

putting **people** first



*Local Government Association*



# leading the preventing violent extremism agenda

a role made for councillors

# foreword



For quite some time, local authorities have been successfully delivering community cohesion initiatives. However, with the events of 7 July 2005, when four young British men killed 52 people and maimed 700 others with suicide bombs on the London transport network, and the several near misses since, the landscape of community cohesion has changed dramatically.

The new challenge for local authorities is to ensure that our communities are strong enough to stand up to the insidious threats of violent extremists while also continuing to improve community cohesion. This is a massively complicated task, but I know from my experience as a councillor that local government has the expertise, the willingness and the determination to do this.

In launching the Prevent Strategy in June 2008, central government challenged the local government sector to respond to the preventing violent extremism (Prevent) agenda. The Local Government Association (LGA) has taken a leading role in representing the sector's views and has facilitated a more constructive dialogue between local authorities and central government. We are therefore heartened that the government now encourages a community-based approach at the heart of the Prevent agenda.

The LGA believes that all local authorities must have Prevent in their sights, whether it is a priority within their local area agreements (LAAs) or not. Violent extremism is not just a 'Muslim problem'; it is an issue that we all must address.

This is a new and sensitive agenda and the LGA is committed to help local authorities develop and deliver their Prevent strategies. The LGA ambition is to see an empowered local government sector creating and leading strong, safe and cohesive communities that are resilient to the threat of violent extremism.

This LGA booklet is not intended to be a comprehensive guide to Prevent but it provides a broad overview of Prevent for all local authorities, not just those receiving funding in support of Prevent. The booklet hopes to provide encouragement for local authorities to take the steps to develop a proactive Prevent programme of action for their local context.

Preventing violent extremism leaves no room for complacency or inaction; I call on all councillors and officers, to redouble our efforts so that as a sector we use our expertise to fully grasp this agenda.

Cllr Margaret Eaton OBE



LGA chairman

# introduction

Around the world, many countries face a significant challenge from violent extremism, whether it is in the name of Islam, or originating from the far-left or far-right. The United Kingdom is no exception, with the current dominant threat from Al-Qaida-inspired terrorism or terrorism in the name of Islam.

Whilst the government has identified a number of areas to work with, the LGA believes that all local authorities need to be engaged and committed to this agenda in a proportionate manner that takes account of their local context. Violent extremism can arise anywhere and local authorities need to be conscious of the potential of an incident occurring, or originating from within their area and have strategies in place that strengthen the resilience of their communities.

The community leadership demonstrated by councillors is vital for the delivery of an effective Prevent programme of action. Councillors are uniquely placed to take a leading role in this agenda given their direct link to the people they serve and their proven expertise in successfully resolving complicated and challenging local issues.



# section 1

a shared vision for  
preventing violent  
extremism

The central government's approach to preventing violent extremism, called the Prevent Strategy, is one arm of a four-pronged counter terrorism strategy known as Contest. The Contest strategy was developed in response to the 7 July 2005 Al-Qaida-influenced terror attacks in London.

The four arms of Contest are:

### pursue

terrorists and their operations at home and abroad;

### prepare

for the consequences and improve resilience;

### protect

reduce vulnerability of the public and UK interests;

### prevent

terrorism by tackling radicalisation and its underlying cause.

### **the prevent strategy principles**

The government's Prevent Strategy can be broken down into five objectives with two strategic enablers to allow effective delivery:

- 1.challenging the violent extremist ideology and support mainstream voices;
- 2.disrupting those who promote violent extremism and supporting the institutions where they are active;
- 3.supporting individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism;
- 4.increasing the resilience of communities to violent extremism; and
- 5.addressing the grievances that ideologues are exploiting.

The two strategic enablers are:

- developing understanding, analysis and information; and
- strategic communications.

The objectives of Prevent focus on dealing with violent extremism through the building of strong local partnerships that nurture trust, combat social exclusion and discrimination, deal with anxieties and grievances and build capacity in communities to empower the majority to marginalise fringe extreme voices that advocate violence.



### **what does government expect from local authorities?**

In June 2008, the government published *The Prevent Strategy: a Guide for Local Partners in England*<sup>1</sup> which outlined its expectations of the local government response to Prevent.

The guidance stated that multi-agency working is crucial to the effectiveness of a locally-delivered Prevent programme of action. Key to the success of a Prevent programme is the establishment of a partnership group led by local authorities and the police, with the involvement of statutory and voluntary partners, who then develop a programme of action that:

- meets the specific objectives of the Prevent Strategy;
- is jointly agreed and managed by the police, local authority and other partners;
- is proportionate to the level of threat in their area;
- reflects local needs; and
- sets out clear and tangible milestones in tracking progress.

The programme of action should include the use of specific Prevent funding and other resources that the partners are bringing to the table in support of the Prevent Strategy.

The structure of the Prevent partnership group should be locally determined but there are significant benefits in using existing partnership structures such as the crime and disorder reduction partnership (CDRP) / community safety partnership (CSP) or the local strategic partnership (LSP). Local areas may find it more effective to form a Prevent sub-group that reports to the CDRP/CSP or LSP.

## the LGA ambition

Our ambition is to see an empowered local government sector creating and leading strong, safe and cohesive communities that are resilient to the threat of violent extremism. We will work with local authorities to realise this ambition by supporting and building the leadership capacity within the local government sector.



## section 2

# the role of local authorities

Local authorities, as community leaders, are the main drivers in promoting cohesion at the local level and tackling violent extremism. The introduction of the Pathfinder fund (see below), has provided the impetus for local authorities to focus on Prevent and to establish a variety of local projects.

Although it can be a difficult and sensitive task, it is vital that local authorities, in collaboration with local partners, establish a local narrative that sets out the rationale and the objectives of their Prevent programme of action while acknowledging the local context.

In terms of building resilient communities in the longer-term, local authorities should consider how they can mainstream Prevent into existing activities while maintaining a direct focus on countering violent extremism.

Detailed knowledge gained through the mapping of the needs of local communities, combined with regular dialogue between councillors and their community, will increase the ability of local authorities to meet the varied needs of their area.

While most local authorities are aware of the negative impact on community cohesion caused by the threat of violent extremism, every local authority should ensure that they have a strategy or programme of action in place to monitor tensions and address perceived, or actual grievances, to ensure that the environment within the community is not conducive to radicalisation. Ill-informed public commentary and policy initiatives have (inadvertently for the most part) led to increased suspicion and hostility against Muslims, particularly in some areas where far-right extremists have exploited community tensions.

A council that is well-engaged with its people will have a range of mechanisms it uses to identify the needs of its community, including:

- active councillors with good local knowledge;
- community panels or area forums where local issues can be raised by residents concerned;
- strong local strategic partnerships (eg bringing together police, community groups, prisons, education institutions (especially higher and further education providers), primary care trusts and the third sector);
- a good crime and disorder group that shares strategic and operational information where possible and monitors crime that may fall into the extremist category;
- networks that bring together people of different faiths and cultures;
- youth groups and community groups operating in every area of the council's remit with workers who know how they can share information with the council;
- strong council links to voluntary sector groups and key community organisations;
- good communication networks between schools and higher/further education institutions in relation to concerns of extremism and citizenship projects.

### **case study**

A leadership training course for Muslim women was initiated by the London Borough of Hounslow in 2007. The two-day course aimed to improve confidence and encourage Muslim women to take the lead in negating violent extremism. The course looked at the misconceptions and stereotypes of Muslim women in Islam, the role of Muslim women inside and outside the home; and Muslim women's view of citizenship in Britain.

The course discussed issues around violent extremism such as suicide bombings and jihad.

Attendees felt that this was their first opportunity to openly discuss sensitive issues affecting their community and how women can play a leadership role in providing local solutions.

This project won the 2007 Prevent Innovation Award for Best Muslim Women's Project from the Government Office for London.

Due to the positive feedback and the enthusiasm of attendees, the course is expected to be repeated with the incorporation of Islamic theology. Attendees stated that they would benefit from hearing how scholars and Islamic leaders dealt with extremist ideologies, so they could understand more clearly what the arguments were and could then counteract extremism themselves using Islamic sources.

The course also led to the development of a local Muslim women's network which is currently building relationships with schools, police and councillors to ensure Muslim women are involved in all areas of civic life.

**Further information:**  
**[www.hounslow.gov.uk](http://www.hounslow.gov.uk)**



**what is the role of a councillor?**

Councillors perform a very important role that is essential to the successful delivery of Prevent programmes. The ability of councillors to connect directly to their people gives councillors the means to forge strong links between local authorities and community groups. Councillors, via LSPs and CDRPs / CSPs, can then link the community and local authority to the police and other service providers such as youth, education, health, and prison and probation services.

As elected representatives, councillors are well-placed to provide leadership that enables open and honest conversations to take place and sensitively communicate the message that violent extremism is an issue for the whole community and not just the Muslim community. Councillors also receive the views of their constituents on the success of a particular engagement strategy and where improvements can be made.

It is heartening to find that emerging reviews of Prevent programmes have shown that most local authorities have recognised the importance of Prevent and have responsibly resolved to work across party lines as much as possible to deliver a coherent message to local people.



## section 3

# Prevent and community cohesion



After the events of 7 July 2005, there was a renewed interest in understanding the alienation experienced by some communities and widespread concern that some groups were still leading the 'parallel lives' which the Cattle Report<sup>2</sup> referred to 2001.

These concerns formed the backdrop to the establishment of the Commission on Integration and Cohesion (CIC), chaired by Darra Singh in 2006. The Commission recommended in its 2007 final report *Our Shared Future*<sup>3</sup> that a new definition of 'community cohesion' was required. The government agreed the following new definition with the LGA and IDeA in its 2008 response to the commission<sup>4</sup>:

**"Community cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together".**

The joint vision of an integrated and cohesive community is based on three foundations:

- people from different backgrounds having similar life opportunities;
- people knowing their rights and responsibilities; and
- people trusting one another and trusting local institutions to act fairly.

And three key ways of living together:

- a shared future vision and sense of belonging;
- a focus on what new and existing communities have in common, alongside a recognition of the value of diversity; and
- strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.



Cohesive communities are more resilient and are able to solve their own problems through increased interaction between different groups, and when people from all groups actively participate in civic life and the local democratic process. While community cohesion work is central to improving wellbeing, reducing disorder and building better relationships between people of different backgrounds, a more focused 'harder-edged' approach is needed to counter the threat of violent extremist ideology and build resilience at the community level.

### **differentiating between community cohesion and Prevent programmes**

There are subtle differences between work intended to improve community cohesion and work specifically targeted at Prevent. While there are differences, the two work modes are complementary.

Community cohesion projects are about building stronger relationships between people of different backgrounds. Prevent is about continuing and enhancing the work that local authorities currently deliver in building cohesive, safe and strong communities while recognising and addressing the new challenge and threat of violent extremism. Preventing violent extremism projects are targeted projects that deal with a specific threat to support and protect vulnerable individuals within a community.

However, local authorities need to ensure that delivering Prevent projects is not seen as a substitute for community cohesion work and that one work programme doesn't run to the detriment of the other. Preventing violent extremism work can be effectively delivered alongside or in conjunction with community safety and community empowerment projects.

It is important to acknowledge that violent extremism can emerge from the most cohesive of communities. However, extremist messages are less likely to find support in a resilient and cohesive community.

## section 4

what may cause an individual to become a violent extremist?

A single profile of a violent extremist or a single radicalisation pathway (radicalisation is used here to imply the act of moving towards violent extremism) does not exist; nevertheless there are a range of factors that may facilitate the process of radicalisation<sup>5</sup>. Consideration of these factors may help to understand the context in which vulnerable people are at risk, although it is important to say that the presence of one or more of these factors will not automatically lead to an individual to be radicalised or become engaged in violent activity.

### **social exclusion**

Experiences of exclusion and discrimination can be factors in the process of alienation of groups and individuals, which in turn may feed or support violent extremism. Unemployment can be big factor, especially in cases where employment is not commensurate with actual or perceived skills, education or ability. And where this is not through choice or design, it can lead to frustration. Additionally, real or perceived grievances may develop about aspects of government policy (particularly foreign policy), discrimination or racism, lack of social mobility, perceived mistreatment in the criminal justice system and counter-terrorism measures.



Social exclusion can also result from a personal crisis or changes to an individual's personal circumstances. Events, such as divorce; death of loved one, estrangement from family; entering or leaving the prison system or a change of environment (eg migration, asylum) may leave an individual vulnerable to exploitation if the necessary support structures are absent.

Local authorities may wish to investigate ways in which Prevent funding can compliment other projects, such as those designed to reduce social exclusion, in order to maximise the project's impact.

### **identity / citizenship-based factors**

The vast majority of British Muslims take great pride in belonging to the UK and take advantage of the opportunities - economic, educational, cultural, and political - that they have available to them as British citizens. However, a very small number of people feel alienated by their life experiences and consequently do not feel part of British society and may have a distrust of political structures and the ability of British civil society to represent and protect the communities with which they identify. This can lead to a shared sense of grievance locally, nationally and internationally. Similarly, perceptions of distorted media representations of communities or conflicts can also add to feelings of exclusion from mainstream society.

Local authorities are uniquely placed to lead their communities towards a mindset where national identity and religious identity are not at odds; where respect for diversity allows people to practice their faith freely while enjoying the benefits of British citizenship.

For young people, adolescence is often a time when young people explore issues of faith, heritage, identity and their purpose in the world. It is also a point at which individuals may become vulnerable to radicalisers who legitimise the use of violence to express frustration and disillusionment.

Young people in disaffected areas can be particularly vulnerable to radicalisers. They may experience strong psychological and emotional benefits from being involved in extremist networks, including a strengthened sense of identity, social support, security and a feeling of belonging to a wider extremist community.

In order to maximise the impact of Prevent projects, local authorities should consider mainstreaming Prevent work with other projects involving disaffected young people such as reducing worklessness, re-offending and gangs. In particular, local partners like social services and Children's Trusts could be suitable delivery partners for projects involving young people.







### **case study**

In 2007, the Bradford Council of Mosques in partnership with Education Bradford, Bradford Metropolitan District Council and Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber launched the UK's first citizenship curriculum for Madrassahs through the Nasiha (the giving of good advice) Project.

The Nasiha Project was initiated after the events of July 2005 to understand young Muslim's view of UK citizenship and engage young Muslims on issues of tolerance and respect. The project has developed training for Imams and a curriculum for teaching citizenship in Madrassahs.

The project demonstrates how values of justice, respect and understanding are firmly rooted in Islam, and empowers Muslim communities to take ownership of their faith and prevent the hijacking of Islam by violent extremists.

The curriculum invalidates violent extremist messages that Islam and British values are incompatible. The project was led by key leaders and instilled confidence in the Muslim community while working alongside the local authority and key stakeholders to ensure that a unified message was communicated.

Up to 200 Islamic schools or Madrassahs have already adopted the programme, throughout Yorkshire. Approximately 50 Imams have been trained by the 'Bradford Council of Mosques' in the Nasiha programme.

### **Further information:**

**[www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk) or  
[www.nasiha.co.uk](http://www.nasiha.co.uk)**

**international relations**

Radicalisers often distort world events, utilising interpretations of religion, history, politics, or in particular, government foreign policies to build a global extremist narrative in order to convince individuals of the necessity for indiscriminate violence. Local authorities need to acknowledge the impact that international and national events can have within local communities and should, where possible, take proactive steps towards easing community tensions.

**theological distortions**

There are major concerns amongst the Muslim community about the way in which Islamic theology has been misinterpreted by some extremist trends. The word 'Islam' itself means peace and most Muslims interpret Islam as a force for dialogue and co-operation. While the overwhelming majority of Muslims have been unequivocal in their condemnation of distorted views of their faith, there are a small minority who have twisted the Islamic faith to provide a vehicle for which physical violence is legitimatised.



### **community infrastructure, role models and leadership**

The UK Muslim community has a younger age profile compared to the rest of the UK population, with one third under the age of 16, 54 per cent under the age of 25 and 70 per cent under the age of 35. Almost half the Muslim population were born in Britain and this proportion is set to increase. The young age profile of Muslim communities, combined with the nature of the violent extremist threat which often means young people are targeted for radicalisation, makes young people a priority for engagement.

Many Muslims also live in the most deprived parts of the country where there is a real need to increase education opportunities, develop leaders, mentor young people and support the development of infrastructure in order to build resilience.

Councillors and local authorities will want to work with mosques to help ensure that the management structure of mosques allow for the participation of women and young people. A cultural gap can exist where elders in leadership positions struggle to identify with young Muslims who in turn may be struggling to balance the religious expectations of their elders while living in an increasingly secular society. While there has been much improvement in the past few years to include young people in decision-making, the risk remains that disenfranchised young people may become vulnerable to extremist messages.

### **case study**

In 2007, the Federation of Muslim Organisations (Leicestershire), with support from Leicester City Council, organised a Muslim Youth Awards scheme that aimed to celebrate the hard work and success of young people, instil a sense of pride and belonging to British society and provide positive role models. The scheme culminated with an awards evening attended by over 800 people from various religious, cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

There were six award categories: creativity, education, humanity, literature, sports and community. Special awards were also provided for exceptional individuals that had made an impact on Muslim society. Winners collected their awards from renowned community figures and received good media coverage on Leicester BBC radio, MATV and Leicester Mercury newspaper.

Cllr Abdul Razak Osman (cabinet lead for community cohesion) stated that it was “a very good event in terms of bringing different Muslim groups together to promote role models in the community. We are proud to fund something of this nature run by an umbrella organisation and that other authorities could benefit from. It was extremely well attended by various community leaders, the leader of the council was also present and various grassroots representatives. Such events build resilient cohesive communities and Leicester is an example of that.”

### **Further information:**

**[www.leicester.gov.uk](http://www.leicester.gov.uk) or**

**[www.fmo.org.uk](http://www.fmo.org.uk)**



section 5

partnership working

**In developing a Prevent programme of action, local authorities need to establish a strong working relationship with a range of local partners to ensure that the action plan is appropriate and proportionate to the local environment.**

Councillors have a very important role to play in forging links between local authorities, the police, community groups and service providers. Through their day-to-day contact with the community, councillors can provide an invaluable perspective that other partners cannot and it is vital that councillors recognise the importance of their contribution in supporting local partners or indeed challenging if necessary.

The importance of all relationships between the community, local authorities and the local police being built on a mutual trust cannot be overstated. Informal relationships between key individuals can play a vital role in developing the trust necessary to support and enable formal relationships to be established.

The local authority and police relationship is particularly important, given the sensitivity of this agenda and the need to share intelligence. Information - sharing protocols may need to be developed so that local authorities and police partners can build the mutual understanding necessary for the exchange of sensitive information such as security risk assessments. For example; sharing operational information (by police and security services) in advance can help local authorities to reduce any potential harm to community cohesion.

## section 6

how important is common language to community engagement?



In order to build strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and partner organisations, a common language must be developed which describes the local context and the objectives of the Prevent activity and is acceptable to the community.

The language and words used to qualify and quantify the current terrorist threat has been the subject of much debate as some phrases have been seen as distinctly unhelpful in bringing groups together. Terms such as **Islamism**, for example, have such varied meanings that it becomes difficult to use them effectively in serious policy contexts. Terms, such as **extremism** and **radicalisation** also have their limitations as many historical radicals are now praised in classrooms as brave shapers of civil society. It must be made clear that the threshold is crossed when extreme and radical views are expressed or threatened to be expressed through violence.

It is for this reason that **violent extremism** seems to have been received as a more positive attempt to define the subject while others prefer to refer to 'acts of terrorism committed in the name of Islam' to define **violent extremism** perpetrated by 'Al-Qaida'-influenced groups. However, it should be stressed that language is still contested in many communities and it is important that councillors lead the difficult but necessary engagement process in their area in order to agree a satisfactory solution.



Local authorities can ease the potential difficulty of these discussions by creating safe, tolerant environments where such debates can take place. Local authorities are then able to work with their communities to determine acceptable phrases and definitions for the Prevent agenda. As long as activities and the local narrative is broadly in line with the overarching Prevent objectives then the language used by local authorities can and should be locally determined.

Once a common language has been agreed, local authorities and local partners need to foster effective communication channels and messages related to this agenda as ill-considered communications can inadvertently fuel the terrorist narrative.

Councillors and chief executives will usually have positive relationships with their local media which can be an important mechanism to ensure that inflammatory terms and commentary are minimised.

### **case study**

In 2007, Slough Borough Council developed an initial vision with community groups entitled Slough Against Violent Extremism (SAVE) which demonstrates a statement of purpose and a commitment that all communities in Slough support. Detailed discussions with different groups determined what was understood when they referred to violent extremism, the nature of the relationship between the council and the community, how Prevent objectives could be achieved and to ensure the sustainability of Prevent projects.

Additionally, SAVE set up The Slough Muslim Youth Forum and organised a workshop for community groups of different faiths and backgrounds to discuss what Prevent is and what communities should be doing about it.

**Further information:**  
**[www.slough.gov.uk](http://www.slough.gov.uk)**



# section 7

funding support for  
Prevent projects

The preventing violent extremism pathfinder fund was established in 2007/08 to provide ring-fenced funding for local authorities to establish projects which address violent extremism in their communities.

The introduction of the pathfinder fund sought to dedicate resources to Prevent projects without the diversion of funding from core cohesion work and resulted in seventy local authorities working closely with Muslim groups, government offices and the CLG to develop programmes of activities.

It is welcomed that funding support for Prevent (formerly known as Pathfinder funding) is no longer ring-fenced but part of the Area Based Grant which gives local authorities maximum flexibility in how they use the funding.

The distribution of funding support for Prevent can require delicate handling due to the competing needs of groups within the community and the perception that funding is being allocated to one community above the needs of others.

Councillors are well placed to monitor tensions and address the concerns of the wider community and sensitively rationalise the expenditure of funding in a manner that avoids the alienation of individual groups within their community.

Learning from the Prevent projects is expected to be published shortly.



# section 8

engaging with local  
community groups

In the implementation of Prevent programmes of action, it is vital that support is only provided to community groups that explicitly and actively reject and condemn violent extremists. This does not negate the need for local authorities to create safe spaces for debate and the lawful freedom of expression as it is important to create opportunities for dialogue and to allow for the democratic right of groups and individuals to represent their views, to challenge and be challenged.

It is good practice for local engagement strategies to include a broad range of stakeholders. This helps to safeguard local authorities against forming partnerships with organisations that may not be representative of the people they purport to represent. Wherever possible, stakeholder groups should reflect the diversity of the local population and the working relationship should be reviewed regularly in the light of shifting positions and changes in local, national and international circumstances.

In this relatively new policy agenda however, some areas have a distinct lack of organisations that have the resource or leadership capacity to work with local authorities to deliver Prevent work. Local authorities, together with local partners, may need to build the capacity of community groups to ensure the sustainability of future working partnerships.

Strong partnerships with local police are critical in ensuring that local authorities and partners have the knowledge and the confidence to make choices that avoid the inadvertent engagement with or support provided to inappropriate organisations. If local authorities find that the standards expected of partner organisations are not being met, it is important that local authorities are able to take prompt action to withdraw funding or terminate funding agreements.

Councils are naturally keen to avoid working with or funding community organisations that have links to violent extremists. To help them ensure that this doesn't happen, the Government has published an engagement criteria within its Prevent Strategy<sup>6</sup>.

The strategy suggests that the more comprehensively an organisation meets the recommended engagement criteria, the greater likelihood that a closer working relationship can be established.

The two elements of the engagement criteria are:

### **1. The organisation actively condemns and works to tackle violent extremism.**

Factors to consider as part of this criterion include whether the organisation:

- publicly rejects and condemns violent extremism and terrorist acts, clearly and consistently;
- can show evidence of steps taken to tackle violent extremism and support for violent extremism;
- can point to preventing violent extremism events which it has supported, spoken at or attended;
- can show that its actions are consistent with its public statements; and
- can show that its affiliated members or groups to which it is affiliated meet these criteria.



## 2. The organisation defends and upholds shared values including:

- respect for the rule of law;
- freedom of speech;
- equality of opportunity;
- respect for others; and
- responsibility towards others.

## where can I find out more?

The LGA has produced an accompanying leaflet that explains what councils should consider when choosing to fund a community group.

There are a number of indicators which will help local authorities and partners to judge how well an organisation meets these two criteria. These may include:

- its stated aims;
- the nature of its work;
- public statements made by its representatives or members; and
- the consistency with which this is evident in its internal practices and its engagement with wider society.

Much of this information should be available publicly or on request, but government offices and central government departments listed at the back of this booklet should be able to provide additional advice and support.

# further information

## **publications**

These following publications can be located on the Department of Communities and Local Government website.

- [www.communities.gov.uk/communities/preventingextremism/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/preventingextremism/)
- *Preventing Violent Extremism: Next Steps for Communities*  
Published: July 2008
- *The Prevent Strategy: A Guide for Local Partners in England*  
Published: 3 June 2008
- *The Prevent Strategy 2008*  
Published: 3 June 2008
- *Guidance for local authorities on community cohesion contingency planning and tension monitoring*  
Published: 12 May 2008
- *Empowering Muslim Women: case studies*  
Published: 23 January 2008
- *Preventing Violent Extremism - winning hearts and minds*  
Published: 5 April 2007
- *Preventing Violent Extremism Pathfinder Fund 2007/2008 - case studies*  
Published: 5 April 2007
- *Commission on Integration and Cohesion - Our shared future*  
Published: June 2007
- *Community Cohesion: A Report of the Independent Review Team*  
Published: December 2001
- *The Government's Response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion*  
Published: February 2008
- The following document can be found on the IDeA website - [www.idea.gov.uk](http://www.idea.gov.uk)  
*Frontline councillor - how local politicians make a difference in their communities*  
Published: February 2007
- The following document can be found on the Department for Children, Schools and Families website - [www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk)  
*Learning together to be safe: a toolkit to help schools contribute to the prevention of violent extremism*  
Published: October 2008

**websites**

- IDeA Knowledge – Preventing Violent Extremism webpage

[www.idea.gov.uk](http://www.idea.gov.uk)

- IDeA Communities of Practise – Preventing Violent Extremism.  
A practitioner’s forum

<http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/welcome.do>

- The Office for Security and Counter Terrorism (OSTC)

<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk>

- Communities and Local Government (CLG)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk>

- The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk>

- The Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS)

<http://www.dius.gov.uk>

- The Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

<http://www.justice.gov.uk>

- Regional Government Offices

<http://www.gos.gov.uk/national>



# footnotes

1. <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/prevent-strategy/>
2. Community cohesion: A report of the Independent Review Team Community Cohesion Review Team chaired by Ted Cante December 2001
3. Commission on Integration and Cohesion - our shared future June 2007
4. The government's response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2008
5. For further information please see The Prevent Strategy:: A Guide for Local Partners in England : Annex I - Understanding Radicalisation - HM Government Learning together to be safe : a toolkit to help schools contribute to the prevention of violent extremism - Department for Children, Schools and Families
6. See Appendix E The Prevent Strategy  
<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications/publication-search/prevent-strategy/>

For further information please contact  
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or telephone LGconnect, for all your  
LGA queries on 020 7664 3131  
Fax: 020 7664 3030  
Email: [info@lga.gov.uk](mailto:info@lga.gov.uk)  
Web: [www.lga.gov.uk](http://www.lga.gov.uk)



The Local Government Association is the national voice  
for more than 450 local authorities in England and Wales.  
The LGA group comprises the LGA and five partner  
organisations which work together to support, promote  
and improve local government.



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