



# **Safeguarding children and young people from radicalisation and extremism: guidance for the children's workforce**

**2022**

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## 1 Introduction

All members of the children's workforce are responsible for working in partnership to prevent children and young people from being radicalised and drawn into terrorism. Some young people are more vulnerable to the influence of those holding extremist views and may be placed at risk if this influence is used to radicalise and incite them to carry out criminal and/or violent acts.

Children of any age can be set along but path to radicalisation but adolescence is a time when young people experience physical and cognitive changes and become more independent, and a key part of growing up is exploring new ideas and critically questioning the world around them. As a result of this, young people can be exposed to a range of views, some of which may be extremist in nature. They may come into contact with people holding these extremist views and who advocate violence as part of their ideology.

This guidance has been written to help professionals to recognise when a child or young person they work with is being exposed to extremist views and is at risk of becoming radicalised, and what action will be taken to safeguard them from risk of harm.

The guidance should be followed by all members of the children's workforce in Camden and social workers in Adult Social Care who are working with parents whom they believe are at risk of radicalisation and who may consequently pose a risk to their children.

## 2 Nature of the risk

- **Extremism** is defined as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs”, and includes calls for the death of members of the armed forces.
- **Radicalisation** is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Extremist views can involve a wide range of subjects and embrace many ideologies and conspiracy theories related to extremism. Although it is not illegal to hold extreme views, these should not be used to justify use of violence. Examples of extremist causes and ideologies that have advocated or used violence to achieve their ends include the far right, Islamic fundamentalists, Irish nationalists and animal rights activists. However, some young people may express views that are a mixture of different ideologies and may not demonstrate a clear ideological viewpoint.

Extremism may involve internal terrorist and international terrorist organisations carrying out violent acts or acting as recruiters; equally violent acts may be carried out by an individual working alone with no clear link to any extremist organisation.

Radicalisation of young people by extremists in order to manipulate them to carry out violent or criminal acts, including acting as recruiters, is a form of extra-familial harm and child criminal exploitation. The threat to the young person often (but not always) comes from outside of the home, either from on-line or within their community, and the young person may be unaware that they are being exploited or understand the nature of the harm they face.

Young people will be at risk of criminalisation as a result of accessing materials or joining proscribed (illegal) groups acting as a promoter of particular ideologies in order to entice others. They may also be persuaded to take part in violent or terrorist acts that put them and others at serious risk of harm.

Information on the nature of the current risk in Camden can be found in appendix 1.

### 3 National policy and guidance

#### 3.1 The Prevent duty

Prevent is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy CONTEST and aims to tackle the threat of radicalisation and extremism by placing a duty on the following agencies to work together to prevent vulnerable individuals from being radicalised and drawn into terrorism.

- local authorities, including children's and adult social care and youth offending teams
- education and child care providers, such as schools, colleges and children's centres and alternative education providers
- health services
- the Prison and Probation Service
- the Police.

The aim of this duty is to ensure agencies work together to achieve the following:

- challenging the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it;
- protecting people from being drawn into terrorism and ensuring that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- supporting sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation.

### 3.2 The Channel Panel

To implement the Prevent duty, local authorities have a duty to set up a specialist Channel Panel in order to provide a mechanism for safeguarding children, young people and adults who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist activity. The purpose of the Panel is to:

- identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism;
- assess the nature and extent of that risk; and
- develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, schools, nurseries, health, police, youth offending services, youth services, prisons and probation in order to ensure early identification of individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation and to provide them with support with the aim of disrupting the radicalisation process and diverting them from illegal and/or terrorist activities:

Details of Channel Panel processes in Camden are at section 11 of this document.

### 3.3 Camden's strategy

Camden's Prevent strategy is integrated with other areas of safeguarding and exploitation work and involves the following 4 elements:

- Prevent: stopping young people being radicalised and teaching them about conspiracy theories, digital resilience, fake news, tolerance and diversity;
- Identify: spotting the early signs that a child is being radicalised;
- Support: providing packages of support and intervention for those that are vulnerable including those children who are referred to the Channel Panel;
- Disrupt: minimising the radicalising and divisive voices in the borough.

## 4. Roles and responsibilities

Agencies covered by the Prevent duty and Channel guidance should be aware of their specific and general roles under the relevant statutory guidance, available at the following links:

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

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

Partner agencies will have differing roles within the Prevent and Channel duties:

- All agencies will be responsible for identifying vulnerable children and young people and making appropriate referrals to Children's Safeguarding and Social Work (CSSW) via the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).
- Where there are concerns about adults who have children or younger siblings under 18, agencies should inform the MASH team of any referrals that will be made to Adult Social Care or the Police.
- Young people aged 18-25 who are known to the Children and Young People's Disability Service transition team should also be referred to Prevent via Adult Social Care or the Police.
- CSSW, schools and youth services will be part of any support package put in place by the Channel Panel and be responsible for providing individual support and diversionary activities for young people who are identified as being at risk of radicalisation. CSSW will also provide a social work service for children and young people who are assessed as being in need or at risk of harm due to radicalisation and extremism.
- Schools, youth services and voluntary groups can also provide activities and support to young people who are vulnerable to radicalisation but do not meet the threshold for Prevent/Channel support, in order to build resilience at an early stage, avoiding more robust intervention later.
- Schools, nurseries and children's centres will be involved in assessing the risk to children because of parental radicalisation and may be asked to monitor the safety and welfare of young children who are vulnerable or at risk because of parental radicalisation or extremism, and also requested to provide additional support through Prevent/Channel where appropriate.

In addition, all agencies:

- Must ensure staff receive training and develop skills and confidence so that they have an understanding of the risks around radicalisation and extremism in Camden and be able to identify children, young people and adults who are vulnerable or who are at risk of becoming radicalised and take appropriate action.
- All agencies have a duty to share relevant information in a lawful manner in order to carry out the Prevent and Channel duties.

Schools should also be aware of their specific Prevent duties:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf)

## 5 Why do young people become radicalised?

Most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in extremism and many young people can be exposed to extremist views without becoming radicalised.

Whilst it is acknowledged that anyone may become radicalised and there is no clear set of vulnerability factors which are known specifically to contribute, some children and young people may be more vulnerable to radicalisation due to personal circumstances such as:

- Feelings of loss, bereavement, social isolation and confusion over identity
- experience of discrimination, inequality or harassment leading to a sense of grievance
- family breakdown or community tensions
- having family members or friends who are already radicalised.

Children and young people who have difficulties with social communication such as those on the autism spectrum are particularly vulnerable to radicalisation as their isolation from peers and family and a desire to fit in can facilitate the grooming process.

Reasons why children and young people may be attracted to the extremist narrative and may become radicalised include the following:

- they are trying to make sense of the world;
- they feel that their cultural and religious identity is under threat;
- it makes them feel a sense of identity or belonging or being part of something;
- they are looking for adventure or excitement;
- they have a personal grievance or experience of racism or discrimination and feel they want to change things;
- they are under pressure from their peers who have links with these groups.

## 6 How are young people radicalised?

The process of radicalisation is complex and the paths to radicalisation can be different for each young person; consequently, it may be difficult to identify when and how a young person is being radicalised.

However, access to extremist material online is becoming a key element to radicalisation; the material posted by extremists is designed to target the young person's vulnerabilities and trigger an emotional response resulting in their acceptance of the extremist view. The information is one-sided in nature and without

critical appraisal, a young person may be unable to make a balanced judgement on whether the information is real or accurate.

As well as accessing extremist material online, young people may also be groomed through contact with extremists, which may take place online via chat rooms or face to face; the people may be strangers they meet online or people who are known to them through family and friends. The groomer may take on the role of mentor to the young person, and may encourage them to act on their views, for example by joining extremist groups or manipulated into carrying out violent acts.

The vast amount of online material is making it easier for some young people to self-radicalise without the influence of anyone else. Lack of one key influence may also be contributing to the rise in individuals with no particular affiliation to any extremist group or ideology. However, the young person may still choose to act on their own beliefs.

Most mainstream social media sites will remove extremist material, although not immediately, which still allows for the content to be viewed and have an influence. Many extremists choose to move their content to and operate on less well known sites, but it is hard to list these; as soon as they become known extremists will shift to other platforms. Ask FM, 4chan, 8chan and Telegram have all been used by extremist groups as they are less well monitored and easier to hide identities. Young people may also access extremist content on the dark web, which can put them at considerable risk of harm and exploitation.

## 7. What are the signs to look out for?

Individually the following signs may not show evidence of radicalisation but in combination may mean the young person is subject to radicalising or extremist influences:

- accessing extremist material online
- expressing extremist views and advocating violence
- belief that their culture or religion is under threat and only violence or war can solve issues
- becoming intolerant of other groups, religions or political views
- embracing conspiracy theories related to extremism (although this should be taken in context with other signs)
- changes in their friendship group or associating with people who hold extremist beliefs
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and presentation (including haircuts and tattoos) that may indicate sympathy with or membership of an extremist group
- losing interest in previous activities.



## 8 Identifying risk

Where some of the indicators listed above are present, professionals should consider whether to make a referral to Prevent via social care services on behalf of the young person. Professionals should consult with the designated safeguarding lead for their agency. The Prevent Education Manager and the Prevent Co-ordinator can also be consulted for guidance and advice.

When deciding on whether to make a referral, the following should be taken into account:

Lowered risk	Heightened risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young person is open to other views</li> <li>• Young person has superficial knowledge of the issues</li> <li>• Friends do not hold the same views</li> <li>• Young person's behaviour has not changed</li> <li>• Young person's friendship group has not changed</li> <li>• Young person's family do not hold the same views and challenges the young person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young person has fixed ideas that often sound "scripted"</li> <li>• Young person tries to force their views on others</li> <li>• Young person does not engage or responds negatively when their views are challenged</li> <li>• Young person has in depth knowledge of extremist ideology and/or knowledge that is not age-appropriate</li> <li>• Young person's behaviour and appearance have changed in response to their new views</li> <li>• Young person's associates only with those who share their views</li> <li>• Young person will no longer associate with friends who do not share their views</li> <li>• Young person's family share their views or seem unconcerned about their views</li> </ul>

**Some terrorist groups have encouraged young men, women and families to travel to unsafe areas for the purposes of terrorism. This risk has recently diminished but has not receded completely and may become an issue in the future. If at any time there are concerns that a young person may be about to leave the UK or a child may be about to be removed from the UK by parents to travel to conflict zones, this must be reported to the police and CSSW immediately so that safeguarding measures can be put in place.**

## 9 Referral for services and support

Children and young people who are vulnerable or at risk from radicalisation or who may be put at risk due to their parent's radicalisation, are likely to need support from the Channel Panel and CSSW in order to safeguard and promote their welfare.

All concerns about a child or young person who is at risk from radicalisation should be referred to Camden's MASH team in the first instance. This will enable the MASH team to assess risk and make a judgement as to whether the child or young person meets the threshold for a statutory social work service as well as support from Channel Panel.

The MASH and Camden Prevent Team will ensure that the referral goes at the same time to the Prevent part of the Police (SO15) where assessment will be made about the young person's vulnerability and consideration given to whether the referral meets the threshold for Channel support. Where the threshold is not met, multi-agency services will be put in place to support the presenting needs.

Where there is existing CSSW involvement the concern or referral should be raised with the Camden Prevent Team [prevent@camden.gov.uk](mailto:prevent@camden.gov.uk) to establish the next steps in securing additional support from Channel and CSSW where appropriate.

Professionals should refer any child or young person by CAF referral to the children's MASH team where there are concerns because:

- the child or young person is in contact with extremists and/or beginning to voice strongly held and concerning extremist views;
- the child or young person is showing intolerant behaviour towards those who are different or hold different views;
- the child or young person is radicalising their peers;
- the child or young person's parents hold extremist views and may be in the process of radicalising their child;
- parents who hold extremist views may be planning to take their child to conflict zones.

If professionals are unsure about making a referral, they can seek advice on a "no names" basis from the Prevent Education Manager, Prevent Co-ordinator or the MASH prior to referral. Contact details can be found in appendix 3.

The children's MASH will also consider any referrals for the Channel Panel from the Adult Social Care MASH team where there are concerns about the radicalisation of an adult who has children.

Social workers in Camden's adult MASH team should notify colleagues in the children's MASH team where they are referring an adult to Adult Social Care due to radicalisation concerns who has children or younger siblings under 18 living in the same household. In these cases, the MASH manager and the Prevent co-ordinator will consider the level of risk to the child.

## 10 Children who are educated at home

Where there are concerns that a child or young person who is educated at home or has made a request to be educated at home may be being radicalised, a referral should be made to MASH and a consultation held with the Prevent Education Manager where appropriate.

The MASH, the Prevent Education Manager and the Elective Home Education team will work in partnership to support accurate information sharing and appropriate decision making in each case.

The EHE service will ensure that parents receive a copy of the following CSCP leaflets:

*Keeping children and young people safe from radicalisation and extremism*

[https://cscp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CSCB\\_Radicalisation\\_and\\_Extremism\\_Leaflet\\_Update\\_Single\\_Pages.pdf](https://cscp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CSCB_Radicalisation_and_Extremism_Leaflet_Update_Single_Pages.pdf)

*Private tuition and tuition centres – guidance for parents*

<https://cscp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Thinking-of-employing-a-private-tutor-leaflet-April-2016.pdf>

## 11 Action on referrals

All referrals are made to MASH and where appropriate sent on to Prevent/SO15 Police at the same time.

The MASH manager will consider all the needs of the child and if the threshold for an early help service or statutory social work service from CSSW is met, the manager will follow MASH procedures and refer the child on for an appropriate service. This decision will be based on Camden's eligibility and threshold criteria for children's services and considered in partnership with the Prevent Team.

The Prevent/SO15 Police will consider the referral based on the criteria listed below and assess whether there is evidence of radicalisation and the case meets the threshold for Channel Panel support. Assessment will be made in partnership with the Prevent team and will include the views of the referring agency where applicable.

- Engagement; to what extent has the individual engaged with extremist groups or identifies with extremist ideologies.
- Intent; to what extent would the individual consider causing harm to others as a result of their views.
- Capability; to what extent is the individual capable of carrying out acts that could harm others.

Generally, cases will only be considered at the Channel Panel if they involve a high level of risk and/or vulnerability. If the case will not be accepted for Channel Panel, professionals will be advised on other services and interventions to support the young person and build resilience.

The Prevent/SO15 Police, in partnership with the Prevent Co-ordinator, will gather information from relevant agencies in order to reach a considered decision on whether a case should:

- proceed to Channel Panel (where a full support package can be put in place)
- be closed due to inappropriate referral
- be escalated to counter terrorism police.

Although agencies have a legal basis to share information in order to safeguarding children, with the Channel Panel, it is good practice to inform families on referral and seek their support for a safeguarding intervention. From time to time professionals may consider that informing parents may place a child at further risk of harm, interfere with a criminal investigation or cause undue delay. This requires professional judgement for each case and the referrer can seek advice from MASH or the Prevent Team on whether to gain consent at the referral stage. Any sharing of information should be recorded in the agency's case records.

Information should be provided within 7 working days to ensure it is available for the next scheduled panel meeting. If agencies are unsure about what information should be disclosed this can be discussed with the Prevent co-ordinator or the Prevent/SO15 police. Social workers should provide copies of assessments, plans and reviews.

If a further assessment of vulnerability is needed, this will involve a meeting with the family and the young person. The Prevent/SO15 police and the Prevent Education Manager will discuss with the referring agency who is best placed to carry out the assessment and where it should take place. Following this, a decision will then be reached about whether the case should proceed to Channel.

## 12 Channel Panel

### 12.1 The panel meeting

The panel meeting is held monthly and attended by representatives of each of the Channel Panel partner agencies including health, police, probation and the local authority, and the referrer or others who work closely with the child or young person, including schools. The Panel will discuss concerns and identify an appropriate support package that they will work in partnership to deliver.

Professionals who work closely with a young person or family, for example a learning mentor, may also be invited to attend if they are likely to be involved in implementing the support plan. Where a child or young person is known to CSSW, their allocated social worker will be expected to attend.

### 12.2 Support plan

Channel support is voluntary and therefore if the case progresses on to Channel and a safeguarding support plan is developed, consent is needed to initiate that plan.

The panel will agree a support plan to be put in place for individuals who have been referred and the contribution of all agencies and those who referred the young person is vital to the process

Support plans are likely include support to children and parents and may include services such as:

- mentoring
- family support
- youth services
- help from community and faith organisations
- mental health support
- employment and housing support.

Cases are reviewed at the monthly Panel meeting to look at the impact of support packages and changes made to this where necessary. Emergency meetings can be convened at any point where it may be necessary to adapt the support package

significantly between meetings; this can be agreed through consultation with the Panel Chair and other Panel members.

As part of the plan specific agencies may be asked to progress actions identified by the panel to support the individual and to report on progress to the panel chair. Plans vary in their duration but all closed cases are reviewed at 6 months and 12 months to see if there are any further risks and if any further action necessary.

Where a child or young person will receive a child in need or child protection service from CSSW and will also be subject to Channel Panel procedures, the CSSW social care processes will lead and the Channel Panel support plan and report back to the monthly Channel Panel. This will be incorporated into the child's main social care plan. These plans should be integrated and complimentary.

### 13 Working with young people and parents

Engagement with the Channel Panel is voluntary, but research shows that the best outcomes are achieved when young people and families agree to work with the Panel and engage well with professionals.

It is important that individuals understand why they are being referred to the Panel. Prior to referral, the referring worker should talk with them about the reasons for the referral, what concerns professionals have for the individual and how it is hoped the Panel will be able to support them.

It is essential that professionals are honest and open with individuals about concerns and how important it is for them to engage with the Panel to address issues.

### 14 Consent and information sharing

The framework for information sharing for the purposes of Prevent and the Channel Panel is the same as for all work with children and young people. Information can be lawfully shared where there are safeguarding concerns but parents and young people should be informed that a referral will be made unless this would put the child at risk of further harm.

In high risk situations, for example where children or young people are imminently travelling to a conflict zone or where there is evidence of an immediate risk of harm to the public through violence, it is not necessary to inform the young person or the family about the referral or seek consent. Advice on issues of consent can be sought from the MASH social worker or the Prevent Team on a "no names" basis.

When discussing information sharing, parents and young people should be given an explanation as to what information will be shared, with whom and for what purpose so that they are able to make an informed decision. It is recommended that consent to information sharing is recorded.

- Young people aged 16 and over can give consent to share information under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 unless they are assessed as lacking capacity to make decisions.
- Children and young people under 16 may give consent to share information if it is thought they are competent to make this decision, they have an understanding of the issues and what the consequences of not sharing information will be.
- If a child or young person is not considered competent to give consent, their parents or someone with parental responsibility should give consent.
- Professionals should be aware of the transition to adult services where the young person is approaching their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and how this may impact on the involvement of parents in supporting their child.

Agencies should be aware that referrals due to radicalisation and extremism can be potentially sensitive for families; it is therefore crucial that the fact that information about referrals are known only to staff members directly involved in making referrals, attending panel or implementing any support plan.

## 15 Training

Staff in all agencies are responsible for implementing the Prevent duty and so it is essential that they are able to recognise when a child or young person they work with is at risk due to radicalisation and extremism. This can be achieved through training but understanding and skills also need to be regularly monitored, and ongoing briefing, news letters and coaching should form an integral part of staff development.

Individual agencies must ensure that relevant front line staff attend the Workshop to raise awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training available from Camden's Training and Development Service or from the CSCP training programme.

The training helps workers understand the issues and their role in recognising extremism and radicalisation and knowing when to make an appropriate referral. Some agencies will also have their own relevant internal training provision that can be accessed via the agency Prevent lead.





## Appendix 1

### Radicalisation: The Camden Picture

The risk of an attack in the UK is severe meaning that an attack is highly likely. Camden has been identified as an attractive target for an attack due to crowds, transport hubs, key location and businesses which would increase the impact of an attack. A local attack would have an impact on children within our borough either directly or as a result of feelings of insecurity and fear resulting from the proximity of a traumatic event.

Due to our transport links, universities, large number of venues and everyday footfall, Camden is also a popular location for meetings, speakers, leafleting, poster and sticker campaigns, and we have also had incidents of active recruitment. Children in Camden therefore have easy access to diverse voices, often from outside of our borough, including the voices of extremists, putting them at risk of being radicalised and recruited into terrorist groups.

Year on year the picture in Camden alters but some elements have remained static for some years. Camden has had concerns raised relating to individuals, events and promotional materials from a spectrum of ideologies including those termed Islamist, Far Right and mixed ideologies, glorifying violence and mass attacks. We have seen an increased number of concerns raised by education professionals in relation to Far Right extremism as well as an increase in concerns where a grievance or paranoia is present but the ideology behind it is unclear. Concerns have also been raised in relation to extreme and divisive rhetoric. This may result in hate speech/crime or lead to grievances which could be exploited by radicalisers. In Camden we have a prevalence of incidents relating to Islamophobia, Anti-Semitism, Trans, Bi and Homophobia.

We continue to see the 11 to 24 age group as the most vulnerable and referrals or concerns raised by schools as one of the highest.

There are high levels of vulnerability within the borough to other forms of harm, such as children missing education, criminal exploitation and gang and county lines activity, substance misuse and domestic abuse. All of these factors increase young people's vulnerability and lower their resistance to a range of other harms including exploitation, recruitment and grooming into terrorist groups.

Although we have made much progress in recent years the level of exploitation in our borough remains high. Children have been groomed into criminal activity particularly in relation to drugs but also other activity, which increases the vulnerability to violence and other types of exploitation.

Social Media has often been cited as a key channel for the distribution of terrorist material and recruitment into terrorist groups or ideology, and in Camden children have accessed inappropriate material either deliberately or inadvertently. There have been reported incidents of children sharing inappropriate material which can be considered a crime as it is supporting/glorying terrorism. This increases vulnerability to radicalisation.

In Camden we are seeing evidence of the impact of Covid 19 on young people and their vulnerability to radicalisation. Over lockdown many children spent much more time online and were exposed to extremist content. Services that could have provided support were reduced and some extremist groups adapted their approach to target children. We know that any child can be groomed so this year we need to review our procedures and make sure we are confident that all staff will notice signs and ask for support. We also need to make sure that we are promoting a strong safe and equal Camden/school in all our interactions and work.

## Appendix 2: Useful websites

The following websites offer information and advice:

### **Lets Talk About It**

For professionals and parents to understand more about Prevent and how to stop people from being drawn into terrorism <https://www.ltai.info/>

### **Educate Against Hate**

For teachers, school leaders and parents Department for Education and Home Office : [Educate Against Hate](#)

For Families

### **Act Early**

Advice to families about getting help for loved ones. Launched November 2020 <https://actearly.uk/>

### **Prevent Tragedies**

For information and advice to prevent young people from putting themselves at risk [www.preventtragedies.co.uk](http://www.preventtragedies.co.uk)

### **NSPCC**

The NSPCC is the UK's leading children's charity, preventing abuse and helping those affected to recover including advice on radicalisation [www.nspcc.org.uk/Digital Resilience/Internet Safety](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Digital-Resilience/Internet-Safety)

Digital Resilience

### **Net-Aware**

For guidance on age ratings and safety controls on common apps used by children [www.net-aware.org.uk](http://www.net-aware.org.uk)

### **Safer Internet**

<http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/news/online-radicalisation-and-extremism>

### **Internet Matters**

For information to parents about keeping children safe online [www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation](http://www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation)

### **The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)**

For children and parents. This organisation helps to keep people safe online. [www.ThinkUKnow.co.uk](http://www.ThinkUKnow.co.uk)

- For advice about tackling radicalisation within the family go to Families Against Stress and Trauma at <https://www.familiesmatter.org.uk>

Reporting

- To report suspected online terrorist content please follow this <https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism>
- Report extremist content to social media providers. Find out more at <http://www.seeitreportit.org/>

### **Appendix 3: Contact details**

Camden's Prevent co-ordinator (Albert Simango, [albert.simango@camden.gov.uk](mailto:albert.simango@camden.gov.uk) or call 020 7974 2020)

Education Prevent Manager (Jane Murphy, [jane.murphy@camden.gov.uk](mailto:jane.murphy@camden.gov.uk) or call 020 7974 1008)

Children's MASH team: 020 7974 3317

Adults MASH team: 020 7974 4000

