

THE PROCESS OF RADICALISATION

Direct factors

- Bullying
- befriending
- influencing
- family/friends
- contact with gangs

Indirect factors

- Internet
- media especially social media
- gaming sites
- national/international ideologies

When vulnerable individuals are radicalized, it can change their thoughts and behaviours.

You may have concerns because

- the person is expressing new/unusual radical views
- their behaviour is suspicious/unusual in a way that causes you to think they are at risk of being drawn into terrorism

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For more information on Prevent within the Trust contact the Safeguarding Team Ext. 5719.

The BHRUT Prevent Policy also has information on meeting the Prevent duty.

REPORTING CONCERNS – NOTICE CHECK SHARE

If you have concerns about a patient, patient's relative or member of staff being radicalized, refer to/discuss with the Safeguarding Team Ext. 5719.

If you are concerned that a vulnerable individual is being exploited, you raise the concern in accordance with the Trust's safeguarding policies and procedures. For an adult, complete an adult safeguarding concern form and for a child complete a multi-agency referral form (MARF) or online referral to Children's Social Care as appropriate.

REPORTING CONCERNS OUTSIDE OF BHRUT

Use the National Police Prevent advice line 0800 011 3764, in confidence, to share your concerns with specially trained Prevent officers. The advice line is open 9am – 5pm.



PREVENT



WHAT IS PREVENT?

Prevent is part of the Government's counter-terrorist strategy (known as CONTEST). Prevent aims to reduce the risk we face from terrorism, by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Vulnerable individuals may be at risk of being exploited by radicalisers and subsequently drawn into terrorist-related activity.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a legal duty on NHS trusts and foundation trusts to consider the Prevent strategy when delivering their services

Healthcare professionals have a key role in Prevent by referring vulnerable individuals for support before they are involved in criminal activities.

Prevent is part of safeguarding duties for NHS employees.

PREVENT OBJECTIVES

There are 3 national objectives:

Objective 1

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

Objective 2:

Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.

Objective 3

Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

NHS staff must be able to recognise signs of radicalisation and be confident in referring individuals who can then receive support in the pre-criminal space – before anything criminal happens.

TRAINING

It is essential for all Trust clinical staff to complete Prevent level 2 (within Safeguarding Adult/Children e learning) or level 3 Prevent – WRAP. Check on Best for your training requirement.

WHO IS VULNERABLE TO BEING DRAWN INTO TERRORISM?

Terrorist groups groom vulnerable people to commit violent acts. People may be more susceptible at certain times and in certain circumstances.

Vulnerabilities may include:

- Loss
- Marginalisation
- Lack of identity
- Sense of grievance/injustice
- Experiencing incidents of racism/rejection
- Mental health issues
- Autism/learning disability
- Isolation
- Online radicalisation
- Children – a growing number of Prevent referrals are for children under 18yrs, with a significant number for children under the age of 15.