



# PREVENT POLICY

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
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## 1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom is severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people. This threat can extend to children, young people and adults to draw them into extremist ideology and behaviours. PREVENT caters for vulnerabilities connected to any form of extremism including messages espoused by recognised groups such as DAESH (ISIL), Al-Qaeda, Far Right Groups who target ethnic communities as well as Far Left and Animal Rights activists.

This policy is designed to provide a clear framework for professionals with which to respond to safeguarding concerns for those children, young people and adults who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. In addition, it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in respect of safeguarding children and adults as well as the Channel process.

## 2. SCOPE

Employees need to know the appropriate actions to take in order to protect individuals whether staff, patients or service users from being radicalised by extremist groups/individuals.

This policy has been developed to describe the responsibilities of South Central Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SCAS) for the recognition and prevention of possible radicalisation of individuals and clarify the actions to take when this is suspected or identified.

Every member of staff has an individual responsibility for the protection and safeguarding of adults and children. All levels of management must understand and implement the PREVENT Policy.

This policy applies to all employees of South Central Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SCAS), including secondees into and out of the organisation, volunteers, students, honorary appointees, trainees, contractors, and temporary workers, including those working on a bank or agency contract.

For ease of reference, all employees and workers who fall under these groups will be uniformly referred to as “staff” in this document.

## 3. AIM

The aim of this policy is to provide a framework for implementation of the Government PREVENT Strategy, and the required action by staff in the event of any concerns about the potential risk to staff & vulnerable patients, service users and their families being drawn into extremist activities.

This policy will ensure that all staff are aware of how to safeguard & support vulnerable individuals, whether staff, patients or service users, who they feel may be at risk of being radicalised by extremists.

SCAS will ensure that appropriate systems are in place within the organisation for staff to raise concerns if they think this form of exploitation is taking place and will promote and operate safe environments where extremists are unable to operate.

## **4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **4.1 Trust Board**

The Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that this policy and associated procedures are in place and complied with to protect patients and service users.

The Board will assure itself of compliance with this policy through the accountability arrangements delegated to the Executive Director of Patient Care and Service Transformation / Chief Nurse and via consideration of the metrics described within the SCAS Safeguarding Dashboard and associated reports to the Quality and Risk Committee and via consideration of an annual safeguarding report prepared by the Associate Director of Safeguarding and endorsed by SCAS Safeguarding Committee.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that an effective system for managing any risks associated with safeguarding exists within SCAS and that all staff working in SCAS are aware of and operate within the policy.

### **4.2 Chief Executive**

SCAS Chief Executive (CEO) is ultimately accountable for children, young peoples' and adults' protection. The CEO provides strategic leadership, ensures that the role and responsibilities of the Board in relation to safeguarding are met, promoting a culture of supporting good practice and excellence with regard to safeguarding within the organisation and promotes collaborative working with other agencies.

### **4.3 Executive Director**

The Executive Director of Patient Care and Service Transformation has individual responsibility for ensuring that a PREVENT policy and procedure exists; that both are implemented effectively; that all staff are aware of and operate within the requirements of the policy and procedure and that systems are in place for the effective monitoring of the standards contained within the policy. The PREVENT strategy sits within the framework of safeguarding adults and children and therefore SCAS has a responsibility to meet its statutory and non-statutory obligations in respect of maintaining required standards in relation to PREVENT, privacy and confidentiality of staff, patients and service users.

The Executive Director of Patient Care and Service Transformation / Chief Nurse is the nominated Director at board level responsible for reporting to the Board on safeguarding issues, providing assurance that the organisation is meeting its safeguarding requirements on an annual basis, promoting initiatives to ensure that SCAS has robust arrangements for safeguarding and providing leadership in the long term.

### **4.4 Non-Executive Director**

The CEO will align Safeguarding to the portfolio of a Non-Executive Director. The Non-Executive Director will act as 'champion' for safeguarding, will ensure appropriate scrutiny of the Trust safeguarding performance and will provide assurance to the Board.

### **4.5 Managers and Supervisors**

#### **4.5.1 The Associate Director of Safeguarding**

The Associate Director of Safeguarding will provide strategic leadership and expert practice and support to manage any serious safeguarding issues, will strategically lead operational improvements, innovations and best practice, monitoring the quality and effectiveness of

services against performance indicators and standards.

The Associate Director of Safeguarding will apply conflict resolution processes in cases of disagreement regarding thresholds for intervention; will act as the Designated Officer for allegations in the management of allegations against staff providing expert safeguarding advice as required; will maintain management oversight of significant incidents where there are issues of safeguarding children and adults and ensure dissemination of lessons learnt from safeguarding children and adults practice reviews, multi-agency audit, and domestic homicide reviews and advise on the implementation of recommendations.

The Associate Director of Safeguarding will encourage and nurture a culture of case discussion, reflective practice and the monitoring of significant events at a local level.

#### **4.5.2 Named Professional Adults / PREVENT Lead**

SCAS is required to have a Named Professional for Safeguarding Adults and PREVENT Lead. This is a key role in promoting good professional practice within the organisation providing advice and expertise for staff members and ensuring safeguarding training is in place. The Named Professional will work closely with the Executive Director, the Associate Director of Safeguarding and designated health professionals for the health economy and will be the organisational lead for Prevent.

The Named Professional will provide highly specialised advice, support, supervision and training, helping to raise the standard and quality of care and improved outcomes. They will also assist SCAS to understand its safeguarding and protection of children/adults role and responsibilities and meet its statutory duties in line with the legislative framework.

The Named Professional is responsible for ensuring that there are systems and processes in place including the development of policies, procedures and guidance/protocols that are compliant with primary legislation, national, regional and local government strategy relating to safeguarding.

#### **4.5.3 Line Managers**

Line managers will be responsible for:

- Contribute to the dissemination and implementation of this policy
- Develop and promote training needs and priorities
- Provide/ensure provision of effective safeguarding appraisal, support, peer review and supervision for staff
- Ensure all staff within their department are aware of this policy and the process to be followed in the event of suspected abuse of a child or young person
- Ensure all staff have access to the appropriate level of training as defined in the SCAS Safeguarding Training Strategy and training needs analysis
- Provide routine management supervision assuring core competencies in safeguarding practice
- Manage any immediate safeguarding and protection issues
- Co-ordinate referral and safe transfer of responsibilities
- Co-ordinate any alternative action plans
- Ensure staff in their areas meet mandatory training requirements in safeguarding and provide support to those making safeguarding referrals

## 4.6 All Staff

All members of staff have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and adults, including:

- Adherence to this policy and associated procedures
- All staff are responsible for recognising and responding to allegations of abuse by ensuring that they refer their concerns or assist in the referral
- All staff should contribute to whatever actions are needed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults and take part in regularly reviewing the outcomes for the child, young person or adult against specific plans and outcomes
- Being alert to the possibility of child/adult abuse and neglect through their observation of abuse, or by professional judgement made as a result of information gathered about the child/adult
- Knowing how to deal with a disclosure or allegation of child/adult abuse
- Undertaking training as appropriate for their role and keeping themselves updated
- Being aware of and following the local policies and procedures they need to follow if they have a child/adult concern
- Ensuring appropriate advice and support is accessed either from managers or SCAS safeguarding team
- Participating in multi-agency working to safeguard the child or adult (if appropriate to role)
- Ensuring contemporaneous records are kept at all times and record keeping is in strict adherence to SCAS policy and procedures and professional guidelines
- Ensuring that all staff and their managers discuss and record any safeguarding issues that arise at each supervision session

## 5. DEFINITIONS

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

'Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas' (*HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011*)

## 6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Responsibilities for safeguarding are enshrined in legislation. This policy has been informed by all relevant guidance (statutory and non-statutory) including:

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Contest (UK Counter Terrorism Strategy)
- National Prevent Strategy
- Prevent Duty for Specified Authorities
- Channel Duty Guidance 2015

## 7. MAIN BODY

### 7.1 CONTEST

CONTEST is the Government's counter terrorist strategy, its aim to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism. The [PREVENT duty guidance](#) outlines the duties on authorities to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

PREVENT is a key part of the overall counter terrorism strategy CONTEST. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Early intervention is at the heart of PREVENT in diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity. Prevent happens before any criminal activity takes place. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

The Prevent Strategy objectives focus on the following core areas:

- Ideology – responding to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Individuals - preventing people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Institutions - working with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address

Channel Duty Guidance outlines the responsibility on agencies to safeguard children, young people and adults at risk of radicalisation. The duty guidance also outlines the channel programme which uses a multi-agency approach to protect people by:

- identifying individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
  - assessing the nature and extent of that risk
  - developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned
- Channel is about safeguarding children and adults from being drawn into committing terrorist- related activity. It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegality occurs.

### 7.2 Partnership working

The Channel process consists of a referral process and processes for responding to identified risk and need, and for providing appropriate support.

Channel referrals should therefore be prioritised by the local authority and other statutory partners in all their work to safeguard vulnerable individuals. Channel should be considered alongside other early intervention measures such as work undertaken to support and divert children, young people and adults from anti-social behaviour, gangs or drugs.

Both an awareness of PREVENT and an understanding of the risks it is intended to address are vital to effectively manage risk to vulnerable people of getting involved with terrorism and or extremism. Professionals can help to identify, and to refer to the relevant agencies, children whose behaviour suggests that they are being drawn into terrorism or extremism. Schools can help to protect children from extremist and violent views in the same ways that they help to safeguard children from drugs, gang violence or alcohol. Schools' work on PREVENT needs to be seen in this context. The purpose must be to protect children from harm and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with the law and our values.

All organisations should have an awareness of the Prevent agenda and the various forms radicalisation takes in being able to recognise signs and indicators of concern and respond appropriately.



### 7.3 Understanding and recognising risks and vulnerabilities of radicalisation

Children, young people and adults can be drawn into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. These can include through the influence of family members or friends and/or direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. This can put a child, young people or adult at risk of being drawn into criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm. Children, young people and adults are vulnerable to exposure to, or involvement with, groups or individuals who advocate violence as a means to a political or ideological end. Examples of extremist causes that have used violence to achieve their ends include animal rights, the far right, internal terrorist and international terrorist organisations.

Most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in extremism. Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as extremism. It is important to consider these factors in order to develop an understanding of the issue. It is also necessary to understand those factors that build resilience and protect individuals from engaging in extremist activity.

Safeguarding children, young people and adults from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm.

Indicators for vulnerability to radicalisation are the same as those you are already familiar with:

- family tensions
- sense of isolation
- migration
- distance from cultural heritage
- experience of racism or discrimination
- feeling of failure etc.
- being excluded from social and peer networks

Those in the process of being radicalised may:

- become involved with a new group of friends
- be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- possess extremist literature or advocate violence actions
- change their behaviour and language
- seek to recruit others to an extremist ideology

It is important to note that children, young people and adults experiencing these situations or displaying these behaviours are not necessarily showing signs of being radicalised. There could be many other reasons for the behaviour including those you are already familiar with alcohol or drug abuse, family break down, domestic abuse, bullying etc or even something more minor.

Caution should be exercised in assessing these factors to avoid inappropriately labelling or stigmatising individuals because they possess a characteristic or fit a specific profile. It is vital that all professionals who have contact with vulnerable individuals are able to recognise those vulnerabilities and help to increase safe choices.

The risk of radicalisation is the product of a number of factors and identifying this risk requires that practitioners exercise their professional judgement, seeking further advice as necessary. It may be combined with other vulnerabilities or may be the only risk identified.

Some children, young people and adults may be at risk due to living with or being in direct contact with known extremists. Such children, young people and adults may be identified by the police or through Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) process.

## 7.4 Vulnerability and risk indicators

The following lists are not exhaustive and all or none of indicators may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable children, young people and adults experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of extremism. The accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual's identity determines their vulnerability to extremism.

Over-simplified assessments based upon demographics and poverty indicators have consistently demonstrated to increase victimisation, fail to identify vulnerabilities and, in some cases, increase the ability of extremists to exploit, operate and recruit.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. The following indicators have been provided to support professionals to understand and identify factors that may suggest a child, young person, adult or their family may be vulnerable or involved with extremism.

### 7.4.1 Vulnerability

- **Identity Crisis**  
Distance from cultural/ religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them
- **Personal Crisis**  
Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- **Personal Circumstances**  
Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- **Unmet Aspirations**  
Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- **Criminality**  
Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/ reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups
- **Access to extremism / extremist influences**
  - Is there reason to believe that the child/young person/adult associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g., the child/young person/adult is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)
  - Is there evidence to suggest that the child/young person/adult are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g., use of closed network groups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc.)
  - Is there reason to believe that the child/young person/adult has been or is likely to be involved with extremist/ military training camps/ locations?
  - Is the child/young person/adult known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/ or distribute extremist literature/ other media material likely to incite racial/ religious hatred or acts of violence?
  - Does the child/young person/adult sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups e.g., propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
  - Does the child/young person/adult have connections with support groups with links to extremist activity but not illegal/illicit e.g., propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

#### **7.4.2 Experiences, Behaviours and Influences**

- Has the child/young person/adult encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the child/young person/adult from within or outside UK?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the child/young person/adult resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour? It is important to recognise that many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas of conflict (i.e., images of children dying) it is important to differentiate them from those that sympathise with or support extremist activity
- Has there been a significant shift in the child/ young person/adult's behaviour or outward appearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
- Has the child/young person/adult come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/ dress choices?
- Does the child/young person/adult vocally support terrorist attacks, either verbally or in their written work?
- Has the child/ young person/adult witnessed or been the perpetrator/ victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism?

#### **7.4.3 Travel**

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggest this is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the child/young person/adult travelled for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the child/young person/adult employed any methods to disguise their true identity? Has the child/ young person/adult used documents or cover to support this?

#### **7.4.4 Social Factors**

- Does the child/young person/adult have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the child/young person/adult experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the child/young person/adult display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the child/young person/adult demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the child/young person/adult have any learning difficulties/ mental health support needs?
- Does the child/young person/adult demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the child/young person/adult have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the child/young person/adult a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their immigration/ national status?
- Does the child/young person/adult have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the child/young person/adult experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the child/young person's life has extremist view or sympathies?

## 7.4.5 Other Critical Risk Factors

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour

## 8. TRAINING

SCAS will ensure that all staff receive essential safeguarding training in line with SCAS Safeguarding Training Strategy and Training Needs Analysis 2022 – 2024.

Each area will maintain records of compliance for their own staff in line with the Safeguarding Training Strategy and Training Needs Analysis.

[NHS Prevent training and competencies framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/frameworks/education/safeguarding/nhs-prevent-training-and-competencies-framework)

## 9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

The Trust is committed to promoting positive measures that eliminate all forms of unlawful or unfair discrimination on the grounds of age, marriage and civil partnership, disability, race, gender, religion/belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and pregnancy/maternity or any other basis not justified by law or relevant to the requirements of the post. The Trust will therefore take every possible step to ensure that this procedure is applied fairly to all employees.

The Trust values differences between members of the communities we serve and within its existing workforce, and actively seeks to benefit from their differing skills, knowledge, and experiences to ensure equality of opportunity and diversity and remove any barriers that could potentially discriminate. Employees exercising their rights and entitlements under these regulations will suffer no detriment as a result. The Trust is entrusted to promoting equality and diversity best practice both within the workforce and in any other area where it has influence.

## 10. MONITORING

SCAS Safeguarding Committee will monitor this policy through a system of audit and case review.

Criteria	Method	By	Committee	Frequency
Embedding	Records audit	Named Lead	Safeguarding	Yearly
Quality of training	Training materials	Named Lead	Safeguarding	Yearly

## 11. CONSULTATION AND REVIEW

This policy document is due for review in one year unless new legislation, a Safeguarding Partnership board(s) directive or learning from a serious incident requires earlier review.

## 12. IMPLEMENTATION

This policy will be launched by SCAS Safeguarding Service as part of a suite of revised and newly developed safeguarding policies. This will be through a programme of team meetings

and seven-minute briefings.

### 13. REFERENCES AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Prevent and the Channel process in the NHS: information sharing and governance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prevent-and-the-channel-process-in-the-nhs-information-sharing-and-governance)
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- Common Law Duty of Confidentiality
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Common Law Powers
- Local Government Act 1972
- Local Government Act 2000
- National Health Service Act 2006 and Health and Social Care Act 2001
- Offender Management Act 2007

South Central Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust:

- Safeguarding Strategy 2022
- Safeguarding Adults Policy 2022
- Prevent Policy and Procedures 2022
- Mental Capacity Act Policy 2022
- Safeguarding Training Strategy 2022
- Management of Allegations Against Staff Policy and Procedures 2022
- Safeguarding Supervision Policy 2022
- Safe recruitment Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Complaints Policy
- Confidentiality and information sharing Policy
- Restraint / Restrictive Interventions or Practice Policy

## 14. APPENDIX 1

Area	Contact Details
<b>Reading</b>	Calling the Team on: <b>0118 937 3641</b>  Emailing the Team on <b><u><a href="mailto:CSPOA@brighterfuturesforchildren.org">CSPOA@brighterfuturesforchildren.org</a></u></b>  Email <b>Prevent National Referral Forms</b> to: <b><u><a href="mailto:preventreferralsreading@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk">preventreferralsreading@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk</a></u></b>
<b>West Berkshire</b>	Calling the team on <b>01635 503090</b>  Emailing the team on <b><u><a href="mailto:child@westberks.gov.uk">child@westberks.gov.uk</a></u></b>  Email <b>Prevent National Referral Forms</b> to: <b><u><a href="mailto:preventreferralswestberkshire@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk">preventreferralswestberkshire@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk</a></u></b>
<b>Wokingham</b>	Calling the team on <b>0118 908 8002</b>  Emailing the team on <b><u><a href="mailto:triage@wokingham.gov.uk">triage@wokingham.gov.uk</a></u></b>  Email <b>Prevent National Referral Forms</b> to: <b><u><a href="mailto:preventreferralswokingham@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk">preventreferralswokingham@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk</a></u></b>
<b>Milton Keynes</b>	For general Prevent enquiries within Thames Valley, or for advice on completing the National Referral Form, contact  The local Thames Valley Prevent team or the Prevent Gateway Team by email: <b><u><a href="mailto:PreventGateway@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk">PreventGateway@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk</a></u></b> or calling 01865 555618
<b>Portsmouth</b>	Children: <b>0845 671 0271</b> Adults: <b>02392 688 613</b>
<b>Southampton</b>	Children: <b>02380 833 336</b> Adults: <b>02380 833 003</b>
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	Children: <b>01983 814 545</b> Adults: <b>01983 814 980</b>
<b>Hampshire</b>	Children: <b>0300 555 1384</b> Adults: <b>0300 555 1386</b> Information and advice is also available from:  Anti-Terrorist Hotline: <b>0800 789 321</b> Crime Stoppers: <b>0800 555 111</b>
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>Reporting a concern:</b> If you are concerned about any adult or child who you think may be vulnerable to being drawn into extremist activity, please report your concern. Call <b>0345 050 7666</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For adults, ask for the Social and Healthcare Team</li> <li>• For children, ask for Oxfordshire Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)</li> </ul>

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## Equality Impact Assessment Form Section One – Screening

Name of Function, Policy or Strategy: Prevent Policy

Officer completing assessment: Matthew Hargreaves

Telephone: 07866 205544

1. What is the main purpose of the strategy, function or policy?
This policy is designed to provide a clear framework for professionals with which to respond to safeguarding concerns for those children and young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. In addition, it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in respect of safeguarding children and Channel process.
2. List the main activities of the function or policy? (for strategies list the main policy areas)
This policy has been developed to describe the responsibilities of South Central Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SCAS) for the recognition and prevention of possible radicalisation of individuals and clarify the actions to take when this is suspected or identified.
3. Who will be the main beneficiaries of the strategy/function/policy?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All SCAS colleagues</li><li>• Our Patients</li><li>• The Organisation</li><li>• Service Commissioners</li></ul>



		<b>Positive Impact</b>	<b>Negative Impact</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>GENDER</b>	Women	x		This policy is designed to provide a logical, clearly defined process when dealing with any staff member, patient or service user who is suspected of being radicalised by extremist groups or individuals. There is nothing within the policy and procedures that would apply to any groups with protected characteristics in a negative way. If there were circumstances which required any reasonable adjustments or to help realise an equitable outcome the policy is guided by the Equality Statement in Section 9
	Men	x		
<b>RACE</b>	Asian or Asian British People	x		
	Black or Black British People	x		
	Chinese people and other people	x		
	People of Mixed Race	x		
	White/white other	x		
<b>DISABILITY</b>	<b>Disabled People</b>	x		Specific consideration is given to anyone covered by the Prevent Policy within section 9.
<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</b>	<b>Lesbians, gay men and bisexuals</b>	x		
<b>AGE</b>	Older People (60+)	x		Specific consideration is given to anyone covered by the Prevent Policy within section 9
	Younger People (17 to 25) and children	x		
<b>RELIGION/BELIEF</b>	<b>Faith Groups</b>	x		Prevent caters for vulnerabilities connected to any form of extremist beliefs religious or other including messages espoused by recognised groups such as DAESH (ISIL), Al-Qaeda, Far Right Groups who target ethnic communities as

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Reasons
			well as Far Left and Animal Rights activists. Prevent caters for vulnerabilities connected to any form of extremist beliefs religious and otherwise including messages espoused by recognised groups such as DAESH (ISIL), Al-Qaeda, Far Right Groups who target ethnic communities as well as Far Left and Animal Rights activists.
<b>Equal Opportunities and/or improved relations</b>	x		

**Notes:** Faith groups cover a wide range of groupings, the most common of which are Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Sikhs and Hindus. Consider faith categories individually and collectively when considering positive and negative impacts.

The categories used in the race section refer to those used in the 2001 Census. Consideration should be given to the specific communities within the broad categories such as Bangladeshi people and to the needs of other communities that do not appear as separate categories in the Census, for example, Polish.

5. If you have indicated that there is a negative impact, is that impact:		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Legal</b> (it is not discriminatory under anti-discriminatory law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Intended</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Level of Impact</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If the negative impact is possibly discriminatory and not intended and/or of high impact then please complete a thorough assessment after completing the rest of this form.		
6(a). Could you minimise or remove any negative impact that is of low significance? Explain how below:		
If there were circumstances that had a negative impact of low significance or that required any reasonable adjustments or to help realise an equitable outcome the policy is guided by the Equality Statement in Section 9. In addition, there is oversight by the Safeguarding Committee		
6(b). Could you improve the strategy, function or policy positive impact? Explain how below:		
Continual monitoring of any potential negative impact by the Safeguarding Committee		
7. If there is no evidence that the strategy, function or policy promotes equality, equal opportunities or improves relations – could it be adopted so it does? How?		
This is outlined under section by the Equality Statement in Section 9 and 7.2		

Please sign and date this form, keep one copy and send one copy to the Trust's Equality Lead.
Signed: 27542296
Name: Matthew Hargreaves
Date: 14 November 2022