



## What can you do to monitor online behaviour as a parent?

Online safety is vital because extremist groups use digital platforms to target, groom, and radicalise young people with dangerous and harmful ideologies. **Here are some tips to support you:**

- ✓ Activate your Home Broadband provider filters
- ✓ Manage app access with apps such as Google Family Link
- ✓ Set High Privacy settings on Social Media
- ✓ Show how to block and report harmful content/users
- ✓ Openly discuss how some people online do not have good intentions

## ACCESS SUPPORT

For more resources on understanding different apps, parental controls, and guidance on how to navigate conversations, head to:

**NSPCC** - Keeping children safe online

## Who can help if I have a concern about radicalisation?

There are several sources of support you can turn to if you have a concern about radicalisation or extremism with a young person.

If you have a concern about a child or young person in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, please call the **Single Point of Access** on

☎ 01628 683150 option 5.

If you need to speak to someone urgently outside of office hours, please call the **Emergency Duty Team** on

☎ 01344 351999.

You can also submit a referral form found on our **Safeguarding website**:

➡ [rbwmsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk/  
p/safeguarding-children/  
concerned-about-a-child](https://rbwmsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk/p/safeguarding-children/concerned-about-a-child)

If you need guidance prior to completing the referral form, please email [MASH@achievingforchildren.org.uk](mailto:MASH@achievingforchildren.org.uk) requesting a call back.

**Always dial 999 in the event of violence**

## Preventing Radicalisation In Windsor and Maidenhead

**A guide for parents/guardians to support young people**



## What is Extremism?

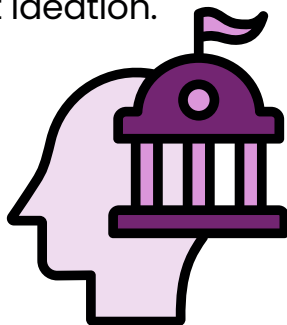
Extremism is the promotion of violent, intolerant and discriminatory beliefs.

### Extremism aims to...

- ▶ Undermine the UK's system of democracy
- ▶ Prevent others in society from using their democratic rights
- ▶ Bring political change through undemocratic means
- ▶ Harm people who may not share similar values, beliefs or behaviours

### Where do extreme beliefs come from?

Any set of beliefs has the capacity to become extreme. The process in which someone adopts extreme beliefs is known as the radicalisation process. It describes the journey someone undertakes from non-violent belief, to violent ideation.



## Recognising Extremism

### Extremism in individual expressions and behaviours



Extreme beliefs can be spotted in how someone expresses themselves or how they choose to interact with others in society. Usually, these will be negative expressions against particular groups, events or organisations.

### These expressions could include...

Blaming specific groups for local or national problems



Making violent threats against others to progress the cause



Encouraging others to adopt hateful beliefs



Joining known extremist groups

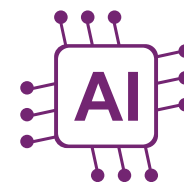


### Extremism in media

Extremism depends on the spread of harmful narratives about events and groups to thrive. This means that extremism can be identified in lots of different content types.

### Extremism in media can include...

Creating and sharing false stories



Using AI to create fake evidence for political claims

Manipulating true stories or events to inspire anger and hatred



If you see something online that concerns you, you can block the user or report the content you have found to be concerning.