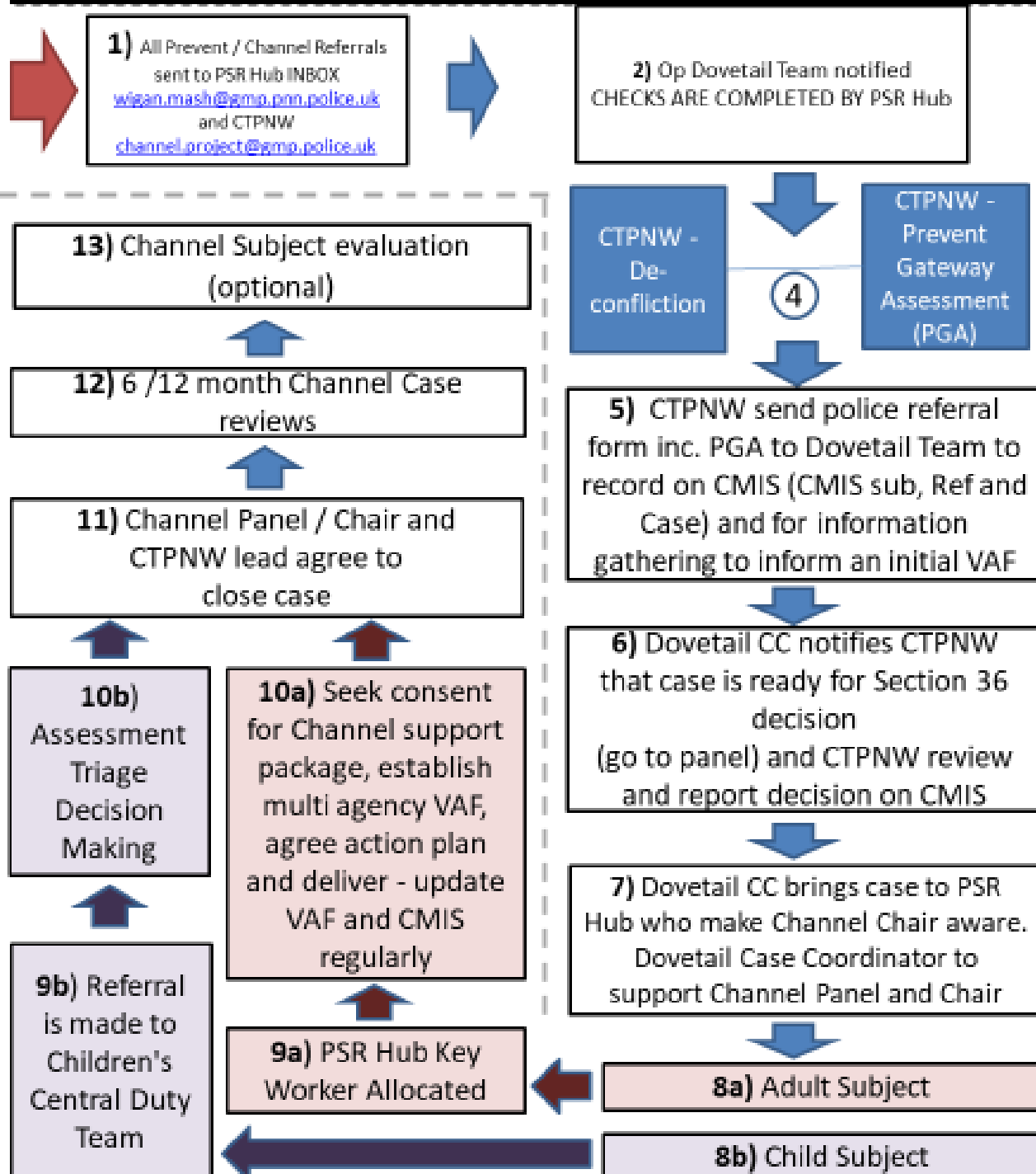
2. Referral and intervention process

The referral and intervention process is highlighted in the flow chart overleaf. In addition to the the flowchart process, at all times practitioners are advised to:

- Prior to referring to the Wigan PSR Hub (MASH), if unsure of the appropriateness of a referral, or if a conversation with one of the wider Prevent partnership is required, that contact is made with the relevant Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for your organisation. If you do not have a SPOC, then please contact one of the SPOCs named within this document at Appendix One.
- if there are immediate non-violent extremist safeguarding risks identified at any point, that you refer immediately into Children's or Adults Safeguarding procedures
- If there are immediate and serious risks regarding violent extremism activity identified or any other immediate risk to life or immediate serious harm, then practitioners should call Greater Manchester Police on 999.

Operation Dovetail Delivery Model (Wigan)

(updated 10/10/18)



2.1 Operational and Strategic Management of the Channel Process

Operational Function

- Operational management of the Channel Panel will be facilitated and co-ordinated from within Wigan's PSR Hub (formerly the MASH) as detailed on the flowchart on the previous page.
- The Channel Panel chair (who is also the PSR Hub Business Manager) and PSR Hub Operational Manager will ensure that lead agency SPOCS are informed of any Channel referral that is either submitted and / or reach Channel Threshold regarding individuals known to / referred into specific services.
- The Channel Panel chair will ensure that all professionals known to individuals referred into / reaching Channel threshold are invited to take part in professionals meetings under the Channel process.
- A key member of the Channel Process will be the Dovetail Channel Case Co-ordinator who will work with the Channel Panel Chair to co-ordinate the key functions of the process on a case by case basis (notifications to key personnel, assessments, case management and case reviews)
- Lead agency SPOCS can also attend professionals meetings under the Channel process or may be invited to assist with service specific interventions where an individual requires it..
- The flow chart on the previous details the key functions at this level, which are in summary
 - Quality assurance regarding actions around individuals identified through safeguarding and early intervention plans
 - Recommend whether or not cases regarding violent extremism can be closed from a Channel perspective or not (and dependent on professionals participating in the process providing up to date intelligence regarding the outcome of individual case plans).
 - Giving consideration to the formation of an appropriate exit strategy for cases that are addressing radicalisation. They will ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place for the adult / young person, that they know where to access support should this be required in the future and services are aware that the intervention has come to an end
 - Carry out 6 month reviews of Channel referrals and cases asp the Channel Duty Guidance 2015.

Strategic Function

- The Prevent Steering Group will receive reports from the Channel Panel process and will have strategic oversight of:
 - Case closures
 - Resolution issues should a case require strategic decision making
 - The overall 6 / 12 month review process (which will be managed by the Dovetail Case Manager / Channel Panel Chair)
- The professionals named within Appendix One highlight the individuals who are Lead Agency SPOCS. A key role of these individuals will be to ensure that their respective service areas are effective in supporting the Channel process.
- The Prevent Steering Group will will also develop broader strategic and operational responses to the Prevent Duty and will provide regular strategic updates to both the Building Stronger Communities Partnership and both the children's and adults safeguarding boards.

Appendix 1

Wigan Lead Agency Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Violent Extremism Policy and Channel Panel Rep

Multi Agency Public Service Reform Hub	<p>0161 856 7041 Wigan.mash@gmp.pnn.police.uk</p> <p>Michael Fraser BSCP Business Manager (Channel Panel Chair) m.fraser@wigan.gov.uk Tel: 0161 856 7142 Mobile: 07825 318005</p> <p>Kieran Davies Wigan PSR Hub Operational Manager Kieran.Davies@wigan.gov.uk Tel: 0161 856 7164</p>
Greater Manchester Dovetail Team – Case Co-ordinator	<p>Liam Twigg</p> <p>Focused Authority areas: Bolton, Salford and Wigan. Tel: 0161 227 3543 (int:43543) Work mobile: 07971385238 Liam.twigg@manchester.gov.uk</p>
Police (GMP) North West Counter Terrorism Unit	<p>Andy Webb North West Counter Terrorism Unit Counter Terrorism Case Officer (Wigan)</p> <p>Andrew.Webb@gmp.pnn.police.uk Telephone WIGAN 0161 856 7096</p> <p>Telephone BURY / HQ 0161 856 2476 / 856 6362</p> <p>Telephone Mobile 07391 409342</p>
Wigan Divisional Police	<p>Mark Coulson Divisional (Wigan) Chief Inspector mark.coulson@gmp.police.uk 0161 856 1856, mobile: 07774 111598.</p> <p>Clare Anderson Inspector Wigan Division</p>

	<p>clare.anderson@gmp.police.uk 0161 856 7184, mobile: 07834 289173</p>
<p>Local Authority Children's Services</p>	<p>Graham Doubleday Service Manager, Early Intervention and Prevention</p> <p>g.doubleday@wigan.gov.uk Tel: 01942 87747</p>
<p>Local Authority, Partnerships Safeguarding and Reform (Wigan Prevent Leads)</p>	<p>Sarah Owen Partnerships and Reform Service Manager 0161 856 7102 Sarah.Owen@wigan.gov.uk</p> <p>Paul Whitemoss Service Manager, Safeguarding p.whitemoss@wigan.gov.uk Tel: 01942 487691</p>
<p>Local Authority Children's Social Care</p>	<p>Roisin McLaughlin Service Manager Children's Social Care 01942 705210 (external) 07810101910 R.McLaughlin@wigan.gov.uk</p>
<p>Wrightington Wigan & Leigh NHS Foundation Trust - Acute</p> <p>Community</p>	<p>Linda Salt Head of Safeguarding Linda.salt@wwl.nhs.uk 01942 77 8782</p> <p>Linda Cuniffe Named Nurse Safeguarding Children</p> <p>Lynda.Cunniffe@bridgewater.nhs.uk or (secure) lynda.cunniffe@nhs.net Tel: 01942 481161</p>
<p>Wigan Borough Clinical Commissioning Group</p>	<p>Reuben Furlong Assistant Director Safeguarding Adults and Prevent Lead</p>

	<p>Reuben.Furlong@wiganboroughccg.nhs.uk 01942 483998</p>
National Probation Service	<p>Lisa Dalby Senior Probation Officer North West division / Wigan and Bolton Cluster</p> <p>lisa.dalby@justice.gov.uk</p> <p>01942 507551 Direct: 01204 874154</p> <p>07917704040</p>
5 Boroughs Partnership	<p>Nick Woods Advanced Practitioner Safeguarding Adults</p> <p>Nick.Woods@NWBH.nhs.uk 0151 244 4588 07795452816</p> <p>Karen Dobson Named Nurse Children's Safeguarding karen.dobson@nwbh.nhs.uk 0151 244 4588</p> <p>Mobile: 07747536091</p>
Homes (previously WALH)	<p>Phil Parrott Service Manager, Enforcement</p> <p>Phil.parrott@walh.co.uk 01942 86252</p>
Drug and Alcohol Services (Addaction)	<p>Siobhan Peters Meredith Addaction Manager Siobhan.Peters-meredith@addaction.org.uk tel:01942487578</p>

Appendix 2

Roles and Responsibilities of the Single Point of Contact (SPOC)

As the SPOC for your organisation you will be responsible for:-

- Raising awareness about the need to prevent violent extremism and safeguarding processes in Wigan
- Advise staff on Channel referrals
- Make referrals to Channel and / or Early Intervention and Prevention Services
- Make use and demonstrate a good understanding of the guidance - "Working with Children and Young People Who Are Vulnerable to the Messages of Violent Extremism"
- Collate and gather relevant information from your organisation in relation to referrals about vulnerable children, young people and adults
- Attend PVE related meetings as necessary and carry out any actions as required
- Report progress and actions to the Lead SPOC for Violent Extremism Policy and Process
- Contribute to the Prevent Delivery Group in respect of updates and information regarding live Prevent cases from your organisation
- Share any new information in a timely manner
- Assist in ensuring colleagues attend training and are kept up to date with developments in legislation and the local processes / profile of radicalisation (where appropriate)

Appendix 3 – Channel Referral Form

Prevent Referral Form

Information will be kept secure and confidential and will only be disclosed to those parties who have a legal and legitimate need to know.

Please complete the below details and email this form to:

Wigan.MASH@gmp.pnn.police.uk

AND

channel.project@gmp.pnn.police.uk

Do NOT Password Protect or Encrypt this document when submitting

Please complete all details to the best of your knowledge. Leave blank if unknown.

Your details:

Date of referral			
Surname			
Forenames		Relationship to individual	
Contact no.			
Email			
Professional role			
Work Address			

Individuals details

--

Please include as much detail as possible.

Does this person and or the family know of this referral:

Surname		D.O.B	
Forenames		Gender	
Contact no.			
Email			
Ethnicity		Nationality	
Religion		Place of Birth	
Address			
Languages Spoken		English spoken?	
School or Educational Establishment			
Occupation			
Occupation Address			
Additional Info:			

Household composition

Name	D.O.B	Gender	Relationship

Agencies Involved	Contact	Telephone	Email

Notes:

In the next box you will be asked to complete the reason for referral to Channel. When doing so please consider the following points and provide as much information as possible:

- Is the person demonstrating or exhibiting violent extremist behaviour OR
- Is there information to show the person is moving towards support for terrorism or has an attraction to terrorism OR
- Is the person vulnerable to radicalisation (when taken in context with the above points)

Extremism:

Extremism is defined as the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. And the calls for the death of members of our armed forces

Reason for referral

Intent:

This area describes the persons mind set and their readiness to use violence in defence of their beliefs

For example: Over identification with a group or ideology, Them and us thinking, Harmful means to an end etc.

Capability:

Having established the person's intent this area now looks at the person's capability to actually carry out harm in defence of their beliefs

For example: Individual knowledge and skills, Access to networks, funding and equipment etc

Protective Factors:

Protective factors are important as they can often negate concerns that have been identified under Engagement, Intent and Capability



Once complete please email to:

Wigan.MASH@gmp.pnn.police.uk

And

channel.project@gmp.pnn.police.uk