



**BIRMINGHAM
CHILDREN'S TRUST**

**Prevent Duty:
Early Help and Children's Social
Care Extremism Guidance and
Assessment Support**

**Version 2.0
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1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide background information and support for family support workers, social workers and wider children's practitioners involved with cases where there is a suspected extremism concern with regards to a child or young person (CYP). This document contains an extremism screening tool, assessment guidance and case pathways.

2. Background

2.1 Prevent

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities to give due regard to support people from being drawn into terrorism. This includes identifying individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, assessing risk and developing appropriate support to address that risk. The government states that this needs to be incorporated into existing policies and procedures; in particular the need to do this within Birmingham Children's Trust's safeguarding process is highlighted.

The Prevent Strategy was published in 2011 as part of the government's overall counter terrorism strategy – CONTEST. Prevent is intended to work with all forms of terrorism from the Far Right to Islamic Extremism.

Prevent defines radicalisation as:

"The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism."

Prevent defines extremism as:

"Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs."

As such, both extremist views and behaviours are the focus for government intervention. However holding extremist views and/or demonstrating extremist behaviours does not mean an individual is being radicalised or will engage in terrorism. Hence in Birmingham our focus is on extremist views and behaviours **that may be or are causing harm**, as opposed to a focus on extremist views and behaviours that 'society' may disagree with, but are not causing harm.

In Birmingham Children's Trust (The Trust) we are strongly committed to meeting the Prevent duty. We have reviewed Home Office Tools, existing research and other local authorities' approaches drawing on the existing knowledge base to create this guidance for Early Help and Children's Social Care (CSC) services in the city.

This guidance document contains a screening and assessment tool to explore

extremism concerns. This is a challenging practice area. To date we have not found any other examples of such screening tools and we believe our guidance is at the forefront of practice in this field. We are keen to learn from our own and others' experiences, and to continue developing our guidance and tools as knowledge and experience in this field grows.

2.2 Channel

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) also require local authorities and other local partners to establish local panels to implement the Channel Programme. In Birmingham the Channel Panel is led by the Prevent Programme Team, which is overseen by Sean Arbuthnot – Prevent Manager, 07970 299615, Sean.arbuthnot@birmingham.gov.uk

Referrals are made to Channel when it is believed CYP or adults are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. When referrals are received, the CYP or adult is assessed in terms of the level of vulnerability to being radicalised. The assessment is completed by the police (using the VAF – the Vulnerability Assessment Framework ERG22) and police intelligence on the individual and family is utilised in that assessment. If the case meets the Channel threshold the individual and family may go on to receive tailored support from Channel funded via Prevent. This is a consensual process. Individuals that are under police investigation cannot be supported by Channel.

Children's practitioners need to be mindful that the Channel referral process and CSC referral process are separate, and use different assessment processes and tools to determine extremism concerns.

See page 7 for an overview of the Trust referral process and page 23 for an overview of the Channel referral process.

Links to key documents:

Prevent Duty Guidance: www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

Channel Duty Guidance: www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

3. The Role of Social Work in Extremism

Extremism is a complex and developing area of social work practice. It is complex because what one person may regard as extreme, another person may view as a perfectly reasonable viewpoint. Adults and children have the right to hold views others may regard as extreme. Extremist examples include the far right, religious or cultural positions, animal rights and environmental causes.

Our work as children's practitioners is to support CYP and families when extreme views **start to pose harm** to themselves and others. This may be through Early Help or CSC interventions. Extremism concerns feature at all levels of the *Right Help Right*

Time model, and will often involve Early Help where concerns are emerging but are not currently harmful (see page 18 for Right Service Right Time extremism concerns).

It is important the process of supporting CYP and families with extremism concerns does not discourage CYP from exploring different viewpoints or stop them from debating inequalities, injustices, the impact of war, national and international relations, and other local or world issues. Interventions offered to CYP who demonstrate extremist views can include providing support to CYP to articulate and develop their views in safe spaces.

Children's practitioners are not expected to become experts on extremism. What practitioners need to be able to do is ask the right range of questions and know when to seek advice from others when they are unsure.

All social workers and family support workers should have received training based on the Home Office WRAP3 training course to develop their understanding of extremism and relevant government policy. If you have not received this please contact Angela Cresser to find out when the next session is running.

Angela Cresser, Trust Prevent Lead - Early Help Family Support:
angela.cresser@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

4. Understanding Extremism

4.1 Channel Guidance – Vulnerability Factors

The Home Office have developed a Vulnerability Assessment to be used under its Channel programme to assess the extent to which individuals are vulnerable to the risk of being drawn into terrorism. This contains 22 vulnerability factors and is used to decide whether the individual has a sufficient level of vulnerability to be offered support under the Channel programme.

Children's practitioners do not assess CYP and families against these factors, however we have included these here so you are aware of them. The factors are:

Engagement with a cause, group or ideology:

1. Feelings of grievance and injustice
2. Feeling under threat
3. A need for identity, meaning and belonging
4. A desire for status
5. A desire for excitement and adventure
6. A need to dominate and control others
7. Susceptibility to indoctrination
8. A desire for political or moral change
9. Opportunistic involvement
10. Family or friends involvement in extremism

11. Being at a transitional time of life
12. Being influenced or controlled by a group
13. Relevant mental health issues

Intent to cause harm:

1. Over-identification with a group or ideology
2. 'Them and Us' thinking
3. Dehumanisation of the enemy
4. Attitudes that justify offending
5. Harmful means to an end
6. Harmful objectives

Capacity to cause harm:

1. Individual knowledge, skills and competencies
2. Access to networks, funding or equipment
3. Criminal Capability

www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

Children's practitioners should be conscious that individuals can demonstrate traits such as grievance and injustice without being vulnerable to radicalisation; similarly displaying these does not make someone an extremist. The background context and information surrounding the demonstration vulnerabilities is critical in assessing whether demonstrating these traits is causing harm or not.

The tools and guidance contained in this document take the above vulnerabilities into consideration, translating these into a series of explorative questions about the CYP and their family to support practitioners to consider the full nature of any extremism concerns present and their underlying context.

4.2 Academic and Research Contributions

It is valuable for children's practitioners to be aware of commentaries that have been made alongside the government's Prevent Strategy and Channel Programme to help understand the full nature of extremist concerns.

Some commentators feel there is too much focus on the individual and the vulnerabilities they have in relation to extremism, and not enough focus on the socio-cultural factors, deprivation, international politics, foreign policy, war and other macro structural factors that arguably also make individuals vulnerable to extremism (e.g. Stanley and Guru, 2015; Kundnani, 2012). It is important that practitioners also **look to these wider explanations** in exploring extremist concerns being demonstrated; this will enhance practitioners' understanding of CYP and family and how to support them effectively. You will see this has been incorporated in the tools and guidance within this document.

Commentators have also noted that some of the traits considered as vulnerabilities such as creating an identity, seeking adventure and a desire for moral change are things that CYP will explore in normal childhood and adolescent development stages and this should not be discouraged (e.g. Coppock and McGovern, 2014). This guidance stresses **the importance of encouraging CYP to develop and explore their views**, so CYP do not feel they need to hide their identities and become more isolated.

Commentators have also stressed the right for individuals to hold views. In 2015 Judge Munby concluded in a CSC case where the father supported the EDL, that the parent's political and ideological beliefs alone did not constitute significant harm (McKendrick and Finch, 2016). Hence this guidance focuses on **whether holding or acting on extremist views is causing harm** to the individual or others.

In practice Prevent and Channel has focused predominantly on the Muslim population and commentators note the potential negative impact this may have on isolating Muslim populations and creating potential stigma. In 2011 the Association of Chief Police Officers reported that 90% of people referred to Channel are Muslims (Coppock and McGovern, 2014). The global context of terrorist activities and the prominence given to Islamic extremism has arguably created a situation where practitioners may feel at pressure to act, given the potential consequences of not acting. Practitioners need to **respond proportionately** to potential concerns and look for evidence of risk as with all areas of CSC. Practitioners should consider all forms of extremism be that far right, environmental, animal rights, religious and/or cultural.

5. References

Coppock, V and McGovern, M. (2014). *Dangerous Minds? Deconstructing Counter-Terrorism Discourse, Radicalisation and the 'Psychological Vulnerability' of Muslim Children and Young People in Britain*. Children and Society. 28. Pp 242-256.

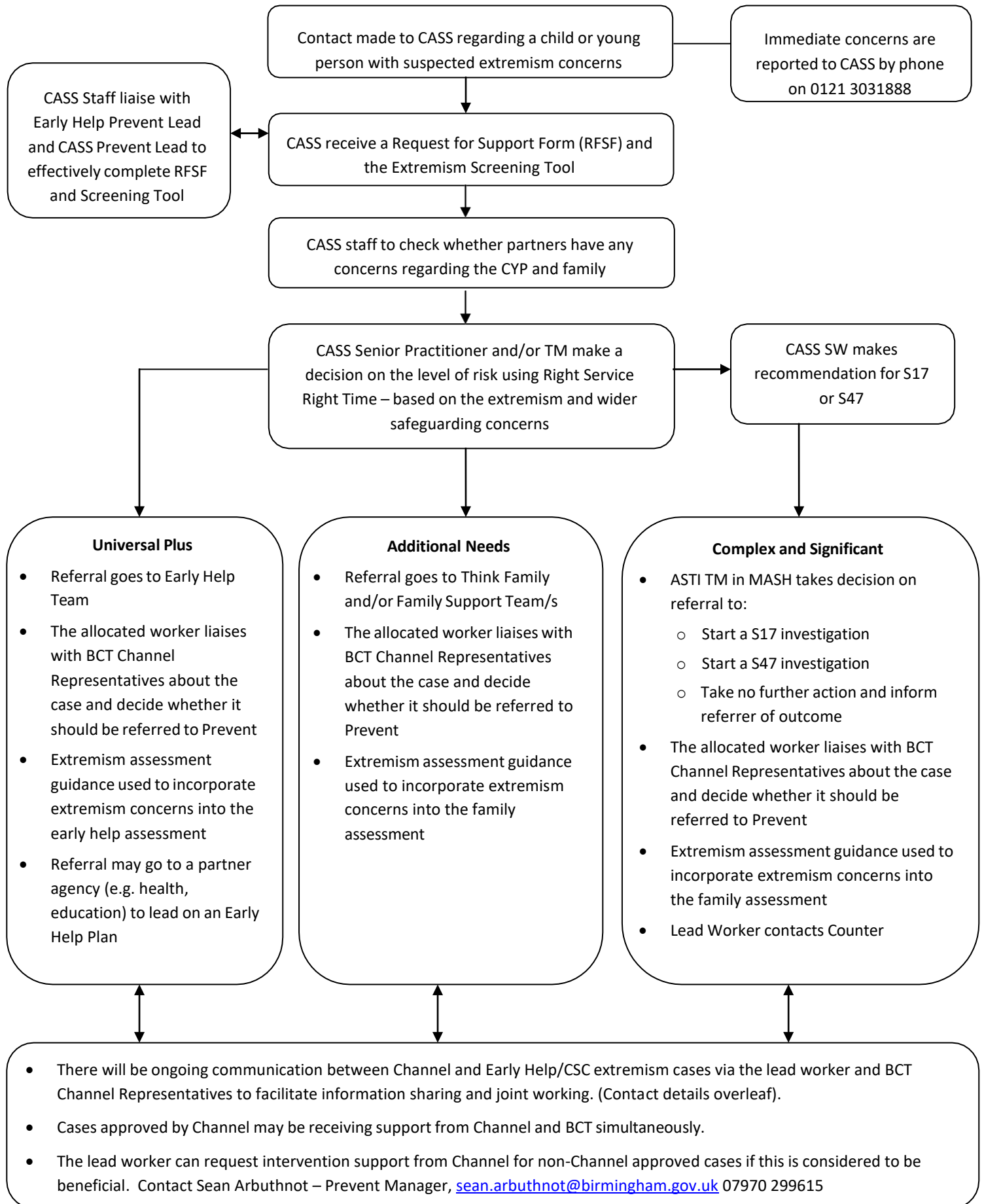
Kundnani, A. (2012). *Radicalisation: the journey of a concept*. Race and Class. 54 (20). Pp 3 – 25.

McKendrick, D. and Finch, J. (2016). *Under Heavy Manners?: Social Work, Radicalisation, Troubled Families and Non-Linear War*. British Journal of Social Work. Pp 1-17.

Stanley, T. and Guru, S. (2015). *Childhood Radicalisation Risk: An Emerging Practice Issue*. Practice: Social Work in Action.

Tony Stanley, Surinder Guru & Anna Gupta (2017):10. *Working with PREVENT: Social Work Options for Cases of 'Radicalisation Risk'*, Practice, 30:2, 131-146, DOI: 10.1080/09503153.2017.1414176

Birmingham Children's Trust Extremism Case Pathway



6. The Trust Extremism Leads

Christina Edginton-Turner, CASS Prevent Lead, 0121 3031888,

Christina.Edginton-Turner@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

- Supports with CASS referrals and threshold decisions.

Angela Cresser, Trust Prevent Lead – Early Help Family Support

angela.cresser@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

- Supports with CASS referrals and threshold decisions.
- Provides advice and guidance on conducting extremism assessments.
- Signposting to community organisations who can support children, young people and families.
- Supports partners with workforce development needs around the Prevent Agenda.

Clair Graham - Head of Service Contextual Safeguarding and Social Work

Prevent Lead 0121 464 8059, [07760550629](tel:07760550629)

clair.graham@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

- Chair of the Birmingham Channel Panel, and lead BCT representative facilitating information sharing and joint working.
- Trust representative on the Channel Panel, facilitating information sharing and joint working.

Clair and Angela are Trust representatives on the Channel Panel. All lead workers allocated extremism cases should contact one of these representatives to consider whether cases need to be referred to Channel and ensure there is on-going liaison between the Channel and BCT on cases.

7. Consent

Consent should be gained as early as possible, and preferably by the referring agency. When consent has not been gained by the referrer, the lead allocated worker should have a conversation about consent before any information is shared. By taking reasonable steps to secure consent, professionals can maintain the trust of children, young people and families, and ensure the best prospect of effective assessments and interventions.

However, there may be exceptional circumstances where gaining consent may put the child and/or others at an increased risk, or where a delay in information sharing may increase risk of harm. See the Consent and Information Sharing guidance in Birmingham Safeguarding Children Partnership [Right Help Right Time](#) guidance for practitioners.

Birmingham Children's Trust – Prevent Duty Extremism Screening Tool

SCREENING TOOL COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

This screening tool must be completed by referrers who have contacted CASS regarding concerns about a child or young person (CYP) that include issues of harmful extremist beliefs and/or extremist behaviours. The Request for Support Form must also be completed and both documents must be forwarded to CASS. It is critical the Request for Support Form is still completed as this covers the wider concerns and protective factors around the CYP and the family which are not covered in this screening tool. CASS Advisors together with social workers and team managers will use the information contained in both documents to decide the level of risk involved and the relevant support required by the CYP and family.

Birmingham children's practitioners will share relevant referrals with extremism concerns with the Police who will decide when this needs to be passed onto Prevent; you do not need to contact Police or Prevent.

There are three sets of risk indicators included in the screening – high, medium and low. A case may involve risks at all three levels; please indicate all relevant risks; your answers do not need to be confined to one level of risk.

It is **very important** you describe the **evidence** you have observed for each risk you have ticked in the summary of evidence boxes following each set of risk indicators. Please provide as much background information as possible to enable Birmingham Children's Trust to make informed decisions. **If this section is not completed, the form will be returned to you** to be completed. If the screening tool is not fully completed we will contact you to discuss to get a full picture.

Please link the concerns you are raising in this screening tool to the relevant section on concerns in the Request for Support Form to provide an overall picture of need. Also think about protective factors that are in place around the CYP and family reducing the harm related to extremist concerns.

You can access information on proscribed terrorist groups or organisations that are banned under UK law from [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

You can access government advice on international travel from www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice. Additionally, further information can be accessed locally in [Travel Guidance for International and Domestic Travel by Social Workers](#) along with an [International Travel Request Form for Travel by Social Workers](#).

Online material which promotes terrorism or extremism should be reported via the [Home Office website](#).

PART ONE – RISK INDICATORS

HIGH RISK INDICATORS

High Risk Indicators	Tick
Plans to travel to a conflict zone; or unexplained and/or sudden plans to travel to a country from which you can travel to a conflict zone	
Demonstrates support for and/or is articulating extreme views that are of significant harm to themselves or others, and may refuse to acknowledge other viewpoints	
Is living with someone who has a conviction against the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 – known as TACT Offences	
Is in contact with, is being influenced by, and/or shows support for individuals, groups, or organisations that are known to hold harmful extreme views and/or undertake harmful acts based on those views; this includes family members	
Participation in an activity that might cause immediate harm to themselves or others based on them holding extreme views, e.g. a violent attack against others	
Has disengaged from wider activities and interests and become fixated with a particular issue, viewpoint or way of living that is unhealthy and harmful to the CYP, and/or others	
Is accessing and/or sharing material of an extremist nature that is of significant harm to themselves and/or others e.g. that contains violent or disturbing images; that encourages people to undertake violent acts, etc.	
Is spending time with unknown individuals that raises concern, including potential religious or sexual grooming	

HIGH RISK SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE –

Please summarise what evidence you have regarding the high risks indicators you have ticked above. Please also outline what strengths are present in supporting the family with these risks. This section must be completed if you have indicated a risk/s above.

MEDIUM RISK INDICATORS

Medium Risk Indicators	Tick
Demonstrates support for and/or is articulating extreme views that are/may be of harm to themselves or others, and finds it difficult to acknowledge other viewpoints	
Is showing interest in, and may have contact with individuals, groups, or organisations that are known to hold harmful extreme views and/or undertake harmful acts based on those views; this includes family members	
Is starting to disengage with wider activities and interests and spending more time focusing on a particular issue, viewpoint or way of living that may be unhealthy and harmful to the CYP or others	
Is isolated from family, friends, peer and peer groups and/or is not forthcoming about how and who they spend their spare time with	
Is accessing and/or sharing material of an extremist nature that is harmful to themselves and/or others e.g. that encourages people to develop harmful views about others that encourages people to isolate themselves and narrow their viewpoints, etc.	
Has mental health concerns or developmental disorders (e.g. ASD) that make the CYP vulnerable to developing extreme views that are harmful to themselves or others	
Has alcohol and/or substance abuse issues that makes the CYP vulnerable to developing extreme views that are harmful to themselves or others	
Is at risk from harmful cultural practices. Please state the type of risk e.g. FGM, Forced Marriage, removal from education, honour based violence, abuse linked to faith or belief, etc.	

MEDIUM RISK SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE –

Please summarise what evidence you have regarding the medium risk indicators you have ticked above. Please also outline what strengths are present in supporting the family with these risks. This section must be completed if you have indicated a risk/s above.

LOW RISK INDICATORS

Low Risk Indicators	Tick
Is struggling with their own identity, sense of belonging and/or may feel out of place in wider society	
A change in CYP's views, appearance, behaviour and wellbeing that starts to raise concern	
Is easily lead by others making them susceptible to influence	
Is becoming isolated from family, friends, peer and peer groups	

LOW RISKSUMMARY OF EVIDENCE –

Please summarise what evidence you have regarding the low risk indicators you have ticked above. Please also outline what strengths are present in supporting the family with these risks. This section must be completed if you have indicated a risk/s above.

PART TWO – ADDITIONAL CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Has the CYP experienced any significant life events or trauma that may be linked to the current risks?

2. Is there any additional information you would like to provide which is not covered by the risk indicators that you think indicates an extremism concern?

OVERALL RISK RATING

Please indicate the overall level of risk you believe is present in this case in terms of the extremism and wider concerns identified:

- High
Medium
Low

Please briefly summarise why you feel the risks in this case are high, medium or low:

NOTE:

Referrers should be aware that working with extremism concerns is a developing area of practice in social work. As such the above indicators may change as more is understood about risks of extremism and how to work with CYP on these issues.

[End of screening tool]

Birmingham Children's Trust – Prevent Duty Extremism Assessment Guidance

The aim of this guidance is to provide children's practitioners with an explorative set of questions to assess the nature of extremism concerns being presented by a child or young person (CYP) and their family.

There is not a separate assessment form to complete for cases with extremism concerns. Practitioners are asked to consider the questions below to help them explore and articulate the extremist concerns in the case. Practitioners' responses to these questions should be included in the assessment tool being used be that the Early Help Assessment or the Children's Assessment. This should be completed in line with the Trust's 'Connections Count' relationship-based practice model.

Practitioners should include the information they have gathered from answering the enclosed extremism questions in whatever section of the Early Help or Children's Assessment they feel is most appropriate. For example information concerning a family member's own extremist views may be included in sections on family background.

You can access information on proscribed terrorist groups or organisations that are banned under UK law from [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

You can access government advice on international travel from www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice. Additionally, further information can be accessed locally in [Travel Guidance for International and Domestic Travel by Social Workers](#) along with an [International Travel Request Form for Travel by Social Workers](#).

If you need help to understand the nature of the extremism risk presented or the level of risk posed contact:

Angela Cresser, Trust Prevent Lead – Early Help Family Support
angela.cresser@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

Clair Graham - Head of Service Contextual Safeguarding and Social Work Prevent Lead 0121 464 8059, 07760 550629 clair.graham@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

If you are the lead family support or social worker for a case with extremist concerns you should contact the Early Help & Children's Social Care Channel Link Representatives above as soon as you are allocated the case to discuss whether it needs to be referred to Channel.

Assessment Questions

1. Relationships and Networks

Practitioners should consider the CYP's family, friends and other individuals they have contact with, and any extremism risks they might pose, as well as the protective factors these people provide:

- How wide is the CYP's network of friends and family? Does the CYP have contact with a limited or a variety of views and actions/behaviours? If they are limited, what are the potential reasons why they are limited? Does it seem to be impacting negatively on the CYP and how?
- Does the CYP have a strong network of friends and family who will protect them from potential harm caused by extremist views or actions/behaviours? Does the CYP and their family have contact with a range of services, organisations or groups that meet any needs they have? Is the family isolated? Is the family willing to engage with services?
- Is the CYP well-connected or isolated from their family and peers? Have they experienced rejection? Do they have insecure and/or conflicted relationships?
- Do the CYP's carers, family, friends or people they are connected with, demonstrate extremist views and/or actions/behaviours that might be harmful to the CYP?
- Do the CYP's carers, family, friends or other people they have contact with, have convictions under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 – known as TACT Offences? What is the nature of these? Do they indicate the individual/s may pose harm to the CYP? How much contact does the CYP have with them and how influential are they?
- Is the CYP linked with individuals, groups or organisations that are known to hold harmful views and/or demonstrate harmful actions/behaviours? What is the nature of the CYP's contact with them? Does this pose harm to them and others?
- Is the CYP spending time with people who are unknown to their other friends and family? Are they willing to talk about who these people are and how they met them?

2. Views and Behaviour

Practitioners should consider the CYP's views and behaviour, and any indications of harm arising from these, as well as strengths that might counteract risks:

- Is the CYP causing them or others harm by articulating extreme views and/or by demonstrating harmful actions/behaviours based on those views? What are they and what is the impact? Does the CYP understand the harm that could be caused?
- Have the CYP and/or family travelled to or have plans to travel to a conflict zone, or have unexplained or sudden plans to travel to a country from which you can travel to a conflict zone?
- Is the CYP particularly closed in their views? How have they developed their views? Do the CYP's views reflect normal developmental processes we would expect to see in CYP of their age?
- Does the CYP believe violence is justified to defend or support their ideology? Are they actively promoting their views amongst others?

- Is the CYP receiving a balanced education, providing insights into different viewpoints, religions, faiths and cultures? Do they happily engage with people from other backgrounds? Do they express polarised views and cannot appreciate other perspectives?
- Is the CYP accessing material (pictures, videos, text, etc.) that may be harmful to them and/or others around them? Is it age appropriate? How are they accessing it? Do they have unsupervised internet access? Why is the CYP accessing the material? Do they understand the harm it could cause?
- Do the CYP's views and/or actions/behaviours represent understandable reactions to the CYP's experiences, or the experiences of those around them? Has the CYP experienced inequality, deprivation, conflict, discrimination, harm or other issues, leading to a grievance that may lead them to cause harm to them or others? Do they feel victimised or targeted (by society, authorities, etc.)?
- Is the CYP struggling to understand their position or identity in society? Is this leading to isolation or a feeling they do not belong? Is it making them vulnerable to harmful viewpoints, groups or individuals that might offer them an identity?
- Does the CYP have a history of crime? Does it make them vulnerable to extremist concerns?

3. Wellbeing - Mental Health and Substance Misuse

Practitioners should consider the CYP's overall wellbeing and whether they have any vulnerabilities making them more open to risk from extremism concerns:

- Does the CYP have mental health issues, development disorders, challenging behaviours and/or are they using substances and/or alcohol? Is this making them vulnerable to extremist views and/or actions/behaviours? For example, does it make them vulnerable to:
 - Developing and articulating harmful views or undertaking harmful actions/behaviours?
 - Becoming unhealthily fixated with particular issues? For example, spending a lot of time alone researching this issue and connecting with individuals/groups via the internet.
 - Spending time with people who hold views or demonstrate actions/behaviours that might be harmful to the CYP, and who may seek to influence the CYP in a way that is harmful to them and others?
- Is the CYP aware of their mental health, or development issues, and how this may make them vulnerable to harmful views or actions/behaviours)? Is the CYP aware of the impact of substance and/or alcohol use and how this may make them vulnerable to harmful views or actions/behaviours?
- Has the CYP changed recently and/or suddenly? What was the trigger? Have they experienced a trauma now or in the past that might explain a change in their views and/or actions/behaviours?
- How open is the CYP about their life and their interests? Who do they spend time with? What do they do with their spare time? Are there any indications of 'grooming', such as new possessions that cannot have been obtained by the CYP independently? Are they easily led by others? Do they seem 'themselves' to those around them?
- Is there any evidence of forced marriage, FGM, trafficking, removal from education, honour based violence, or abuse linked to faith or belief?

4. History of Extremism Concerns

- Have there been previous 'extremism' concerns in relation to this CYP and/or their family? Have there been previous child protection concerns that might be related to the current extremism concerns?
- What were the concerns? Have these changed? What support was provided? How effective was this? How well did the CYP and family engage? When and why did the support finish?

NOTE:

Practitioners should be aware that working with extremism concerns is a developing area of practice in social work. As such the above questions may change as more is understood about the risks of extremism and how to work with CYP on these issues.

[End of assessment questions]

Prevent Duty Extremism Concerns – Right Help Right Time

To support children’s practitioners in establishing the level of risk related to extremist concerns, some of the key indicators of extremism have been mapped against the *Right Help Right Time* framework below. This is a guide only, but may be helpful for practitioners in thinking about the varying levels of risk involved when extremism risks are present.

Universal	Universal Plus	Additional	Complex and Significant
CYP demonstrates an interest in multiple viewpoints	CYP is showing an interest in extreme views that may cause them harm and is becoming less engaged in wider views and interests	CYP demonstrates extreme views that are causing harm to themselves or others, and refuses to acknowledge other viewpoints	CYP demonstrates extreme views that are causing significant harm to themselves or others
CYP is involved in a range of activities	CYP is showing an interest in extreme actions or behaviour that may cause them harm and is reducing involvement in wider activities	CYP demonstrates extreme actions or behaviour that is causing harm to themselves or others	CYP demonstrates extreme actions or behaviour that are causing significant harm to themselves or others
CYP’s carers, family and close contacts have and encourage the CYP to have a healthy interest in a range of views and behaviours	There are indications the CYP’s carer/s, family or close contacts hold extreme views and/or actions/behaviours that may cause harm to the CYP	The CYP’s carer/s, family or close contacts are demonstrating extreme views and/or actions/behaviours that is causing harm to the CYP	The CYP’s carer/s, family or close contacts are demonstrating extreme views and/or actions/behaviours that are causing significant harm to the CYP
CYP has a healthy interest in a range of views and behaviours	CYP has a healthy interest in a range of views and behaviours	The CYP is showing interest or is in contact with people demonstrating extreme views and/or actions/behaviours that is causing harm to the CYP	The CYP has close relationships with people demonstrating extreme views and/or actions/behaviours that are causing significant harm to the CYP

Family Group Conferences

The Trust has a Family Group Conferencing (FGC) Service who can offer this approach to families, giving them the opportunity to identify their own solutions to concerns that have been identified. FGCs aim to empower families and to draw on the strengths of immediate and wider family members and friends to support the CYPs and the wider family's needs.

The method includes preparation meetings with family members and practitioners and planning for a FGC. The FGC process has three stages:

1. The referrer and other professionals meet to explain their worries and to answer questions
2. The family meet in private to come up with their plan
3. The professionals meet to agree the plan

It takes about 4 to 6 weeks from referral to bring a family group conference together, so it's important to plan ahead whenever possible to allow for this.

If you think a family allocated to you involving extremist concerns has the potential to benefit from a Family Group Conference, arrangements should be made with the Family Group Conference Team - familygroupconferencing@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

Further information about Family Group Conferences is available on the [Trust intranet](#)

Working with Children and Families

To support CYP and their families effectively we need to fully understand the concerns from their perspectives and their life experiences. The tools in this guidance are designed to complement the Trust's '**Connections Count**' **relationship-based** practice model, supporting practitioners to consider what is going well, concerns and what needs to happen next.

- Information about the Trust's 'Connections Count' practice model can be found on the [Practice Hub intranet page](#)
- **The Three Houses** exercise will also support children's practitioners to more fully understand and appreciate the CYP's perspective.
- Other resources for working with children can be found at the [Practice Hub Practice Resources section](#) of the Trust intranet
- **Educate Against Hate** provides information for developing resilience to online radicalisation/extremism): <http://www.educateagainsthate.com/>
- **Channel Panel Awareness** online resources: http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness
- **Introduction to Prevent E-Learning Package:** <https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/screen2>.

- **Since 911** curriculum centred resources: <https://since911.com/education-programme>.
- **Report online material promoting terrorism or extremism:** <https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism> (includes illegal or harmful information, pictures or videos found on the internet). Reports can be submitted anonymously.

Advice to Local Authorities – Safeguarding Children Returning to the UK from Syria

This advice offers help for local authorities to take the right actions to support British children who return to the UK from Syria in order to reintegrate them with their families, schools and local communities.

Where the FCO becomes aware of the impending return of a British child to the UK from Syria, their Child Protection Unit² (which includes a UK-qualified Social Work Adviser) will notify the Birmingham Children’s Trust or the relevant children’s social care in the most appropriate local authority.

On arrival in the UK, Counter Terrorism Ports Police officers will likely use their powers under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 to stop any individuals (including children) if they are identified as returning from Syria.

An assessment of the risk and protective factors for the child, as set out in *Working Together to Safeguard Children*, should be undertaken.

Catch22 are available to help any UK family with children that returns from Syria, regardless of the threshold for a statutory intervention, and will be able to:

- Help facilitate communication with different local services and agencies;
- Help the family access support to which they are entitled;
- Sign up the children to local schools and GP services;
- Represent the child in any meetings about their welfare;
- Work intensively with the family over the longer term to encourage a protective environment for children and reintegration into the community.

Desistance and Disengagement Programme (DDP)

DDP was launched as a pilot in autumn 2016, focusing on those convicted of terrorism, or terrorism-related offences, who have served their custodial sentences and are due to be released on licence. The programme has since expanded to include additional strands of work supporting Terrorist Prevention & Investigation Measures (TPIMs) and Temporary Exclusion Orders (TEOs) etc.

Support and Services for Extremism Concerns

Channel Support

Channel is a multi-agency partnership helping to safeguard individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation, regardless of faith, ethnicity or background. This is similar to the way in which individuals at risk from involvement in crime, drugs and other social issues are supported. By providing support to those most at risk, they can be diverted away from potential threats that might draw them into criminal activity.

Channel has access to a variety of support packages and interventions appropriate in working with risks of extremism that include:

- Mentoring support providing personal guidance including addressing extremist ideologies, religious interpretations
- Developing life and social skills, for example dealing with peer pressure
- Anger management sessions
- Cognitive behavioural therapy to support attitudes and behaviours
- Constructive leisure activities
- Education and training activities
- Careers focused activities
- Family support including relationships and skills work
- Support with physical and/or mental health
- Housing support
- Drug and alcohol support

The above list is not exhaustive, and a combination of the above alongside other support may often be required.

Providers of support can include statutory and community partners. The Channel multi-agency panel is responsible for ensuring delivery of the overall package of support for Channel cases.

For more information on how to access support via Channel contact: Sean Arbuthnot, Prevent Manager Sean.arbuthnot@birmingham.gov.uk

Community Support

There is a **Community Safeguarding Panel** in Birmingham made up of community organisations. The Council and Children's Trust has experience of working with and who can provide support in cases where there are extremist concerns. This includes specialist mentoring support for children and young people on views and beliefs, as well as other issues such as diversionary activities and domestic abuse. To find out more and to request support from the Panel please contact:

Angela Cresser, Trust Prevent Lead - Early Help Family Support
angela.cresser@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

There are a number of other community organisations that also provide support. Community or non-statutory partners providing support to vulnerable people need to be credible and understand the local community.

Practitioners should make the necessary checks to be assured of the suitability of support providers; including DBS checks for those seeking to work with young people and vulnerable adults.

Support for Schools

If you are working with a school that needs help to develop their curriculum activities to address Prevent and extremism concerns, contact:

Razia Butt, Education Adviser - ssi@birmingham.gov.uk

Ayisha Ali, Education Officer - ssi@birmingham.gov.uk

Engagement Supporting communities and civic organisation engage in the intervention and resilience work to enable inclusion and facilitate community action and buy-in.

Community Engagement

Rahila Mann, Prevent Community Engagement Officer

Rahila.mann@birmingham.gov.uk

Youth Services

Habib Ullah, Prevent Youth Engagement Officer

Habib.ullah@birmingham.gov.uk

Prevent Referrals and the Channel Pathway

