

## Agenda for a meeting of the Bradford West Area Committee to be held on Wednesday, 25 January 2017 at 6.00 pm in Committee Room 1 - City Hall, Bradford

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE – COUNCILLORS

MEMBERS: LABOUR COUNCILLORS	Alternate Members: Labour Councillors
Ahmed	Duffy
Akhtar	Arshad Hussain
Amran	Imran Hussain
Azam	Shabir Hussain
Dunbar	Lal
Mohammed	Mullaney
Nazir	Shabbir
Engel	Swallow
Shaheen	Thirkill

#### Notes:

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

**Decisions on items marked \* are not Executive functions and may not be called in under Paragraph 8.7 of Part 3E of the Constitution.**

**From:**

Parveen Akhtar

City Solicitor

Agenda Contact: Asad Shah

Phone: 01274 432280

E-Mail: [asad.shah@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:asad.shah@bradford.gov.uk)

**To:**



**1. A. PROCEDURAL ITEMS**

**2. 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.

**3. 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.*

**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 Strategic Director or Assistant Director whose name is shown on the front page of the report.

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

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

(Asad Shah - 01274 432280)

## **B. BUSINESS ITEMS**

### **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 23 January 2017.**

(Asad Shah - 01274 432280)

### **6. WEST LANE, THORNTON - OBJECTION TO PROPOSED TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES** 1 - 6

The report of the Strategic Director, Place (**Document "T"**) considers an objection to a recently advertised proposal for traffic calming on West Lane, Thornton.

**Recommended –**

**(1) That the objection be overruled and the proposed traffic calming measures on West Lane, Thornton be implemented as advertised.**

**(2) That the objector be informed accordingly.**

*(Environment & Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny Committee)*

(Andrew Smith – 01274 434674)

### **7. OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE PROPOSAL FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF WAITING RESTRICTIONS AND PERMIT PARKING ON WILSDEN ROAD, SANDY LANE** 7 - 14



6. **OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE PROPOSAL FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF WAITING RESTRICTIONS AND PERMIT PARKING ON WILSDEN ROAD, SANDY LANE**

The report of the Strategic Director, Place (**Document “U”**) considers objections received to the recently advertised Traffic Regulation Order for the introduction of waiting restrictions and residents’ permit parking on Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane.

**Recommended –**

- (1) That the objections be overruled.**
- (2) That the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (Waiting, Loading and Parking) (Consolidation)(Amendment) Order, Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane, Bradford varied as shown on drawing no. TDG/THCW/103436/TRO-1E be sealed and implemented.**
- (3) That the objectors be notified accordingly.**

*(Environment & Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny Committee)*

*(Andrew Smith – 01274 434674)*

8. **PETITIONS RELATING TO TRAFFIC MATTERS**

15 - 24

The report of the Strategic Director, Place (**Document “V”**) considers the following petitions relating to traffic matters:

- 1) Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road – Request for traffic calming
- 2) Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue – Request for 10mph speed limit and access only.

**Recommended –**

- (1) That the request for traffic calming, on Avenel Road and Allerton Grange Drive be noted only and no further action be taken.**
- (2) That the request for a 10mph speed limit and ‘Access Only’ restriction on Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue be noted only and no further action be taken.**
- (3) That the petitioners be informed accordingly.**

*(Environment & Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny*



*Committee)*

*(Andrew Smith – 01274 434674)*

**9. OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER FOR WAITING RESTRICTIONS ON VARIOUS ROADS IN THE BRADFORD WEST CONSTITUENCY** 25 - 32

The report of the Strategic Director, Place (**Document “W”**) considers objections to the proposed Traffic Regulation Order on various roads in the Bradford West Constituency.

**Recommended –**

- (1) That the Traffic Regulation Order be modified to incorporate the changes to Allerton Road (service road) turning head as shown on drawing TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130B attached as Appendix 3 and the remaining objections be overruled.**
- (2) That the modified Traffic Regulation Order be sealed and implemented.**
- (3) That the objectors be informed accordingly.**

*(Environment & Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny Committee)*

*(Andrew Smith – 01274 434674)*

**10. PROGRESS REPORT ON BRADFORD'S FAMILIES FIRST PROJECT PHASE 2 - OF THE NATIONAL TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME** 33 - 46

Bradford's Families First (Phase 2) will identify and deliver interventions to 5,990 families by March 2020 against locally agreed Payment by Results targets. We have now engaged 1509 families since September 2014. Council and key partners are ensuring a sustained and assertive effort to meet agreed targets. We are now implementing the new Early Help structure and offer which aligns key services and support to our Families First interventions and outcomes

The report of the Assistant Director, Children's Social Care (**Document “X”**) outlines the multi agency work to deliver the Bradford's District wide Early Help/Families First Programme which forms part of the National Troubled Families Programme.

**Recommended –**

- (1) That the Bradford West Area Committee notes Document “X”.**



- (2) To note the need for a continued assertive and intensive approach to reach, engage and improve outcomes for the agreed number of families. A whole system approach will be required to reach and engage these families lead by the Targeted Early Help Service, other key Council teams and wider partners and commissioned services

*(Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee)*

*(Martin Stenton – 01274 432558)*

**11. ARRANGEMENTS BY THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS TO TACKLE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION** 47 - 80

The report of the Strategic Director, Children's Services (**Document "Y"**) provides an update to the report presented to West Area Committee in 2016 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 the Bradford West Area Committee is invited to note the contents of this report.
- (2) That the Bradford West Area Committee is invited to consider ways in which CSE can be tackled at a local level.

*(Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee)*

*(Martin Stenton – 01274 432558)*

THIS AGENDA AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, ON RECYCLED PAPER



## **Report of the Strategic Director, Place to the meeting of Bradford West Area Committee to be held on 25 January 2017**

**T**

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**Subject:**

**WEST LANE, THORNTON  
AN OBJECTION TO PROPOSED TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES**

**Summary statement:**

**This report considers an objection to a recently advertised proposal for traffic calming on West Lane, Thornton.**

Ward 23 Thornton & Allerton

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Steve Hartley  
Strategic Director Place

**Portfolio:**

**Regeneration, Planning & Transport**

Report Contact: Andrew Smith  
Phone: (01274) 434674  
E-mail: [andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk)

**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

**Environment & Waste Management**



**1.0 SUMMARY**

- 1.1. This report considers an objection to a recently advertised proposal for traffic calming on West Lane, Thornton.

**2.0 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. At a meeting on the 18 November 2015 this Committee considered a petition (52 signatures) from the residents of West Lane who requested traffic calming because they were concerned about the speed of traffic using this road. The Committee resolved to add the request to the Bradford West Area Committee’s list of potential schemes for inclusion in a future Safer Roads Schemes Programme subject to funding being available. At the meeting on 20 April 2016 funding was allocated to prepare, advertise and implement a scheme to introduce traffic calming on West Lane, Bradford.
- 2.2. The proposals, shown on drawing No. THCW/103370/CON-1A attached as appendix 1 to this report, were sent to the residents for their comments in August 2016 and then formally advertised between 11 November and 2 December 2016. This consultation process resulted in one objection to the proposal.
- 2.3. A summary of the points of objection and corresponding officer comments is tabulated below: -

Objectors concerns	Officer comments
<p>The objector has lived on West Lane for 41 years and has not been aware of any collisions or incidents. Traffic has increased on West Lane because the yellow lines at the bottom of James Street and on Thornton Road are parked on illegally causing congestion. Drivers therefore use West Lane as an alternative route but not at excessive speed. The number of new houses that have been constructed has increased the amount of on street parking and congestion on West Lane.</p> <p>The introduction of speed humps will affect parking on West Lane.</p>	<p>The residents of West Lane and other side roads are concerned about the speed of traffic on West Lane and felt strongly enough that they sent a petition (52 signatures) to the Council requesting traffic calming measures. The request is supported by the local Ward Members.</p> <p>Traffic calming features such as yellow thermoplastic humps do not stop parking and will not impact further on the parking situation.</p> <p>The Council is aware of the illegal parking at the junction of James Street and Thornton Road and the Council wardens visit the location when resources are available.</p>

**3.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

- 3.1. Local ward members and the emergency services were consulted on the original proposals. Local ward members are aware of the concerns about speeding on West Lane and support the request for traffic calming.



#### **4.0 FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

- 4.1. The estimated cost of the proposals is £10000 and will be met from the Safer Roads Budget approved by this committee.

#### **5.0 RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

- 5.1. A failure to implement the proposed scheme would result in ongoing safety concerns for local residents.

#### **6.0 LEGAL APPRAISAL**

- 6.1. There are no specific issues arising from this report. The course of action proposed is in general accordance with the Councils power as Highway Authority and Traffic Regulation Authority.

#### **7.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

##### **7.1. EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

Due regard has been given to Section 149 of the Equality Act when determining the proposals in this report.

##### **7.2. SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no significant Sustainability implications arising from this report.

##### **7.3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

There is no impact on the Council's own and the wider District's carbon footprint and emissions from other greenhouse gases arising from this report.

##### **7.4. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

The introduction of traffic calming will be beneficial in terms of road safety.

##### **7.5. HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

None

##### **7.6. TRADE UNION**

None

##### **7.7. WARD IMPLICATIONS**

Ward members have been consulted on the proposals.

##### **7.8. AREA COMMITTEE WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

None

**8.0 NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

**9.0 OPTIONS**

- 9.1. That the objection be upheld and the traffic calming scheme be abandoned.
- 9.2. Councillors may propose an alternative course of action on which they will receive appropriate officer advice.

**10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

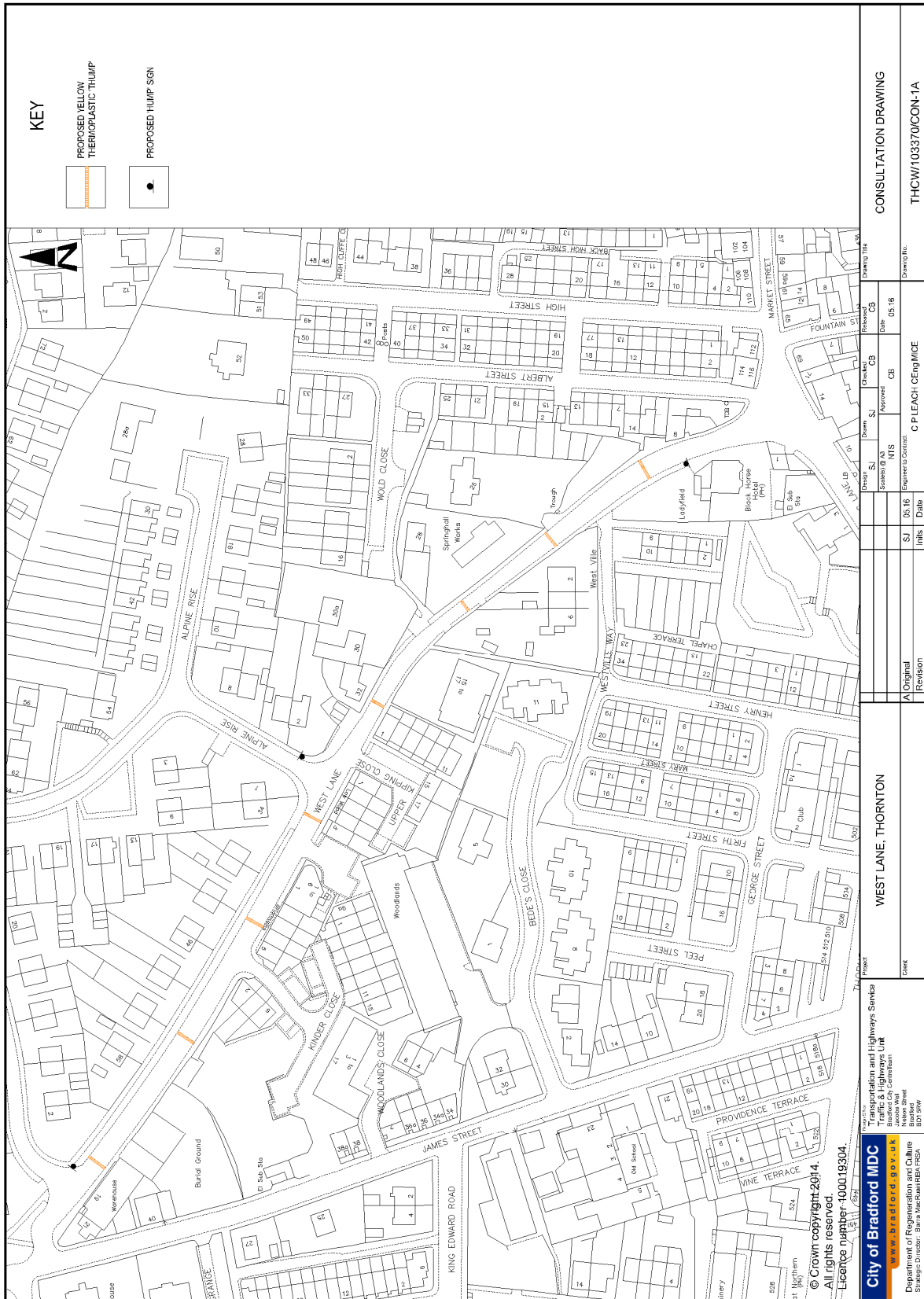
- 10.1. That the objection be overruled and the proposed traffic calming measures on West Lane, Thornton be implemented as advertised.
- 10.2. That the objector be informed accordingly.

**11.0 APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – drawing THCW/103370/CON-1A.

**12.0 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- 12.1. CBMDC File Ref. 103370



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## Report of the Strategic Director, Place to the meeting of Bradford West Area Committee to be held on 25 January 2017

**U**

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### Subject:

**OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE PROPOSAL FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF WAITING RESTRICTIONS AND PERMIT PARKING ON WILSDEN ROAD, SANDY LANE.**

### Summary statement:

This report considers objections received to the recently advertised Traffic Regulation Order for the introduction of waiting restrictions and residents' permit parking on Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane.

**Ward:** 23  
Thornton &  
Allerton

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Steve Hartley  
Strategic Director Place

**Portfolio:**

Regeneration, Planning and Transport

Report Contact: Andrew Smith  
Principal Engineer  
Phone: (01274) 434674  
E-mail: [andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk)

**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

Environment and Waste Management



## 1.0 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report considers six objections received to the recently advertised Traffic Regulation Order for the introduction of waiting restrictions and residents' permit parking on Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane is a busy through traffic route with residential properties on both sides and a small number of commercial properties on the south side. Some of the properties have no off road facilities for parking vehicles.
- 2.2 On 16 July 2014 the Council's Planning and Regulatory Committee granted outline planning permission for a development of fourteen dwellings on land located on the south side of Wilsden Road, with a new access road from the proposed development on to Wilsden Road. It was a condition of the planning permission that this Traffic Regulation Order be successfully promoted before work on the development could commence.
- 2.3 On 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2016 the Strategic Director, Regeneration and Culture using powers delegated to him by the Council resolved that a Traffic Regulation Order for no waiting restrictions and formal parking bays on Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane be advertised.
- 2.4 The proposed Traffic Regulation Order prohibits waiting on Wilsden Road adjacent to the proposed access road, and also provides permit parking for residents and limited waiting for other vehicles on Wilsden Road.
- 2.5 The proposals are considered necessary to maintain safe visibility at the proposed site access and nearby junctions and to facilitate on-street parking for local residents and visitors to residential properties and businesses.
- 2.6 Details of the proposal are shown on drawing no. THG/THCW/103436/TRO-1D, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 2.7 The Traffic Regulation Order for no waiting restrictions and permit parking bays on Wilsden Road was formally advertised between 11 November and 2 December 2016. In addition to the statutory advertisement process, consultation letters and plans were delivered to all residents and businesses affected by the proposals.
- 2.8 Six objections were received to the proposed Traffic Regulation Order. The objectors' concerns and the corresponding officers' comments are tabulated below:

<b>Objectors' Concerns</b>	<b>Officer Comments</b>
<u>Objection 1</u> a) The Sandy Lane Parish Council would like the row of properties no. 62 Wilsden Road and above to have the same parking permit arrangements as are proposed for properties nos. 46 to 60, to replace the currently	a) The properties here have off-street parking as such the provision of permit parking was not included in the original proposal. It would be possible to amend the Traffic Regulation Order to include

<p>proposed no waiting restriction in front of these properties. They point out that some of nos. 46 to 60 do have off road parking.</p> <p>b) The Parish Council is also concerned that waiting restrictions and particularly the proposed one hour of permitted waiting for non-permit holders in parking permit areas will not be adequately enforced.</p>	<p>these additional properties in the permit parking scheme.</p> <p>b) Enforcement of waiting and parking restrictions would be undertaken by Council Wardens.</p>
<p><u>Objection 2</u> The local Ward Councillors made an objection supporting the concerns of the Sandy Lane Parish Council, as stated in Objection no. 1 above.</p>	<p>Comments are as for Objection no. 1 above.</p>
<p><u>Objection 3</u> Two residents of Wilsden Road expressed the following concerns about the scheme.</p> <p>a) The row of properties no. 62 Wilsden Road and above should have the same permit parking in front of their properties but without any permitted waiting for non-permit holders, to replace the currently proposed no waiting restriction in front of these properties.</p> <p>b) There should be a no waiting at any time restriction across the driveways to these properties.</p> <p>c) There should be provision of parking for users of the local park.</p> <p>d) There should be yellow hatched boxes at all entry points to Wilsden Road to allow traffic to enter.</p> <p>e) Existing waiting restrictions on Wilsden Road are not adequately enforced and the same would be likely to apply to the proposed new restrictions.</p> <p>f) Speeding traffic is a problem on Wilsden Road and traffic calming measures should be applied.</p>	<p>a) The properties here have off-street parking as such the provision of permit parking was not included in the original proposal.. It would be possible to amend the Traffic Regulation Order to include these additional properties in the permit parking scheme.</p> <p>b) If permit parking were to be allowed in front of nos. 62 to 68 Wilsden Road and Lower Swain Royd Farm, then it would be possible to protect access to driveways using white bar markings.</p> <p>c) It would not be possible to safely provide on-road parking on Wilsden Road adjacent to the park. Users of the local park and others would be able to make use of the permitted one hour of waiting time for non-permit holders in the permit parking areas.</p> <p>d) Yellow hatched boxes would not be appropriate at this location, but it would be possible to apply "Keep Clear" markings.</p> <p>e) Enforcement of waiting and parking restrictions would be undertaken by Council Wardens.</p> <p>f) As the advertised Order does not relate to traffic calming, this has not been considered as a valid point of objection</p>
<p><u>Objection 4</u> A resident of Wilsden Road objects to the proposed one hour of permitted waiting for non-permit holders in parking permit areas</p>	<p>The one hour of permitted waiting for non-permit holders would provide short stay parking customers of local retail premises,</p>

on the grounds that it would not be adequately enforced.	users of the local park and other visitors who would otherwise have nowhere to park their vehicles. Enforcement of waiting and parking restrictions would be undertaken by Council Wardens.
<u>Objection 5</u> A resident of Wilsden Road is supportive of most aspects of the Order but objects to the proposed one hour of permitted waiting for non-permit holders in parking permit areas on the grounds that it would not be adequately enforced.	Comments are as for Objection no. 4 above.
<u>Objection 6</u> A resident of Wilsden Road objects to the proposed extension of the double yellow lines westwards on the south side of Wilsden Road outside no. 2 West Avenue. The objector states that he is disabled and that the additional length of yellow lines would make access to his vehicle more difficult, also that he would not be able to see his parked vehicle from the window of his residence. He also states that parking for users of the adjacent retail premises at no 47 Wilsden Road will be too restricted.	The extension to the double yellow lines, for a short length of two metres is being provided to improve visibility and safety at the access serving nos. 4 to 10 West Avenue. There would be no net impact on the amount of available on-street parking here; there would still be sufficient parking for 4 cars. The occupiers of these properties would be entitled to parking permits.

- 2.9 In order to address some of the objectors' concerns, a variation to the advertised Order has been prepared. Details of the altered proposals are shown on drawing no. THG/THCW/103436/TRO-1E, attached as Appendix 2 to this report. The suggested variation to the Order would remove the single yellow line "No Waiting" restriction from the frontages of nos. 62 to 68 Wilsden Road and Lower Swain Royd Farm, and replaces it with an additional area of permit parking.
- 2.10 All objectors to the advertised proposals, including local Ward Councillors and the Parish Council, and also other affected local residents have been consulted on the variation. There have been no objections received to the suggested variation of the Order.
- 2.11 The originators of Objection no. 3 have stated they would withdraw their objection if the variation were to be included in the Order. The other five objectors feel unable to withdraw their objections, although one of them has expressed support for the variation.

### **3.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

- 3.1 Emergency services and local ward members have been consulted. Local ward members made an objection to the proposals which is recorded in paragraph 2.9 above.



**4.0 FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

4.1 The cost of promoting and implementing the Traffic Regulation Order is being met by the developer; a sum of £8,500 has been secured via a Section 106 legal agreement.

**5.0 RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

5.1 This proposal reduces risks arising from concerns about road safety on Wilsden Road which would otherwise be increased by the construction of the new access road to the proposed residential development.

**6.0 LEGAL APPRAISAL**

6.1 There are no specific issues arising from this report. The course of action proposed is within the Council's powers as Highway Authority and Traffic Regulation Authority.

**7.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

**7.1 EQUALITY& DIVERSITY**

Due regard has been given to Section 149 of the Equality Act when determining the proposals in this report.

**7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no significant sustainability implications arising from this report.

**7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

There is no impact on the Council's own and the wider District's carbon footprint and emissions from other greenhouse gasses arising from this report.

**7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

The proposed implementation of waiting restrictions and permit parking on Wilsden Road, Sandy lane will improve community safety for local residents by preventing the obstruction of sight lines for traffic on Wilsden Road for vehicles going to and from the proposed residential development and by providing safe parking places for local residents and visitors.

**7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

None

**7.6 TRADE UNION**

None

**7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

Ward Members have been consulted on the proposed Traffic Regulation Order.

**7.8 AREA COMMITTEE WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

None

**8.0 NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

**9.0 OPTIONS**

9.1 That the Traffic Regulation Order be implemented as advertised and shown on drawing no. THG/THCW/103436/TRO-1D attached as Appendix 1.

9.2 Members may wish to propose an alternative course of action on which they will receive appropriate officer advice.

**10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1 That the objections be overruled.

10.2 That the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (Waiting, Loading and Parking) (Consolidation)(Amendment) Order, Wilsden Road, Sandy Lane, Bradford varied as shown on drawing no.TDG/THCW/103436/TRO-1E be sealed and implemented.

10.3 That the objectors be notified accordingly.

**11.0 APPENDICES**

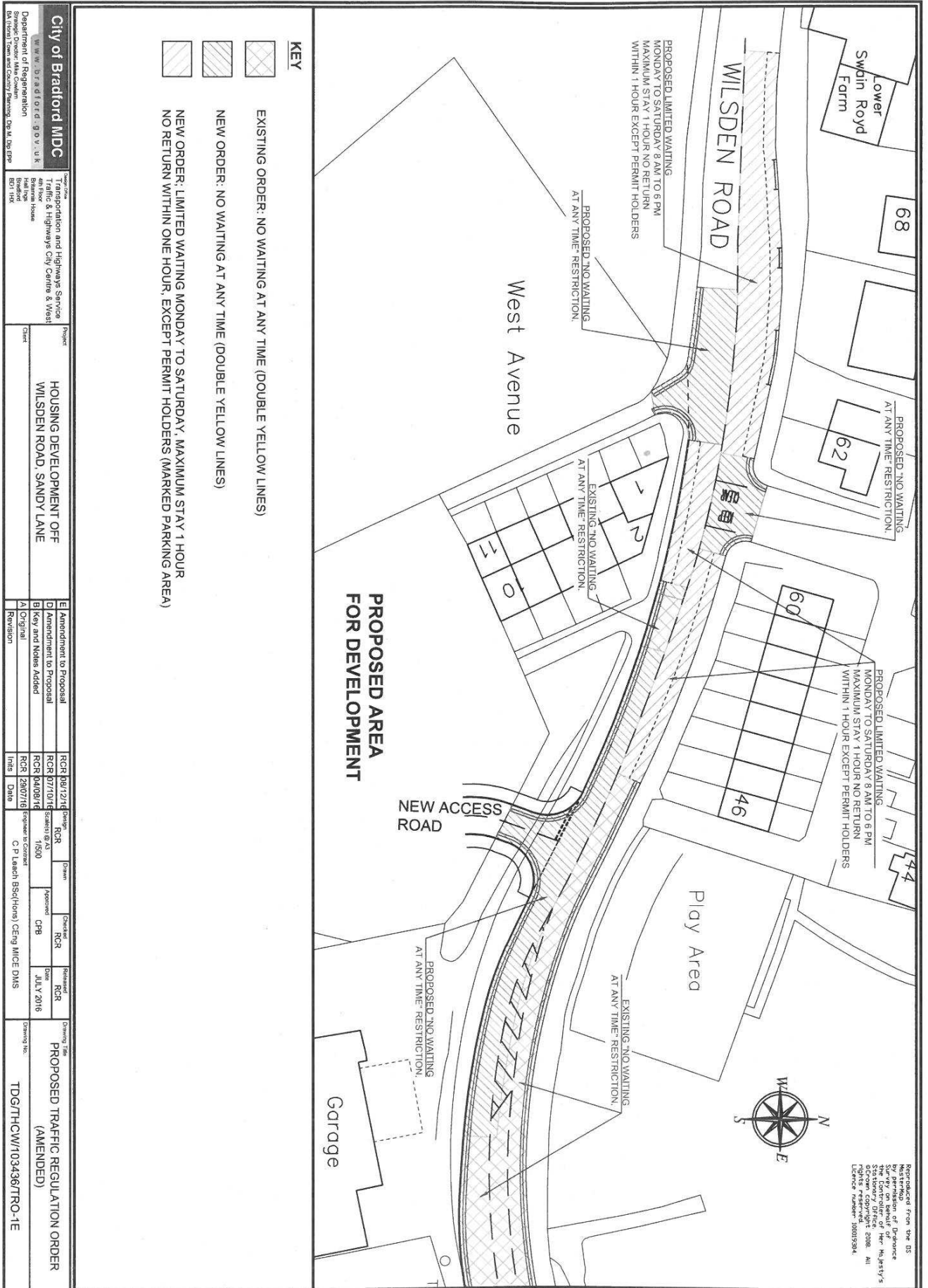
Appendix 1: Drawing No. TDG/THCW/103436/TRO-1D

Appendix 2: Drawing No. TDG/THCW/103436/TRO-1E

**12.0 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council File Ref: TDG/THCW/103436/GEN





<b>City of Bradford MDC</b> Department of Regeneration 100 Westgate Road, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1HX Tel: 0113 243436 Fax: 0113 243437 Email: regeneration@bradford.gov.uk		Project <b>HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OFF WILSDEN ROAD, SANDY LANE</b>		E Amendment to Proposal B Key and Notes Added A Original		RCR 09/12/16 RCR 02/07/16 RCR 04/08/16 RCR 29/07/16		Design RCR Scale 1:500 1/20/16		Drawn RCR Approved CPB		Checked RCR Date JULY 2016		Drawing No. <b>TDG/THQW/103436/TRC-1E</b>	
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## **Report of the Strategic Director, Place to the meeting of Bradford West Area Committee to be held on 25 January 2017**

**V**

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### **Subject:**

**PETITIONS RELATING TO TRAFFIC MATTERS**

### **Summary statement:**

This report considers the following petitions relating to traffic matters:

- 1) Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road – Request for traffic calming
- 2) Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue – Request for 10mph speed limit and access only.

**Wards: 23 Thornton & Allerton  
8 Clayton & Fairweather Green**

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Steve Hartley  
Strategic Director Place

**Portfolio:**

**Regeneration, Planning & Transport**

Report Contact: Andrew Smith  
Principal Engineer  
Phone: (01274) 437645  
E-mail: [andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk)

**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

**Environment and Waste Management**



## **1.0 SUMMARY**

1.1. Two petitions relating to traffic matters have been received; these are: -

Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road, Allerton - requesting traffic calming measures.

Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue, Fairweather Green – requesting a 10mph speed limit and access only.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

2.1. Background information is given in Appendices 1 and 2:

Appendix 1 Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road, Allerton (201 signatures)

Appendix 2 Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue, Fairweather Green (27 Signatures)

## **3.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

3.1. Local ward members have been sent copies of the petitions.

## **4.0 FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

4.1. There are no financial or resource implications arising from this report.

## **5.0 RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

5.1. There are no risks arising from this report.

## **6.0 LEGAL APPRAISAL**

6.1. There are no legal issues arising from this report.

## **7.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

### **7.1. EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

Due regard has been given to Section 149 of the Equality Act.

### **7.2. SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no sustainability implications arising from this report.

### **7.3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

There is no impact on the Council's own and the wider District's carbon footprint and emissions from other greenhouse gases arising from this report.

**7.4. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no community safety implications of this report.

**7.5. HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

None

**7.6. TRADE UNION**

None

**7.7. WARD IMPLICATIONS**

Ward members have been sent copies of the petitions. Any comments received will be reported verbally to this meeting.

**7.8. AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

None

**8.0 NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

8.1. None

**9.0 OPTIONS**

9.1. Members may propose alternative recommendations on which they will receive appropriate officer advice.

**10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1. That the request for traffic calming, on Avenel Road and Allerton Grange Drive be noted only and no further action be taken.

10.2. That the request for a 10mph speed limit and 'Access Only' restriction on Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue be noted only and no further action be taken.

10.3. That the petitioners are informed accordingly.

**11.0 APPENDICES**

11.1. Appendix 1 – Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road, Allerton, petition and location plan.

11.2. Appendix 2 - Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue, Fairweather Green, petition and location plan.

**12.0 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

12.1. None.

**Petition - Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road, Allerton (201 signatures)****Background information**

The petition was submitted on behalf of residents by Cllr Dunbar requesting the Council to introduce speed bumps on Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road, Allerton.

Allerton Grange Drive and Avenel Road are narrow residential estate roads with a school, Ley Top Primary School, located on Avenel Road. On street residential parking takes place and there are some parking issues around the school at the start and finish of the school day.

An automatic speed survey was undertaken on Avenel Road between Monday the 21 November and Wednesday the 23 November 2016 and on Allerton Grange Drive from Wednesday the 23 November to Monday the 28 November 2016. The results of the surveys are as follows: -

Direction of travel	Mean speed (mph)	85 <sup>th</sup> percentile speed (mph)*
Avenel Road (outside No. 26)		
Towards Wanstead Crescent	19.7	24.2
Away from Wanstead Crescent	20.3	25.9
Allerton Grange Drive (outside No. 66)		
Towards Avenel Road	21.6	27.1
Away from Avenel Road	21.1	26.2

\* The speed at or below which 85% of vehicles are travelling

The collision data for Avenel Road and Allerton Grange Drive has also been studied and there has been 1 slight collision at the junction of Sonning Road and Avenel Road in the previous 5 years.

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of drivers are travelling within the speed limit. It would appear from these results that the layout of the roads and possibly the incidence of on-street parking are helping to regulate vehicle speeds. The mean vehicles speeds are already the aspirational or a traffic calmed road; unfortunately there is always a minority who have no consideration for other more vulnerable road users and it is regrettable that no matter what measures are promoted without enforcement some drivers will continue to drive recklessly and irresponsibly.

**Recommendation**

That no further action be taken

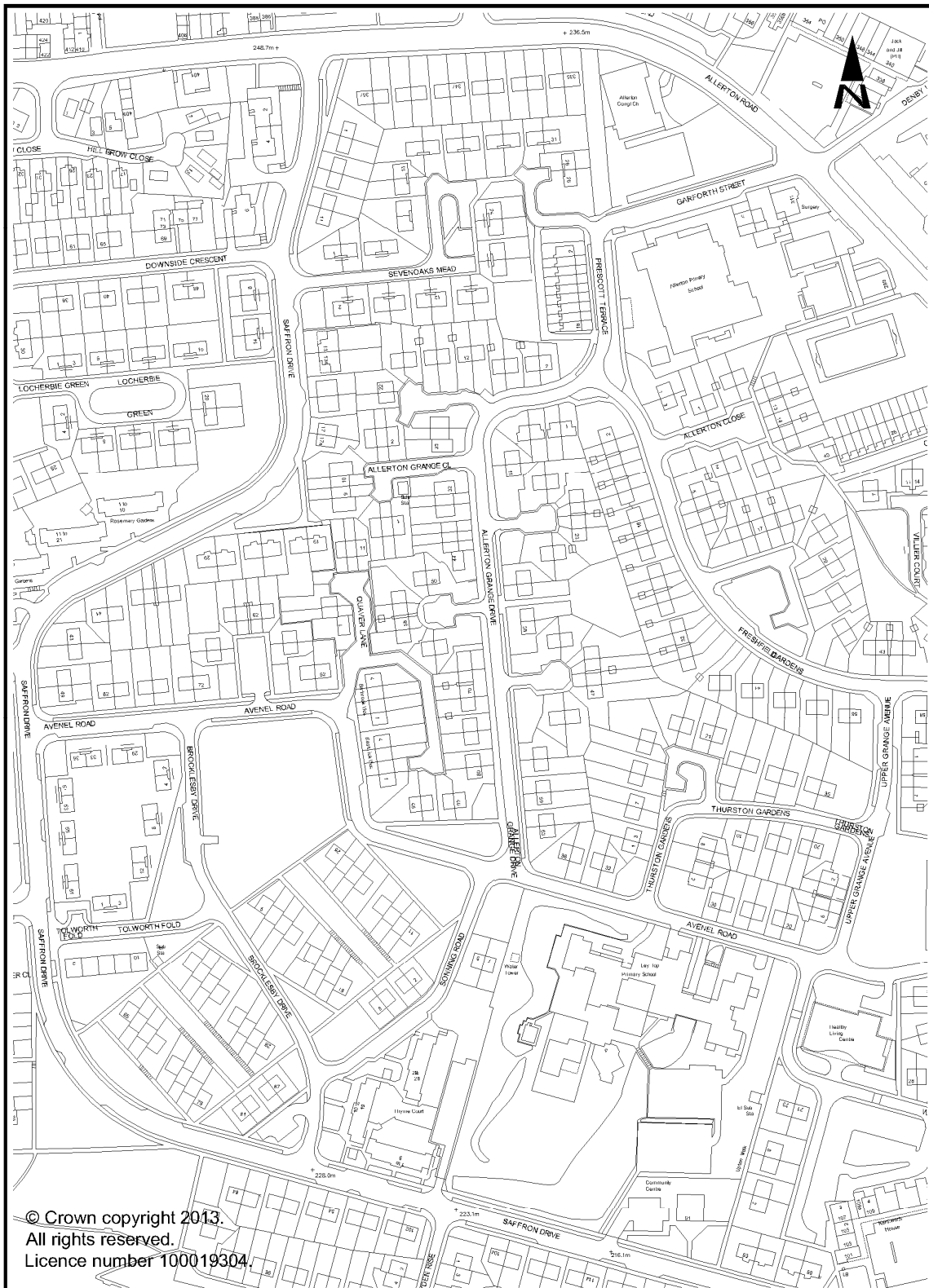


THIS IS A PETITION FOR SPEEDS BUMPS ON ALLERTON GRANGE DRIVE AND AVENEL  
ROAD, ALLERTON BRADFORD BD15

NAME

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE



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<b>City of Bradford MDC</b> <a href="http://www.bradford.gov.uk">www.bradford.gov.uk</a> Department of Regeneration Strategic Director: Mike Cowman BA (Hons) Town and Country Planning, Dip M, Dip EPP Design Role: Planning, Transportation & Highways Service Traffic & Highways Unit 4th Floor Britannia House Hall Ings Bradford BD1 1HX		Design: [ ] Drawn: [ ] Checked: [ ] Released: [ ] Project:	Scale: 1:1000 Approved: [ ] Date:	ALLERTON GRANGE DRIVE & AVENEL ROAD PETITION LOCATION PLAN
A Original	Engineer to Contract C P Leach BSc(Hons) CEng MICE DMS	Drawing Title		
Revision [ ] Inits [ ] Date [ ]	Client:	Drawing No.		

**Petition - Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue, Fairweather Green (27 Signatures)**

**Background information**

The petitioners are very concerned about the safety of residents on Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue due to cars using the roads at speed and as a 'rat-run' particularly in the morning peak hours. The petitioners would therefore like the Council to introduce a 10 mph speed limit and make the roads access only.

All the roads in the Bull Royd estate are un-adopted highways. This means that they are maintained by the residents and not the Council, but are still public rights of way. Therefore pedestrians and motorists who do not live in the area can use them.

An automatic traffic survey was carried out on Bull Royd Crescent between the 21 June and the 23 June 2016. The survey equipment was attached to Lighting Column 3 outside property number 26. The results of the survey are as follows: -

Direction of travel	Mean speed (mph)	85 <sup>th</sup> percentile speed (mph)*
Towards Bull Royd Avenue	16.3	18
Towards Bull Royd Drive	13.5	13

\* The speed at or below which 85% of vehicles are travelling.

From the table above it can be seen that all the drivers surveyed were travelling within the speed limit. The traffic count also showed that over a 24 hour period a total of 21 vehicles used Bull Royd Crescent; of these 13 of the vehicles were detected in the morning peak hour (8am-9am).

On the evidence above, the amount of daily traffic at this location is not significant, nor is it travelling at excessive speed.

The collision data for Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue has also been studied and there has been 1 slight collision in the previous 5 years.

The introduction of a 10mph speed limit would not be permissible within current legislation. An access only restriction requires the processing of a Traffic Regulation Order and is only enforceable by the Police. Such Orders are not easily enforceable or regularly policed due to resource issues.

Further to the comments above in respect of the measures requested by the petitioners, there are also severe limitations on the type and extent of work that can be carried out on un-adopted roads.

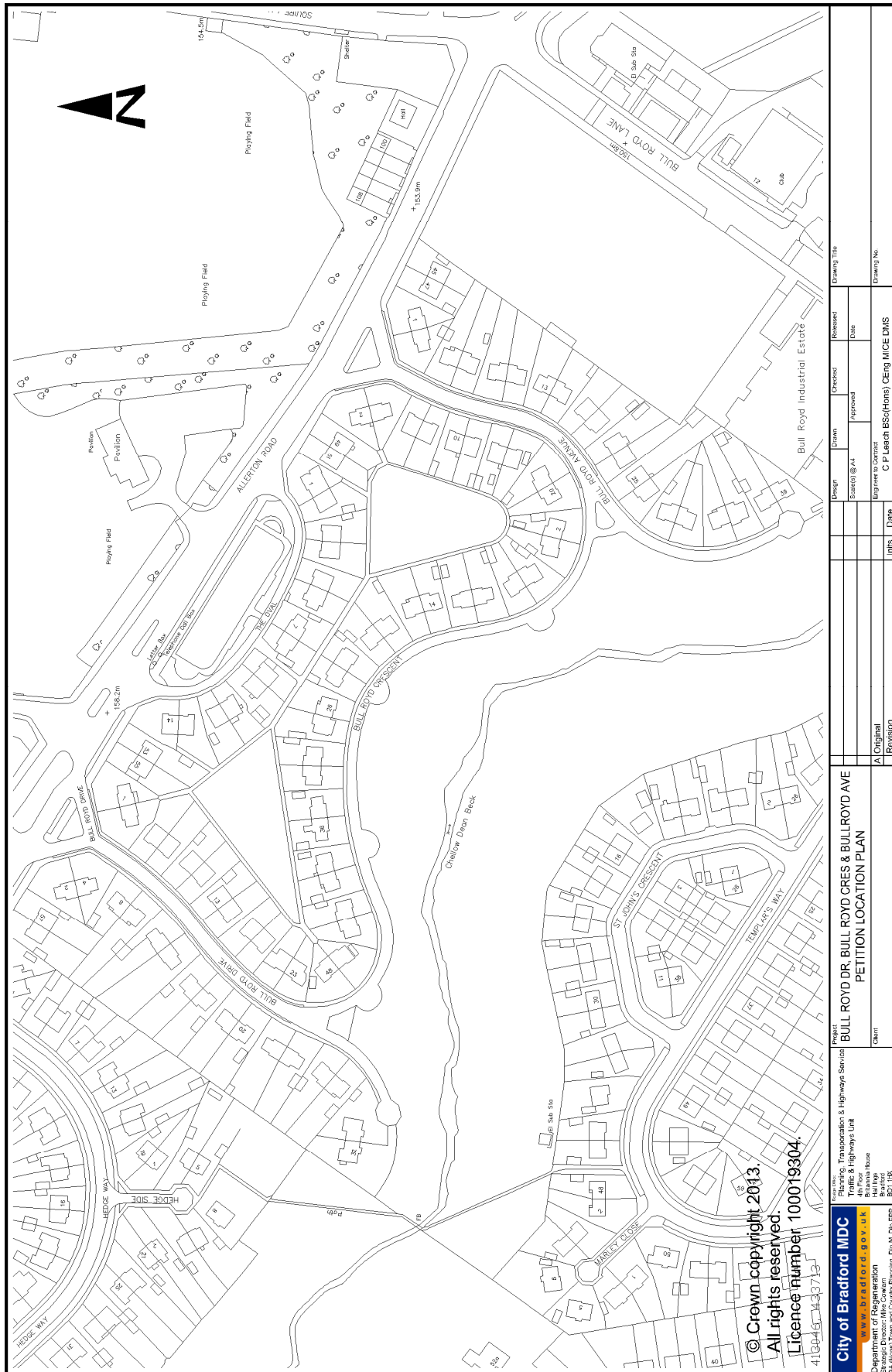
The issue of overhanging vegetation has been referred to the Network Resilience team for action.

**Recommendation** That no further action be taken on the request for Traffic measures.

# **PETITION.**

We, the undersigned are very concerned for the safety of residents on Bull Royd Drive, Bull Royd Crescent and Bull Royd Avenue, due to cars using the roads as a rat-run in the morning rush hour. These cars drive too fast, and someone is going to be knocked down. There is also a problem with overhanging trees outside No. 2 Bull Royd Ave. We would like Bradford Council to introduce a 10 MPH speed limit, and make the roads Access Only, as soon as possible: BEFORE AN ACCIDENT OCCURS.

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Project: Planning, Transportation & Highways Service Bull Royd Dr, Bull Royd Cres & Bull Royd Ave PETITION LOCATION PLAN		Drawing Title	
Client:		Drawing No.	
City of Bradford MDC Planning, Transportation & Highways Service Planning & Highways Unit Atkinson House Bradford BD1 1EQ		Engineer's Stamp C. P. Leach BSc(Hons) CEng MICE DMS	
Revision		Date	
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Revision		Date	
Checked		Approved	
Design		Date	

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## **Report of the Strategic Director, Place, to the meeting of Bradford West Area Committee to be held on 25 January 2017**

**W**

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### **Subject:**

**OBJECTIONS RECEIVED TO THE TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER FOR WAITING RESTRICTIONS ON VARIOUS ROADS IN THE BRADFORD WEST CONSTITUENCY**

### **Summary statement:**

**This report considers objections to the proposed Traffic Regulation Order on various roads in the Bradford West Constituency.**

Wards:  
19 Manningham  
23 Thornton & Allerton

---

Steve Hartley  
Strategic Director Place

### **Portfolio:**

**Regeneration, Planning & Transport**

Report Contact: Andrew Smith  
Phone: (01274) 434674  
E-mail: [andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.smith@bradford.gov.uk)

### **Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

**Environment & Waste Management**



**1.0 SUMMARY**

1.1. This report considers objections and to the proposed Traffic Regulation Order on various roads in the Bradford West Constituency.

**2.0 BACKGROUND**

2.1. At its meeting on the 20 April 2016 this committee approved as part of its Safer Roads Programme, a scheme to introduce a Traffic Regulation Order on various roads throughout the Bradford West Constituency.

2.2. The Order has been promoted to resolve a number of requests for short lengths of existing waiting restrictions to be amended or new restrictions to be introduced. The requests have been raised by ward members or local residents and businesses that have problems with on street parking, gaining access to premises or parking for customers.

2.3. The Traffic Regulation Order was formally advertised between the 18 November and 9 December 2016. At the same time consultation letters and plans were posted to residents and business affected by the proposals. This resulted in an objection to the proposals on Allerton Road signed by 7 residents, a late representation against the proposed waiting restrictions on Park View Road and a letter of support for the proposed double yellow lines on Thorncliffe Road. Plans showing the proposals that have received objections are attached as Appendices 1 and 2.

2.4. A summary of the points of objection and corresponding officer comments is tabulated below: -

Objectors concerns	Officer comments
<p>Allerton Road (objection signed by 7 residents) (Drawing No. TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130A)</p> <p>The objectors feel there are no issues where the yellow lines are proposed and that such action is unnecessary and unreasonable.</p> <p>The objector has been advised that the proposals will reduce property values in the street.</p> <p>Parking or turning vehicles round in the turning area have never been an issue and the objector has always managed to do so with ease.</p> <p>Occasionally when a vehicle does park in the turning area there is still space for substantial vehicles to turn. Restricting parking in this area would also limit convenient parking for visitors of the lower half of the street who would then have to</p>	<p>Allerton Road</p> <p>The proposed waiting restrictions were requested by a resident via a local ward member. The section of Allerton Road is a service road providing access to 14 properties. The service road is narrow and the turning area is necessary to help vehicles to turn round particularly refuse vehicles. The waiting restrictions are proposed in part of the turning area and would not encroach onto the objectors' properties. Notwithstanding this, there is limited on-street parking for residents at this end of the service road. It would therefore appear that the turning area is used for residents' parking. An alternative measure could be to only restrict the parking in one half of the turning head as shown on</p>



<p>park outside other residents' houses further up the street causing more of an issue or they would have to park on the main road. Other residents are able to park outside their properties but the objector feels he is being penalised because he does not have the same road space outside his driveway and therefore has to use the turning area for visitors to park. The introduction of the waiting restrictions would lead to people parking further up Allerton Road outside other residents' houses causing a parking issue when one currently does not exist.</p>	<p>drawing TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130A attached as Appendix 3.</p>
<p>Park View Road (Drawing No. TDG/THCW/103392/CON-80A) This is late representation received after the formal advertising period had ended. The concerns have been raised by a residential care home whose staff and visitors park in the area where the waiting restrictions are proposed. The care home does have off street parking but this is reserved for a minibus and the other spaces are left free for emergency vehicles.</p>	<p>Park View Road  The waiting restrictions are being promoted at this location because vehicles parked on Park View Road and North Park Road obstructed buses when they turned at this junction. This led to First Bus re-routing the 680 service. This bus route is a tendered service therefore reliability is an important factor when providing a tendered route and any delays could result in First Bus being fined. Many residents are eager for the route to be reinstated and have been in contact with local councillors about this matter. The waiting restrictions are therefore required to help to get the bus route reinstated</p>

**3.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

3.1. Local ward members and the emergency services were consulted on the original proposals. A number of local Ward Members have been contacted by campaigners who want the 680 bus service to be reinstated along Park View Road. The Councillors sympathise with the campaigners and understand that there is a need to restrict parking at the junction of Park View Road and North Park Road.

**4.0 FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

4.1. A budget of £20,000 has been allocated as part of the Safer Roads schemes programme.

**5.0 RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

5.1. A failure to implement the proposed waiting restriction would lead to ongoing access and safety issues.

**6.0 LEGAL APPRAISAL**

6.1. There are no specific issues arising from this report. The course of action proposed is in general accordance with the Councils power as Highway Authority. And Traffic Regulation Authority.

**7.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

**7.1. EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

Due regard has been given to Section 149 of the Equality Act when determining the proposals in this report.

**7.2. SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

The proposal in respect of Park View Road is to facilitate public transport use.

**7.3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

There is no impact on the Council's own and the wider District's carbon footprint and emissions from other greenhouse gases arising from this report.

**7.4. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

The introduction of some of the waiting restrictions in the overall Order will be beneficial in terms of road safety.

**7.5. HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

None

**7.6. TRADE UNION**

None

**7.7. WARD IMPLICATIONS**

Ward members have been consulted on the advertised Traffic Regulation Order.

**7.8. AREA COMMITTEE WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

None

**8.0 NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

## **9.0 OPTIONS**

- 9.1. That the objections be overruled and the Traffic Regulation Order be sealed and implemented as advertised.
- 9.2. Councillors may propose an alternative course of action on which they will receive appropriate officer advice.

## **10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

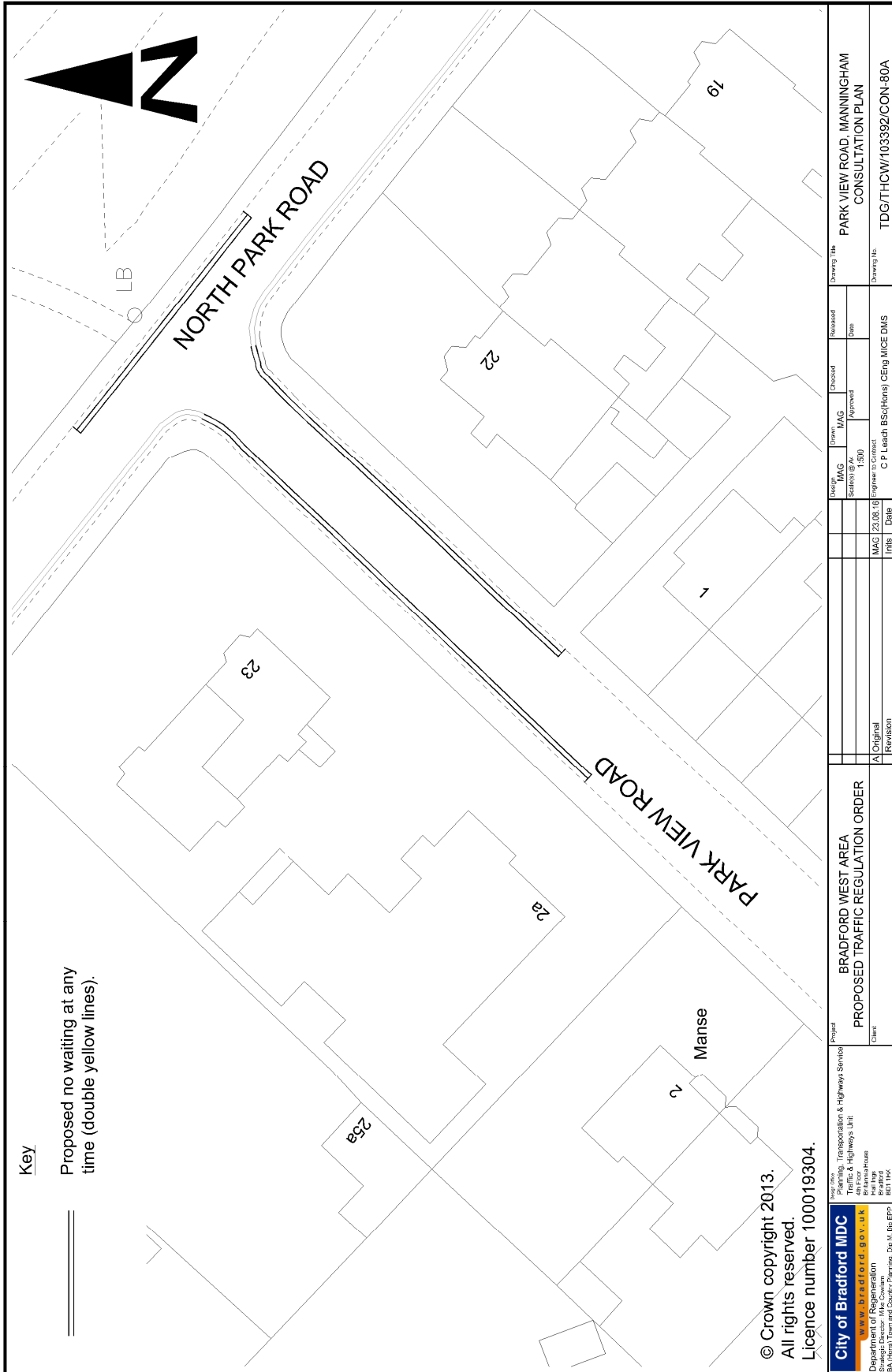
- 10.1. That the Traffic Regulation Order be modified to incorporate the changes to Allerton Road (service road) turning head as shown on drawing TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130B attached as Appendix 3 and the remaining objections be overruled.
- 10.2. That the modified Traffic Regulation Order be sealed and implemented.
- 10.3. That the objectors be informed accordingly.

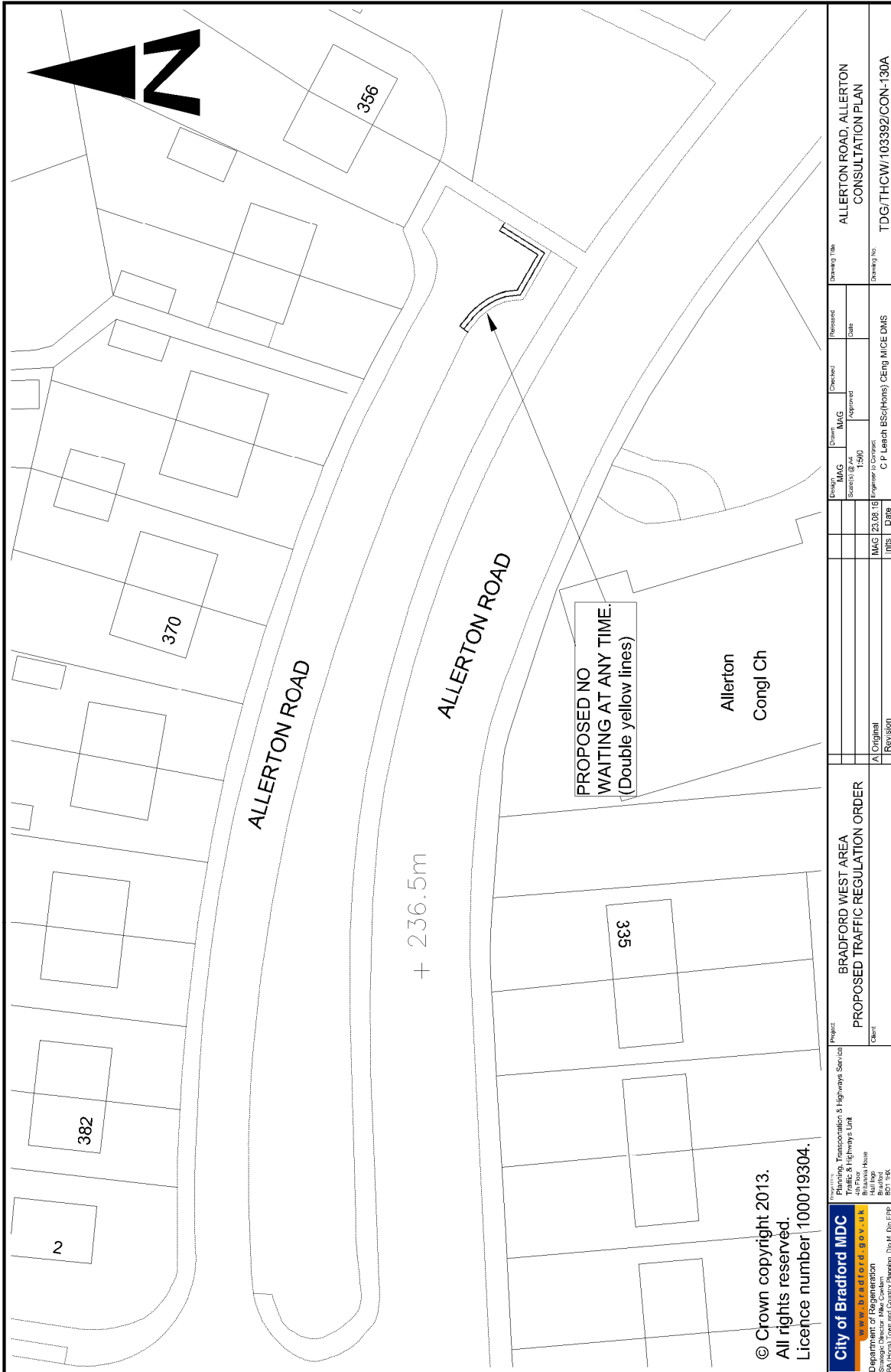
## **11.0 APPENDICES**

- 11.1 Appendix 1 – North Park Road/Park View Road – advertised proposals
- 11.2 Appendix 2 – Allerton Road – advertised proposals
- 11.2 Appendix 3 – Allerton Road, suggested revised proposals - drawing TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130B.

## **12.0 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

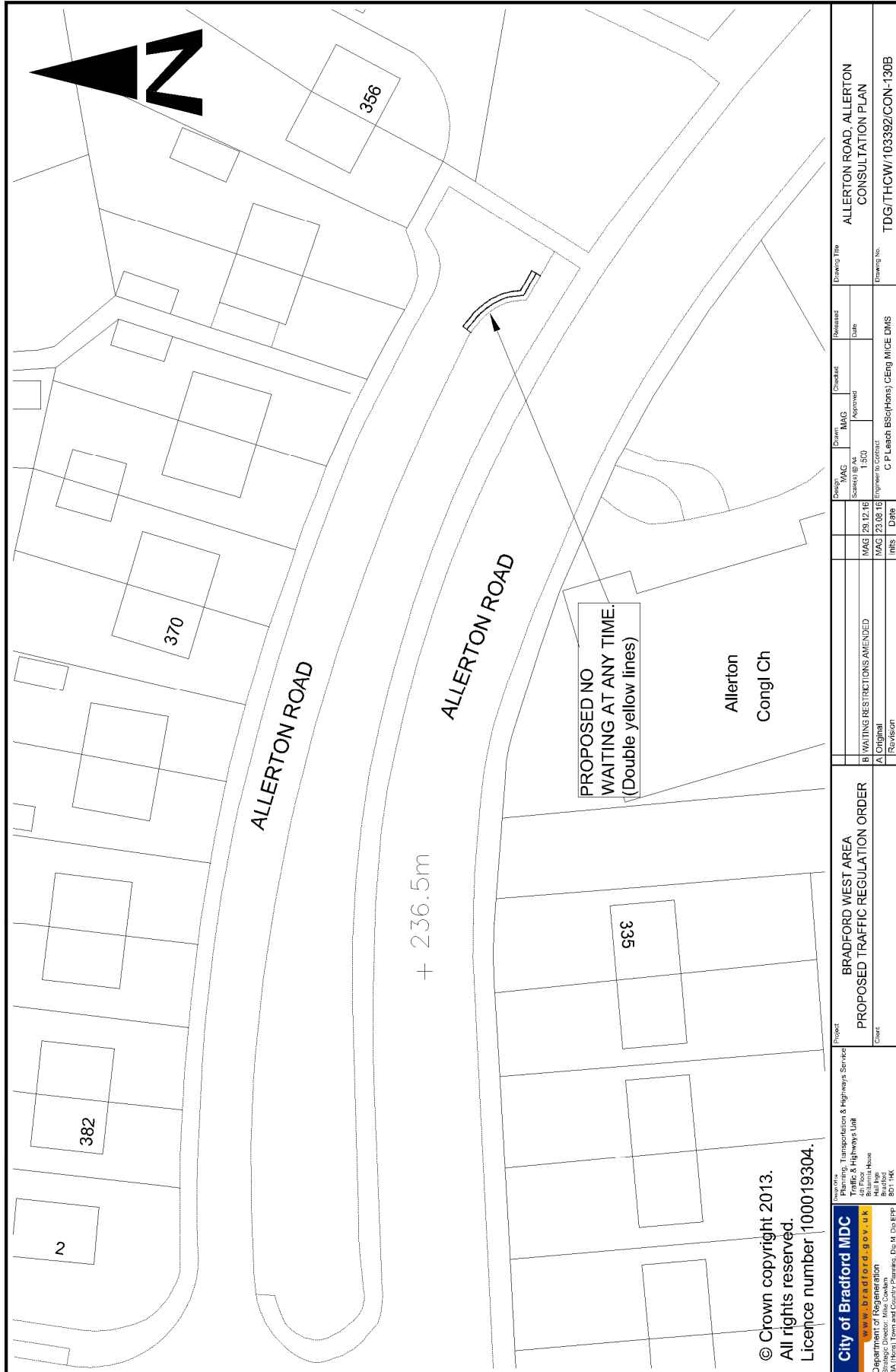
- 12.1 File ref: TDG/THCW/103392





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 City of Bradford MDC MDC is a registered charity No. 289954 Department of Transportation Strategic Director Mike Cornhill SA (Hons) Town and Country Planning, Dip M, Dip EPR		Project: BRADFORD WEST AREA PROPOSED TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER Client:	Drawn: Checked: Date:	Design: Checked: Date:	Drawing Title: ALLERTON ROAD, ALLERTON CONSULTATION PLAN Drawing No: TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130A
nts: 19/08/13	Date:	Approved: Approved: Approved: Approved:	Approved: Approved: Approved: Approved:	Date:	Date:
A   Original	Revision	IMAG 23.08.13 Scale: 1:500 Engineer's Signature: C P Leach BS(Hons) CEng IMCE DNS	IMAG 23.08.13 Scale: 1:500 Engineer's Signature: C P Leach BS(Hons) CEng IMCE DNS	Date:	Date:



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<p>City of Bradford MDC          www.bradford.gov.uk          Department of Regeneration          Strategic Director: Mike Conlan          24 Nelson Town and Country Buildings, City Hall, City Centre, Bradford, West Yorkshire LS1 1RH</p>		<p>Service: Transportation &amp; Highways Services                  Unit: Traffic &amp; Highways Unit                  4th Floor, Home Hill Top, Bradford, West Yorkshire LS1 1RH</p>		<p>Project: BRADFORD WEST AREA                  PROPOSED TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER</p>		<p>Client: ROADWORKS</p>	
<p>Design: MAG                  Started: 01/03/16</p>	<p>Drawn: MAG                  Approved: 15/03/16</p>	<p>Checked: [ ]                  Approved: [ ]</p>	<p>Released: [ ]                  Date: [ ]</p>	<p>Drawing Title: ALLERTON ROAD, ALLERTON CONSULTATION PLAN</p>		<p>Drawing No: TDG/THCW/103392/CON-130B</p>	
<p>Revision: B) WAITING RESTRICTIONS AMENDED</p>		<p>Revision: A) Original</p>		<p>Drawn: MAG 23/08/16</p>		<p>Checked: [ ]</p>	

## **Report of the Assistant Director (Children's Social Care) to the Meeting of the Bradford West Area Committee to be held on 25 January 2017**

**X**

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**Subject:**

**Progress Report on Bradford's Families First Project Phase 2 – of the National Troubled Families Programme**

**Summary statement:**

Bradford's Families First (Phase 2) will identify and deliver interventions to 5,990 families by March 2020 against locally agreed Payment by Results targets.

We have now engaged 1509 families since September 2014. Council and key partners are ensuring a sustained and assertive effort to meet agreed targets.

We are now implementing the new Early Help structure and offer which aligns key services and support to our Families First interventions and outcomes.

---

Jim Hopkinson  
Deputy Director Social Care  
Children's Services

**Portfolio:**

**Children's Services**

Report Contact:  
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Head of Service (Targeted Early Help)  
Phone: 01274 432558  
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**West Area Committee:**



## **1. SUMMARY**

- 1.1 Bradford's Families First (Phase 2) will identify and deliver interventions to 5,990 Families by March 2020 against locally agreed Payment by Results targets.
- 1.2 By the end of December 2016, we had reached 1509. We have made Payment by Results claims for 214 of these families. A further claim is due to be made.
- 1.3 Under the new Early Help structure and offer, we are aligning key teams and partnerships to support the Families First outcomes and interventions.
- 1.4 We are ensuring an assertive and sustained effort in order to meet our agreed targets.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 This report outlines the multi agency work to deliver the Bradford's District wide Early Help/Families First Programme which forms part of the National Troubled Families Programme.
- 2.2 Phase 2 of the programme aims to turn around the lives of 400,000 families in England by 2020. In March 2015, Bradford Council signed up to Phase 2 of the National Troubled Families Programme.
- 2.3 The Government estimates £9 billion pounds was spent on services to these families, £8 billion reacting to the problems of these families and £1 billion was being spent on targeted interventions to help families address their problems.
- 2.4 In 2015, research by the Early Intervention Foundation estimated that nearly £17 billion per year is spent in England and Wales by the state on late Intervention, with the largest single items being the costs of children who are taken into care, the consequences of domestic violence, and welfare benefits for 18-24 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Late Intervention services in the area of child protection and safeguarding account for over a third of the total, followed closely by spending in response to crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 2.5 Families First aim to turn around the families with multiple problems by focusing on the family rather than just mum, dad or one of the children. The team can provide better support and improve the way individual services work together.
- 2.6 The criteria may apply to one individual in the family but once eligible a whole family approach is delivered by the programme.
  - Working with the whole family in a way which recognises they interact and influence each other, rather than viewing them as individuals with problems
  - Using a dedicated worker or team to get to the underlying problems



- Developing a relationship with the family, being persistent and building trust with them in order to challenge them to make the changes they need, step by step
- Drawing in specialist services in a sequenced way at the right time for the family.

2.7 There is assertive and focused work with families on problems such as domestic violence, family conflict, mental and physical health problems, poor school attendance, crime and anti-social behaviour, support to parents about their training and preparation for work.

### **3. REPORT ISSUES**

#### **3.1 Phase 1 Payment by Results (PBR) outcomes**

3.2 In Phase 1 we turned around 93% of our allocated families 1632 / 1760 against the Payment by Results targets by improvements for each family against the following targets:

- Each child in the family has less than 3 exclusions & less than 15% unauthorised absences in three school terms
- 60% reduction in anti-social behaviour in the family in last 6 months
- Offending rates by all minors reduced by 33% in last 6 months
- Adult members of the family are on the Job Centre Plus work programme, European Social Fund support into work or training provision.
- The parent is in employment

#### **3.3 Update on Phase 2**

3.4 Phase 2 will be harder to achieve the Payment by Results outcomes due to:

- higher number of families with a wider complexity of needs
- additional Payment by Results outcomes (4 increased to 11)
- 50% reduction in funding
- additional monitoring requirements.

3.5 Bradford is now implementing a new Targeted Early Help structure and offer (Appendix 1). This will make the Families First outcomes everyone's business.

3.6 These outcomes support our District and Children's Plan priorities linked to education, health, employment and skills.

3.7 The new Early Help structure, under Children's Services, brings together the Family Centres, specialist inclusion and behaviour teams, the Intensive Family Support Team, Parenting Programmes, Youth Offending Team and Families First Teams.

- 3.8 Martyn Stenton, new Head of Service has been now taken up post.
- 3.9 Two Service Managers have been assimilated to the new structure; one covering the five Cluster teams and one covering district-wide services and assessed contacts and a YOT Service Manager. A Police Sergeant and Employment Co-ordinator also form part of the management team.
- 3.10 Multi-agency Early Help pathfinders panels were operating in the Keighley and Better Start (BD3/4/5) areas. The pathfinders tested out the best ways to ensure support and plans are offered to children and families below the threshold for children's social work. A multi-agency event was held 5 October to capture learning from panel members. Learning from the two pathfinders is shaping wider plans to upscale Early Help across the district.
- 3.11 Team Managers have also now been assimilated and workers allocated to teams. We have now convened panels aligned to the seven children's centre cluster areas. The new arrangements will be operational by the start of February 2017.
- 3.12 In Phase 2, Bradford has been allocated 5,990 families.
- 3.13 The focus will be on families who meet at least 2 of the 6 areas identified below:
- Families involved in crime and anti-social behaviour
  - Young people who are not attending school regularly
  - Children who need help (Bradford will initially focus on those high number of children referred to social care who do not meet the child protection threshold)
  - Adults out of work
  - Families affected by domestic violence and abuse
  - Families with health problems
- 3.14 The programme continues to be a Payment by Results programme which will be based on targets set locally and sustained improvements across all relevant areas or entry into work.

### **3.15 Funding**

- 3.16 Phase 2 programme funds £1,800 per family. Bradford will receive an upfront payment of £1,000 per family when we commit to work with on the programme and £800 per family based on achieving the Payment by Results outcomes.
- 3.17 Bradford's full funding allocation will be £10,782,000 over the 5 years. £5,990,000 will be paid upfront. £4,792,000 by achieving Payment by Results targets.

### **3.18 Bradford Payments by Results Outcome Plan**

- 3.19 We continue to work with partners to deliver our outcomes plan. A Working Group will ensure we build and maintain strong links between the new Targeted Early Help Service and:
- Community Safety and ASB Panels (data sharing in place)
  - Children Centres working in the target areas (building links)

- Pupil Referral Units and SEBD provision (data sharing in place)
- Education Social Work (data sharing in place)
- Behaviour Support Services (data sharing in place)
- Probation (data sharing place)
- Housing (strengthening links)
- Youth Services (building links)
- NEET (data sharing in place)
- NHS (strong engagement in area developments and Panels)

### 3.20 Families First Phase 2 – progress against targets at the end of December 2017

3.21 In the previous report, we outlined how we would extend our reach so that wider teams adopted a Think Family approach and supported families to achieve the Families First outcomes. This has now been extended across all the key teams who provide interventions to families who meet the criteria for inclusion in the programme.

3.22 By the end of December 2016, we had reached **1509**.

3.23 Below is a breakdown of the families by Ward & presenting issues at the point of joining the programme (report run in June 2016):

Ward	Families	Crime/ ASB	Education	Child in Need of Help	Workless ness	Domestic Violence	Health
<b>Tong</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>84.6%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
Eccleshill	77	11.7%	32.5%	76.6%	79.2%	24.7%	20.8%
Little Horton	66	13.6%	25.8%	83.3%	81.8%	28.8%	15.2%
Bowling and Barkerend	64	15.6%	26.6%	81.3%	68.8%	28.1%	25.0%
<b>Royds</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
Thornton and Allerton	52	15.4%	26.9%	82.7%	84.6%	25.0%	23.1%
Keighley West	50	12.0%	40.0%	82.0%	68.0%	14.0%	20.0%
Windhill and Wrose	49	14.3%	40.8%	79.6%	77.6%	14.3%	24.5%
<b>Great Horton</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Bradford Moor	47	25.5%	42.6%	87.2%	68.1%	25.5%	14.9%

Clayton and Fairweather Green	46	15.2%	30.4%	82.6%	67.4%	34.8%	28.3%
Manningham	42	14.3%	50.0%	83.3%	76.2%	23.8%	11.9%

<b>Wibsey</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Keighley East	41	14.6%	22.0%	90.2%	70.7%	24.4%	17.1%
Heaton	39	20.5%	48.7%	79.5%	64.1%	20.5%	17.9%
<b>Wyke</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(low)</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>(low)</b>	<b>(low)</b>
Bolton and Undercliffe	35	17.1%	45.7%	80.0%	62.9%	31.4%	20.0%
Toller	34	14.7%	29.4%	76.5%	70.6%	32.4%	20.6%
Keighley Central	31	16.1%	22.6%	96.8%	74.2%	16.1%	16.1%
City	30	16.7%	16.7%	90.0%	73.3%	23.3%	13.3%
Shipley	25	(low)	28.0%	96.0%	72.0%	(low)	(low)
<b>Queensbury</b>	<b>19</b>						
Idle and Thackley	18						
Bingley	17						
Craven	14						
Bingley Rural	13						
Rural Baildon	12						
Ilkley	12						
Wharfedale	4						
Worth Valley	4						
Total	1114	175	371	934	815	278	205
Overall percentages		15.7%	33.3%	83.8%	73.2%	25.0%	18.4%

3.24 We have now submitted a further claim for Payment by Results making total claims for 214 families so far.

3.25 We will ensure that we pursue timely claims for Payment by Results. For education improvements though we need to demonstrate improved attendance over three full terms.

3.26 In order to both catch up and maintain the reach of the programme by March 2017 we will need to reach an average over 120 new families per month. We will ensure that all key interventions from across the new Targeted Early Help structure count towards these target and outcomes.

### 3.27 Specific Area Committee delivery and partnerships

- 3.28 We have commissioned HIMMAT and Barnardos as our VCS delivery partners in Bradford West. Key workers across the Council and these two organisations work closely together.
- 3.29 In all areas we have developed good links with the schools. We have provided information to Primary, Secondary schools and Pupil Referral Units so they understand the process and where needed, we support school staff to make referrals. We will be visiting Primary School Clusters and Behaviour and Attendance Collaboratives over the coming weeks.
- 3.30 To date, Families First keyworkers contact the schools and inform them about the families they are working with and will seek the schools views, opinions and discuss how we can work together to help the families to engage and support them to make sustainable change.
- 3.31 Strengthening our working relationship with our schools is a key part of our strategy. Schools often have a key role to play by helping to introduce the families and build meaningful relationships with families. This support is invaluable when trying to engage hard to reach families. When we have a good starting point with families this can ultimately lead to better outcomes.
- 3.32 Our keyworkers often host team around the family meetings and professionals meetings in the schools associated with the families. This helps to share information in order to complete the family assessment and agree on actions. The collective input by professionals helps to ensure that we get the right support and the right input from the right agencies to support these families.
- 3.33 As part of the new Early Help arrangements, Families First, Family Centres and Children's Centres in the Bradford West area are already working together to provide and develop services locally.
- 3.34 We are working with our colleagues in the Youth Service to identify vulnerable young people and families. Undertaking joint visits if required, delivering programmes and holding joint team meetings to share expertise.
- 3.35 Workers in West have linked with Café West (Allerton) in order to hold a clinic for local residents and allow/encourage self-referrals to the project. This allowed workers to be a visible presence in the area and advice on face-face basis. We are in the process of attempting to re-establish these in the near future, and possibly offered at other locations in the West constituency. This was based on the model worked with the Job Centre whereby staff attend and see clients in a neutral location and have the opportunity to promote self- help.
- 3.36 In team meetings we encourage individual staff to make links with local provisions, for example we have staff who previously worked with the Youth Service, domestic abuse services and so these staff members are building on existing networks to promote and offer advice around processes and services to encourage referrals and joint working. Information is shared from these staff members with the wider team and details of local courses, activities and provisions are collated regularly and a West Toolkit is being developed, which will be available to all team members.
- 3.37 More recently, team members are visiting local schools and Children's Centres, with

whom we have had little/no referrals from, to identify those families who are a concern - and see if there are ways in which we can work with the provision to offer additional support to professionals already involved.

3.38 Team members are also attending Children's Centre Cluster meetings, community projects and linking with local Voluntary agencies, to ensure that we are promoting partnership working.

### 3.39 The programme helps families as illustrated by the case examples below

**3.40 Practical Support** - The families have often been told by professionals to change but they need a more hands on approach which shows and guides them on how to deliver the change that is required.

**3.41 Working with and for the whole Family** - Recognise that parent's own experiences and aspirations have a big impact on the behaviour of their children. All staff should be responsible for ensuring all children attend school, they are healthy, they behave and that their parents are given help out of poverty of benefits into training and/or work?

**3.42 Effective Family Working** - Bradford has adopted a **Think Family** Model which is an effective and consistent family working approach. This includes the delivery of effective parenting programmes. Raising the self esteem of parents is a big focus of the programme with many of the parents being encouraged to take part in a range of volunteering opportunities for them to make a more positive contribution to their community.

3.43 Early Help/Families First example:

A) *Issue: YP making allegations towards mum and step dad around chastisement*

*Assessment: Mum showing signs/traits of OCD and suffering from depression. Both parents openly said they both lacked confidence and have low self esteem.*

*Intervention: With support from the key worker, Mum agreed to a referral for therapy. Mum is addressing her depression by regularly attending appointments with her GP and taking her prescribed medication.*

*Parents both referred to Family Links and completed the programme*

B) Pregnant single female aged 33 years old. Three children - aged 4, 8 and 15 years.

Repeat Domestic Violence. Allocated to a Police Officer to work intensively. Early assessment by Key Worker identifies further issues within the family:

- Debt
- Housing problems
- Lack of communication with DV services and woman feeling lonely and isolated due to pregnancy
- Children not accessing any activities or involved in any hobbies and have witnessed lots of violence in the home. Work carried out with the family:

- Debt. Helped with reclaiming benefits and back payment received via tax credits. Not evicted from home and therefore not making 3 children and young baby and mother homeless.
- Self – Esteem. After years of domestic abuse, the female’s confidence had diminished. Confidence Course organised at Together Women Project and attended. On track to look for work once maternity leave concluded, shows a readiness and willingness to work.
- Victim Support/ Domestic Violence. Contact re-initiated with DV services via assistance from Key Worker. Supported female with the restraining order against ex-partner. Helped with concerns around future contact with ex partner and contact with children once released from prison.
- Support offered to explain the mandatory course ex-partner attending through the prison and the position around his rehabilitation and resettlement into the community once he is released from prison. He has now served his sentence and there are still no incidents of DV.
- Children and Activities. Police Camp places offered to the children for the Summer holidays and October Half term. Children attend and enjoy camps, expressing their desire to attend further camps and similar activities. List of local provision provided and assistance given to enrol children in local clubs and access activities offered through schools.
- Housing. Repairs made to the fence.

#### **4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

4.1. None.

#### **5. OPTIONS**

5.1 To note the targets and achievement to date.

#### **6 FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

6.1 The Families First programme is funded by a grant from the national troubled families Programme.

6.2 The current programme ends in March 2020.

#### **6. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

6.1 The Outcome Plan is monitored robustly. Internal Audit approve claims for Payment by Results. A priority focus is on achieving agreed targets. This should be accelerated by the new Early Help arrangements.

#### **7. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

7.1 No legal issues arising from the programme.

#### **8. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

##### **8.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

8.1.1 None.

## **8.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

8.2.1 The Early Help/Families First programme is using the Think Family approach to working with families and promoting best practice across mainstream services. This approach could lead to improved outcomes for a wider number of families in the Bradford district.

## **8.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

8.3.1 None.

## **8.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

8.4.1 Early Help/Families First contributes to the work of Bradford's Safer Communities through its performance targets of reducing youth crime and reducing anti-social behaviour.

## **8.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

8.5.1 Early Help/Families First complies with the Human Rights Act.

## **8.6 TRADE UNION**

8.6.1 None

## **8.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

8.7.1 The Early Help/Families First programme covers all wards in the district.

## **8.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 To note specific issues and partnerships related to the area.

## **9. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

9.1 None.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1 West Area Committee notes this report.

10.2 To note the need for a continued assertive and intensive approach to reach, engage and improve outcomes for the agreed number of families. A whole system approach will be required to reach and engage these families lead by the Targeted Early Help Service, other key Council teams and wider partners and commissioned services.

## **11. APPENDICES**



11.1 Appendix 1 – Bradford’s Early Help offer & thresholds

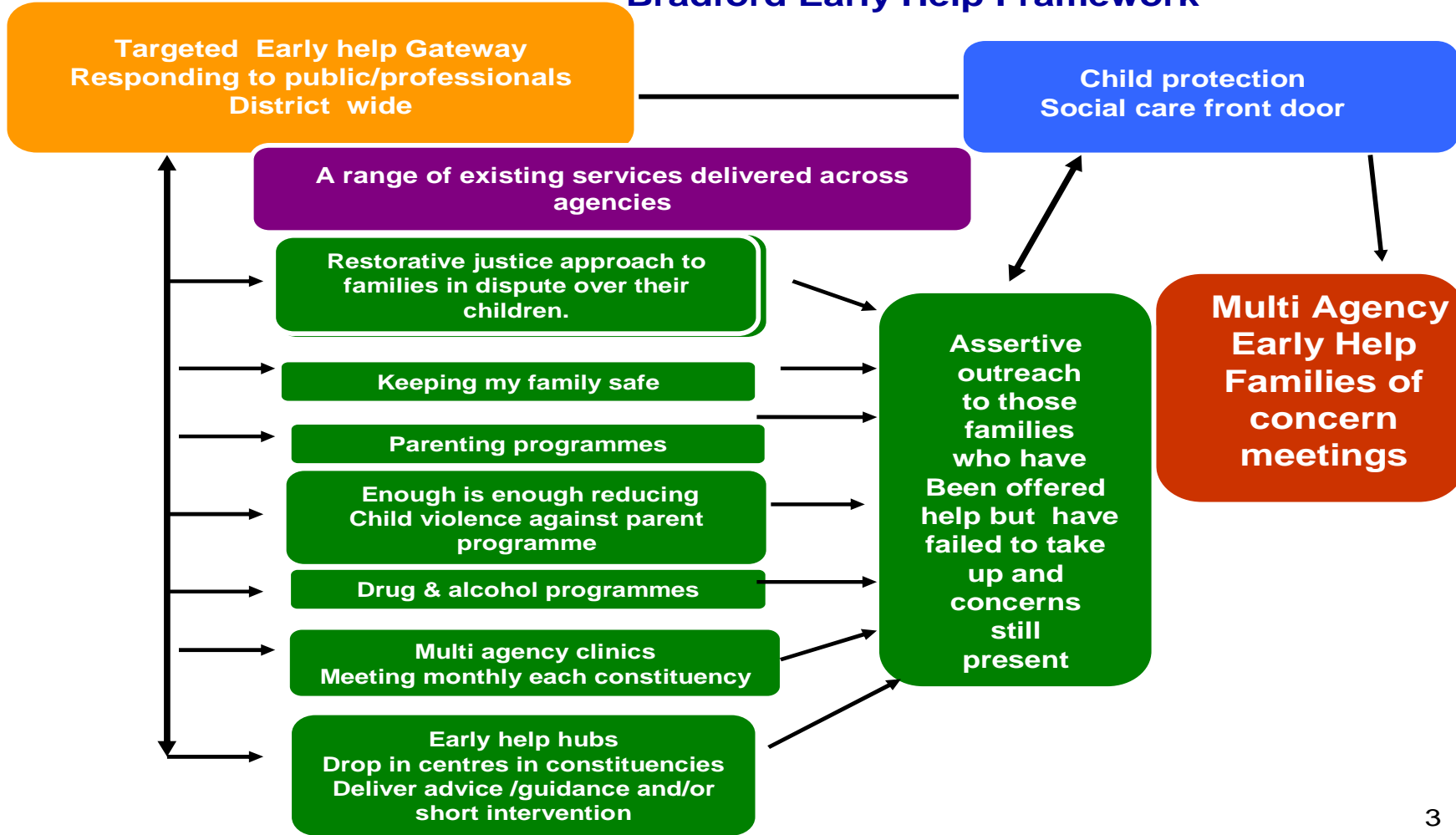
**12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

12.1 None.

Appendix 1

Community & Universal	Early Help/Additional Needs <b>Universal Plus Services</b> Swift support for emerging worries about development	Targeted Early Help <b>Partnership Plus across a number of agencies (still involving universal)</b> Continuing worries and concerns or non-engaging family	Statutory/Specialist <b>Child in Need/Child Protection/ Looked After Children</b>
<b><i>Undertake conversations, assessments and plans which focus on seeing and knowing about the day-to-day experience of the child – everything comes back to ‘what is this situation like for the child!?’</i></b>			
<p>Multi agency conversation and information sharing</p> <p>Early Help assessment within a setting linked to Signs of Safety</p> <p>A range of services and activities available to all across a range of agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Childcare</li> <li>• Schools</li> <li>• Community activities</li> <li>• GPs</li> <li>• Healthy Child Programme</li> </ul> <p>Clear step up entry point into Early Help</p> <p><i>Disability equality &amp; reasonable adjustments to services</i></p>	<p>Co-located Early Help gateway for public &amp; staff</p> <p>Multi-agency Early Help assessment linked to Signs of Safety</p> <p>Link to a range of advice and programmes focused on need delivered in locality setting</p> <p>Strengthen family resilience to stop problems becoming bigger</p> <p>Advice and support into training &amp; work out of poverty</p> <p>Clear step up &amp; down process</p> <p>Use non-engagement pathway if needed</p> <p><i>Short breaks for disabled children</i></p>	<p>Co-located Early Help gateway for public &amp; staff</p> <p>Multi-agency Early Help assessment linked to Signs of Safety</p> <p>Strengthening resilience approach. Range of local interventions focused on need</p> <p>Assertive outreach for non-engaging families</p> <p>Support out of poverty into training &amp; employment</p> <p>Contribute to Families First outcome plan</p> <p>Clear step up &amp; down process</p> <p><i>Short breaks &amp; inclusion link work for disabled children</i></p>	<p>Child or young person at risk of, or suffering significant harm/significant impairment to health or development</p> <p>Signs of Safety assessment process for child protection</p> <p>Clear step down process</p> <p><i>Disabled children who needs cannot be met through reasonable adjustments, short breaks and/or inclusion link work.</i></p>
<b><i>Undertake conversations, assessments and plans which focus on seeing and knowing about the day-to-day experience of the child – everything comes back to ‘what is this situation like for the child!?’</i></b>			

# Bradford Early Help Framework



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## **Report of the Strategic Director, Children's Services to the meeting of Bradford West Area Committee on Child Sexual Exploitation to be held on Wednesday 25 January 2017**

**Y**

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**Subject:**

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

**Summary statement:**

This report provides an update to the report presented to West Area Committee in 2016 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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Michael Jameson  
Strategic Director  
Children's Services

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**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

Children's Services



## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update to the report presented to the Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 8<sup>th</sup> October 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.
- 1.2 Detailed information is provided regarding the activity of the multi-agency CSE Hub during the business year April 2015 – March 2016. An in depth break down is provided of the workload of the Hub on one particular day: 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016 as well as data in relation to CSE specific to Bradford west.
- 1.3 The report also provides information about the multi-agency review of the Hub undertaken by BSCB in recent months. Updates are also provided about the commissioning of preventative services, training about CSE and the work of partners to investigate non-recent sexual exploitation and support victims.
- 1.4 This report develops significant themes from the previous reports regarding CSE published by the Council, in particular the Council Executive report dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 National context:

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation continues to be a national priority for central government. The government departments leading this work are the Home Office and the Department for Education.

- 2.2 In 2009, the government guidance "Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation" contained the following definition of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE):

*"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."*

- 2.3 Nationally, understanding of the complexity of CSE has developed significantly since 2009 and there are currently a range of definitions used in different jurisdictions of the United Kingdom and by some voluntary sector organisations. In early 2016 the government consulted on options for a revised definition of CSE, to which Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) made a submission. The government has not yet published the outcome of the consultation.
- 2.4 The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse was established by the former Home Secretary, Theresa May. The Inquiry will investigate whether public bodies and other non-state institutions have taken seriously their duty of care to protect children from sexual abuse in England and Wales. The enquiry has launched 13 investigations to date. These investigations are:
- Accountability and Reparations;
  - Cambridge House, Knowl View and Rochdale;
  - Children in Custodial institutions;
  - Children outside the UK;
  - Child Sexual Exploitation by Organised Networks;
  - Lambeth council;
  - Lord Janner
  - Nottinghamshire Councils;
  - Residential Schools;
  - The Anglican Church;
  - The Internet
  - The Roman Catholic Church;
  - Westminster.

Among these 13 investigations are a number that have a particular focus on CSE or sectors where there is concern that previous arrangements have failed to effectively protect children from CSE.

- 2.5 It is acknowledged that the painstaking work of the Inquiry, incorporating the work of these 13 investigations, will take a considerable amount of time to be completed and to report. The Inquiry has established a consultative panel to ensure that the experiences and views of victims and survivors will be included in the final report and its recommendations. Further information regarding the work of the Inquiry can be found at the website: <https://www.iicsa.org.uk/>
- 2.6 On July 29<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Chief Executive of Bradford Council wrote to Dame Justice Lowell Goddard, the then chair of the Inquiry. The letter is attached to this report as appendix 2. The Chief Executive drew the chair's attention to the call for an independent inquiry into CSE in the Bradford area by Ms Angela Sinfield, who is the mother of one of the local victims of child sexual exploitation. The letter goes on to invite "robust scrutiny" of Bradford's record and arrangements.
- 2.7 The government decision, in 2015, to designate CSE a "national emergency" has



reinforced the increasingly high priority given to CSE in local authority and police force areas. Later, this report will provide evidence of increased recognition of CSE and provision of services to those at risk of, or actually experiencing this form of abuse. The Chair of the National Association of Police and Crime Commissioners, Vera Baird QC, stated in July 2016 that the national cost of police efforts to tackle the “growing and tragic menace” of child sexual exploitation could treble to £3bn a year by 2020. This estimate does not include the cost to local authority services, the National Health Service and voluntary sector organisations.

## **2.8 Local context:**

Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) has developed a 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE which identifies the priorities agreed by all partner organisations working with children and families in the Bradford District. These priorities are:

- Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused.
- Partners will develop and resource 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 training and support for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE.
- Communities will be assisted to deal with the impact of CSE.
- Support networks will be supported focusing on women and mothers.
- A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17 yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person.
- Partners will work together to develop responses and resources to address the impact of CSE in its varied manifestations across the District’s 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.

2.9 Organisations develop specific plans, consistent with their statutory responsibilities and local needs analyses, for recognising and responding to the impact of CSE. The 9 Point Strategic Response is periodically reviewed and the BSCB CSE and Missing Children Sub Group directly monitors those plans that are the responsibility of BSCB and holds partners to account for the progress of their individual agency plans for tackling CSE. A report was provided in September 2016 to Council Executive regarding the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.

2.10 Key decisions made by the Council have demonstrated a strong commitment by elected members to ensuring that they and council officers make a full contribution to the District’s 9 Point Strategic Response. At the Full Council Meeting of 12<sup>th</sup> July 2016, members accepted the recommendation of the Governance and Audit Committee to amend the Members’ Code of Conduct to require all Members and Co-opted Members of Council to complete CSE training. BSCB is seeking assurance from the Council’s Member Development Manager who is charged with ensuring that all Members are able to fulfil this requirement.





- 2.11 A key responsibility of BSCB is to ensure that professionals learn from practice experience and that organisations make improvements based on that learning. BSCB has recently published an independently led serious case review (SCR) into a particular case of CSE. This case is linked to the abuse of a girl (called Autumn in the review) by a group of adult men and one male who was a juvenile at the time of the offences. Twelve men were convicted of a number of offences linked to CSE and sentenced in January 2016. This SCR was published in December 2016 and highlights a number of lessons that need to be learned from the review. The review concludes that services did not recognise the signs of risk early enough, and that opportunities to help her were missed by everyone in the system. There are detailed action plans for all agencies which are based on the recommendations framed by the independently led panel for the review and the progress of agencies in relation to these actions will be monitored and tested by BSCB. The full review can be read at [http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/scr\\_autumn.htm](http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/scr_autumn.htm)
- 2.12 In addition to undertaking SCRs, BSCB carries out “Challenge Panels” in the course of which a number of cases are looked at in depth. The cases are selected with a theme in mind; some cases are chosen as it is acknowledged that they present particular difficulties for agencies, others are chosen from a random sample to provide an opportunity to view how other, similar, cases have been responded to. Panel members read and analyse multi-agency records regarding these cases and then receive presentations and ask questions of selected front line practitioners and first line managers who have been involved in the cases considered. The panel identifies improvements that can be made in procedures, practice, training and information for professionals across the safeguarding partnerships. Two challenge panels, on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2014 and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2016, have looked at the issue of CSE.
- 2.13 In 2016 Ofsted announced a new programme of multi agency inspection (Joint Targeted Area Inspection, JTAI) covering both the “Front Door” arrangements for social care, as well as an in depth look at an area of multi agency practice through a “Deep Dive”. The first of these themes was “CSE and Children Missing from home and care”. The BSCB coordinated a programme of preparation for inspection which was led by a high level Leadership Group chaired by the Chief Executive of the Council as well as a JTAI Programme Board which undertook a self assessment and action planning process. The action plan arising from this work has been mapped to the 9 Point Strategic Plan and is being monitored through the CSE sub group of the Board, which is chaired by the Police.
- 2.14 The work of the Multi-Agency CSE Hub:**  
The Bradford District multi-agency co-located CSE Hub is based in Sir Henry Mitchell House in central Bradford. It was established in early 2012 and has developed and grown since first becoming operational. The Hub also has



responsibility for managing enquiries into and coordinating support for children who go missing. A number of Elected Members have visited the Hub to familiarise themselves with its operations. In April 2016, the staff physically located in the Hub was:

- Local Authority: Children's Services team manager and two social workers, an Intelligence Officer and administrative support;
- West Yorkshire Police: 12 officers, including specialist missing persons officers, detectives and a CSE Problem Solving Officer;
- Barnardo's Turnaround Service including a Service Manager, social workers, outreach workers, a "Night Time Economy" worker and administrative support;
- A Nurse Practitioner to strengthen information sharing and operational links with Health Trusts.

2.15 Certain other agencies and services are not located in the Hub but attend regular meetings and are integral to the multi-agency response. These are:

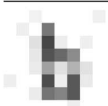
- Children's Society "Hand in Hand" Service which provides support services to boys and girls in the Keighley and Airedale area;
- Blast (Bradford and Leeds Against the Sex Trade) is a campaigning, training and support organisation for young men and boys experiencing CSE;
- PACE (Parents against Child Exploitation) which provides support to parents and carers of children experiencing CSE; and
- Local Authority education support services.

2.16 The Hub uses the West Yorkshire LSCB consortium safeguarding children procedures and the West Yorkshire CSE risk assessment tool. Each weekday the Hub staff meet to consider new and updated cases in order to provide a prompt response to new concerns. Risk assessment levels for each child known to the Hub are regularly reviewed.

2.17 Since the Hub came into existence, data has been collected regarding referrals and risk assessments in order to understand the incidence of recognised CSE in the District and the levels of risk identified for children known to the service. The characteristics, such as age, gender and ethnicity (as set out in appendix 1) of these children have been recorded and information has also been collated regarding persons identified as actual or suspected perpetrators of CSE.

2.18 At the time that the Hub was established it was anticipated that there would be a significant increase in the numbers of children in the Bradford District identified as being at risk of CSE and actually abused in this way. It was believed that this would result from a combination of improved awareness of CSE in communities and among professionals and also as a result of bringing to bear on the issue the dedicated focus and increasing expertise of the staff located in the Hub.

2.19 In the October 2015 report it was reported that there had been 431 referrals to the Hub from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. That report also stated that if the trend of the first four months of the 2015/16 year continued, there would be a year on year increase of 29% in referrals to the Hub during 2015/16. Final analysis of data



for 2015/16 shows that there were in fact 713 cases referred to the Hub which is an increase of 65%.

2.20 Appendix 1 to this document is a detailed report which sets out the data sources used, provides a strategic overview of activity during 2015/16 and a tactical overview of the cases open to the Hub on a particular day (29<sup>th</sup> March 2016). The report also provides information about CSE crimes in west Bradford, some analysis of the characteristics of offenders and information about locations of concern.

2.21 In March 2015 the government announced its intention to establish a national data set and performance measures in relation to CSE. These have not yet been published therefore it is not possible to benchmark performance in Bradford reliably with other LA areas or against national trends. However, all indications are that nationally the rate of recognition of CSE linked offences and identification of victims is increasing.

2.22 Key data headlines are:

- There is a continuing rise in the cases of potential or actual CSE that are referred to the Hub.
- In the course of 2015/16 there was an average of 54 CSE referrals per month, compared to 36 per month the previous year.
- In Bradford west on the 27<sup>th</sup> October when the report was run, there were 60 young people identified as at risk of CSE, including 9 considered to be at high risk.
- 13% of children considered to be at risk of CSE in west Bradford are males.
- The peak age for males referred to the Hub is 14 years, for females it is 15 years. The peak age in west Bradford is 14
- In Bradford west the age ranges from 12-18
- The ward with the highest number of at risk children is Thornton and Allerton with Manningham, Heaton and Clayton next.
- No ward had no children at risk with the lowest being four in Toller.
- A break down of cases open on one day (29<sup>th</sup> March 2016) shows that 13% of cases were assessed as being at high risk, 42% at medium risk and 40% were low risk.
- In the course of 2015/16, in the Bradford District, 109 crimes were recorded by West Yorkshire Police as “child sexual exploitation crimes”; this constitutes 20% of all sexual offences against children recorded in Bradford during that period.
- 78% of identified offenders linked to CSE crimes are under the age of 36 while almost 60% are under the age of 25.

2.23 In order to illustrate the work of the CSE Hub, two anonymised case examples are provided for the Committee. These illustrate factors that can heighten a child's risk assessment as well as factors that might increase a child's resilience and therefore reduce the risk assessment. These short case studies provide some examples of the services that children might receive. In each instance it is clear that the risk to the child can go up and down in the course of their experience of CSE and in the



course of receiving support services.

2.24 Child A was identified as being at risk of CSE when she was only 13 years of age, as a result of intelligence that she was receiving cigarettes in exchange for sexual activity. Initially, this child was resistant to all interventions that were offered and over time the risks increased and she was considered at very high risk of CSE. She was using cannabis daily, going missing from home, associating with much older males and had received treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The risks became so great that she was taken into care and was placed outside the Bradford District. Intensive work was undertaken by the local authority's Placement Support team and Barnardo's Turnaround project. Both services were persistent, despite initially meeting with a lot of resistance from the child. Eventually this persistence paid off and she began to engage with services. She began to recognise and acknowledge the risks and harm that she had experienced. She recently returned to Bradford and is again living with her mother, still receiving a service from the Placement Support team. The most recent assessment has reduced her CSE risk to low because she is fully engaged in group work provided by the Turnaround service. She is the only child from the group to have attended every single session. She has not used cannabis recently and she has taken her GCSEs and has applied for further education courses.

2.25 Child B is a girl who has been known to the Hub for several years. She was living away from her family home with a much older male who was exploiting her. She was resistant to any support and would not engage with any service such was the impact of her victimisation. Many attempts were made to intervene with this child and she was placed in a foster home within Bradford. The quality of consistent care that she received at the foster home had a positive impact on the child. She was able to accept other support and gradually her risk assessment level reduced. However, the child then suffered bereavement and disengaged from the professionals who had been supporting her. She returned to her previous associates and the assessment of risk of CSE increased significantly. Over a period of time, the girl went through several cycles of engagement, followed by disengagement and increased risk as a consequence of emotionally difficult events. This young woman has now turned 18 and has begun to engage with agencies. She has a close relationship with her Turnaround worker and has undertaken video interviews with the police, who are working to gather evidence for prosecution of those who have abused her.

### 2.26 Multi-Agency Review of the CSE Hub:

Beginning in December 2015, BSCB undertook a partnership review of the working of the CSE Hub. This was led by the interim Assistant Director for Children's Services. The multi-agency group leading the review of the Hub met eleven times between 8<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016. It included 8 agencies who considered the following issues:

- Current policies and procedures including pathways to services and the West Yorkshire risk assessment tool;
- Staffing levels, roles and responsibilities;
- The interface between children missing from home or care, CSE and the



- work of the Integrated Assessment Team;
  - The interface between the local authority children's services long-term social work teams and the CSE Hub;
  - Support for victims;
  - Support for staff;
  - Recording systems;
  - Data analysis;
  - Quality of practice;
  - Work with communities.
- 2.27 The final report of the review of the Hub was accepted by BSCB in July 2016. The report resulted in the development of a detailed framework for professionals working with children who experience or are at risk of sexual exploitation. This is underpinned by revised detailed practice guidance for all agencies located in and working closely with the Hub. A detailed plan containing 18 actions to be delivered by specific services has been developed. Named agencies are accountable to BSCB, through the CSE and Missing Sub Group for the delivery of these actions and are required to provide evidence of impact. This impact will be tested through the BSCB programme of audit and challenge panels.
- 2.28 The review provides evidence of the necessity for clearer pathways into therapeutic services for children and adults who have experienced sexual exploitation. This is an issue highlighted in national reports as well as local work. A specific multi-agency group has been identified to map current therapeutic provision, to identify priorities for commissioning and to provide a future report for the Health and Well Being Board.
- 2.29 The review demonstrated the importance of ensuring that all partners provide a high quality and prompt response to all incidents of children going missing from home or from care. Children who go missing may be vulnerable to a range of crimes and other forms of harm. However, there is strong evidence from national research that a very significant risk for such children is of CSE. There has been significant progress by the partnership to improve responses to children who go missing from home or care and it is recommended that the Children's Services Overview & Scrutiny Committee receive a report about this work.
- 2.30 Work with Perpetrators:**  
West Yorkshire Police, supported by partners, invests considerable resource in gathering evidence to prosecute perpetrators of CSE offences. There have been a considerable number of prosecutions resulting from the work of the Hub, some of which have been detailed in earlier reports to this Committee and to the Council executive.
- 2.31 There are instances in which there is not an option to prosecute a suspected perpetrator, in which case there would normally be no further action as a result of the investigation. Research and experience of offender management services indicates that without the option of an intervention to address offending behaviour





there is a risk of escalating criminality. An option being piloted locally, with the support of the Community Safety Partnership, is the Insight Programme.

- 2.32 The ambition of the Insight Programme project is to place a greater emphasis on these offenders recognising the impact of their actions and the harm caused. The project is developing a bespoke programme which adapts the most appropriate intervention dependant on the assessment of the individual perpetrator. This will be based on their level of responsibility, remorse and motivation.
- 2.33 Perpetrators will be referred on to the Insight programme, as an intervention by the Police if the Police are unable to prosecute and the alternative is no further action. It can also be used for sentenced individuals to undertake as part of their Court order. The programme during the initial period will only focus on low and medium risk cases.
- 2.34 The Insight Programme will involve two Insight volunteer facilitators meeting with the individual to assess them and then to organise these individuals being involved in restorative meetings with those affected/involved by this type of crime. This will not be their direct victim/s. The individuals will have to attend the meeting and talk about what they have done and who has been affected. They will then listen to people, or hear through the use of varied materials, the potential consequences of such behaviour. The meeting will then look at what they will do to ensure that they are not involved in similar behaviour in the future. Attendance at these meetings will be recorded and referred to in the future should that individual be involved in any further CSE related behaviour. This will evidence that they are aware of the impact of their actions and it can be used as evidence of bad character.
- 2.35 The Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee received a detailed report regarding the Insight Programme on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2016.
- 2.36 Preventative Work:**  
Previous reports to this Committee have set out preventative initiatives being undertaken directly by partners or being commissioned by the local authority or the Community Safety Fund. In this report several specific areas of preventative work are highlighted, which support specific aspects of the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.
- 2.37 The local authority has previously commissioned an educative drama tour of the District's secondary schools highlighting the risk of CSE to year 10 students. For some time, partner agencies have wished to develop a similar, age appropriate product for primary school pupils who are approaching transition to secondary school. Some funding was provided by the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) which has enabled BSCB to support the development of a play and supporting educative materials aimed at Primary School pupils. This play is entitled "Mr Shapeshifter" and highlights how children may be groomed and harmed through naive use of smart phones and other internet enabled devices.



- 2.38 Using the funding provided by the PCC it was possible to arrange a short tour of the play to 9 primary schools in the District and 8 performances have now been completed and evaluated. The feedback from the schools has been positive. A senior member of staff in one Bradford primary school stated:
- “The children were keen to chat about [the play] afterwards. We had good responses, it was definitely understood (I wasn’t sure at first that it would be). The acting was very high quality and the pitch – superb for year 6”.*
- 2.39 As a result of the positive evaluation of the 8 performances to date, funding is being sought for an initial tour of 60 – 90 Bradford District primary schools during the 2016/17 school year. The target audience for performances are year 6 pupils. The intention is that teachers will be provided with materials to prepare children for the performances and there will also be materials to support post – performance lessons. Staff from a range of support services: Safer Schools Officers, Turnaround, Blast or Hand in Hand staff would also be present at schools during and after performances to provide support to pupils and staff. A full evaluation of the impact of performances will be provided.
- 2.40 It is recognised both in Bradford and nationally that there are significant challenges for large organisations such as the local authority and the police service in effectively communicating with black and ethnic minority (BEM) communities about challenging issues such as CSE. It is recognised that in Bradford and elsewhere there has been an over representation, as convicted perpetrators of street grooming, of males of south Asian heritage, when compared to population data. It is also recognised that children and women of south Asian origin are disproportionately less likely to be recognised as victims of sexual exploitation. The report “Unheard Voices – Sexual Exploitation of Asian girls and Young Women” published by the Muslim Women’s Network in 2013 highlighted reasons for the under-recognition of Asian girls and women as victims of abuse.
- 2.41 Each organisation involved in the Hub is obliged to ensure that its procedures and guidance and training for staff improve equality of access to services. In addition, BSCB has been anxious to ensure that the commissioning options available to partners be exercised to provide focused support to BEM communities that are affected by CSE.
- 2.42 The Muslim Women’s Council (MWC), in conjunction with the Keighley Association Women and Children’s Centre (KAWACC), has successfully secured funding from partners outside Bradford to establish the “Fragile” project. This project has recruited skilled staff to work with women and girls in the BEM community to raise awareness of safeguarding issues, including CSE. Working individually and in groups, women and girls are provided with key information, including how to report concerns. Individual support is accessed for women and girls to support them through and after disclosure of concerns.
- 2.43 BSCB has supported a successful application by MWC and KAWACC for funding from the Community Safety Fund to recruit male staff to develop the Fragile model



for work with men and boys in the BEM community. This project will work in partnership with other VCS organisations that are developing expertise in working with men and boys as potential perpetrators as well as potential victims of sexual exploitation.

- 2.44 BSCB has also supported a successful bid to the Community Safety Fund to maintain the Barnardo's "NightWatch" scheme with a specific focus on Bradford. The Department of Education had previously provided 12 month's funding for a West Yorkshire-wide scheme. A national evaluation of the first 12 month's operation is awaited. However, the tangible local impact of the scheme, not least the contribution to developing and delivering a programme of mandatory CSE training for private hire operators and drivers, led to BSCB making a bid for further funding, focused solely on the Bradford District.
- 2.45 The Barnardo's NightWatch initiative, which is funded by Bradford's Community Safety Partnership April 2016 – March 2017, aims to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation by offering advice, guidance, support and training to businesses, services and the general public.
- 2.46 NightWatch places particular emphasis on helping the night time economy to recognise, respond and report CSE and play a part in keeping children safe after dark.
- 2.47 The NightWatch Programme content includes exploration of the following themes:
- What is Child Sexual Exploitation?
  - CSE Multi-Agency Hub (who they are & what they do)
  - Grooming – Pattern of control
  - Consent
  - Identifying vulnerability and risk
  - Safeguarding - your role & responsibilities
  - Managing Risk
  - Reporting, recording and responding to concerns
- 2.48 The following case study is provided to illustrate the application of a range of interventions to drive up safeguarding standards in a licensed business, in this case an independent hotel.
- 2.49 The concern arose from information received into the CSE Hub from a member of the public regarding sightings of children accessing hotel premises during the night time hours. Following an initial visit to the hotel by the Police CSE Problem Solving Officer, a recommendation was made for hotel employees to undertake NightWatch CSE awareness training in order to raise the standard of safeguarding practices within the premises. Five hotel employees took part in the 2.5hr training session which included the Hotel Owner, Senior Duty Manager, Night Manager, Night Porters and Receptionist/Housekeeping Manager. The session highlighted the concerns received by the CSE Hub, allowed the staff team to develop risk management policies and practices to eliminate further concern/risk.





- 2.50 Initial evaluation of the training indicated that participants had moved from feeling 'slightly confident' to 'very confident' with regards to what CSE means, who it affects, recognising the signs and understanding the role they can play in helping to keep children and young people safe. Four participants said that they would 'do something differently' with regards to their professional practice as a result of the training. One participant said that they felt that they were already considering safeguarding within their practice and that they would continue to do this. All participants said that they had found the training beneficial both in a professional and personal capacity.
- 2.51 In order to assess the impact of the training on the safeguarding practice of the business, a number of post training visits were carried out by the Police CSE Problem Solving Officer. Evidence of practice and policy change was provided and no further concerns have been raised regarding the location following this intervention.
- 2.52 The CSE report to this Committee in October 2015 referred to the ambitious programme to train Private Hire and Hackney drivers and operators to recognise the risk indicators of CSE and to respond appropriately. 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. More than 3500 drivers and operators have now been trained and the training is mandatory for all new license applicants and applicants for license renewals.
- 2.53 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 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.
- 2.54 Each of these requirements is now routinely checked by Council licensing officers and partners.
- 2.55 Barnardo's has been commissioned by the Council to deliver a number of preventative group programmes to parents and carers of children where concerns in relation to CSE have been identified. These sessions were subsequently evaluated by a Bradford University academic. The second stage of the project has been for Barnardo's Turnaround, with assistance from national experts, to produce a CSE "Parenting Education Pack". The CSE Parenting Education Pack is a resource that addresses the gap in current service provision to help parents participate and contribute to the safety and protection of their children and teenagers from CSE. The resource gives parents an understanding of CSE; who are the victims/perpetrators (breaking down stereotypes). It also addresses teenage



brain development and explores questions such as: “why teenagers take risks”? The pack also explains the ‘grooming process’ and the effects that this can have on relationships and gives tips on how parents and carers can enable children to be safe online and when using mobile phones and other internet enabled technology.

### **2.56 Work in relation to Non-Recent Sexual Exploitation:**

In this report the term “non recent sexual exploitation” is used to describe investigations into cases that may have occurred more than one year and one day prior to the investigation commencing. Such cases are sometimes referred to as “historical”. It is acknowledged that while offences may be “non-recent” the consequences for the victim are current and on-going. An integral part of the District’s response to non-recent sexual exploitation is the work of social workers, health staff and other providers of therapeutic services to assist survivors in dealing with the consequences of the abuse that they have suffered.

2.57 West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council have developed a partnership response to the issue of historic CSE concerns. A specialist team has been established, known as “Operation Dalesway”, set up in October 2014. Currently this consists of a police inspector, two Detective Sergeants, six Detective Constables, eleven civilian investigators, two police analytical officers, two police Prosecution Team Officers, two social workers (one children’s services specialist and one adult services specialist) 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.

2.58 There are 12 ongoing investigations. 10 of the victims are previously looked after children. 28 arrests have been carried out and 18 people are on bail. The Crown Prosecution Service is conducting reviews on a number of these cases. 127 potential victims have been identified and interviewed. A number have made allegations of sexual and physical assault. Whilst some of the suspects are confirmed dead, 2 have been arrested and are on bail for sexual offences. The enquiry team is taking steps to identify and trace other suspects.

## **3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

3.1 There are no other considerations.

## **4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

4.1 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, and a community resource worker work within the CSE multi agency Hub.

4.2 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.

4.3 Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) sets the procedural framework for all partnership work to keep children safe in the District. This includes keeping children safe from CSE. In addition to this statutory duty, BSCB also has statutory responsibility for ensuring that staff receive multi-agency training to support them in their work, and has statutory responsibility for ensuring that agencies are held to account for their work and that there is a learning and improvement framework in place to ensure that serious case reviews and other challenge and learning processes are effective. A further statutory responsibility is the conduct of a multiagency review of every child death in the District, carried out by the Child Death Overview Panel. In addition, BSCB plays a role in supporting and planning innovative partnership responses to safeguarding children challenges, such as the establishment of the multi-agency CSE Hub.

4.4 The staffing resource for BSCB is:

- Manager
- Administrator
- Learning and development coordinator
- Learning and development administrator
- Performance and information officer
- Child death reviews manager
- Safeguarding in faith settings worker
- Child Accident reduction coordinator (part time).

In addition, BSCB currently employs an interim deputy manager pending recruitment of a permanent post holder.

4.5 The BSCB staffing and operational funding is provided by a pooled budget totalling £388,840 and a small income generated by charging commercial organisations for safeguarding training. The contributors to this pooled budget are:

- Bradford Council Children's Services £217,700
- Health £148,350
- Police £17,535
- Probation £4,690
- Cafcass £550

4.6 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:

- In March 2016 Bradford Council appointed a full time information and data analysis officer to work within the Hub. The first 18 months of this appointment are funded by the Office of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner. At the conclusion of this initial funding agreement, it is expected that the local authority will take steps to continue the funding of this post from base budget.



- The PCC provided funding for further preventative work in schools which in Bradford was used to develop and tour a primary school play regarding CSE and related issues of child safety, as described in paragraphs 2.28 – 2.29, above.
- 4.7 Successful applications to the Community Safety Fund (a fund which is delegated to each West Yorkshire local authority area by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner) support the work of:
- The Barnardo's Night Time Economy Worker;
  - The Fragile project work with men and boys.

## **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 (CSE) is a crime committed by predominantly male perpetrators from all different racial backgrounds. Victims of CSE also come from all backgrounds and ethnicities. Nevertheless, local experience and national research indicates that recognised victims and perpetrators do not necessarily reflect the gender ethnicity and other characteristics of the District's population.

- 7.3 18% of the identified children experiencing or at risk of CSE in the Bradford District during 2015/16 were male. There is considerable national research to suggest that this is an under-representation. Services in Bradford work closely with Blast to deliver training and to challenge perceptions and practices that might make it less likely that a boy would be recognised as at risk of CSE compared to a girl.

- 7.4 Some steps to address the under-representation of BEM children among those



referred to the Hub are addressed in paragraphs 2.31 – 2.34, above. Analysis of cases open to the Hub on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016 (see appendix 1) shows that 68% of open cases were of white British heritage, while 12% were of Asian heritage. Compared to the District's under 18 population, this represents an over representation of white British children and an under representation of Asian children.

- 7.5 The tactical overview contained in appendix 1 does not provide a full breakdown of the ethnicity of CSE offenders and suspects. The CSE Hub intelligence Officer will work with West Yorkshire Police and Court Services to try to ensure that such a breakdown is available for future reports. Public records demonstrate that there is an over-representation of men of Asian origin among those prosecuted for "street grooming" offences related to CSE. Research, such as that undertaken by the Office of the Children's Commissioner, also reports this over representation: "Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation by Gangs and Groups" (3 reports and 3 additional documents, Office of the Children's commissioner for England, 20122 – 2013) <http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/info/csegg1>

#### 7.6 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

None.

#### 7.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

None.

#### 7.8 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.8.1 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.

- 7.8.2 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.

#### 7.9 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT



7.9.1 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.

#### 7.10 **TRADE UNION**

There are no implications for Trade Unions.

#### 7.11 **WARD IMPLICATIONS**

7.11.1 It was recommended that each Area Committee receives an update report regarding CSE in the next 6 months. This is the report for Bradford West .

#### 7.12 **AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)**

None.

#### 8. **NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None.

#### 9. **OPTIONS**

This report is tabled for information and discussion.

#### 10. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The West Area Committee is invited to note the contents of this report.
- The West Area Committee is invited to consider ways in which CSE can be tackled at a local level

#### 11. **APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1: "CSE in Bradford West – Data and Statistics prepared by Danielle Williams, Bradford CSE Hub Intelligence Officer.

#### 12. **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- "Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation, supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children" (DCSF 2009)  
[http://westyorkscb.proceduresonline.com/pdfs/dcsf\\_safegch\\_yp\\_sex\\_exp.pdf](http://westyorkscb.proceduresonline.com/pdfs/dcsf_safegch_yp_sex_exp.pdf)



- “The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse”: <https://www.iicsa.org.uk/>
- “Unheard Voices – Sexual Exploitation of Asian girls and young women”; author – Shaista Gohir; published by Muslim Women’s Network UK (2013).
- “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>
- Autumn SCR [http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/scr\\_autumn.htm](http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/scr_autumn.htm)





# Appendix 1

## The CSE Hub – Data and Statistics

Provided by Danielle Williams, Intelligence Officer, Bradford CSE Hub

### Data sources

Several datasets have been used to compile this data. The Strategic Overview section uses data gathered from LCS, the database used by Children's Social Care. This dataset contains all CSE episodes that have been open at some point between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 to give a strategic overview of all referrals to the CSE Hub. The tactical dataset is a list of all open cases to the CSE Hub on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016 to give a tactical perspective to the same time period. This is necessary because the dataset is constantly changing on a daily basis as new children are referred in or are closed to the Hub once their risks have been reduced. A crime dataset is taken from West Yorkshire Police's crime recording system and contains all sexual offences committed against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offence and was committed between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 and the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016.

### Strategic Overview

When a concern is raised with the CSE Hub that a child may be involved in child sexual exploitation a "CSE Episode" is created on LCS by Children's Social Care. The partnership then research each of their systems to gather as much information about the child as possible and this is then discussed at the daily CSE Meeting. This meeting assesses the information and decides whether there is a CSE risk to that child. Each of these discussions, no matter what the outcome, is recorded on LCS by way of a CSE Episode. This will then show that a referral has been made even though in some cases the partnership may consider that there is no CSE risk to a particular child. The raised awareness of CSE within the professional environment and the "know the signs" public campaign, which is a CSE public information campaign delivered by West Yorkshire Police with the support of all five West Yorkshire Local Safeguarding Children Boards, has resulted in a much better awareness of CSE and this has increased the number of referrals being made.

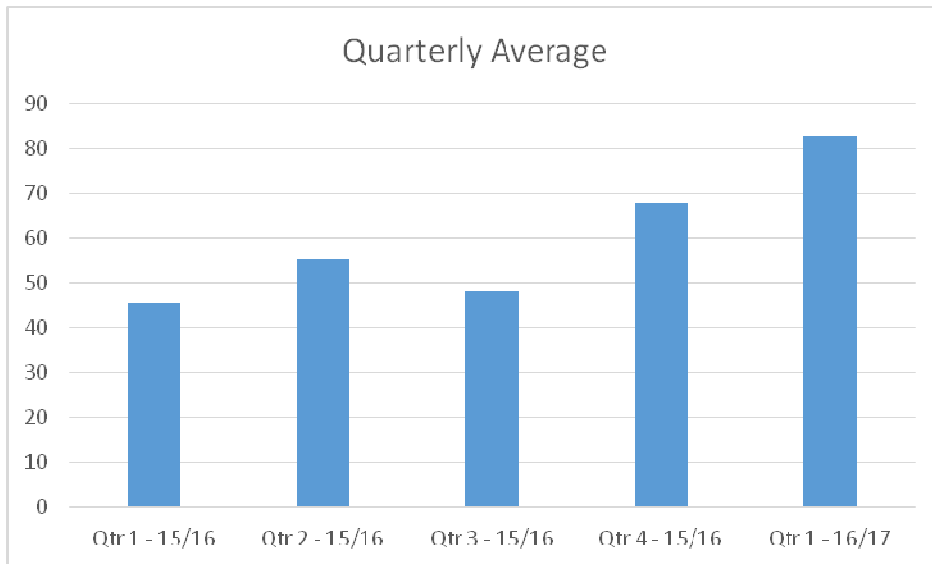
Over the 2015/16 financial year there were 713 cases dealt with by the CSE Hub. Of these 63 were already open on the 1<sup>st</sup> April and were ongoing cases at that time. Of these referrals 217 (30%) were not identified as at risk of CSE at the time of the referral. There were 569 individual children referred to the CSE Hub and 106 of these children were referred on more than one occasion. A child may have been referred more than once for many different reasons. For example, a child might be referred and at that time may not be considered to be at risk of CSE. The information and the rationale for the decision as to their risk level will be recorded on the database. However, at a later date more information may come to light about that same child triggering a second CSE episode. If at this point the child is considered to be at risk of CSE the episode will remain open and all interventions to reduce the risk will be recorded on the CSE episode. Each case will be regularly reviewed and any changes of risk level are discussed at a multi-agency meeting each Thursday.

The Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Council





Executive held on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015 on the subject of the arrangements by the council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation states that between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 there were a total of 431 referrals to the CSE Hub. In the following 12 months there were 713 which is an increase of 65%. Last year's report stated that if the trend from the first four months of the 2015/16 year continued there would be an increase of 29% over the year. In the 2014/15 year there was an average of 36 referrals per month but in the year 2015/16 there was an average of 54 referrals per month. An analysis of the referrals made by quarter shows an ever increasing rate of referrals to the CSE Hub as shown in the chart below.

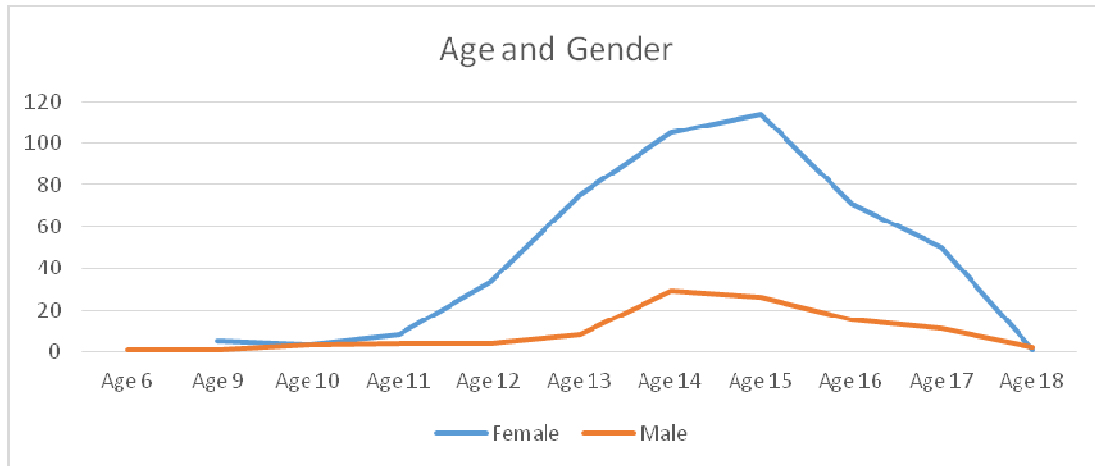


### **Individuals Referred**

Of the referrals made to the CSE Hub 18% were for male children and 82% were female. This shows that the risk of CSE is being recognised for male children in Bradford despite the many barriers to identification of male victims. Our partners from BLAST point out that many boys would much rather be seen as, and categorised by statutory agencies as, being involved in crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour than as a victim of child sexual exploitation. The dataset has been drawn from the children's social care system but the gender split for children who are recorded as victims of CSE Crimes gives a different picture. From the crime dataset it is possible to say that only 8% of the victims of CSE crimes are male. This shows that whilst male children might not be disclosing offences committed against them the risk to them is still being identified and offered support. The same gender split is seen in adult victims of crime. During the same time period 9% of adult victims of reported sexual crimes were male.

The peak age for referrals is 14 and 15 years old and there is little gender difference. The peak age for females is 15 and for males it is 14.





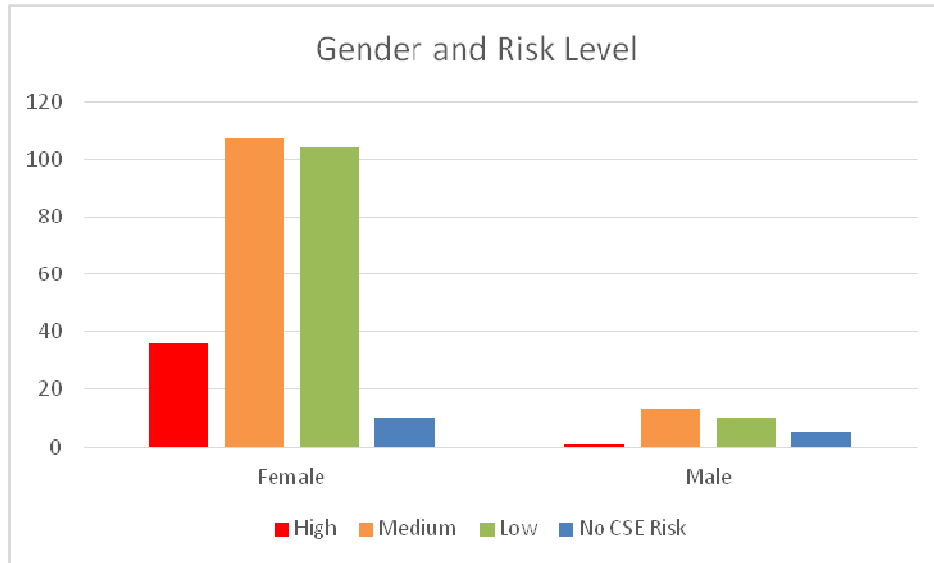
## Tactical Overview

Of the referrals made above there are 288 children who were open to the CSE Hub on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016. Open cases change on a daily basis so this dataset represents the number of cases on that specific day. Each day there is a morning CSE Hub meeting where new assessments, missing from homes and new intelligence are discussed by all partners. This is an effective way of data sharing and ensures that all staff are aware of new intelligence. For risk assessments this means that information from all partners can be discussed and a rounded view of the risk to each child is obtained. For each child that is discussed a CSE Episode is opened on the children's social care system LCS. The notes from the discussion are recorded and the risk level recorded. Where a child is not considered to be at risk of CSE the episode will be closed straight away. The assessment process gathers a wealth of information about a child and may identify other risks for which the appropriate referral will be made. An assessment of No CSE Risk does not mean that a child has no risks at all, just that the risks identified are not CSE risks specifically.

On this date there were 288 open cases in the CSE Hub. Of these 13% were considered to be at High Risk, 42% were considered Medium Risk and 40% were Low Risk. A further 5% were assessed and considered not to be at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

At this time 10% of open cases were male children and of these 41% were considered medium risk and 39% were low risk. Only one male child was considered to be a high risk of CSE. As can be seen from the chart below there are some cases where the risk level is not set.





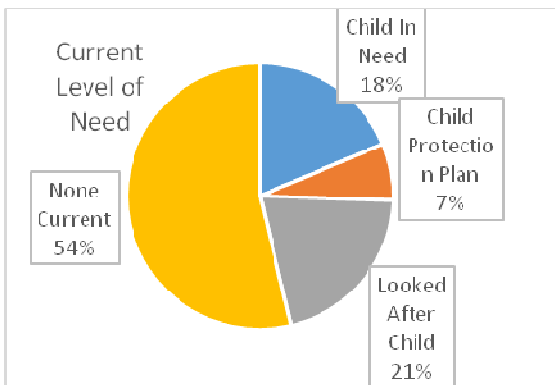
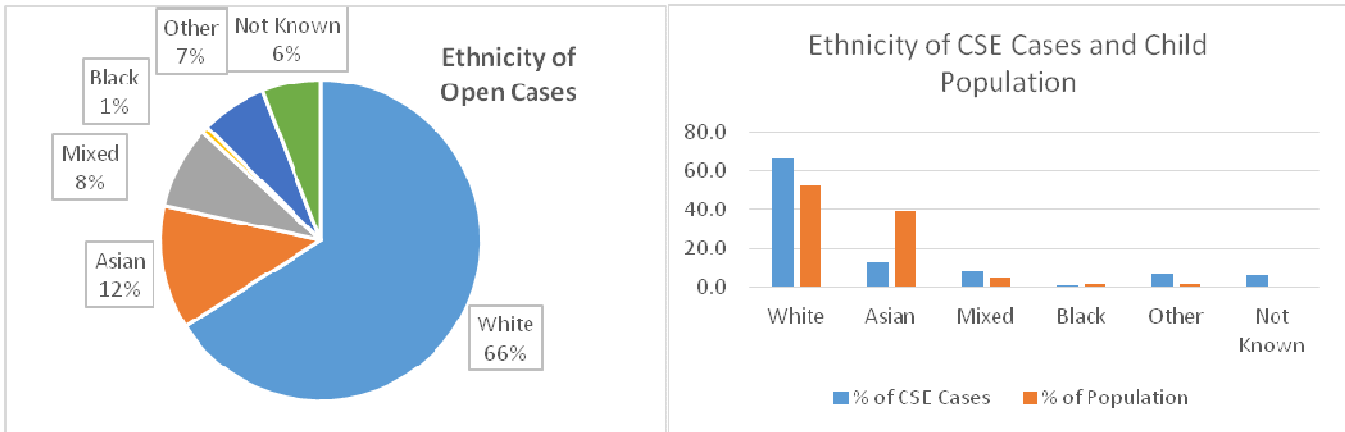
When a risk level is set a review date is also set dependent on the level of risk. Higher risk cases are reviewed more regularly than lower risk children. Risk levels are also reviewed if new information comes to light or there is a significant event in a child's life that could change their risk level. As such, risk levels are fluid. A second dataset of cases open to the CSE Hub on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016 has been obtained and the current risk level looked up. This shows that for 71% of the children open on the 29<sup>th</sup> March the risk level remains unchanged. Of the 288 children, 21% have had their risk level decreased over the following four months and 8% of the children have seen their risk level increased. There are 49 children who are now no longer open to the CSE Hub suggesting their risks have now been mitigated. Of the 37 high risk cases ten have had their risk reduced, 8 to medium and two have been closed to the CSE Hub. Ten of the children who were Medium on the 29<sup>th</sup> March are now considered high risk and 12 children have had their risk level increased from Low risk.

<b>Changes in Risk Levels</b>		<b>Risk Level 1st August 2016</b>				<b>Grand Total</b>
		<b>1. High</b>	<b>2. Medium</b>	<b>3. Low</b>	<b>4. Closed</b>	
<b>Risk Level 29th March 2016</b>	<b>1. High</b>	27	8		2	37
	<b>2. Medium</b>	10	80	20	10	120
	<b>3. Low</b>	4	8	81	21	114
	<b>4. No CSE Risk</b>			1	16	17
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>288</b>

The child population of Bradford is ethnically diverse. 53% of the child population is classified as White in the 2011 Census and 39% as Asian. Five percent of the child population is of mixed heritage and very small percentages are classed as Other or Black. The ethnicity of children open to the CSE Hub shows that 66% are White, 12% are Asian and 8% are Mixed heritage children. However, within the children open to the CSE Hub there is an element of unknown ethnicity which is not present in the Census data. The 7%



of children classed as “Other” consist of 17 children who are classed as Gypsy/Roma and two other children who are simply classed as Other with no further ethnicity descriptors. Only 1.7% of the child population of Bradford is classed as Other in the 2011 census so this group is over represented in the cohort of open CSE cases. At present there is not enough data to understand why there might be this discrepancy between the ethnicity of the child population of Bradford and the ethnicity of the cases open to the Hub. Going forward there increasing is emphasis on the voice of the child and part of this will consider the best way to engage with children at risk of CSE and hopefully inform how engagement with hard to reach communities can improve.

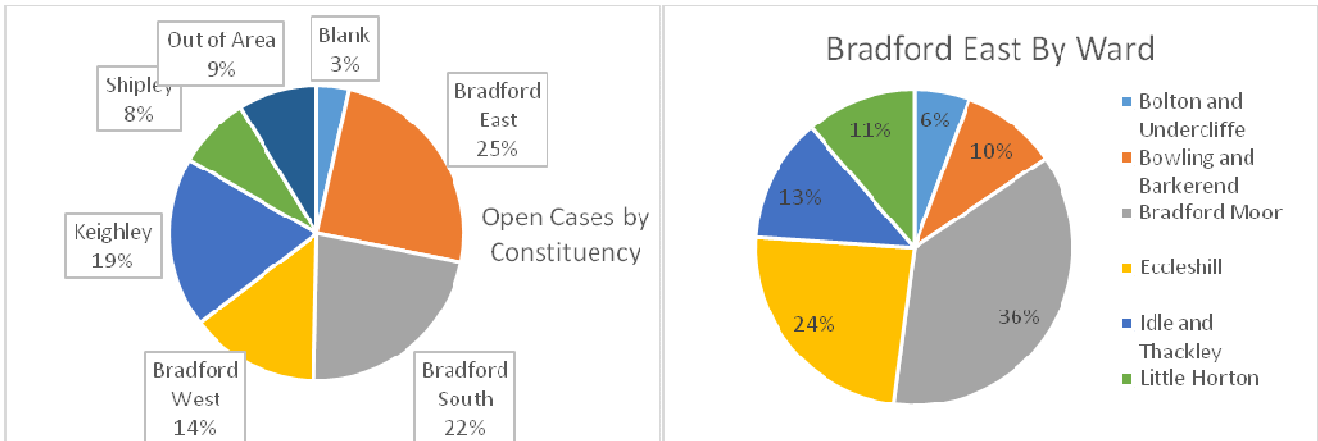


The data contains information on each child that states whether they are currently, have been previously, or have never been a child in need, subject to a child protection plan or looked after. Almost 50% of the children open to the CSE Hub on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016 are identified as currently either child in need, subject to a child protection plan or are looked after children. There are 96 children (32%) who have never been classified as a child in need, been subject to a CP Plan or been a looked after child. Of these 96 children one is considered High Risk of CSE, 38 are considered Medium Risk and 46 are Low risk, 11 were found not

to be at risk of CSE. The high risk child was not CIN, CP or LAC at the time of the referral into the CSE Hub but the level of risk identified during this referral initiated a full assessment that did result in the child exceeding the threshold for children’s social care. All the medium risk cases that did not meet the threshold for CIN, CP or LAC have been referred on to our partners in Turnaround, Hand in Hand or BLAST. Within the dataset there are 37 children considered as High Risk of CSE and of these 21 (56%) are currently looked after children, a further two were previously looked after. Six of the high risk children are subject to a child protection plan and nine are classified as children in need. Using the home postcode of the children open to the CSE Hub it can be shown that 25% of the open cases live in the Bradford East constituency. The graph below shows that there are 9% of children who are in out of area placements. These are all children who are looked after by Bradford Children’s Social Care but have been placed outside of the district. All of these children are at high risk of CSE. There are also 3% of records that are



Blank in the constituency field. These are all children that have records that are confidential on LCS.



A list of wards that contain more than ten children and their risk level is produced below. There are children at risk of CSE in all wards across Bradford but to prevent children being identified the numbers have not been included here.

Ward	High	Medium	Low	No CSE Risk	Total	%
Bradford Moor		17	8	1	26	9.03
Out of Area	13	2	7	3	25	8.68
Keighley West		8	10	1	19	6.60
Tong	1	11	6		18	6.25
Eccleshill	3	6	7	1	17	5.90
Royds	1	4	6	2	13	4.51
Wyke	2	4	4	2	12	4.17
Clayton and Fairweather Green	1	5	6		12	4.17
Wibsey		6	4		10	3.47
Great Horton	1	3	5	1	10	3.47
Keighley Central		4	5	1	10	3.47

## Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 and the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 there were 531 sexual offences committed in Bradford against children who were under the age of 18 at the time the offence was committed. Of these crimes 109 (20%) were recorded as child sexual exploitation crimes.

The Home Office sets out National Crime Recording Standards for crimes to ensure that all police forces are working to the same definitions of offences and this allows national data to be gathered and forced compared. Each crime type is given a Home Office Code that describes the type of offence. For example, a dwelling burglary is classified under Home Office Code 28 and a burglary in a building other than a dwelling is classified as a Home Office Code 30. As such sexual offences have many Home Office Codes depending



on the offence committed. There is no single Home Office code for child sexual exploitation because a CSE offence might be classified as many different offences depending on the circumstances of the offence. West Yorkshire Police have had to devise a way of identifying if a crime is a CSE offence and have implemented a tagging system whereby a “child sex exploitation” tag can be added to a crime within the Hate Crime Classification field of the database.

### **Crime Outcomes, Offenders and Suspects**

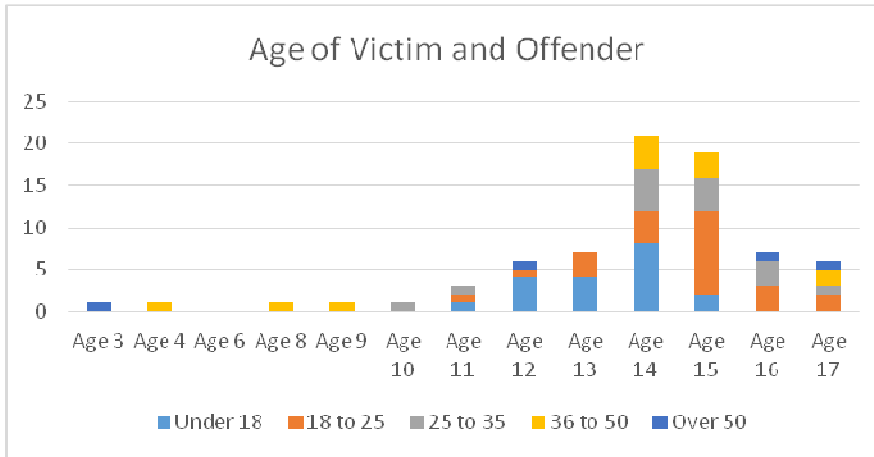
There are 41 (38%) CSE Crimes that are still being investigated and 66 (60%) that are finalised. Of these 109 offences there are 75 (69%) where an offender or suspect has been identified for the offence. There are 103 suspects identified as linked to 75 crimes within this dataset which means that there are 16 crimes that have more than one suspect linked to them. There are 8 offences with two suspects linked to them, seven with three suspects linked to them and one where there are seven suspects linked to the crime. There are only 14 offences where the investigation has been completed and no suspect has been identified.

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
10 POLICE NFA PUBLIC INTEREST	2	1.8
14 SUSPECT NOT ID - VICTIM DECLINES OR UNABLE	5	4.6
15A POLICE DECISION - SUSPECT ID - EVIDENTIAL DIFFICULTIES	25	22.9
16 SUSPECT ID - VICTIM REFUSES TO SUPPORT PROSECUTION	12	11.0
18 NO SUSPECT ID - INVESTIGATION COMPLETE	14	12.8
1A CHARGED	7	6.4
8B COMMUNITY RESOLUTION WITHOUT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	1	0.9
NB NO CRIME NEW	2	1.8
	41	37.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>109</b>	

Where an offender has been charged it is not possible to state whether they were convicted as court as the Police do not hold this information. The role of the police is to gather evidence and bring a suspect to court to face justice. It is the role of the Crown Prosecution Service to prove that the suspect is guilty of the crime they are accused of committing. Questions regarding conviction rates for any offences should be directed at the Crown Prosecution Service or Her Majesty’s Courts Service.

In terms of age the majority (78%) of offenders were under the age of 36 and almost 60% were under the age of 25. The offenders who were under the age of 25 offended against children who were between 11 and 17 years old. One quarter of identified offenders were under the age of 18 and the victims for this age group were between 11 and 15 years of age. This suggests that the younger the victim the older the offender and that when children are in their teenage years are being offended against by offenders who are under the age of 35.





NB The age along the X axis is the age of the victim, the Y axis is the number of cases and the bars show the age of the offender.

There are five female offenders within this dataset but three of these crimes involve two underage parties sharing indecent images of

children (themselves) with other children. When this occurs crime recording rules dictate that two crimes must be recorded to show both children equally as victims and offenders. Another crime with a female offender crime relates to sexual intercourse between an 18 year old female and a 14 year old male who were in an age inappropriate relationship.

## Suspect Management

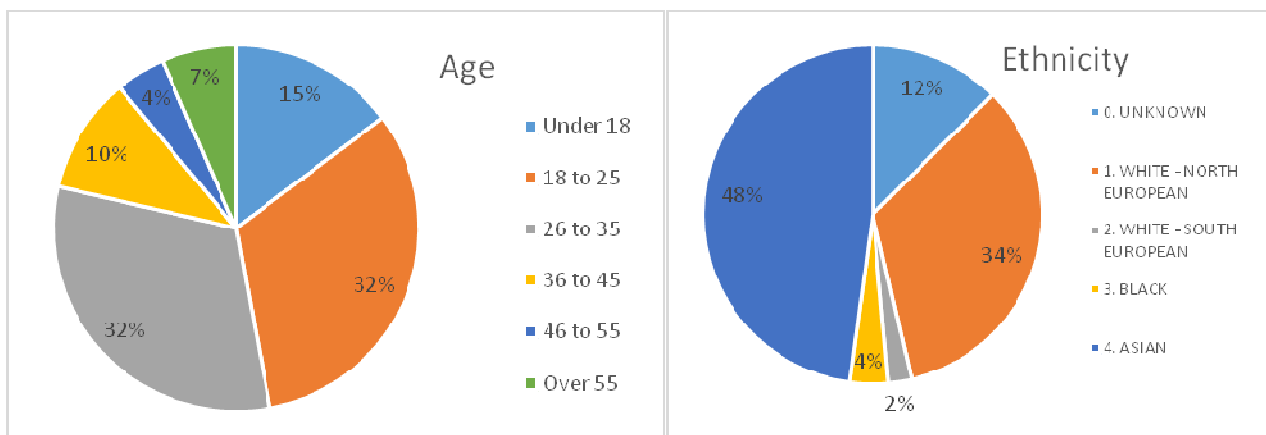
Within the CSE Hub there is a dedicated police officer who is tasked with management of suspected perpetrators of CSE. When information is received into the Hub that someone may be involved in perpetrating CSE the information is evaluated and a risk assessment of the individual is made based on all information held on the individual by all member of the partnership. The risk that person presents is categorised as either high, medium, low or unsubstantiated and actions are undertaken that are proportionate given the risk level which is reviewed on a regular basis. Between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 there were 135 CSE suspect management occurrences created on Niche and of these 126 were under investigation at the end of the same date period.

Those suspects with a higher levels of risk are most intensively managed and there is a team of officers tasked with visiting and monitoring offenders. The priority with high risk suspects is always to collect evidence to prosecute that individual or to use civil orders to curtail that person's offending behaviour. Medium and lower risk suspects are visited by officers and issued with a warning letter to say that they are being monitored by the police and follow up visits are undertaken to identify disruption opportunities and to engage the suspect in order to better understand the risk they present. It is important to build relationships with offenders so that officers can better assess their risk by exploring the intelligence that has been received. In some cases visits have resulted in a suspect's risk being reduced and in others has resulted in their risk being heightened.

In line with what is known from the crime dataset, almost 80% the suspect management occurrences relate to suspects who are aged 35 or younger and just over ten per cent are older than 45. Fifteen per cent of suspects are under the age of 18 and therefore are children themselves. There are 11 female suspects that are currently being managed, accounting for 8% of the total. In terms of ethnicity 48% of suspects have their ethnicity recorded as Asian and 36% have their ethnicity recorded as White. In 12% of cases the ethnicity is not recorded.





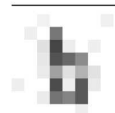


## Locations of Concern

There are generally three types of locations that cause concern around CSE. Those that are vulnerable to CSE because they are places where people, including children, naturally congregate and socialise and those where the custodians of the premises may be unknowing of the signs of CSE and this may make their premises vulnerable to perpetrators using their facilities to perpetrate crimes. There are also those where the custodians of the premises are criminally complicit in the commission of CSE offences. The police aim to work in partnership with businesses to improve their understanding of the signs of CSE and give advice on actions they can take to improve the safeguarding of children within their premises. This is to ensure that businesses are run lawfully and safely and that children in the district can enjoy leisure activities in a safe environment.

The CSE Problem Solver works closely with Barnardo's to deliver the NightWatch scheme to businesses that operate within the night time economy. This programme is a training package delivered by Barnardo's with police support to all the staff who work in the premises. The objectives are to give the participants the knowledge to recognise the signs of CSE and understand how to report their concerns and safeguard children using their premises. The programme has been delivered to hotels, bars and snooker halls within the Bradford district.

Where there are concerns that a business may be facilitating the commission of CSE within their premises every legislative or regulatory opportunity is taken to reduce the risk and enforce better practices. Examples of this are extensive work undertaken with several hotels to increase their knowledge of the signs of CSE, improve their processes to ensure they know who is staying in each room and that identification is requested and copied for each person staying.





# CSE in Bradford West

Danielle Williams, Intelligence Officer, CSE Hub

## Introduction

Child Sexual Exploitation is a local and national priority and involves the sexual abuse of children. It is happening throughout the United Kingdom and the response in Bradford is co-ordinated through the CSE Hub based at Sir Henry Mitchell House. The CSE Hub is a multi-agency team comprised of social workers, police officers, a dedicated nurse and Barnardo's Turnaround staff. Any child thought to be at risk of child sexual exploitation is assessed using the West Yorkshire CSE Risk Assessment tool and their risk is categorised as either high, medium or low.

<b>High Risk</b>	<b>Indicators /Assessment /Evidence /disclosure, suggests that the child is assessed to be involved in high risk situations or relationships and is at immediate risk of, or is experiencing sexual exploitation. (They may not recognise this)</b>
<b>Medium Risk</b>	The assessment indicates that the child is vulnerable to being sexually exploited but that there are no immediate or urgent safeguarding concerns. There is evidence the child may be a risk of opportunistic abuse, or is being targeted or groomed. The child may experience protective factors, but circumstances and behaviours place them at risk of sexual exploitation.
<b>Low Risk</b>	The indicators and assessment raise some concerns that the child is at risk of sexual exploitation and there are concerns that the child is at risk of being targeted or groomed, but there are positive protective factors in the child's life that mean they are not currently being abused.

At present there are 359 children who are being managed by the CSE Hub. Of these children 14% are considered to be High Risk, 31% are considered Medium Risk and 56% are Low Risk. A child that is at high risk of CSE will have an allocated social worker, an allocated police officer, a specialist health nurse and a support worker from either Barnardo's Turnaround, Hand in Hand or Blast.

## Know the Signs

The West Yorkshire awareness raising campaign in relation to CSE is called Know the Signs and documentations can be found on the West Yorkshire Police website. There are many behaviours that are considered to be signs that a child may be experiencing child sexual exploitation. Children will be groomed by offenders so that the offender can control the victim to prevent them from disclosing their abuse. Some offenders may manipulate the child into thinking that they are in a loving relationships so the child does not recognise that the situation they are in is abusive. Therefore it is imperative that professionals know the signs and can made referrals to the CSE Hub as victims may not recognise or be able to disclose that they are being abused. Perpetrators of CSE purposely isolate the child by eroding relationships with protective persons in a child life, like family, friends, and professionals.

Some of the visible signs include:

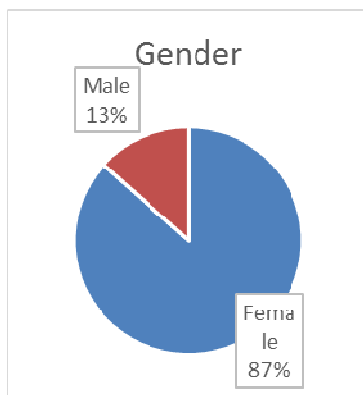


- Regularly missing from home or school and staying out all night
- Change in behaviour – becoming aggressive and disruptive or quiet and withdrawn.
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions such as clothes, jewellery, mobile phones or money that can't be accounted for.
- Increase in mobile phone use or secretive use
- Appearing to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Being picked up or dropped off in cars by unknown adults
- A controlling romantic partner or 'friend' or lots of new friends
- Spending excessive amount of time online and becoming increasingly secretive about time spent online
- Sudden involvement in criminal behaviour or increased offending
- Sexual health problems

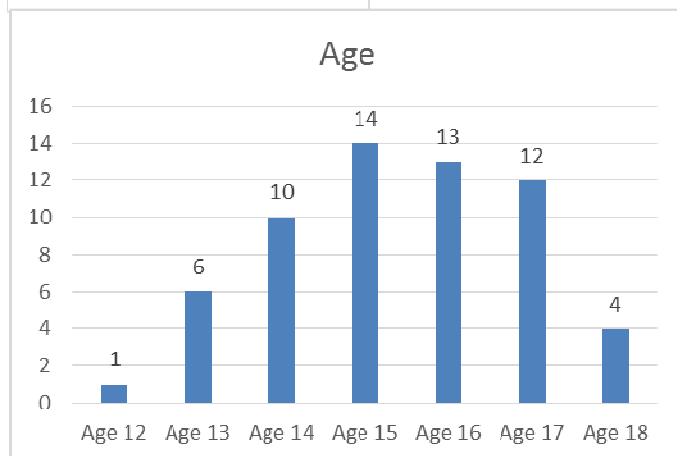
Whilst many of these behaviours may be normal teenage behaviour it is important to consider whether they are also signs that the child is experiencing sexual abuse.

## Children at Risk in Bradford West

There are currently 60 children that are open to the CSE Hub that are considered to be at risk of child sexual exploitation and live in Bradford West. Of these children 15% (n=9) are considered to be at high risk of child sexual exploitation, 38% are considered medium risk and 47% are considered to be low risk. Thirteen percent of children at risk of CSE in Bradford West are male and the signs that a child is being exploited are the same irrespective of gender. However, there are barriers to identifying CSE in boys due to common stereotypes around what is considered normal male behaviour. Societal norms around male masculinity and sexuality are also a barrier to boys reporting sexual abuse. In many cases a boy would rather be thought of as involved in anti-social behaviour or criminal activity rather than as a victim of sexual abuse.



Children at risk of CSE are generally children in their teenage

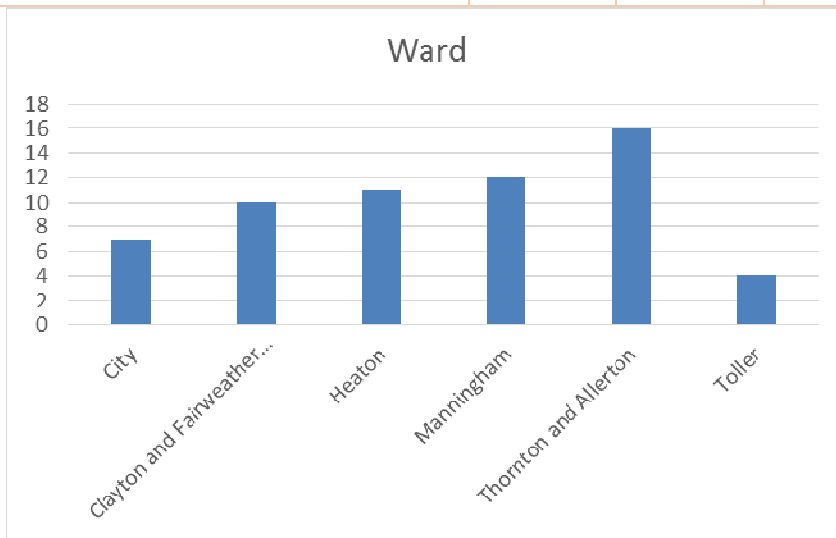


years and the age range of children at risk in Bradford West ranges from 12 to 18 years old. When a child turns 18 that does not mean that they are no longer at risk of sexual exploitation. There are still some hub managed individuals that have attained their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday but still require support. The effects of child sexual exploitation last a lifetime and vulnerability does not end at a certain age. There are 27 children aged 15 and 16 who are at risk of CSE



in Bradford West and of these only nine are considered to be high risk. The child shown on the chart as age 12 is considered to be at low risk of sexual exploitation. Of the six children who are aged 13, four are low and two are medium risk. The ward area with the highest number of children at risk of CSE is Thornton and Allerton where there are 16 children identified.

Ward	High	Medium	Low	Grand Total
City	3	2	2	7
Clayton and Fairweather Green		5	5	10
Heaton	1	6	4	11
Manningham	1	5	6	12
Thornton and Allerton	3	4	9	16
Toller	1	1	2	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>



## The role of professionals in the community

People who live or work in a specific community will have a good knowledge of daily life in that community. They will know where is popular for children to hang out, they will understand friendship groups and are in a perfect position to spot the signs of CSE. Community intelligence is key to tackling CSE. If the community can feed information into the CSE Hub we can build a picture of what is happening in a community and look at options to problem solve. As has been noted almost half of children at risk in Bradford West are at low risk, which means that they may have some vulnerabilities but they are not currently being exploited. Early intervention can prevent these children's vulnerabilities increasing and prevent them from becoming medium or high risk. Youth workers are particularly well placed to spot the signs and provide early intervention. In the case of low risk children it may be that they are having problems at home due to a family separation and they have begun to go missing for home and are hanging around with other children who may be dabbling in smoking, drinking or mild cannabis use. These things have the potential to escalate but a youth worker can provide support and advice to a child that may assist in keeping them safe. As children become more isolated, their risk increases, so if a



youth worker can become that child's trusted adult they can be the anchor that may prevent an escalation in risk.

## **How to report concerns**

If you are dealing with a child and something feels wrong report it. The general rule of thumb is that if it doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. You might only have a small piece of a jigsaw but when put together with information from other agencies this can build a picture of what is happening to a child. If you feel that there is an immediate risk to the child, call 999 but if it is more like a bad feeling about something not being quite right you can submit this information through the forms on the BSCB website. If you go to the child sexual exploitation page there are two ways to submit information. One is the information report through which you can submit any information about CSE. For example, you may have information regarding a house that is always hosting parties or another location of concern. If you have specific concerns about a particular child then there is the CSE Risk Assessment form. Please don't be daunted by this form, it is 14 pages long but just complete what you know and leave blank the bits you don't know. There are 14 risk indicators on this form that you are asked to consider. You may only have information about one or two of them but complete it anyway because someone else might have information about the other risk indicators. The forms give the email addresses to send the forms to.

The hub would rather receive a snippet of information than nothing at all. If you are unsure, the phone numbers are also on the forms so just call for a chat.





# Child Sexual Exploitation

know the signs...

Going missing

*New adult friends*

Skipping school

**Secretive behaviour**

Any young person can become a victim of child sexual exploitation.  
If you have concerns ring 101 or Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111.

**Child Sexual Exploitation is child rape.**



[www.westyorkshire.police.uk/cse](http://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/cse)



City of Bradford  
Metropolitan District Council



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