

Agenda for a meeting of the Shipley Area Committee to be held on Wednesday 2 December 2015 at 1800 in Bolton Woods Community Centre, Livingstone Road, Bradford

Members of the Committee – Councillors

CONSERVATIVE	LABOUR	GREEN
Heseltine	Greenwood	Love
Shaw	Ross-Shaw	
Barker		
Davies		
Ellis		
Townend		

Alternates:

<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Labour</i>	<i>Green</i>
<i>Cooke</i>	<i>Hinchcliffe</i>	<i>Hawarun Hussain</i>
<i>Eaton</i>		<i>Warnes</i>
<i>Pennington</i>		
<i>M Pollard</i>		
<i>D Smith</i>		
<i>Whiteley</i>		

Notes:

- This agenda can be made available in Braille, large print or tape format on request by contacting the Agenda contact shown below.
- If any further information is required about any item on this agenda, please contact the officer named at the foot of that agenda item.
- Light refreshments will be provided for Members of the Committee only.
- Decisions on items marked * are not Executive functions and may not be called in under paragraph 8.7 of Part 3E of the Constitution
- The taking of photographs, filming and sound recording of the meeting is allowed except if Councillors vote to exclude the public to discuss confidential matters covered by Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. Recording activity should be respectful to the conduct of the meeting and behaviour that disrupts the meeting (such as oral commentary) will not be permitted. Anyone attending the meeting who wishes to record or film the meeting's proceedings is advised to liaise with the Agenda Contact who will provide guidance and ensure that any necessary arrangements are in place. Those present who are invited to make spoken contributions to the meeting should be aware that they may be filmed or sound recorded.

From:

D Pearson
 Interim City Solicitor
 Agenda Contact: Palbinder Sandhu
 Phone: 01274 432269
 E-Mail: palbinder.sandhu@bradford.gov.uk

To:



A. PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. **ALTERNATE MEMBERS** (Standing Order 34)

The City Solicitor 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 may remain in the meeting and take part fully in discussion and voting unless the interest is a disclosable pecuniary interest or an interest which the Member feels would call into question their compliance with the wider principles set out in the Code of Conduct. Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to the Member concerned or their spouse/partner.*
- (2) *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.*
- (3) *Members are also welcome to disclose interests which are not disclosable pecuniary interests but which they consider should be made in the interest of clarity.*
- (4) *Officers must disclose interests in accordance with Council Standing Order 44.*

3. **MINUTES**

Recommended –

That the minutes of the meetings held on 28 October 2015 be signed as a correct record (previously circulated).

4. **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 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.

(Palbinder Sandhu - 01274 432269)

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

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

To hear questions from electors within the District on any matter this is the responsibility of the Committee.

Questions must be received in writing by the City Solicitor in Room 112, City Hall, Bradford, BD1 1HY, by mid-day on Monday 30 November 2015.

(Palbinder Sandhu - 01274 432269)

B. BUSINESS ITEMS

6.* SHIPLEY AREA COMMITTEE AND SHIPLEY CONSTITUENCY AREA PARTNERS' ADVISORY GROUP (SCAPAG) ISSUES

Up to a maximum of 15 minutes will be allowed for SCAPAG members to raise new items of information, questions, requests or suggestions that may have arisen within their organisation/neighbourhood and which are relevant to raise at the meeting.

Issues raised in accordance with the above must be received in writing by the Shipley Area Co-ordinator's Office in Shipley Town Hall, Shipley, BD18 3EJ, by mid-day on Monday 30 November 2015.

(Damian Fisher – 01274 437146)

7.* SCAPAG MEETING NOTES – 28 OCTOBER 2015

The Area Co-ordinator will present the notes (**Document "U"**) of SCAPAG contributions made at the meeting with the Area Committee held on 28 October 2015.

Recommended –

That the notes be received.

(Damian Fisher – 01274 437146)

**8. PUBLIC HEALTH FUNCTION IN BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

The Director of Public Health will submit **Document “V”** which informs the Committee about the work of the Public Health Department, and in particular how the work contributes to the Health and Wellbeing of the population of Shipley Area.

Recommended –

That the report be welcomed and the views and comments of the Shipley Area Committee be requested.

(Health & Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Phil Hargreaves/Liz Barry – 01274 433908/431565)

9. BRADFORD DISTRICT’S CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUP (CCG)

The Strategic Director of Environment and Sport will submit **Document “W”** which provides an update on progress to date on achieving the six key strategic objectives set out in the CCG’s two-year operational plans.

Recommended –

That the views and comments of the Shipley Area Committee be requested.

(Health & Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Ali Jan Haider– 01274 237637)

10. POLICING ACROSS BRADFORD DISTRICT

The Strategic Director of Environment and Sport will submit **Document “X”** which informs Members of new policing arrangements for the Bradford District. Members are invited to consider how the Area Committee can work with the police and partners to improve community safety for neighbourhoods and communities.

Recommended –

That the report be noted and Members consider how the Area Committee can work with the police and partners to improve ward based problem solving activity to improve community safety outcomes.

(Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Rebecca Trueman – 01274 431364)

**11. ARRANGEMENTS BY THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS
TO TACKLE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Previous reference: Minute 66, Executive (2014/15)

The Assistant Director of Children's Services will submit **Document "Y"** which provides an update to the report presented to the Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It sets out the arrangements that have been put in place, and which continue to develop, to safeguard children from CSE.

Recommended –

- (1) That Members of the Committee be requested to consider the report contained in Appendix 1 of Document "Y".**
- (2) That Members be requested to consider what further enquiries may assist future corporate scrutiny in this area.**

(Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Paul Hill – 01274 434361)

**12. 'PEOPLE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE': CAMPAIGN TO
PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE STRONG AND ACTIVE COMMUNITIES**

The Strategic Director of Environment and Sport will submit **Document "Z"** which outlines a year long People Can Make a Difference campaign that the Area Committee is being asked to actively contribute to. The 'People Can' campaign aims to highlight the contributions of communities within the Bradford District and build on these strengths, as part of the New Deal. The success of 'People Can' will be determined by the energy and commitment that we can all contribute.

Recommended –

- (1) That the Area Committee supports the People Can Make a Difference campaign.**
- (2) That the Area Committee, with the support of the Area Coordinator, develops a good offer during their designated month and where appropriate makes a contribution to other months.**
- (3) That the Area Committee members encourage all elected Members to get involved in the campaign.**

(Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Mick Charlton – 01274 437656)

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**SHIPLEY AREA COMMITTEE AND SHIPLEY CONSTITUENCY
AREA PARTNERS' ADVISORY GROUP (SCAPAG)
WEDNESDAY 28 OCTOBER 2015
IAN CLOUGH HALL, BAILDON**

U

NOTES OF SCAPAG CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEETING

Present: Trevor Dufton (Wilsden Parish Council); Chris Hartley (Menston Neighbourhood Forum); Dave Jessop and Gillian Thorne (Wrose Parish Council); Gordon Lakin (Gilstead Village Society); Pam Laking (Harden Parish Council); John Turner & Lynne Ware (Baildon Town Council); Irene Vidler (Shipley South Neighbourhood Forum)

Apologies: Howard Clough (Cottingley Community Association); Alison Swiszcowski (Denholme Town Council)

Item 6: SCAPAG ISSUES

None.

Item 7: SCAPAG MEETING NOTES

Cllr Greenwood: A decision was made by the Executive to trial a 12 month zero tolerance approach to A-boards in 4 key areas of the district (including Ilkley, and Saltaire).

Item 8: ANNUAL UPDATE ON ROAD SAFETY IN SHIPLEY

Presenting Officer: Sue Snoddy

Dave Jessop: Lots of young people are eager to pass their test and start driving but there are a number of incidents where young people are killed on the roads. There is a need for additional driver training on motorways and dual carriageways. Also, there was a recent television programme about older drivers who are required to sit another driving test. Is any assistance available to help older people?

Sue Snoddy: There are opportunities available for both young and older drivers. The Pass Plus scheme offers training for motorway and nighttime driving. We can also put older drivers in touch with instructors who will take them out for extra lessons.

Gordon Lakin: Do you do research into the cause of individual road accidents?

Sue Snoddy: We do look at what are referred to as accident causation factors. One of the most common factors is failure to look properly.

Gordon Lakin: What proportion of accidents result in a prosecution?

Sue Snoddy: This would be a Police issue.

Gordon Lakin: Are there any specific locations in Shipley where accidents occur?

Sue Snoddy: We do look at accident locations.

Cllr Heseltine: We have allocated funding to resolve issues at 4 accident hot-spots.

Item 9: INCOMMUNITIES: PROGRESS AND UPDATE

Presenting Officer: Paul Holmes

Dave Jessop: There is an area of land in Wrose between Haslam Grove and Oakdale Road and councillors are working to have this plot changed into allotments. We need a firm decision from Incommunities as to whether they will give us that part of the land which they own. Cllr Greenwood has been trying to set up a meeting. Can we move forward on this?

Paul Holmes: I will pass this on to Sue Brearley and ask her to contact the Ward Councillors and Parish Council.

Cllr Ross-Shaw: This piece of land has been designated for housing but obtaining planning permission to have the site developed may be difficult as it is enclosed by houses on all three sides. If this is the case then Incommunities may wish to consider giving it to the community.

Gillian Thorne: If Incommunities are not able to give the land to the Parish Council then they could consider a 1000 year lease.

Item 10: PARKS AND GREEN SPACES SERVICE FLOWER BEDS

Presenting Officer: John Scholefield

Trevor Dufton: Wilsden Parish Council are looking at a transfer of duties which could lead to a situation of double taxation – Wilsden residents are paying their parish council precept but there is no reduction in their Council Tax.

Gillian Thorne: We do not have any flower beds in Wrose but we do have a number of planters and we understand that we will be taking on responsibility for these. How many plants will we need to obtain?

John Scholefield: This should have been on the list. I will try and get this information for you.

Damian Fisher: We have spoken with shops and businesses in Wrose and there is an appetite for sponsorship of the planters.

Gillian Thorne: We will also need to look at finding someone to do the planting for us.

Report of the Director of Public Health to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 2 December 2015

Subject:

V

Public Health Function in Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Summary statement:

This Summary informs Shipley Area Committee about the work of the Public Health Department, and in particular how the work contributes to the Health and Wellbeing of the population of Shipley Area.

Dr Anita Parkin
Director of Public Health

Portfolio:

Cllr Ralph Berry

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1. SUMMARY

This report informs Shipley Area Committee about the authority's Public Health department. The report covers various domains of public health, but due to Shipley Area level data not being available for all elements, some of the narrative describes activity at a Bradford district level.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Public Health is concerned with the health of the entire population, and one of the most widespread definitions of its work is:

'the science and art of promoting and protecting health and wellbeing, preventing ill health, and prolonging life, through the organised efforts of society' (Faculty of Public Health).

2.2 The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) sets out the desired outcomes for Public Health and how these will be measured. There is a large number of indicators in the PHOF. Some indicators are very precisely defined and complex; others are easier to understand. The indicators are separated into the following categories, known as 'domains':

Improving the wider determinants of health: including the local environment, housing, employment and fuel poverty.

Health Improvement: encouraging people to make healthy lifestyle choices e.g. smoking cessation, healthy eating, physical activity.

Health Protection: protecting the local population from harm e.g. protection from communicable diseases including sexually transmitted infections; screening and immunisation, emergency planning.

Healthcare Public Health and preventing premature mortality: reducing numbers living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely.

2.3 In order to achieve the outcomes, CBMDC Public Health employs staff directly to work on key areas, and commissions services from other providers. Important areas of work include obesity and nutritional support services, infant mortality, drug and alcohol services, smoking cessation and sexual health services.

2.4 WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

2.4.1 In 2013/14 Public Health funded additional welfare advice services across the district, in recognition of the impact a lack of income, or debt and/or benefit problems can have on vulnerable households. The associated worry and anxiety caused as a result can lead to an increased use of local GP services and rises in lower level mental health issues. Over the past two years this programme has provided services in GP surgeries, children's centres and community centres.



- 2.4.2 Adult and Community Services and Public Health are jointly running a commissioning programme to identify the future needs for welfare advice services across the district. This is an excellent example of the cross-department working that has been enabled by the Public Health department's move into the Local Authority. Advice services will be commissioned for 2016-19 to deliver high-quality and cost-effective services that are person-centred and focused on outcomes for clients.
- 2.4.3 The Food Strategy for the district has been reviewed and priorities updated to reflect the complexity of needs in the area. Three new priorities now encompass the previous five, 'Growing to Eat', 'Healthy Eating' and 'Affordable Food'. These are not standalone and are linked across one another in many ways.
- 2.4.4 The 2015-16 Warm Homes programme has commenced; this offers short term additional support for vulnerable households during the winter months, with strong links to other strategies such as the Food Strategy and the developing Self-Care Programme. Previous programmes have delivered interventions to give advice on staying warm and well during the winter, in order to reduce fuel debt, alleviate food poverty, improve energy efficiency and reduce social isolation. In winter 2014-15 the programme delivered additional food parcels via food banks, home energy checks to help people in fuel debt reduce their energy bills, and helped households to apply for Winter Fuel payments available from energy suppliers to qualifying customers.
- 2.4.5 Various services are commissioned to target inequalities in relation to accidental injuries. This includes a district wide service delivering education training and publicity programmes in schools. The Casualty Reduction and Road Safety team works in close partnership with the police, fire and rescue services, ambulance services, schools, BSCB, Bradford Under 5's, health professionals and others in delivering this essential service.
- 2.4.6 To date the 2015-16 programme of the Health and Wellbeing Board has largely focused on system change within the Health and Social Care system, but has also considered how to improve outcomes in 'Early Years', through the District's new Integrated Early Years Strategy and Better Start Programme. In the remainder of 2015-16, the Board will receive major reports on how Adult and Children's Services in the District are working together on the safety of vulnerable adults, children and young people, on the impact of housing, work and environmental factors on health and wellbeing, and on the links between employment and mental health and wellbeing.

2.6 Health Improvement

2.6.1 Tobacco control and Stop Smoking Services

The Public Health team is helping to drive Breathe 2025, the overarching campaign to eliminate tobacco-related harms and health inequalities across Yorkshire and The Humber. The vision of Breathe 2025 is to see the next generation of children born and raised in a place free from tobacco, where smoking is unusual (For more



information visit www.breathe2025.org.uk).

To support and drive this vision, all Children's Centres in Shipley have been provided with training and resources to raise awareness of the danger to children's health caused by second hand smoke (SHS) exposure. Each Children's Centre has identified a smoke free champion to sustain the work and messages. A midwifery-based stop smoking service has also been commissioned to address smoking in pregnancy and provide additional support to pregnant smokers and their families.

The trade in cheap, illegal tobacco - with cigarettes usually sold at half or even a third of the price - makes it easier for children to smoke, and brings crime into local communities. To create economies of scale and ensure a consistent approach Public Health has, in partnership with the other West Yorkshire local authorities, commissioned Trading Standards to address the trade in illegal tobacco.

Support to quit is available at a range of times and venues across the Shipley area including GP practices and Pharmacies.

2.6.2 Sexual Health and Teenage Pregnancy

District wide sexual health and reproductive services are available to the whole population with clinics in a range of settings to provide contraception and testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The new provider, Locala CIC, commenced delivery of the new service from 31st July 2015, and has re-located some clinics to enable wider access by the population as a whole. Bradford continues to have a range of clinics based in both specialist clinics and GP surgeries, including Windhill Green Medical Centre, and a central clinic at Hillside Bridge which can be accessed on a drop in or an appointment basis.

Teenage pregnancy rates across the district continue to fall and are now at their lowest rates for over 70 years. Despite success in the reduction of teenage conceptions, challenges remain for the PHOF indicators relating to Chlamydia diagnosis 15-24 year olds and reducing late diagnosis of HIV. Ward level data is unavailable for these outcomes as all data reported on sexual health is at district level. Work has started to look at joint commissioning of HIV testing with the CCGs and NHS England to enable a strategic approach to this important public health issue.

The Public Health Sexual Health team continues to coordinate the delivery of the Ur Choice Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) programme in Titus Salts School. The team are continuing their efforts to engage other secondary schools in the area to take on the programme however often find the barriers are the fears of schools to the reactions of parents and local communities. This programme has been developed this year to include teenage relationship abuse, forced marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

The parents' education programme, Speakeasy, is delivered across the area in primary schools and Children's Centres and the development of a programme to



support parents of children with learning disabilities is being rolled out to schools. In addition to this, a new piece of work has been developed to support these parents educating their children about relationships and sexual health, using the Boardmaker software package. This partnership work with the library service will enable parents to develop their own 'storyboards' to help their children better understand personal relationships, puberty, changes to their bodies and keeping safe. Parents can use the computers in Shipley and other libraries across the district, to develop and print out their storyboards and then take home for use with their children.

Chlamydia detection rate is below what is achieved nationally. The team is seeking assurance that the provider of the screening programme is addressing this and is able to demonstrate an improvement in performance.

2.6.3 Obesity and nutrition

The Shipley constituency has a relatively low obesity rate compared to many other areas in the Bradford district, ranking in 23rd position out of the 30 electoral wards. 8% of reception children are classed as obese and 17.2% of Year 6 children (Source - NCMP data 2011-2014). Shipley area has the lowest obesity rate (at reception and year 6 age) when compared with the four other areas making up the district.

The Health Improvement Team currently funds a variety of initiatives across the Shipley area, aimed at addressing obesity and improving the health and wellbeing of residents. Initiatives have been commissioned from the following organisations during 2015-16 including:

- *Cook and Eat (Adults and Children)*

The aim of the service is to provide evidenced based 6 week Cook & Eat Programmes to meet the need of the local population in a wide range of community venues across the district. The service is a self-referral scheme which will support participants in making healthy lifestyle changes with the aim of increasing the intake of fruit and vegetables, providing knowledge and skills to enable them to prepare healthy meals. The sessions are currently delivered by the following VCS organisations in the Shipley area: Shipley & Bingley Voluntary Services (at Cardigan House), Windhill Community Centre (North East) Community and Advice Centre. and Age UK Bradford & District (at Denholme Elders).

- *Adult's Healthy Weight Programmes*

The aim of the service is to provide an evidence based adults' weight management intervention (Healthy Weight Programme) to meet the need of the local population in a wide range of community venues across the district. The service will support participants in making healthy lifestyle changes with the aim of losing 5% body weight over 12 weeks. It is a self-referral scheme for adults 18 and over. The sessions are currently delivered by the following VCS organisation in the Shipley area: Windhill Community Centre (North East) Community and Advice Centre.



- *Children's Healthy Weight Programmes*

The aim of the service is to provide an evidence based children's weight management intervention (BHealthy 2-4, BHealthy 5 – 11, BHealthy 12+) to meet the need of the local population in a wide range of community venues across the district. The service will support children and their families in making healthy lifestyle changes. Children and families can self-refer or be referred through a health professional e.g. a School Nurse. The Health Improvement Team currently provides advice to organisations based in the Shipley area.

- *Physical Activity (Adults)*

The aim of the service is to provide an appropriate physical activity intervention to meet the needs of the local population in a wide range of community venues across the district. The service will support participants in making healthy lifestyle choices with the aim of achieving and sustaining the Government recommendations of 30 minutes per day of moderate intensity activity five times a week. Sessions range from seated exercise to football, from walking groups to swimming sessions. The sessions are currently delivered by the following VCS organisation in the Shipley area: Windhill Community Centre (North East) Community and Advice Centre.

- *Health and Wellbeing*

Wellbeing and Health services offer a range of activities which, whilst social in nature, are designed to be stimulating, therapeutic and appropriate to both the aims and aspirations of the service user group and the individual. For example this may include sessions like, Arts and Craft, be-friending and singing etc. Wellbeing health activities provide opportunities for people to stay physically and mentally active, to make new and retain friendships and social contacts, which will address social isolation. A wide range of fun- based recreational activities across the district have been funded to meet the needs of diverse communities and neighbourhoods. The sessions are currently delivered in the Shipley area by Age UK Bradford & District (at Denholme Elders).

- *Food and Nutrition (ie Luncheon clubs/nutrition drop in sessions)*

Luncheon clubs' main aim is to provide a healthy balanced meal whilst providing evidence based nutritional messages. The luncheon club will help to improve quality of life, mental wellbeing and social isolation for those who need it. The aim of the nutrition service is to provide knowledge and understanding of the health benefits associated with eating a healthy, balanced diet. The service will provide evidence based messages tailored to the individual or group. The sessions are currently delivered by the following VCS organisation in the Shipley area: Shipley & Bingley Voluntary Services (at Cardigan House).



2.6.4 Substance misuse

Public Health and the local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) have undertaken a full review of the substance misuse recovery system with regards to both Drug and Alcohol use. The review has looked at substance misuse as a system rather than specifically on individual components or discrete services with the aim being to identify improvement in prevention, access, treatment and recovery.

Council Executive on 13th October 2015 recommended that the Substance Misuse system be re-commissioned jointly by the three CCGs and CBMDC. A new model will be designed with a proposed start date of October 2017.

CBMDC have provided accommodation for Police, Probation, NHS and a VCS organisation co-located at Merchants House, Shipley. The premises were leased for a period of 7 years and this recently expired. Estates Department identified available space within Shipley Town Hall and all services were relocated on 27th February 2015. The relocation provided cost savings and the making use of available Council owned office space. There were some concerns over the perception of an increase in crime and impact upon local businesses and the services have worked hard with the local community to prevent any escalation in crime which has so far been successful.

2.7 Health Protection

2.7.1 Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major Public Health challenge for Bradford and Airedale. The incidence of TB in Bradford and Airedale is higher than the national and regional averages.

Collaborative work has been undertaken between tuberculosis (TB) and substance misuse services to develop more joined up working, seeking to address the issues around TB incidence within the substance misuse cohort

A latent TB Infection (LTBI) screening pilot was developed and managed through joint working between Public Health England, CBMDC and primary care. This ran during autumn 2014 and contributed to the development of the national LTBI screening programme, due to be implemented in 2015.

2.7.2 Cancer screening

Shipley has the lowest age-standardised cancer mortality rate of the five areas in Bradford District. Cancer mortality rates vary across Shipley, with Windhill and Wrose and Bingley rural having the highest cancer mortality rates and Wharfedale having one of the lowest cancer mortality rates in the district. (see Appendix).

One preventative measure for tackling Cancer is through screening. Low adult cancer screening coverage and uptake continues to be a major issue across in



areas served by Bradford City and District CCGs. Local data for Bradford indicate that breast cancer and cervical screening uptake has been declining for all Bradford CCGs which mirrors a national picture. Bowel cancer screening has a low uptake and the worst performing area (based on CCG) in West Yorkshire is Bradford City CCG. There is no breakdown of cancer screening rates below CCG level to indicate which wards are worst affected.

NHS England has led the development of a screening improvement plan which seeks to address the generally low uptake across the three adult cancer screening programmes (bowel, breast and cervical). This includes development of a CQUIN (financial incentive) with Bradford City CCG with a view to increase cancer screening coverage by asking GPs to explicitly promote screening to patients they identify as at increased risk. Also, work with Bradford Talking Media is ongoing to develop a resource aimed at those with learning difficulties and those whose first language is not English which also aims to address poor screening coverage. A Bradford wide Cancer Research UK bowel cancer screening campaign and road show in Autumn/Winter 2015-16 will promote the need to screen to the wider population.

2.7.3 Air Quality

Air quality within Bradford district, along with the West Yorkshire region, is known to be the third worst in the country. There is a strong correlation between air pollution and mortality, with 222 attributable deaths annually linked to particulate air pollution across Bradford district. There is therefore a continued need to focus resources on addressing atmospheric pollution at a local level. CBMDC is driving forward this agenda through development of a Low Emission Strategy and a Low Emission Zone feasibility study.

The Air Quality research project delivered in partnership with Environmental Health, Public Health and the Born in Bradford team is now in its second year. This West Yorkshire wide project is also planning to work alongside the Better Start Bradford programme to examine and develop the impact of the 'built environment' on our wider community's health and wellbeing. To aid this a health impact assessment is being completed in relation to the 'Core Strategy' which will guide planning and building developments into the future.

2.7.4 Seasonal flu vaccination

Over the past 12 months, uptake of the seasonal flu vaccine has varied within target groups and across CCG areas. Although in some cases seasonal flu vaccination uptake is meeting national targets and exceeds regional or national uptake levels, there is a need to strive for improved performance with regard to influenza vaccination uptake across all cohorts.

Work continues across the health economy with a view to supporting improved flu vaccine uptake. NHS England leads on this agenda and continues to work with GP practices with a view to improving uptake going forward. For the 2014-15 flu season NHS England commissioned local pharmacies to deliver the influenza vaccination,



with a focus on improving uptake amongst the 'at risk' population. Pharmacies vaccinated a total of 2,543 eligible residents across the three CCG areas covering Bradford district, including 102 pregnant women. Although this is a small number compared to the number vaccinated in General Practice, it is important as it represents a number of people that may not have accessed vaccination otherwise. Access to flu vaccination through pharmacies continues in 2015/16. CBMDC are also funding flu vaccination (through a flu voucher pharmacy scheme) for frontline health and social care workers.

2.8 Public Health Services for Children

2.8.1 0-5 Service Review (Health Visiting and Family Nurse Partnership)

Health visitors play a crucial role in ensuring children have the best possible start in life, and lead delivery of the 0-5 elements of the Healthy Child pathway which is a prevention and early intervention Public Health programme offered to all families. The Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) complements the health visiting service and provides more intense support. The responsibility for commissioning services for 0-5s transferred from NHS England to the Local Authority on 1 October 2015, with CBMDC becoming the responsible commissioner locally.

The Health Visiting contract is one of the largest funded contracts managed within Public Health and is delivered by Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust (BDCFT). The transfer of commissioning responsibilities to the Council has provided an opportunity to review the Health Visiting and FNP Service with the overall aim of improving health and wellbeing outcomes for children and their families and providing a service based on local need. The review is currently being undertaken with engagement and consultation with key stakeholders and service users.

2.8.2 Oral Health Promotion

Bradford is one of the worst areas in the country for poor oral health in children. Over the past five years the number of 5 year olds free from tooth decay has improved from 48% in 2007/08 to 54% in 2011/2012 and the average number of teeth affected by tooth decay has reduced from 2.42 in 2007/08 to 1.98 in 2011/2012 (compared to national average of 1.11 in 2007/08 to 0.94 in 2011/12).

Since the introduction of new health and social care reforms which came into effect in April 2013, responsibility for improving oral health has transferred to the Local Authority. Improving oral health in the under 5s has also been identified as one of the 18 priorities in the Health Inequalities Action Plan (HIAP) and therefore a key priority for the Health and Wellbeing Board. Whilst the oral health of children is improving overall in the district, when the oral health of 5 year olds in 2011-12 was examined by ward, stark inequalities were demonstrated. Of the five areas (Bradford East, Bradford South, Bradford West, Keighley Shipley), Shipley has lower levels of disease than average. See below for breakdown of decayed, missing, filled teeth (dmft) for the Shipley wards.



2011/12 Average dmft for Shipley Wards

Baildon	0.3
Wharfedale	0.7
Bingley	0.8
Shipley	0.9
Bingley Rural	1.4
Windhill and Wrose	1.8

Public Health continues to commission oral health improvement within the district across 12 service descriptor areas and includes an intensive and proactive approach, investing in improving oral health initiatives such as the community fluoride varnish and fluoride toothpaste and tooth brushing programmes. It is important that these evidence based programmes continue in order to maintain these improvements and address inequalities which have demonstrated significant improvements in oral health in Bradford children in the last four years.

2.8.3 Better Start Bradford

Public Health is working closely with the 10 year Better Start Bradford Programme, funded by Big Lottery - this programme is focused on improving outcomes for pregnant women and young children. The learning from this work is influencing district wide practice for delivery of services for families and young children. In addition, Public Health has a key role in the Integrated Early Years Strategy 2015-2017 for the district which is focused on improving outcomes and reducing inequalities for all children 0-7 years with all partners working closely together on the key workstreams.

2.8.4 School nursing

In April 2013 the responsibility for commissioning Public Health services for children and young people aged 5-19 years (including the contract for School Nursing) transferred to the Council. The annual value of the School Nursing contract is £3.3 million making it one of the largest value (single service) contracts within Public Health. The contract is delivered by BDCFT and is incorporated within the wider BDCFT contract.

Jointly with the CCGs, the Public Health department is in the early stages of a review of School Nursing and Special School Nursing. The review will consider if and how the current service model meets current and emerging need, taking into consideration the changing demographic profile of children and young people within the Bradford District. The review will aim to identify opportunities to make improvements in prevention and early intervention in partnership with key stakeholders such as schools, primary care, Children's Social Care, voluntary and community groups and other organisations.

A Project Team has been identified to conduct the review and a plan has been



developed to identify the key tasks, stakeholders and methods of engagement. Stakeholders will include school nurses, children and young people, parents, schools, and Children's Services.

2.9 Other considerations

2.9.1 Local authority public health allocations 2015/16: in-year savings

In July, the Treasury announced that the Department of Health (DoH) is required to deliver savings of £200m in 2015/16 through reductions to the Public Health Grant to local authorities. A consultation was launched by the DoH on 31.7.15

Following the announcement, detailed examination of all expenditure in public health was conducted in order to manage the reduction in funding; positive negotiations with NHS England resulted in a transfer of non-recurrent funding of £0.6m. In addition, further negotiations regarding dental and HIV costs concluded that public health would retain funding of £0.3m. Planned procurement within 2015-16 however, was either delayed or discontinued.

In early November, it was announced that the DoH would proceed with the savings by reducing each LA grant by an equal percentage, this being £2.571m for Bradford. The saving will be implemented through a reduction in the fourth quarterly instalment of the grant, which will be brought forward from January 2016 to November 2015. It is anticipated that this reduction will also apply to the 2016/17 budget.

2.10 Conclusion

In the 2 years since transfer into the council, Public Health has become deeper embedded into the wider structures and departments. This is starting to produce results which are demonstrating direct improvements in the population's health. New commissioning relationships are giving the opportunity to build prevention work into many services that had previously been concerned with simply treating the effects of ill health. There has also been the opportunity to review some commissioned services to reflect the changes in both the commissioning landscape and attitudes of the population towards their own health outcomes and lifestyles.

However, Bradford continues to face significant challenges to improve the health of its population, though the Shipley area is generally healthier than other areas of the District. There are, for example, lower levels of childhood obesity, better outcomes for Coronary Heart Disease than in most other areas of the district, except Keighley, and a lower overall mortality for the population when compared with other areas. Shipley has the lowest birth rate of any area in Bradford, and the lowest infant mortality rate. Cancer mortality follows this trend, with Shipley showing the lowest mortality in the District, with all six wards below the district average. Lower than average levels of cancer screening in Bradford continue to be a challenge but increased partnership work to raise awareness amongst the population will improve outcomes for Shipley.



It is clear that only through partnership work to tackle the wider determinants of health (e.g. food and fuel poverty, poor quality housing, traffic casualty reduction, welfare advice), to improve the health of individuals (e.g. healthy weight programmes, stop smoking services, substance misuse treatment, and sexual health services) and to protect health (e.g. air quality improvement, TB screening, flu vaccinations) can we begin to make an impact on these issues. In addition, a key emerging priority for all public services is early intervention, ensuring children and young people get the best start in life; Public Health's contribution to this agenda through the Healthy Child Programme (including Health Visiting, Family Nurse Partnership, and School Nursing) is large.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 None.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

4.1 FINANCIAL

4.1.1 There are no significant financial implications for Bradford Council arising from this report.

4.2 STAFFING

4.2.1 There are no significant staffing implications for Bradford Council arising from this report.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

5.1 There are no significant risks arising out of the proposed recommendations in this report.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

6.1 This work relates directly to the Local Government Act 2000, the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and to the Duty of well-being placed upon the Council to promote and improve the well-being of the District and protect the health of the local population.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

7.1.1 The Equality Act 2010 sets out the new public sector Equality Duty replacing the three previous duties for race, disability and gender. In engaging with our stakeholders, the Public Health Department does have regard to our Equality and Diversity Policy.



7.1.2 We will consider our duties under the Act when designing, delivering and reviewing our business priorities – in business planning, commissioning and decommissioning services.

7.1.3 We will communicate and engage in ways that are accessible to people in our community, ensuring that people who do not have a voice, or may not have equal access to information or opportunities to engage, are not disadvantaged.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

7.2.1 None.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

7.3.1 None.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 Community safety issues are acknowledged as a key contributor to the quality of health in neighbourhoods. It is anticipated that improvements to health will have a positive impact on community safety issues across Shipley. The Public Health Department is an active contributor to a number of council and multi sector programmes directly relevant to the Community Safety agenda.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 No direct implications arising from the Human Rights Act.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 No direct Trade Union implications arise from this report.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS AND WARD PLANS

7.7.1 The Public Health Department will support a more tailored approach to Service delivery in Wards across Bradford; this will include supporting the development of action plans to enable and support Neighbourhood Hubs with the delivery of key milestones as identified in the Districts Health Inequalities Action Plan and various other Strategic policies and priorities. Health is also a key priority in all six Shipley wards.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 That Shipley Area Committee considers the issues raised in this report and raises any specific issues it would wish to explore in more detail.



10. RECOMMENDATION

- 10.1 It is recommended that the report be welcomed and that the views and comments of the Shipley Area Committee are requested.

11. APPENDICES

- 11.1 Appendix 1: Health Statistics for the Shipley Area



Appendix 1 - Health Statistics for the Shipley Area

The following pages include a collection of indicators which help describe the nature of Public Health in the Shipley area, and the challenges it faces. Although at an Area Level, Shipley is one of the less challenged areas within Bradford, within the area itself Windhill and Wrose is generally one of the more challenged wards of the district.

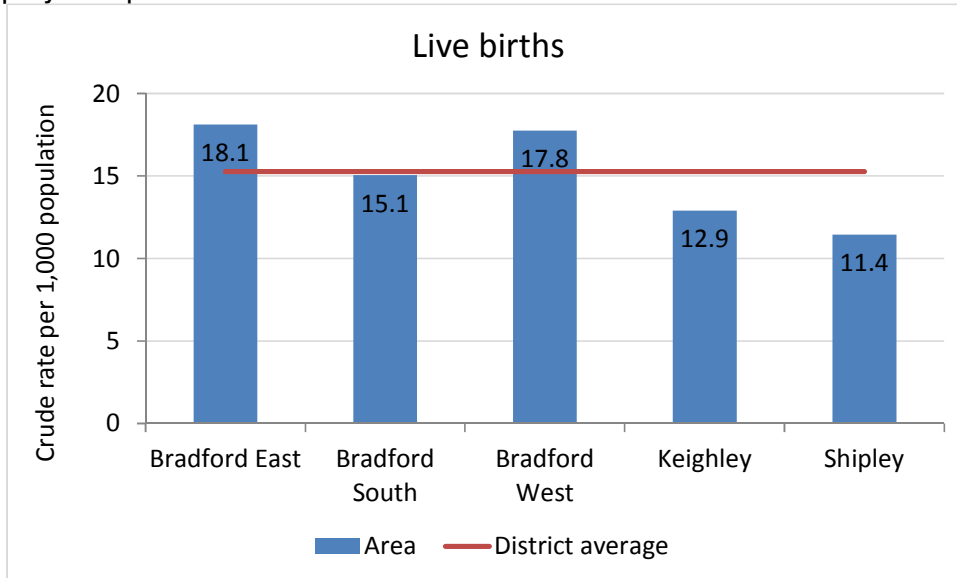
The analysis has been prepared by the Public Health Analysis Team at City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. The indicators have been presented in a very stark and simple way, with no detailed analysis of the likely causes or effects of the situation described by the data.

If you have any queries about the data, or would like to discuss whether a more detailed analysis may be possible, please contact jonathan.stansbie@bradford.gov.uk

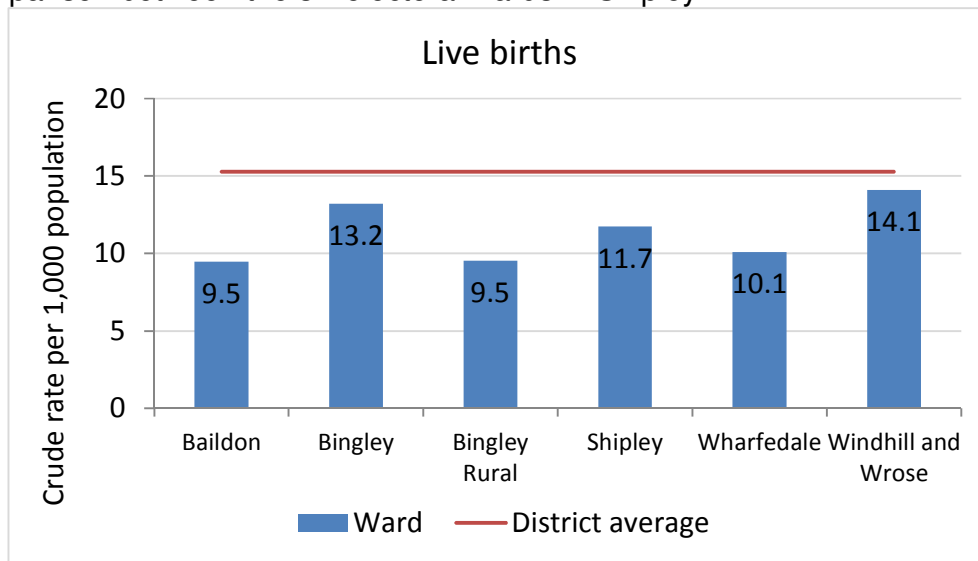


a) Live Birth Rate, 2013

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



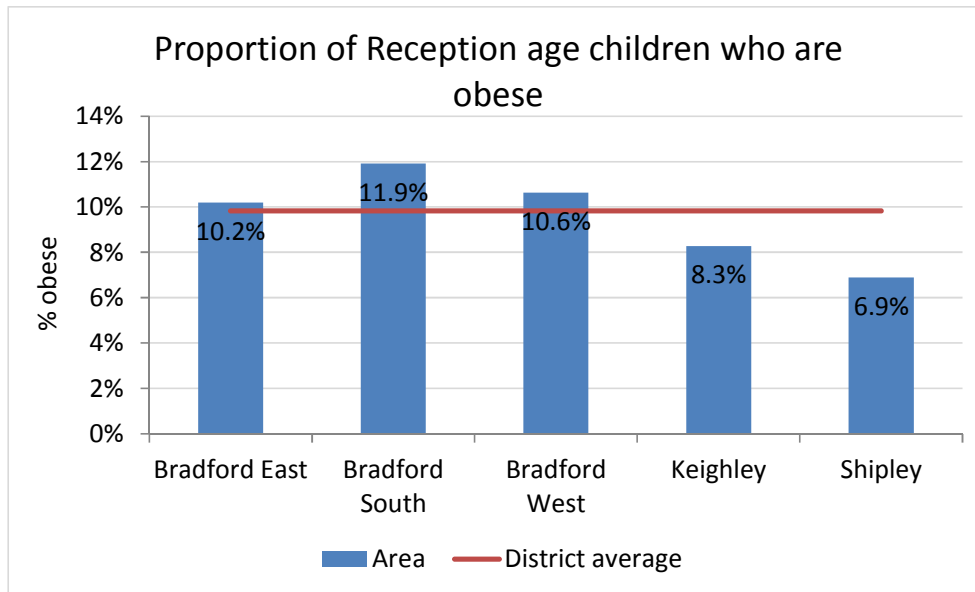
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Shipley has the lowest live birth rate of the five areas in Bradford District. Apart from Windhill and Wrose, the majority of the wards within Shipley have similar birth rates.

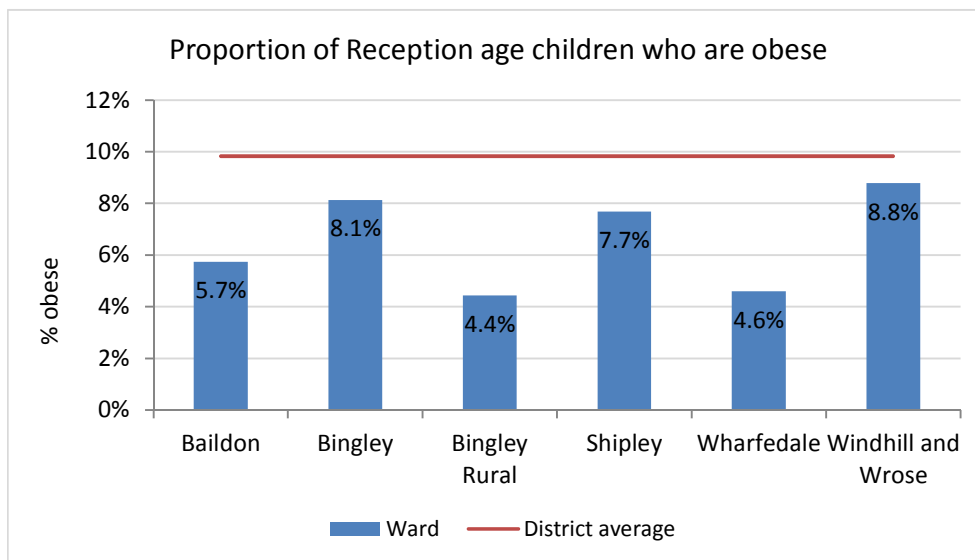


b) Child Obesity Prevalence: Reception Year, 2013/14

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



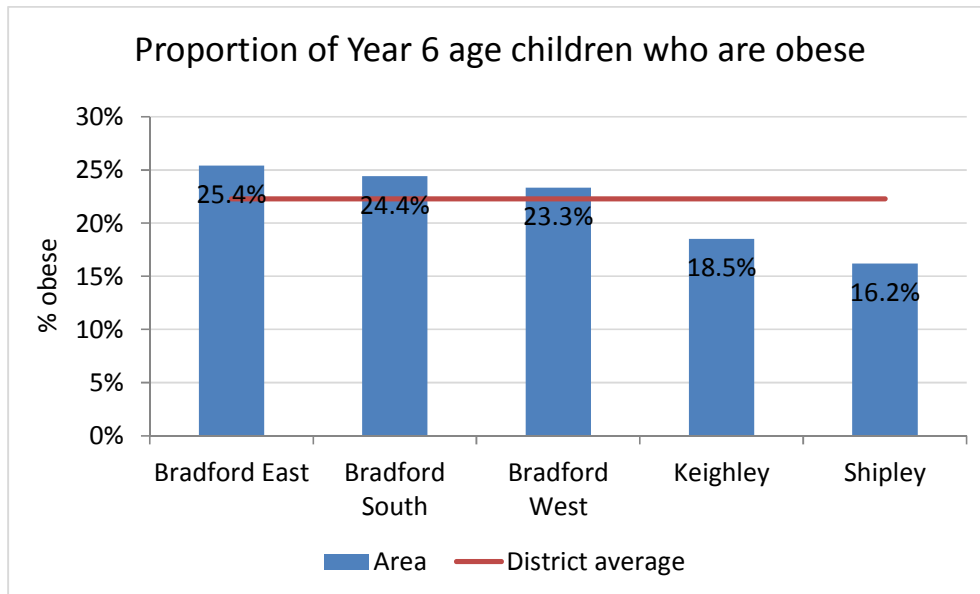
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

Shipley has the lowest percentage of obese children in Reception Year of the five areas in Bradford District.

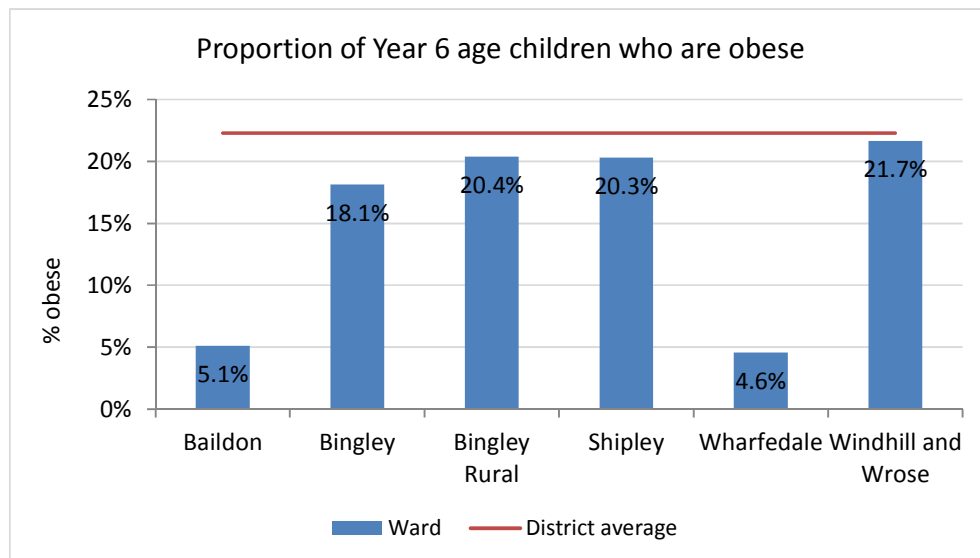


c) Child Obesity Prevalence: Year 6, 2013/14

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



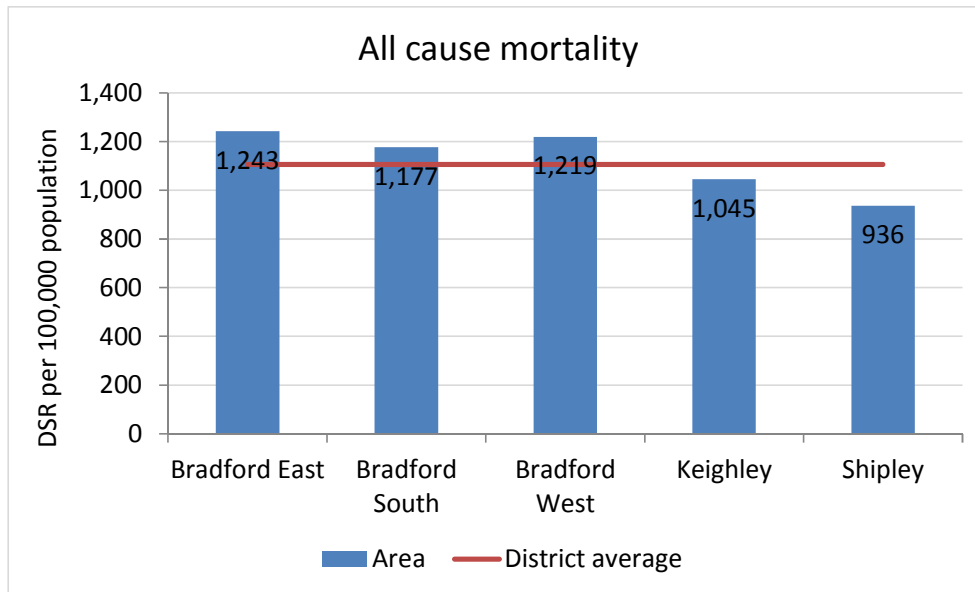
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

Shipley Area also has the lowest percentage of obese children in Year 6. Whilst Windhill and Wrose, Bingley and Shipley wards all have the higher obesity rates within Shipley Area for both Reception Year and Year 6, Bingley Rural only sees higher obesity rates in Year 6.

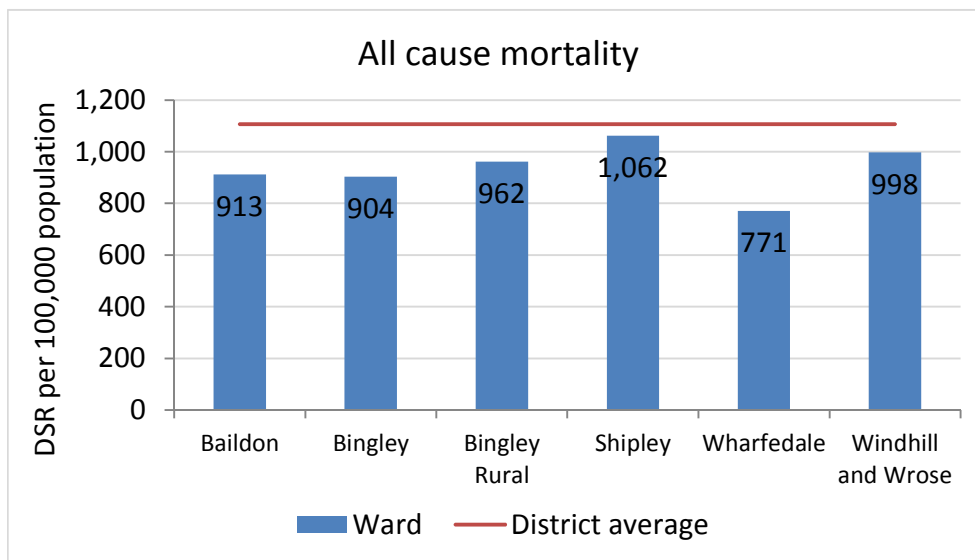


d) All Age All Cause Mortality, 2011-2013

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



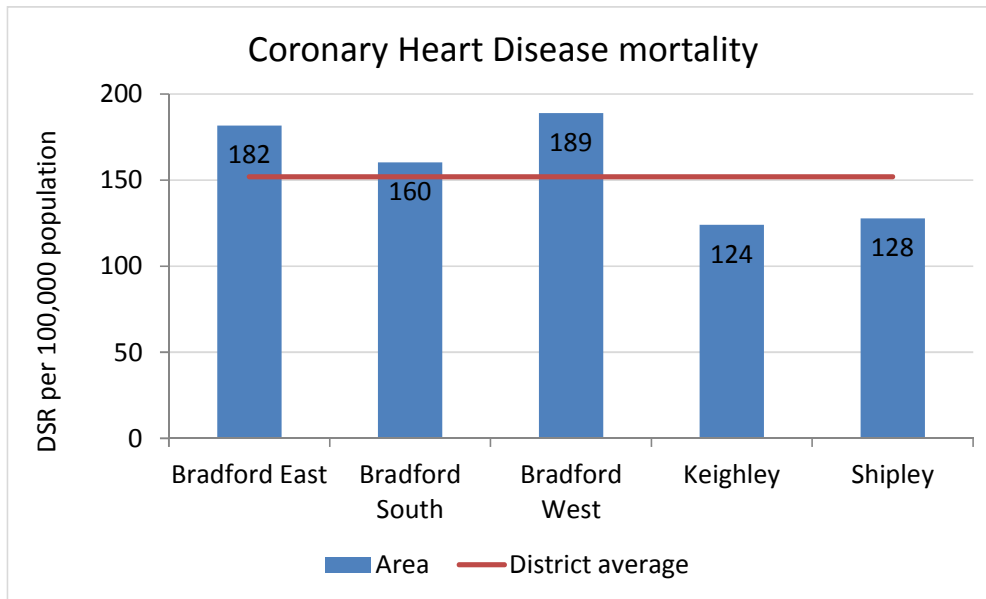
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Shipley has the lowest age-standardised All Age All Cause Mortality (AAACM) rate of the five areas in Bradford District. The majority of the wards within Shipley Area have similar mortality rates apart from Shipley, which has a rate that is similar to the average mortality rate for the district.

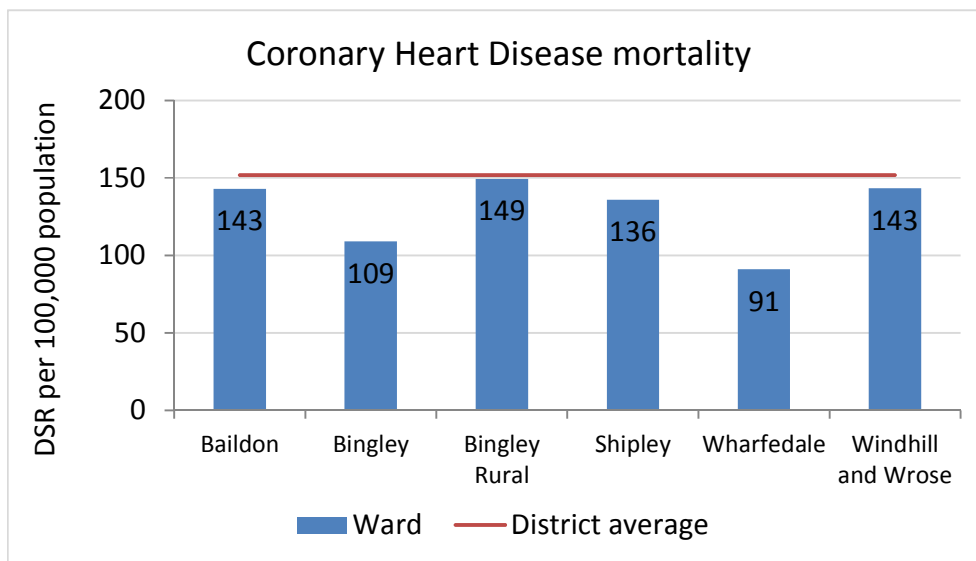


e) Mortality from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), 2011-2013

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



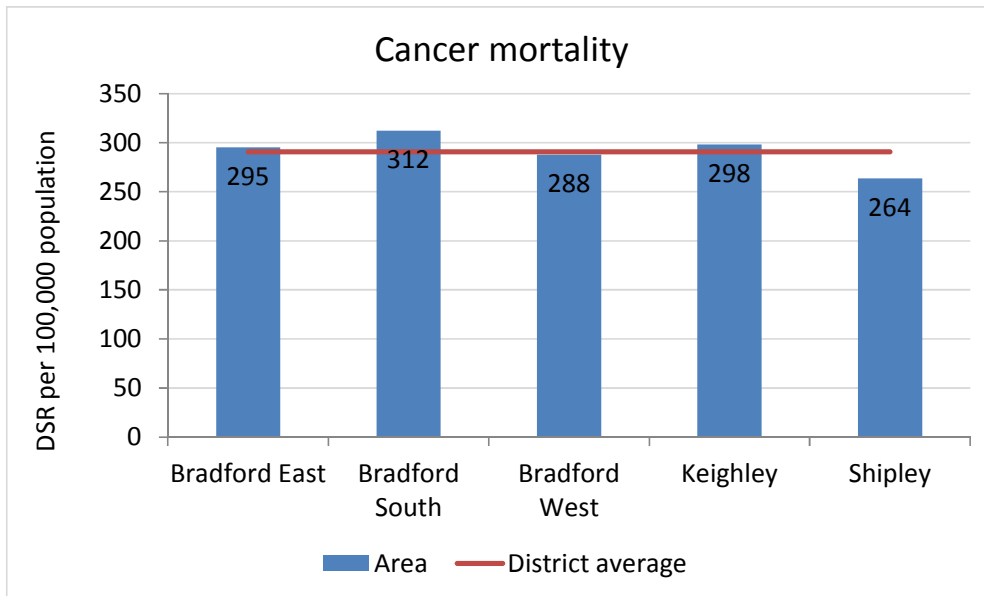
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Shipley has the fourth highest age-standardised CHD mortality rate of the five areas in Bradford District. Rates vary throughout the Shipley Area, with Wharfedale having the second lowest CHD mortality rate in the district and Bingley Rural and Windhill and Wrose having rates which are similar to the average for the district.

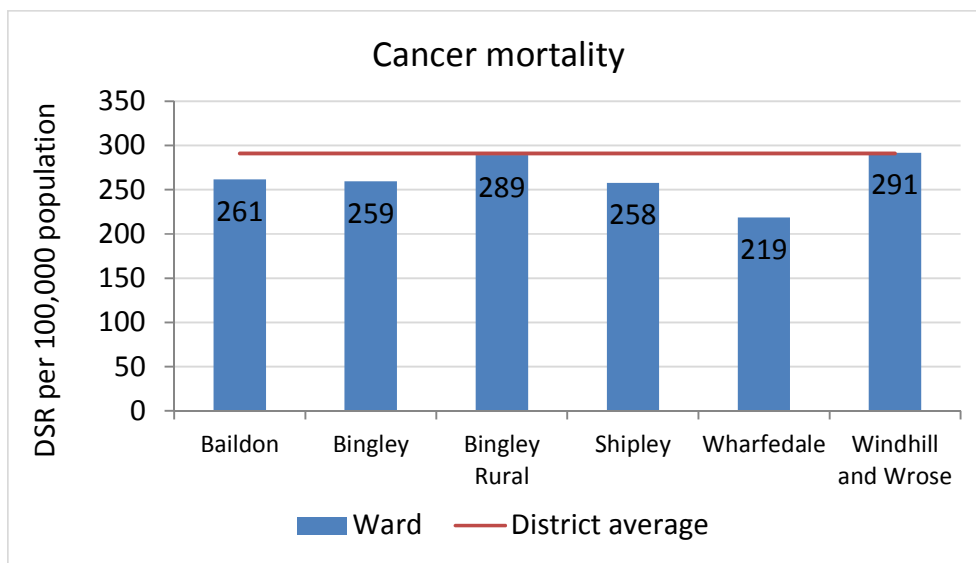


f) Mortality from Cancer, 2011-2013

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



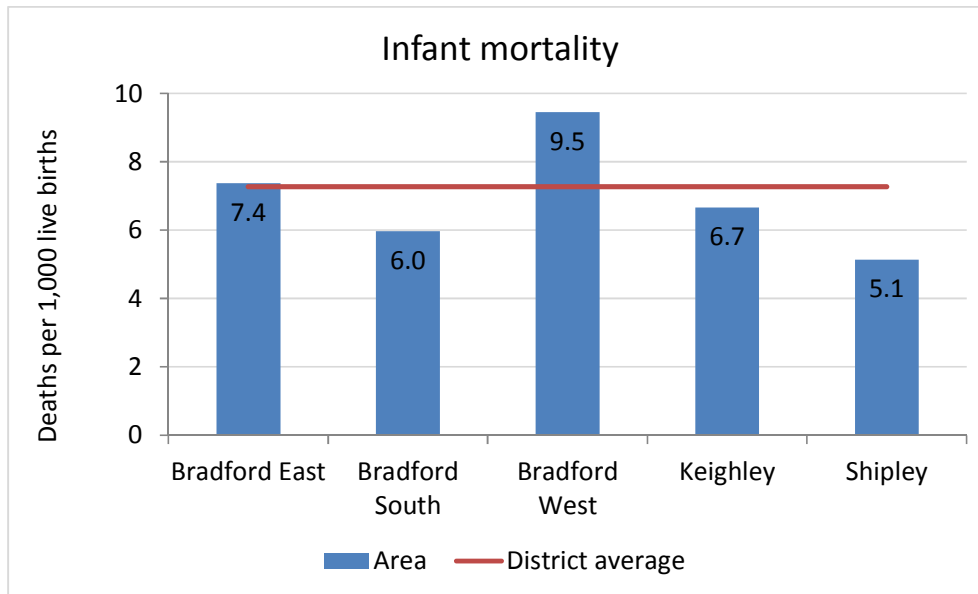
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Shipley has the lowest age-standardised cancer mortality rate of the five areas in Bradford District. Although rates are generally lower than the average for the district across the wards in Shipley Area, mortality rates for cancer are higher than the district average within Windhill and Wrose.

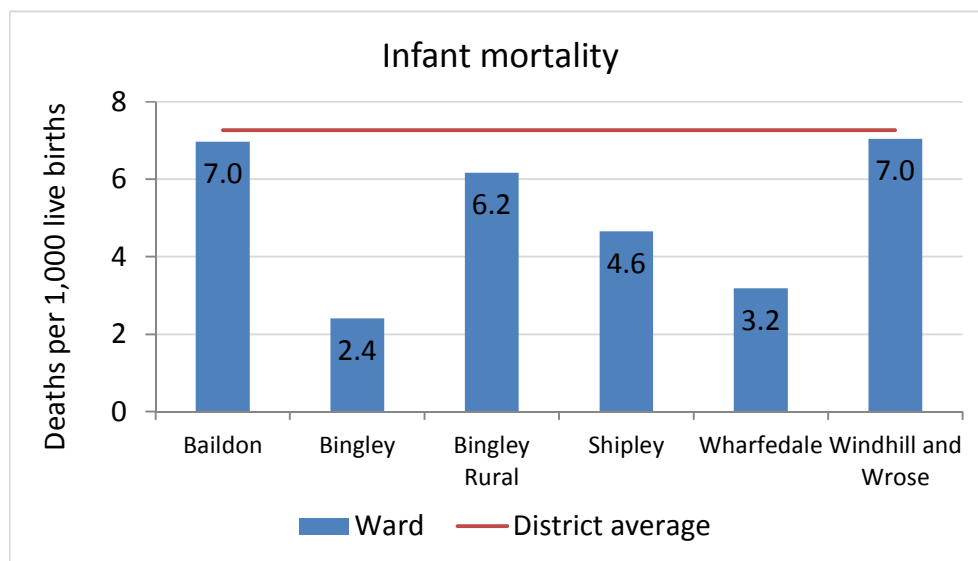


g) Infant mortality, 2006-2013

Shipley compared with the other areas of Bradford District



A comparison between the six electoral wards in Shipley



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Shipley Area has the lowest infant mortality rate within Bradford District. At a ward level, infant mortality rates are vary across Shipley, with higher rates seen in both Windhill and Wrose and Baidon.



Report of the Director of Environment & Sport to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on Wednesday 2 December 2015.

Subject:

W

Bradford District's Clinical Commissioning Group

Summary statement:

This report provides an update on progress to date on achieving the six key strategic objectives set out in the CCG's two-year operational plans.

Steve Hartley
Strategic Director of Environment & Sport

Portfolio:
Adult Social Care and Health

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E-mail: ahaider@bradford.nhs.uk

Overview & Scrutiny Area:
Health



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update on progress to date on achieving the six key strategic objectives set out in the CCG's two-year operational plans.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The six key strategic objectives are:

2.1.1 Bradford's Healthy Hearts (BHH)

This programme – launched in 2014 - aims to reduce cardiovascular disease (CVD), such as coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, congenital heart disease and stroke.

BHH is already well established in the area covered by Bradford Districts CCG and is being rolled out in Bradford City CCG over the coming months. Its overall objective is to reduce cardiovascular disease (CVD) related deaths by a minimum of 10%, and prevent 150 strokes and 340 heart attacks by 2020. This is being done by:

- helping people to lower, and control, their cholesterol levels;
- managing high risk patients in primary care;
- reducing the risk of CVD events (such as heart failure, atrial fibrillation and stroke) in specific cohorts of patients;
- improving CVD patient pathways across primary and secondary care;
- taking a large-scale preventative approach to determining risk factors in the population.

Widespread activity is taking place with patients in GP practices to support the programme. A bespoke website – www.bradfordshealthyhearts.co.uk - has been launched to support patients and professionals, using a wide range of information and resources about CVD. In addition, education events are being held for patients on a range of topics including hypertension (high blood pressure) and stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation.

Successes so far have included:

- switching over 5000 patients to more appropriate statin (cholesterol lowering) medication;
- starting over 700 patients with CVD risk above 20% on a statin.
- starting over 200 patients with CVD risk between 10-20% on a statin
- treating an additional 700 patients with oral anticoagulants such as Warfarin
- increasing hypertension prevalence by one per cent, with over 1000 patients added to the register.

In the last few months BHH has been nationally recognised through its nomination for four awards: primary care innovation (Health Service Journal); best website (Association of Healthcare Communicators); GP practice of the year and GP practice



of the year – cardiovascular (the General Practice Awards, 2015). We are currently awaiting further news on the outcomes of these nominations.

2.1.2 Bradford Beating Diabetes (BBD)

BBD is a programme that identifies people at risk of diabetes, offers advice on its prevention and ensures that those who have diabetes are diagnosed and provided with appropriate care. Now entering its third year, BBD was recently chosen as one of seven national demonstrator sites for the National Diabetes Prevention Programme. And, following the submission of a business case to NHS England, £890,000 has been awarded to the programme to support its development and expansion. Like Bradford's Healthy Hearts, BBD started in one CCG area – Bradford City – and is now being expanded to incorporate people living in the area covered by Bradford Districts CCG.

To increase the number of people with access to the Intensive Lifestyle Change Programme (ILCP), and to improve the uptake and retention into the programme, future development of BBD in Bradford Districts CCG will focus on:

- identifying those people at highest risk of diabetes;
- workforce development, including recruiting 'ILCP supporters' to work with the health trainer service hosted by Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust;
- a text messaging reminder/support service and telephone coaching;
- community engagement; and
- expansion of communications.

Evaluation by Leeds Beckett University of the work done in the Bradford City area has shown that the ILCP does have a positive impact. Participants show increased awareness of diabetes - and the risk of developing it - and have had reductions in clinical readings such as blood pressure and average blood sugar levels of a period of weeks or months (HbA1c).

2.1.3 Maternal and Child Health

Our work to improve maternal and child health has included:

- working with the local authority to **design integrated services which improve support for transition** for young people aged 14 – 25;
- surveying local people on the **wheezy child and gastroenterology** pathways, the results of which we will share and discuss with member practices to help us implement service improvements. We have also designed a new **croup pathway** and are working with member practices to discuss and influence any further additions;
- working with service users, through the Maternity Partnership, to improve service provision for women with **mental health** concerns immediately prior to, or after, giving birth (perinatal);
- continuing to improve access to the **community paediatrics and child development service** for children and young people. We are also looking at the **autism assessment pathway** and the availability of support for children requiring education and healthcare (EHC) plans;



- working with the local authority - as part of their review of the school nursing service - to appraise the team providing **community nursing for children with special needs** in special schools;
- exploring proposals to improve **primary care access for children during core hours** across Bradford City CCG;
- continuing to oversee the **paediatric palliative care** review which commenced in February 2015.

2.1.4 Mental Health

Mental health is a serious priority for us; we have been working with Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust (BDCFT), our main provider of specialist mental health services, to radically improve services for people with mental health problems:

- **Improving access to psychological therapies (IAPT) service review** – a new draft service specification is being developed and, through the commissioning of the IAPT intensive support team, BDCFT's has been supported to achieve 15% IAPT access target in the CCG's area. We are also currently working to implement the approved stepped care model which will result in a network of providers working within a framework to support governance, best practice and access to a whole range of provision.
- **The Crisis Care Concordat action plan** – which incorporates the first response service (FRS) - to ensure rapid response to anyone experiencing mental health crisis has been recognised nationally and is subject to specific interest from NHS England. The newly commissioned FRS service has been nominated for awards for the significant progress made between a number of agencies in addressing this national policy priority.
- **The Future in Mind (FiM) transformation plan** describes how the NHS, social care, voluntary and community sector, Public Health and Education will work together to develop mental health and wellbeing services for children and young people in Bradford district and Craven. Its priority areas include: improving access; early intervention; care of the most vulnerable; transparency and accountability; and development of the workforce. The plan sets out a five year strategy for service development and will give access to funding for identified areas.
- **Physical health (parity of esteem):** Our local physical health annual check template has attracted national interest and has put Bradford in the top 10 nationally for achievement of annual health checks for people with serious mental illness. There are two physical health care nurses now employed through mental health with a focus on community and inpatient provision.

2.1.5 Living Longer, Better

Living longer, better is Bradford Districts CCGs' focus on long term conditions and recently the emphasis has been on cancer:

- a cancer work plan has been jointly developed with the Cancer Locality Action Network (CLAN). This plan incorporates all national, regional and local priorities



to deliver awareness, early diagnosis, better management, improved outcomes and cancer survivorship;

- Risk stratification – this work will start with colorectal cancer with the aim of delivering care closer to patients’ homes to reduce the burden of follow up visits to hospital. It also forms part of the “living with and beyond cancer” initiative;
- *Be Clear on Cancer* campaign – over the summer the national and local awareness campaign featured breast cancer in women over 70;
- A ‘so you think you know about cancer do you event’ was held in Bradford’s Centenary Square in August;
- A patient information leaflet has been developed to use at the point of referral to explain why the patient is being referred and what to expect;
- Cancer of unknown primary - or CUP - is the term used when there is evidence of a cancer that has spread but that it is not possible to define in which part of the body it originated. Our aim is to ensure that patients who have a malignancy of unknown primary receive timely and appropriate care;
- Practice data information packs – Sharing data with our practices in relation to care, treatment and management of cancer which will allow them to compare themselves against their peers and nationally.

2.1.6 Improving Patient Experience

We have continued to strengthen and consolidate the ways that we involve patients and the public in our commissioning decisions. Recently we have linked in to the **MyNHS** website through which we are establishing a new database to map our patient engagement, tailor key messages and involvement, and promote better communication.

Some of the areas where we have engaged the public about the development of health services include:

- the relocation of hyperacute stroke services from Airedale General Hospital to Bradford Royal Infirmary;
- epilepsy enhanced services in primary care;
- new models of care

Our mechanisms for engagement include:

- **Grass Roots insight** – this is a locally developed way of tracking and reporting patient feedback on health topics from a variety of sources, including the Patient Opinion website, the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS), feedback from our websites and information that is collected during other engagement with local people.
- **Patient and community network** – a joint network event took place in June to share good practice. Patient groups delivered short presentations sharing the progress, challenges and achievements of their groups, whilst partner organisations – such as Healthwatch and the VCS forum – held stalls to promote patient involvement. Health topics are also discussed at network meetings, including primary care, self-care, nutrition and diabetes.



- **Patient engagement local incentive scheme (LIS)** – in 2015/16 all of Bradford City CCG’s GP practices (including the Frizinghall practice, which is located within the Shipley Area Committee’s boundaries) signed up for this scheme. The LIS encourages practices to work with patient engagement groups.
- **Women’s network** – supporting better understanding of women’s health issues.
- **Engagement with GP practices** – a joint project with Healthwatch and Barnardo’s to look at ways of improving participation of vulnerable groups of young people within GP practices.
- **Community chest** – promoting partnership working with other practices and voluntary and community groups to ensure we are all working to achieve the CCGs’ strategic priorities. Practices with good ideas to make the city a healthier place have the opportunity to bid for funding of up to £1000 to get their ideas off the ground.
- **Maternity Partnership** – working with providers and commissioners of maternity services to make sure that services meet the needs of local women, parents and families. Each year the Partnership conducts a series of focussed discussion groups throughout the district to listen to the views and experiences of new mums and pregnant women on topics chosen by people who use the service (such as planning for pregnancy, perinatal mental health and safeguarding awareness). This year the Partnership looked at understanding the birthing experiences of women.
- **Young people’s event** – a successful multi-partnership event held in October saw the CCGs promoting Bradford Beating Diabetes, Bradford’s Healthy Hearts and patient groups. We will also tested out our “commissioning game” by running a workshop on commissioning intentions for young people, tailored to be interactive and fun for young people to take part.
- **Developing our community assets** – working with voluntary and community organisations to extend our engagement reach with local communities.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Bradford Breathing Better

Our new respiratory disease campaign will run as a joint venture between the two CCGs and will look at increasing prevalence, diagnosis, management planning, self-care and drug regimes and procuring a Bradford-wide pulmonary rehabilitation service. A programme board has been established to provide the governance and assurance that we have the correct projects and outcome measures and that these are being achieved.

3.2 Urgent and Emergency Care (UEC) vanguard

The West Yorkshire UEC Network submitted a successful bid for national UEC vanguard status. The bid is a collaboration of all of the ten CCGs in West Yorkshire, together with Harrogate and Rural District CCG, acute and mental health providers, NHS 111, GP out-of-hours service and Yorkshire Ambulance Service.



Vanguards – which aim to deliver urgent care across the system - will work with partners, including local system resilience groups, to build on progress already made in transforming primary, community and acute care services.

Yorkshire Ambulance Service will develop a stronger focus on becoming a mobile treatment service delivering care at patients' homes with conveyance to hospital for those who really need to go. Three mental health service providers will work with West Yorkshire Police to deliver major service change which will see rapid crisis response through emergency response control centres and 'street triage'. Other planned projects include creating an Integrated West Yorkshire care record and a system-wide information dashboard which reports in 'real-time'.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 There are no significant financial implications for Bradford Council arising from this report.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 There are no significant risks and governance issues arising from the proposed recommendations in this report.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 This work relates directly to the Local Government Act 2000 and to the Duty of Well-being placed upon the Council to promote and improve the well-being of the District.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 The Equality Act 2010 sets out the new public sector Equality Duty replacing the three previous duties for race, disability and gender. In engaging with our stakeholders, the CCGs will have regard to our Equality and Diversity Policy.

- 7.1.2 We will consider our duties under the Act when designing, delivering and reviewing our business priorities – in business planning, commissioning and decommissioning services.

- 7.1.3 We will communicate and engage in ways that are accessible to people in our community, ensuring that people who do not have a voice, or may not have equal access to information or opportunities to engage, are not disadvantaged.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.2.1 The development of Clinical Commissioning Groups will assist in enabling community health issues and solutions to inform the Service planning process.



7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

7.3.1 Greenhouse gas emissions and wider environmental impacts are a consideration.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 Community safety issues are acknowledged as a key contributor to the quality of health in neighbourhoods. It is anticipated that improvements to health will have a positive impact on community safety issues across Shipley.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 No direct implications arising from the Human Rights Act.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 No direct Trade Union implications arise from this report. .

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The development of Clinical Commissioning Groups will support a more tailored approach to Service delivery in Wards across Shipley.

7.8 WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS

7.8.1 The development of Clinical Commissioning Groups will help strengthen the Health contribution to the development of priorities for the Shipley Ward Plans 2015-16.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 That Shipley Area Committee adopts the recommendation outlined in this report.

9.2 That Shipley Area Committee adopts the recommendation outlined in this report, with amendments.

9.3.1 That Shipley Area Committee decides not to accept the recommendation outlined in this report.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 The views and comments of the Shipley Area Committee are requested.



11. APPENDICES

11.1 None.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

12.1 "Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group" (Document BE), Report to Shipley Area Committee, 17 April 2013.

12.2 "Bradford District's Clinical Commissioning Group" (Document X), Report to Shipley Area Committee, 18 September 2013.

12.3 "Bradford District's Clinical Commissioning Group" (Document AA), Report to Shipley Area Committee, 29 October 2014.



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Report of the Strategic Director – Environment and Sport to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 2nd December 2015

X

Subject: Policing across Bradford District

Summary statement:

This report informs Members of new policing arrangements for the Bradford District. Members are invited to consider how the Area Committee can work with the police and partners to improve community safety for neighbourhoods and communities.

Steve Hartley
Strategic Director
Environment and Sport

Portfolio:
Safer and Stronger Communities

Report Contact: Rebecca Trueman
Phone: 01274 431364
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Overview & Scrutiny Area:
Corporate



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report informs Members of new policing arrangements for the Bradford District. Members are invited to consider how the Area Committee can work with the police and partners to improve community safety for neighbourhoods and communities.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In line with national reductions in police budgets, West Yorkshire Police is reviewing the structures and operating models used for policing. Following consultation with partners, Bradford District Police Senior Leadership Team has reviewed the Partnership Problem Solving Model which will improve effectiveness and efficiency in times of increased challenge and austerity.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 Under the previous model, the Partnership Ward Areas (PWA) was aligned to the constituency areas with the exception of Bradford West where the City Centre Urban Regeneration area was separated from the rest of that constituency and allocated its own NPT (Neighbourhood Policing Team). Each PWA was headed by an Inspector, making six PWA Inspector led areas. This model of Inspector led teams will be retained. The staffing within each of the PWA was assessed using a ward based need assessment tool and each ward was allocated a Neighbourhood Policing Team Sergeant. The NPT Sergeants were given responsibility for partnership problem solving in their Ward to tackle any problems that required a partnership response. In addition, the PWA Inspectors identified dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables who were given responsibility for the day to day liaison with partner agencies and for developing and implementing interventions aimed at addressing identified local problem. The dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables were often allocated several wards. Additionally, some Council and Police teams are now co-located, which helps to provide a more joined up response to dealing with problems in communities.
- 3.2 During the review, it has been recognised that the dedicated problem solving approach has been extremely effective in reducing demand and tackling local concerns. As a result of this success the new model will double the number of dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables. The Problem Solving Constables will become Police Ward Officers.
- 3.3 The new model will strengthen collaborative working at a ward level using existing structures and partnerships. It is anticipated that Council Ward Officers and Police Ward Officers will work closely together, bringing wider partners together at Ward Partnership/Officer Teams meetings.
- 3.4 The new model will be supported by the Neighbourhood Team Support Hub that was launched in May 2014 that is based at Jacobs Well. The staff working within the Neighbourhood Team Support Hub includes; co-located Council and Police staff.
- 3.5 Since the launch of the hub significant improvements have been made to the information that is produced every 6 weeks that support partnership activities at a ward level. The tactical assessment details crime and problem solving

occurrences. These assessments are currently police only data, and in order to develop tailored responses to the issues that matter most to local people systems are being developed to share and pool data and intelligence to better support ward based problem solving activity.

- 3.6 A more detailed briefing of the West Yorkshire Police's Bradford District new partnership problem solving model is in Appendix A of the report.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

There are no financial implications for the Council arising from this report. However, the success of the model is predicated on the current arrangement for collaborative working within the Councils Neighbourhood structure.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

There are no significant risks arising from this report.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

This work relates directly to the Local Government Act 2000 and to the Duty of Wellbeing placed upon the Council to promote and improve the well-being of the District.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 LINKS TO SHIPLEY AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN.

New policing arrangements within the Shipley Area and the Neighbourhood Policing Teams will allow the Area Committee to further address local priorities through ward based problem solving activity.

7.2 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

Area Committee decisions will need to be made in line with Equal Rights legislation. This will require Area Committees to assess the potential equality impact of any decisions they make. There are no equality and diversity implications apparent.

7.3 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

New policing arrangements within the Neighbourhood Policing Teams and across the District have the potential to create more sustainable solutions to local issues

7.4 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

No specific impacts apparent.

7.5 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

The new policing arrangements and additional District wide support have the

potential to improve community safety by identifying local priorities and co-ordinating collective problem solving activities to crime and the causes of crime.

7.6 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no Human Rights Act implications arising from this report.

7.7 TRADE UNION

There are no trade union implications arising from this report.

7.8 WARD IMPLICATIONS

The information in this report is relevant to all Wards in the Shipley Constituency.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

There are no not for publication documents.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 That Shipley Area Committee adopts the recommendations outlined in this report.

9.2 That Shipley Area Committee adopts the recommendations outlined in this report, with amendments.

9.3 That Shipley Area Committee decides not to accept the recommendations outlined in this report.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 That Members note the report and consider how the Area Committee can work with the police and partners to improve ward based problem solving activity to improve community safety outcomes.

11. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Information from West Yorkshire Police's Bradford District new partnership problem solving model.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS None.

Appendix A

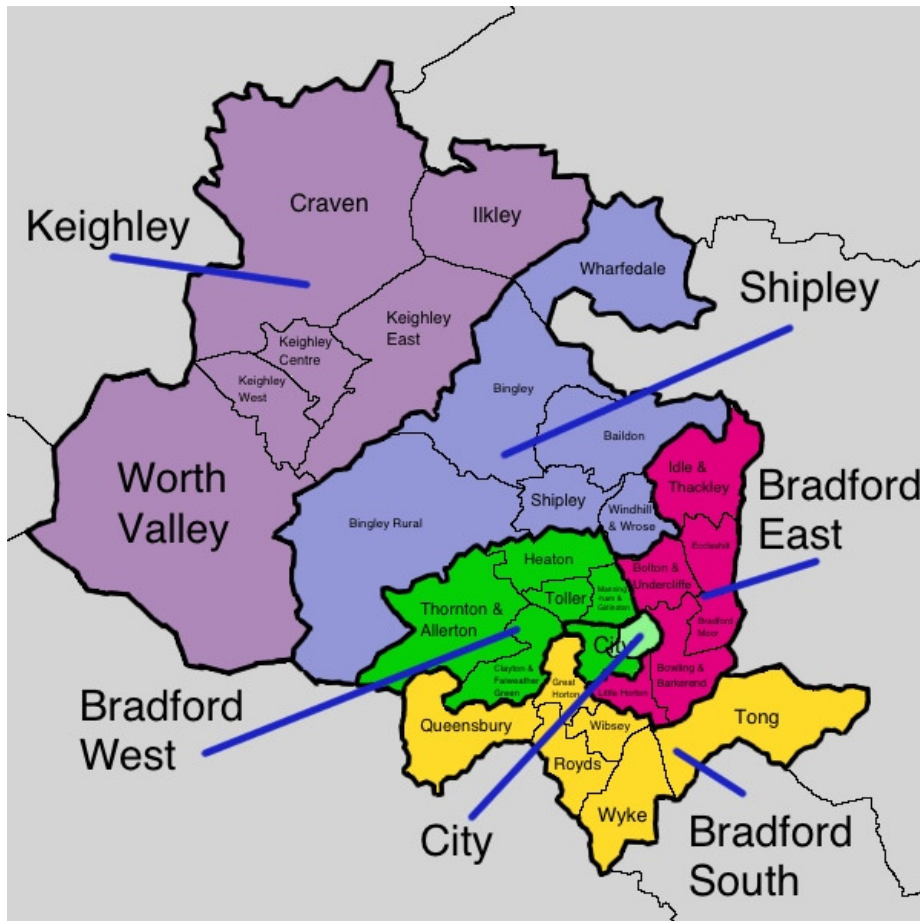
Bradford District

New Partnership Problem Solving Model

- 1) Bradford District Police Senior Leadership Team has reviewed our Partnership Problem Solving Model to improve its effectiveness and efficiency in times of increased challenge and austerity.

- 2) Under the previous model, the Partnership Ward Areas (PWA) was aligned with the Constituency areas with the exception of Bradford West where the City Centre Urban Regeneration area was separated from the rest of that constituency and allocated its own NPT team.

- 3) Each PWA was headed by a PWA Inspector, thus making six PWA Inspector led areas. This model of Inspector led teams will be retained.



- 4) Each Ward was allocated a Neighbourhood Policing Team Sergeant. The NPT Sergeants were given responsibility for partnership problem solving in their Ward to tackle any problems that required a partnership response.

- 5) In addition, the PWA Inspectors identified dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables who were given responsibility for the day to day liaison with partner agencies and for developing and implementing interventions aimed to addressing identified local problems and concerns of local neighbourhoods. These dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables were often allocated several Wards each to cover.

- 6) During the review, it has been recognised that these dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables have been extremely effective at building up excellent relationships with partners, reducing demand and have become very effective at addressing local concerns.

- 7) Although each Ward area had a dedicated Police Sergeant, the reality was that due to other demands on these Sergeants, the majority of partnership problem solving was being delegated to these dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables.
- 8) Under the new model, the police have therefore decided to build upon the success of these dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables and more than double their number.
- 9) These dedicated Problem Solving Police Constables will become Police Ward Officers and in most cases will only have responsibility for one Ward. The exception being those Wards where demand would not justify this.
- 10) There will now be 25 Police Ward Officers in the five constituencies:
 - a) Bradford West – 6
 - b) Bradford East – 6
 - c) Bradford South – 6
 - d) Shipley – 3
 - e) Keighley – 4
- 11) In Bradford West, Bradford East and Bradford South, there will therefore be one identified Police Ward Officer per Ward.
- 12) In Shipley, each Police Ward Officer will cover two Wards:
 - a) Bingley and Bingley Rural
 - b) Shipley and Baildon
 - c) Windhill/Wrose and Wharfedale

13) In Keighley, two of the Police Ward Officers will cover one Ward each and the other two will have responsibility for two Wards.

- a) Keighley Central
- b) Keighley West
- c) Keighley East and Worth
- d) Ilkley and Craven

14) In addition, the 25 Police Constables covering the City Centre will be given enhanced training in problem solving to equip them to be able to tackle the unique challenges in the City Centre. Two of these officers will be identified to be the key links with partner agencies.

15) The Police Ward Officers will be supported by 47 dedicated PCSO Problem Solvers. These officers will, as far as possible, be protected from routine policing tasks to enable them to concentrate on tackling the local issues and concerns for their neighbourhoods.

16) The dedicated PCSO Problem Solvers will be distributed as follows:

- a) Bradford West – 10
- b) Bradford South – 10
- c) Bradford East – 10
- d) City – 2
- e) Keighley – 7
- f) Shipley – 8

17) The key responsibilities of the Police Ward Officers and PCSO Problem Solvers will be:

- a) To reduce calls for service: to address victim need; tackle offender behaviour; and make geographic improvements to locations of repeat calls.
 - b) To work with partners to reduce the threat and harm posed to our communities.
 - c) To safeguard individuals by addressing vulnerabilities and engaging individuals with support groups, restorative justice and signposting to community groups to prevent isolation.
 - d) To tackle anti-social behaviour, making full use of ASB and criminal behaviour interventions, youth and adult panel referrals and signposting individuals to support agencies to address underlying causes of their behaviours.
 - e) To instil problem solving approaches within Neighbourhood Policing, bringing cost effective solutions to neighbourhood issues through the use of volunteers, special constables and crime reduction principles.
- 18) The Police Ward Officers will work alongside the Council Area Co-ordinator, Council Ward Officers and Council Wardens and will often be co-located where this is practicable.
- 19) The Police Ward Officers will also be supported by the Neighbourhood Support Hub at Jacob's Well to ensure they have access to partners agencies and specialists such as the:
- a) Restorative Justice Co-ordinators
 - b) Anti-Social Behaviour Officers
 - c) Crime Prevention Officers
 - d) Licensing Officers
 - e) Environmental Health Officers
 - f) Mental Health First Response Team
 - g) Fire Service Link Officers
 - h) Neighbourhood Watch Scheme Co-ordinators
 - i) Emergency Planning Team.

20) The Police Ward Officers will take responsibility for attending the Ward Officer Team Meetings and Ward Partnership Team Meetings on behalf of the police service.

21) It is anticipated that by increasing the number of officers who are dedicated to working with partners to tackle local issues of concern that the service provided to our local neighbourhoods will improve. The role of a Police Ward Officer has been an attractive proposition to our police constables and some of our most enthusiastic and talented officers have successfully applied for these positions.

Police Ward Officers

West	Keighley	Shipley	East	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dave Bates – Lower Grange/Clayton• Adam Rhodes – Heaton• Mereda Broadbent – Allerton• Najma Akram – Toller• Russ Lee – Manningham• Simon Ritchie – City Outer/University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ben Ashton – Keighley Central• Richard Gibbons – Keighley West• Mark Chapman – Keighley East & Worth• Sam Buckley – Ilkley and Craven	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jonny Luxton – Bingley & Bingley Rural• James Preston – Windhill/Wrose & Wharfedale• Dave Gledhill – Shipley and Baildon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Darren Holdsworth – Bolton and Undercliffe• Phil Gill – Eccleshill• Charlotte Gibson – Idle and Thackley• Phil Griffiths – Little Horton• Leanne Dobson – Bowling & Barkerend• Mark Price – Bradford Moor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andy Hood – Wyke• Dave Purcell – Tong• Aimee Proctor – Great Horton• Amanda Simpson – Queensbury• Rob Bowman – Royds• Pete Softley – Wibsey

Report of the Assistant Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 2 December 2015.

Subject:

Y

Arrangements by the Council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation.

Summary statement:

Shipley Area Committee is invited to consider the report presented to Council Executive on 15th September 2015.

This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It sets out the arrangements that have been put in place, and which continue to develop, to safeguard children from CSE.

Gani Martins
Assistant Director of Children's
Services

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Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Children's Services



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 Shipley Area Committee is invited to consider the report presented to Council Executive on 15th September 2015.
- 1.2 This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It sets out the arrangements that have been put in place, and which continue to develop, to safeguard children from CSE.
- 1.3 Section 10 of the appended Executive committee report sets out six recommendations to be considered by the Council Executive on September 15th 2015.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Please refer to the attached report.
- 2.2 Since the completion of the appended report it is possible to provide further information as an update regarding work undertaken by the Local Authority Youth Service to contribute to the partnership 9 point strategy for tackling CSE, which is appended to the Council Executive Report.
- 2.3 The Youth Service demonstrates a strong commitment to ensuring that its practitioners and managers receive relevant training and support regarding CSE with good take up of the CSE on line learning module. This commitment to developing the service awareness and skills in relation to CSE is demonstrated by an event delivered during Safeguarding Week (19 – 23 October). This was a professional development day for the Service entitled: "Early intervention and prevention of CSE - sharing good practice in youth work".
- 2.4 A senior council officer with responsibility for the Youth Service is a member of the Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) CSE sub group and this ensures a coordinated contribution to the delivery of the 9 point strategy for tackling CSE.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

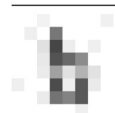
- 3.1 None additional to the attached report.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 None additional to the attached report.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 None additional to the attached report.



6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

6.1 The report has been considered by the office of the City Solicitor and there are no identified legal issues to highlight

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

7.1.1 Child sexual exploitation is a crime committed by predominantly male perpetrators from all different racial backgrounds.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

7.2.1 None.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

7.3.1 None.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 None additional to those identified in the attached report.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 Child sexual exploitation is a violation of the rights of the child under the Human Rights Act. The arrangements made by the Council and its partners are intended to prevent the rights of the child being violated in this way.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 There are no implications for Trades Unions.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The Executive report recommends that every Area Committee receives an update report regarding CSE in the next 6 months.

7.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)

7.8.1 CSE is reflected in individual ward plans where necessary.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None



9. OPTIONS

- 9.1 To encourage all Elected Members to complete the CSE on line training and other appropriate safeguarding training and awareness raising opportunities.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 Members of the Committee are requested to consider the attached report.
- 10.2 Members are requested to consider what further enquiries may assist future corporate scrutiny in this area.

11. APPENDICES

- 11.1 Appendix 1: Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Council Executive to be held on 15th September 2015.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 12.1 None additional to the attached report.



Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Council Executive to be held on 15th September 2015.

Subject:

Q

Arrangements by the Council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation.

Summary statement:

This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the Districts Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It sets out the arrangements that have been put in place, and which continue to develop, to safeguard children from CSE.

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Strategic Director of Children's
Services

Portfolio:

Health & Social Care

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Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Children's Services



SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). The January 2015 Council Executive Report is appended to this report as appendix 1. This second report to executive sets out the arrangements that have been put in place, and which continue to develop, to safeguard children from CSE.
- 1.2 Arrangements to address allegations of historic CSE are described as are preventative initiatives and work to support families and communities affected by CSE. Work undertaken utilising the Council's regulatory powers is also described.
- 1.3 All of this is placed in a national and local context, with particular attention being given to the Jay and Casey reports and their implications for the work being undertaken in Bradford.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 National Context:

- Professional and public awareness of child sexual exploitation (CSE) has grown significantly in the 14 years since the publication of the first dedicated national guidance for dealing with this form of child sexual abuse, which was entitled: "Safeguarding children involved in prostitution". Changes in legislation and guidance culminated in the publication of the national "Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan" which was published in 2011, and this plan has itself been significantly strengthened by the government response to CSE published in March 2015. This response consisted of three key documents setting out expectations regarding information sharing arrangements, assessments, accountability and leadership.
- 2.2 In drawing up this response to CSE, the government particularly considered the findings of three key reports regarding CSE that were published in the course of 2014 – 15:
 - The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013 (The Jay Report);
 - "Real Voices: Child sexual exploitation in Greater Manchester" (An independent report by Ann Coffey, MP); and
 - The Report of Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, February 2015 (The Casey Report).
 - 2.3 Together, these reports raised concerns about the effectiveness of statutory organisations to address CSE in terms of strategic and political leadership, recognition of the issue, willingness to focus on children's needs and wishes, and capacity to develop a sophisticated response to this complex issue. Briefings regarding each of these reports and the government response can be found at: http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse_reports.htm



- 2.4 In autumn 2014 Ofsted undertook inspections of local responses to CSE in eight local authority areas. The final thematic report: “The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn’t happen here, could it?” was published in November 2014. The report considered evidence from 36 inspections of children’s services that had already been published and inspections of 38 children’s homes, in addition to the eight specific CSE inspections.
- 2.5 This detailed report has produced 25 recommendations for local authorities (LA), partner organisations, Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB), national government and Ofsted itself. Overarching themes in the findings and recommendations are: the need for strong strategic leadership; the need to develop effective local performance arrangements (informed by consistent crime recording); the need to prioritise awareness raising; the importance of police and LA using all powers to disrupt and prosecute offenders; and the need to ensure that all missing children have an independent return interview and that intelligence about missing episodes is collated to identify patterns and risks.
- 2.6 The Ofsted report, together with other recent publications, is of assistance in developing understanding of the complexity of CSE and of the necessity to develop a sophisticated “whole system” response to this form of abuse. It is possible to bench mark planning and activity in Bradford against some good practice identified in the report. The key findings and recommendations of this and other reports are being considered by the CSE sub group of Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) and where appropriate are incorporated into the plan under-pinning the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.
- 2.7 **Local Context:**
Partnership working to address CSE in the Bradford District dates from 1995. In October 2011 the independent chair of Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) sought assurance as to the effectiveness of the multi-agency response to CSE. In common with other organisations nationally, it is now recognised that West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council did not have the same rigorous and coordinated approach to dealing with allegations of child sexual exploitation that have subsequently been developed.
- 2.8 The key outcomes of a “structured challenge” to partners were:
- BSCB “Champion for CSE” identified a Police Superintendent;
 - A multi-agency co-located service, known as “The CSE Hub” was established in January 2012;
 - BSCB to be responsible for the District’s strategic response to CSE.
- 2.9 These three outcomes remain central to the approach taken in the Bradford District to address CSE. They provide the basis on which strategies for awareness raising, training and preventative work, the operational response, governance and accountability are based.



- 2.10 Since 2011, the Local Authority has taken steps to develop further its leadership role in responding to CSE in the District and to scrutinise the arrangements within the District. Regular reports drafted by BSCB staff have been considered by the Council's Senior Leadership Team, the Council Executive, Children's Overview & Scrutiny Committee and each of the District's Area Committees. BSCB offers Elected Members awareness raising and training opportunities regarding CSE, which many Members have taken up.
- 2.11 Beginning in March 2014 and concluding in July 2014, BSCB conducted a review of the effectiveness of the multi-agency, co-located CSE Hub. This review was chaired by the BSCB Independent Chair, Nick Frost. It was supported by the BSCB manager. The process was steered by representatives of the following key partner agencies:
- Bradford Children's Services
 - NSPCC
 - NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups
 - West Yorkshire Police
 - Hand in Hand Project (Children's Society).
- 2.12 Key members of BSCB and the Independent Chair presented the findings of this review to the Council Chief Executive and the Director of Children's Services (DCS) in July 2014. Key issues identified by the Review were:
- Since the Hub was established in January 2012 operational pressures had resulted in the allocation of increased dedicated staffing resources from both LA Specialist Children's Services and West Yorkshire Police. Increases had been primarily in management and administrative capacity.
 - Audit of practice showed that cases were generally well managed within the Hub. The presence of a social work team manager in the Hub strengthened joint working between the police and social workers. Revised referral pathways for CSE cases were implemented as a result of learning from audit.
 - The Hub had been externally scrutinised by both Ofsted http://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/local_authority_reports/bradford/051_Single%20inspection%20of%20LA%20children%27s%20services%20and%20review%20of%20the%20LSCB%20as%20pdf.pdf (as part of the 2014 inspection of Local Authority Children's Services) and the National College of Policing. Ofsted found that: "The co-location of police, social care and Barnardo's within the CSE Hub is a particular strength. It promotes effective and early information sharing across agencies where children and young people are at risk of or are suffering sexual exploitation. Timely and robust multi-agency involvement ensures that risks of CSE are identified and plans put in place to reduce these risks". The National College of Policing awarded the Hub "Gold Standard" and has encouraged other police forces to adopt this operational approach as best practice.
 - The review concluded that, working with the "Hub" model, partners had shown themselves responsive to increasing demand and complexity of cases and working arrangements. The review noted that it is likely that demand will continue to increase, at least in the medium term.



2.13 The Jay and Casey Reports and the Government's Response:

The Jay report ("The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013") was published in August 2014. In September 2014 the Secretary of State for Local Government and the Regions appointed Louise Casey to lead an inspection of Rotherham Council. This followed the publication of the critical "Jay" report into CSE in the Borough. The Casey inspection focused on Rotherham's compliance in relation to its duties of governance, taxi and private hire licensing and to children and young people. The report ("The Report of the Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough") was published in February 2015.

2.14 Taken together these two reports represent the most thorough consideration of the incidence of CSE, the impact of CSE on children, families and communities, the quality of single and multi agency responses and the quality of leadership and governance in any Metropolitan Borough. The Jay report found that approximately 1400 children had been the victims of CSE during the period under consideration. Despite some examples of isolated good practice the report was strongly critical of the services provided by Rotherham Borough Council and South Yorkshire Police. Both reports have had a significant impact locally and nationally on expectations of governance, leadership and service delivery across the public sector when seeking to address the risks of and damage caused by CSE.

2.15 A particular strength of the reports is that they strongly articulate the direct experiences of young people and their families which further assists understanding of the signs and methods of perpetration of CSE. They also locate CSE within the wider context of child abuse and highlight some of the challenges for statutory services of applying a child protection system that has been developed based on an understanding of intra-familial abuse when trying to protect children from extra-familial abuse in the form of CSE.

2.16 From our experience in Bradford, we know that a complex multi-system response is required to prevent CSE and support those affected by it. The reports make this point powerfully and emphasise that this extends to services outside the Council and Police services. Whilst the reports focus on Council services they do make comments in relation to the effectiveness of South Yorkshire Police. It is also possible for other public services to infer from the reports the specific expectations of partnership working and public accountability that they are expected to meet.

2.17 The Casey report in particular identifies a culture among some politicians and senior officers at Rotherham Council of bullying, misplaced political correctness and denial. All of these inhibited the public authorities' ability to fully recognise the scale of CSE and to develop a consistently effective response. There are some areas of good practice identified, particularly by "Risky Business" which delivered a CSE preventative and support service using a youth service support model. However, it is argued that this service was at times marginalised, viewed as "bringing bad news" and its particular success in engaging with young people harmed through CSE and providing positive support was not fully appreciated by partners, particularly those in the Council's Children's Social Care Services.



- 2.18 The reports set out with great clarity that in some instances CSE is perpetrated by highly organised criminal gangs who are involved in other forms of criminality and violence. Protecting children and young people in this context requires professionals to work beyond traditional child protection networks.
- 2.19 A challenge highlighted by the report is how politicians and senior officers make sure that they really know what is happening. Again, it should be emphasised that by implication the same question needs to be considered by those in governance in other public sector bodies.
- 2.20 A number of the issues identified in the Casey report are already areas of development identified in Bradford, e.g. strengthening work with colleagues in licensing, raising awareness among the wider workforce and community and developing effective engagement with Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities to address the issue of CSE.
- 2.21 As stated in paragraph 2.8, there have been enhanced levels of political and senior officer scrutiny of CSE arrangements in Bradford. However, the Casey report emphasises the importance of ensuring that the actions under the strategic response are completed and that there is a clear performance framework in place to ensure effectiveness and confidence under scrutiny. These areas are the responsibility of the BSCB CSE sub group.
- 2.22 In March 2015 the Government produced three key documents in response to the Jay and Casey reports. These are:
- Tackling child sexual exploitation – review of assessment and decision making tools (3.3.15 letter): Isabelle Trowler, Chief Social Worker for Children and Families
 - Our joint commitment to share information effectively for the protection of children (3.3.15 letter): Dept of Health, Home Office, Dept for Communities and Local Government, Ministry of Justice
 - Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation (March 2015): HM Government
- 2.23 As part of the Government’s response, the Secretary of State for Education asked Isabelle Trowler to write to Directors of Children’s Services, Chief Executives and Lead Members, to request that they immediately review any assessment and decision making tools in use to see if they are fit for purpose and being properly implemented. The tool in Rotherham and South Yorkshire was based on a numeric scoring system that resulted in risks being underestimated. Isabelle Trowler makes clear that decision making tools can be helpful but they cannot replace sound professional judgement from suitably trained and experienced practitioners and should only ever be used to assist in decision-making.
- 2.24 The CSE risk assessment tool in use in West Yorkshire is drawn from the Consortium Safeguarding procedures, based on the version developed in Bradford at the time of establishing the CSE Hub. It is not a numeric scoring system. At the Board’s ‘Challenge Panel’ in December 2014, a number of CSE cases were reviewed, with a focus on the CSE risk assessments. Areas for improvement were



identified in both the design and use of the CSE risk assessment tool. Following a review of learning from practice experience and regulatory inspection across the West Yorkshire authorities, the WY CSE risk assessment tool is undergoing further revision to ensure that it reflects the very best multi-agency safeguarding practice.

2.25 In the letter setting out the Government commitment to share information for the protection of children, Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) and Councils were asked to consider some key principles for multi-agency working to safeguard children:

- Integrated working (e.g. co-location)
- Joint risk assessments
- A victim focused approach
- Good leadership and clear governance
- Frequent review of operations

2.26 The Bradford CSE multi-agency Hub is a well established co-located service that has recently moved to Sir Henry Mitchell House. This has the advantage of strengthening links between staff from the Hub and key Council Children's Social Care services. The current risk assessment is a multi-agency form which is completed by each professional involved with a young person and the findings are considered at a multi-agency meeting. The nine point strategic response adopted by BSCB and endorsed by all partners is underpinned by the principle that it is child-centred. This executive report highlights how the developing response to CSE in Bradford has been characterised by the engagement of political and strategic leaders and is subject to regular critical review.

2.27 **Preventative Work:**

In the course of 2013 – 15 an ambitious programme of preventative work was commissioned and delivered using additional one-off funding provided by Bradford Council. The specific initiatives funded were:

- Every year 10 student in Bradford have the opportunity attend a CSE drama entitled "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter" performed by GW Theatre which is reinforced by pre and post performance lesson plans for schools to deliver.
- Work in Keighley by the Hand in Hand project was boosted to provide more skilled volunteers to deliver preventative work for young people and to train young people as peer mentors.
- Barnardo's was commissioned to expand its work to support more boys and young men to supplement the important work of BLAST (Bradford and Leeds against the Sex Trade) in the District.
- PACE (Parents against Child Exploitation) was commissioned to provide intensive support to the parents of children who are known to be experiencing CSE and from January 2015 to train local practitioners to deliver specific support materials developed by PACE to parents and carers whose children may be at risk from CSE.
- Barnardo's was commissioned to deliver preventative group work sessions to parents and carers and to use the lessons from these sessions to develop a



practitioner tool kit to provide a more consistent and evidence based approach to supporting whole families when children are at risk of CSE. The sessions have been evaluated by the University of Bradford, as will the tool kit.

- 2.28 It was a condition of the commissioning of Hand in Hand, Barnardo's and PACE that they should seek ways to sustain these service developments at the conclusion of the commissions and current indications are that this is the case. It is also noteworthy that a number of schools have commissioned additional performances by GW Theatre which they have themselves funded. By March 2015, more than 3500 students had seen the performance and completed the associated programme of work. It is expected that over 4500 will have seen the play by the end of the tour in December 2015. There have been additional performances of the play to some community groups and to Elected Members of Council.
- 2.29 At the conclusion of the tour of "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter" a full analysis of the impact of the play on students will be provided as part of the commissioned service. In the course of the tour, BSCB has asked schools for feedback regarding the performances, the lesson plans and the impact on students. The responses received have been over-whelmingly positive. A year tutor at one of the District's secondary academies provided the following comment:
- "Definitely positive impact. I am sending some "post its" a class did as a response to the session. Very powerful, but humorous impact. Delivered so the students got the message but weren't scared either. Excellent – was pitched correctly for them. They enjoyed it. I thought it was very clever how people played different roles within the play. Carefully presented to show how it happens without any offence. Students were enthralled and buzzing afterwards. Promoted lots of discussion in our follow up lesson."*
- 2.30 Using funding made available by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), GW Theatre is being commissioned to tour "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter" in other parts of West Yorkshire. Bradford has joined with Calderdale and some North-West Authorities to commission GW Theatre to deliver a primary school play to address broader issues of self-esteem, positive relationships and on-line and social media safety with children in transition to secondary school.
- 2.31 Primary and secondary schools have a duty to make sure that pupils and students understand how to keep themselves safe from relevant risks such as abuse, including CSE and extremism. In developing this understanding schools should address risks in daily life including those arising from the use of the internet and social media. Teaching and lessons that address these issues are often referred to as "Personal, Social Health and Economic Education" (PSHE).
- 2.32 The National Curriculum by subject area does not have a PSHE component. However, locally there is an agreed shared curriculum for the teaching of PSHE at Primary and Secondary level drawn from the full range of curriculum subjects, for example science and religious education. Schools can access support from a network of PSHE coordinators across the phases of primary and secondary



education. The delivery of the secondary school play regarding CSE and the development of the primary play are both intended to provide learning opportunities that enhance the delivery of PSHE key components in relation to staying safe.

- 2.33 The government has approved a new common inspection framework for schools which includes new criteria by which schools will be judged. Safeguarding children is a “golden thread” which is assessed throughout all inspection judgements. The culture of the school and leadership are assessed, as well as the quality of teaching. Each school is expected to deliver a broad and balanced curriculum and within that curriculum demonstrate performance against a brand new judgement: personal development, behaviour and welfare. It is in this area that schools should demonstrate that pupils have an understanding of how to keep themselves safe from abuse (including CSE) and extremism.
- 2.34 An evaluation of the preventative group work sessions developed and delivered by Barnardo’s has been completed by Dr Philip Gilligan of the University of Bradford. Key conclusions of this evaluation are that this was an “extremely successful project which delivered a necessary, appropriate and in some cases, transformative service to the parents / carers who participated”. The parenting programme was evaluated as necessary and relevant and the larger seminars delivered as part of the project were well attended and demonstrated a desire by parents and carers to receive basic information regarding CSE. The evaluation endorses the plan to transform the material used in the programme into a manual which will provide a template for the consistent delivery of CSE preventative work with parents and carers in the Bradford District. The importance of colleagues from all agencies working to tackle CSE engaging with this parenting work is emphasised. At a time when partners are facing increasing workload pressures a priority needs to be given to identifying parents and carers to refer to the programme, to encouraging parental attendance and to attending those sessions opened up to staff already working with the children and families in order to reinforce the impact of the preventative group work.
- 2.35 **Community engagement and responsibility:**
An important strand of preventative work is engaging with communities and leaders to raise awareness of CSE. Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) and West Yorkshire Police have developed the “Know the Signs” campaign which provides clear messages about CSE in the form of posters for public spaces, schools and other settings, small information cards for children, parents, professionals and a range of internet-based awareness raising tools. Variations of this campaign have been developed for specific themes and aimed at specific audiences. In May 2015 specific information and posters were sent to every school in the District following media reporting of a number of men from the District being charged in connection with CSE. A further media campaign aimed at school and college students will be launched in September 2015 regarding risks associated with social media and “sexting”.
- 2.36 Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) and the Council’s Children’s Services has a partnership with the Bradford Council for Mosques and Keighley Muslim Association to support Mosques and Madrassahs throughout the District to deliver good safeguarding children arrangements. This has provided opportunities



to deliver key messages about a range of safeguarding issues, including CSE, in training events for staff and volunteers and in meetings with parents. In addition, BSCB is supporting some groups who have expressed an interest in developing community – based CSE campaigns and services.

2.37 With West Yorkshire Police, BSCB is engaging with representatives of the District's Sikh Gurdwara and a Sikh community group to share information about CSE, attend meetings of congregations and to support an event aimed at Sikh and Hindu groups regarding CSE in September 2015.

2.38 Each of the District's Area Committees has received a report on CSE and these opportunities for dialogue have been particularly constructive. As a result of this, information has been provided that has supported targeted preventative initiatives in parts of the District.

2.39 In any communication with the public regarding CSE it is important to ensure the issue is understood in the wider context of child abuse and neglect, in particular child sexual abuse. If parents, carers and wider communities are to effectively protect children from CSE it is also important that the Council and its partners make clear that there are a number of models of CSE and grooming, the most prominent of which are:

- Peer on peer exploitation: children are sexually exploited by peers who are known to them at school, in the neighbourhood or through mutual friends.
- Exploitation through befriending and grooming: children are befriended directly by the perpetrator or through other children and young people. This process may begin with a girl or boy being targeted and befriended by a young boy or girl usually known to her as an equal, i.e. a classmate, a friend of a sibling, or a neighbour.
- The 'boyfriend'/pimp model of exploitation: perpetrators target children posing as 'boyfriends', showering the child with attention and gifts to cause infatuation. They initiate a sexual relationship with the child, which the child is expected to return as 'proof' of her/his love or as a way of returning the initial attention and gifts. The child is effectively told that they owe the perpetrators money for cigarettes, alcohol, drugs, car rides etc and that sexual activities are one way of paying it back.
- The 'party' model: parties are organised by groups of men to lure young people. Young people are offered drinks, drugs and car rides often for free. They are introduced to an exciting environment and a culture where sexual promiscuity and violence is normalised. Parties are held at various locations and children are persuaded (sometimes financially) to bring their peers along.

2.40 It is recognised that in some instances CSE is an activity deliberately embarked upon by a pre-existing gang, in part for the purpose of extending the control and influence of the gang among young people in the community. This model of abuse was the subject of extensive research by the Office of the Children's Commissioner. In other instances groups of adults, who are otherwise unconnected, network and



operate together solely for the purpose of targeting, grooming and abusing children through CSE.

- 2.41 Each of the models described above can be implemented either face to face, through so-called “street grooming”, or the perpetrators can make use of the internet and social media to target and groom the victim. A risk of focusing on one particular model of CSE, or on “street grooming” rather than on-line grooming is that parents or carers may fail to recognise the signs that a child is at risk. In addition, a focus on one model can lead to assumptions about the characteristics of perpetrators, for example in terms of ethnicity or age which may make it easier for abusers not conforming to a particular stereotype to harm children.
- 2.42 BSCB is working with partners to develop a significant programme of preventative work entitled “Families and communities against Child Sexual Exploitation” (“FCASE”). This model has previously been delivered in three pilot areas in England, funded by the Department for Education. It has been evaluated positively by the University of Bedfordshire and resource is being sought using Police and Crime Commissioner funds which are administered by the Bradford Community Safety Partnership.
- 2.43 On October 20th 2015 BSCB will be holding a conference regarding CSE as part of the annual; Safeguarding Week. The conference is entitled: “Child Sexual Exploitation: impact and building resilience” and will feature a number of local and national speakers.
- 2.44 In the course of 2015 the Council and its partners have significantly developed the use of licensing and regulatory powers to support commercial partners in reducing the potential for children to be groomed and abused in the hospitality sector and in the night-time economy. A programme of training staff who work in the Council’s licensing, regulatory and legal sections about CSE began in 2014 and all staff in those services having dealings with relevant trades or who give advice on matters of regulations are expected to have completed on line training or to have attended a relevant awareness raising session.
- 2.45 Private Hire and Hackney Carriage operators in the Bradford District have been expected to undertake safeguarding training for several years. Since January 2015 a specific module on CSE must also be completed. In June 2015 all operators were written to regarding CSE and were provided with copies of poster and leaflets about the issue. The operators are requested to:
- Display the CSE poster in their base for both the public and your staff to see.
 - Issue the CSE Do’s & Don’ts leaflet to each of their licensed drivers for retention in their vehicle.
 - Check that drivers understand the content of the leaflet, are aware it must be retained in their vehicle and know what to do if they suspect a CSE issue.
 - Keep a record of the drivers that are issued with the CSE Do’s and Don’ts leaflet. This must include their badge number, date of birth, name and signature of receipt.



Each of these requirements are now routinely checked by Council licensing officers and partners.

- 2.46 This initiative is being followed up with a series of training and compliance events for private hire operators which will commence in late October 2015. These events will be delivered by licensing and BSCB staff and the purpose will be to ensure that private hire operators understand how to comply with the requirements set out in the correspondence that they have received.
- 2.47 The Council is working with other Local Authorities in the Leeds City Region to ensure that there is a better coordinated and more consistent approach to private hire licensing. This includes taking steps to ensure consistent decision making and implementation of decisions regarding the issuing and withdrawal of private hire licenses.
- 2.48 Bradford has been selected as one of the areas to work with Barnardo's to deliver "Plain Sight" which is a Department for Education funded pilot project to teach night-time workers how to protect children from sexual exploitation after dark. The project will reach out to hospitality staff, security guards and others who work at night. As a result of this a Night Time Economy worker has been appointed who will be based in the CSE Hub. This will increase capacity and strengthen coordination of work already being undertaken by the Council, Police and other partners.
- 2.49 **Staff training and Opportunities for Elected Members:**
In the course of 2014/15, BSCB undertook a full review of its CSE training programme. This review was informed by government guidance, national reports and the learning from a BSCB learning lessons review and a BSCB challenge panel regarding CSE assessment arrangements.
- 2.50 As a result of this review BSCB launched a new online training course: "Safeguarding Children from Sexual Exploitation. This course is aimed at all staff and volunteers who work with young people who may be at risk of being abused through sexual exploitation or who work with adults/families where this issue is of relevance, including local authority elected members. This course has now been successfully completed by more than 2000 professional learners in the Bradford District. This same training opportunity is available for elected members of council and BSCB is working with the Member's Development Officer to encourage take up. A considerable number of elected members have attended specific training and awareness raising events regarding CSE.
- 2.51 The course covers:
- What is sexual exploitation?
 - Legislation, guidance and interagency procedures.
 - Indicator behaviours and vulnerability factors.
 - Assessing risk.
 - Understanding roles and responsibilities.



2.52 In partnership with Barnardo's, BSCB has also developed a new face to face training course which was launched in May 2015, replacing the previous face to face CSE course. This course is aimed at staff who work directly with children and young people at risk of CSE, or those who have specific safeguarding responsibilities, e.g. named persons in schools. Further information about this and other BSCB training course can be accessed here: <http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/training/training.htm>

2.53 **Strategic Response**

Developments are guided by the BSCB 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE (Dec 2014), which is an update of an earlier strategic plan. This document contains the following key points:

- Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused;
- A multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice;
- A training plan will be developed for all professionals and leaders regarding CSE, in particular a bespoke training plan will be developed for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE
- A plan will be developed for all faith and community leaders to support communities through the damage caused by CSE;
- A support network will be developed focusing on women and mothers;
- A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person;
- A specific product will be developed for the Pakistani origin community which addresses child sexual exploitation and explores the harm that this offence can cause to individuals and communities;
- A partnership response will be developed to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners;
- Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.

2.54 This BSCB 9 Point Strategic Response is set out in full in appendix 2. The CSE sub group of BSCB is responsible for monitoring the delivery of the plan and is developing specific, measurable actions under each of the points and reports on progress to BSCB and its independent chair.

2.55 During the Bradford Safeguarding Weeks of 2013 and 2014, many of the Council's Elected Members took advantage of targeted training events utilising drama and printed materials. A further event for Elected Members will be taking place during Safeguarding Week 2015. These events are in addition to specific performances aimed at Elected Members of the play "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter" which were followed with panel discussions and access to the on-line CSE training.

2.56 Elected Members have been appropriately engaged at policy and scrutiny level regarding CSE and continue to work with officers to seek assurance regarding the District's arrangements for dealing with CSE. Some key examples of Elected



Member Engagement are:

- Prior to the Hub being established, the Council Chief Executive convened a meeting of senior council officers, key elected members and senior police officers in December 2011. The purpose of this meeting was to ensure that there was a full, shared understanding of the incidence, impact and broader implications of CSE activity in the Bradford District. A key outcome of this meeting was the endorsement of the concept of the Hub.
- A further meeting of key officers, politicians and police officers took place on the 20 June 2012 to receive an update about the implementation of the Hub. Key outcomes of this second meeting were that the Council committed a full time specialist children's services team manager to further support the work of the Hub and identified £250,000 to invest in CSE services during the period 2013 – 2015.
- In February 2014 the Council's Strategic Leadership Team devoted an extended meeting to the topic of CSE, receiving a detailed presentation from BSCB setting out the current incidence, disposition of services, challenges and new developments in partnership working.
- Following the publication of the Jay Report in August 2014, the Council's Strategic Leadership Team devoted most of the September meeting to considering the lessons of the report and considering the implications for Bradford. A briefing for all Elected Members was prepared and circulated on behalf of the DCS during the same month. The Strategic Leadership Team's considerations resulted in the drafting of the motion regarding CSE which was unanimously passed by the Council on 21st October 2014.
- In addition, reports on CSE have been taken to the Children's Overview & Scrutiny Committee and each Area committee with further reports scheduled for these committees in autumn 2015.

2.57 West Yorkshire Police, the five West Yorkshire Directors of Children's Services and the five West Yorkshire LSCB Chairs have a programme of regular meetings to consider opportunities to cooperate across local authority borders to tackle CSE in the sub region. The West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is also represented at these meetings and is exploring ways to increase joint capacity to safeguard children from CSE and to prosecute perpetrators. As a result of this a number of initiatives, funded by the PCC, have been developed. These include the appointment of a West Yorkshire CSE Safeguarding Advisor and the recruitment for each Local Authority area of an officer to act as a Single Point of Contact to ensure the effective sharing of information about CSE, missing children, persons of concern and trafficking intelligence across West Yorkshire and to neighbouring sub regions.

2.58 The partnership work to address CSE in the Bradford District represents a substantial commitment of finances and resources by partners at a time when the public sector as a whole is seeking significant financial savings in line with national public sector spending targets.

2.59 The financial and resource appraisal of the Council's commitment is set out in section 4 of this report. At this point it is relevant to note that, in addition to a current



annual spend of £19 million on social workers, many of whom deal with CSE cases an additional spend of £2.9 million is committed to child prevention and support services. It is from within this budget that children's specialist services staff in the Hub are funded. In addition, the cost of a specialist purchased placement for a child at risk of CSE can be from £104,000 to £250,000 per year. At any one time there are between 10 – 15 children and young people who require such a specialist placement.

- 2.60 When the CSE Hub was established in 2012, the West Yorkshire Police staffing commitment to the service was 8 Police Officers led by a Sergeant at an annual cost of approximately £505,000. Since that time there have been a number of changes to policing structure in order to more effectively focus resources on CSE and related risks, and to establish a dedicated response to historic CSE concerns. This has resulted in a total deployment of 3 Detective Inspectors, 2 Detective Sergeants, 20 Detective Constables, 5.5 Police Staff, 9.5 Investigation Officers (the latter being funded by resources provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner). This further staffing commitment represents an additional annual staffing cost for police officers and staff focussed on CSE of £1,788,000 in the Bradford District.
- 2.61 Some particularly complex and resource intensive CSE investigations are managed by the Protective Services Division. In recent years a number of investigations into CSE concerns have been managed by this service. The most resource intensive of these investigations has cost almost £4 million to date, whilst the least costly has been approximately £350,000.
- 2.62 **When there are concerns about a child**
When there is a concern that a child or young person is at risk of CSE a professional is required to complete a multi-agency CSE referral and risk assessment form and forward this to the multi-agency CSE Hub. Each morning, representatives of all of the services co-located in or working closely with the Hub meet to discuss all new referrals and to share information and update risk assessments of cases already known to the Hub. A shared assessment of risk is made on each case, which can be rated as low (preventative services to be provided by a single agency), medium (individual and family work to be offered which is likely to involve more than one agency) or high (a child has been abused or is at significant risk of being abused through CSE and requires a multi-agency plan and an active criminal investigation is required). As cases are reviewed the assessment of risk may go up or down.
- 2.63 At present, the Council has a team manager and a social worker located in the Hub. The role of these staff is to ensure that appropriate risk assessments are completed and multi-agency child protection procedures are carried out on children that are referred to the Hub. These staff also ensure appropriate information sharing and joint planning takes place between the Hub and the LA social workers that are allocated to children at risk of CSE. This often involves supporting joint work with children and undertaking, with police colleagues, evidential interviews of child witnesses.



- 2.64 This group of police officers are supported by a police researcher and clerk. Within the District's crime team and specialist teams such as the Homicide and Major Enquiries Team there are considerable numbers of officers focussing specifically on CSE investigations. The police officers within the CSE Hub are also responsible for making enquiries about children who go missing from home or care and for gathering and monitoring information about missing episodes. A detailed report regarding arrangements for children who go missing can be found in section 4.1 of this annual report.
- 2.65 A specialist police officer in the Hub focuses on supporting joint initiatives to disrupt CSE and to develop targeted action to ensure that operators of licensed services and key operators in the night time economy are aware of CSE and taking steps to minimise the risk of their businesses being used by perpetrators to facilitate CSE.
- 2.66 In addition to undertaking regular visits to businesses with relevant colleagues from the Council's Licensing and Environmental Health Services, this officer, with support from other police colleagues, has also worked with 2 businesses to amend practices that caused concern and has developed an arrangement for daily police attendance at locations identified as being potentially associated with CSE, with 25 such locations initially identified.
- 2.67 The Barnardo's Turnaround Service is located at the Hub which works with girls and boys to provide preventative inputs and to work directly with children, alongside partner services. A protocol with the Bradford District Care Trust ensures that an identified, consistent sexual health nurse works with the Hub to support children, either at the Hub, in NHS premises or in the community. BSCB is supporting the development of a business case for the commissioning of a health practitioner to be based as a permanent part of the Hub team, ensuring holistic health assessment, signposting to appropriate services and more effective information sharing across all health trusts. The activity of the Hub is supported by a police analyst and an admin support worker.
- 2.68 Other key partner agencies have a daily or regular presence at the Hub. These include: the Hand in Hand Project (Children's Society), Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE), BLAST (Bradford & Leeds Against the Sex Trade) and Bradford District Care Trust. Partners from other NHS Trusts, Education Support Services and the Youth Offending Team attend weekly meetings at the Hub.
- 2.69 In common with other children and adults who have been abused or are victims of violent crime, those who have experienced CSE are likely to require on-going therapeutic support to assist them in recovery. BSCB is working with partners in health trusts and the clinical commissioning groups to map current provision against a likely increase in demand. The outcome of this process may be that it is necessary to adjust current commissioning arrangements to ensure that CSE survivors have sufficient priority access to relevant services.
- 2.70 Whilst the focus of this report is on arrangements to safeguard children from sexual exploitation there is significant evidence of some vulnerable adults also being targeted for sexual exploitation. The Adult Safeguarding Board has received reports



about the arrangements for addressing CSE within the District and protocols have been agreed for information sharing between the CSE Hub and the Adult Protection Unit. The Adult Protection Coordinator sits on the BSCB CSE sub group. In addition, an Adult Protection Senior Practitioner attends weekly meetings at the CSE Hub to enhance operational coordination between safeguarding children and adult protection services.

2.71 What is the extent and profile of CSE in our District?

In order to more clearly identify and understand incidence of CSE in the District, the Council has made a significant investment in developing the functionality of the Integrated Children's System to allow children's services staff to "flag" cases of children at risk of CSE, to record information about individuals and premises that may present a risk of CSE in a way that complies with Data Protection requirements and facilitates the production of regular detailed reports about this activity. Prior to April 2014 it was not possible to produce detailed data reports other than by time-consuming manual processes.

2.72 West Yorkshire Police has developed a similar "flagging" system which identifies for all officers and relevant police staff cases where there is a risk of CSE. The NHS "System One" on-line records system is being gradually rolled out nationally. This already provides for enhanced information sharing about child safeguarding matters within and between NHS Trusts. At present this system does not have the facility to "flag" CSE concerns as distinct from other safeguarding concerns. Discussions are currently underway with local Trust officers to establish whether it is possible to put such an arrangement in place.

2.73 Appendix 3 of this report contains a number of tables providing general information about the numbers, ages, gender and ethnic backgrounds of children who have been referred to the CSE Hub since April 2014. This information is broken down into two time periods, April 2014 – March 2015 and from April 2015 until the end of July 2015.

2.74 During the period April 1st 2015 – March 31st 2015, 431 children were referred to the CSE Hub, whilst from April 1st 2015 – July 31st 2015 that number was 185. If the referral trend of the first 4 months of the current reporting year were to be maintained, it can be expected that there will be in excess of 550 referrals to the CSE Hub during 2015 – 16. That would represent an increase in referrals of 29% over the year. Details of the numbers and ages of children referred are contained in table 1 of appendix 3.

2.75 The peak ages for referral to the CSE Hub remain children aged 14 – 15 and children aged 16 – 18. If the trend identified in the first 3 months of this reporting year were to be maintained for 12 months, the largest increase (approximately 50.8%) will be in the 14 – 15 age group.

2.76 Table 2 sets out information regarding the ethnicity of children referred to the CSE Hub during the two time periods being considered. Children of White British ethnicity are the largest group, with children of Asian British (Pakistani) heritage being the second largest group. If the trends noted in the first quarter of the current



reporting year are maintained for 12 months there would be an increase of approximately 16.5% in the numbers of White British heritage children referred to the Hub and of approximately 53.5% in the numbers of Asian British (Pakistani) heritage children referred.

2.77 Table 3 contains information regarding the risk categorisation and ages and gender of children. To maintain confidentiality, some of the lowest value groups have been rounded up to 5. This table demonstrates the continued low representation of males, particularly in the medium and high risk groups. This emphasises the importance of continuing awareness raising and training with colleagues from BLAST regarding the risks, incidence and impact of CSE on boys and young men.

2.78 **Prosecution and Disruption**

The majority of CSE criminal investigations for the Bradford District are managed within the co-located Hub at Sir Henry Mitchell House. However, particularly complex and resource intensive investigations have been managed within the Homicide and Major Enquiries Team (HMET) of West Yorkshire Police and Protective Services Crime Division.

2.79 Operation Kellerabbey is currently HMET managed and currently has 14 men and a 16 year old male charged with numerous offences of rape and unlawful sexual activity against primarily one female child who was aged under 16 at the time. One of the allegations relates to a second victim who was also under 16 at the time of the offence in 2009. These charges have resulted in Court appearances and trials are set for the forthcoming months at Bradford Crown Court.

2.80 Operation Gardia was a Protective Services investigation conducted during 2011/12 against two males in their early 20's who were grooming and committing rape and sexual activity with two female children in their teenage years. As a result of this investigation, the two males were found guilty at trial and sentenced to a combined total of 35 years imprisonment.

2.81 Operation Oakberry was a Protective Services lead investigation in relation to sexual grooming and unlawful sexual activity against a male child in his early teens. Adult males have been charged with a range sexual offences and a number have pleaded guilty and been sentenced at Court. The use of the internet and social networking sites is a particular characteristic of this case. Those convicted of the lesser offences have been sentenced to community based orders. There are a number of trials scheduled for future hearings for other serious offences.

2.82 Operation Dalesway relates to a series of historic CSE investigations within the Bradford District and is resourced by a dedicated team of Detectives and Police Staff investigators working alongside dedicated Social Care staff. These enquires are complex, historic in nature and resource intensive, the likelihood of charges and prosecutions unlikely to be realised until 2017.

2.83 The CSE team based at the Hub is currently undertaking 129 separate investigations. These investigations include situations where there is evidence of CSE and grooming taking place using the internet and social media, as well as



“street grooming”. The markings for CSE related cases have been placed on offences up to April 2014 so accurate recording of these offences can take place. There are currently 183 individuals linked to these offences as a subject of interest or suspect (a suspect could be linked to more than one offence and some offences have more than one suspect shown attached to the crime). Of these 66 are showing as having been arrested. As of the 31st July 2015 17 are showing as charged. Of these 7 have been convicted, 5 were found not guilty and there are 5 on police bail.

2.84 As CSE crimes have only been linked from the 1st April 2014 there may have been various trials and convictions since that date which would have been from previous years (as charging a person and finally getting a conviction in court may take 18 months to 2 years). Considering sexual offences over the last 5 years against a victim who was under 18, there are 178 suspects which have been charged for these offences.

2.85 A review of these charges has been undertaken and there are 56 of these offences which are considered to be of a CSE type. Of the 56 suspects charged for the offences 45 have resulted in convictions. 6 were found not guilty, 2 are on file, 1 was no further action and 2 are still pending trial. The range of sentences are appropriate to the seriousness of the offences and range from Community based sentences to significant terms of imprisonment.

2.86 Examples of recently reported sentencing outcomes are provided below:

- Bradford Crown Court
R vs Miskeen 4/3/2015
Sexual Activity with under 16 female
7 years imprisonment
- Bradford Crown Court
R vs Khan 2/3/2015
Sexual Activity with under 16 female x 3
4.5 years imprisonment
- Bradford Crown Court
R vs Hussain 11/5/2015
Sexual Activity with under 16 female x 3
3.5 years imprisonment
- Bradford Crown Court
R vs Ashton
Attempt to meet following Grooming
12 months Suspended Sentence
24 Supervision Order, MH Requirement, SOPO
- Bradford Crown Court
R vs Hurst
Incitement to Sexual Activity with under 16 female (via Snapchat)
12 months Community Order



12 months Supervision, SOPO imposed

- 2.87 As described above, a specialist police officer is located in the CSE Hub who is responsible for coordinating and supporting disruptive activity by the Police, Council and other partners.
- 2.88 **Historic Concerns**
In this report the terms “historic abuse” and “historic CSE concerns” are used to describe current or recent investigations underway into alleged specific offences relating to CSE that may have occurred more than one year and one day prior to the investigation commencing. The use of this term is not intended to minimise the likely current and continuing impact of abuse on the victim and the victim’s family.
- 2.89 As a result of increasing public awareness of CSE, particularly following the publication of the Jay report there has been a national increase in members of the public contacting local authorities and the police raising concerns about their own previous experiences of CSE, or about possible incidents of CSE that they may have witnessed in the past. Some members of the public have made contact with Bradford Council or West Yorkshire Police regarding potential historic CSE incidents in the Bradford area.
- 2.90 West Yorkshire police and Bradford Council have developed a partnership response to the issue of historic CSE concerns. A specialist team has been established. Currently this consists of a police inspector, two Detective Sergeants, nine Detective Constables, eight civilian investigators, a police analyst, a police researcher, 2 social workers and a council researcher. Staffing levels for this service are being kept under review. The service has clear terms of reference which have been agreed by partner organisations.
- 2.91 During the period 1/4/2014 – 31/3/2015, 6 investigations into historic concerns of CSE were initiated by this specialist team. Between 1/4/2014 to 31/7/2015 a further 3 investigations commenced. All 9 investigations are still on-going.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 There are no other considerations.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 The Council allocated £250,000 of one off resources. This funding has been used to commission the services described in paragraph 2.27 above. Where appropriate these services are continuing, sustained by alternative resources accessed by the voluntary sector.
- 4.2 The CSE cases requiring social work allocation are included in the normal case loads for social workers working in the Children Specialist Services. The Council spends £19m on children’s social workers per annum. In addition to spend on social work teams, Children Services currently spends approximately £2.9m on children



prevention and support services. Children Services has made resources available from within existing budgets by allocating a team manager, social workers, community resource worker and an analyst to work within the CSE multi agency Hub.

- 4.3 When looked after children at risk of CSE require specialist provision this is purchased at a weekly cost of £2000 per week for a residential bed (£104,000 a year), rising to £5000 per week (£260,000 per annum) for a secure placement. There are approximately 10-15 young people who require this specialist resource at any given time.
- 4.4 The Council and Bradford Safeguarding Children Board have been successful in securing some additional funding from the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner to strengthen the District's response to CSE:
- The PCC has provided funding for an additional analyst to focus on CSE and missing children data;
 - The PCC has provided funding for further preventative work in schools which in Bradford will be used to develop and tour a primary school play regarding CSE and related issues of child safety.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 The protection of children and vulnerable adults is the highest priority for the Council and its partners when considering the implications of CSE, as is the provision of services to support those who are victims of this abuse. Failure to protect and provide appropriate services significantly increases the risk to children in the District. It would also lead to significantly reduced public confidence in Bradford Council, West Yorkshire Police and other partners, as has been demonstrated in some other Districts.
- 5.2 Failure to implement the proposed recommendations may increase these risks

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 The report has been considered by the office of the City Solicitor and there are no identified legal issues to highlight.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.2 Child sexual exploitation is a crime committed by predominantly male perpetrators from all different racial backgrounds.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS



None.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

None.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is violent criminal activity. The consequences of CSE can be long-standing for the victim and there is growing research evidence that victims of CSE are themselves over-represented among young people coming to the attention of police services as potential offenders. In addition, CSE has lasting consequences for families of victims and perpetrators and has potential implications for community relations.

7.4.2 The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has received a presentation about CSE delivered by the BSCB CSE Champion and the Assistant Director for Specialist Children's Services. The CSP is currently considering options pass porting Police and Crime Commissioner funding to 6 key priorities, including CSE. BSCB is the lead organisation for developing these options in conjunction with the CSP.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 Child Sexual Exploitation is a violation of the rights of the child under the Human Rights Act. The arrangements made by the Council and its partners are intended to prevent the rights of the child being violated in this way.

7.6 TRADE UNION

There are no implications for Trade Unions.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 It is recommended that each Area Committee receives an update report regarding CSE in the next 6 months.

7.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)

None.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None.



9. OPTIONS

- 9.1 To encourage all Elected Members to complete the CSE training which is available and also to encourage Elected Members to attend events to raise awareness of CSE and related safeguarding issues.
- 9.2 To consider if this report should be disseminated to Area Committees to raise awareness and focus Community Leadership to tackle this issue across the district

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 It is recommended that the following actions be taken to support the partnership work to address CSE within the District:
- Request that each Bradford District Area Committee receives a report regarding Child Sexual Exploitation in the course of the next 6 months.
 - Work through the Leeds City Region to ensure a consistent approach to decision-making and implementation regarding private hire licences.
 - Approve the programme of awareness raising, training regarding CSE and monitoring of private hire operators implementation of the standards set out in the letter to operators of 16th June 2015.
 - Encourage Elected Members to complete the CSE on-line training course and to take up opportunities to attend other training and awareness raising events.
 - Request that during the current civic year the Health and Well Being Board receive a report regarding arrangements for therapeutic support for survivors of CSE.
 - In 2016 the Council Executive should receive a further update on the progress of arrangements in the District to safeguard children from Child Sexual Exploitation.

11. APPENDICES

- 11.1 Appendix 1: Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of the Council Executive held on 13th of January 2015: "Arrangements by the Council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation".
- 11.2 Appendix 2: "9 Point Strategic response to CSE".
- 11.3 Appendix 3: Three tables containing data regarding referrals to the CSE Hub.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 12.1 The following documents have been referenced in this report; all of these are public documents and can be accessed by internet:



- “Safeguarding children involved in prostitution: supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children” (Dept of Health, National Assembly of Wales, Home Office, Department for Education and Employment, 2000) http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationspolicyandguidance/dh_4006037
- “Tackling child sexual exploitation: action plan” (Dept for Education, 2011) <http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/c/tackling%20child%20sexual%20exploitation%20action%20plan.pdf>
- “The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013” (“The Jay Report”, August 2014): http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1407/independent_inquiry_cse_in_rotherham
- “Real Voices Child sexual exploitation in Greater Manchester” An independent report by Ann Coffey, MP. October 2014 <http://anncoffeyp.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Real-Voices-Final.pdf>
- Report of Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, February 2015. Author: Louise Casey CB. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/401119/46966_Rotherham_Report_PRINT.pdf
- Ofsted Thematic Inspection: “The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn’t happen here, could it?”: (November 2014) <http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/sexualexploitation-of-children-it-couldnt-happen-here-could-it>
- Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: The Cabinet Office, March 2015 <http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/Tackling%20CSE.Rotherham%20Response.Feb%202015.pdf>
- Letter from the Chief Social Worker: Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation:- review of assessment and decision making tools. <http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/CSW%20re%20CSE%20assessment%20and%20decision%20making%20tools.pdf>
- Letter to the Chief Executives of local authorities, Directors of Children’s Services, Police and Crime Commissioners, Local Safeguarding Children’s Boards, Health and Wellbeing Boards and GPs., Home Office, Department of Health, Ministry of Justice and the Department for Communities and Local Government. “Our joint commitment to share information effectively for the protection of children”. http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/info_sharing_letter5.pdf



Appendix 1

Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Council Executive to be held on 13th January 2015.

AM

Subject:

Arrangements by the Council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation.

Summary statement:

This report summarises the current arrangements in the District for safeguarding children from child sexual exploitation and also describes the arrangements that have been put in place to enquire into allegations of historic child sexual exploitation (CSE). Preventative initiatives and work to support families and communities affected by CSE are also described.

Further actions will be proposed to enable the Council to implement in full the resolution passed unanimously on 21st October 2014.

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Strategic Director of Children's Services

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Portfolio:

Children's Services

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Children's Services



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report summarises the current arrangements in the District for safeguarding children from child sexual exploitation (CSE) and also describes the arrangements that have been put in place to enquire into allegations of historic child sexual exploitation. Preventative initiatives and work to support families and communities affected by CSE are also described.

Further actions are proposed to enable the Council to implement in full the resolution passed unanimously on 21st October 2014.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

Professional and public awareness of child sexual exploitation (CSE) has grown significantly in the 14 years since the publication of the first dedicated national guidance for dealing with this form of child sexual abuse, which was entitled: "Safeguarding children involved in prostitution". Changes in legislation and guidance culminated in the publication of the national "Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan" which was published in 2011.

- 2.2 In addition to national guidance and new legislation, the growing appreciation of the need to develop a more sophisticated multi-agency response to CSE was aided by research and enquiries such as the two year national enquiry into CSE by gangs and groups led by Sue Berelowitz, the Deputy Children's Commissioner for England. More recently, the publication of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013 ("The Jay Report") has emphasised the importance of strong strategic and political leadership across the public sector and in communities in responding to CSE at a local level.

- 2.3 As a result of the publication of the Jay Report in August 2014 Ofsted announced that it would be undertaking inspections of local responses to CSE in eight local authority areas. The final thematic report: "The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn't happen here, could it?" was published in November 2014. The report considered evidence from 36 inspections of children's services that had already been published and inspections of 38 children's homes, in addition to the eight specific CSE inspections.

- 2.4 This detailed report has produced 25 recommendations for local authorities (LA), partner organisations, LSCBs, national government and Ofsted itself. Overarching themes in the findings and recommendations are: the need for strong strategic leadership; the need to develop effective local performance arrangements (informed by consistent crime recording); the need to prioritise awareness raising; the importance of police and LA using all powers to disrupt and prosecute offenders; and the need to ensure that all missing children have an independent return interview and that intelligence about missing episodes is collated to identify patterns and risks.



- 2.5 Whilst the report does emphasise the importance of effective multi-agency working, particularly when presenting findings about professional practice, the focus of comments about strategic leadership is entirely on the LA and the LSCB. Therefore the distinctive strategic leadership that can be offered by the police service or by health trusts and commissioners in developing therapeutic services is not explored.
- 2.6 Some commentators have expressed the view that the report does not provide sufficient analysis of the examples of good practice identified in some areas. As a consequence, it has been argued, an opportunity to promote good practice has been squandered.
- 2.7 The Ofsted report, together with other recent publications, is of assistance in developing understanding of the complexity of CSE and of the necessity to develop a sophisticated “whole system” response to this form of abuse. It is possible to benchmark planning and activity in Bradford against some good practice identified in the report. The key findings and recommendations of this report are being considered by the CSE sub group of Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) and where appropriate are incorporated into the further development of the plan under-pinning the Strategic Response to CSE.

2.8 LOCAL CONTEXT:

Partnership working to address CSE in the Bradford District dates from 1995. In October 2011 the independent chair of Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) sought assurance as to the effectiveness of the multi-agency response to CSE. In common with other organisations nationally, it is now recognised that West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council did not have the same rigorous and co-ordinated approach to dealing with allegations of child sexual exploitation that have subsequently been developed.

2.9 The key outcomes of a “structured challenge” to partners were:

- BSCB “Champion for CSE” identified: Police Superintendent;
- A multi-agency co-located service, known as “The Hub” was established in January 2012, based at Javelin House.
- BSCB to be responsible for the District’s strategic response to CSE.

2.10 Prior to the Hub being established, the Council Chief Executive convened a meeting of senior council officers, key elected members and senior police officers in December 2011. The purpose of this meeting was to ensure that there was a full, shared understanding of the incidence, impact and broader implications of CSE activity in the Bradford District. A key outcome of this meeting was the endorsement of the concept of the Hub. A further meeting of key officers, politicians and police officers took place on the 20 June 2012 to receive an update about the implementation of the Hub. Key outcomes of this second meeting were that the Council committed a full time specialist children’s services team manager to further support the work of the Hub and identified £250,000 to invest in CSE services during the period 2013 – 2015.



- 2.11 The Director of Children's Services convened a meeting for all Secondary Head Teachers in June 2013. This was addressed by the DCS, BSCB Manager and Senior Officers from West Yorkshire Police. Head Teachers were notified of the West Yorkshire wide "Know the Signs" public awareness campaign and other initiatives relating to CSE.
- 2.12 In February 2014 the Council's Strategic Leadership Team devoted an extended meeting to the topic of CSE, receiving a detailed presentation from BSCB setting out the current incidence, disposition of services, challenges and new developments in partnership working.
- 2.13 During Spring 2014 BSCB conducted a review of the effectiveness of the multi-agency, co-located CSE Hub. This review was chaired by the BSCB Independent Chair, Nick Frost; it was supported by the BSCB manager. The process was steered by representatives of the following key partner agencies:
- Bradford Children's Services
 - NSPCC
 - NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups
 - West Yorkshire Police
 - Hand in Hand Project (Children's Society).
- 2.14 The review considered a number of sources of information including:
- Operational data provided by the Hub;
 - CSE case file audits undertaken by managers from West Yorkshire Police and Specialist Children's Services;
 - A Bradford University research project into the experiences of young people affected by CSE, facilitated by Barnardo's Turnaround and Hand in Hand and supported by the British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (BASPCAN);
 - A self assessment of CSE partnership working against standards developed by the University of Bedford;
 - Home Office Innovation Fund evaluation of parental support work undertaken in the Bradford District by Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE);
 - Information from external scrutiny of the Hub by Ofsted and the National college of Policing.
- 2.15 Key members of BSCB and the Independent Chair presented the findings of this review to the Council Chief Executive and the Director of Children's Services (DCS) during July 2014. Key issues identified by the Review were:
- Since the Hub was established in January 2012 operational pressures had resulted in increased dedicated staffing resources from both LA Specialist Children's Services and West Yorkshire Police. Increases had been primarily in management and administrative capacity.
 - Audit of practice showed that cases were generally well managed within the Hub. The presence of a social work team manager in the Hub strengthened joint working between the police and social workers. Revised referral pathways for CSE cases were implemented as a result of learning from audit.
 - The Hub had now been externally scrutinised by both Ofsted (as part of the



2014 inspection of Local Authority Children's Services) and the National College of Policing. Ofsted found that: "The co-location of police, social care and Barnardo's within the CSE Hub is a particular strength. It promotes effective and early information sharing across agencies where children and young people are at risk of or are suffering sexual exploitation. Timely and robust multi-agency involvement ensures that risks of CSE are identified and plans put in place to reduce these risks". The National College of Policing awarded the Hub "Gold Standard" and has encouraged other police forces to adopt this operational approach as best practice.

- The review concluded that, working with the "Hub" model, partners had shown themselves responsive to increasing demand and complexity of cases and working arrangements. The review noted that it is likely that demand will continue to increase, at least in the medium term.

2.16 Following the publication of the Jay Report in August 2014, the Council's Strategic Leadership Team devoted most of the September meeting to considering the lessons of the report and considering the implications for Bradford. A briefing for all Elected Members was prepared and circulated on behalf of the DCS during the same month. The Strategic Leadership Team's considerations resulted in the drafting of the motion regarding CSE which was unanimously passed by the Council on 21st October 2014.

PREVENTATIVE WORK:

2.17 Bradford Council identified additional one – off funding of £250,000 which is being invested in CSE preventative work. Services have been commissioned from VCS partners which mean that in September 2014 a programme commenced which includes:

- Every year 10 student in Bradford attending a CSE drama performed by GW Theatre which is reinforced by pre and post performance lesson plans for schools to deliver;
- Work in Keighley by the Hand in Hand project being boosted to provide more preventative group work for young people and to train peer mentors.
- Barnardo's has been commissioned to expand its work to support more boys and young men, and to develop a new resource pack for work with families to raise awareness of CSE.
- PACE (Parents against Child Exploitation) has been commissioned to provide intensive support to the parents of children who are known to be experiencing CSE and from January 2015 to train local practitioners to deliver specific support materials developed by PACE to parents and carers whose children may be at risk from CSE.
- Barnardo's has been commissioned to develop a practitioner tool kit to support a more consistent and evidence based approach to supporting whole families when children are at risk of CSE. This tool kit will be evaluated by the University of Bradford.



- 2.18 Additional preventative work under development includes:
- Exploring options for developing more accessible sources of advice and assistance for BME women
 - Working with the Youth Service to develop art work, consequences cards and accessible on-line and social media based advice for young people
 - Working with Faith and Community Groups to raise awareness of CSE, to have honest conversations about the incidence, patterns and impact of CSE across the Bradford District and ensuring that local people understand how they can identify and report CSE.
 - Working with the City Solicitor, Licensing, and Environmental Health colleagues to ensure that the full range of regulatory powers are utilised by the Council to ensure that CBMDC is a “hostile environment” for those considering abusing our children in this way. CSE training is being provided for staff in these services; to date 80 have been trained and a further 35 will be trained in January 2015.
- 2.19 Practice experience and research demonstrate that children are sometimes transported, or “trafficked” for the purposes of CSE. West Yorkshire Police and other forces have had some successes in preventing children being trafficked in private cars and there is evidence that some perpetrators are making use of public transport as a potentially less risky means of trafficking children. It is recognised that public transport providers and British Transport Police are increasingly vigilant regarding this issue.
- 2.20 An important strand of preventative work is engaging with communities and leaders to raise awareness of CSE. Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) and West Yorkshire Police have developed the “Know the Signs” campaign which provides clear messages about CSE in the form of posters for public spaces, schools and other settings, small information cards for children, parents, professionals and a range of internet-based awareness raising tools.
- 2.21 Bradford Safeguarding Children Board and the Council’s Children’s Services has a partnership with the Bradford council for Mosques and Keighley Muslim Association to support Mosques and Madrassahs throughout the District to deliver good safeguarding children arrangements. This has provided opportunities to deliver key messages about a range of safeguarding issues, including CSE, in training events for staff and volunteers and in meetings with parents. In addition, BSCB is supporting some groups who have expressed an interest in developing community – based CSE campaigns and services.
- 2.22 Heightened interest in this issue, following the publication of the Jay report, has resulted in invitations to BSCB, the Council and West Yorkshire Police to speak at public meetings about the issue of CSE. In October West Yorkshire Police and BSCB each provided a speaker for a public meeting and discussion about CSE organised by the Professional Muslim Institute. In November, Michael Jameson, (DCS), Superintendent Vince Firth (West Yorkshire Police) and Paul Hill (BSCB Manager) spoke at a public meeting organised as part of Inter-Faith Week at the Markazi Jamia Mosque Community Centre in Keighley.



- 2.23 In addition to responding to requests to speak at community-organised events it is important that the Council and its partners continue to create opportunities to broadcast key messages about CSE and safeguarding children to all communities in the Bradford District. An option available to the Council is to ensure that all Area Committees receive a report about CSE to provide an opportunity for discussion about the issue in a specific local context.
- 2.24 It is important that the Council makes use of its structures and community fora to ensure that there is a positive dialogue about CSE across the whole District. It is for this reason that this report recommends that each Area Committee be requested to receive a report about CSE. It is expected that this will provide opportunities to disseminate key messages about the issue to local communities and to receive local information about concerns, challenges and opportunities.
- 2.25 In any communication with the public regarding CSE it is important to ensure the issue is understood in the wider context of child abuse and neglect, in particular child sexual abuse. If parents, carers and wider communities are to effectively protect children from CSE it is also important that the Council and its partners make clear that there are a number of models of CSE and grooming, the most prominent of which are:
- Peer on peer exploitation: children are sexually exploited by peers who are known to them at school, in the neighbourhood or through mutual friends.
 - Exploitation through befriending and grooming: children are befriended directly by the perpetrator or through other children and young people. This process may begin with a girl or boy being targeted and befriended by a young boy or girl usually known to her as an equal, i.e. a classmate, a friend of a sibling, or a neighbour.
 - The 'boyfriend'/pimp model of exploitation: perpetrators target children posing as 'boyfriends', showering the child with attention and gifts to cause infatuation. They initiate a sexual relationship with the child, which the child is expected to return as 'proof' of her/his love or as a way of returning the initial attention and gifts. The child is effectively told that they owe the perpetrators money for cigarettes, alcohol, drugs, car rides etc and that sexual activities are one way of paying it back.
 - The 'party' model: parties are organised by groups of men to lure young people. Young people are offered drinks, drugs and car rides often for free. They are introduced to an exciting environment and a culture where sexual promiscuity and violence is normalised. Parties are held at various locations and children are persuaded (sometimes financially) to bring their peers along.
- 2.26 It is recognised that in some instances CSE is an activity deliberately embarked upon by a pre-existing gang, in part for the purpose of extending the control and influence of the gang among young people in the community. This model of abuse was the subject of extensive research by the Office of the Children's Commissioner. In other instances groups of adults, who are otherwise unconnected, network and operate together solely for the purpose of targeting, grooming and abusing children through CSE.



2.27 Each of the models described above can be implemented either face to face, through so-called “street grooming”, or the perpetrators can make use of the internet and social media to target and groom the victim. A risk of focusing on one particular model of CSE, or on “street grooming” rather than on-line grooming is that parents or carers may fail to recognise the signs that a child is at risk. In addition, a focus on one model can lead to assumptions about the characteristics of perpetrators, for example in terms of ethnicity or age which may make it easier for abusers not conforming to a particular stereotype to harm children.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE:

2.28 Developments to date have been guided by the BSCB 7 Point Strategic Response to CSE (July 2013). This document has recently been revised to take account of lessons emerging from national reports and local experience. The new response, currently in draft form, contains the following key points:

- Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused;
- A multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice;
- A bespoke training plan will be developed for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE;
- A plan will be developed for all faith and community leaders to support communities through the damage caused by CSE;
- A support network will be developed focusing on women and mothers;
- A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person;
- A specific product will be developed for the Pakistani origin community which addresses child sexual exploitation and explores the harm that this offence can cause to individuals and communities;
- A partnership response will be developed to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners;
- Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.

2.29 This BSCB 9 Point Strategic Response is set out in full in appendix 1. The CSE group of BSCB is responsible for the delivery of the plan and is developing specific, measurable actions under each of the points and will report on progress to BSCB and its independent chair.

2.30 West Yorkshire Police, the five West Yorkshire Directors of Children’s Services and the five West Yorkshire LSCB Chairs have a programme of regular meetings to consider opportunities to cooperate across local authority borders to tackle CSE in the sub region. The West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is also represented at these meetings and is exploring ways to increase joint capacity to safeguard children from CSE and to prosecute perpetrators. As a result of this a number of initiatives, funded by the PCC, are being developed. These include the recruitment of a West Yorkshire CSE Safeguarding Advisor and the recruitment for



each Local Authority area of an officer to act as a Single Point of Contact to ensure the effective sharing of information about CSE, missing children, persons of concern and trafficking intelligence across West Yorkshire and to neighbouring sub regions.

- 2.31 A National Working Group on CSE (NWG) has been established, to which BSCB is affiliated. This provides a network for LSCB and partner organisations to share learning and experiences. Specific strands of work are lead by the NWG to improve national arrangements for sharing information about emerging risks, missing children and trafficking issues. Through the Yorkshire and Humber LSCB network there is a regional forum for sharing information about CSE.
- 2.32 It is important that all organisations working to keep children safe from CSE are self-critical and seek opportunities to learn and improve services. BSCB has a system of case audit and “challenge panels” which allow for detailed analysis of the work done on cases and directly engages staff working on cases to learn from their experiences. These processes are in addition to quality assurance work undertaken by individual agencies. BSCB has also been assisted by partners in getting the views of young people who have been identified as being at risk or abused through CSE. Some developments completed or underway as a result of this activity are:
- The development of flow charts for professionals setting out CSE referral routes.
 - A review, together with West Yorkshire Police and other West Yorkshire authorities, the current CSE referral and risk assessment tool, which was developed in Bradford. This review commenced in December 2014.
 - The revision of the BSCB strategic response to CSE (completed December 2014, see appendix 1) to take account of feedback from professionals and young people, in particular young men and boys.
- 2.33 When appropriate, BSCB and its partners undertake detailed learning reviews of cases for the purposes of improving services. One such review completed during 2014 concerned a case of a young person who was a victim of CSE and a prosecution witness in the trial of the perpetrator. As a result of the evidence given by this young woman the perpetrator was convicted. However, lessons were identified for West Yorkshire Police, Children’s Services Departments and the Courts Service. The young woman was a vulnerable witness facing significant obstacles in giving evidence. Due to her reluctance to give evidence she absconded from the Court, a witness summons and a warrant for her arrest were issued, and she was held in police custody overnight before returning to Court and giving evidence.
- 2.34 Whilst there was much good practice identified in the review of the case, it was clear that single and joint agency working needs to be improved. Actions are underway to ensure that West Yorkshire Police provides a specific officer, separate from the investigating officer, to give support to a vulnerable CSE witness in court proceedings. The joint planning arrangements for supporting young vulnerable witnesses have been strengthened to ensure that these are addressed explicitly and are not subsumed within other child in need, child protection or looked after child planning processes. Bradford Children’s Services is working with other West Yorkshire Authorities to identify potential arrangements for enhanced supervised



accommodation for young people who are vulnerable witnesses if there is a risk that they may abscond or fail to attend at court.

- 2.34 Discussions are taking place with the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner regarding the wider availability of video links to courts to enable vulnerable witnesses to give evidence without the need to attend the court building. The Independent Chair of BSCB and a senior officer from West Yorkshire Police have met the local judiciary to discuss learning from this case and an immediate action has been to change arrangements for the listing of such cases to minimise the risk of anxiety - provoking delays in witnesses being called to give evidence.

WHEN THERE ARE CSE CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD:

- 2.36 When there is a concern that a child or young person is at risk of CSE a professional is required to complete a multi-agency CSE referral and risk assessment form and forward this to the multi-agency CSE Hub. Each morning, representatives of all of the services co-located in or working closely with the Hub meet to discuss all new referrals and to share information and update risk assessments of cases already known to the Hub. A shared assessment of risk is made on each case, which can be rated as low (preventative services to be provided by a single agency), medium (individual and family work to be offered which is likely to involve more than one agency) or high (a child has been abused or is at significant risk of being abused through CSE and requires a multi-agency plan and an active criminal investigation is required). As cases are reviewed the assessment of risk may go up or down.
- 2.37 At present, the Council has a team manager and a social worker located in the Hub. The role of these staff is to ensure that appropriate risk assessments are completed and multi-agency child protection procedures are carried out on children that are referred to the Hub. These staff also ensure appropriate information sharing and joint planning takes place between the Hub and the LA social workers that are allocated to children at risk of CSE. This often involves supporting joint work with children and undertaking, with police colleagues, evidential interviews of child witnesses.
- 2.38 A police detective inspector, six detectives and two police constables are located in the Hub. These colleagues are responsible for criminal investigations of alleged CSE and working to build cases for prosecution. The police constables are also responsible for making enquiries about children who go missing from home or care and for gathering and monitoring information about missing episodes.
- 2.39 The Barnardo's Turnaround Service is located at the Hub which works with girls and boys to provide preventative inputs and to work directly with children, alongside partner services. A protocol with the Bradford District Care Trust ensures that an identified, consistent sexual health nurse works with the Hub to support children, either at the Hub, in NHS premises or in the community. The activity of the Hub is supported by a police analyst and an admin support worker.



- 2.40 Other key partner agencies have a daily or regular presence at the Hub. These include: the Hand in Hand Project (Children's Society), Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE), BLAST (Bradford Lads Against the Sex Trade). and Bradford District Care Trust. Partners from other NHS Trusts, Education Support Services and the Youth Offending Team attend weekly meetings at the Hub.
- 2.41 In common with other children and adults who have been abused or are victims of violent crime, those who have experienced CSE are likely to require on-going therapeutic support to assist them in recovery. BSCB is working with partners in health trusts and the clinical commissioning groups to map current provision against a likely increase in demand. The outcome of this process may be that it is necessary to adjust current commissioning arrangements to ensure that CSE survivors have sufficient priority access to relevant services. This report recommends that, in the course of 2015, the Health and Well Being Board seek assurance regarding arrangements for therapeutic support for CSE survivors.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:

- 2.42 In recent months the Council has made a significant investment in developing the functionality of the Integrated Children's System to allow children's services staff to "flag" cases of children at risk of CSE, to record information about individuals and premises that may present a risk of CSE in a way that complies with Data Protection requirements and facilitates the production of regular detailed reports about this activity. Prior to April 2014 it is not possible to produce detailed data reports other than by time-consuming manual processes.
- 2.43 West Yorkshire Police has developed a similar "flagging" system which identifies for all officers and relevant police staff cases where there is a risk of CSE. The NHS "System One" on-line records system is being gradually rolled out nationally. This already provides for enhanced information sharing about child safeguarding matters within and between NHS Trusts. At present this system does not have the facility to "flag" CSE concerns as distinct from other safeguarding concerns. Discussions are currently underway with local Trust officers to establish whether it is possible to put such an arrangement in place.
- 2.44 Between April 1st – September 30th 2014, 158 children were referred to the Hub as being at risk of CSE. Of these children, 17 were under the age of 12, 30 were aged 12 – 13, 65 were 14 – 15 and 46 were over 16. 128 of the children were female and 30 were male. The ethnic breakdown of the group is: 99 white British, 19 other white backgrounds and 23 Asian, 14 mixed heritage. In 3 instances the ethnicity of the child was not recorded.
- 2.45 In the proceeding 6 months (October 2013 – April 2014) there were 170 children referred to the Hub as at risk of CSE. Of these children, 7 were under the age of 12, 30 were aged 12 – 13, 88 were 14 – 15 and 45 were over 16. 143 of the children were female and 27 were male. The ethnic breakdown of the group is: 103 white



British, 21 other white backgrounds, 30 Asian 3 black and 13 mixed heritage.

2.46 On December 2nd 2014, 55 children were assessed by the Hub as being at high risk of CSE. 49 of these children are female. 3 children in this group are under 12, 27 are 13 – 15 years of age and 25 are over 16. 30 of these children are of white British ethnicity, 7 of other white ethnicity, 8 identified as of Gypsy or Roma ethnicity, 5 of Asian ethnicity and 5 of mixed heritage.

2.47 PROSECUTION AND DISRUPTION:

The majority of CSE criminal investigations for the Bradford District are managed within the Hub. However, particularly complex and resource intensive investigations may be managed within the Homicide and Major Enquiries Team (HMET) of West Yorkshire Police. Currently one investigation from the Bradford District is being managed in this way.

2.48 The CSE team based at the Hub is currently undertaking 48 separate investigations. These investigations include situations where there is evidence of CSE and grooming taking place using the internet and social media, as well as “street grooming”. There are currently 31 suspects, some of whom are currently on police bail, linked to these investigations. The ethnic origin for these suspects is: Asian 18, white British 11, central of eastern European 2.

2.49 In the course of the last 6 months 13 individuals have been charged with offences related to CSE as a result of work undertaken by staff at the Hub. Of this group, 7 are awaiting trial, 4 have been convicted, 1 has been found not guilty and 1 has received a caution.

2.50 An important tool to disrupt the activity of suspected perpetrators of CSE is the Child Abduction Warning Notice. This was formerly known as a Harbourers’ Warning. It can be issued against individuals who are suspected of grooming children by stating that they have no permission to associate with the named child and that if they do so they can be arrested under the Child Abduction Act 1984 and Children Act 1989. Such warnings can be issued as a result of reasonable grounds for concern regarding a child looked after up to age of 18 and up to the age of 16 for other children. In the Bradford District 24 of these notices were issued during 2013 – 2014. So far during 2014 – 2015 16 of these notices have been issued.

2.51 HISTORIC CONCERNS:

As a result of increasing public awareness of CSE, particularly following the publication of the Jay report there has been a national increase in members of the public contacting local authorities and the police raising concerns about their own previous experiences of CSE, or about possible incidents of CSE that they may have witnessed in the past. Some members of the public have made contact with Bradford Council or West Yorkshire Police regarding potential historic CSE incidents in the Bradford area.



2.52 West Yorkshire police and Bradford Council have developed a partnership response to the issue of historic CSE concerns. A specialist team has been established. Currently this consists of a Detective Sergeant, 6 Constables, a police analyst, a police researcher, 2 social workers and a council researcher. Staffing levels for this service are being kept under review. The service has clear terms of reference which have been agreed by partner organisations. The background, strategic intentions and terms of reference for this team are contained in appendix 2 of this report.

2.53 COUNCIL CSE MOTION:

The Council resolution unanimously agreed on 21/10/2014 made clear the priorities and ambitions of the Council in this area and provides leadership to partners in the District. This report is brought to the executive as a direct consequence of the resolution.

2.54 This report has already set out the current arrangements and new arrangements under development for investigating and responding to concerns that children are being harmed by CSE and ensuring that prompt multi-agency enquiries and assessments result in children being kept safe and, whenever possible, offenders being prosecuted. Strong and effective partnership working between both the statutory sector and voluntary sector organisations is central to achieving this.

2.55 In order to encourage the recognition of victims of abuse through CSE and to education children, parents and carers of the early indications of risk of CSE, there have been a number of awareness raising initiatives. One example is that West Yorkshire Police and the West Yorkshire LSCB have developed an awareness campaign regarding CSE called "Know the Signs". Printed and electronic materials for this campaign have been distributed and used in many settings, including schools, youth work settings, health centres, and children's homes. Art work has also been displayed using Council street furniture. Young people are themselves building on this campaign by developing consequences cards, posters, an information DVD and web based materials

2.56 The Corporate Parenting Panel has received a reassurance report regarding arrangements for protecting children looked after, including those in purchased care placements, are protected from CSE.

2.57 The work currently being undertaken in the District's Secondary Schools to raise awareness of CSE is based on the drama production "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter". Students received lessons about CSE both before and after viewing the performance. Trained staff attend each school to offer support and take appropriate action should this work prompt any child to disclose a concern about CSE. This project will be formally evaluated. It is already apparent from feedback by students and school based staff that the work has a powerful impact on audiences and feedback from teaching staff is that the supporting lesson plans are effective in enabling students to learn about, understand and speak about the issue of CSE.



- 2.58 Information presented above (paragraphs 2.23 – 2.25) shows that there are cases of CSE being dealt with in Bradford where the child at risk is 12 years or under. In addition there is targeted and general preventative work being undertaken with children of primary school age. At present BSCB is exploring options to develop a consistent and sustainable model for delivering key messages about safe relationships and self esteem to primary school pupils as they are preparing for transition to secondary school. The ambition is to make this available to each primary school.
- 2.59 Bradford Safeguarding Children Board has delivered specific training sessions for Elected Members regarding CSE and related issues during Safeguarding Week in both 2013 and 2014. New materials are being developed which will enable every Member of Council to undertake training about CSE. This course will be delivered in a manner that is accessible to Elected Members, will address the incidence and signs of CSE. It will provide opportunities for Members to undertake further reading and will describe the processes for getting help for children and families in Bradford. It will also focus on the specific roles of Elected Members in terms of safeguarding and CSE. The course will be CPD certified

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 There are no other considerations

4. OPTIONS

- 4.1 To encourage all Elected Members to complete the CSE training which is to be made available.
- 4.2 To consider if this report should be disseminated to Area Committees to raise awareness and focus Community Leadership to tackle this issue across the district

5. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 5.1 The Council allocated £250,000 of one off resources as part of the 2013-14 budget setting process to support Children Services to support CSE services over 2 years.
- 5.2 Children Service has made resources available from within existing budgets by allocating a team manager and a social worker to work with the CSE multi agency Hub.
- 5.3 The CSE cases requiring social work allocation are included in the normal case loads for social workers working in the Children Specialist Services.
- 5.4 Children Services currently spends approximately £3.6m on Children prevention and support service.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 6.1 The protection of children and vulnerable adults is the highest priority for the



Council and its partners when considering the implications of CSE, as is the provision of services to support those who are victims of this abuse. Failure to protect and provide appropriate services significantly increases the risk to children in the District. It would also lead to significantly reduced public confidence in Bradford Council, West Yorkshire Police and other partners, as has been demonstrated in some other Districts.

6.2 Failure to implement the proposed recommendations may increase these risks

7. LEGAL APPRAISAL

7.1 The report has been considered by the office of the City Solicitor and there are no identified legal issues to highlight.

8. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

8.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

Child sexual exploitation is a crime committed by predominantly male perpetrators from all different racial backgrounds.

8.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

None

8.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

None

8.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

8.4.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is violent criminal activity. The consequences of CSE can be long-standing for the victim and there is growing research evidence that victims of CSE are themselves over-represented among young people coming to the attention of police services as potential offenders. In addition, CSE has lasting consequences for families of victims and perpetrators and has potential implications for community relations.

8.4.2 The Community Safety Partnership has received a presentation about CSE delivered by the BSCB CSE Champion and the Assistant Director for Specialist Children's Services.

8.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

8.5.1 Child Sexual Exploitation is a violation of the rights of the child under the Human Rights Act. The arrangements made by the Council and its partners are intended to prevent the rights of the child being violated in this way.



8.6 TRADE UNION

There are no implications for Trade Unions.

8.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

It is recommended that each Area Committee receive a report about CSE during 2015.

9. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 It is recommended that the following actions be taken to support the implementation of decisions made at Council on October 21st:

- Request that each Bradford District Area Committee receives a report regarding Child Sexual Exploitation in the course of 2015.
- Approve the establishment of the historic CSE team.
- Approve the revised BSCB 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.
- Endorse work to widen school initiatives to develop an appropriate package for use in primary schools.
- Approve the programme of CSE training for Council staff in Licensing, Hackney Cab, Environmental Health, City Solicitors and Housing and other relevant regulatory services within CBMDC.
- Approve a similar, targeted CSE awareness raising and training programme for the Council's front line uniformed staff who work on the District's streets.
- Over the next twelve months a training package regarding CSE will be available which is accessible to and suitable for Elected Members.
- Request that during 2015 the Health and Well Being Board receive a report regarding arrangements for therapeutic support for survivors of CSE.
- During 2015 the Council Executive should receive a further update on the progress of arrangements in the District to safeguard children from Child Sexual Exploitation.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: "9 Point Strategic response to CSE" – work led by the Bradford Safeguarding Children Board.

11.2 Appendix 2: "Historic Multi Agency Investigation into Child Sexual Exploitation" - The background, strategic intentions and terms of reference for the historic CSE team, agreed by West Yorkshire Police, Bradford Council and BSCB.



12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

The following documents have been referenced in this report; all of these are public documents and can be accessed by internet:

1. "Safeguarding children involved in prostitution: supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children" (Dept of Health, National Assembly of Wales, Home Office, Department for Education and Employment, 2000)
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationspolicyandguidance/dh_4006037
2. "Tackling child sexual exploitation: action plan" (Dept for Education, 2011)
<http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/c/tackling%20child%20sexual%20exploitation%20action%20plan.pdf>
3. "Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation by Gangs and Groups" (3 reports and 3 additional documents, Office of the Children's commissioner for England, 2012 – 2013) <http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/info/csegg1>
4. "The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013" ("The Jay Report", August 2014):
http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1407/independent_inquiry_cse_in_rotherham
5. Ofsted Thematic Inspection: "The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn't happen here, could it?": (November 2014)
<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/sexual-exploitation-of-children-it-couldnt-happen-here-could-it>
6. Decisions of meeting of Council held on Tuesday 21st October 2014, decision 8: Child Sexual Exploitation: http://eip-prod.bradford.gov.uk/WPS/wps/PA_CommitteeMinutes/CallDisplayDocServlet?docID=13105



Appendix 2



Bradford Safeguarding Children Board: nine point strategic response to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Introduction:

This 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE replaces the previous BSCB "7 Point Strategic Response to CSE which was agreed in July 2013.

Working Together to Safeguard Children (WTSC) 2013 gives Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) the key responsibility for ensuring that relevant organisations in the local area co-operate effectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Therefore, LSCB have a central role in overseeing the work in their local area to implement the national "Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan" (2011).

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

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

This BSCB strategic response sets out the key strands to be addressed in the work to tackle CSE in the Bradford District. These strands describe statutory safeguarding activity to be undertaken by statutory and voluntary sector partners, awareness raising and training activity, and community initiatives informed by specific knowledge of the incidence of CSE in the Bradford District. Taken together, the overall aims of these strands are:

- To safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people who have been, or may be, sexually exploited;
- To successfully prosecute those who perpetrate or facilitate CSE;
- To limit the opportunities for potential perpetrators to abuse children and young people in this way;
- To support families and communities who are dealing with the consequences of CSE;



- To develop preventative services which raise awareness of CSE among children, young people, parents and the communities of the District;
- To develop community resilience to the potentially divisive and damaging impact of CSE on the Bradford District and its constituent communities;
- To offer support and therapeutic services to survivors of CSE;
- To ensure that identified perpetrators receive treatment programmes in order to minimise the chances of re-offending; and
- To ensure that arrangements are in place to undertake any necessary investigations into historic cases of CSE.

BSCB and individual agencies working with children and families are continuously developing procedures, guidance and information about resources for preventative work and direct work to support children and families during and after victimisation through CSE. It is important that professionals working with children and families ensure that they are familiar with this information. We recognise that CSE is a dynamic and changing phenomenon. BSCB need to be vigilant in its response and needs to learn from emerging evidence. We are committed to utilising data and research to inform our response.

Definition of CSE from Government Guidance:

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation: Supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children (2009)



The Nine Point Response

1. Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused.

This means that our interventions are intended to:

- assist families, children and young people to become more resilient so that they are less likely to become victims of CSE;
- support children, young people and their families through the criminal justice system, in giving evidence and in securing justice;
- ensure that those abused through CSE receive timely therapeutic and support services; and
- survivors of CSE are assisted to overcome the consequences of this abuse as they move into adulthood.

BSCB and its partners listen to and learn from the experiences of children and young people in order to continuously improve services.



2. A multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice

There is now considerable evidence that co-locating professionals from key-agencies is effective in sharing information, planning and acting to protect children and young people and in securing evidence to prosecute offenders. The first co-located team in Lancashire began work in 2004, and now each district in that authority has a dedicated CSE multi-agency team. These teams have been inspected and evaluated, providing Bradford with an opportunity to learn from that experience in the development of its own multi-agency co-located team.

The team, known as “the Hub” is a single point of contact for all agencies to refer concerns they have about children who may be at risk or to share information about potential offenders. The main focus of the team is to reduce the threat and risk to the victim. This is achieved by having a multi agency personalised plan for every child at risk. The plans have a specific focus on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the child or young person and supporting her or him through the criminal justice system. The plans will address the need for therapeutic and support services for children and young people, after the abuse has stopped. Partners also collaborate to share information about potential perpetrators, who are dealt with dynamically to reduce the risk to the victim and other children.



3. A training plan will be developed for all professionals and leaders regarding CSE, in particular **a bespoke training plan will be developed for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE**

It is important that all professionals are aware of the signs of CSE and have access to appropriate training. However, national reports and enquiries into CSE in individual Districts have highlighted the importance of CSE work in all phases of schools, colleges and in alternative educational provision.

It is important that teachers and other school-based professionals understand the risks associated with CSE and that they are able to recognise the signs of a child who may be being groomed. All professionals, including those based in schools need to recognize that victims of CSE can be females or male and that females as well as males can be implicated in this form of abuse. They also need to have absolute clarity in relation to the referral pathways and points of contact where they can access help and advice regarding all child protection concerns, including concerns that a child is being abused through CSE. This will be achieved through targeted awareness training and bespoke support as and when required.

Children, particularly teenagers, are vulnerable to being groomed for CSE; many children report to partner agencies that they are worried that they will not be able to recognise if they are being groomed. To address this we will strengthen the existing partnership work to develop training and awareness raising programmes which are presently taking place in schools, and seek to expand this work into more educational settings.

BSCB has developed an on-line CSE training programme which is suitable for all professionals and leaders. A programme of additional multi-agency training is being developed which is targeted at specific roles. BSCB will undertake an audit of single – agency CSE training that is provided across the District and will also undertake a targeted training needs analysis.



4. A plan will be developed for all faith and community leaders to support communities through the damage caused by CSE

The potential for CSE to cause damage to community relations has been demonstrated in a number of districts. Within the Bradford District there are examples of groups seeking to associate CSE exclusively with a particular community.

CSE causes considerable damage to communities and has serious implications for community cohesion. Myths and untruths about the incidence, causes and risk factors for CSE also create the potential for CSE to be ignored, minimised, or incorrectly associated with particular communities. There is of course the damage caused to victims, but there are the less obvious implications for the spouses and families of perpetrators. There are also recognised groups of people who seek to exploit the situation by claiming that perpetrators come from one community or faith, their intention being to cause disharmony within the community. Community and faith leaders have significant influence and it is important that they bring people together to discuss this topic, recognise the seriousness of crimes committed by perpetrators and have plans in place to support victims and families. They should also collaborate to rebut any inaccurate or inflammatory comments made by those who wish to cause disharmony.



5. A support network focusing on women and mothers

It is recognised that parents and carers require support and advice regarding CSE. Preventative services are being developed in Bradford to ensure that this is available. However, local professional experience demonstrates that women, particularly mothers, are especially influential in families and communities. In relation to CSE they may be the mothers of or be otherwise related to the victims or they may be the wives, mothers or be otherwise related to the offenders. It is important that a network is set up to give peer support and raise awareness of this crime.

The goals of this work would be to assist women and mothers

- To be able to understand the signs that a child may be being groomed for CSE;
- To be able to recognise when a person may be having an inappropriate relationship with a child;
- To have clarity in relation to how to report their concerns
- To be in a position where they can speak to their children about the dangers of CSE;
- To set up a peer support system where they can support other women and families, whose family and community relationships have been damaged by CSE.



6. A specific direct work plan aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person.

Work by the Office of the Children's Commissioner has found significant evidence that some young men between 14 and 17 years of age are developing an unhealthy attitude towards women. There is a developing professional consensus that some of this is as a result of pornography which is freely available on the internet, and through the inappropriate use of social media and mobile phones (e.g. "sexting"). Attitudes towards women, appropriate sexual relationships and consent in sexual relationships are of concern. It is important to ensure that boys and young men have access to positive examples of masculinity and male role models that reinforce messages regarding healthy emotional and sexual relationships.

There needs to be wider access to direct work with this age group of young men to explore issues of respect, consent, and sexual behaviour, with a particular focus on the issue of CSE. The objective is to change some of these young men's stereotypical views of women by increasing the understanding of the social and legal implications of becoming involved in these crimes.



7. A specific product for the Pakistani origin community which addresses child sexual exploitation and explores the harm that this offence can cause to individuals and communities.

Sexual offences against children are committed by people from all communities. However there is evidence that a disproportionately high number of perpetrators of street grooming in the Bradford District are males of BME, primarily Pakistani, origin. This evidence is supported by the findings of the Interim Report of the Deputy Children's Commissioner into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups and other published report and research..

Direct work and training materials need to be developed that are informed by and sensitive to the experiences of the District's Pakistani origin community. These materials need to address:

- How people can recognise the signs of CSE;
- The need for people to know how to report any child welfare concerns, including concerns that a child might be at risk of CSE.
- The criminal, social and health risks associated with involvement in grooming and CSE activity.



8. A partnership response to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners

Previous prosecutions in Bradford and elsewhere have highlighted the opportunities afforded by some establishments for perpetrators to abuse children on their premises. This raises issues about the awareness of proprietors, managers and staff about the risk of children being abused on their premises. It has also demonstrated that some premises have not kept adequate records of visitors/customers, checked age ID, or reported concerns to the authorities, even when such concerns have been raised by other guests/customers.

Cases from other parts of the country and national reports and inquiries about CSE and human trafficking also highlight the need to ensure that applicants for and holders of Hackney and Private Hire licenses have an awareness of the signs of CSE and trafficking.

BSCB will continue to work with legislators to consider whether the current framework or laws, regulations and licensing arrangements afford the necessary protections for children and young people in hotels, licensed and other commercial premises. A local campaign has commenced, facilitated by the Serious and Organised Crime Agency, to raise awareness of CSE in the District's Hotels, Bed & Breakfast establishments and other relevant premises.

The Council and its partners will also consider how opportunities for the trafficking of children and CSE can be reduced by ensuring that officers discharging regulatory powers and reviewing license applications have an awareness of the issues and know how to recognise the signs.



9. Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.

Partnership understanding of CSE is constantly evolving, as is the response. In common with other organisations nationally, West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council did not previously have the same rigorous and co-ordinated approach to dealing with allegations of child sexual exploitation that have been developed in recent years.

BSCB supports the establishment of a multi-agency historic CSE investigation team. This team will work to agreed terms of reference to undertake investigations into CSE concerns arising for individuals from priority groups, including those who self-refer.



Appendix 3

Table 1: Young People Referred to the Hub:

	April 1st 2014 – March 31st 2015	April 1st 2015 – July 31st 2015
Children aged 11 or under:	16	7
Children aged 12 – 13:	73	35
Children aged 14 – 15:	179	90
Children aged 16 – 18:	163	53
Total number of Children:	431	185

Table 2: Ethnicity of Young People referred to the Hub:

	April 1st 2014 – March 31st 2015	April 1st 2015 – July 31st 2015
White British:	273	106
Asian British (Pakistani):	43	22
Asian British (other):	10	2
Black British (African/Caribbean):	4	1
Gypsy or Roma:	24	10
Mixed Heritage: Asian/White:	20	10
Mixed Heritage: Black/White:	7	7
White (Other):	22	9
Other:	2	1
Not recorded:	26	17



Table 3: Risk Categorisation of young people referred to the Hub (1st April 2015 – July 31st 2015:

	July 31st 2015
Low Risk:	80
Number male:	10
Number female:	70
Aged 11 or under:	<5
Aged 12 – 13:	19
Aged 14 – 15:	39
Aged 16 – 18:	18
Medium Risk:	49
Number male:	<5
Number female:	47
Aged 11 or under:	<5
Aged 12 – 13:	6
Aged 14 – 15:	25
Aged 16 – 18:	17
High Risk:	10
Number male:	0
Number female:	10
Aged 11 or under:	0
Aged 12 – 13:	<5
Aged 14 – 15:	6
Aged 16 – 18:	<5
**Other:	46
Number male:	9
Number female:	37
Aged 11 or under:	<5
Aged 12 – 13:	8
Aged 14 – 15:	20
Aged 16 – 18:	16

**Note: Children were risked is recorded as “other” is made up of:

- Children whose risk assessment remained on-going at the time of collecting this data.
- Children who came to the attention of the Hub but normally reside in another LA area which will conduct the risk assessment.
- Children who have been assessed as being at no risk of CSE.



Report of the Strategic Director Environment and Sport to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on Wednesday 2nd December 2015

Z

Subject:

'**People Can** Make a Difference': campaign to promote and encourage strong and active communities.

Summary statement:

The report outlines a year long **People Can** Make a Difference campaign that the Area Committee is being asked to actively contribute to. The '**People Can**' campaign aims to highlight the contributions of communities within the Bradford District and build on these strengths, as part of the New Deal. The success of '**People Can**' will be determined by the energy and commitment that we can all contribute.

Steve Hartley
Strategic Director of Environment and Sport

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Overview & Scrutiny Area:
Corporate



City of Bradford
Metropolitan District Council



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report outlines a year long **People Can** Make a Difference campaign that the Area Committee is being asked to actively contribute to. The '**People Can**' campaign aims to highlight the contributions of communities within the Bradford District and build on these strengths, as part of the New Deal. The success of '**People Can**' will be determined by the energy and commitment that we can all contribute.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A year long Active Communities campaign has been proposed by the New Deal outcome group: Safe, Clean and Active Communities. The group is seeking ways to develop strong communities, as a way of filling the gap created by significant reductions in public sector funding.
- 2.2 The New Deal group defined a strong community where:
- There are many community groups engaged in broad interests covering e.g. sports clubs, young people's activities, health groups, luncheon clubs etc.
 - There is a broad range of active citizens
 - People are well networked and connected
 - There are low levels of anti-social behaviour and high levels of people behaving in pro-social ways
- 2.3 The idea to have a year of active communities builds on work within the Stronger Communities Partnership's Active Citizens' strand and its priorities to:
- Celebrate the strengths of Bradford District's communities and active citizens
 - Develop safe, active and supportive communities
 - Support a strong and vibrant community sector to flourish
- 2.4 Community Stars was launched as part of a Year of Active Citizens in 2011 and since then the Council, voluntary sector and the Telegraph and Argus have worked closely together to have an annual Community Stars campaign that celebrates what people do within their communities and the People Can Make a Difference campaign will build on this work.
- 2.5 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, at its October 7th 2015 meeting, considered the Stronger Communities Partnership Delivery Report. This included the proposal to have a Year of Active Communities in 2016. The Committee requested that reports were taken to all Area Committees inviting them to contribute to the year.
- 2.6 Bradford District has a number of strengths related to active communities that can be drawn on. For example volunteering levels within the District, measured as part of the former national indicator set and is scored within the top quartile. A survey undertaken on neighbourliness scored Bradford District highly. The District also has a high member of voluntary and community groups as well as a thriving faith sector.
- 2.7 **People Can** Make a Difference has been selected as the name that best fits the ethos of the year.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 The **People Can Make a Difference** campaign will highlight and build on the many community activities already taking place across the District. The overall aims of the campaign in 2016 are to:

- Increase the awareness of existing community strengths
- Stimulate a conversation on how communities and services can work more effectively together.
- Increase the numbers of people volunteering and involved in community action
- Help develop a more self-sustaining community sector

3.2 **People Can Make a difference** will focus on four priority themes during the year:

- **Neighbourliness**
- **Joint Local Action**
- Formal **Volunteering**
- **Fundraising** for Community Activities.

3.3 **Why neighbourliness?**

Streets where neighbours have positive interactions lead to positive experiences for all residents. Neighbourliness has a significant impact on how people feel about where they live and on a positive sense of wellbeing. Neighbourliness can have a positive impact on loneliness. Examples of how **People Can Make a Difference** will contribute to neighbourliness during the year:

- Encourage residents to talk to their neighbours
- Promote the role of **Neighbourhood Watch** coordinators
- Promote the **Big Lunch** and other neighbourly activities

What will be achieved during the year in relation to neighbourliness:

- Explore developing **Be Neighbourly Street Champion** schemes
- Increase the number of active Neighbourhood Watches

3.4 **Why Joint Local Action?**

The priority is about working between services and communities to deliver local action in response to local issues. Joint working between residents and services can lead to the most effective use of public sector resources, as both communities and services can deliver what they each do best. There are many initiatives where service resources deliver jointly with community action to deliver positive outcomes for communities. For example:

- **Dementia Friendly Communities** exist in many neighbourhoods across the District where they increase awareness of dementia and therefore increase the ability of people experiencing dementia to remain in their own homes and communities for longer.

- **Street clean ups/ Litter picks** are frequently undertaken by residents and are supported by the Council's street cleansing service removing collected bags of rubbish and Council Wardens offering training on appropriate use of equipment. Coordinating these with enforcement action is another dimension of where a service can support communities who are taking action themselves.
- **Winter warmth projects.** Encouraging people to help out during cold spells to ensure vulnerable people do not become isolated. This includes very practical steps like clearing paths and driveways of snow and ice, checking people are OK and in some cases organising shopping trips.
- **Walking and cycling group** that contribute to wider public health outcomes
- **Green dog walkers** are working together to encourage responsible dog owners and cut down on fouling
- **Friends of Parks Groups** right across the District are helping to manage and improve parks, bringing communities together, reducing anti-social behaviour and accessing funding for improvements and events.

The service input to the above examples is very varied and in some cases is no more than providing some basic information and in others involves providing equipment and tools.

What will be achieved during the year in relation to Joint Local Action:

- Establish what communities and what services do best
- Develop clearer offers from services on how services can respond to supporting communities
- Explore approaches to community gardening projects, including learning from initiatives like Incredible Edible
- Better use of information technology and particularly social media to support joint local action.

3.5 **Why Formal Volunteering?** Statutory sector organisations need to increasingly consider where volunteers can support the delivery of existing services. Increasingly with reduced public sector funding we will need to further seek to recruit volunteers to run services like for example:

- **Special constables** can provide a quick response and a visible deterrent and make a positive contribution to neighbourhood based policing
- **Libraries** are a Council service that has increasingly recruited volunteers to help keep open community libraries

What will be achieved during the year in relation to Volunteering:

- Develop clearer volunteer policies, including in relation to health and safety issues.
- Explore employee volunteering

3.6 **Why fundraising for community activity?** Small grants are vital to support many of the local initiatives and neighbourhood based activities. Over recent years, due to

pressures on public sector funding these funds have tended to be significantly reduced. There are some initiatives that can be further built on during the year, as ways to raise funds for community activities. These include:

- **Lord Mayors' Appeals** – Cllr. Dale Smith's idea of **Spread the Sunshine** has been in different forms picked up by subsequent Lord Mayors including by the current Lord Mayor Cllr Joanne Dodds who splits half the money raised with her **Spread a Smile** appeal.
- Bradford Council transferred some shares (that had been bequeathed to the Council to support the local community) to the **Bradford District Community Fund** in 2011. This fund has developed since then and has now distributed nearly £1 million within the Bradford District.

What will be achieved during the year in relation to funding community activity:

- **Crowd funding** is a new way to raise funds for community activity that will be explored as part of **People Can**.
- The Bradford District Community Fund will be further promoted within the business sector.

3.7 The types of activities that will be encouraged to take place in each month will include the following:

- Highlighting existing community activity that demonstrates the existing strengths of the Bradford District
- Networking opportunities that bring people together to share different strengths from both the Bradford District and outside.
- Learning events that will share innovation and creativity from other places that could be taken up within the District
- Pilots to trial different approaches

3.8 **How will People Can Make a Difference?**

- Through events and activities that people can join and participate within
- Social media
- Word of mouth
- Media

3.9 **Supporting children and young people to be active in their community.**

The aim will be to weave a focus on children and young people into the year. It is important to develop a future generations of active citizens. Over the years the number of people involved in their communities has probably fallen. The expectation on young people being active in their community has also diminished over the years. Fear often stops activity: People Can will explore how we energise and inspire young people to get involved in their communities and for their contributions to be welcomed whilst making sure children and young people are safeguarded.

Young people bring enthusiasm and often have underused skills that can be better tapped into for the overall benefit of the community. Simple acts of kindness between young people and the wider community will reduce suspicion and therefore will have a self-perpetuating positive impact. We need to think how best to motivate children and young people to be active. Following the behaviours of parents and other adults in their lives will be important alongside promoting what other young people are doing. Schools will be encouraged to be involved.

3.10 **Faith, voluntary and community groups.**

The involvement of faith organisations, community groups and voluntary organisations will be important to the success of the year. The voluntary sector is being asked to take the lead on some of the months (see table below) and there will be key role for them in all other months also. The faith sector also has a strong tradition of supporting communities and this will be celebrated during the year.

3.11 Resources to draw on to develop the **People Can Make a Difference** year:

There is no dedicated budget for **People Can Make a Difference** campaign

The success of the year will be influenced by the effectiveness of the how the following are engaged and the extent that they choose to participate:

- BMDC Councillors, Community, Parish and Town Councillors existing active citizens including volunteers and community groups.
- The Community Star winners will be particularly encouraged to support the year.

The following will be encouraged to support the campaign:

- Community Development workers, Youth Workers, Council Wardens, Engagement Officers, Marketing and Communication Officers, PCSOs, Public Health/ Adult Services, VCS Infrastructure Support and Ward Officers.

3.12 **Month Area Committee is asked to support**

As part of the Year each Area Committee is being asked to lead on one month. It will be the responsibility for the committee, to coordinate with the support of the Area Coordinator Office a range of suitable activities that work toward the overall goal of **People Can Make a Difference**.

BMDC Councillors can play an instrumental role in leading these months of activities.

Area Committees may choose to highlight different activities within each of their six wards

The success of each month will be determined by the effectiveness of the engagement. Area Committees may also wish to promote **People Can** type activities taking place within other months to the one designated to them.

3.13 The campaign will consist of 12 months of activity themed on a month by month basis in which active communities will be celebrated through role models, good news stories

and promoting volunteering opportunities. Additionally, each month will have an element that focuses on developing the agenda with both communities and services.

Month	Lead	Area/ Theme	Contact
Jan	VCS Assembly/ Stronger	Area: Launch	Paul Stephens/ Arshad Mahmood
Feb	Public health	Theme: Health & Well- Being	Julie Robinson Joyce/ Sarah Possingham
March	Bradford South Area Committee	Area: Bradford South	Mick Charlton
April	Community Safety Partnership	Theme: Safer	Mike Bonner/ Rebecca Trueman
May	Sport/ HWB	Theme: HWB/ Sport/ Parks	Bob Thorpe
June	Environment Forum	Theme: Cleaner, Greener	Jen White (BCEP)/ Julia Pearson (BEES)
July	Keighley Area Committee	Area: Keighley	Jonathan Hayes
August	Bradford East Area Committee	Area: Bradford East	Louise Williams
Sept	Shipley Area Committee	Area: Shipley	Damian Fisher
Oct	Community Safety Partnership	Theme: Safer	Mike Bonner/ Rebecca Trueman
Nov	Bradford West Area Committee	Bradford West	Bhulla Singh
Dec	Volunteer Centre	Celebration	Dave Forrest

3.14 What the intended impact of **People Can Make a Difference** will be?

- A district where more people behave in a neighbourly way
- Community action is well supported by public services
- Volunteer opportunities developed and more volunteers active
- Increased awareness of Bradford District Community Fund within Bradford's business community. Increased awareness of different approaches to raising funds for community activities.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

4.1 There is no dedicated budget for the year. See 3.11 above

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

5.1 There are no significant risks arising out of the proposed recommendations in this report.

5.2 Development of a volunteering policy

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

6.1 There are no specific legal implications.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

7.1.1 Equality groups will be encouraged to participate in People Can.

7.1.2 The campaign should have a positive impact on community cohesion by promoting the value and contribution of different groups within the District.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

7.2.1 The campaign should contribute to the sustainability of the District's community sector

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

7.3.1 No impact

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 If successful the campaign should make a significant contribution to community safety. The Campaign will include two months that are coordinated by community safety staff.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 No direct implications arising from the Human Rights Act.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 No issues related to trade unions

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The year should impact positively on all 30 Wards within the District

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 To agree the recommendations

9.2 To propose different recommendations

10. RECOMMENDATION

- 10.1 That the Area Committee supports the **People Can Make a Difference** campaign.
- 10.2 The Area Committee, with the support of the Area Coordinator, develops a good offer during their designated month and where appropriate makes a contribution to other months.
- 10.3 The Area Committee members encourage all elected Members to get involved in the campaign.

11. APPENDICES

- 11.1 Appendix 1 – What a month may look like and dates during the year that activities could be linked to

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 12.1 Stronger Communities Partnership Delivery Report 2015-16 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Wednesday 7th October 2015

What a month may look like promoting the four themes (Examples of what could do):

	Encouraging neighbourliness	Supporting Joint local action	Promoting & Developing Volunteering opportunities	Fundraising for community activities
Spotlight on successful actions from within the Area.	Ward A: Neighbourhood Watch Seek out within a Ward where a Neighbourhood Watch has been working successfully. Highlight a Watch coordinator and what their role has been and their impact. Make a short video clip that can be shared on social media	Ward D: Neighbourhood Clean up Identify a local grot spot that is a local concern. Wardens to do a door knock and find residents that who are willing to be actively involved in the clean up.	Ward C: Promote volunteers at the local library	Ward F: Highlight achievements of a group that has successfully raised money for a community project.
	Ward C: Winter warmth. Discuss with residents involved as snow wardens how this had an impact in a street			
Networking opportunity	Ward F: Invite all Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators to a networking session. Explore what is working effectively?		Ward A: Volunteering Bradford invited to have a volunteer recruitment day at a local supermarket. Match volunteers to local services seeking volunteers.	
Sharing good practice from other Areas and Districts		Area wide: Get some community members from Todmorden to come and talk about Incredible Edible and how this could be introduced in this Area.		Ward C: Identify a local concern and interest. Seek to part fund through crowd funding. E.g. something with broad appeal that local people care about
Marketing and promotion of the above activities	- Promote video extensively through social media. - Promote as Good News Story - Police Owl website	- Promote as a good news story - Invites to people who may be interested in other parts of the District	- Promote as a good news story	- Promote as a good news story - Write a press release about the initiative.

List of dates during the year to consider linking to:

Community clean-up day - March

Safeguarding Week – October

International women’s day - March

Dementia Awareness Week - May

Walk to Work Week - May

World Health Day - April

Big Lunch – June 5th

Bike Week – June

Recycling Week – June

Volunteering Week – June

National Allotment Week – July/August

Older People’s week – October

Domestic Violence Awareness – 16 days of action – November/December

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