

## Summary and contact details

- Prevent is designed to stop people from becoming or supporting terrorism.
- Use Notice, Check, Share if you have a concern.
- For confidential advice: email [prevent@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk) or call 101 ext. 800 2963/2965 or ask to speak to the Prevent Team.

### Contact details

Prevent Coordinator-Mark Pollock Tel: 07977 752444  
[mark.pollock@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:mark.pollock@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

Prevent Education Officer- Louise Cox Tel: 07890897344  
[louise.cox@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:louise.cox@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

Prevent Delivery Officer-Claire Mapletoft  
[claire.mapletoft@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:claire.mapletoft@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

Further information and link to referral form: [Prevent Duty \(nottinghamcity.gov.uk\)](#)

## What is Prevent?

Prevent forms part of the UK government's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST.

There are four branches; Protect, Prepare, Prevent, and Pursue.

The main aim of Prevent is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Prevent has strong links to other areas, such as Hate Crime and Community Cohesion. Prevent is part of the umbrella of safeguarding duties, providing those who are at risk of supporting or committing acts of terrorism with interventions and support.

Prevent also aims to counteract harmful ideologies that may lead to terrorism by providing meaningful dialogue and challenge to extremist viewpoints. Importantly, Prevent is not a criminal investigation but rather a safeguarding duty and is consensual.

## Definitions

**Ideology:** A set of social, political or religious ideas, beliefs and attitudes that shape a person's worldview.

**Extremism:** The promotion or advancement of an ideology, based on hatred, violence or intolerance that aims to; negate or destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms of others; undermine, overturn or replace the UK system of liberal parliamentary democracy and democratic rights; or intentionally create a permissive environment where the above can occur.

**Radicalisation:** The process of a person subscribing to extremist ideology, including the support for and use of terrorist violence.

**Terrorism:** The use or threat of violence to influence the government or intimidate the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

**Proscribed organisation:** one that is illegal to show support for or join as it has been designated as a terrorist organisation.

## What is the Prevent process?

Once a referral has been made, an intelligence assessment of the case is completed. A Police Gateway Assessment is conducted, where information is evaluated against specific criteria and guidelines.

A section 36 decision is then made, and if the case meets the criteria, it is passed to, a multi-agency meeting called a Channel panel. The panel will offer a support plan to reduce the vulnerability of being drawn into terrorism.

A Channel panel considers live cases, cases for review and those under consideration. To be adopted into Channel, consent must be sought. Interventions will then be completed. If consent is not given, alternative support may be provided.

Cases are reviewed at the six month and 12-month mark. If there are no concerns, the case will be closed. If concerns are picked up again, their case could be reopened to Prevent or signposted to support services.



## What are Prevent's objectives?

Prevent has 3 main objectives:

- Tackle the ideological causes of terrorism.
- Intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation.
- Disengage and rehabilitate those who have been involved in terrorist activity.

## What is your role?

If you identify someone who you suspect of being susceptible to radicalisation, you should adopt the 'Notice, Check, Share' approach.

- Notice** - This involves recognizing changes in behaviour, appearance, or online activity that cause concern. Examples might include shifts in social circles, increased aggression, or expressions of extremist views although it's crucial to note that these changes don't automatically indicate radicalization, and other factors may be at play.
- Check** - Before taking further action, it's important to check your concerns by discussing them with a trusted colleague, manager, or designated safeguarding lead within your organization. This step helps to gather more information, assess the context, and determine if there's a genuine cause for concern. In some cases, a Prevent point of contact may be able to offer guidance.
- Share** - If, after checking, you still have serious concerns about potential radicalization, you or your manager should share your concerns with the appropriate authorities by means of a Prevent referral.

## What are the current priorities?

Within Nottinghamshire, there are four main local priorities. In no particular order, these are:

- S-Its (Self-Initiated Terrorists), lone individuals who carry out terrorist attacks without being affiliated with a terrorist organisation.
- Al Qaeda/ISIS-inspired terrorism.
- Extreme right-wing terrorism.
- Online extremism.

There has been a significant increase in under-18s investigated for terrorism offences in the last three years. The highest amount of referrals are for those aged 12-16 years old, with the highest proportion of referrals coming from the education and police sectors.

57% of referrals have cited online platforms as a factor in their radicalisation.

The current threat level from terrorism in the UK stands at Substantial, meaning an attack is likely.