

Prevent Policy (N-030)

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Policies should be accessed via the Trust intranet to ensure the current version is used

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Prevent strategy was published by the Government in 2011 and is part of the overall counter-terrorism strategy, called CONTEST (see Appendix 3). The Prevent strategy and Prevent duty guidance 2023 aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people from becoming a terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The focus of Prevent is to work with people susceptible to exploitation in the 'pre-criminal space', that is to say, those who are not criminals but are susceptible to radicalisation.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

The Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Channel (see Appendix 4) forms a key part of the Prevent strategy. The process is a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

Preventing someone from becoming a terrorist or supporting terrorism is no different from safeguarding vulnerable individuals from other forms of exploitation. Therefore, this policy sits alongside the Trust's Safeguarding Adult and Children Policy.

Terrorism (the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims), can take the form of individuals preparing and committing violent acts alone. However they may be influenced or motivated by the ideology and beliefs of an external group and may act in support of such a group.

Care Quality Commission (CQC) – Fundamental Standard

This policy supports compliance with the Care Quality Commission standards for Regulation 13, 'Safeguarding people who use services from abuse' which states:

“The intention of this regulation is to safeguard people who use services from suffering any form of abuse or improper treatment while receiving care and treatment. Improper treatment includes discrimination or unlawful restraint, which includes inappropriate deprivation of liberty under the terms of the Mental Capacity Act 2005”.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all employees of the Trust, staff with honorary contracts, students, voluntary workers, contractors and seconded staff, bank and agency staff, irrespective of age, race, colour, religion/belief, disability, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation or marital status, domestic circumstances, social and employment status, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) status, gender assignment, political affiliation or trade union membership in line with the Equality Act 2010.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) contains powers to help the UK respond to the threat of terrorism. The Act will dispute the ability of people to travel abroad to engage in terrorism activity and then return to the UK. It enhanced the operation of agencies to have the ability to monitor and control the actions of those who pose a threat. It also compacts the ideologies that feed, support and sanction terrorism.

[Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

The Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act (2019) creates a duty on certain bodies, including the NHS and others who have significant interaction with people, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. It updates terrorism offences for the digital age and reflects contemporary patterns of radicalisation. It disrupts terrorism by enabling the police to intervene early. It ensures that sentences properly reflect the seriousness of terrorism offences and the ability of the police to manage offenders after their release. It strengthens **the country's** defences at the border against hostile state activity.

This policy builds on existing safeguarding policies and procedures which are already in place in the Trust and describes how the Trust will continue to implement the Prevent agenda and Prevent duty guidance 2023.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Prevent element of CONTEST is the responsibility of all staff within our organisation.

All staff have a responsibility and a duty to safeguard those in our care and to contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their colleagues.

Chief Executive/Trust Board

The Chief Executive and the Trust Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that there are guidance and procedures in place and complied with to protect susceptible people under the Prevent Strategy (2011) and the Prevent duty guidance 2023. The Trust Board will seek assurance itself of compliance with this policy.

The chief executive and the Trust Board are responsible for identifying an executive lead for Prevent and to ensure the Trust's contractual and associated safeguarding obligations.

Director of Nursing, Allied Health and Social Care Professionals

The Director of Nursing, Allied Health and Social Care Professional is the Trust Board member with individual responsibility for ensuring that policies to safeguard vulnerable adults, adults at risk and children are in place. This includes the implementation that staff operate within the requirements of the policies.

The role is the Trust's link into the respective Adult Safeguarding Boards and Childrens Safeguarding Partnerships and is translated into practice in the form of effective multi-agency working and strong local procedural arrangements.

Chief Operating Officer

The Chief Operating Officer has the responsibility for the strategic delivery of the policy arrangements in the Trust and for ensuring all care Divisions are aware of, implement and adhere to the policy.

Divisional Leads/Service Managers/Matrons

The Divisional Leads, Service Managers and Matrons are responsible for ensuring that all staff in their sphere of responsibility are compliant with Prevent training.

Designated Lead for Prevent Agenda/Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust Safeguarding Team

The Prevent lead for Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust, and the delegated specialist safeguarding practitioner with support from the Safeguarding Team, is responsible for the following:

- The development of Prevent guidance, processes and structures
- Attending and contributing to local and regional Channel/Prevent Multi-agency Partnership (MAP) Board and Panel Meetings
- Ensuring that systems are in place to give professional support and guidance to staff who raise concerns related to Prevent
- Facilitating appropriate support to staff in escalating a Prevent concern and making a referral to Channel and ongoing support.
- Report annually on Prevent activity within the Trust and to the Trust Board in the Safeguarding Annual Report
- Ensuring Prevent training delivery meets the need and that staff are compliant with the level of training or awareness required for their job role
- Providing Prevent training

The Learning and Development Team

The Training Department will maintain accurate training records of Prevent training in the Trust.

Local Security Management Specialist (LSMS)

The overall objective of the LSMS is to deliver a safe and secure NHS environment, which allows the delivery of high quality patient and clinical care. The LSMS will provide comprehensive and professional security advice for the Trust and work towards the creation of a pro-security culture.

The LSMS has the responsibility to produce security risk assessments, the formulation and maintenance of other contingency plans dealing with bomb threats, suspect packages, protected spaces and evacuation, liaise with the police including Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs), other emergency services and local authorities.

All employees and others described under Scope (Section 2) will:

- Undertake appropriate levels of training
- Be responsible as citizens for contributing to the Prevent agenda
- Work in partnership with local agencies involved in Prevent to protect susceptible individuals in their care from becoming radicalised into terrorist-related activity
- Raise any concerns at the earliest opportunity
- Share information in line with the Confidentiality Code of Conduct, Caldicott Principles, and other information governance-related policies

5. PROCEDURES

A concern that an individual may be susceptible to radicalisation does not mean that the practitioner believes the person is a terrorist. It means that they have concerns that the person is potentially susceptible to exploitation by others, and therefore have a safeguarding concern.

Prevent is about:

- **Noticing** – susceptible to radicalisation, changes in behaviour, ideology and other signs of extremist exploitation
- **Checking** – your concerns out with your line manager and Humber Safeguarding Team to offer support and help and determine proportionate response
- **Sharing** – your concern, where appropriate with partner agencies and as far as possible being open and honest with the individual around your duty to share concerns

Practitioners should consider an individual's risk of involvement in terrorism related activity. If the practitioner believes a person is susceptible to this, they must consider whether a MAPPA referral is required if the criteria under Category 4 is met. More details on this can be found [here](#).

5.1 Reporting/Raising Concern

Please see Prevent Leaflet (appendix 2) and Staff guidance flow chart (appendix 1)

Information to be provided around the following key themes:

Engagement with a group, cause or ideology:

- Feelings of grievance and injustice
- Feeling under threat
- A need for identity, meaning and belonging
- A desire for status
- A desire for excitement and adventure
- A need to dominate and control others
- Susceptibility to indoctrination
- A desire for political or moral change
- Opportunistic involvement
- Family or friend's involvement in extremism
- Being at a transitional time of life
- Being influenced or controlled by a group
- Relevant mental health issue [focus here is her mental presentation driving's her thoughts or need to watch this material or she is motivated from other's views etc., Is she planning to act on these thoughts, what is your clinical views. Also, it be good to know how she is accessing these videos, any particular sites or if it the dark web how she got the unique access as these addresses do not appear on search engines]

Intent to cause harm

- Over-identification with a group or ideology
- 'Them and Us' thinking
- Dehumanisation of the enemy
- Attitudes that justify offending
- Harmful means to an end
- Harmful objectives

Capability to cause harm:

- Individual knowledge, skills and competencies
- Access to networks, funding or equipment
- Criminal capability

5.2 Information sharing and record keeping

Effective information sharing is key to the delivery of the Prevent strategy **and the meeting the Prevent duty guidance requirements**, so that partners are able to take appropriate action. This will sometimes require the sharing of personal information following the usual safeguarding information sharing protocols.

Partners may consider sharing personal information with each other for Prevent purposes, subject to a case-by-case basis assessment which considers whether the informed consent of the individual can be obtained and the proposed sharing being necessary, proportionate and lawful.

The Police-led Partnership Panel (**PLPP**) concerns the management of individuals, groups or institutions that are not suitable for **the Channel process, nevertheless** have identified Prevent-relevant issues, where the support or risk mitigation is best achieved through a multi-agency response. The PLPP Data Sharing Agreement formalises the agreement between Counter Terrorism Policing- North East (CTPNE), Humberside Police and the Partner Agencies where personal and/or special category data is being used. The Trust has agreed to only process Shared Personal Data as described, for the following purposes:

- The effective safeguarding of children, young people or **susceptible** adults
- The prevention of crime and disorder
- The protection of public safety
- The protection of national security

Sensitive information – discuss with Prevent Lead or Safeguarding Team prior to disclosure

Prior to disclosure of any information we hold, either as part of a Freedom of Information (FOI) request, Data Protection request, or access to clinical records, information would be subject to strict review taking into consideration what is being asked for and by whom.

A Datix must be completed for all Prevent concerns. Any discussions and outcomes must be recorded sensitively and discussed with the Prevent Lead/Humber Safeguarding Team prior to recording.

5.3 Training

Training required to fulfil this policy is mandatory

- Preventing Radicalisation-Basic Prevent Awareness (Levels 1&2 – for all staff groups)
- Preventing Radicalisation- Awareness of Prevent (Level 3 - role specific, usually all professionally qualified staff members)

All staff are required to complete the mandatory E learning package aligned to their role, these are Prevent Awareness (Level 1-2) and Prevent (Level 3). The Prevent Champions are required to complete the three Gov.UK E- learning packages annually.

- GOV.UK Prevent training courses are for all practitioners.
- Course 2 - Referrals course
- Course 3 - Channel or Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) course. All practitioners who are presenting or attending specific cases at the Channel will need to be completed prior to attending.

This policy will require identified staffing resources to be released to undertake the training.

6. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

An Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment has been carried out on this document using the Trust-approved EIA.

7. MENTAL CAPACITY

The Trust supports the following principles, as set out in the Mental Capacity Act (2005):

1. A person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that they lack capacity
2. A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision unless all practicable steps to help them to do so have been taken without success
3. A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision merely because they make an unwise decision
4. An act completed, or decision made, under this Act for or on behalf of a person who lacks capacity must be done, or made, in their best interest
5. Before the act is completed, or the decision made, regard must be had as to whether the purpose for which it is needed can be as effectively achieved in a way that is less restrictive of the person's rights and freedom of action.

Clinicians should pay particular attention to any person who is identified as being susceptible to exploitation and who is assessed as lacking mental capacity (decision specific). In these circumstances, if there is a concern about radicalisation or extremism, a referral should be made through the Trust Safeguarding Team as soon as possible.

Any relevant information must be made clear when raising and escalating concerns and associated Mental Capacity Act (2005) procedures.

Any other associated adult and/or child safeguarding concerns must be raised following identified procedures.

8. BRIBERY ACT

The Bribery Act 2010 makes it a criminal offence to bribe or be bribed by another person by offering or requesting a financial or other advantage as a reward or incentive to perform a relevant function or activity improperly performed.

The penalties for any breaches of the Act are potentially severe. There is no upper limit on the level of fines that can be imposed, and an individual convicted of an offence can face a prison sentence of up to 10 years.

It is identified that the Bribery Act 2010 applies to this policy.

There is a real potential that any member of staff who seeks to uphold their responsibilities in relation to the aims and objectives of the Prevent policy could be offered a financial or other advantage as a reward or incentive not to report their observations or concerns by following identified procedure

The Trust Local anti-fraud, bribery and corruption policy available on the intranet [here](#)

For further information see <https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/legislation/bribery-act-2010-guidance.pdf>.

9. IMPLEMENTATION

This policy will be disseminated by the method described in the policy and procedural documents development and management policy.

10. MONITORING AND AUDIT

- The Safeguarding Team will lead on scheduled reviews of the policy, respond to national changes to guidance and requirements and schedule earlier reviews as required. Will co-opt other staff in as appropriate to this process
- Attendance to training will be monitored using the Electronic Staff Record (ESR) training records
- Training delivery is also a local key performance indicator with local commissioners and training compliance is monitored through the contract monitoring board
- Monitoring of Prevent referrals in the NHS quarterly monitoring report on referrals required by NHS England

11. REFERENCES/EVIDENCE/GLOSSARY/DEFINITIONS

Department of Health (cap) Care Act (2014)

Crown Copyright (2011) Prevent Strategy: Equality Impact Assessment June 2011

Building Partnerships, Staying Safe, The health sector contribution to HM Government'

Prevent strategy: guidance for healthcare workers, Department of Health/ November 2011.

Channel duty guidance: Protecting people susceptible to radicalisation 2023

Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

CONTEST The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism 2023

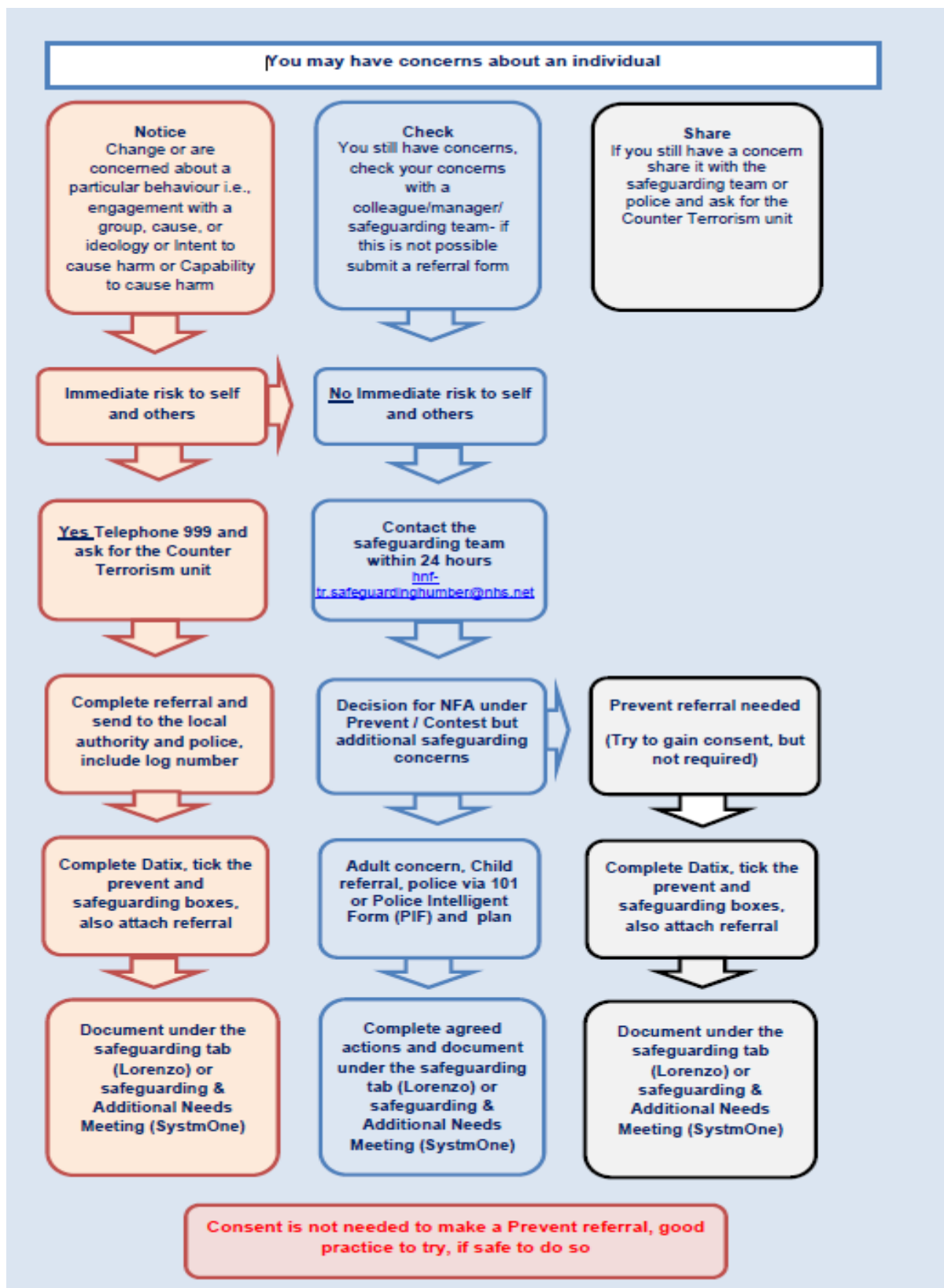
Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales 2023

Police Led Partnership Panels (PLPP) Data Sharing Agreement Reviewed 2021

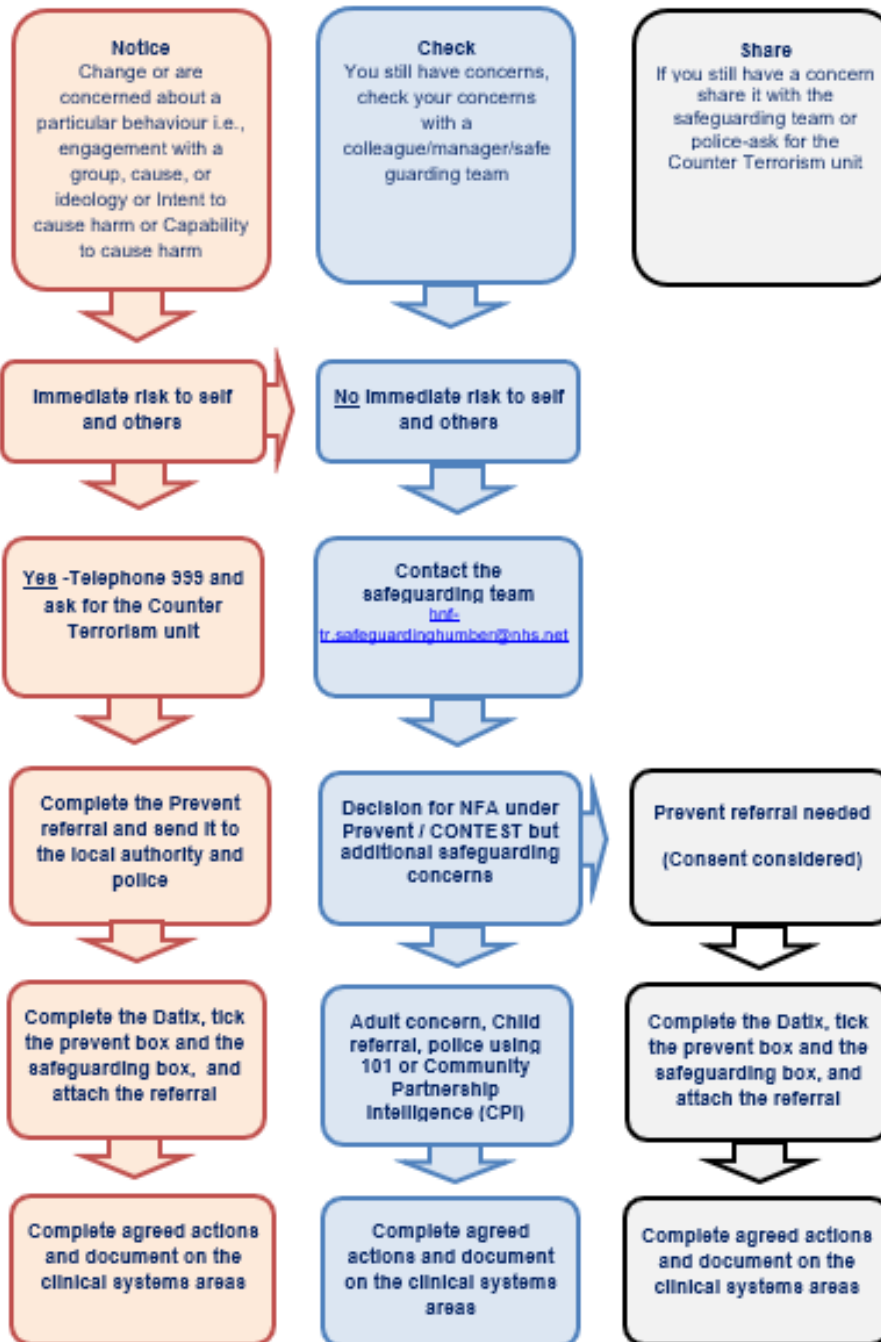
12. RELEVANT TRUST POLICIES/PROCEDURES/PROTOCOLS/GUIDELINES

- Local Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy (F-012)
- Confidentiality Code of Conduct (N-061)
- [Humber Information Sharing Charter](#)
- Losses and Special Payments Policy (F-026)
- Safe Haven Procedure (Proc452)
- Safeguarding Adults Policy (N-024)
- Safeguarding Children Policy (N-045)
- Caldicott and Data Protection Policy (N-027)
- Information Governance Policy (N-008)
- Statutory and Mandatory Training Policy (HR-007)
- Major Incident Response Plan
- Physical Security of Premises and other assets Policy (F-017)
- Bomb and Suspect Package Policy(F-027)
- CCTV (F-002)
- Health and Safety Policy (F-016)
- Fire Safety Policy (F-006)
- Lone Working Policy (F-004)

Appendix 1: Flow chart



You may have concerns about an individual



Consent is not needed to make a Prevent referral, it is good practice to try, only if it is safe to do so

Appendix 2: Prevent leaflet

What is Prevent?

PREVENT is just a part of your safeguarding responsibilities and is no different to safeguarding them from other forms of potential harm.

PREVENT aims to protect people who are vulnerable to exploitation or grooming by those who seek to draw them into violent, criminal or terrorist acts.

PREVENT is part of the UK's counter terrorism strategy, preventing vulnerable people from becoming involved in terrorism or supporting terrorism.

What does this mean for you?

People who deliver services are well placed to recognise children and adults who may be vulnerable to exploitation or grooming by extremist or terrorist groups. This falls within our 'duty of care' and our safeguarding responsibilities.

Professionals must work with partner organisations to contribute to the prevention of terrorism by identifying vulnerable individuals and making their safety a shared undertaking.

Spot the signs

Signs of vulnerability when a person:

- Is experiencing life changes or crisis or transitional time of life
- Has friends involved in extremism, including on-line friends
- Has a need for identity or belonging
- Has low self-esteem, anger or grievances or socially withdrawing
- Has a desire for excitement, adventure or status
- Becomes fixated on particular extremist ideas or ideology or ignoring views that are different to their own
- Being increasingly secretive/introverted
- Downloading extremist content or seeking like minded individuals.

What should you do?

Notice that a person is vulnerable to being exploited and be aware of any changes in behaviour or routines that may lead you to have concerns that they are being exploited.

Check with colleagues and other services that maybe involved with the person or their family, to discuss your concerns and to gather further information.

Share your concerns with your line manager and the Trust safeguarding team, who will advise further regarding escalation. This may include having to complete a Datix, safeguarding concern/referral or Prevent referral.

Key Terms

Extremism vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, law, liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths or beliefs.

Ideology is a set of beliefs.

Terrorism is a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear/advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

Radicalisation refers to the process of support for extremism and terrorism.

Lone Actors are either associates of a terrorist network who are acting independently or individuals with no links at all, but who have been influenced.

Incel (Involuntary Celibate) are males who consider themselves unable to attract women sexually and express views that are hostile towards women/men who are sexually active.

Channel process is to support people at risk of being drawn towards terrorism or extremism. Its purpose is to:

- Identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk
- Develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Essential reading

- Home Office Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies
- HM Government: CONTEST The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism June 2018
- Prevent Policy ref N-030

Helpful websites

- www.actearly.uk
- www.itai.info
- www.gov.uk
- www.counterterrorism.police.uk

Remember

If you have a concern that an individual may be vulnerable to extremism this does not mean that you think the person is a terrorist. It means that you are concerned they are vulnerable to being exploited by others, this is a **safeguarding concern**.

If the child or adult is in immediate danger call 999

Further support and information

- <https://intranet.humber.nhs.uk>
- www.actearly.uk
- Prevent advice line 0800 011 3764
- Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321
- Emergency Services: 999

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🐦 @Humbersafeguard

Prevent:

Prevent is part of the UK's counter terrorism strategy, preventing people from becoming involved in terrorism or supporting terrorism.



Publication Date: March 2021
Review Date: March 2022



Essential reading

- Home Office Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and Partner Agencies
- Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales (2023)
- Channel duty guidance: Protecting people susceptible to radicalisation 2023
- CONTEST The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism 2023
- Prevent Policy ref N-030

Helpful websites

- www.actearly.uk
- <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/>

Remember

If you have a concern that an individual may be susceptible to extremism this does not mean that you think the person is a terrorist. It means that you are concerned they are susceptible to being exploited by others, this is a **safeguarding concern**.

If the child or adult is in **immediate danger call 999**

Further support and information

- <https://intranet.humber.nhs.uk/pr/event.htm>
- www.actearly.uk
- Prevent advice line on 011 3764
- Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321
- Emergency Services: 999

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Prevent:

Prevent is part of the UK's counter terrorism strategy, preventing people from becoming involved in terrorism or supporting terrorism.



Caring, Learning
& Growing Together

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What is Prevent?

PREVENT is just a part of your safeguarding responsibilities and is no different to safeguarding from other forms of potential harm.

PREVENT aims to protect people who are susceptible to exploitation or grooming by those who seek to draw them into violent, criminal or terrorist acts.

PREVENT is part of the UK's counter terrorism strategy, preventing susceptible people from becoming involved in terrorism or supporting terrorism.ng

What does this mean for you?

People who deliver services are well placed to recognise children and adults who may be susceptible to exploitation or grooming by extremist or terrorist groups. This falls within our 'duty of care' and our safeguarding responsibilities.

Professionals must work with partner organisations to contribute to the prevention of terrorism by identifying susceptible individuals and making their safety a shared undertaking.

Spot the signs

Signs of susceptibility when a person:

- Is experiencing life changes or crisis or transitional time of life
- Has friends involved in extremism, including on-line friends
- Has a need to identity or belonging
- Has low self-esteem, anger or grievances or socially withdrawing
- Has a desire for excitement, adventure or status
- Becomes fixated on particular extremist ideas or ideologies or ignores views that are different to their own
- Being increasingly secretive/introverted
- Downloading extremist content or seeking like minded individuals

What should you do?

Notice that a person is susceptible to being exploited and be aware of any changes in behaviour or routines that may lead you to have concerns that they are being exploited.

Check with colleagues and other services that may be involved with the person or their family, to discuss your concerns and to gather further information.

Share your concerns with your line manager and the Trust safeguarding team, who will advise further regarding escalation. This may include completing a Datix, safeguarding concern/referral or Prevent referral.

Key Terms

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, law, liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths or beliefs.

Ideology is a set of beliefs.

Terrorism is a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear/advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

Radicalisation refers to the process of support for extremism and terrorism.

Lone Actors are either associates of a terrorist network who are acting independently or individuals with no links at all, but who have been influenced.

Incel (Involuntary Celibate) are males who consider themselves unable to attract women sexually and express views that are hostile towards women/men who are sexually active.

The channel process is to support people at risk of being drawn towards terrorism or extremism. Its purpose is to:

- Identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk
- Develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Appendix 3: CONTEST

CONTEST has four key principles:

1. **Pursue:** to stop terrorist attacks
2. **Prevent:** to stop people becoming terrorists and/or supporting terrorism
3. **Protect:** to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
4. **Prepare:** mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

Prevent has three national objectives:

Objective 1 – Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it

Objective 2 – Deter people from being drawn into terrorism

Objective 3 – Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which need to be addressed

The health service is a key partner in Prevent and encompasses all parts of the NHS, Charitable Organisations, and private sector bodies which deliver health services to NHS patients. The health contribution to Prevent focuses primarily on objectives 2 and 3.

Prevent aims to protect those who are susceptible to exploitation from those who seek to get people to support or commit acts of violence. Healthcare staff are well placed to recognise individuals, whether patients or staff, both adults and children who may be susceptible to radicalisation by extremists or terrorists. It is fundamental to our duty of care and falls within our safeguarding responsibilities and as such every member of staff has a role to play in protecting and supporting susceptible individuals who pass through our care

There is no expectation that the Trust will take on a surveillance or enforcement role, Prevent does not require staff to do anything in addition to your normal duties. The Trust must work with partner organisations to contribute to the prevention of terrorism by safeguarding and protecting vulnerable individuals and making safety a shared endeavour.

Appendix 4: Channel Panel

Channel Panel, also known as Channel, is a process which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being susceptible to being drawn into terrorism in the pre criminal space. The process uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by;

- Identifying individuals at risk
- Assessing the nature and extent of that risk, and
- Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Channel Panel may be appropriate for anyone who is susceptible to being drawn into any form of terrorism. Channel Panel is about ensuring that susceptible children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist activity.

The success of this programme is very much dependant on the co-operation and co-ordinated activity of partners. It works best when individuals and their families fully engage with the programme and are supported in a constant manner.

The Local Authority co-ordinate relevant information from panel partners about a referred individual.

The Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), this will be replaced with the Prevent Assessment Framework (PAF) in a stage introduction to each Channel Panel. VAF will be completed and agreed upon by Channel Panel members. The VAF is built around three criteria:

- **Engagement** – with a group, cause of ideology
- **Intent** – to cause harm
- **Capability** – to cause harm

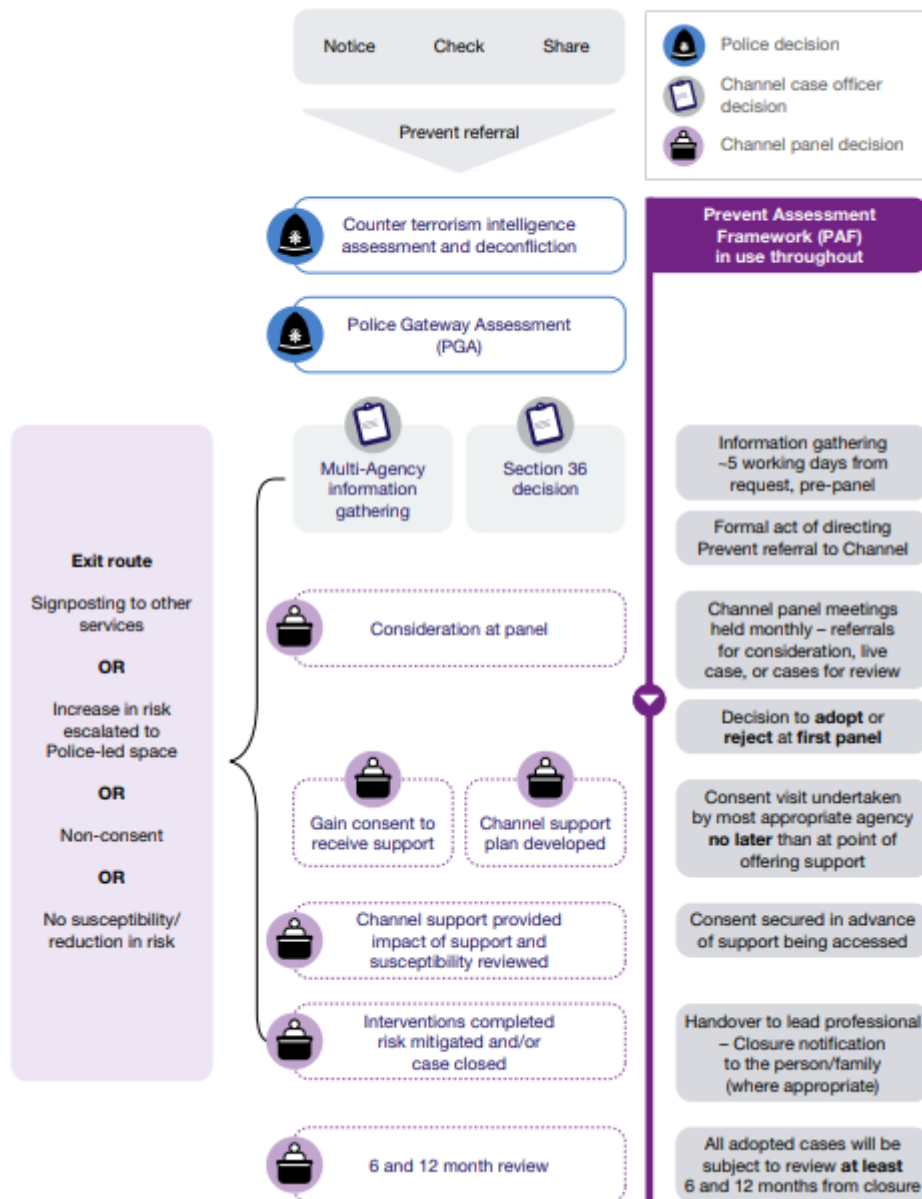
The Channel panel, depending on the nature of the referral, may include representatives from the following groups:

- NHS including Clinical Commissioning Group, Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust, City Health Care Partnership
- Schools, further education etc.
- Youth offending services
- Children's and adult's services
- Safeguarding Boards and Safeguarding Children Partnership
- Local authority safeguarding managers and representatives
- Home Office Immigration
- Border Force
- Housing
- Prisons; and
- Probation
- Local Policing Team Counter Terrorism Police

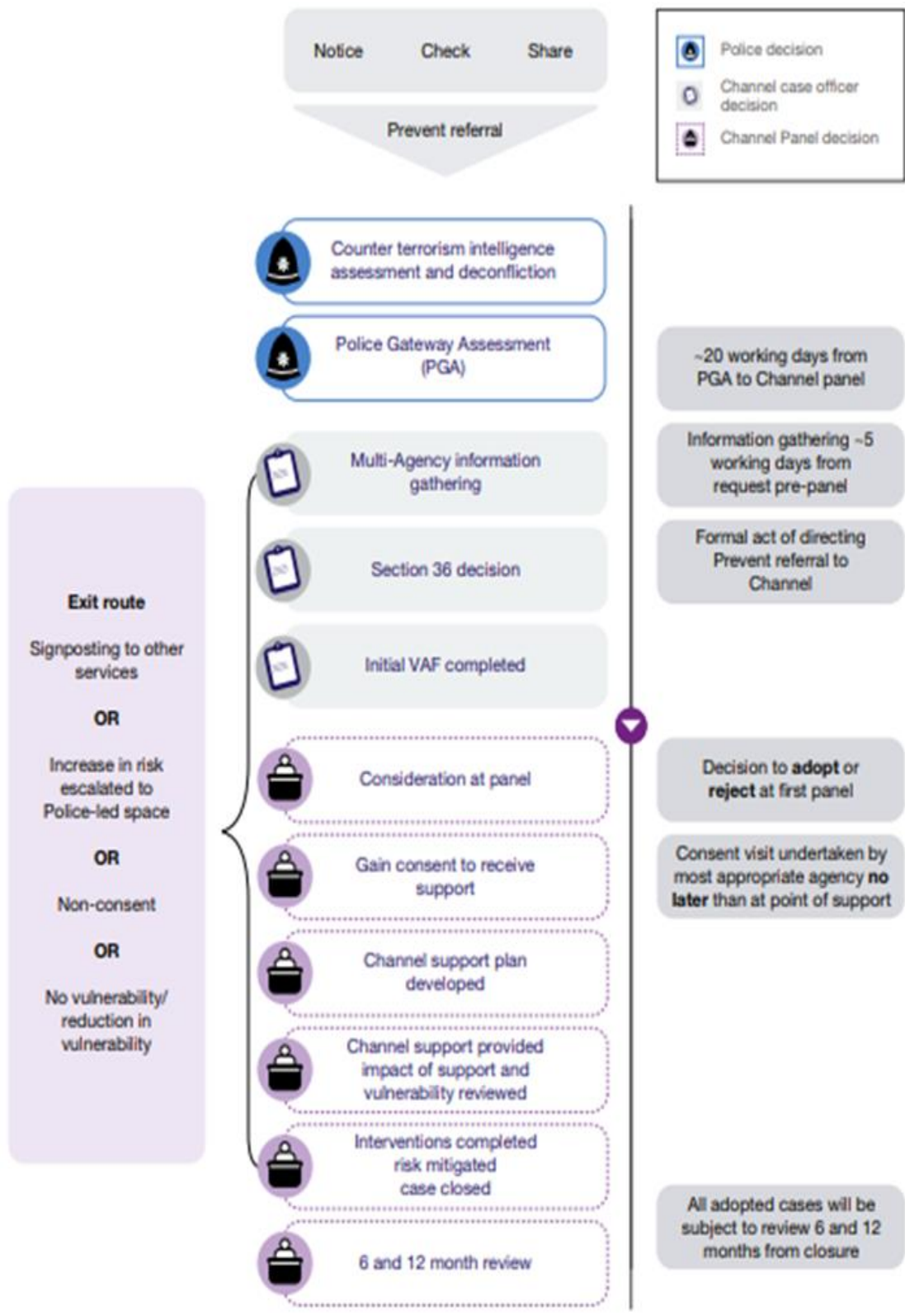
The multi-agency involvement in the Channel Panel process is essential to ensure that susceptible individuals have access to a wide range of support, from access to specific services provided by local authorities to diversionary activities. Information sharing is an essential part of the process to determine whether an individual requires support, and if so, what that should consist of.

Appendix 5: Flow chart - Channel duty guidance: Protecting people susceptible to radicalisation. Page 27

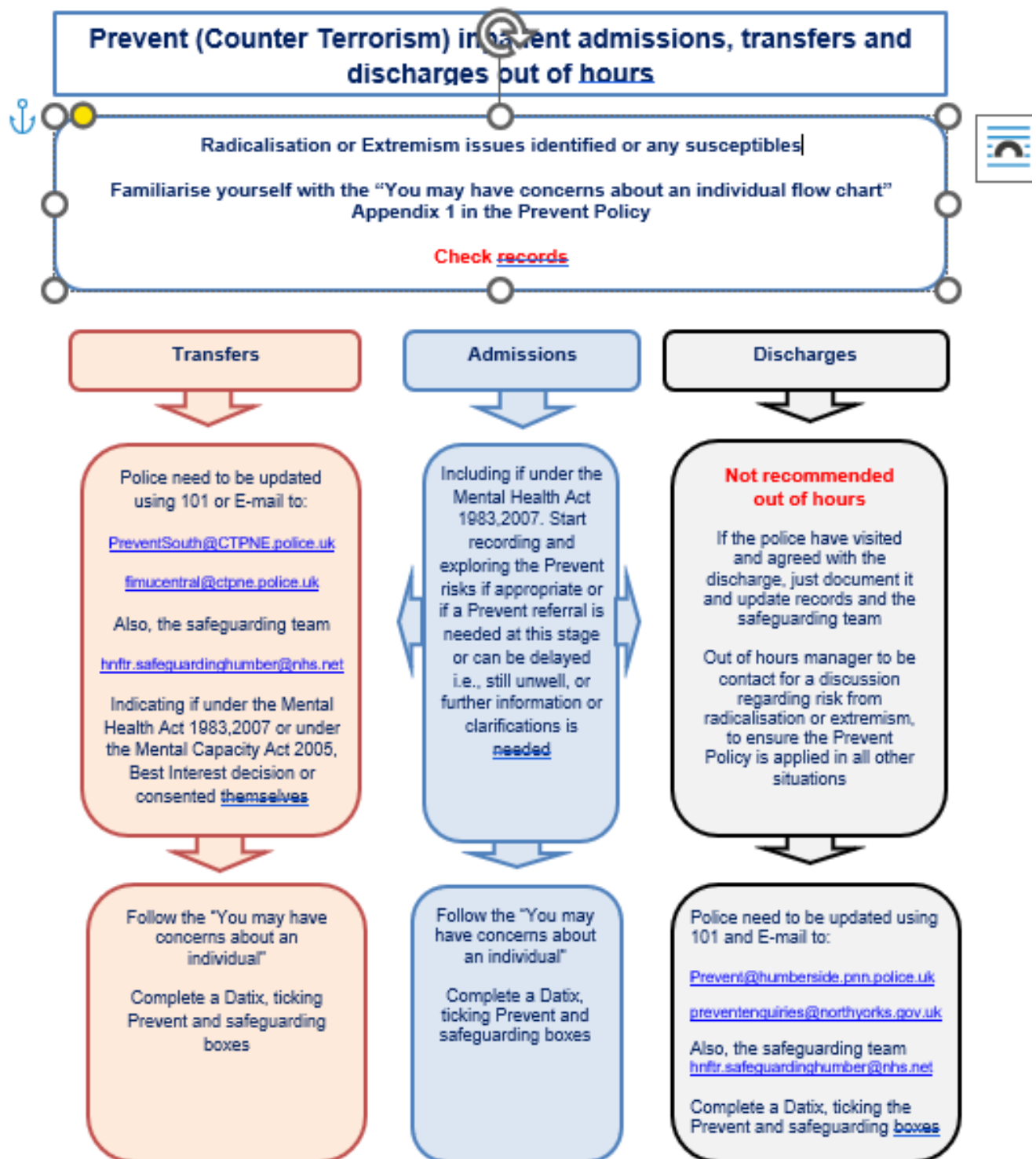
Diagram 1: Pathway Diagram



HM Government, Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people Susceptible to being drawn into terrorism 2020 page 21



Appendix 6: Flow Chart



Prevent (Counter Terrorism) inpatient admissions, transfers and discharges out of hours

Radicalisation or Extremism issues identified or has a Prevent flag

Familiarise yourself with the "You may have concerns about an individual flow chart" Appendix 1 in the Prevent Policy

Check records:
Lorenzo for any safeguarding entries and for Prevent flag
SystemOne for any safeguarding & Additional Needs Meeting entries



Appendix 7: Link to referral forms

Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire forms:

Safeguarding Prevent Intranet

<https://intranet.humber.nhs.uk/prevent.htm>

North Yorkshire form is attached the concern form for adults and child universal referral form:

<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/adult-care/safeguarding/safeguarding-vulnerable-adults>

<https://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/forms-and-tools/>

Appendix 8: Definitions

Terrorism: the use of violence for political ends, including any use of violence for the purpose of putting the public or any section of the public in fear.

Radicalisation: the process by which people come to support terrorism and violent extremism and, in some cases, then joins terrorist groups.

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

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs
- Seek to engage or provoke others to terrorist acts
- Encourage serious criminal activity or seek to encourage or provoke others to serious criminal acts, or
- Foster strong feelings which has the potential to lead to inter-community violence in the UK

Health WRAP: Health Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP).

Pre-Criminal Activity/Space refers to supporting and protecting those who might be susceptible to radicalisation, be drawn away from becoming involved in 'criminal activities' by offering advice/guidance and support. Multi-agency working to ensure that individuals are diverted away before any crime is committed.

Vulnerability, in the context of Prevent, is a person who is susceptible to 'extremists' messages and is at risk of being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism at a point in time.

Lone Actor: An individual who carries out an act of terror alone without association to a group

Lone Wolf: An individual who carries out an act of terror alone whilst being associated with a group

Wolf Pack Member: An individual who carries out an act of terror on behalf of a terrorist group

Appendix 9: Document Control Sheet

This document control sheet, when presented to an approving committee must be completed in full to provide assurance to the approving committee.

Document Type	Prevent Policy		
Document Purpose	This Policy builds on existing safeguarding policies and procedures which are already in place in the Trust and describes how the Trust will continue implement the PREVENT agenda and Prevent duty guidance 2023.		
Consultation/ Peer Review:	Date:	Group / Individual	
<i>list in right hand columns consultation groups and dates -></i>		Consultation not undertaken as minor amendment only taken place.	
		Division Leads/ service managers/ matrons	
		Safeguarding Adult Board/ Safeguarding Children Partnerships	
		Safeguarding Team	
		Counter Terrorism Police	
		Channel Panel Chairs	
Approving Committee:	QPaS	Date of Approval:	April 2015
Ratified at:	QPaS	Date of Ratification:	2015
Training Needs Analysis: <i>(please indicate training required and the timescale for providing assurance to the approving committee that this has been delivered)</i>	All training regarding the Prevent strategy and processes to be followed is available on line via the learning department.	Financial Resource Impact	Nil
Equality Impact Assessment undertaken?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	N/A [<input type="checkbox"/>] Rationale:
Publication and Dissemination	Intranet [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	Internet [<input type="checkbox"/>]	Staff Email [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Master version held by:	Author [<input type="checkbox"/>]	HealthAssure [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	
Implementation:	<i>Describe implementation plans below - to be delivered by the Author:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination to all Trust staff via the intranet and changes highlighted in midday mail. Through the Safeguarding Forum Via the Safeguarding Intranet Page New out of hours process and Five minute focus regarding Prevent has been shared via Midday Mail. 		
Monitoring and Compliance:	The policy will be monitored and compliance reported by the safeguarding team		

Document Change History:			
Version Number / Name of procedural document this supersedes	Type of Change i.e. Review / Legislation	Date	Details of Change and approving group or Executive Lead (if done outside of the formal revision process)
1.00	New policy	December 2015	<p>The revised Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill creates a duty on certain bodies including NHS bodies and others who have a significant interaction with people to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.</p> <p>This new policy builds on existing safeguarding policies and procedures which are already in place in the Trust and describes how the Trust will implement the Prevent agenda</p> <p>The focus of Prevent is to work with people vulnerable to exploitation in the "pre-criminal space" that is to say those who are not criminals but susceptible to radicalisation.</p>

1.01	Review	March 2016	<p><i>Further review and approval</i></p> <p><i>This policy was ratified in March 2016 and appears to have been asked for review before it is required. The policy is up to date with some minor changes and there have been no legislative changes since March 2016 to warrant a full review.</i></p> <p><i>To confirm that the full review date is moved to 2017.</i></p>
1.02	Minor amendment	March 2017	<p><i>Minor amendment – all qualified professionals in the trust are required to complete WRAP training level.</i></p> <p><i>Three as face to face training. This training is now a one off training process with regular updates provided twice a year to staff re the prevent agenda by the named nurse.</i></p> <p><i>All staff will have basic awareness of prevent via eLearning or leaflet.</i></p>
1.03	Review and minor amendment	16 January 2019	<p><i>Inclusion of the terms lone actor, lone wolf and wolf pack member</i></p> <p><i>Out of hours process included in the appendices.</i></p> <p><i>Review of Local Security Management Specialist role.</i></p>
1.04	Review and minor amendments	September 2021	<p><i>Review of document, updated legislation, added leaflet and flow chart</i></p> <p><i>Approved at QPaS 10 November 2021</i></p>
1.05	Review and minor amendments	November 2023	<p><i>Wording to improved read ability, new/replacement links, updated leaflet, and flow charts, added new training from GOV.UK</i></p> <p><i>Approved at QPaS 1-Dec-23</i></p>

Appendix 10: Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

For strategies, policies, procedures, processes, guidelines, protocols

1. Document or Process or Service Name: **Prevent policy**
2. EIA Reviewer (name): **Rosie O'Connell**
3. Is it a Policy, Strategy, Procedure, Process, Tender, Service or Other? **Policy**

Main Aims of the Document, Process or Service			
This policy builds on existing safeguarding policies and procedures which are already in place in the Trust and describes how the Trust will implement the Prevent agenda.			
Please indicate in the table that follows whether the document or process has the potential to impact adversely, intentionally or unwittingly on the equality target groups contained in the pro forma			
Equality Target Group 1. Age 2. Disability 3. Sex 4. Marriage/Civil Partnership 5. Pregnancy/Maternity 6. Race 7. Religion/Belief 8. Sexual Orientation 9. Gender re-assignment	Is the document or process likely to have a potential or actual differential impact with regards to the equality target groups listed? Equality Impact Score Low = Little or No evidence or concern (Green) Medium = some evidence or concern (Amber) High = significant evidence or concern (Red)	How have you arrived at the equality impact score? a) who have you consulted with b) what have they said c) what information or data have you used d) where are the gaps in your analysis e) how will your document/process or service promote equality and diversity good practice	
Equality Target Group	Definitions	Equality Impact Score	Evidence to support Equality Impact Score
Age	Including specific ages and age groups: Older people Young people Children Early years	Low	
Disability	Where the impairment has a substantial and long term adverse effect on the ability of the person to carry out their day to day activities: Sensory Physical Learning Mental Health (including cancer, HIV, multiple sclerosis)	Low	
Sex	Men/Male Women/Female	Low	
Marriage/Civil Partnership		Low	
Pregnancy/Maternity		Low	
Race	Colour Nationality Ethnic/national origins	Low	
Religion or belief	All religions Including lack of religion or belief and where belief includes any religious or philosophical belief	Low	
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian Gay Men Bisexual	Low	
Gender reassignment	Where people are proposing to undergo, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attribute of sex	Low	

Summary

Please describe the main points/actions arising from your assessment that supports your decision.

The Humber policy does not focus on any one terrorism group, any one race, gender or religious or philosophical belief, but reflects the revised national strategy which looks to address a wider range of threats

EIA Reviewer: **Rosie O'Connell**

Date completed: **November 2023**

Signature: **R O'Connell**