

## Prevent Statutory Duty



30/06/15

# Prevent Statutory Duty



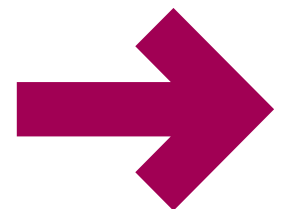
## *Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales*

Guidance for specified authorities in England and Wales on the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

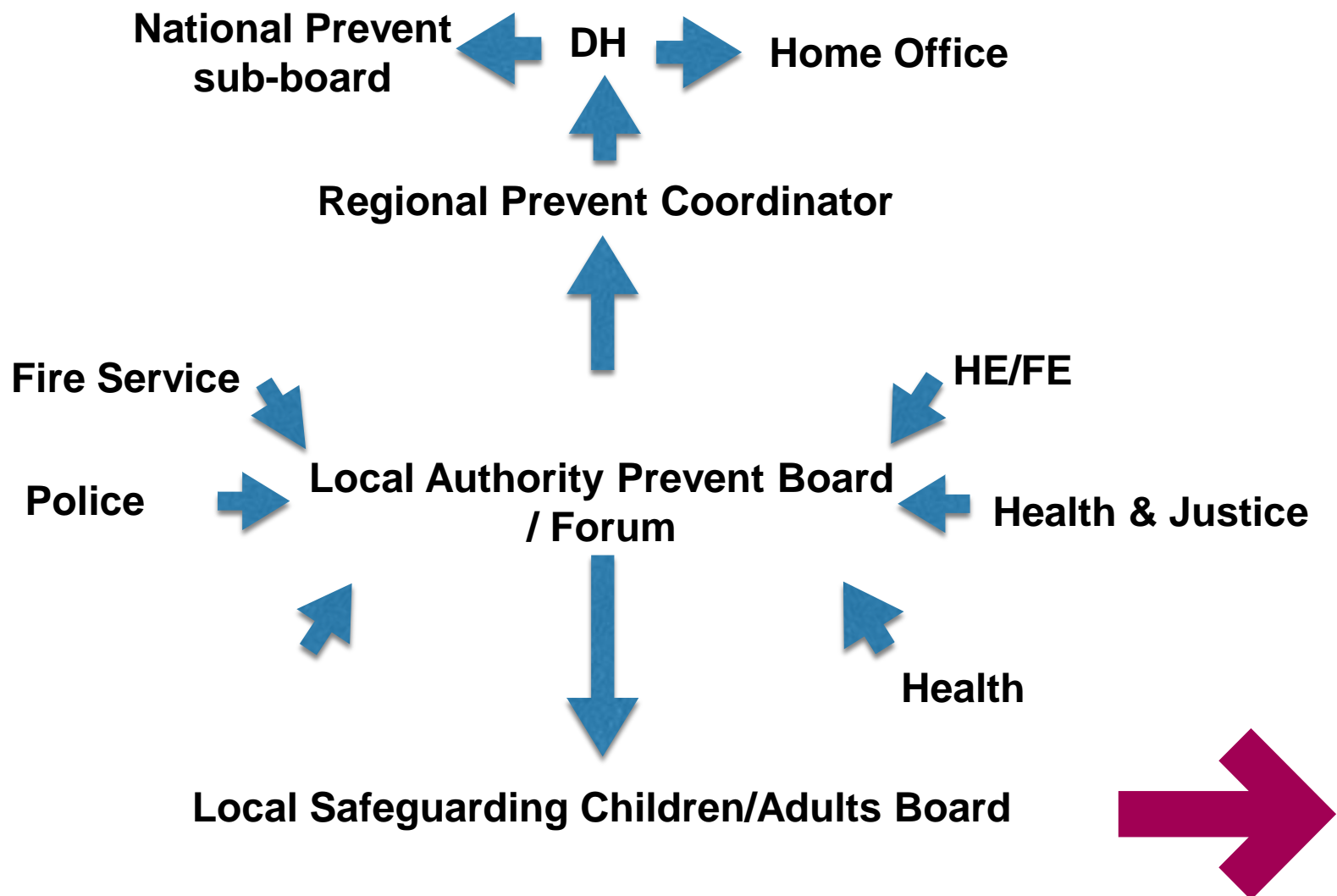
**Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015** places a **duty** on certain bodies, in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

The specified authorities in Schedule 6 to the Act are those judged to have a role in protecting vulnerable people and/or our national security and includes NHS Trusts and Foundation Trusts.

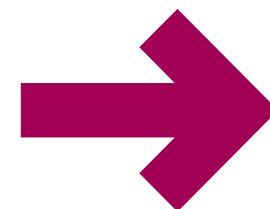
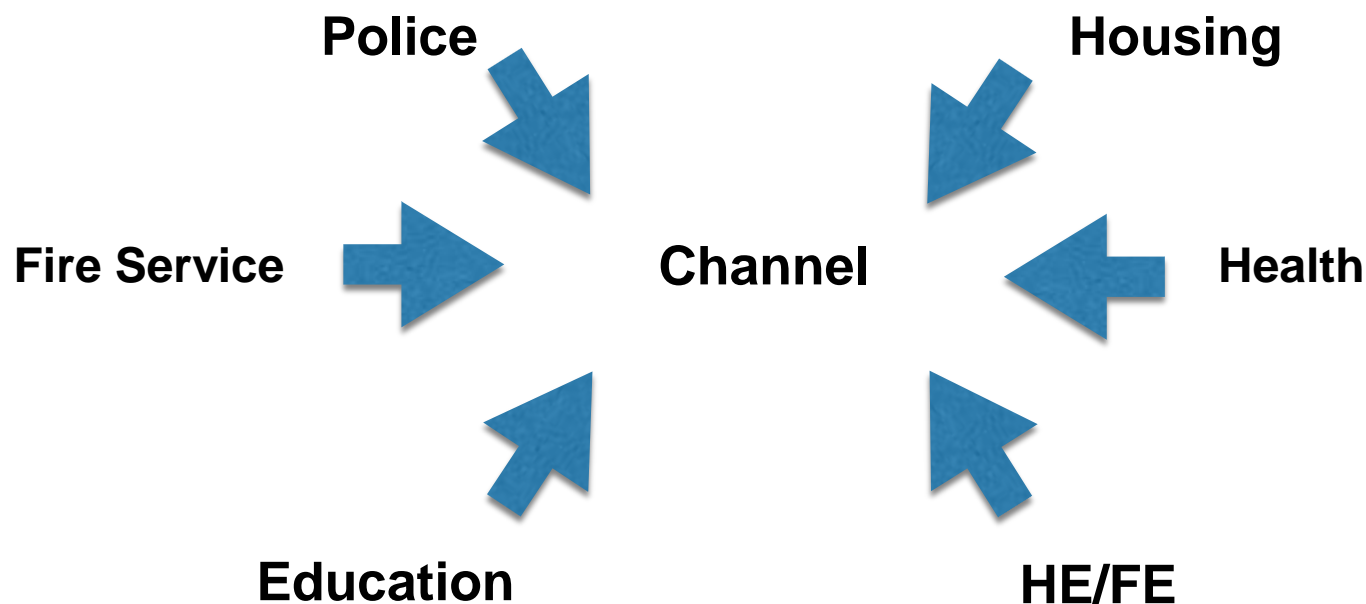
Doing what we did on 2014/15,  
only better and to consistently high standards.



# External Partnership

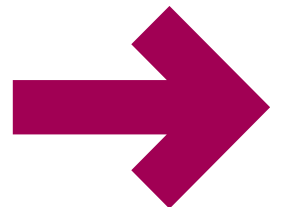


# External Partnership

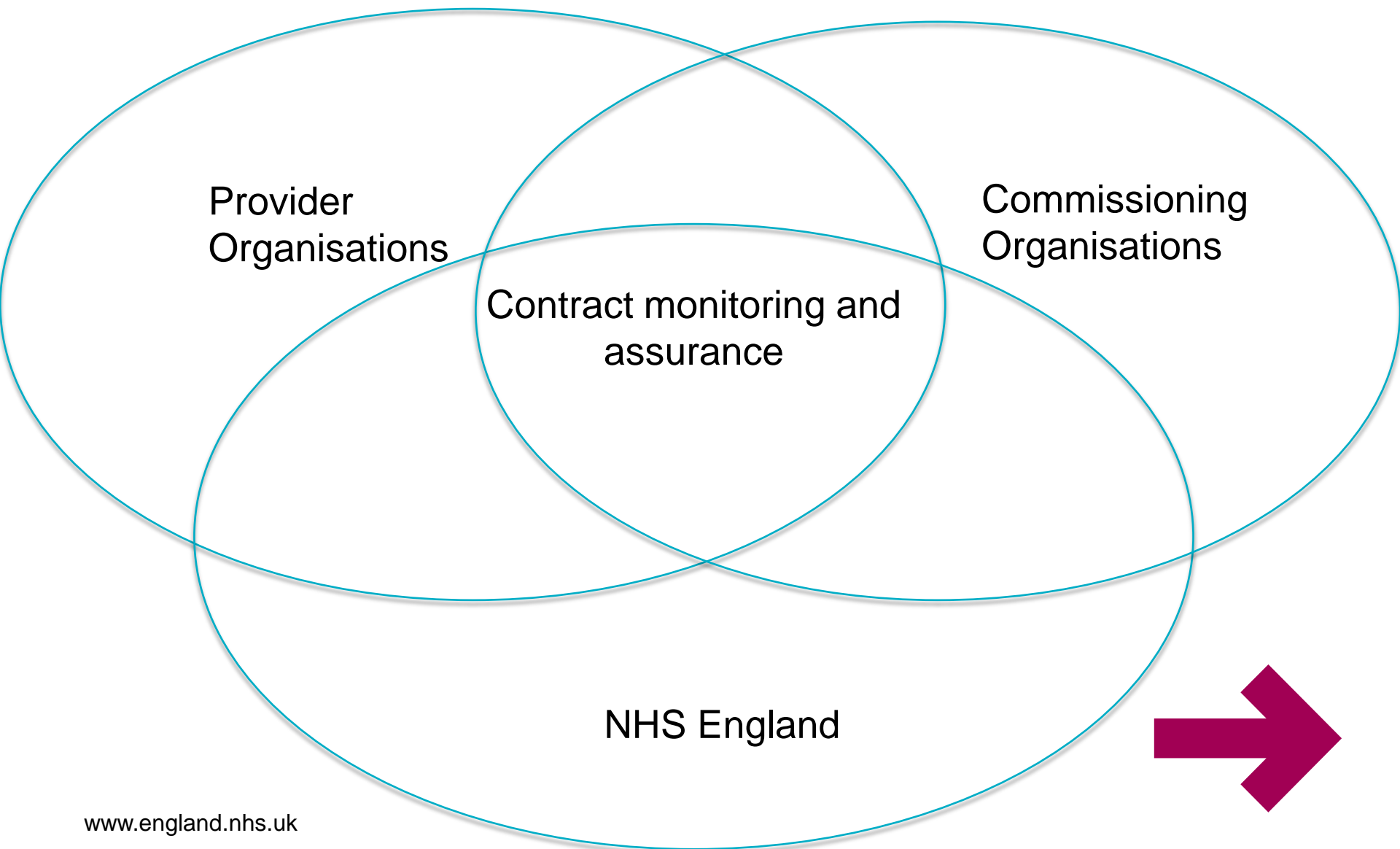


# Training

- Policies and procedures
- Processes in place to ensure that using the intercollegiate guidance, staff receive Prevent awareness training appropriate to their role
- Procedures to comply with the Prevent Training and Competencies Framework; and
- A programme to deliver Prevent training, resourced with WRAP facilitators.



# Monitoring & Enforcement

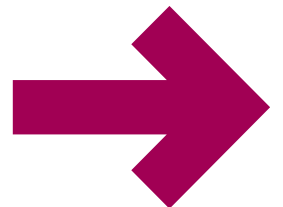


Let's show you how compliance with the

## **NHS Standard Contract**

demonstrates compliance with the

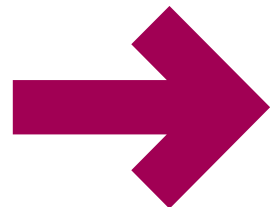
## **Prevent Statutory Duty**



# NHS Standard Contract

All NHS services, and those delivering services on behalf of the NHS or to NHS patients must comply with the Service Conditions set out in the NHS standard Contract. \*

- Compliance with the Contract
- Best Practice relating to Prevent





# Service Condition 32

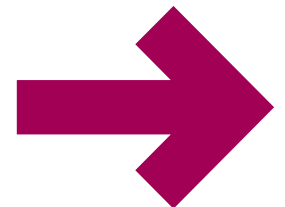
## The Provider must:

32.2.3 nominate a Prevent Lead

32.9.1 reference principles of Prevent in policies and procedures

32.9.2 include in relevant policies and procedures a programme to raise awareness of the Government Prevent Strategy among Staff and volunteers in line with the NHS England Prevent Training and Competencies Framework; and

32.9.3 include in relevant policies and procedures a WRAP delivery plan that is sufficient resourced with WRAP facilitators.



## 32.2.3 nominate a Prevent Lead

### The Prevent Lead

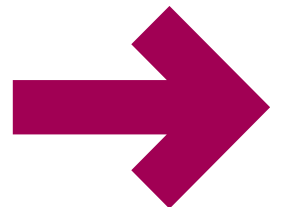
The Prevent Lead requires adequate senior level support and resources, who is best placed to support the Prevent Lead within their organisation?

Who do people contact in relation to Prevent, both internally and externally?

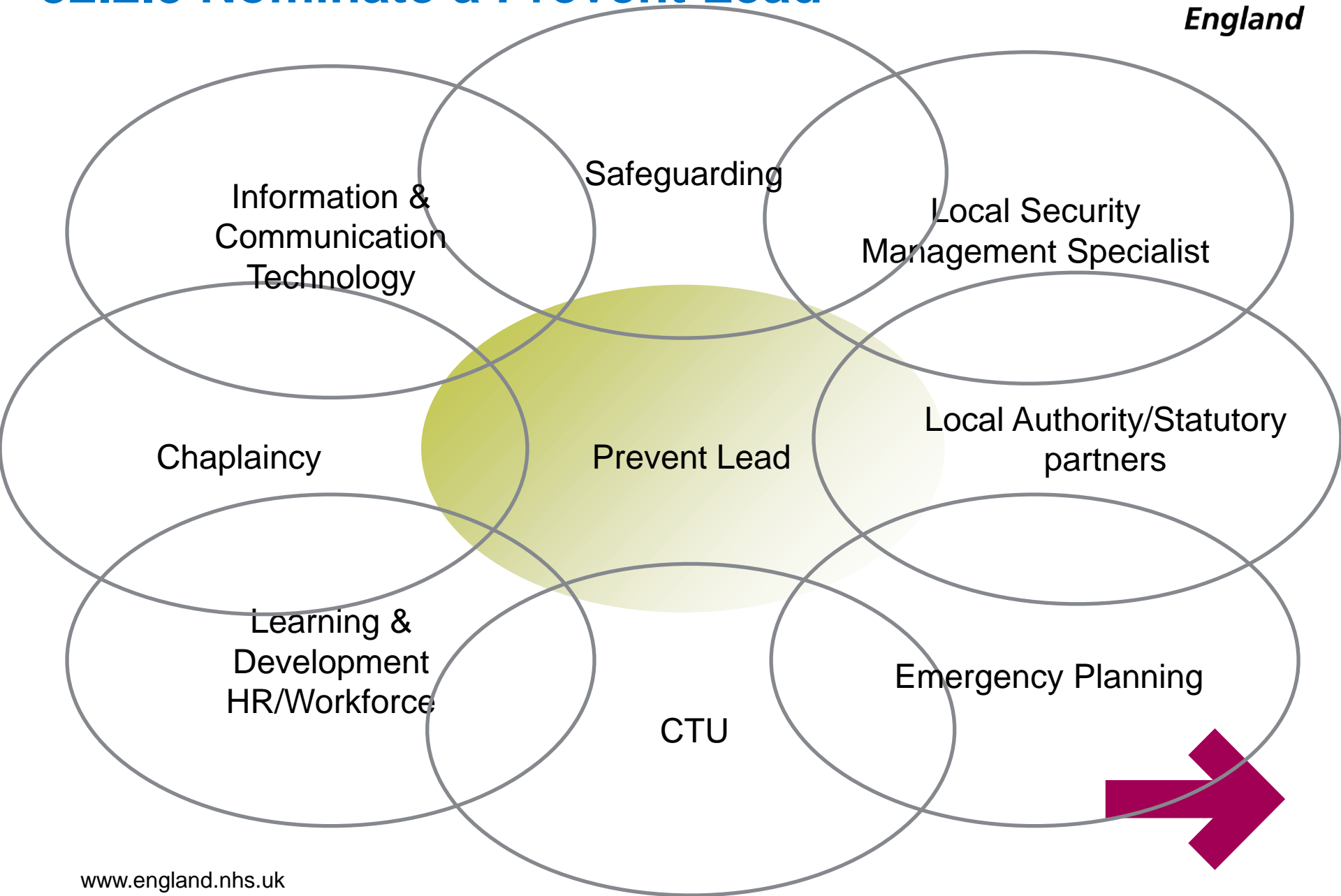
What is the Prevent Lead responsible for within their organisation?

What networks are available for Prevent Leads to be part of?

HM Government Prevent Duty Guidance sec 134, 139, 141



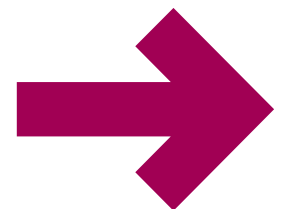
## 32.2.3 Nominate a Prevent Lead



## 32.9.1 Prevent in policies and procedures

- Roles and responsibilities
- Details of the organisations Prevent Lead
- Training programme based on the NHSE Prevent Training & Competencies Framework, Routes for staff to raise concerns with confidence and how concerns will be shared with the Channel Coordinator
- National guidance and Toolkit Building Partnerships, Staying Safe (BPSS)

HM Government Prevent Duty Guidance sec 143, 144, 145

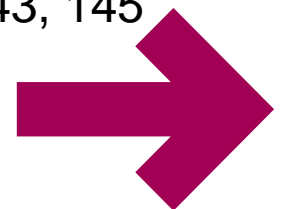


## 32.9.2 Programme to raise awareness of Prevent

32.9.2 include in relevant policies and procedures a programme to raise awareness of the Government Prevent Strategy among Staff and volunteers in line with the NHS England Prevent Training and Competencies Framework; and

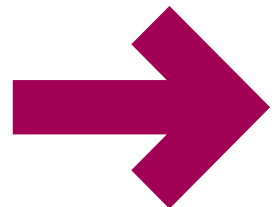
32.9.3 include in relevant policies and procedures a WRAP delivery plan that is sufficient resourced with WRAP facilitators.

HM Government Prevent Duty Guidance sec 128, 131, 141, 142, 143, 145



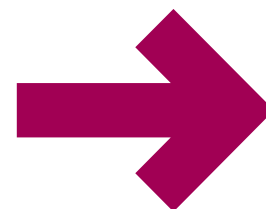
# Support

- Provide advice and guidance
- Meetings with PL senior managers
- RPF
- Writing to CEOs and senior managers regarding accountability and authority
- Basic Prevent Awareness slides
- WRAP package
- WRAP Facilitator awareness sessions
- Digital copies of the BPSS toolkit
- Network meetings / introductions
- Invitations to CTLPs where conducted
- Communication toolkit



# Q&A

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# RPC Contact Details

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# USEFUL DOCUMENTS

## **Building Partnerships, Staying Safe**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-partnerships-staying-safe-guidance-for-healthcare-organisations>

## **Prevent Duty guidance**

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

## **Channel Duty guidance**

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

## **NHS England Prevent Training and Competencies Framework**

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/train-competnc-frmwrk.pdf>

# What is Channel?

- Programme to provide support for individuals who are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism
- It is entirely voluntary for the person being offered support, and is not a criminal sanction in any way
- Programme has existed in every local area in England and Wales since April 2012 (and in Scotland, where it is known as Prevent Professional Concerns)
- Administered through multi-agency panels at local level
- Panels are chaired by local authorities and supported by police
- Panels will have representatives from a number of agencies, including health, education, housing, social work
- As well as providing an opportunity for individuals to receive statutory support they may be entitled to, Channel also can (uniquely) provide theological or ideological mentoring



# The Channel process

1. Identification: normally by frontline public sector workers, trained through WRAP to recognise the signs of radicalisation
2. Assessment: initially by the police
  - information gathering stage: malicious or misguided referral? Already under investigation? First use of the standard Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF):
    - **engagement** with a group, cause or ideology;
    - **intent** to cause harm; and
    - **capability** to cause harm
  - A person is then judged to be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and therefore suitable for Channel; vulnerable in some other way, and therefore signposted to other support; or not vulnerable.
3. Panel meeting: panel will confirm the assessment and consider kinds of support to be offered
4. Support provided.
5. Appraisal and monitoring: police practitioner regularly liaises with support providers and updates the VAF. All cases reviewed after 6 and 12 months of exiting the programme.



# Support

- Life skills;
  - Anger management sessions;
  - Cognitive / behavioural;
  - Constructive pursuits;
  - Education skills;
  - Careers;
  - Family support;
  - Health awareness;
  - Complex psychological needs;
  - Theological / ideological
- 
- A typical Channel case receives three different types of support, over the course of 18 months



# Intervention providers (IPs)

- OSCT maintains a list of approved IPs
- Over 60 on the list
- Specialities cover Islamist, extreme right wing, Sikh extremism
- Large number of languages available
- Experience varies
- Recruitment process
  - Identification normally from the police
  - Statement of values
  - Due diligence checks
  - Interview
  - Ministerial sign off
- Guidance, training, symposiums
- Issues



# Partners

Consider who should attend your local  
Channel panel?

