



## **Bradford Safeguarding Children Board strategic response to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**

### **Introduction:**

Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) has the responsibility for ensuring that relevant organisations in the local area co-operate effectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation, published in March 2015, set out an ambitious programme of work to address on a national scale some of the failures, brought to light by Professor Alexis Jay, Dame Louise Casey and others.

Within Bradford, partner organisations have decided that Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) is the lead strategic body for the development and implementation of the District's response to CSE. BSCB is required to ensure that the needs of children and young people who have been, or may be, sexually exploited and their families are considered as it:

- Guides the planning and commissioning of services;
- Develops policies and procedures;
- Ensures that appropriate training is in place;
- Communicates and raises awareness; and
- Monitors and evaluates the work that is being done.

This BSCB strategic response sets out the key strands to be addressed in the work to tackle CSE in the Bradford District and this document takes into account the progress made in improving the District's response to CSE in the 9 Point Strategic Response and previous BSCB "7 Point Strategic Response to CSE" which was agreed in July 2013.

**The overall objective remains that the partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused.**

These strands describe statutory safeguarding activity to be undertaken by statutory and voluntary sector partners, awareness raising and training activity, and community initiatives informed by specific knowledge of the incidence of CSE in the Bradford District. This Strategic response recognizes the links between children who go missing and CSE and takes cognisance of the Bradford Missing Children Multi-Agency Strategy 2016/18. Taken together, the overall aims of these strands are:

1. Identify and understand the nature and scale of CSE
2. Prevention, Education and Awareness
3. Safeguarding vulnerable people, groups and communities
4. Effective leadership and governance
5. Disrupt and Prosecute
6. Communication, Engagement and Empowerment

**Definition of CSE from Government Guidance:**

Following on from the definition in 2009, the Government has refreshed and produced the following definition in February 2017.

“Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victims needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.”

The plan will focus upon the following groups in all aspects

- Children and young people
- Communities
- On-line activity
- Parents and carers
- Professionals and people involved with children and young people

All activity will consider the voice of the child in responding to immediate needs and how the voice of the child is used to inform planning and designing of services.

## **1. Identify and understand the nature and scale of CSE**

Bradford is committed to understanding the local threat risk and harm to allow a proportionate and appropriate response to CSE.

- Maintain strategic assessments, problem profiles and develop a joint data set
- Vulnerable people and groups
- Victims – recognising gender and age
- Locations which can attract vulnerable people and potential perpetrators
- Methods and types of abuse
- Perpetrators including tackling unacceptable attitudes and pre offending behaviour
- Linkage to emerging threats –Missing/Modern Day Slavery, Criminal Exploitation and Organised Crime Groups
- Effective information sharing – including ISA

## **2. Prevention, Education and Awareness**

Bradford is committed to raising awareness of CSE among children and young people, parents, carers and potential perpetrators, to prevent incidents / repeat incidents of CSE.

- Working closely with children and young people to understand and response to CSE
- Raising awareness amongst all communities, parents, carers and potential perpetrators
- Training for professionals to enable identification and responding to CSE, recognising the importance of CSE work in all phases of schools, colleges and in alternative educational provision.
- Work with the industry sector and night time economy to raise awareness and develop prevention strategies

### **3. Safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people, groups and communities**

Bradford is committed to safeguarding vulnerable children and young people and supporting victims and those professionals who seek to reduce instances of CSE

- Adopting the Journey to Excellence principles
- Support and intervention - timely therapeutic and support services
- Information to advise and access support
- Coordinated services available to work with all groups

### **4 Effective leadership and governance**

Bradford is committed to providing strong leadership, effective systems whilst working with partners to tackle CSE. The BSCB remains open in identifying areas for improvement and to encourage change.

- Effective systems around the Front Door/ MASH and CSE processes
- Encourage statutory and non-statutory partners to work together to develop and strengthen our collective safeguarding efforts
- Quality assurance of improved outcomes for children
- Developing best practice and learning
- Multi agency training at all levels – initial contact through to specialist services, leadership teams and those who are able to influence planning and change
- Improving outcomes and reducing harm to young people who are vulnerable to or at risk of exploitation and victims of exploitation

## **5. Disrupt and Prosecute**

Bradford is committed to disrupting, arresting and prosecuting Child Sexual Exploitation offenders, ensuring a victim centred approach at all times

- Partnership response
- Collaborative working with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies
- Proactive response to prevent crimes and harm
- Early interventions for potential perpetrators
- Support to victims throughout investigations and proceedings
- Continued partnership response to multi-agency historic investigations into CSE

## **6. Communication, Engagement and Empowerment**

Bradford is committed to increasing public confidence and awareness and listening to the views of children, young people and communities to improve the delivery of services.

- Coordinate the delivery of the strategic response to CSE
- Ensure effective internal communications to professionals across the partnership
- Ensure effective external communications to parents, carers and children.
- Maximise on-line and social media opportunities and campaigns
- Raising awareness and understanding amongst all groups
- Empowering and involving communities to develop community resilience

The BSCB Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Missing Children sub group is responsible for ensuring that this Strategic Response is up to date and reflects national and local policy and procedures in respect of CSE. All BSCB action and improvement plans related to CSE and all such individual agency plans must be guided by this Strategic Response.

## **Bradford District response to Risk and Vulnerabilities in Complex Safeguarding**

### **Introduction:**

Bradford continues to recognise opportunities to increase collaboration between Strategic Boards and sub-groups. This recognises the emergence of more complex safeguarding matters which are under intense scrutiny through the media, inspections, and inquiries and impact across Children's Safeguarding, the Adult Safeguarding arena and the Community Safety Partnership.

In order to proactively safeguard children and vulnerable adults within a wide contextual safeguarding remit, a shared approach and collective understanding of the issues and experiences children and vulnerable adults is required. This approach recognises the broader group of people who do not fall under the criteria as Adults at Risk within the Care Act. The BSAB has commissioned work to improve understanding and the response to people who may fall within this term.

This strategy recognises that contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people and vulnerable adults form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships.

Across the three Boards, there are detailed sub-group structures in place to manage core functions as well Board specific objectives. Some of these core functions lend obvious opportunities for a more consistent and collaborative approach which takes into account the cross-cutting themes and presents opportunities for shared learning. Bradford has developed this thinking with the Risk and Vulnerabilities in Complex Safeguarding sub-group.

In the past Bradford has developed a strategic response to CSE and this strategy seeks to use the experience and methodology in developing this strategy.

Taken together, the strategic objectives are:

7. Identify and understand the nature and scale of the themes involved.
8. Prevention, Education and Awareness
9. Safeguarding vulnerable people, groups and communities
10. Effective leadership and governance
11. Disrupt and Prosecute
12. Communication, Engagement and Empowerment

## **Definitions**

The BSCB considered the definition of complex safeguarding and agreed a local definition – Behaviour or activity involving C& YP and adults with multiple vulnerabilities where there is exploitation , a risk of exploitation and /or a clear or implied safeguarding concern which is likely to lead to a serious and sustained negative impact on Children & Young People

Contextual Safeguarding expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people and vulnerable adults are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts. This includes sexual exploitation, modern day slavery, harmful sexual behaviour, peer on peer violence and abuse including gangs and groups, criminal exploitation, and going missing and should not be seen in isolation as they often overlap , creating a complex set of harmful circumstances and experiences for children, young people, vulnerable adults, families, carers and communities.

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line'. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Child criminal exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate

or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity:

- in exchange for something the victim needs or wants.
- for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator.
- through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology. The criminal exploitation of children is not confined to county lines but can also include other forms of criminal activity such as theft, acquisitive crime, knife crimes and other forms of criminality.

Harmful sexual behavior (HSB) includes:

- using sexually explicit words and phrases
- inappropriate touching
- using sexual violence or threats
- full penetrative sex with other children or adults.

Children and young people who develop HSB harm themselves and others. More information is available [here](#)

### **Stakeholders**

The strategy will include the following groups in all of the strategic objectives

- Children and young people, particularly those in transitions
- Vulnerable adults
- Communities
- On-line activity

- Parents and carers
- Professionals and people involved with children and young people

#### **4. Identify and understand the nature and scale of risk and vulnerabilities**

- Development of a vulnerability profile that includes relevant data sets and amalgamates individual profiles and assessments, to enable the partnership to utilise the profiles to effectively target resources and interventions effectively safeguard children and vulnerable adults. This should be done as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments that all local authorities are required to produce.
- Develop data and performance measures that provides partners with an understanding of trends and allows challenge and scrutiny
- Enhancing the processes for recording flagging or 'markers' on service systems, to support effective consistent record keeping and information sharing with partner agencies, regarding those who pose a risk of harm to children and vulnerable adults.
- Implementing agreed information sharing pathways to enable effective sharing of early information and data between partners, to help collate intelligence and other information about communities, environments, perpetrators and victims, in order to support robust interventions for children and families where emerging problems are recognised.
- Identify specific vulnerable people and groups including transitions, homelessness and vulnerable learners

#### **5. Prevention, Education and Awareness**

- Working closely with key stakeholders to understand and respond to a range of risk and vulnerabilities
- Raising awareness amongst all communities, parents, carers and potential perpetrators
- Training for professionals to enable identification, understanding and responding to range of risk and vulnerabilities

- Establish effective working with early years, reducing the number of children beginning school with very low levels of development (Links with Keeping Kids Safe<sup>1</sup>)
- Make contacts count - There are many points where support for a child or family can reduce the risk of them joining a gang. At each of these points there are services tasked with working with these families, and the key is ensuring these services are used. (Links with Keeping Kids Safe<sup>1</sup>)
- Focus upon all schools, colleges and alternative educational provision.
- Inform training and development opportunities that support agencies and practitioners to recognise that children can simultaneously be both a victim and perpetrator of exploitation, harm and abuse and therefore responses, assessments and interventions must child centred
- Work with the industry sector and night time economy to raise awareness and develop prevention strategies

## **6. Safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people, groups and communities**

- Ensuring that robust multi-agency needs led risk management plans are in place that give full consideration to vulnerability and need factors, , ensuring that these are strengths-based in approach, coordinated, effectively actioned and compliment (where relevant)any statutory processes

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<sup>1</sup> Childrens Commissioners Report -Improving safeguarding responses to gang violence and criminal exploitation

- Support and intervention - timely therapeutic and support services, particularly recognising the vulnerability of young people and adults with mental health needs<sup>2</sup>.
- Ensure that there is appropriate information to advise and access support
- Develop effective information sharing to identify and inform gaps in service provision
- Protect vulnerable locations – places where vulnerable young people can be targeted, including pupil referral units and residential children’s care homes<sup>3</sup>
- Focus upon transitional arrangements –ensure appropriate arrangements are in place to support and protect children who have been assessed as increasingly vulnerable
- Recognise and respond to the children and vulnerable adults with multiple vulnerabilities – including mental health, alcohol and substance misuse and Domestic Abuse

## **5 Effective leadership and governance**

- Coordinate the delivery and oversight of this strategic response
- Ensuring that the local multi-agency response is informed by national / local research and learning and an understanding of the wider context of risk and harm
- Effective systems around the Front Door/ MASH and associated processes for both children and adults

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<sup>2</sup> Public Health Report - The mental health needs of gang affiliated young people

<sup>3</sup> Home Office Report – Ending gang violence and exploitation

- Encourage statutory and non-statutory partners to work together to develop and strengthen our collective safeguarding efforts
- Quality assurance of improved outcomes for children and vulnerable adults
- Developing best practice and learning
- Multi agency training at all levels – including specialist and non-specialist practitioners and linking with established programmes to widen knowledge of exploitation.
- Improving outcomes and reducing harm to young people and vulnerable adults who are at risk of exploitation and victims of exploitation

## **7. Disrupt and Prosecute**

- Improve intelligence and information sharing and analysis, to assist local disruption plans and the prosecution of people and businesses where appropriate
- Making best use of licensing laws, Child Abduction Warning Notices, Sexual Harm Prevention Orders, Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders and other relevant legislation available to address offences to close down premises, deter perpetrators and prevent violence and abuse from occurring, escalating and /or recurring
- Collaborative working with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies
- Ensure a proactive response to prevent crimes and harm
- Supporting children and vulnerable adults through all aspects of the criminal justice system including court processes to improve their experiences and help minimise revictimisation created by the process/system including the often difficult court process and help achieve successful prosecutions of those who exploit, harm and abuse. Seek to identify and develop post CJS support networks and signposting for children, vulnerable adults and their families.

## **8. Communication, Engagement and Empowerment**

- Develop a coordinated programme of information and education for all partners.
- Developing awareness messages/campaigns about what to look for, and how to report concerns, in order to enhance not only the identification of people and places of concern
- Creating public facing campaigns and user friendly materials to effectively signpost children, young people, vulnerable adults families and communities to appropriate advice, support and services, to develop community resilience to empower and involve communities
- Provide clear and unambiguous deterrent messages to perpetrators including campaigns to reach diverse groups
- Ensure effective internal communications to professionals across the partnership
- Maximise on-line and social media opportunities and campaigns
- Coordinating clear pathways to centrally collate feedback received from children, families and vulnerable adults; to enable the reality of children's and service users experiences to inform and enhance strategic knowledge, through developing and sharing that knowledge.
- Listening to the voice of children and making safeguarding personal for service users to inform thinking and future planning.

# Appendix E - CSE & Missing Overview

August 2018 – July 2019



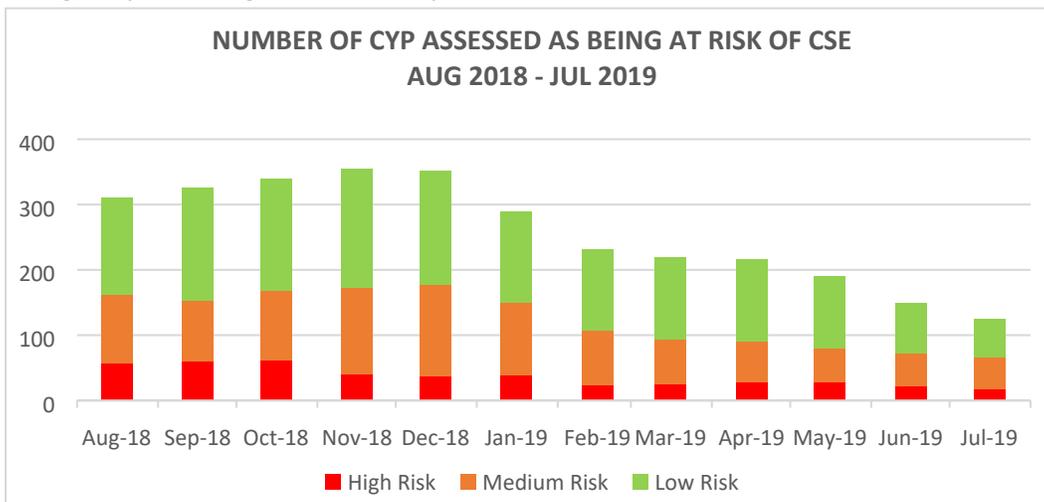
## Introduction

The aim of this profile is to provide a robust dataset for children and young people (CYP) at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and those that are reported missing in Bradford. It will assist partner agencies to inform strategic priorities and decision-making to support the reduction in the number of children and young people at risk of CSE and going missing.

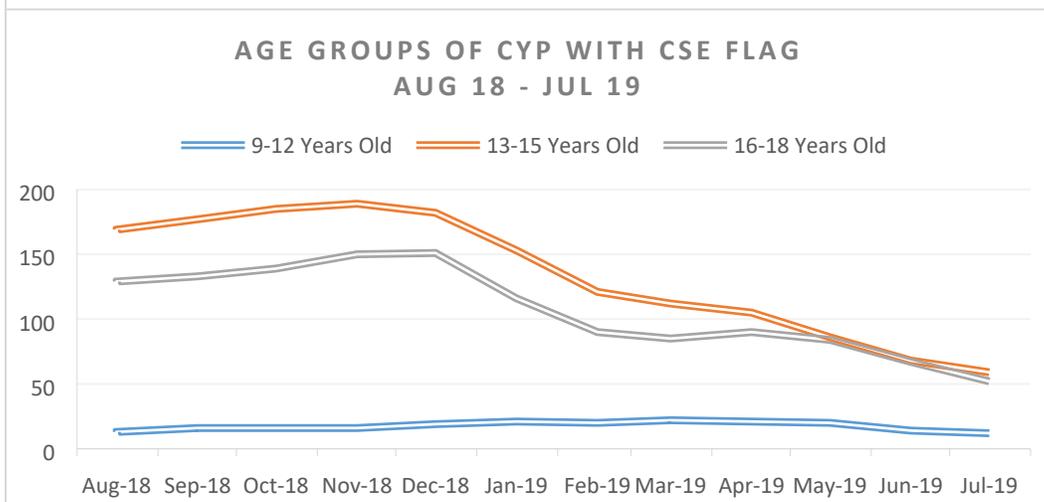
## Children and Young people (CYP) assessed as being at risk of CSE

The purpose of the following section is to examine the number of children and young people (CYP) assessed as being at risk of CSE during the period August 2018 to July 2019.

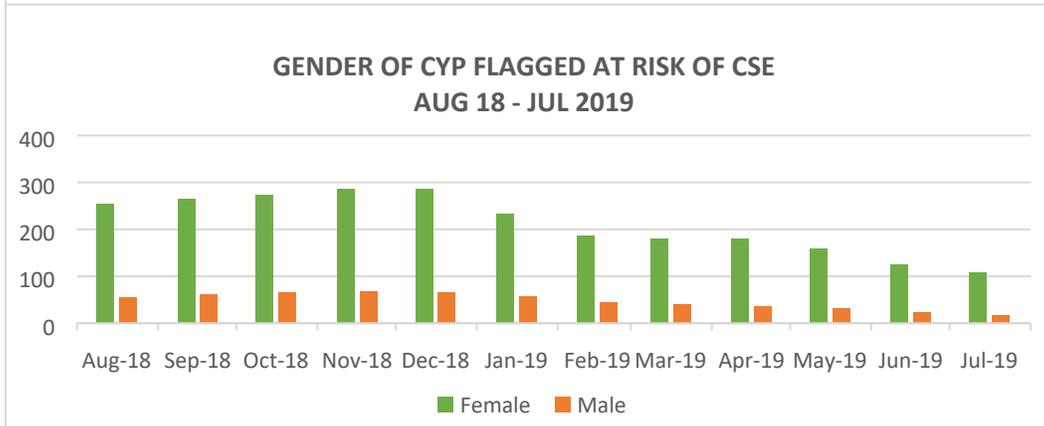
Graph 1



Graph 2

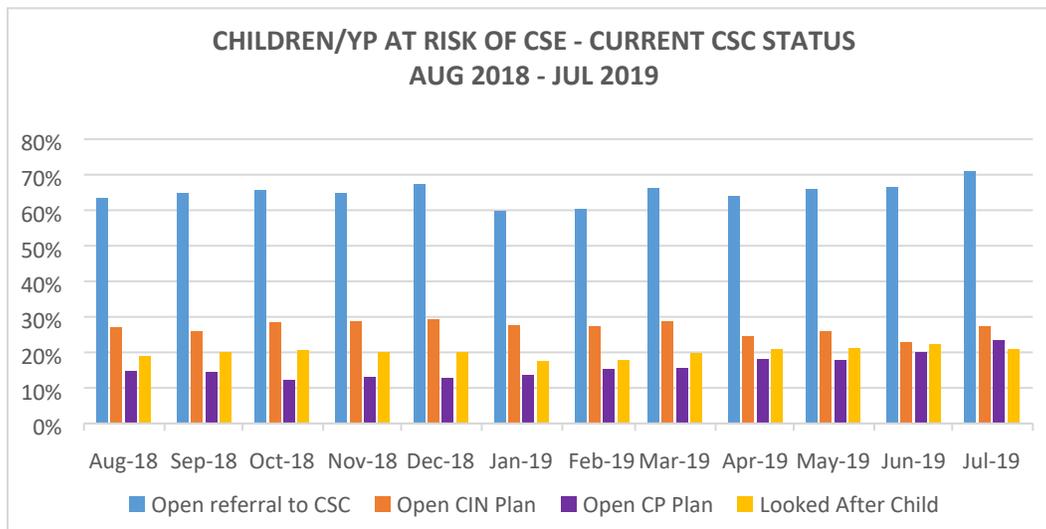


Graph 3

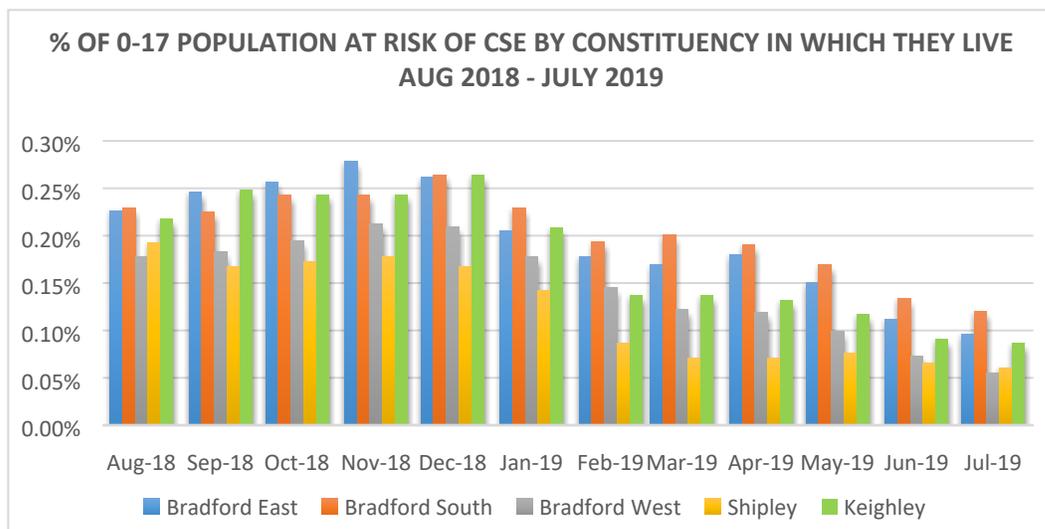


ETHNICITY	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	
Asian/Brit. Asian - Bangladeshi	0	2	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	
Asian/Brit. Asian - Indian	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Asian/Brit. Asian - Other	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Asian/Brit. Asian - Pakistani	36	39	41	44	44	34	28	28	27	25	16	17	
Black/Black Brit. - African	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Black/Black Brit. - Caribbean	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gypsy/Roma	10	11	11	10	10	7	7	6	9	8	8	8	
Information Not Yet Obtained	23	24	26	26	27	19	15	14	13	10	7	1	
Mixed - Other	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	
Mixed - White/Asian	21	21	21	21	20	14	11	11	12	12	9	8	
Mixed - White/Black African	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Mixed - White/Black Caribbean	6	7	0	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	
Other Ethnic Group	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	
Traveller of Irish Heritage	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
White - British	181	188	193	201	198	169	136	128	125	112	93	77	
White - Eastern European	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	8	6	3	3	1	
White - Other	8	7	9	11	10	9	5	4	4	4	2	2	

Graph 4

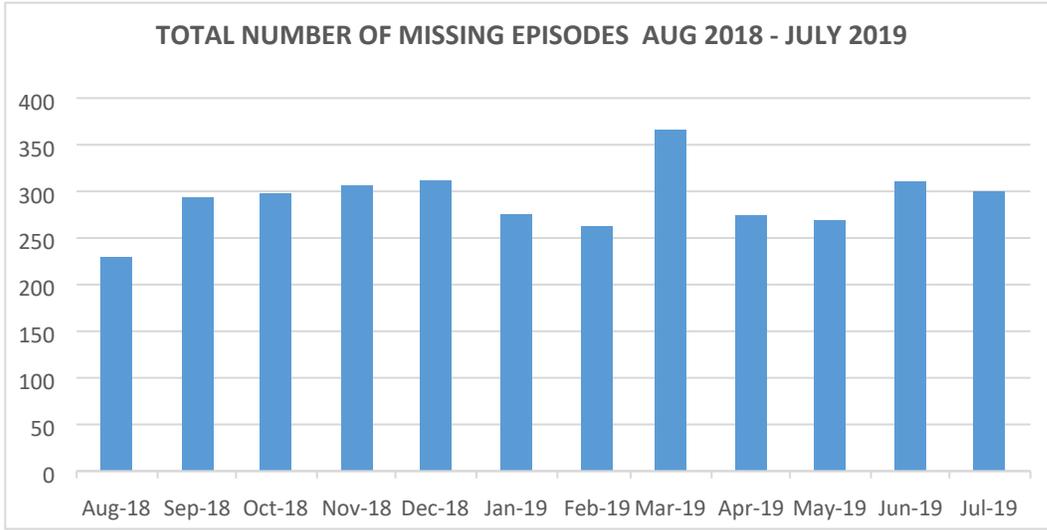


Graph 5

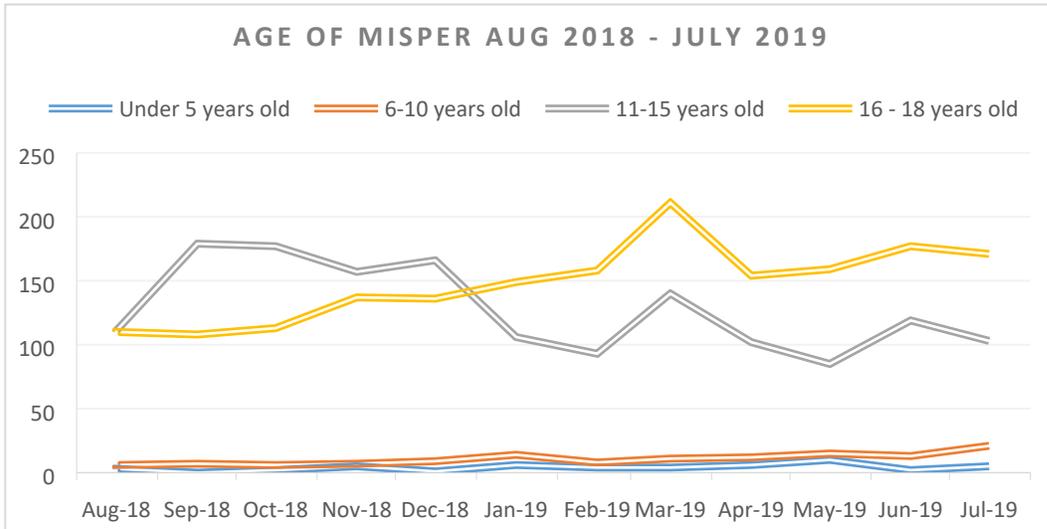


Children and young people (CYP) with missing episodes recorded on Children Services systems

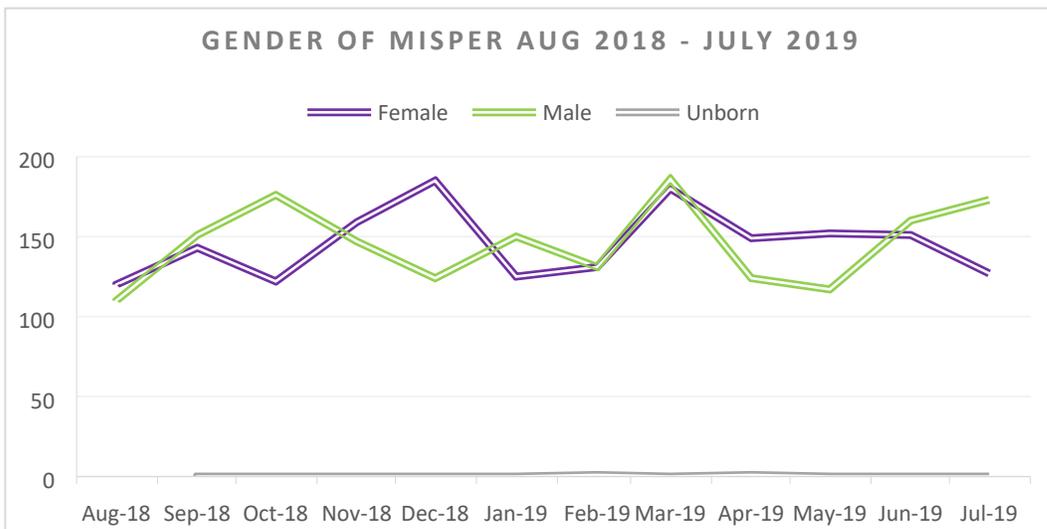
**Graph 6**



**Graph 7**

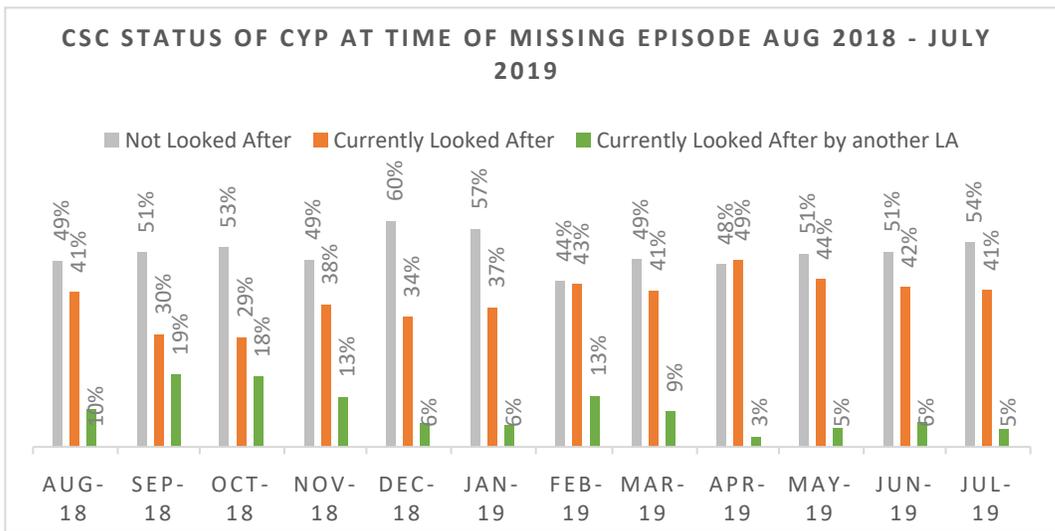


**Graph 8**

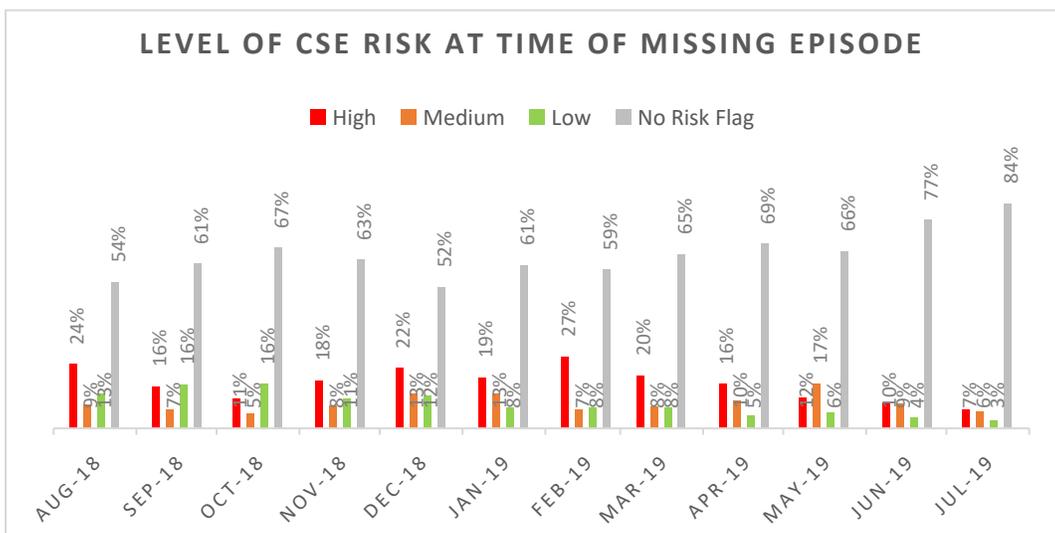


Ethnicity	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Asian / British Asian - Bangladeshi	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	2
Asian / British Asian - Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2
Asian / British Asian - Other	1	2	7	3	13	15	2	1	3	1	1	1
Asian / British Asian - Pakistani	34	24	14	21	21	16	37	45	34	32	26	30
Black / Black British - African	7	8	6	3	5	3	15	26	19	9	11	4
Black / Black British - Caribbean	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Black/Black British - Other	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gypsy / Roma	2	8	5	4	5	19	2	11	10	9	7	8
Mixed - Other	7	9	5	1	0	2	3	5	2	2	6	5
Mixed - White / Asian	23	21	23	9	11	14	18	25	29	35	33	20
Mixed - White / Black African	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mixed - White / Black Caribbean	11	15	9	7	9	5	6	15	11	6	16	14
Other Ethnic Group	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	2
Traveller of Irish Heritage	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	0	5
White - British	101	124	153	200	204	159	124	172	132	132	153	152
White - Eastern European	2	1	3	5	2	6	4	3	3	4	2	11
White - Irish	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
White - Other	5	19	16	9	3	4	2	4	1	7	4	6
Information Not Yet Obtained	35	60	47	39	31	26	48	51	23	26	44	35

**Graph 9**



**Graph 10**



## **Appendix F – Case Studies**

### **Serious and Organised Crime**

**Community Cougars Foundation (CCF)** – 5 schools across the district:

UAK; Holy Family and Oakbank – Keighley

Laisterdyke Academy and Carlton Bolling – Bradford East.

Work last year focussed on Tong School.

The CCF Inspiring Others Project uses sport as a means to break down barriers and open up communication for 100 young people per school taking part in this programme. The delivery model is through an hour of rugby followed by an hour of work on one of 5 key topic areas (County Lines; ASB; Grooming; Modern Day Slavery and Cyber Crime).

### **BD3 United – a collaborative approach in Bradford Moor –**

In year 1, the work in Bradford Moor was limited and delivered largely by Crime Stoppers as part of an awareness campaign.

A different approach was taken in year 2. This involved inviting together a number of key local representatives of organisations delivering within Bradford Moor – delivering the vision of tackling SOC together and promoting discussion on opportunities. As a result of this, 4 organisations came together on a project which utilises respected local youth workers from the community that are able to target and engage with the young people engaged with or at risk from SOC and then divert them into available interventions which include sports provisions, a community garden and a youth club. A number of family events have been hosted at the Laisterdyke centre to take a whole family approach to tackling SOC.

Real benefits are being seen both in young people who are being stepped away from SOC, but also in the trust and confidence building of the community. Organisations are now speaking to each other, sharing information and taking a collective approach. A neighbourhood watch scheme is now established and a local facebook group has residents speaking up about local issues that concern them.

**Holme Wood** - 4 local organisations have been funded to deliver work in Holme Wood. E:merge; The Valley Project; All Star Youth Entertainment and Outloud Ltd.

When work was initially commissioned, each project intended to work solo to deliver their planned work however, following similar thinking to Bradford Moor in terms of a co-ordinated approach, and in conjunction with the area co-ordinators office, a collaborative project over the summer was developed titled Holme Wood Moving Up.

This project targeted a cohort of 34 young people, identified by primary schools and through local youth worker knowledge, of being at risk of SOC. This cohort were predominantly of an age that they were transitioning from primary to secondary school. A daily program of activities was offered throughout the summer holidays. By the end of the holidays there were 20 young people consistently attending daily. These young people will continue to be supported throughout the year.

### **Trusted Relationship Group Work**

Innovative area-based youth work response to prevent young people aged 10-14 becoming involved in exploitation through CSE, criminal exploitation and gangs has taken place in Bradford East.

Since the start of the programme to the end of Q2 the Preventative Group Worker has engaged with 1103 young people through awareness sessions, 272 people through Community Awareness Raising activities, 338 staff / partners through training / workshops / guidance sessions and visited 49 businesses via outreach visits.

The rise in engagement with young people at one school can mainly be attributed to the delivery of assemblies to all year groups. The assemblies focussed on the theme 'staying safe over summer' exploring 'risk' and how we all develop knowledge/skills as we grow (particularly with support from those around us) to understand and manage the wide variety of risks we may come across as we grow. The assemblies introduced 'exploitation' and 'grooming' as new risk to think about, top tips for staying safe and information on how to seek guidance and support from trusted adults and services.

Feedback gained at the start of the assemblies highlighted that fewer than 20 of the 824 young people could describe what the words 'exploitation' and 'grooming' meant but by the end all young people reported a clearer understanding and could think of ways to help them stay safe both off and online.

Feedback from a young person participating in an 8 week targeted group work programme:

*"I've enjoyed everything, I couldn't pick one thing it was all hilarious and amazing and I've learnt so much, it has been the best experience. Thank you".*

### **Breaking the Cycles/ Youth services**

One of the young people referred to the Breaking the Cycle Project was being exploited by a criminal gang and had become heavily used to sell class A drugs. The young person was being exploited by the gang and used in both the local area and in a neighbouring county. In addition to being exploited themselves, the young person had also started to be forced into exploiting some of their own peers.

Intensive work was undertaken with this young person and over time a positive relationship was built that enabled the young person to understand more about exploitation, criminal grooming and county lines.

Through a sustained and consistent approach the young person was encouraged to take up boxing as a relief to get rid of the stress they were experiencing and they now attend a boxing gym three times a week. This has enabled the young person to meet the worker in a safe space and they have increasingly become surrounded by positive role models.

Over the course of the last few months we have been able to develop a better understanding about some of the factors that led to the young person being exploited. Although the young person does not want to use these as an excuse they have been able to reflect on how losing a parent to suicide made them feel isolated and this led to hanging out with the wrong 'friends' and constantly getting arrested. The young person described this as things just getting out of control and getting deeper and deeper and feeling trapped.

We continue to work with this young person who has now started a construction course. The young person's parent reports seeing a massive change in their child's behaviour and believes this is down to the relationship that they built with the worker from the project.

## **Appendix G – The work of Keighley Asian Women and Childrens Centre (KAWACC)**

### **Purpose of the report**

KAWACC has worked in partnership with United Keighley working group, constituting multiagency of local organisations based in Keighley. The group has established a safe space to co ordinate regular meetings, discussing issues relating to CSE, and raising awareness in and around Keighley and Bradford.

The group constitutes a range of agencies that have a keen interest in supporting work associated with CSE. These have included The Bradford Partnership (previously the BSCB) , West Yorkshire Police, Social Care, Early Help, Community Workers, Local Councillors, local organisations, Faith Institutes and local primary and secondary Schools. The admin support has been offered by the Area Co-ordinator (BMDC) office. This forum provides a wider context and perspective for professional working in this area. There is also a strategic plan that draws the work up together joining up thinking and working.

How has this been done?

The group was formed together under the Racial Justice Network, funded by Joseph Rountree Charitable Trust, and hosted by CABAD. Due to media attention surrounding CSE cases, public perception in regards to this taboo subject brought negativity within the Keighley community, causing segregation due to the sensitivity of culture and faith.

To counter this problem a statement was prepared by Reverent Pritchard of Shared Churches, who worked very closely with the network. The United Keighley statement is a clear and unequivocal condemnation of grooming. It also invited the people of Keighley to commit to addressing grooming together. It was based on an earlier letter signed by the local MP, Councillors from across the political and ethnic spectrum, churches and mosques and other community organisations. It also deliberately deracinated the issue. All organisations were invited to join as a working group to counter CSE in Keighley. A lot of time, and hard work was put together by the group all done on a voluntary basis. There was a rise in awareness raising events within Keighley. There were banners provided by the church stating 'All young people matter' teal ribbons were made by women from diverse backgrounds and distributed in the community to promote CSE awareness. This work was a collective contribution from people from all walks of life.

Muslim Women's Council and KAWACC in conjunction with TBP delivered the FRAGILE project in Partnership across the Bradford District in Secondary Schools and faith institutes (mosques/ madrassas). The project facilitated discussions to men and young boys of Pakistani ethnicity in and around Bradford, including Keighley. The project utilised a values based approach to creating awareness around CSE, creating safe spaces to unpack values we live by, unpack cultural, faith and traditional nuances that impact how we form values and how these values then translate into how we parent, choices we make and how we live our lives. This preventative approach was comprehensive and has allowed seeds of CSE prevention to be implanted in both young men of Pakistani ethnicity and at the centre of traditional Asian families.

KAWACC has been leading the e5 project with three other partners CABAD, ICLS and JAMES to deliver preventative work with women and young women across Keighley who are at risk of CSE and violence against them. The project has been delivered across Keighley in primary and secondary schools, Community Organization and faith institutes for over 3 years and we are in our last year of this project. This project has enabled us to engage with women and young girls through direct and indirect work to develop their confidence, self-esteem, self-worth and assertiveness through a range of activity sessions and workshops that have been designed to equip them with the knowledge, tools and support needed to reach their full potential. This project has provided a gateway to access marginalised girls, who may not necessarily be engaged in mainstream services but who are lacking in self-esteem and are at particular risk of sexual exploitation, grooming and domestic abuse.

KAWACC has also worked in partnership with Barnardo's to develop the DICE Parenting Programme for all parents of pre-teens and teenagers. The programme aims to raise awareness about the risks children face growing up in a modern digital world and provide practical parenting support ideas.

The programme is 4 weeks long and covers topics about the life of a teenager; exploitation and grooming; digital dangers; parenting top tips and support services. We have delivered this programme at Ingrow Primary, Victoria Primary, Good Sheppard Centre and KAWACC. This programme has trained a number of professionals to deliver DICE in their communities and organisations. The programme has been developed to make it more culturally appropriate for people from diverse backgrounds to have a better understanding.

For the last two years the United Keighley Working Group has organised a day conference and coordinated activities for CSE awareness week. This year it focused on providing local schools with resources that would help them engage more effectively. It was based on the premise that schools are the most effective way to reach children at risk of, or are being sexually exploited: all children in Keighley go to school - apart from the home educated. The conference encouraged 'school leads' to see their own work in a wider perspective.

At the same time the working group worked alongside community organisations to see how they might mark CSE awareness in terms of their own rationale. For instance, the main town Centre Church (Keighley Shared Church) organised an evening service reflecting and praying about CSE, whilst two mosques had meetings following on from Friday Prayer. The United Keighley statement was translated into Urdu/Bengali by KAWACC to enable the audiences' to have a clear understanding of the message.

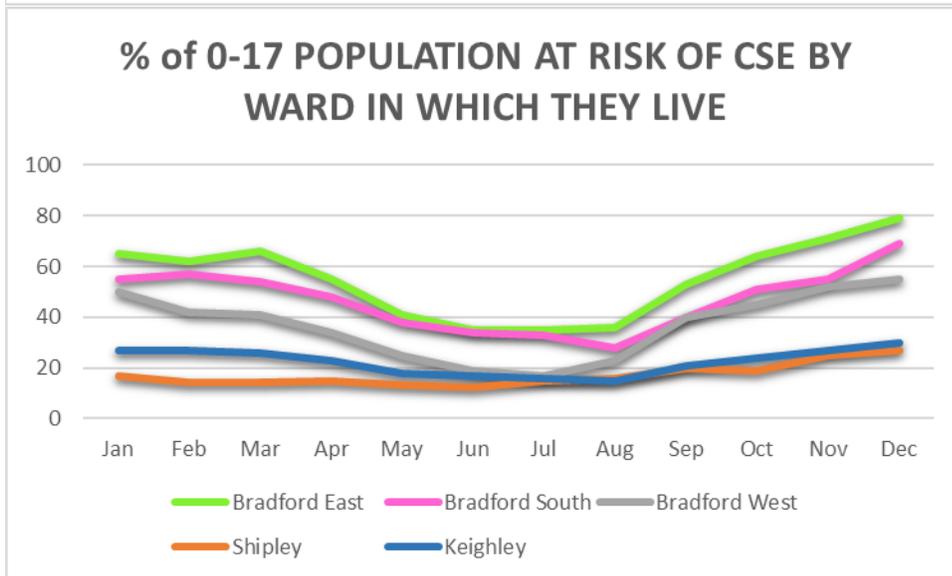
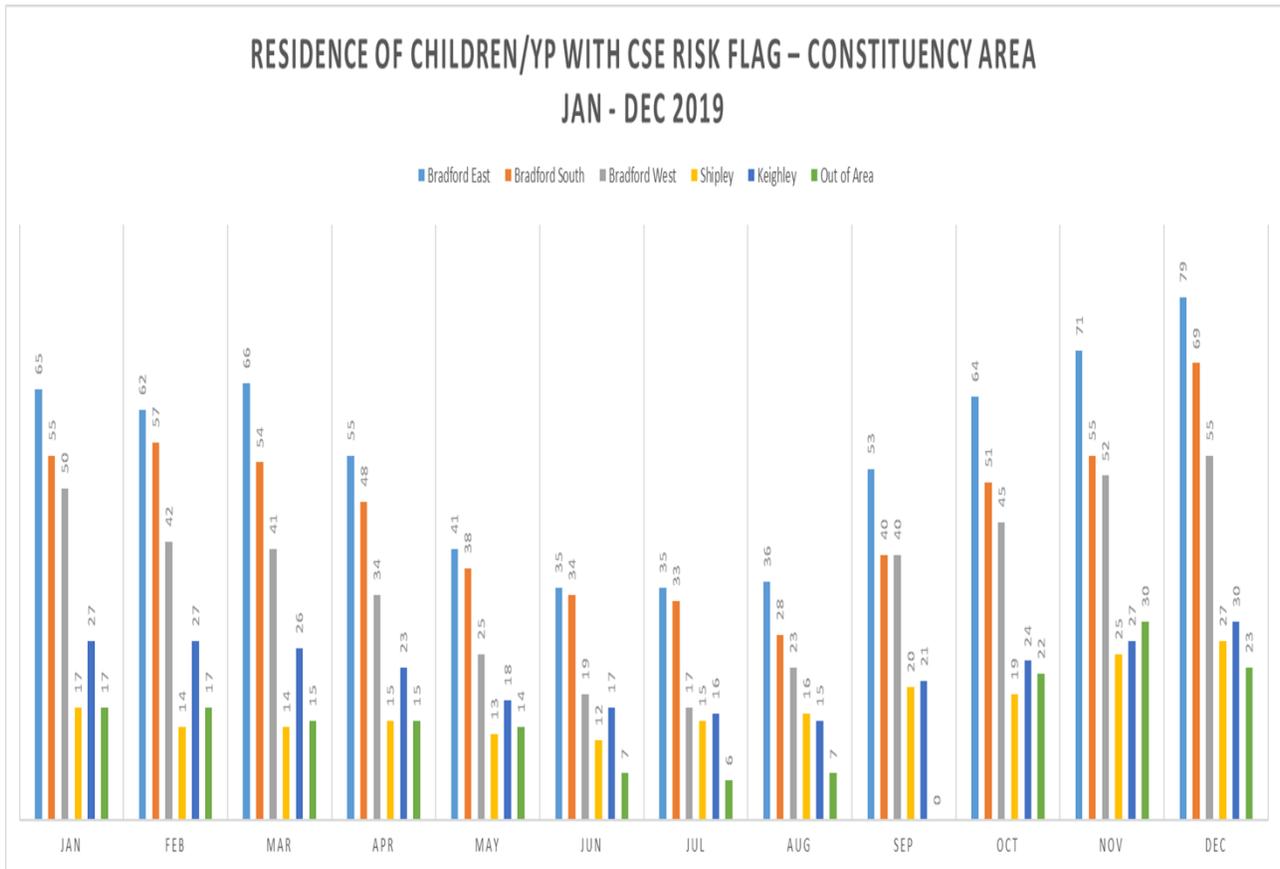
The working group continues to meet. The challenge continues to be great. And together we continue to make a difference in Keighley.

## **Recommendations**

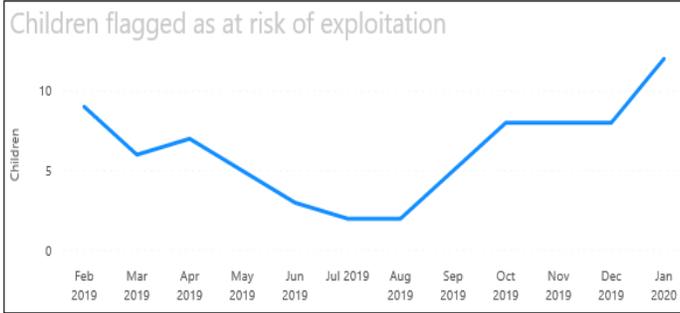
- Have a clear bespoke message of what you want the community to buy into
- Work very closely with your grass root organisations as they know their community better
- Strengthen your relationship with the community faith groups and be more visible
- Work closely with the schools and safeguarding staff and improve communication channels.

- Use the schools and community organisations to engage at a grass root level
- Establish community ambassadors
- Set up local groups to disseminate information into communities
- Provide continuance support to organisations through networking training and events.
- Strengthen links with MP's and local Councillors
- Empower local business to be the people to voice your message ( especially barbers)
- Invite local communities at events and awareness sessions.
- More visible signs and images in and around community spaces about CSE
- More Intensive work between the Police, Council and the community to build trust and resilience.
- More awareness events in and around the city regularly

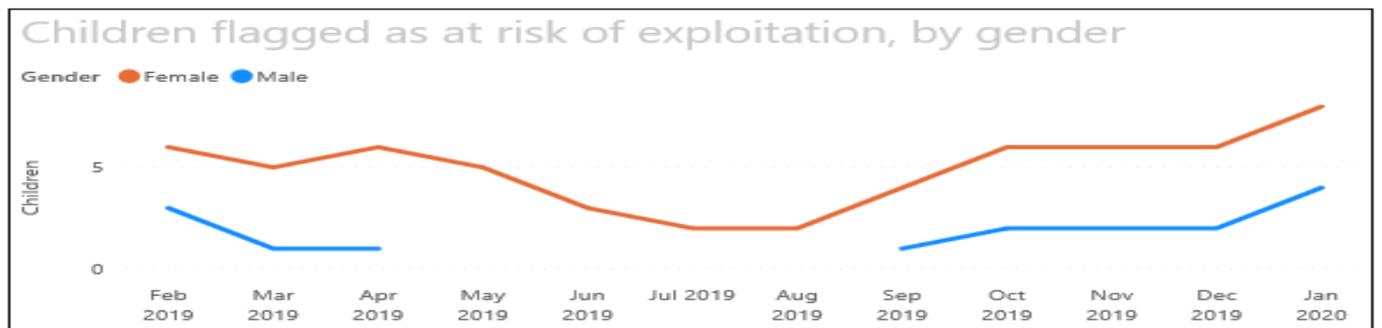
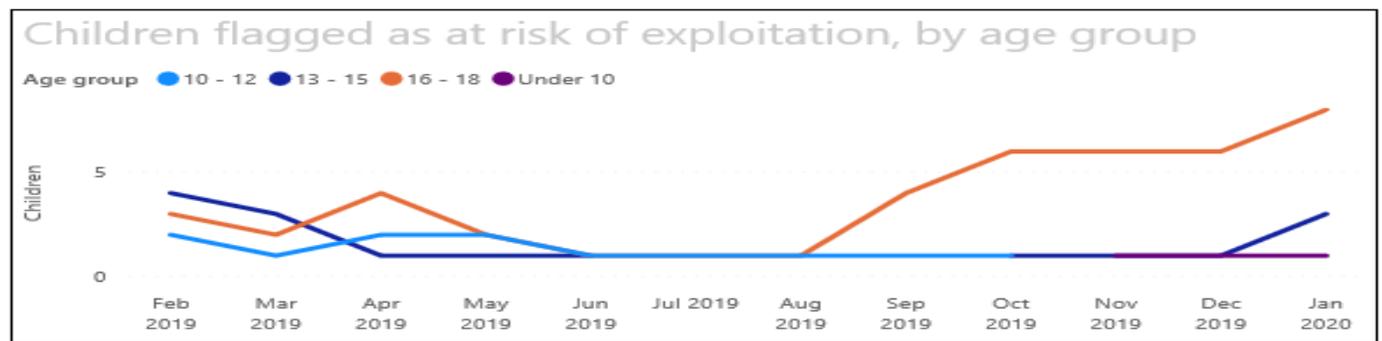
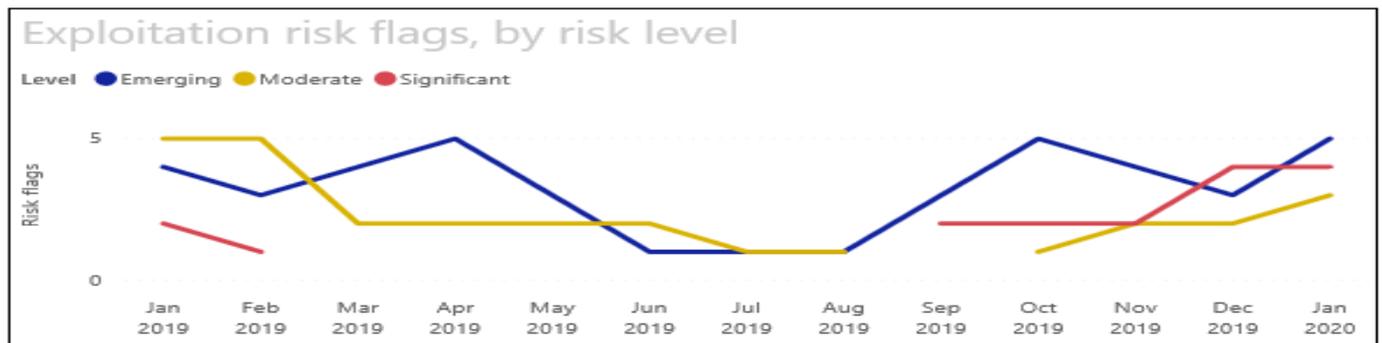
## Appendix H – Information and Data for Shipley Area

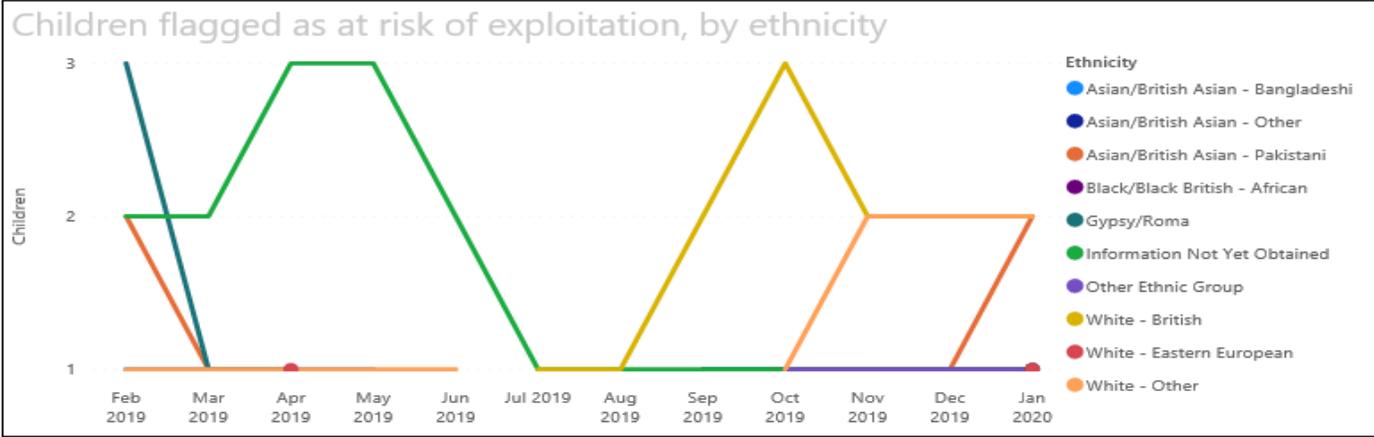


**CITY**

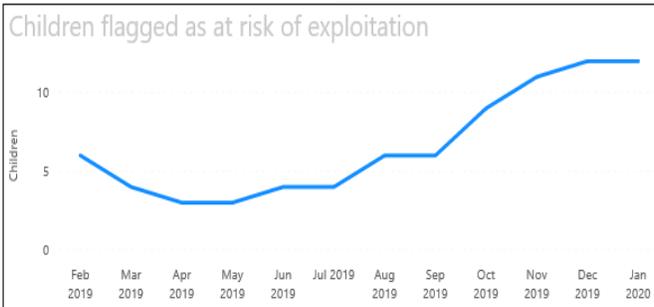


Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
6.25	7370	8.48

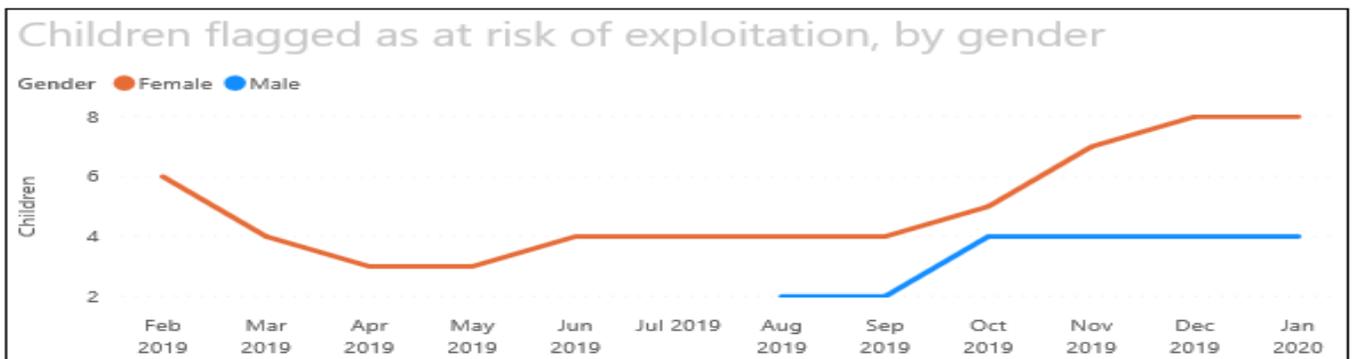
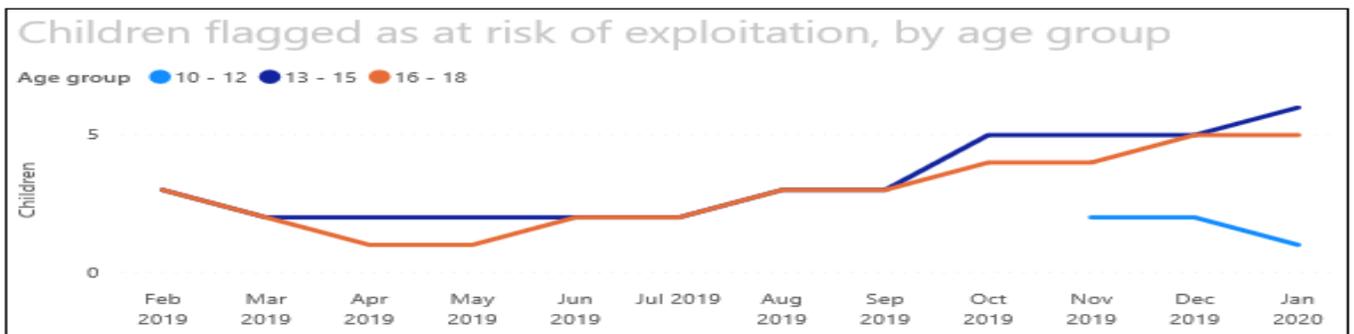
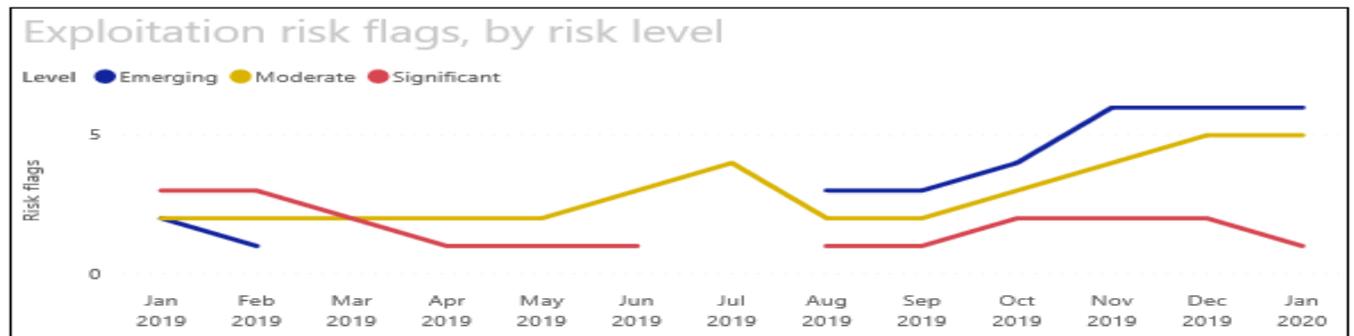




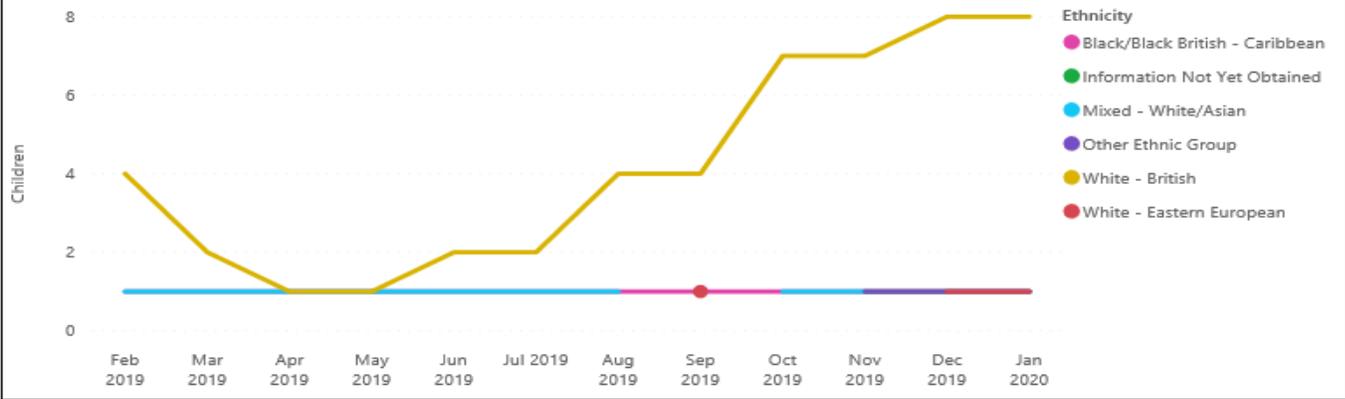
## CLAYTON AND FAIRWEATHER GREEN



Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
6.67	5517	12.08

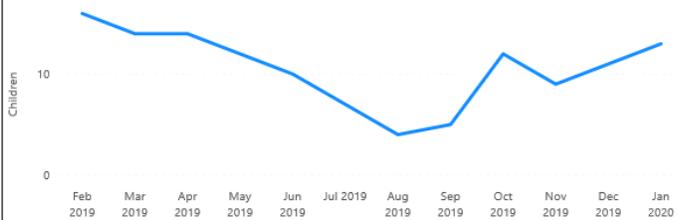


### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by ethnicity



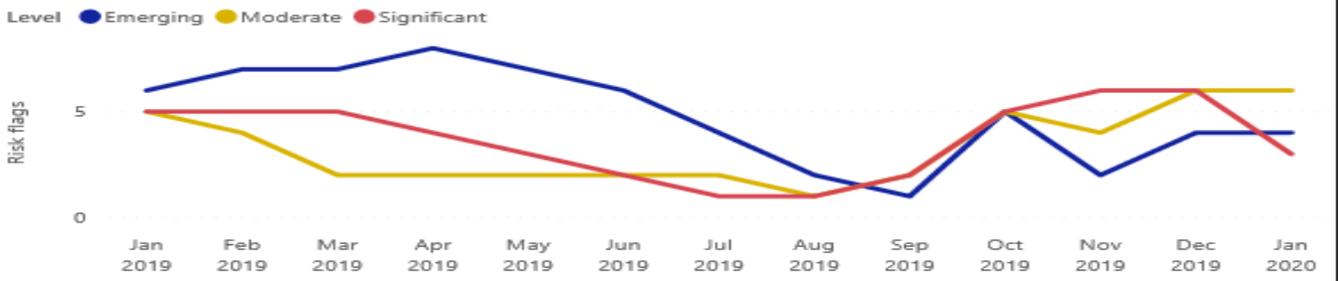
### HEATON

#### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation

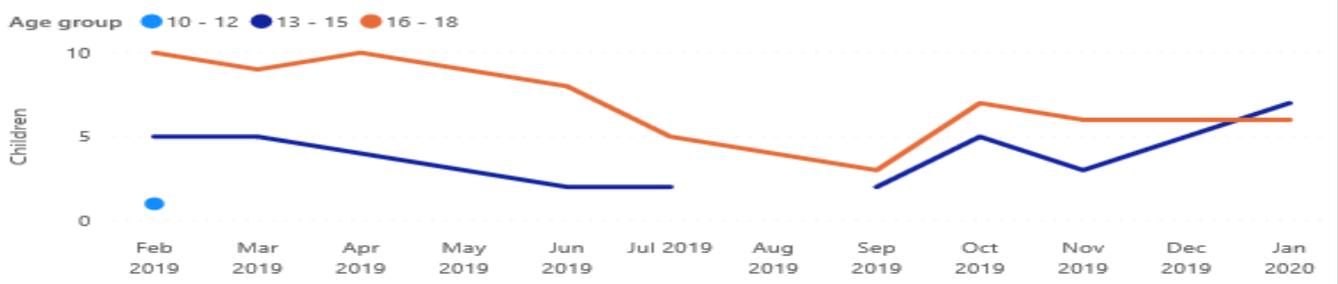


Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
10.58	6467	16.37

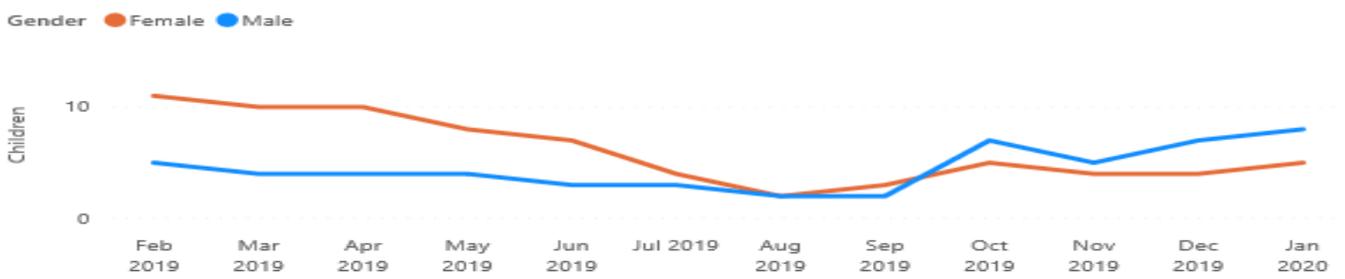
### Exploitation risk flags, by risk level



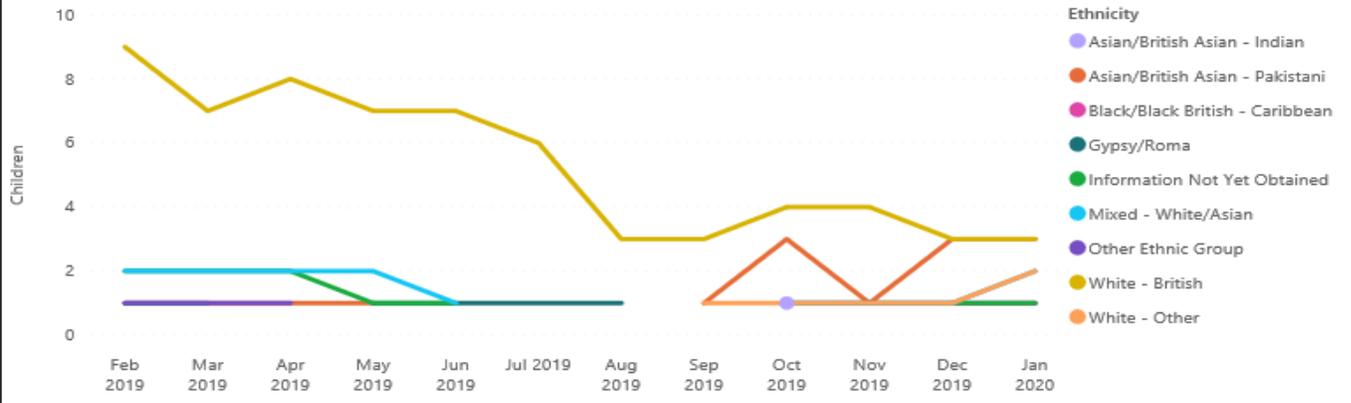
### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by age group



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by gender



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by ethnicity



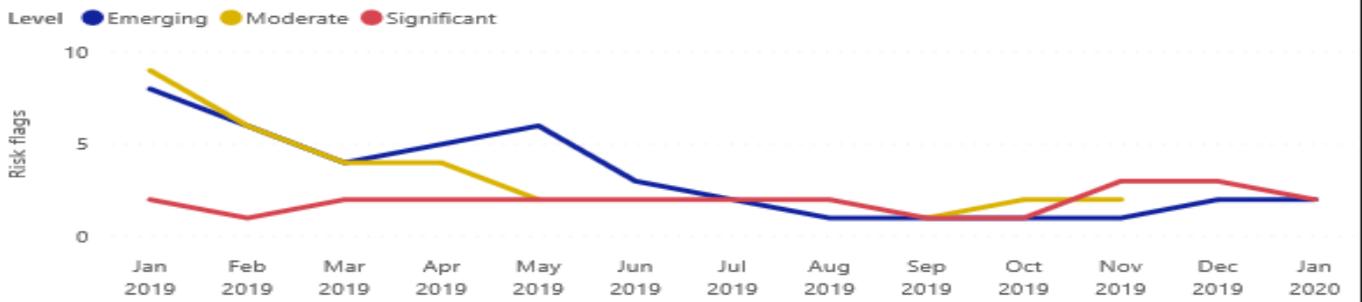
### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation



### MANNINGHAM

Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
6.50	5580	11.65

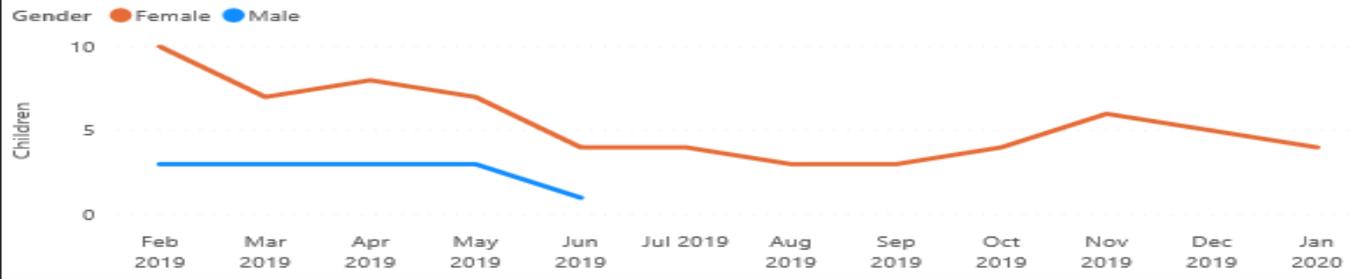
### Exploitation risk flags, by risk level



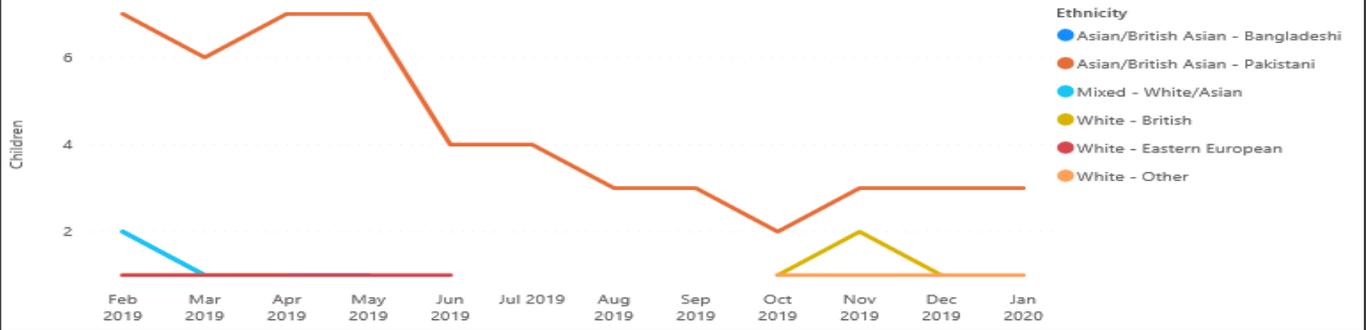
### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by age group



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by gender



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by ethnicity



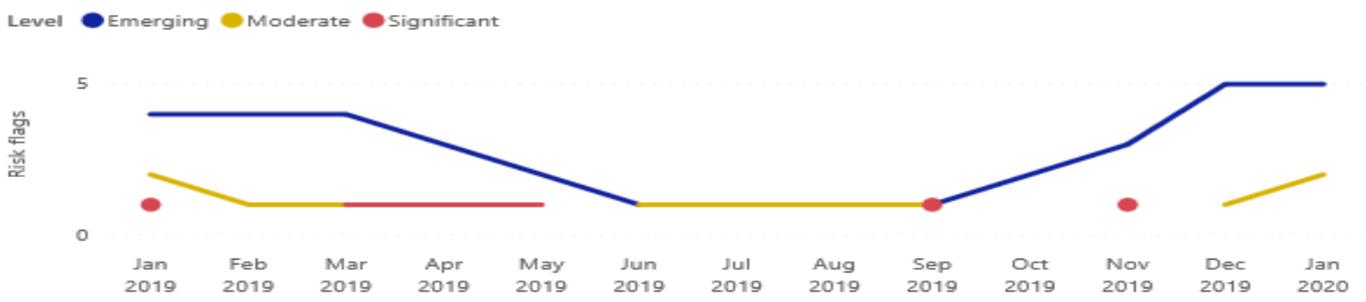
### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation



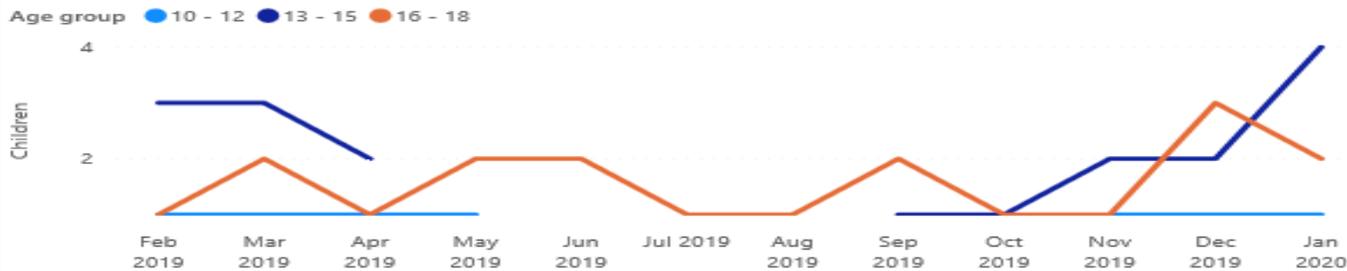
## THORNTON AND ALLERTON

Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
3.67	3969	9.24

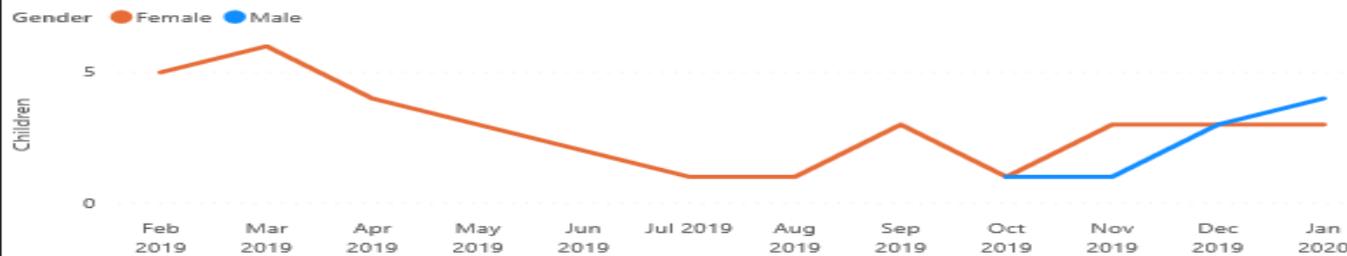
### Exploitation risk flags, by risk level



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by age group



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by gender



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by ethnicity



## TOLLER

### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation



Average monthly number of children at risk of exploitation	Population under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
1.92	5464	3.51

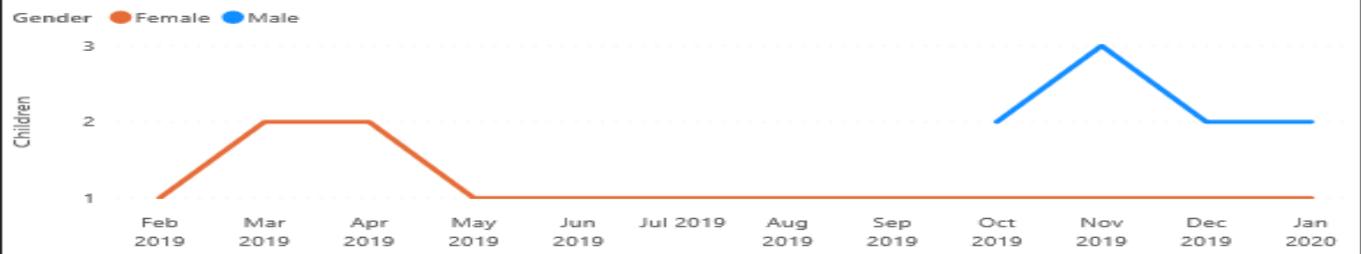
### Exploitation risk flags, by risk level



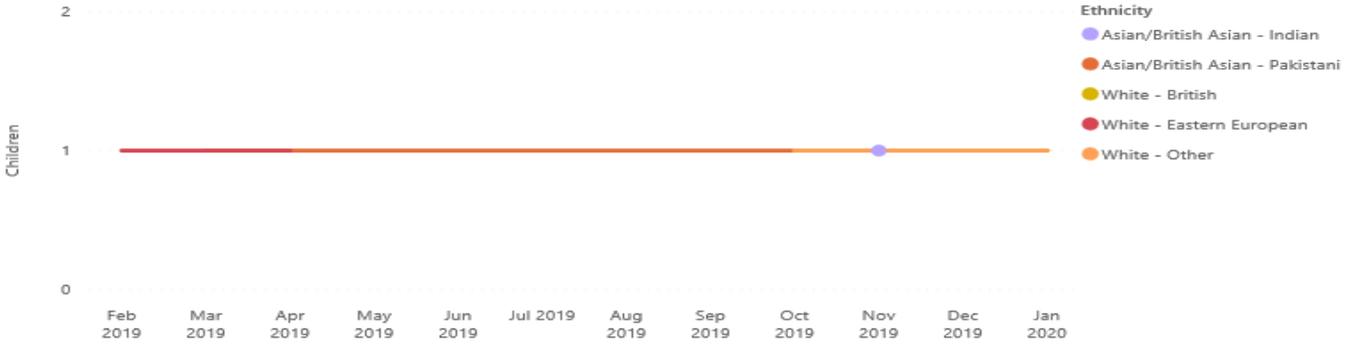
### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by age group



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by gender



### Children flagged as at risk of exploitation, by ethnicity



## WARD COMPARISONS

Ward	Average number of children at risk of exploitation	Population Under 18	Rate per 10,000 population under 18
Heaton	10.58	6467	16.37
Clayton and Fairweather Green	6.67	5517	12.08
Manningham	6.50	5580	11.65
Thornton and Allerton	3.67	3969	9.24
City	6.25	7370	8.48
Toller	1.92	5464	3.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.58</b>	<b>34367</b>	<b>10.35</b>

Rate of Child Exploitation per 10000 population under 18 by Ward

