



**HEDDLU
GOGLEDD CYMRU
NORTH WALES
POLICE**

Response Date: 10/06/2026

2026/471 - Prevent cases dealt with under Police Led Partnerships

In response to your recent request for information regarding;

1. Please provide a copy of any policy documents or manuals regarding Police Led Partnerships under Prevent held by your police force.

By virtue of section 21 (1) information accessible to the applicant by other means, I can confirm that the information is already in the public domain and can be accessed at the following website:

[224-2023---ctp-prevent-policy-2020-ctnet-v3.6_redacted.pdf](#)

Therefore, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this letter acts as a Refusal Notice under section 17 (1) of the legislation.

2. How many cases have been dealt with under Police Led Partnerships, in total, from 2020 to 2025? Please also provide a breakdown of annual totals for each year within that period.

Concerns have been raised in relation to disclosing the requested information.

Therefore, Section 31 Law Enforcement and Section 24 National Security is to be considered as part of the Public Interest Test. A Public Interest Test has been carried out to weigh up the reasons for and against disclosure of the information requested, to ensure the release is in the interest of the public as a whole and not just the applicant.

Overall Harm (Sections 24(1) and 31(1))

Disclosure of the requested information would be likely to cause prejudice by revealing information about the scale and frequency of Police Led Partnerships connected to Prevent activity at a force level over time. Although the request seeks numerical totals only, the provision of cumulative and annual figures would enable trends, increases or decreases in activity to be identified. In the context of Prevent and counter-terrorism safeguarding, such trend information is inherently sensitive.

There is a real and significant likelihood that this information, when combined with other material already available in the public domain, would contribute to a mosaic effect. This would allow informed individuals to draw inferences about policing focus, operational capacity, prioritisation and the intensity of safeguarding activity linked to counter-terrorism functions. Those seeking to avoid police engagement or undermine Prevent activity could use this information to adapt their behaviour, delay engagement, or test perceived thresholds for intervention.

Pencadlys yr Heddlu,
Glan-y-Don, Bae Colwyn LL29 8AW
www.heddlugogleddcymru.police.uk

Police Headquarters,
Glan-y-Don, Colwyn Bay LL29 8AW
www.northwales.police.uk

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Prevent operates as part of the UK's wider counter-terrorism framework under CONTEST and relies on early identification, confidential information sharing and effective multi-agency cooperation. Disclosure of force-level activity data over time would be likely to undermine the effectiveness of these arrangements by increasing understanding of how police-led safeguarding is applied in practice. This would prejudice the prevention and detection of crime and, given the counter-terrorism context, would also be likely to prejudice national security by reducing the effectiveness of protective policing measures designed to manage risk before it escalates into criminality.

Public Interest Test

Factors favouring disclosure (Sections 24(1) and 31(1)) - Disclosure would promote transparency and accountability by demonstrating, at a high level, how Police Led Partnerships have been used by the force over time. It would contribute to public understanding of Prevent-related safeguarding activity and provide reassurance that mechanisms exist to identify and manage risk as part of policing's role in counter-terrorism and public protection.

Factors favouring withholding (Sections 24(1) and 31(1)) - Prevent activity directly supports national security and the prevention and detection of crime by identifying and managing individuals vulnerable to radicalisation before criminal thresholds are reached. Disclosure of force-level cumulative and annual totals would enable analysis of trends and changes in activity, which could be used to infer operational focus, capability or effectiveness. This information could assist those seeking to avoid intervention or exploit safeguarding processes, thereby undermining law enforcement activity, damaging multi-agency working, and reducing the ability of policing and partners to protect vulnerable individuals and the public.

Balance Test - In balancing the public interest, while there is a recognised benefit in transparency and public understanding of policing and safeguarding activity, this is outweighed by the strong and enduring public interest in protecting national security and the effective functioning of law enforcement. Disclosure of force-level totals over time would be likely to cause harm by enabling inferences to be drawn about counter-terrorism safeguarding activity, operational emphasis and capacity. Given the sensitivity of Prevent activity and its direct connection to national security and the prevention of crime, the public interest favours maintaining the exemptions under sections 24(1) and 31(1).

Therefore, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this letter acts as a Refusal Notice under section 17 (1) of the legislation.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000, AND IS CORRECT AS AT 09/06/2026