

Initial Equalities Screening Record Form

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| Date of Screening: | Directorate: People | Section: Community Safety |
| 1. Activity to be assessed | Prevent Strategy and Action Plan 2020-23 | |
| 2. What is the activity? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy/strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function/procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Organisational change | |
| 3. Is it a new or existing activity? | <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing (New 3-year plan which will replace the previous plan) | |
| 4. Officer responsible for the screening | Alison O'Meara | |
| 5. Who are the members of the screening team? | Alison O'Meara, Justin Whitlock | |
| 6. What is the purpose of the activity? | <p>Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on Local Authorities ("specified authorities" listed in Schedule 6 to the Act) in the exercise of their function, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.</p> <p>The Bracknell Forest Prevent Strategy mirrors the 3 key objectives of the government's Prevent Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat that we face from those who promote it • Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support • Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address <p>The Bracknell Forest Action Plan identifies key areas of work that we have identified in line with the above objectives and also in response to our local counter-terrorism profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leadership, governance and accountability – to ensure strong, co-ordinated community and partnership action which is accountable to the local community 2. Awareness, learning and development – across all sectors: public, private, community and voluntary 3. Safe education – in early years, schools and colleges 4. Community cohesion – ensuring the voice of the community is heard. 5. Support – establish appropriate support for those identified as vulnerable and their families. 6. Intelligence and communications – mechanisms to monitor local community tensions, identify vulnerable individuals and communicate Prevent activity across Bracknell Forest agencies and communities | |
| 7. Who is the activity designed to benefit/target? | The activity is designed to benefit all members of the community, particularly those who are vulnerable to radicalisation and exploitation. The plan sets out priorities for the Prevent Steering Group over the next 3 years, together with how we intend to | |

| | achieve the aims within each area of focus. | | | |
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| Protected Characteristics | Please tick yes or no | | Is there an impact? What kind of equality impact may there be? Is the impact positive or adverse or is there a potential for both? If the impact is neutral please give a reason. | What evidence do you have to support this? E.g. equality monitoring data, consultation results, customer satisfaction information etc Please add a narrative to justify your claims around impacts and describe the analysis and interpretation of evidence to support your conclusion as this will inform members decision making, include consultation results/satisfaction information/equality monitoring data |
| 8. Disability Equality – this can include physical, mental health, learning or sensory disabilities and includes conditions such as dementia as well as hearing or sight impairment. | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims who have a disability to access specialist support. | It is identified that those with a disability can be disproportionately vulnerable to radicalisation and exploitation from those with an agenda to do so. This Strategy and Action Plan recognises those vulnerabilities and works to ensure that those with a disability are protected and supported. |
| 9. Racial equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims of all races to access specialist support. | It is recognised that this agenda can be closely associated with race and, as a result, the Prevent Steering Group has aligned itself with complimentary agendas such as Hate Crime and Community Cohesion to ensure that no one racial group is disproportionately focussed or unfairly targeted in response to an act of terrorism or media coverage. It is also recognised that a focus on Prevent and terrorism can heighten risk in the public's mind and there is the potential for this to result in hate crime to be directed towards those races who are stereotypically associated with terrorism. This strategy is cognisant of this potential and will take measures to counter this perception in all the work that it does. |
| 10. Gender equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims, regardless of gender, to access specialist support. | There is currently no evidence to suggest that gender equality is negatively impacted by this agenda. However, by monitoring the CTLP (Counter-Terrorism Local Profile) and subsequent briefings, the Prevent Steering Group can monitor local, regional and national referrals and incidents to ensure it can respond to emerging trends in this context when necessary. |
| 11. Sexual orientation equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into | There is currently no evidence to suggest that sexual orientation equality is negatively impacted by this agenda. However, by monitoring the CTLP (Counter Terrorism Local Profile) and subsequent briefings, the |

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| | | | terrorism. This will enable victims, regardless of sexual orientation, to access specialist support. | Prevent Steering Group can monitor local, regional and national referrals and incidents to ensure it can respond to emerging trends in this context when necessary. |
| 12. Gender re-assignment | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims who have had gender re-assignment to access specialist support. | There is currently no evidence to suggest that gender re-assignment is particularly vulnerable to extremism and radicalisation. However, by monitoring the CTLP (Counter Terrorism Local Profile) and subsequent briefings, the Prevent Steering Group can monitor local, regional and national referrals and incidents to ensure the Prevent Steering Group can respond to emerging trends in this context when necessary. |
| 13. Age equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims of all ages to access specialist support. | There is currently no evidence to suggest that age equality is negatively impacted by this agenda. However, if the strategy and action plan framework was not in place, individuals within this protected characteristic may not be referred into specialist support available through the multi-agency Channel Panels or Counter Terrorism Policing South East. |
| 14. Religion and belief equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims of all religions and belief to access specialist support. | The Prevent Steering Group recognises that religion and belief have been negatively associated with this agenda. However, it has aligned with complimentary agendas and partners, such as Hate Crime, the Community Cohesion and Engagement Partnership and the Faith & Belief Forum, to ensure that no one religion or belief group is disproportionately focussed on or unfairly targeted in response to an act of terrorism or media coverage. Continued consultation with the Home Office and CTPSE will assist in monitoring this and ensure those being targeted or vulnerable to radicalisation/exploitation will be able to access specialist support available through the multi-agency Channel Panels or Counter Terrorism Policing South East without prejudice. By monitoring the CTLP (Counter Terrorism Local Profile) and subsequent briefings, we can monitor local, regional and national referrals and incidents to ensure we can respond to emerging trends in this context when necessary. |
| 15. Pregnancy and maternity equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into | There is currently no evidence to suggest that those with pregnancy and maternity protective characteristics are negatively impacted by this agenda. However, if this process was not in place, individuals within the protective characteristics would not be able to access specialist |

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| | | | terrorism. This will enable victims who are pregnant to access specialist support. | support available through the multi-agency Channel Panels or Counter Terrorism Policing South East. |
| 16. Marriage and civil partnership equality | Y ✓ | N | Positive impact. BFC has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This will enable victims, regardless of whether they are married or have a civil partnership, to access specialist support. | There is currently no evidence to suggest that those who are married or in a civil partnership are negatively impacted by this agenda. However, if this process was not in place, individuals within the protective characteristics would not be able to access specialist support available through the multi-agency Channel Panels or Counter Terrorism Policing South East. This would limit the effectiveness of any response that we and they provide locally, regionally and nationally. |
| 17. Please give details of any other potential impacts on any other group (e.g. those on lower incomes/carers/ex-offenders, armed forces communities) and on promoting good community relations. | N/A | | | |
| 18. If an adverse/negative impact has been identified can it be justified on grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group or for any other reason? | N/A | | | |
| 19. If there is any difference in the impact of the activity when considered for each of the equality groups listed in 8 – 14 above; how significant is the difference in terms of its nature and the number of people likely to be affected? | No | | | |
| 20. Could the impact constitute unlawful discrimination in relation to any of the Equality Duties? | Y | N ✓ | Please explain for each equality group | |
| 21. What further information or data is required to better understand the impact? Where and how can that information be obtained? | Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) produced by CTPSE (Counter-Terrorism Policing South east) – this is an Official Sensitive Document only shared with Prevent Duty Partners. | | | |
| 22. On the basis of sections 7 – 17 above is a full impact assessment required? | Y | N ✓ | | |

| 23. If a full impact assessment is not required; what actions will you take to reduce or remove any potential differential/adverse impact, to further promote equality of opportunity through this activity or to obtain further information or data? Please complete the action plan in full, adding more rows as needed. | | | |
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| Action | Timescale | Person Responsible | Milestone/Success Criteria |
| Monitoring of priorities and aims in the Prevent Action Plan in conjunction with the CTLP | Every 4 months | Prevent Steering Group Justin Whitlock (Prevent Lead) | Report outcomes, review referral data and develop appropriate interventions, partnership co-operation and protocols to ensure accessibility of all |
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| 24. Which service, business or work plan will these actions be included in? | Prevent Strategy and Action Plan 2020-23 | | |
| 25. Please list the current actions undertaken to advance equality or examples of good practice identified as part of the screening? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the CTLP and review the Action Plan aims in view of the profile • Engage with national and regional Prevent and Channel networks and disseminate good practice and learning locally and neighbouring authorities | | |
| 26. Assistant director's signature. | Signature: | | Date: |