



Agenda for a meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on Thursday, 21 March 2024 at 5.00 pm in Committee Room 1 - City Hall, Bradford

Members of the Committee – Councillors

LABOUR	CONSERVATIVE	LIBERAL DEMOCRAT	GREEN
Azam Alipoor Robinson D Green Mohammed Regan	Loy F Ahmed	Stubbs	Love

Alternates:

LABOUR	CONSERVATIVE	LIBERAL DEMOCRAT	GREEN
Tait M Hussain Shafiq Wood A Ahmed Shaheen	Glentworth Davies	Griffiths	Warnes

Notes:

- This agenda can be made available in Braille, large print or tape format on request by contacting the Agenda contact shown below.
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- If any further information is required about any item on this agenda, please contact the officer named at the foot of that agenda item.

From:

Jason Field

Interim Director of Legal and Governance

Agenda Contact: Yusuf Patel/Jane Lythgow

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To:

A. PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. ALTERNATE MEMBERS (Standing Order 34)

The Director of Legal and Governance will report the names of alternate Members who are attending the meeting in place of appointed Members.

2. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

(Members Code of Conduct – Part 4A of the Constitution)

To receive disclosures of interests from members and co-opted members on matters to be considered at the meeting. The disclosure must include the nature of the interest.

An interest must also be disclosed in the meeting when it becomes apparent to the member during the meeting.

Notes:

- (1) *Members must consider their interests, and act according to the following:*

Type of Interest	You must:
<i>Disclosable Pecuniary Interests</i>	<i>Disclose the interest; not participate in discussion or vote; and leave the meeting <u>unless</u> you have a dispensation.</i>
<i>Other Registrable Interests (Directly Related)</i> OR <i>Non-Registrable Interests (Directly Related)</i>	<i>Disclose the interest; speak on the matter <u>if</u> the public are also allowed to speak; otherwise not participate in the discussion or vote; and leave the meeting <u>unless</u> a dispensation.</i>
<i>Other Registrable Interests (Affects)</i> OR <i>Non-Registrable Interests (Affects)</i>	<i>Disclose the interest; remain in the meeting and vote <u>unless</u> the matter affects the financial interest or well-being of a ward, or the financial interests of a majority of the inhabitants of the affected ward, (a) to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of a majority of the inhabitants of the affected ward, (b) a reasonable member of the public, knowing all the facts would believe that the matter would affect your view of the ward's financial interest; in which case speak on the matter <u>only if</u> the public are also allowed to speak but otherwise not do not participate.</i>

discussion or vote; and leave the unless you have a dispensation.

- (2) *Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to the Member concerned or their spouse/partner.*
- (3) *Members in arrears of Council Tax by more than two months must not vote in decisions on, or which might affect, budget calculations, and must disclose at the meeting that this restriction applies to them. A failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence under section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.*
- (4) *Officers must disclose interests in accordance with Council Standing Order 44.*

3. INSPECTION OF REPORTS AND BACKGROUND PAPERS

(Access to Information Procedure Rules – Part 3B of the Constitution)

Reports and background papers for agenda items may be inspected by contacting the person shown after each agenda item. Certain reports and background papers may be restricted.

Any request to remove the restriction on a report or background paper should be made to the relevant Strategic Director or Assistant Director whose name is shown on the front page of the report.

If that request is refused, there is a right of appeal to this meeting.

Please contact the officer shown below in advance of the meeting if you wish to appeal.

(Yusuf Patel / Jane Lythgow – 07970 411923 / 07970 411623)

4. REFERRALS TO THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

The Committee will be asked to note any referrals received and decide how it wishes to proceed, for example by incorporating the item into the work programme, requesting that it be subject to more detailed examination, or refer it to an appropriate Working Group/Committee.

B. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY ACTIVITIES

5. BRADFORD COUNCIL'S GAMGLING CROSS DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLAN - PROGRESS REPORT

1 - 24

Previous reference: Minute 56 (2022/23)

The report of the Director of Public Health, **Document “AG”** presents an update on progress of Bradford Councils' Gambling Cross

Departmental action plan, specifically focusing on clear outcomes achieved and next steps.

Members are asked to consider the activity and interventions of the Council and its partners aimed at preventing and reducing gambling related harm (GRH), alongside the new priorities and make recommendations for further Council, department and or wider stakeholder intervention.

(Liz Barry- 07582103101)

6. DRAFT CALL FOR ACTION ENQUIRY ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR REPORT 25 - 48

Previous reference: Minute 5 202/23

The Chair of the Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee will submit a draft report (**Document "AH"**) which contains the findings from the Call for Action inquiry into Anti-Social Behaviour across the District.

Recommended –

That the findings contained within the draft Call for Action Anti-Social Behaviour Report, attached as Appendix 1 to Document "AH", be adopted.

(Mustansir Butt - 07582 101597)



Report of the Director of Public Health to the meeting of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 21st March 2024

AG

Subject:

This report presents an update on progress of Bradford Councils' Gambling Cross Departmental action plan, specifically focusing on clear outcomes achieved and next steps.

Summary statement:

Harms associated with gambling are widespread and can have significant adverse impact on individuals, their families, significant others, and wider society. Harms include physical and mental health issues, relationship difficulties, performance impact at work or study, debt and housing issues. Wider impacts include poor productivity, crime and costs of treatments. As more is understood about gambling and its harm, more can be done to prevent and address gambling related harm, and to support those affected by it; a co-ordinated response across the whole Council and its wider stakeholders, partners and communities remains key.

Sarah Muckle
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Portfolio: Healthy People & Places

Overview & Scrutiny Area: Corporate

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 Harms associated with gambling are widespread and can have significant adverse impact on individuals, their families, significant others, and wider society. Harms include physical and mental health issues, relationship difficulties, performance impact at work or study, debt and housing. Wider impacts include poor productivity, crime and costs of treatments. As more is understood about gambling and its harm, more can be done to prevent and address gambling related harm, and to support those affected by it; a co-ordinated response across the whole Council and its wider stakeholders, partners and communities remains key.
- 1.2 At Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee in January 2023, an update report was presented detailing progress against the Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group gambling cross-departmental action plan. Committee asked that a further progress report be presented in 12 months with specific focus on clear outcomes. It was agreed that representatives from Northern Gambling Service be invited to attend the meeting.
- 1.3 This report provides an update on local action, sets out new/continuing priorities for the Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group and supplies relevant regional and national updates.
- 1.4 Members are asked to consider the activity and interventions of the Council and its partners aimed at preventing and reducing gambling related harm (GRH) alongside the new priorities, and support and/or make recommendations for further Council, department and or wider stakeholder intervention.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Bradford Council operates a Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group which has been in place for 2 years. Membership includes several Council departments and services: Public Health; Licencing; Youth Service; Early Help; Schools/ education; Children's social care; Adult's social care; Place; Communications and marketing. In addition, local service providers for alcohol and drug treatment, Department for Working Pensions and Families and Young Persons Information attend.
- 2.2 The Group previously met six weekly, but following consensus now meet on a quarterly basis, the group's purpose is to: reduce the impact of gambling-related harms in Bradford through raising awareness of GRH facts and promoting available support; implement the gambling harms reduction action plan, keep this up to date and review annually; identify additional areas of concern around gambling related harms; identify potential actions and opportunities and monitor the impact of the gambling harms reduction action plan.
- 2.3 An annual report to Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee is made to provide updates on gambling across the Bradford district and specifically in respect of works undertaken to reduce and prevent gambling harm. Gambling harm is a considered to be a public health issue given the potential health and other harms caused.

3. GAMBLING, WHAT WE KNOW

- 3.1 Gambling is traditionally known to many as the exchange (or risk) of money/belongings for chance, the outcome/purpose is to win a prize, or receive a higher return on the amount bet. For many, it can be limited pastime and part of history and culture. For others, it can be the cause and contributor of many harms, to the individual and the people around them.
- 3.2 The Gambling Act 2005 defines 3 types of gambling: betting (making or accepting a bet on outcome/likelihood of an event/process); gaming, playing a game of chance for a prize which can involve chance/skill; lotteries, whereby payment is required to participate, one or more prizes are awarded, and award is by chance.
- 3.3 The Gambling Commission (GC) is in place to license, regulate and provide guidance to individuals and businesses that offer gambling in Great Britain, UK wide this also covers the National Lottery. GC is an executive Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and was created under the Gambling Act 2005. The GC holds responsibility for making sure all licensing applications meet 3 objectives; preventing crime or disorder associated with or supporting crime, ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way and protecting children and other vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling. The GC is funded by fees set by DCMS and paid by the individuals and businesses they license.
- 3.4 Due to technology and globalisation, there has been a shift to online gambling in recent years. With almost all adults having internet access, gambling products are easily available, 24 hours a day, and are no longer confined to place or time. In person gambling opportunity is still very accessible however, with licenced premises being available on most high streets; at last count, there were 8,301 licenced premises in Great Britain (April 2022 to March 2023).
- 3.5 The gambling industry is high income, latest figures from the Gambling Commission (April 2022 to March 2023) report a gross gambling yield (total value taken less that paid out) for Great Britain of £15.1 billion (£10.9 billion excluding all lotteries), this is a 6.8% increase on April 2021 to March 2022.
- 3.6 The Gambling Act requires that gambling industry operators donate (though are required through licence) towards research, education and treatment for gambling, and this is applied by the Gambling Commission. The recommended donation is 0.1% of profits and currently this is passed to GambleAware, a UK charity. In 2022-23, GambleAware received £46.5m in donations, £42.9m from the 4 largest UK gambling operators.

Gambling Harm

- 3.7 In 2021, Health Survey for England (HSE) results looking at gambling participation and prevalence of at-risk and problem gambling, found that 50% of adults (aged 16 and over) had participated in a gambling activity in the previous 12 months. Of those who had engaged in gambling, buying national lottery tickets was the highest activity (34%), followed by other lottery (14%) and then purchase of scratch cards (14%). Men were more likely to gamble than women (55% against 45%) and one in ten had taken part in online gambling in the prior 12 months.
- 3.8 A Gambling Commission telephone survey on participation and problem gambling (conducted quarterly for 1 year 2022-23 with adults aged 16 and over) identified that overall participation in any gambling activity (in the four weeks prior to the

- survey) was 44%; in-person gambling participation was at 27% and online gambling participation rate was 26%, this was similar to previous years' results.
- 3.9 Concerns about gambling arise for those who might be classed as engaged in at risk gambling or problem gambling and in the wider context, for their close or affected others. At risk or harmful gambling, is indicated where screening identifies that a person is at higher risk of experiencing negative effects due to their gambling behaviour (a combined low and moderate risk screening being termed harmful gambling); problem gambling is defined as gambling which happens to such a level that it compromises, disrupts, or damages family, personal or recreational life.
- 3.10 The HSE (2021) report references the use of two screening tools used to identify at risk or problem gambling. The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) is a standardised measure of at-risk behaviour and based on common signs and consequences of problematic gambling. This self-assessment has 9 questions and scores gambling behaviours over the previous 12 month period, response scale goes from 'never' to 'always', the tool has an upper score of 27. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, (DSM-IV) uses ten diagnostic criteria ranging from 'chasing losses' to 'committing a crime to fund gambling' and is assessed against a four-point scale, going from 'never' to 'very often', the highest score here is 10. Under the PGSI, 1 - 2 is given to be low risk and a score of 3 - 7 is moderate risk; a score of 8 or over is indicative of problem gambling. A score of over 3 in DSM-IV is indicative of problem gambling.
- 3.11 The more gambling activities a person is engaged with, the more likely they are of being at risk from or engaged in problem gambling. HSE (2021) report that of those who had spent money on gambling on 4 or more different gambling activities, 27.8% were more likely to engage in at-risk or problem gambling, against a 4.6% who engaged in two or three different activities and 1.6% who engaged with one activity. Online gambling for at-risk gamblers (23.4%) is reported to be more than double that of the general population at 9.4%.
- 3.12 The impact of gambling harm is wide ranging, affecting individuals, families, significant others and wider society. OHID (2023), in its evidence review (based on data from 2018) estimated that 0.5% (245,000) of the adult population experienced gambling harm, with 3.8% (1.8m) gambling at at-risk levels; 7% (circa 2.6m) of the adult population are estimated to be negatively affected by somebody else's' gambling. The review describes and explains a range of harms which can be experienced by the individual and close others:
- Financial - including debt, bankruptcy, impact (severe in cases) on loved ones, including children, relationship breakdown. Debt issues were identified as leading to other problems such as relationship, physical and mental health and crime.
 - Relationship - including reduced family functioning, relationship difficulties, increased levels of conflict and strain with impact on wider family and children, and on social support and networks.
 - Mental and physical health – most experienced and noted are anxiety and depression, reported emotions experienced include guilt, shame, loneliness and sleep problems alongside self-neglect, low self-esteem and sleeping difficulties. Again, wider impact on close others similarly noted as anxiety, depression, psychological issues and sleep difficulties.
 - Employment and educational harm – such as difficulty in concentrating at work, being late or absent, demotion and job loss. For close others, including children, impacts include performance at work and issues at school and learning due to

homelife chaos.

- Criminal and anti-social behaviour – includes gambling-related financial difficulties linked to crime such as selling drugs, theft and fraud, the latter which could be committed against close others.
- Cultural - through which GRH is influenced by cultural norms, so it may be against cultural norms thereby causing those gambling and their close others to feel such as shame and isolation or whereby gambling is normal part of life and therefore harms can be passed generationally.

3.13 Estimates of the economic and social cost of gambling related harm has recently been provided by OHID (2023). The annual excess to government is given to be £413m, whilst wider societal costs are calculated to be between £635m and £1,355b so giving a combined total of up to £1.77billion. The addition costs are noted to be an underestimation as they either don't include or only partially include costs associated with crime, education, cultural harms and impacts on relationships and families.

Suicide

3.14 The association between gambling and suicide, suicidal ideation and suicidal attempts has been explored through a number of studies in recent years and links corroborated. Recent estimations by OHID (2023) indicate that up to 496 suicides are linked to gambling every year in England, this being placed at 650 for the UK by Gambling with Lives (GwL), a national charity set up by families bereaved by gambling-related suicide.

3.15 Debt and money loss are a prominent feature in gambling related suicide however the experience of bereaved families identifies that the harm caused to the individual, their loved one, is much deeper, leading to feelings of despair, low self-esteem and self-loathing. For these families, gambling is identified as both the root and trigger of the suicide (GWL, 2023).

3.16 In 2023 Government published its new National Suicide Prevention Cross-sector Strategy for England which for the first time acknowledges that gambling is a dominant factor and cause of death by suicide. Of relevance, alongside harmful gambling, physical illness, financial difficulty, substance misuse, domestic abuse and social isolation/loneliness are now also priority areas to be addressed within the strategy.

Risk factors and vulnerability

3.17 Risk factors associated with harmful gambling can be complex and changeable and particularly in describing vulnerability. However, whilst further, more in-depth research is needed in the area, there are many known situational and demographic factors which are linked to gambling related harm and evidence of inequalities in how these are experienced. HSE (2021) findings on risk factors include:

- higher participation in online gambling, this includes slots, casino, bingo, events
- participation in 7 or more gambling activities
- being male
- using alcohol
- experiencing poor mental health

- poor health, low life satisfaction and wellbeing
- 3.18 Whilst higher rates of gambling were found in people in employment, and from less deprived groups, the socio-demographic profile shifts as gambling risk increases and more gambling harm is linked to those people living in more deprived areas and unemployed thereby indicating a link to increased inequalities.

Young people

- 3.19 The most recent report providing an understanding of young peoples' exposure to, and involvement in gambling, comes from the annual Young People and Gambling Survey (2023), conducted on behalf of the Gambling Commission. The survey, conducted in schools through self-completion, collected data from 11-17 year olds (previous years this was 11-16 year old) on questions related to where they gamble and who with, their perceptions of gambling, and advertising awareness. Key findings are:
- 26% had spent their own money on gambling in the previous twelve months, arcade gaming betting/playing cards for money with friends or family being most common
 - 19% of young people had spent their own money on regulated gambling and 14% on unregulated forms of gambling, for example between friends and family
 - 1.5% were classed as being at risk of gambling harm and 0.7% of experiencing problem gambling (boys 0.9%, girls 0.1%)
 - 28% of young people had seen their family members gamble.
 - Gambling advertisements has been seen by 55% and 53% offline and online respectively
 - 15% followed a gambling company on social media, YouTube (10%), TikTok (9%) and Instagram (7%).
- 3.20 Many young people spending their own money gambling in the previous 12 months (80%) viewed this as a fun activity, though less than 17% said it made them feel happy.
- 3.21 For children and young people, risk factors associated with gambling related harm include; impulsivity; forms of substance use; of male gender; having mental health difficulties, particularly depression; having existing problems with gambling; displaying anti-social behaviour; having poor academic performance and peer influence.

A Whole Council Approach

- 3.22 The Local Government Association (2023) is supportive of a whole Council and wider organisational approach to prevent gambling harm, to support those who are experiencing gambling harm and to reduce exposure to it. A number of recommendations are made by the LGA for local action: raising awareness of and ensure gambling related harm is understood within frontline services and that is given the same status as issues such as mental and physical health, thereby enabling conversations to be had and support offered; developing local referral pathways and ensuring support is easily accessible; building data and other knowledge of gambling harm, to fully understand the extent of the issue and respond accordingly, and leading the reframing and communication of how gambling harms are described, challenging the stigma attached which can often

prevent people from asking for help.

4. LOCAL ACTION

Gambling cross-departmental action plan update on outstanding December 22 Plan (Appendix A)

4.1 Local data, gambling related harm

4.1.1 A commitment is made in the action plan to maintain and publish up to date information on the numbers of Bradford residents at risk of and experiencing problem gambling/gambling-related harms, and on the status of gambling premises across the district. This is to increase knowledge and assist future planning/interventions.

4.1.2 In December 2023, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) published prevalence estimates for each Local Authority on the number of adults who gamble and who might benefit from treatment or support for harmful gambling. This is the first time such prevalence data has been made available and is reflective of the increasing focus and concern about gambling harm nationally. The estimates were further broken down to give the level and intensity of support which may be required by the individuals. Table 1 provides the prevalence estimates for those who may need help and the level and intensity of support which may be needed.

Table 1: Estimated prevalence and support intensity which may be needed, Bradford (OHID Dec 23)

<i>Bradford estimate, Adult treatment and support need</i>	<i>Treatment or support level and intensity</i>
1830 (11.2%)	1 Brief advice. This typically involves a brief conversation that could be delivered by non-specialists. It also includes referral to self-help groups, such as online forums
8804 (54.1%)	2 Extended brief interventions. This typically involves 2 or 3 sessions of motivational interviewing delivered by gambling-specialist practitioners
1628 (10%)	3 Psychosocial interventions delivered by voluntary sector services. This typically involves around 6 sessions of psychosocial treatment delivered one-to-one or in a group format by gambling treatment practitioners and vary in their techniques and structure. The minimum qualifications needed to deliver these interventions depends on the service provider.
3493 (21.5%)	4 Psychologist-led CBT. This typically involves 8 to 14 sessions of CBT for gambling disorder, delivered by clinical psychologists or CBT-accredited psychotherapists. It may also include psychological therapy for co-existing mental health conditions.

528 (3.2%)

5 Intensive residential treatment. This typically involves a 12-week residential treatment programme that would include one-to-one therapy and group sessions. 6. Peer support. For example, peer support groups like Gamblers Anonymous, GamLearn, PeerAid, as well as GamFam

- 4.1.3 The estimates indicate a potential 16,283 adults at risk of or experiencing gambling related harm in the Bradford district, and who may benefit from support/treatment. This is a rate of 4,076 per 100,000, second highest in the region with Leeds being marginally higher at 4,094 per 100,000 (Calderdale 3,561 per 100,000 / Wakefield 3,708 per 100,000 / Kirklees 3,753 per 100,000. Yorkshire and the Humber region estimate is 3,721 per 100,000.
- 4.1.4 The estimates suggest that the majority (8,804) of adults might benefit from a level 2 intensity treatment, which involves 2 or 3 sessions of motivational interviewing by specialist gambling practitioners.
- 4.1.5 Alongside estimates of adults who may need support, OHID published the estimated number of children living in the same household as an adult who may have support needs. This is estimated to be 10,302 for the Bradford district and against the 5 intensity levels breaks down as follows: 1 – 1105; 2 – 5536; 3 – 1073; 4 – 2281; 5 – 307.

4.1.6 Treatment and support options

- 4.1.6.1 A range of treatment and support options are available for adults or affected/concerned others seeking help for GRH. This includes such as peer support, Lived Experience and Recovery Network, Citizens Advice Bureau, mental health support and specialist NHS provision. A range of self-exclusion/regulation tools are also available, further information can be found on the NHS website <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/addiction-support/gambling-addiction/>. Access to residential rehabilitation for gambling related harm as may be required for a number of Bradford residents, is only available privately at present.
- 4.1.6.2 The NHS Northern Gambling Service (also known as the Northern Gambling Clinic) is one of 2 providers offering and delivering one to one services' to people living in Bradford district. The service is available face to face, via telephone or online appointment. The Northern Gambling Service (NGS) offers specialist addiction therapy and recovery to people affected by gambling addiction, including people experiencing mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, trauma, and suicidal feelings, alcohol and/or drug use issues and those homeless or in unstable housing. Support is also offered and provided to those affected by someone else's' gambling; family, friends and significant others. NGS has a local clinic in Leeds (others in Manchester and Newcastle) and provides a clinical service through psychologists, therapists, psychiatrists, and mental health nurses and experts by experience. Since October 2019 to present (end January 2024) NGS have received 57 referrals for Bradford residents.
- 4.1.6.3 GamCare Yorkshire and Humber is the second service providing gambling related support to people experiencing GRH and to others affected by it.

Again, services are provided face to face, online or over the phone and short and longer-term advice and support options are available. The service also offers a Money Guidance Service which provides tailored guidance to anyone experiencing gambling related financial problems (through theirs or another's gambling). The National Gambling Helpline is provided by GamCare and is available 24 hours a day, full year round, and offers one to one telephone or live online chat so giving immediate support, whilst offering/locating local support for the person. GamCare is a largely industry funded organisation and in early 2023, announced a continued 3 year funding package from GambleAware which will see enhanced services across Yorkshire and the Humber, amongst other areas.

- 4.1.6.4 Latest treatment data from GamCare is expected March 24. The most recent data available, and provided in 2023 update report, covers the period April 2021 to July 2022. In this time a total of 88 people from Bradford accessed treatment for gambling harms and 122 people called the helpline. The majority accessing treatment (67%) and calling the helpline (65%) were men, and the largest age category for both 26 to 35 years.
- 4.1.6.5 Of those seeking treatment, online gambling accounted for just under half (49.1%) of gambling activity and just over half (52%) of those calling the helpline. The next common activity for both those seeking treatment and those accessing the helpline was gambling in bookmakers, with 22% and 21% of activity, followed by casinos with 14% and 13%, respectively.
- 4.1.6.6 For those accessing treatment, online casinos were the most commonly used online activity, with 37.2% saying they used 'online casino slots' and 12.4% saying they used 'online casino table games'.
- 4.1.6.7 Harmful impacts given from those accessing both treatment and the helpline marry to those referenced earlier, commonly: financial difficulties; anxiety/stress; depression/ low mood; family/relationship difficulties; feeling isolated/ lonely; history of or current suicidality; diagnosed/undiagnosed mental health problems; work difficulties.
- 4.1.6.8 For young people 18 and under, GamCare provide a Young People's Service and can support anyone aged 18 and under in the UK. The service is available to young people experiencing harm or at risk of or if they are affected by someone else's gambling. Young people can self-refer and contact is welcomed by anyone worried about a young person in relation to gambling. National Gambling Helpline is also available to under 18s. Data from GamCare is expected March 2024.
- 4.1.6.9 There is no current referral or treatment data from local mental health services.
- 4.1.6.10 Significant barriers exist to people seeking help for gambling harm. key barriers are those related to associated stigma, personal embarrassment and shame, and debt and the concern which the individual feels about this. For many, there is a desire to keep the issue private or even secret. In addition, people may not be aware of the treatment and support available or have doubts about how effective it might be. Gambling, in recent years, has frequently been reported as the hidden or secret addiction.

4.1.6.11 The prevalence of gambling harm in the Bradford district, set against the numbers asking for and receiving help (as known) indicate both that barriers to support exist and not enough is known about the true impact for local citizens, for example, through associated harm felt on health, housing, finance and relationships. At worst, only a tiny proportion of adults estimated to need support are receiving it and there is less known about children and young people living with an adult needing support and the outlet and impact for them. The data presented by OHID whilst gives a useful high level indicator of need identifies limitations and gaps in the breadth of local data and intelligence. In response, the Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group will: expand its membership in 2024- 25 to include partners from mental health providers, debt support services and more young peoples' services; build its data and other knowledge of gambling harm through partners; enhance awareness raising of gambling related harm to ensure this is widely understood including routes to support and treatment.

4.1.7 Licenced premises

4.1.7.1 As at end January 2024, Bradford has 503 premises with a gambling licence. This is an increase of 26 against the position in November 2022 (477). The premises, and change from previous reports, breaks down as follows: 62 dedicated gambling premises (this can be betting shops, bingo halls, adult gaming centres, family entertainment centres (FECs), casinos, race-courses and other tracks), an increase of 6 against last year; 386 pubs and hotels, giving an increase of 58 on the last report and 55 clubs or similar, a decrease of 38.

4.1.7.2 Against the increase in gambling premises, 2 are adult gaming centres, 1 bingo hall and 1 betting shop (to note, difference in number is likely due to gap in timing of reports). It is not clear why there has been a rise in the increase in pubs and hotels however this may be due to increased licencing activity/visits resulting in correct permissions to hold gaming/gambling machines being sought. The decrease in social clubs and similar is considered to be due to a decline in club culture in general.

4.1.7.3 City Ward has the highest proportion of dedicated gambling premises in the district at 33% (21). 41% (25) fall within the most deprived (10%) decile areas of the district. Conversely, there are no gambling premises in the least deprived 40% decile (IMD decile 7-10) areas of the district, see Figure 1. Higher proportions of dedicated gambling premises are found in City ward (21) and Keighley Central (8), areas where over 30% of population are aged between 0-18 years.

4.1.7.4 Of the 386 hotel and pub premises noted, 360 have 2 or less gaming/gambling machines and 26 have 3 or more. Again, 35% (126 premises) of these are located within the most deprived (10%) decile areas of the district compared to only 1% (4 premises) within the least deprived.

4.1.7.5 City Ward has the highest number of premises (49) with 2 or less machines and areas with higher proportion of children aged 0-18 years also have more premises with 2 or less machines; City ward (49), Keighley Central (22) and Shipley ward (20). See Figure 2.

Figure 1: Gambling premises within the District by IMD

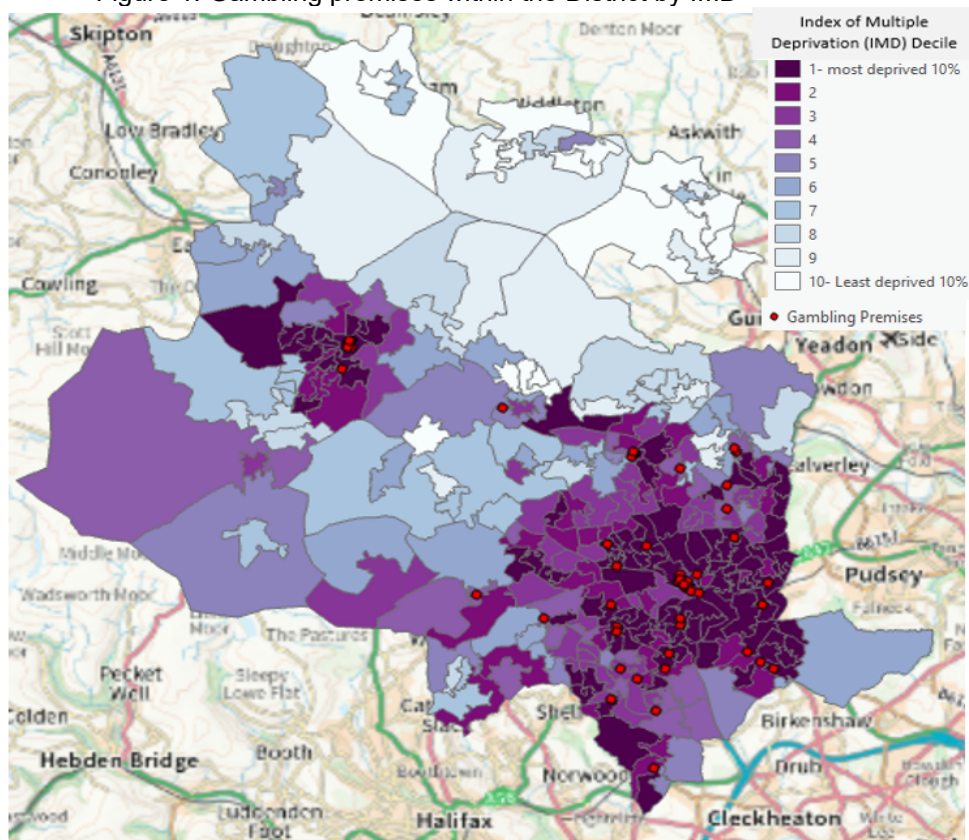
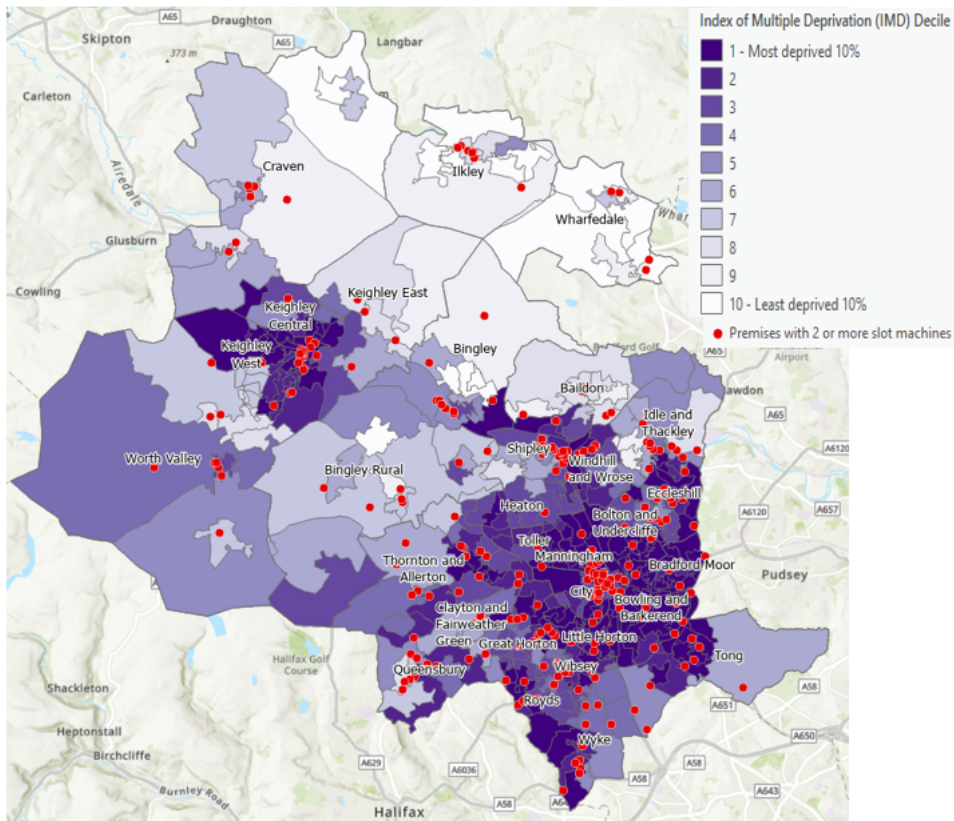


Figure 2, Premises with 2 or more gaming/gambling machines within the District by IMD*



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4.1.7.6 In the last year, no reports have been received by Bradford Council Licencing Team of underage activities in gambling premises.

4.1.7.7 Increased gambling harm is linked to people living in more deprived areas and unemployed and increased exposure to gambling can make some people more vulnerable to gambling harms, e.g. people experiencing poor health and mental health or with poor life satisfaction. As a significant number of premises are in the most deprived areas, this heightens the potential risks to those groups and the potential to exacerbate health inequalities. The Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group will consider these implications as part of its work programme and in rolling out future training opportunities.

4.1.8 Planning

4.1.8.1 change of use from a vacant retail unit to a bingo hall. Whilst there is no legal definition of bingo under the Gambling Act 2005, the Gambling Commission has worked with industry stakeholders to define 3 principles of bingo; it must be played as an equal chance game, it must involve a degree of participation and it must have a clearly defined end point. To be classed as bingo it must meet the Act's definition of "equal chance gaming" (as opposed to casino gaming). The application During 2023, one planning application was made to Bradford Council for was approved. There were no other applications for any gambling establishments during the period, with very few such applications in the last 5-6 years.

4.2 Age of Wonder

- 4.2.1 A position was taken to work with the Age of Wonder research programme (Bradford Institute for Health Research) to collect information about gambling in young people from secondary schools across the district. A series of 14 item questions were added to the Age of Wonder survey which was delivered to children in years 8-10 in all secondary schools. The survey questions can be accessed via: https://borninbradford.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/AoW_YPSurvey_231-1.pdf.
- 4.2.2 The Born in Bradford: Age of Wonder young people's survey was completed by students in academic years 8, 9 and 10 at participating secondary schools across Bradford. Students provided self-reported responses across a number of items, including whether they, or their immediate family, had participated in various gambling activities.
- 4.2.3 Prerelease data from academic year 2022-23 included responses from approximately 2000 students. Preliminary findings indicate approximately a third had ever gambled with their own money. The most common forms of gambling were slots and private bets (including card games), with approximately 20% and 10% of students indicating they had ever participated, respectively.
- 4.2.4 10% of students reported their immediate family (i.e., parents/guardians) having played the Lottery or slot machines in the last 12 months, which were the most common activities reported for family. It is noted, however, that approximately a third of all responses to each item were that they were unsure whether immediate family had participated.

4.3 Reducing gambling harm, young people

- 4.3.1 A review was undertaken to ascertain availability of evidence-based school and parent-based resources to educate on gambling related harm amongst young people, including the use of gambling-like activity in gaming. The review indicated that there were no appropriate resources available, and a service was commissioned via Public Health to develop resource and implement training.
- 4.3.2 Step 2, a Bradford based service providing a range of support for young people, parents and professionals have, since April 2023, offered GRH sessions to schools across the district. The sessions are one hour long and are delivered using resource made available from Gambling with Lives.
- 4.3.3 During the last term of 2023, the gambling harm session was delivered to approximately 650 pupils in one school and to a further 280 in another, the session was delivered in assembly, thereby allowing a high volume of children to receive the content (at schools request).
- 4.3.4 In addition, the service has delivered in one youth club and one specialist provision, to a further 18 pupils in total.
- 4.3.5 Whilst well received by those receiving the offer, take up has been slow and under that expected, with only 3 currently having received or committed to receive the training. There is no conclusive reason for this however, time and capacity for schools to support additional sessions may be limited. Public Health has allocated funding to continue the training in 2024.25 and this will include gathering detail on schools/services offered the training and accepted/refused and any reason for this, in addition, a training offer to parents and carers will be made. The offer will be prioritised as per indicated areas of potential higher need.

4.4 Local Action, Gambling cross-departmental action plan, January 2024

4.4.1 The Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group have reviewed the plan and delivery and agree that most commitments must remain and particularly the need to both understand more about gambling harm in the district, its presentation and impact, and also to increase awareness of gambling related harm and the support which is available. Wider partners and stakeholders need to be involved in and contribute to the conversations and action and particularly mental health service, debt support and those working with young people. The group will continue to be led by public health and will work to address harmful gambling as a growing priority, and to do this across wider stakeholders and partners. The group will consider how to involve and learn from those with lived experience which is a gap currently. The revised gambling cross-departmental action plan 2024- 2025 is provided at Appendix B.

5. REGIONAL UPDATES

Yorkshire and the Humber Associate Directors of Public Health (ADPH) Gambling Related Harms Programme (2021-2024)

5.1 Gambling-related harm, training offer

5.1.1 As part of Yorkshire and the Humber (Y&H) ADPH Gambling Related Harms Programme, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) has commissioned Gambling with Lives to deliver awareness training to frontline staff across the region. Up to 25 online training sessions (of 3 hours) are to be delivered between April-August 2024 and will be made available to 750 frontline staff in total. The training package has been developed with people with lived experience and aims to upskill staff to identify early signs of harms associated with gambling.

5.1.2 The need for training was identified and championed by members of a Y&H Community of Improvement (CoI) on behalf of the Directors of Public Health, and need was further evidenced through the completion of a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and analysis carried out in conjunction with a range of frontline support services in Local Authorities and community bases.

5.1.3 As is noted, is recognised that greater awareness of harms and reduction of stigma is needed to create supportive environments where seeking help is not only acceptable but encouraged. Issues with gambling are often not recognised early enough or are hidden. The insight gathered from men who gamble demonstrated that many underestimate the risks of their gambling and lose track of time and money spent, they often downplaying any worries and not discussing losses. Other factors which may influence willingness to speak out include:

- Cultural stigma- gambling may be forbidden;
- Addiction to gambling isn't regarded as seriously as other addictions;
- Gambling is advertised as 'fun', it's common for people who are harmed to feel like the exception, making it hard to share what is happening;
- A lack of information about the real risks of gambling products.

5.1.4 To seek help for concerns about gambling, people need to feel comfortable discussing their worries without fear of negative consequences or stigmatising responses, whether as the person who is gambling or someone close to them. Supportive and non-judgemental conversations about the realities of gambling, gambling products and associated risks are part of the approach to achieve this.

5.1.5 For Bradford, OHID have allocated 70 training places and, as spaces are limited, the Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group has identified the following teams/services to receive the training:

- Family Hubs navigators
- Social prescribers
- Wellbeing Hubs

5.1.6 The rationale in selecting the above teams/service is that they have direct contact with adults and families in the most deprived areas and where gambling premises are situated. Staff within these services are considered best placed to intervene early to prevent harm, and in a non-judgmental way. This will ensure that people who are seeking help related to gambling harm are engaged in discussion creating the potential to prevent further harm.

5.1.6.1 The training will aim to:

- Support early intervention, prevent and reduce gambling harms
- Raise awareness of and increase knowledge about gambling products and related risks
- Increase skills and confidence of staff to raise the topic of gambling harm with any adult and continue a brief, supportive and non-judgemental discussion (Very Brief Advice/Intervention), incorporating a 'Making Every Contact Count' approach, and how to signpost/refer to services
- Develop skills, knowledge and confidence to discuss gambling harms generally in everyday interactions (with clients/customers/patients), to reduce stigma and increase likelihood of help-seeking by those experiencing harm
- Develop capability within workforces which could also build community capacity to prevent and reduce gambling-related harms.

5.1.6.2 Post training delivery, focus groups will be held with some participants and others will be asked to complete a survey to enable understanding of how the training has been embedded into practitioners' day-to-day roles. GwL will be arranging this and the feedback will be incorporated into the evaluation. Public Health will follow up with trained organisations as part of its commitment to building data and other knowledge of gambling harm in the district.

5.2 Gambling Understood Campaign

5.2.1 During 2023, the ADPH Gambling Related Harms Programme also commissioned the development and delivery of a regional gambling harm reduction campaign, 'Gambling Understood', which is aimed at increasing public knowledge on prevalence, harms, tactics and support available. The campaign provides focus on the facts which will in turn, is intended to encourage and empower people to talk and seek further information and help. The main calls to action from the campaign are:

- Know the facts
- Let's talk about gambling harms
- Look out for others
- Get information and help

5.2.2 The campaign provides fact based, responsible messaging and assurance process in that:

- All messaging is rooted in evidence and citations are available
- All materials are developed under Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) and Committees of Advertising Practice (CAP) codes
- All digital assets will go through the Clearcast Clearance Process

5.2.3 The 'Gambling Understood' campaign was delivered in two bursts. Burst 1 occurred between 21st August and 30th September 2023 and concentrated on increasing audience knowledge about the current context of gambling environments and products and enabling understand the real risks they present. This element is intended to reframe the traditional narrative about gambling and move people to discuss the issues and express views.

5.2.4 The campaign is considered to have had relative success for reach when figures are compared to usual engagement rates for similar campaigns (see below). The following media platforms/channels were used across the region and therefore into Bradford district:

- a) **Google Search:** Google impressions, total **4,075**; Google clicks, **223**. Click through rate (CTR) **5.47%** (CTR for Google Ads should fall somewhere between 3 and 5%)
- b) **YouTube In-stream adverts:** YouTube impressions, total **459k**; YouTube video view rate, **52.53%** (Average YouTube view rate is 31.9%, Gambling 24.4%, Health 29.6%, Government & Advocacy, 29.6%)
- c) **Snapchat:** Snapchat impressions, total **123,816**; Snapchat swipes, **2,686**. Swipe rate, **2.17%** (Good average Swipe-up rate is between 0.35% and 1.5%)
- d) **TikTok:** Impressions, total **94,907**; TikTok clicks, **842**; Click through rate (CTR): **0.89%** (CTR of over 1% indicates that you're doing well)
- e) Bus Shelter digital sheets: located in Bradford Cheapside, Sunbridge Road, Market Street, Broadway and Bank Street.

Total Y&H online cross platform impressions, **682,116**; Total website clicks, **1,444**. | Total video views across all platforms, **336,008**.

5.2.5 Across the region, 'those who gamble' gave the biggest google impression (3,517 from 4,075), significantly, those in the 'affected other' category response (193 from 4,075) had the higher CTR (%) at 22.28% vs 4.41%.

5.2.6 Burst 2 ran from December 2023 to the end of January 2024 and focused on increasing the audience's understanding of potential signs of harm to look out for and increasing knowledge of where to go for help if worried or concerned about gambling (their own or others).

5.2.7 Data from both is currently being analysed and campaign outcomes and learning points are expected in March with a final evaluation report due in April. The evaluation will look at the impact of the campaign on perception of risk relating to gambling and gambling products, and whether this changes any intention to seek help, advice or information.

5.2.8 For Burst 2, it is noted that 51 organisations (896 regional) from Bradford were engaged with the campaign promoting the specific eight key messages aimed at people at risk or who are currently experiencing gambling related harm and need, the 8 messages of burst 2 are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Gambling Understood Campaign Burst 2, key messages

Message 1: GAMBLING AND... CAN'T STOP THINKING ABOUT IT?	Is gambling making you feel distracted? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 2: GAMBLING AND... GLUED TO YOUR PHONE?	Is gambling always on your mind? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 3: GAMBLING AND... FEELING STRESSED OR ON EDGE?	Is gambling keeping you up at night? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 4: GAMBLING AND... FEELING WIPED OUT?	Is gambling leaving you with no energy to focus on anything else? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 5: GAMBLING AND... STARTING TO FEEL LOW?	Is gambling making you feel unhappy, irritable, and angry? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 6: GAMBLING AND... ALWAYS THINKING ABOUT MONEY?	Is online gambling taking all your cash? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 7: GAMBLING AND... IT'S TAKING OVER YOUR LIFE?	Is gambling taking more than your money? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member, or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk
Message 8: GAMBLING AND... THEY'RE NOT BEING THEMSELVES?	Is gambling changing someone you know? You're not alone.	Get the right help for you, a family member or a friend. Visit gamblingunderstood.co.uk

5.3 National Updates

5.3.1 NICE, Draft Guideline, Harmful gambling: identification, assessment and management

5.3.1.1 During 2023, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) published its first ever draft guidelines related to gambling - Harmful gambling: identification, assessment and management – the guideline was requested by

the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) in recognition of the increasing problem.

5.3.1.2 A number of recommendations made are relevant for health and social care professionals, those working in the criminal justice sector and some parts of the voluntary and community sector. Key recommendations note that:

5.3.1.2.1 healthcare professionals should be more proactive in identifying people at risk of harm from gambling, for example as part of a holistic assessment or health check, when registering at a GP practice or on first contact with social services, so they can access appropriate support and treatment as soon as possible;

5.3.1.2.2 healthcare and other professionals should ask people about gambling where there is an increased risk of harm, e.g. when they present in any setting with a mental health issue or concern, in particular depression, anxiety, psychosis, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), or express thoughts about self-harm or suicide; at new contact with the criminal justice system, such as police, liaison and diversion services, probation services, courts and prisons; when present in any setting with an addiction (for example, alcohol or drug, but in particular use of cocaine); in those experiencing homelessness, financial concerns, experiencing safeguarding issues or violence, or who have a family history of gambling or other addictions;

5.3.1.2.3 people should be encouraged to assess the severity of their gambling using a questionnaire available on the NHS website, based on the problem gambling severity index (PGSI);

5.3.1.2.4 healthcare and other support services should offer support and treatment options to people experiencing harm from their own or someone else's' gambling. Depending on severity, this might include; discussing if people can use blocking software or tools to limit their online gambling; motivational interviewing, signposting or referring to NHS-commissioned specialist gambling treatment services; signposting or referring to support for financial, social and/or employment issues

5.3.1.3 The draft guidelines make additional recommendations for providers of gambling treatment including on assessment of gambling-related harms in specialist settings and what this should include, care plan development and meeting immediate needs.

5.3.1.4 Recommendations for commissioners are also given and include that: gambling treatment services should be commissioned and provided without influence or involvement from the gambling industry; access to services should be easy and multiple; services should be co-ordinated for those with wider health conditions; service workforce delivering gambling related harm should be trained and competent; support offer should be to affected others also.

5.3.2 White Paper High stakes: gambling reform for the digital age

5.3.2.1 In April 2023, the government published its policy White Paper High stakes: gambling reform for the digital age, which sets out how it will work with the Gambling Commission and others to reform regulation and legislation of the gambling sector. Proposals outlined for reform cover six areas:

- Online gambling and additional protections;
- Marketing and advertising, reducing impact on vulnerable groups including young people;

- GC powers and resources, to include introducing a statutory levy on industry operators and collected by GC;
- Dispute resolution and consumer redress, particularly in relation to complaints about social responsibility, gambling harm and safer gambling;
- Children and young adults, introducing measures to make sure children cant access gambling in person or online and further protections for young adults aged 18 to 24;
- Land based gambling and a resetting of regulation around this, in light of technological developments and the availability of online gambling.

5.3.2.2 Yorkshire and the Humber Associate Directors of Public Health (ADPH) will make appropriate representation regarding the proposals.

5.3.2.3 The Gambling Harm Prevention Working Group will continue to consider and review national updates and regional action and guidance and ensure local support is provided and plans updated accordingly.

6. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

There are no financial issues arising from the proposed recommendations.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

There are no significant risks arising out of the implementation of the proposed recommendations.

9. LEGAL APPRAISAL

The applicable legislation is referred to in the report.

10. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

10.1 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

There are no presenting sustainability implications relating to this report.

10.2 TACKLING THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY IMPLICATIONS

There are no presenting climate emergency implications arising from this report.

10.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

Crime and anti-social behaviour, including that linked to selling drugs, theft and fraud, are noted as harms associated with gambling; these can impact on individuals and communities.

10.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no anticipated issues related to the human rights act arising from this report.

10.5 TRADE UNION

There are no known Trade Union implications arising from this report.

10.6 WARD IMPLICATIONS

The data on locality and volume of gambling premises overlaid with IMD identify that a significant number of premises are in the most deprived areas, this heightens the potential risks to those groups and the potential to exacerbate health inequalities.

10.7 AREA COMMITTEE LOCALITY PLAN IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable

10.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Children and young people can be exposed to gambling related harm directly through their own access to gambling and gaming products and through exposure to gambling related harm of a parent or carer. The Council and its partners should aim to fully understand the gambling risks for children and young people and the vulnerabilities which may increase the likelihood of gambling harm impact. Work undertaken and planned and noted in this report is intent on preventing or reducing gambling related harm through increased information and knowledge for all, and likewise in increasing access to support and treatment. This should give positive impact overall. It is acknowledged that more local data and intelligence is needed to fully understand implications and additional action required.

10.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT

There are no known data protection and/or information security matters arising from this report.

11. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None.

12. OPTIONS

Please see item 13.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are asked to consider the activity and interventions of the Council and its partners aimed at preventing and reducing gambling related harm (GRH), alongside the new priorities and make recommendations for further Council, department and or wider stakeholder intervention.

14. APPENDICES

Appendix A - Gambling cross-departmental action plan, December 2022

Appendix B - Gambling cross-departmental action plan, January 2024

15. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Office for Health Disparities and Improvement (OHID). *Gambling-related harms evidence review: summary*, Updated 11 January 2023. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gambling-related-harms-evidence-review/gambling-related-harms-evidence-review-summary--2>

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Local Government Association. *Tackling gambling related harm: A whole council approach*, October 2023. Available from: <https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/tackling-gambling-related-harm-whole-council-approach>

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Table 1: Updates on cross-departmental action plan on gambling, December 2022

Action	Outputs	Indicator	Update	Next steps
<p>1.1 Maintain and publish up to date information on the numbers of Bradford residents at risk of and experiencing problem gambling/ gambling-related harms, and the status of gambling premises across the District</p>	<p>Annual data summary (Local Area Plan)</p>	<p>Annual data update published</p>	<p>See report for details of current gambling data</p>	<p>Further report in 12 months' time</p>
<p>1.2 Work with the Age of Wonder research programme (Bradford Institute for Health Research) to collect information about gambling in young people from secondary schools across the District</p>	<p>Survey data on gambling and gambling related harms</p>	<p>Number of children and young people who gamble. Number of children and young people who suffer gambling-related harms</p>	<p>A series of questions has been added to the Age of Wonder survey which will be delivered to children in years 8-10 in all secondary schools across the District.</p>	<p>Continue data collection and analysis when available.</p>

Appendix A Gambling Related Harm cross departmental action plan

<p>2.1 Explore what information can be distributed to schools on gambling-related harms to include in lesson planning</p>	<p>High quality school-based resources to prevent gambling related harm will be identified</p>	<p>High quality resources approved</p>	<p>Review of school-based resources undertaken. No appropriate resources available, therefore services commissioned to develop and implement.</p>	<p>Deliver education package through newly commissioned services</p>
<p>2.2 Explore what information could be distributed to parents to educate and advise on gambling among young people, including the use of gambling-like activity in gaming</p>	<p>High quality parent-focused resources to prevent gambling-related harm will be identified</p>	<p>High quality resources approved</p>	<p>Review of school-based resources undertaken. No appropriate resources available, therefore services commissioned to develop and implement.</p>	<p>Deliver education package through newly commissioned services</p>
<p>2.3 We will offer and publicise evidence-based approaches to reducing gambling harm via our Living Well Schools programme</p>	<p>Schools will have access to high quality materials and will be supported to incorporate these into lesson plans and distribute to parents/ carers</p>	<p>Number of schools who have provided lessons and resources on gambling-related harms to children. Number of schools who have disseminated</p>	<p>Review of school-based resources undertaken. No appropriate resources available, therefore services commissioned to develop and implement.</p>	<p>Publicise resources via LW Schools website and other avenues once developed</p>

Appendix A Gambling Related Harm cross departmental action plan

		resources to parents/ carers.		
2.4 The licencing team will continue to act on any reports of gambling premises which are not enforcing age restrictions.	Children cannot gain access to gambling premises	Number of reports received and acted upon by licencing team	No reports received.	Continue to enforce licencing restrictions
3.1 The Licencing team will revise the Statement of Licencing Principles for 2022-2025	A Statement of Licencing Principles is published which contains requirements to ensure that gambling premises work to reduce harms to vulnerable people	A refreshed Statement of Licencing Principles is published for 2022 - 2025	Refreshed Statement of Licencing Principles written, agreed, and published on CBMDC website.	Next revision of the statement of licencing principles due in 2025
3.2 Adult's Social Care work with academic partners from King's College London to upskill and empower the adult social care workforce, to help early identification of gambling harms and support for vulnerable individuals.	Questions are currently being coproduced with service users and stakeholders, and will be rolled out in the new year following training of front-line staff. This will be evaluated following implementation and an intervention rolled out based on the evidence gathered.	Number of adults identified as having gambling related problems. Number of adults signposted to appropriate treatment. Number of adult social care staff feeling	Pilot study undertaken and complete.	No further action

Appendix A Gambling Related Harm cross departmental action plan

		confident about raising gambling with service users		
3.3 Develop a communications plan to coincide with Safer Gambling Week 2022	Communications are released to coincide with Safer Gambling Week, 1-7 November, 2022	Number of social media posts published. Number of social media post interactions. Number of referrals to gambling treatment/ support	Campaign developed for 2022 men's football World Cup and distributed via social media, linking to resource page on CBMDC website.	Evaluate campaign once complete. Continue to work with Y&H regional steering group on regional social marketing campaign.
4.1 Build relationships with regional partners, including the NHS Northern Gambling Service	Links strengthened between Bradford Council and the NHS Northern Gambling Service	Data available on people accessing gambling treatment services	Relationship developed with the clinical lead from the NHS Northern Gambling Service. Data sourced from local GamCare treatment services.	Continue to link with NGS

Appendix A Gambling Related Harm cross departmental action plan

<p>4.2 Ensure that relationships and strong referral pathways are developed between the NHS Northern Gambling Service, and drug and alcohol treatment services</p>	<p>Defined pathway between drug and alcohol treatment and gambling treatment</p>	<p>Pathways in place. Number of people referred via the pathway</p>	<p>Links made between local provider of drug and alcohol service and the NGS. Pilot pathway developed and implemented by the Bridge Project.</p>	<p>Bridge project remain a core part of the partnership work, and will continue with screening and referrals.</p>
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Bradford District Gambling Related Harm Group Action Plan 2024 – 2025					
Theme	Action	Output	Indicator	Update	Next Steps
1. Provide information on gambling related harm awareness and support available.	1.1 To develop a communication plan to coincide with Euro 24.	To adapt campaign resource previously used in Bradford. Communications are released to coincide with football tournament, Euro 24, (June and July). To collaborate with Living Well communications forward plan. Frontline knowledge of GRH support through regular, consistent messaging	To measure number of social media post published. Number of social media interactions. Number of BMBC Gambling page user rate. Increase in referrals for GRH support	The plan will adapt previously used material, used for Safer Gambling Week in 2023 and tailor for the new football tournament period.	
	1.2 To develop an ongoing, rolling communication to frontline services to increase knowledge and pathways for GRH support.	Content reviewed; GRH language tool kit applied.	Number of page user rate. Average time on page.	BMDC GRH webpage can be improved through language and accessibility to increase outcome and relevance.	

	1.3 To review and disseminate Bradford GRH leaflet.	Content reviewed; GRH language tool kit applied. To have leaflet translated into different languages and available for download.	Leaflet more relevant to broader population. Number of Leaflet downloads	Leaflet will need to assesses against language tool kit and process of reproducing for different languages.	
	1.4 Support regional Y&H Gambling Understood campaign.	Communication of Gambling Understood assets with Bradford partners.	Number of Bradford organisations downloading assets. Gambling Understood website traffic increase from Bradford.	To continue to raise awareness of the campaign website following promotion of burst 1 (October 2023) and burst 2 (January 2024).	
2. Provide awareness to children and young people of risk of gambling related harm.	2.1 Deliver Gambling with Lives (DwL) education package through commissioned services STEP 2.	Education settings and young people establishments across Bradford district engage with delivery of awareness sessions.	Number of schools and young people establishments engaged and received education package.	To promote opportunity of education package with schools through Step 2 newsletter.	

			Number of young people engaged.		
	2.2 Distributed GwL resources to education settings for parents to educate and advise on gambling among young people, including the use of gambling-like activity in gaming.	Education settings and young people establishments across Bradford district receive and cascade awareness material upon completion of education package.	Number of schools and young people establishments engaged and distributed resources.	Step 2 to cascade and provide GwL resources to most recent engaged schools and young person settings.	
3. Provide awareness to adults at risk of gambling related harm or in need of support.	3.1 Delivery GwL workforce online awareness training to support services in contact with adults.	Community organisations and services who are in contact with adults who may be at risk of GRH.	Number of organisations received training. Number of workforce completed. Post training evaluation. Post evaluation reporting	To identify appropriate organisation and workforce who work with the community in our most deprived wards. For Public Health to work alongside the identified organisation leadership and training provider to enable 64 places to be a utilised. PH to utilise assessment/referral data to better	

				understand GRH position in Bradford	
4. Utilise data and intelligence to inform local priority.	4.1 Maintain and publish up to date information on the numbers of Bradford residents at risk of and experiencing problem gambling/ gambling-related harms, and the status of gambling premises across the District	Annual data summary (Local Area Plan)	Annual data update published	See report for details of current gambling data	Further report in 12 months' time
	4.2 Continue to work with the Age of Wonder research programme (Bradford Institute for Health Research) to collect information about gambling in young people from secondary schools across the District.	Survey data on gambling and gambling related harms	Number of children and young people who gamble. Number of children and young people who suffer gambling-related harms. Trends which may start to occur following subsequent surveys.	Continue data collection and analysis when available.	
	4.3 Data available on people accessing gambling treatment services	Links strengthened between Bradford Council and the NHS	Number people accessing the NHS Northern Gambling Service.	Ensure that relationships and strong referral pathways are developed across	

		Northern Gambling Service Strengthen and widen links with frontline services	Number people accessing GamCare treatment services.	Bradford district support services.	
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Report of the Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee to be held on Thursday 21 March 2024

AH

Subject:

Draft Call for Action Inquiry Anti-Social Behaviour Report

Summary statement:

The attached draft report contains the findings from the Call for Action inquiry into Anti-Social Behaviour across the District.

EQUALITY & DIVERSITY:

This scrutiny review seeks to be inclusive and responsive to people and communities across the District.

Cllr Nazam Azam
Chair – Corporate Overview & Scrutiny
Committee

Portfolio:

**Corporate
Community Safety**

Report Contact: Mustansir Butt
Phone: 07582 101597
E-mail: Mustansir.butt@bradford.gov.uk

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Corporate

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The attached draft report contains the findings from the Call for Action inquiry into Anti-Social Behaviour across the District.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered a Call for Action inquiry request from Councillor Brendan Stubbs, into Anti-Social Behaviour in the Bradford 2 and Bradford 10 areas.
- 2.2 As part of the discussions, Members of the Committee became concerned that Anti-Social behaviour was actually an issue for the whole of the District and that the scope of this inquiry should be expanded to the whole of the District.
- 2.3 Subsequently the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee decided to undertake an inquiry into anti-social behaviour across the whole of the District.

3. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 3.1 There were none arising from this inquiry.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

There were none arising from this inquiry.

5. LEGAL APPRAISAL

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

6.1 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6.2 TACKLING THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY IMPLICATIONS

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

During the informal information gathering sessions for this inquiry, residents did state that some anti-social behaviour activities were impacting on community safety.

6.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6.5 TRADE UNION

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6.6 WARD IMPLICATIONS

This Scrutiny Review focuses on residents across the Districts wards.

6.7 AREA COMMITTEE LOCALITY PLAN IMPLICATIONS

There were none arising from this inquiry.

6.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Young people were consulted with, as part of the informal information gathering sessions for this inquiry.

6.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT

There were none arising from this inquiry.

7. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None.

8. OPTIONS

8.1 In considering how to progress this issue the Committee may wish to:

- adopt or amend the findings contained within the draft report.
- forward their recommendations to the Executive, Council and / or other appropriate bodies.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 That the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee adopts the findings contained within the draft Call for Action Anti-Social Behaviour Report.

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Draft Call for Action Inquiry Anti-Social-Behaviour Report.

11. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

None.

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DRAFT - Call for Action Inquiry into Anti-Social Behaviour

Thursday 21 March 2024

Email: scrutiny@bradford.gov.uk
Twitter: Bfd_Scrutiny



Membership of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Members

Cllr Nazam Azam, (Chair).
Cllr Margaret Alipoor, (Deputy Chair).
Cllr Lisa Robinson.
Cllr David Green.
Cllr Nussrat Mohammed.
Cllr Abdrew Loy.
Cllr Falaq Ahmed.
Cllr Brendan Stubbs.
Cllr Martin Love.

Alternate Members

Cllr Angela Tait.
Cllr Mohsin Hussain.
Cllr Mohammed Shafiq.
Cllr Ruth Wood.
Cllr Aneela Ahmed.
Cllr Fozia Shaheen.
Cllr Julie Glentworth.
Cllr Debbie Davies.
Cllr Alun Griffiths.
Cllr Kevin Warnes.

Contact for Enquiries

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Contents

Chair's Foreword	4
Executive Summary	5
Chapter 1: Introduction	6
Chapter 2: Key Findings	7
Chapter 3: Concluding Remarks	13
Chapter 4: Summary of Scrutiny Review Recommendations	14
▪ Appendix 1: Terms of Reference.	
▪ Appendix 2: Information evidence-gathering participants.	
▪ Appendix 3: Details of the Anti-Social Behaviour Toolkit.	

Chair's Foreword

Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee undertook this scrutiny review in order to review the effectiveness of approaches being undertaken by Bradford Council and its partners in addressing Anti-Social Behaviour across the District, as well as recommending improvements in tackling Anti-Social Behaviour across the District.

During the course of the information gathering sessions for this inquiry, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee Councillors have engaged widely with individuals and communities. Councillors also consulted widely with residents who are vulnerable and have experienced anti-social behaviour, as well as those partner organisations who are responsible for protecting and supporting victims of anti-social behaviour.

I would like to thank fellow councillors of the Committee and Council officers for taking part in this inquiry, but my thanks especially go to the communities and different organisations who took the time to attend the information-gathering sessions and to contribute their ideas and experience so fully to our discussions.

This is not the end, but the start of a process to tackle anti-social behaviour more effectively across the District.

Cllr Nazam Azam
Chair, Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Executive Summary

The four information gathering sessions undertaken as part of this Call for Action inquiry focused on the five key areas for improvement, in accordance with the Terms of Reference, adopted by the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Members of the Corporate Overview & Scrutiny were in agreement that it was imperative to restore resident confidence, in that their neighbourhoods are safe and friendly.

Subsequently, the key lines of enquiry for this enquiry are:

- To understand the legislative, policy and performance context of Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Gaining a broad understanding of anti-social behaviour across the District, who causes it and where it occurs;
- Examining the processes and systems in place to divert young people away from the routes into anti-social behaviour;
- Effectiveness of Bradford Council, its partners and other authorities to work together, to developing a cohesive response to anti-social behaviour and support those organisations and staff on the front line of service delivery;
- Exploring further preventative steps that Bradford Council and its partners can take to limit the opportunities for types of anti-social behaviour and criminality.

As a result of the review, this Committee has made a number of recommendations for consideration. These are contained (a) within the body of the report and (b) summarised at the end for ease of reference.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered a Call for Action request from Councillor Brendan Stubbs, into Anti-Social Behaviour in the Bradford 2 and Bradford 10 areas.

As part of the discussions, Members of the Committee became concerned that Anti-Social behaviour was actually an issue for the whole of the District and that the scope of this inquiry should be expanded to the whole of the District.

Subsequently the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee decided to undertake an inquiry into anti-social behaviour across the whole of the District.

Bradford Council and its partners recognise the serious impact that Anti-Social Behaviour can have on residents, communities, and businesses. The aim is to bring incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (and associated harm), to an end as quickly and decisively. The used the definition of Anti-Social Behaviour that is found within Part 1 of the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is:

a) conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person;

(b) conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises.

Anti-social behaviour can take many forms and is dealt with by a number of different teams within the Council as well as by a range of external agencies such as social landlords, the police, mental health trusts and schools.

Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee members began their deliberations on Thursday 26 January 2023, with a session, with key partners, including the Police, West Yorkshire Fire Service, Incommunities and officers from Bradford Council. At the information gathering session on Monday 18 September 2023, members engaged with young people. This was followed up by Corporate Overview & Scrutiny members having information gathering sessions with residents on Thursday 28 September 2023 and Thursday 2 November 2023.

Key Aims and Scrutiny Process

The key aims of this stage in the scrutiny review are as outlined on the previous page.

Members have received and gathered a range of information from a number of different sources, including:

- relevant documents;
- relevant data;
- written submissions from, or meetings with, interested parties.

Chapter 2 – Key Findings

This section presents the findings of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Call for Action inquiry into Anti-Social Behaviour.

Whilst it was acknowledged that there was good work being undertaken by Bradford Council and its partner organisations in addressing Anti-Social Behaviour across the District, participants in this inquiry also felt that more could be done in improving the approaches to tackle this very important area.

It is of note that the Safer Bradford team are leading on ground-breaking initiatives, to address concerns of Antisocial behaviour across the District. Examples of this are the Antisocial behaviour Public Space Protection Order, which was the first district wide Public Space Protection Order of its type in the country; Operation Steerside, a police lead operation to deal with the antisocial use of quads and bikes and operation Soundwood, which targeted the abuse of women and girls from passing vehicles.

Moreover, during the information gathering sessions several participants highlighted the importance of acknowledging that Anti-Social Behaviour is a major issue across the District.

The key findings for this inquiry will be considered under each of the discussions held with the participants of this Call for Action inquiry.

Key Partner Organisations

The informal information gathering session with Councillors and key partners, was aimed at setting the scene for Councillors, in terms of Anti-Social Behaviour activity across the District. Here, Councillors were informed by officers from Bradford Councils Neighbourhoods team, that the highest recorded Anti-Social incidents to Bradford Council were fly tipping and domestic refuse tipping.

As well as this, members learned that there was an automated system for residents to use, to report Anti-Social Behaviour activities. This is very much a multi-agency approach, where vulnerable groups are also identified, with each case being examined separately and where the sharing of information between agencies also takes place.

Councillors did indicate that they had not noticed any improvements in Anti-Social Behaviour being reduced across the District, in particular with the increase of Anti-Social Behaviour activities relating to the use of quad bikes. In response, officers from West Yorkshire Police stated that they did follow-up on Anti-Social Behaviour relating to the inappropriate use of quad bikes and had in fact issued warning letters and seized vehicles, where appropriate.

Officers from Bradford Councils Anti-Social Behaviour team highlighted that a key challenge for them was to piece together the various bits of evidence that they receive to identify individuals who had been reported of undertaking some form of Anti-Social Behaviour activity. Once this had been done, the yellow warning letters could be issued, in conjunction with key partners. However, officers stressed that in comparison to the level of youth population across the District, the number of yellow letters issued was low.

Officers from Incommunities also informed Councillors of the approaches that they are using in open spaces across the District, to alleviate Anti-Social Behaviour activities in those areas, such as in Holmewood.

Moreover, Councillors were informed that as a partnership, the key partner organisations worked very well in addressing Anti-Social Behaviour activities across the District, however the partners felt that more could be done to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly relating to:

- greater involvement from local communities and increased communities ownership;
- better working with Bradford Council operated schools and schools run by academies, as partner organisations found it particularly difficult to work with schools operated by Academies, with a view to improving engagement with young people.

Recommendation 1

That Safer Bradford facilitates dialogue with key partner organisations and schools across the District, to encourage greater engagement with young people, in relation to the cause and effect of anti-social behaviour activities.

Young People

Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee members engaged with young males at the Grange Interlink Centre in Bradford and Councillors were very keen to discuss with the young people about the following key areas:

- Their experiences of Anti-social behaviour;
- How Anti-social behaviour has been dealt with;
- Approaches in which Anti-Social Behaviour can be addressed.

Experiences of Anti-Social Behaviour

In relation to experiences Anti-Social Behaviour, young males that members engaged with stated that they had seen drug dealing, smoking vapes and in some instances, young males were being encouraged by others to take such substances. Excessive littering, inconsiderate parking by adults and the anti-social use of fireworks were also experiences of Anti-Social Behaviour raised by young males.

Members were also informed by the young males that there were large numbers of year 11 and year 12 persons, who smoke weed and vapes, however, the young males stated to members that it was in these areas, that they felt they could not enter, due to their safety.

How Instances of Anti-Social Behaviour have been dealt with

Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee members were informed, that the young males felt they could not report any instances of Anti-Social Behaviour, due to fear of reprisals.

However, the young males felt that they could report instances of Anti-Social Behaviour to youth workers and found it easier and more comfortable talking to the youth workers.

Moreover, it was felt that young males worried about confidentiality when informing the Police about anti-social behaviour incidents, especially the “come back”, from reporting such incidents.

Addressing Anti-Social Behaviour

Members of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee were informed that there were a number of approaches that could be used to assist in the reduction of Anti-Social Behaviour. The young males felt that the following approaches would assist in this:

-
- Lighting in darker areas;
- An increase in police presence;
- More activities for young people to participate in, so that it deters them from undertaking anti-social behaviour activities, for instance it was strongly felt that schools should hold after school activities, which would also be much safer;
- Bringing Police Community Support Officers into youth sessions so that they can have a better understanding of the issues, (as has happened in the Toller Ward of the District).

Recommendation 2

That Safer Bradford works with key partners in exploring areas to address Anti-Social Behaviour, such as those highlighted during the consultation for this inquiry, namely:

- ***Lighting in darker areas;***
- ***An increase in presence from the Police and Police Community Support Officers;***
- ***Expanding the range of activities for young people to participate in.***

A similar session was held by Bradford Council Youth workers, with young females, also at the Grange Interlink Centre in Bradford and the key findings, which had contrasting views, are set out below.

Experiences of Anti-Social Behaviour

Whilst walking back from school and college and also whilst walking to Bradford Interchange, young females stated that they were being heckled and shouted at by large groups of older males. This usually occurred in and around the Law courts areas of the Bradford District.

Moreover, young females also found it extremely intimidating, especially when individuals are driving fast and loud cars outside Bradford College. Young females also stressed that

they did not feel comfortable to walk alone in the Bradford College area, regardless of whether it is night or day.

Another concern raised by young females, was that older groups of female & males, were smoking cannabis in Bradford City Centre and the City Park area. As well as drunk people sitting near the subways, and near the Bradford Law courts.

Furthermore, young females also felt that because of their race, they are frequently over sexualised by males, when leaving school and college. One young person gave further details to explain that, when she ignored the inappropriate comments being shouted at her, she then suffered racial verbal abuse. This then resulted in her father now having to pick her up when she finishes College, due to her not feeling safe.

How Instances of ASB have been dealt with

With regards to how instances of Anti-Social Behaviour have been dealt with, young females stated that they had spoken to Youth workers, reported incidents to the police, Spoken to staff at Bradford College and School Year head within schools, as well as sharing the concerns with parents and older siblings.

Addressing Anti-Social Behaviour

With regards to how Anti-Social Behaviour could be addressed across the District, Young females stated that:

- They felt the police are too busy to deal with Anti-Social Behaviour issues and feel that having knowledge regarding who the Police Community Support Officers are in the local area, would help;
- More security of Police Community Support Officers, Wardens, Youth Workers located outside of Bradford College and within Centenary Park during the times of 4pm-8pm, would be helpful, especially in Winter;
- There should be more activities for the young people to get involved in, which would in turn, reduce individuals time spent on, “hanging around on the streets”;
- A QR code that is printed in busy locations around the city centre, where individuals can then report Anti-Social Behaviour anonymously.

Recommendation 3

That Safer Bradford works with key partners in exploring areas to address Anti-Social Behaviour, such as those highlighted during the consultation for this inquiry, namely:

- ***Greater presence from the Police, Police Community Support Officers and Youth Workers in areas where Anti-Social behaviour is high;***
- ***Expanding the range of activities for young people to participate in;***
- ***Development of a QR code, located around the City Centre and in key hotspot areas for Anti-Social Behaviour, so individuals can report Anti-Social Behaviour activities, anonymously.***

Residents

Members of Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee also engaged with residents as part of the information gathering process, by holding two informal sessions.

Experiences of Anti-Social Behaviour

Residents informed members of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, of their experiences of anti-social behaviour, which included damage against property and vehicles, the inappropriate use of quad bikes, driving and parking on pavements and intimidating behaviour.

Councillors also heard from residents that graffiti was also a big issue and even though Bradford Council does remove some graffiti, the Council would not remove graffiti on private property or private land, which left an eyesore in some areas.

Residents that members engaged with also highlighted that dropping rubbish and litter was a huge problem, as well as people not cleaning and picking up after their dog droppings.

Some residents felt that there was a racial element to the anti-social behaviours that they had experienced, which was in addition to the anti-social behaviour activity being carried out. As a result of this, residents who experienced this, stated that this deterred them from also reporting anti-social behaviour activities to the Police.

Moreover, residents unanimously felt that the wording anti-social behaviour needs to stop being used, as this should be considered as criminal behaviour. Members heard that behaviours such as damage to property, intimidation, driving dangerously, is actually breaking the law, thus constituting a criminal offence and should be treated as such.

Furthermore, the experience of residents was that anti-social behaviour was not just being carried out by younger people, but also adults and residents found this very intimidating.

How Instances of Anti-Social Behaviour have been dealt with

Continuing on and with regards to how residents felt that their instances of anti-social behaviour has been dealt with, members heard that residents strongly were of the view that they were not being listened to, when they reported anti-social behaviour.

Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Councillors learned that the general consensus amongst residents was that when they reported incidents of anti-social behaviour, they actually struggled to get through to the police, the "101" contact number was not very helpful. As well as struggling to get through to report such incidents, which left residents feeling that the situation would not be adequately addressed. More importantly, residents felt that either nothing would happen from them reporting such anti-social behaviour activities, or they would receive a limited response.

However, members were made aware of an example, where following the reporting of anti-social behaviour activities, a Neighbourhood Watch scheme was established, with the assistance from Bradford Council and the Police.

Addressing Anti-Social Behaviour

The information gathering sessions held with residents, made Councillors of the Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee aware of a number of areas that residents felt, if implemented, would be able to address anti-social behaviour across the District, which include:

- An information sheet that can be given to residents explaining what they should do when Anti-Social Behaviour occurs. A set by step guide, which could include local residents having a local number that they can ring to report Anti-Social Behaviour.
- Having better enforcement and more Police presence.
- More activities for younger people to engage in, so that this diverts them away for anti-social behaviour activities.
- The greater use of legislative Antisocial Behaviour toolkit, to tackle anti-social behaviour.
- Education in schools, with Children about Anti-Social Behaviour and actually informing young people of the impact of such anti-social behaviour activities on residents and communities, with attendance at such sessions to include representations from Bradford Council Officers, Local Bradford Councillors and the Police.
- Campaign/promotions in areas deterring people from anti-social behaviour activities.

Recommendation 4

That based on the findings from consultation with residents, the Committee requests that officers from Safer Bradford consider the following options to address Anti-Social Behaviour across the District:

- ***Producing an information sheet for residents, which contains a guide of how to report Anti-Social Behaviour activities and a list of key local contacts for residents to contact;***
- ***Campaigns/promotions in residential areas, deterring people form Anti-Social Behaviour activities;***
- ***Greater use of the Antisocial Behaviour toolkit.***

Chapter 3 – Concluding Remarks

Throughout the course of this inquiry, Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee members have sought to take a balanced approach in its deliberations relating to this inquiry and aimed to ensure that this report encompasses the views and concerns of all interested parties engaged with during the course of the informal information gathering sessions.

This report identifies a number of recommendations. If implemented, these will further improve the approach that Bradford Council has in addressing Anti-Social Behaviour across the District, whilst also supporting those individuals for have experienced Anti-Social Behaviour.

Bradford Council's Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, will monitor future progress against these Scrutiny Review recommendations.

Recommendation 5

Bradford Council's Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to receive a report back in 9 months, which monitors the progress against all the recommendations contained within this inquiry.

Chapter 4 – Summary of Scrutiny Review Recommendations

Recommendation 1

That Safer Bradford facilitates dialogue with key partner organisations and schools across the District, to encourage greater engagement with young people, in relation to the cause and effect of anti-social behaviour activities.

Recommendation 2

That Safer Bradford works with key partners in exploring areas to address Anti-Social Behaviour, such as those highlighted during the consultation for this inquiry, namely:

- *Lighting in darker areas;*
- *An increase in presence from the Police and Police Community Support Officers;*
- *Expanding the range of activities for young people to participate in.*

Recommendation 3

That Safer Bradford works with key partners in exploring areas to address Anti-Social Behaviour, such as those highlighted during the consultation for this inquiry, namely:

- *Greater presence from the Police, Police Community Support Officers and Youth Workers in areas where Anti-Social behaviour is high;*
- *Expanding the range of activities for young people to participate in;*
- *Development of a QR code, located around the City Centre and key hotspot areas for Anti-Social Behaviour, so individuals can report Anti-Social Behaviour activities, anonymously.*

Recommendation 4

That based on the findings from consultation with residents, the Committee requests that officers from Safer Bradford consider the following options to address Anti-Social Behaviour across the District:

- *Producing an information sheet for residents, which contains a guide of how to report Anti-Social Behaviour activities and a list of key local contacts for residents to contact;*
- *Campaigns/Promotions in residential areas, deterring people from Anti-Social Behaviour activities;*
- *Greater use of the Antisocial Behaviour Toolkit.*

Recommendation 5

Bradford Council's Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to receive a report back in 9 months, which monitors the progress against all the recommendations contained within this Scrutiny Review.

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

See Part 3E paragraphs 4.1 to 7.2 of the Constitution of the Council.

Background

At its meeting on Thursday 30 June 2022, the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered a Call for Action request from Councillor Brendan Stubbs, into Anti-Social Behaviour the Bradford 2 and 10 areas.

As part of the discussions, Members of the Committee became concerned that Anti-Social behaviour was actually an issue for the wholes of the District.

Subsequently the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee decided to undertake an enquiry into anti-social behaviour across the whole of the District.

Bradford Council and its partners recognise the serious impact that ASB can have on our residents, communities, and businesses. The aim is to bring incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (and associated harm), to an end as quickly and decisively. We use the definition of ASB that is found within Part 1 of the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014:

- a) conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person;
- (b) conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises.

Anti-social behaviour can take many forms and is dealt with by a number of different Teams within the Council as well as by a range of external agencies such as social landlords, the police, mental health trusts and schools.

Key Lines of Enquiry

Members of the Corporate Overview & Scrutiny were in agreements that it was imperative to restore resident confidence on that their neighbourhoods are safe and friendly. Subsequently, the key lines of enquiry for this enquiry are:

- To understand the legislative, policy and performance context of Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Gaining a broad understanding of anti-social behaviour across the District, who causes it and where it occurs;
- Examining the processes and systems in place to divert young people away from the routes into anti-social behaviour;
- Effectiveness of Bradford Council, it's partners and other authorities to work together, to developing a cohesive response to anti-social behaviour and support those organisations and staff on the front line of service delivery;

- Exploring further preventative steps that Bradford Council and its partners can take to limit the opportunities for types of anti-social behaviour and criminality.

Methodology

The committee will receive and consider a variety of evidence/information provided by a range of interested parties. The Committee may adopt one or more of the following methods to collect evidence/information:

- Relevant documents;
- Relevant data;
- Written submissions from, or meetings with interested parties;
- Undertake relevant visits.

Indicative list of interested parties

An indicative list of interested parties is provided below. This is not definitive or exclusive and can be developed as the enquiry progresses.

Organisation / Department	Contact
Bradford Council Portfolio Holder.	Cllr Abdul Jabar.
Bradford Council.	Noreen Akhtar. Michael Churley. John Redding.
Bradford Children's and Families Trust	Heather Wilson. Lisa Brett.
West Yorkshire Police.	Nick Haig. Mohammed Anwar. Ceri Lloyd.
West Yorkshire Fire Service.	Benji Bush.
Incommunities, including mediation.	Cathy Chattaway. Patrick Collins.
Probation Service.	Anja Woods.
The Bridge Project.	Jon Royle.
School.	
Residents.	
Victims and perpetrators of anti-social behaviour.	

Indicative Timetable

Date	Milestone
Thursday 15 September 2022, 5.00pm, Committee room 1, City Hall.	DRAFT Terms of Reference to be presented to the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee – for discussion and approval.
Thursday 26 January 2023, Remote Virtual session at 5.00pm.	Information gathering session – setting the scene, with key partners.
Monday 18 September 2023, at 5.30pm. Informal information gathering session with young people at the Grange Interlink Centre, Bradford.	Information gathering session – with young people.
Thursday 28 September 2023, at 5.30pm. Informal information gathering session with residents at The Clarke Foley Centre, Ilkley.	Information gathering session – with residents.
Thursday 2 November 2023, at 5.00pm. Informal information gathering session with residents at St John, The Vicarage, Northwood Crescent, BD10 9HX.	Information gathering session – with residents.
TBC.	Final report – to be presented to the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

First Informal Information Gathering Session on Thursday 26 January 2023 – with Key Partners

- Cllr Nazam Azam, (Chair, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Brendan Stubbs, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Andrew Loy, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Marcus Dearden, (Alternate Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Aneela Ahmed, (Alternate Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Taj Salaam, (Alternate Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Michael Churley, (Neighbourhoods, Bradford Council).
- Heather Wilson, (Bradford Children’s and Families Trust).
- Nicholas Haigh, (West Yorkshire Police).
- Ceri Lloyd, (West Yorkshire Police).
- Jon Royle, (The Bridge Project).
- Cathy Chattaway, (Incommunities).
- Christopher Kovacs, (West Yorkshire Fire Service).

Second Informal Information Gathering Session on Monday 18 September 2023 – with Young People at the Grange Interlink Centre, Bradford.

- Cllr Nazam Azam, (Chair, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Brendan Stubbs, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Andrew Loy, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Martin Love, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Angela Tait, (Alternate Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Michael Churley, (Neighbourhoods, Bradford Council).
- Chy Burnett, (Youth Service, Bradford Council).
- Mohammed Azeem, (Youth Services, Bradford Council).
- 10 Young People – (male).

Third Informal Information Gathering Session on Thursday 28 September 2023 – with Residents at the Clarke Foley Centre, Ilkley.

- Cllr Nazam Azam, (Chair, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Margaret Alipoor, (Deputy Chair, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Brendan Stubbs, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Andrew Loy, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Martin Love, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- John Redding, (Neighbourhoods, Bradford Council).
- 7 local residents.

Fourth Informal Information Gathering Session on Thursday 2 November 2023 –
with Residents at St John, The Vicarage, Bradford

- Cllr Nazam Azam, (Chair, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Brendan Stubbs, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Martin Love, (Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Ruth Wood, (Alternate Member, Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee).
- Cllr Ian Parsons, (Councillor, Bradford Council).
- Cllr Chris Hayden, (Councillor, Bradford Council).
- Michael Churley, (Neighbourhoods, Bradford Council).
- Katie Brewerton, (Neighbourhoods, Bradford Council).
- 8 local residents.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Toolkit is a generic term used to cover all of the legislative powers afforded predominantly by the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and includes:

- Dispersal Powers;
- Community Protection Notices;
- Public Space Protection Orders;
- Closure Powers;
- Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions;
- Criminal Behaviour Orders.