

PREVENT Duty Policy

City Care Southwest Ltd offers care and support services to adults over the age of 65 in their own homes. Our service is regulated by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in relation to the regulated activity “Personal Care” and in accordance with the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and its associated regulations 2014.

City Care Southwest Ltd also offers accommodation and support to Children aged 5 to 17 years old. Our service is regulated by the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED) in accordance with the Children’s Homes Regulations 2015.

City Care Southwest Ltd provides a range of training and development courses to adults over the age of 18, at various locations across the Southwest of England.

Version Control

Date	New Version #	Made by	Changes/updates	Review Date
16/11/2023	V1.2023	Rhiannon		16/11/2024
28/03/2024	V1.2024	Rhiannon	Inclusion of regulated activity statement and admin footer	28/03/2025

Statement and purpose of policy

This policy outlines the approach to preventing radicalisation and extremism among adults receiving care and support, Children and Young People in Care, and Adult Learners attending our training courses. It aims to ensure the safety and well-being of all individuals under our care.

We are committed to providing a safe environment that protects individuals from being drawn into radicalisation and extremism. This policy supports our duty to safeguard all individuals and promote their welfare.

Scope and Definition

This policy contains guidance from legislation and relevant bodies that all staff must adhere to. This includes:

- Guidance on understanding and identifying radicalisation risk in your education setting
- Counter-terrorism strategy (CONTEST) 2023
- Prevent duty guidance

Responsibilities

The Nominated Individual/Responsible Individual/Directors will:

- Review this policy annually, or sooner as required.
- Conduct quarterly service audits which include a review of the efficacy of this policy in practice.
- Stay up to date with legislation, guidance, and best practice in relation to Prevent
- Undertake regular training as part of their continuing professional development.

The Registered Managers will:

- Implement this policy, ensuring that all staff read and understand it.
- Conduct bi-monthly service audits which include a review of the efficacy of this policy in practice.
- Undertake regular training as part of their continuing professional development.
- Stay up to date with legislation, guidance, and best practice in relation to Prevent.

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All staff will:

- Read and understand this policy.
- Attend regular, relevant training in PREVENT.
- Comply with the PREVENT Policy
- Follow guidance and advice detailed in the client’s care plan.

What is PREVENT?

The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent sits alongside long-established safeguarding duties and is part of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015). The Prevent duty is designed to help ensure that people who are susceptible to radicalisation are as supported as they would be under safeguarding processes.

Radicalisation is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence. It's where terrorism begins. People might be susceptible to radicalisation due to a variety of circumstances, needs or other underlying factors. There is no single model of someone's radicalisation journey or single profile of a radicalised person.

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Terrorism is not the same as extremism, as not all extremist groups will commit terrorist or violent acts.

The government’s counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, is designed to reduce the risk from terrorism, so people can go about their daily lives freely and with confidence.

CONTEST is organised around 4 work strands, each comprising a number of key objectives.

They are:

Prevent - To stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
Pursue - To stop terrorist attacks
Protect - To strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
Prepare - To mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

Who is at risk of Radicalisation?

Not all people susceptible to radicalisation will be a vulnerable person. A person can be vulnerable if they need special care, support or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect. There are other circumstances, needs, or other underlying factors that may make a person susceptible to radicalisation that do not constitute a vulnerability.

Vulnerabilities may not be present or may not be relevant to the early intervention approach needed to divert someone away from radicalisation. Every person who is susceptible to radicalisation will receive the same level of support regardless of whether there are vulnerabilities present.

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What radicalisation can look like

Extremist material online radicalisers groom people using online platforms. There are also web pages which are not so noticeable, such as social media networking groups that draw people in. These groups look innocent on the outside but are actually extremist groups.

Public displays of hate and division radicalisation can draw on all forms of extremism. For example, extremism can lead to a public display such as racially antagonistic graffiti. This might represent the actions of someone who has taken on board an ideology.

The adoption of icons or symbolism icons and symbols are often a demonstration that someone is bonding to a group, cause or ideology. People can be drawn to imagery which they see as rebellious and socially challenging.

In person meetings radicalisation can occur in a person and can appear quite benign. There may be scenarios that look normal on the outside, such as people meeting in a public park or at a local library, that seem safe and innocent, but where a person is actually at risk.

Promoting ideologies extremist groups use a range of means to promote their ideologies. For example, a protest or handing out material that promotes hatred and division.

Travelling to an area of conflict travelling to an area of conflict is often well-intentioned, however it can also be misguided and very dangerous to the person concerned.

Terrorism begins with radicalisation it's the name given to the process that moves a person to legitimise their support of violence.

Radicalisation feeds on emotions the emotions involved when someone is at risk of becoming a terrorist or supporting terrorism are common to all of us.

Context is key when spotting signs of radicalisation you need to understand the full context of the situation.

Here are some examples of changes in behaviour that may indicate radicalisation in a person.

Online behaviour

- more than one online identity
- spending more time online and accessing extremist online content
- downloading propaganda material

Increasingly agitated or violent behaviour

- more argumentative in their viewpoints
- being abusive to others
- justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues

Changing associations

- changed friends
- altered their style of dress or appearance to accord with an extremist group
- using a new vocabulary
- isolated from friends and family

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Increasingly anti-social behaviours

- unwilling to engage with people who are different
- secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- adopted the use of certain symbols associated with terrorist organisations

Terrorist ideologies

An ideology is a set of beliefs or narratives for the purpose of supporting a particular worldview. An extremist ideology is one that is intolerant of generally accepted values of society.

It's important to remember that not all extremist groups will commit terrorist or violent acts. However, some groups pose particular threats, both online and offline.

A broad range of ideologies and narratives draw people into supporting or committing acts of terrorism.

Terrorist ideologies encompass a range of religious, political, nationalist or other single-issue, or emerging ideologies that may contribute to making a person susceptible to radicalisation.

Broadly, these are categorised as:

- Islamist terrorist ideology
- extreme right-wing terrorist ideology
- left-wing, anarchist and single-issue ideologies

The terrorist threat in the UK today is dominated by individuals or small groups acting outside of organised terrorist networks. Adoption of specific ideologies is less consistent than a decade ago. This change is partly due to the wide variety of online materials now available that can influence views and actions.

Notice, Check, Share

The notice, check, share procedure is applied when there is a concern that someone might be at risk of becoming involved in terrorism. The same threshold for Prevent activity should be applied consistently and proportionately across all forms of extremist ideologies and radicalisation concerns.

This procedure is designed to make sure that when you share a concern that a person may be being radicalised into terrorism:

- it's informed
- it's with good intention
- the response to that concern is considered, and proportionate

Those who work in front-line support roles will often be the first to notice if someone displays changes in their behaviour.

There could be many different drivers behind these types of changes in behaviour, not just radicalisation. So, it's important to understand why these changes are happening, before jumping to any conclusions.

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Prevent takes a team approach to decide on who should intervene where, when and how. Therefore, you should not check your concern with the person themselves, though you may want to have a conversation with the person about their behaviours to help inform the context of your concern.

Check your initial judgement

is there an alternative explanation?

are there more areas to explore?

do they need my help?

Check with a colleague or line manager

if they agree that this is a cause for concern

if they have experienced anything like this before

what they would do in the situation, but don't disclose the person's identity

Check with your Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), or an equivalent

if they agree that this is a cause for concern

if they think you need to find out more information

if there is anything else you should do

Taking the time to check provides more context

Share is the final stage of the notice, check, share procedure. It is an intrinsic part of any frontline practitioner's job when working with people at risk of radicalisation. It is essential to share information between practitioners, organisations, and Designated Safeguarding Leads or an equivalent. This ensures we effectively identify, assess, and manage risk. Each person must take responsibility for sharing the information they hold with the police and cannot assume that someone else will pass it on. It's about making sure that people receive the right services at the right time.

What to do when you have a concern

If you have a concern about an individual, in any capacity, you should speak with one of the Designated Safeguarding Leads in our service.

Claire Best Registered Manager - Children and Young People's Service	01752 545 122 Option 2 Claire.best@citycaresw.co.uk
Steve Hodge Registered Manager – Adult Care Services	01752 545 122 Option 1 Steve.hodge@citycaresw.co.uk