



PREVENT QUARTERLY BULLETIN FOR FRONTLINE STAFF

JUNE 2026

KEY PRINCIPLES OF PREVENT

Prevent aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. **A referral should be made if there is concern that a person may be on a pathway that could lead to terrorism.**

Prevent is an early intervention programme and must consider susceptibility to terrorist ideology or involvement, rather than limiting Prevent to cases where a terrorist ideology has already taken hold.

Frontline professionals should make a referral using the national referral form if they believe someone may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

They should consult their organisation's safeguarding lead and follow the notice, check, share procedure. [Key principles of Prevent - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/key-principles-of-prevent)

HOW TO GET HELP FOR RADICALISATION CONCERNS

[Prevent/Channel Referral Process](#)

When to complete an adult referral form

The National Referral Form is to be used for people who are below and over 18 years old.

You do not need an adult's or parental consent to complete a referral.

If you have immediate concern's, contact the Police.

Notice

Those who work in frontline support roles will often be the first to notice if someone displays concerning behaviour, like the signs of radicalisation outlined in this guide. If you notice behaviours that cause you concern, then you may want to consider whether the person is susceptible to radicalisation.

There could be many different reasons for these behaviours, not just radicalisation. It's important to understand the context, and why these changes are happening, before jumping to any conclusions.

Check

You may wish to discuss your concern organisationally, with the person responsible for safeguarding, such as the designated safeguarding lead. Checking before sharing a concern is a way of making sure you have gathered as much relevant information as possible before making your referral.

Share

Once you have gathered the relevant information, it is essential to share a concern and make a referral to the police use the [National Referral Form](#) and send it to prevent@merseyside.police.uk If you are unable to use the PDF format you can access a word version here [Prevent National Referral Form](#).

Members of the public should continue to use the [ACT Early Website](#) if they are worried that somebody they know could be being radicalised.

PREVENT TRAINING

The Home Office has a suite of training which is available to all.

Professionals can complete the [Prevent duty training](#) to find out more.

The links to the Training can be found on the Cheshire East Learning Lounge too. [Catalogue](#)

Watch out for some additional training which will be available later in the year, together with training regarding Martyn's Law.

SOUTHPORT ENQUIRY REPORT – PART ONE

The findings from the Southport Enquiry Report were published in April 2026 [The Southport Inquiry: Phase 1 report - GOV.UK](#)

Sir Adrian Fulwood concluded that there were five major failings. To note that AR had contact with at least 26 Agencies prior to the incident.

- **KEY FINDINGS**

- The Report opens with a chapter 'Fundamental problems' and concludes that the attack was **foreseeable and avoidable, highlighting five major areas of systemic failure:**
- **Absence of risk ownership:** No agency or multi-agency structure accepted responsibility for assessing and managing the grave risk posed by the perpetrator.
- **Critical failures in information sharing:** Essential information was repeatedly lost, diluted or poorly managed across agencies.
- **Misunderstanding of autism:** AR's conduct was wrongly attributed to his autism spectrum disorder, leading to inaction and a failure to address dangerous behaviours.
- **Lack of oversight of online activity:** AR's online behaviour, which provided the clearest indications of his violent preoccupations, was never meaningfully examined.
- **Significant parental failures:** AR's parents did not provide boundaries, permitted knives and weapons to be delivered to the home, and failed to report crucial information in the days leading up to the attack.

The Report makes further recommendations for the Phase 2 Enquiry. Evidence is being requested from relevant stakeholders to contribute to the Review.

- **Recommendation 1:** Phase 2 should consider what single agency or structure should be appointed or established to record, monitor and co-ordinate interventions for children and young people who present a high risk of serious harm. This must be matched with cultural change so that agencies are prepared to own and manage risk appropriately not just refer it on to others.
- **Recommendation 2:** Phase 2 should consider the development of a shared multi agency risk-assessment tool that is clear, accessible and suitable for use across public sector services.
- **Recommendation 3:** Phase 2 should consider whether there should be a further ability to restrict or monitor access to the internet on the part of children and young people, if a significant threshold is passed concerning the risk they pose to others.

THREAT LEVEL

The threat to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from all forms of terrorism has increased to SEVERE.

[Threat Levels | MI5 - The Security Service](#)

Risk and threat in the UK

Self-Initiated Terrorists pose the most significant terrorist threat to the United Kingdom. They will highly likely employ a low-sophistication methodology in an attack and they can emerge from any ideology.

[Self-Initiated Terrorists \(S-ITs\) | ProtectUK](#)

Ideologies/narratives

A broad range of ideologies and narratives draw people into supporting or committing acts of terrorism. Adherence by terrorists to specific ideologies is in many cases less structured and coherent than a decade ago, reflecting in part the wide range of material available online from which individuals or small groups may draw.

Islamist terrorism is the threat or use of violence as a means to establish a strict interpretation of an Islamic society. Many adherents believe that violence (or jihad as they conceive it) is not only a necessary strategic tool to achieve their aims, but an individual's religious duty. In the UK the Islamist terrorist threat comes overwhelmingly from those inspired by, but not necessarily affiliated with, Daesh and/or al-Qa'ida.

Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism (ERWT) describes those involved in Extreme Right Wing activity who use violence in furtherance of their ideology. These ideologies can be broadly characterised as Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism. Individuals and groups may subscribe to ideological tenets and ideas from more than one category.

Left Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue Terrorism (LASIT) encompasses a wide range of ideologies. It includes those from the extreme political left-wing as well as anarchists who seek to use violence to advance their cause in seeking to overthrow the State in all its forms.

[Counter-terrorism strategy \(CONTEST\) 2023 - GOV.UK](#)