

Agenda for a meeting of the Shipley Area Committee to be held on Wednesday, 15 February 2017 at 6.00 pm in Shipley Library – Room 2

Members of the Committee – Councillors

CONSERVATIVE	LABOUR	GREEN
Heseltine Shaw Barker Davies Riaz Townend	Greenwood	Love Warnes

Alternates:

CONSERVATIVE	LABOUR	GREEN
Cooke Ellis Pennington M Pollard D Smith Whiteley	Hinchcliffe Ross-Shaw	H Hussain

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:

To:

Parveen Akhtar

City Solicitor

Agenda Contact: Palbinder Sandhu

Phone: 01274 432269

E-Mail: palbinder.sandhu@bradford.gov.uk



A. PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. ALTERNATE MEMBERS (Standing Order 34)

The City Solicitor will report the names of alternate Members who are attending the meeting in place of appointed Members.

2. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

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

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

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

Notes:

- (1) Members may remain in the meeting and take part fully in discussion and voting unless the interest is a disclosable pecuniary interest or an interest which the Member feels would call into question their compliance with the wider principles set out in the Code of Conduct. Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to the Member concerned or their spouse/partner.*
- (2) Members in arrears of Council Tax by more than two months must not vote in decisions on, or which might affect, budget calculations, and must disclose at the meeting that this restriction applies to them. A failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence under section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.*
- (3) Members are also welcome to disclose interests which are not disclosable pecuniary interests but which they consider should be made in the interest of clarity.*
- (4) Officers must disclose interests in accordance with Council Standing Order 44.*

3. 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.

(Palbinder Sandhu - 01274 432269)

4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

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

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

Questions must be received in writing by the City Solicitor in Room 112, City Hall, Bradford, BD1 1HY, by mid-day on Monday 13 February 2017.

(Palbinder Sandhu - 01274 432269)

B. BUSINESS ITEMS

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

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

Issues raised in accordance with the above must be received in writing by the Shipley Area Co-ordinator's Office in Shipley Town Hall, Shipley, BD18 3EJ, by mid-day on Monday 13 February 2017.

(Damian Fisher – 01274 437146)

6. *SCAPAG MEETING NOTES - 14 DECEMBER 2016

1 - 2

The Area Co-ordinator will present the notes (**Document "AG"**) of SCAPAG contributions made at the meeting with the Area Committee held on 14 December 2016.

Recommended –

That the notes be received.

(Damian Fisher – 01274 437146)



7. SHIPLEY AREA NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING TEAM

3 - 16

The Strategic Director of Place will submit **Document “AH”** which gives an update of the work of the Shipley Area Neighbourhood Policing Team from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

Recommended –

That the work undertaken by the Shipley Neighbourhood Policing Team from 1 January to 31 December 2016 that contributed to addressing priorities within the ward plans for the Shipley Area and the positive partnership-working that has been established with Elected Members, Council Officers, community organisations, volunteers and residents within the Shipley Area be noted.

(Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Acting Inspector John Toothill – 01274 537454)

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

17 - 38

The Strategic Director of Children’s Services will submit **Document “AI”** which provides an update to the report presented to the 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.

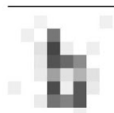
Recommended –

(1) That the report be noted.

(2) The Committee is invited to consider ways in which CSE can be tackled at a local level.

(Children’s Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee)

(Jenny Cryer – 01274 434333)



9. UPDATE FROM NHS BRADFORD DISTRICTS CLINICAL COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE 39 - 50

The Director of Strategy, Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), will submit **Document “AJ”** which provides an update on the priorities, recent initiatives and public engagement activities by Bradford Districts CCG.

Recommended –

That the report be noted.

(Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee)
(Sue Jones – 01274 237546)

10. ALLOCATION OF COMMUNITY BUILDINGS GRANTS FOR 2017-19 51 - 54

Previous reference: Minute 60 (2016/2017)

The Strategic Director of Place will submit **Document “AK”** which outlines the recommendations of the Shipley Area Committee Grants Advisory Group for the allocation of Community Buildings Grants 2017-19.

Recommended –

That the Community Buildings Grants outlined in paragraph 3.1 of Document “AK” be approved.

(Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee)
(Damian Fisher – 01274 437146)

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



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**SHIPLEY AREA COMMITTEE AND SHIPLEY CONSTITUENCY AREA PARTNERS'
ADVISORY GROUP (SCAPAG)
WEDNESDAY 14 DECEMBER 2016
WINDHILL COMMUNITY CENTRE**

AG

NOTES OF SCAPAG CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEETING

Present: Peter Ashton (Baildon Town Council); Howard Clough (Cottingley Community Association and Bingley Town Council); Trevor Dufton (Wilsden Parish Council); Gianfranco Sabelli (Windhill Community Association).

Apologies: Alison Swiszczowski (Denholme Town Council); David Jessop and Gillian Thorne (Wrose Parish Council); Pam Laking (Harden Parish Council).

Item 5: SCAPAG MEETING NOTES – 29 JUNE AND 19 OCTOBER 2016

No Comments.

Item 6: FAMILIES FIRST PROJECT PHASE 2 – NATIONAL TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME

Presenting Officer: Cath Dew

Peter Ashton (Baildon Town Council): Paragraph 3.11 says that Bradford has been allocated 5,990 families in Phase 2. Where has this figure come from?

Cath Dew: This figure was given to us by the Government.

Peter Ashton: Could a breakdown be provided for the number of families claimed for in paragraph 3.25?

Cath Dew: Yes, a breakdown could be provided.

Howard Clough (Cottingley Community Association and Bingley Town Council): Could you provide the figures missing from the table in paragraph 3.23 which I could then present to Bingley Town Council?

Cath Dew: We would not be able to share this information in a public forum because there is a risk that families could be identified from the data provided.

Item 7: SALTAIRE WORLD HERITAGE SITE – UPDATE

Presenting Officer: Helen Thornton

No Comments.

Item 8: THE ALLOCATION OF THE COMMUNITY BUILDING GRANTS (EXTENDED COMMUNITY CENTRE CORE COSTS)

Presenting Officer: Amria Khatun

Peter Ashton (Baildon Town Council): Given the knowledge that Parish and Town Councils have on community buildings and local issues, are there any plans to formally consult with them as part of this process?

Councillor Heseltine: We can look at doing this as part of the Grants Advisory Group meeting process.

Trevor Dufton (Wilsden Parish Council): I echo Councillor Townend's comments that deprivation has not decreased despite the large amount of money that has been spent on tackling it.

Report of the Shipley Neighbourhood Police Inspector to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 15 February 2017

AH

Subject:

Shipley Neighbourhood Policing Team activity to address the “Safer Communities” priorities within the Shipley Constituency Ward Plans for 2016/17

Summary statement:

This report gives an update of the work of the Shipley Area Neighbourhood Policing Team from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

Steve Hartley
Strategic Director, Place

Portfolio:

Corporate

Report Contact:
Acting Inspector John Toothill
Phone: 01274 537454

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Neighbourhoods and Community Safety



City of Bradford
Metropolitan District Council



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report gives an update of the work of the Shipley Area Neighbourhood Policing Team from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Appendix A gives an overview of the Shipley Area from 1 January to 31 December 2016 and gives a comparison over the same period in the previous year.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 There are no other considerations.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 Not applicable.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 No significant risks.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 There are no known legal implications.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 The information in the report seeks to address emerging crime and community safety priorities across all communities within the Area.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.2.2 The involvement of a wide range of partners in working together to address community safety and crime issues contributes to finding sustainable solutions.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

- 7.3.1 No impacts.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.4.1 All the work identified within this report contributes to improving community safety.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

- 7.5.1 No specific implications.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 None.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The information provided in this report is relevant to all Wards within Shipley Area.

7.8 AREA COMMITTEE WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS

7.8.1 The actions contained within this report impact on all the priorities within the Safer Communities theme in all ward plans.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 This report is presented primarily for information.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 That Shipley Area Committee notes the work undertaken by the Shipley Neighbourhood Policing Team from 1 January to 31 December 2016 that contributed to addressing priorities within the ward plans for the Shipley Area and notes the positive partnership-working that has been established with Elected Members, Council Officers, community organisations, volunteers and residents within the Shipley Area.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix A - Shipley PWA - 1 January to 31 December 2016.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

12.1 None.

Shipley PWA

Yearly Assessment

1st January 2016 to 31st December 2016

18th Jan 2017

Produced by Bradford District Analytical Team

Authorised by: Sean Mahoney, Senior Analyst

Author: Chris Sykes, Intelligence Analyst

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Introduction and Aims

The aim of this document is to review crime in Shipley PWA over the 12 months period.

This document is protectively marked **RESTRICTED**. The approval of the authorising officer is required for dissemination.

Methodology

A Corvus search was performed to extract the relevant offence data used in the subsequent analysis. The following criteria have been used:

Offence Search

- Date Offence Recorded: 1 Jan 2016 – 31 Dec 2016

Offences that have been recorded as “no crimes” have been removed. Some data has been analysed in Microsoft Excel, the mapping software is Cadcorp Map Modeller. Data relating to other force areas is provided by Iquanta. Ethnicity is determined by the ethnic appearance field. An assumption is made that the data recorded on force systems is correct.

West Yorkshire Police’s geographical information system (Cadcorp MapModeller) was used to map the resulting data. All maps contained within this document are subject to the following copyright:

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Crime pattern analysis has been manually performed after the mapping process. Priority areas have been assigned by an Intelligence Analyst based upon this threat mapping and crime pattern analysis.

Ordnance Survey copyright for advice where they wish to licence Ordnance Survey mapping for their own use. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Shipley Summary

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	1	3	2	6	5	1	1	5	3	2	29	5
Assault with Injury	22	28	32	24	43	33	33	29	50	25	39	54	412	28
Burglary Dwelling	76	51	48	40	42	53	53	66	106	59	72	69	735	235
Burglary Other	33	42	40	28	51	63	39	61	57	35	44	39	532	61
Criminal Damage	52	64	52	65	49	68	91	60	64	63	116	94	838	96
Make Off	15	7	16	11	12	9	5	11	10	19	13	22	150	49
Robbery	7	4	3	1	1	5	0	6	2	7	4	3	43	0
Shoplifting	27	29	23	33	23	24	43	39	29	43	34	23	370	111
Theft From Vehicle	66	45	47	41	59	49	36	68	61	54	64	57	647	130
Theft of Vehicle	20	8	12	23	21	13	15	13	21	16	18	15	195	25
Total Crime	500	460	496	488	486	530	504	554	634	558	631	624	6465	986

Please note that the figures above are for intelligence purposes only and are intended to assist with the identification of crime patterns. As such they are based on times recorded, rather than reported and therefore will **not** correspond to official performance figures

Performance Summary

When the 2016 total is compared to the 2015 total, the largest numerical increases have been in burglary dwelling, theft from vehicle and criminal damage.

Burglary dwelling has increased by 32%, theft from vehicle by 20% and criminal damage by 11%.
Shoplifting has decreased by 30%.

Baildon Ward *41

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5
Assault with Injury	0	2	0	4	7	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	38	2
Burglary Dwelling	6	4	8	9	12	7	7	11	16	15	15	9	119	54
Burglary Other	1	7	8	3	4	5	5	11	9	5	7	10	75	11
Criminal Damage	4	3	9	9	6	8	9	1	8	5	13	11	86	9
Make Off	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	17	5
Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	7	6
Shoplifting	3	2	0	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	18	65
Theft From Vehicle	8	8	14	8	14	11	8	14	15	14	14	9	137	33
Theft of Vehicle	5	0	2	7	6	0	1	1	4	3	3	2	34	16
Total Crime	53	45	81	70	72	52	59	71	83	75	72	71	804	119

Please note that the figures above are for intelligence purposes only and are intended to assist with the identification of crime patterns. As such they are based on times recorded, rather than reported and therefore will **not** correspond to official performance figures

Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in burglary dwelling and theft from motor vehicle which are the greatest contributors to total crime.

Key Findings

Burglary Dwelling

In this area there were 101 offences with between three and nine committed per month apart from the expected increase in the darker nights period where offences in September to November inclusive were either 13 or 14 per month. Peak time for offences was 2300 to 0700 with a smaller time of concern between 1300 and 1600. Saturday was noticeably quieter than other days on which offences were committed.

Over the whole ward 47 vehicles were stolen with 19 recovered. Volkswagen was the most stolen make with 10 including seven Golfs. Offenders linked to all burglary dwelling offences across the ward were usually travelling offenders from other Bradford PWA's.

Theft from Vehicle

In this area there were 68 offences with between three and nine committed per month. Offences were usually committed overnight over long time periods from 1900 to 0800. Monday, Wednesday and Friday had more offences committed than other days.

Over the whole ward Volkswagen was the most targeted manufacturer at 21 vehicles. Machinery/tools were taken at 23 offences. Route finders/satellite navigation systems were stolen from 23 vehicles.

Bingley Ward *42

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	2
Assault with Injury	8	7	8	4	10	12	9	8	18	3	11	18	116	16
Burglary Dwelling	16	9	7	5	11	14	10	7	12	12	15	11	129	43
Burglary Other	6	6	7	5	16	32	13	24	27	6	7	3	152	80
Criminal Damage	9	8	15	14	8	10	8	10	7	12	13	13	127	31
Make Off	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	8	9	33	20
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Shoplifting	9	12	8	8	7	5	22	8	12	22	11	4	128	42
Theft From Vehicle	14	12	9	10	7	15	3	17	17	10	11	8	133	54
Theft of Vehicle	2	1	3	3	5	5	3	2	2	2	0	0	28	7
Total Crime	88	87	101	97	103	133	101	104	145	127	127	112	1325	305

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Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in burglary other, theft from motor vehicle, burglary dwelling and shoplifting which with criminal damage are the greatest contributors to total crime.

Key Findings

Burglary Dwelling

In the hotspot there were 80 offences with between two and eight committed per month apart from 13 in January, 10 in September and 14 in November. No peak time existed for offences. There was not a large variation between the days on which offences were committed.

Over the whole ward 29 vehicles were stolen with 11 recovered. Volkswagen was the most stolen make with 11 including six Golfs. Offenders linked to all burglary dwelling offences across the ward were usually travelling offenders from other Bradford PWA's or Leeds.

Burglary Other

In the hotspot there were 93 offences with between zero and five committed per month apart from May to September where offences were between 10 and 14 per month except for 29 in June. Offences were usually committed over long time periods overnight but with a slight peak between 0200 and 0400. Wednesday was easily the peak day with 14 offences between 1st June and 6th July.

Over the whole ward machinery/tools were taken at 31 offences and bicycles were taken at 27 offences.

Criminal Damage

In the hotspot there were 100 offences with between four and nine committed per month apart from March, April, November and December which had between 10 and 14. Peak time for offences was 1400 to 0500. Saturday was the peak day. 35% were to motor vehicle.

Theft from Vehicle

In the hotspot there were 79 offences with usually between four and nine committed per month apart from 12 in June and September. Offences were usually committed overnight over long time periods from 1600 to 0800. Wednesday and Friday were quieter than other days on which offences took place. Over the whole ward Volkswagen was the most targeted manufacturer at 29 vehicles. Machinery /tools were taken at 18 offences. Route finders/satellite navigation systems were stolen from 27 vehicles.

Shoplifting

41 offences were at Sainsbury's, 30 at Co-op Main Street and 15 at Co-op Myrtle Walk.

Friday and Sunday were the peak days at Sainsbury's. Monday was the peak day at Co-op, Main Street.

Bingley Rural Ward *43

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Assault with Injury	2	4	7	8	8	4	7	3	7	6	3	10	69	19
Burglary Dwelling	24	10	12	11	6	9	11	10	17	12	9	16	147	8
Burglary Other	7	9	9	9	9	10	8	16	9	2	7	4	99	20
Criminal Damage	7	4	2	11	9	14	15	15	14	10	21	13	135	10
Make Off	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0
Shoplifting	2	1	2	6	5	1	2	5	1	2	0	4	31	0
Theft From Vehicle	19	4	2	4	13	6	4	21	12	5	9	12	111	14
Theft of Vehicle	3	0	3	5	5	4	4	3	7	3	0	4	41	4
Total Crime	96	67	73	97	90	83	92	98	113	85	76	100	1070	156

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Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in burglary other, assault with injury and theft from motor vehicle. Burglary dwelling, criminal damage and theft from motor vehicle are the greatest contributors to total crime.

Key Findings

Cottingley, Cullingworth, Harden and Wilsden were the main areas affected by burglary dwelling, burglary other, criminal damage and theft from motor vehicle offences. The number of offences has fluctuated on a monthly basis.

Burglary Dwelling

Peak time was 2300 to 0600. There was a slight peak on one day in which offences took place which was Friday. 39 vehicles were stolen with 18 recovered.

Offenders linked to all burglary dwelling offences across the ward were usually from within the ward or travelling offenders from adjacent Bradford PWA's.

Burglary Other

Peak time was 0000 to 0600. Tuesday was noticeably quieter than other days on which crimes occurred. Machinery/tools and bicycles were the main items taken.

Criminal Damage

Peak time for offences was 2000 to 0300. Saturday was the peak day. 38% were to motor vehicle.

Theft from Vehicle

Offences were usually committed overnight over long time periods from 1700 to 0900. Saturday, Friday and Sunday were quieter than other days for crimes. Machinery/tools were taken at 23 offences.

Shipley Ward *62

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	7	4
Assault with Injury	5	7	7	3	5	5	5	9	5	6	7	4	68	14
Burglary Dwelling	12	11	6	7	5	6	8	15	17	14	19	13	133	59
Burglary Other	5	11	9	9	6	6	4	5	8	10	14	14	101	36
Criminal Damage	8	20	12	15	9	13	22	15	14	14	31	30	203	63
Make Off	8	5	9	10	7	8	2	7	6	6	3	8	79	22
Robbery	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	16	6
Shoplifting	8	12	12	15	6	16	14	22	16	18	23	10	172	65
Theft From Vehicle	10	10	16	5	17	7	11	11	11	15	15	20	148	41
Theft of Vehicle	3	2	4	7	2	2	5	5	2	5	6	4	47	2
Total Crime	111	124	140	123	97	121	120	166	141	149	194	183	1669	188

Please note that the figures above are for intelligence purposes only and are intended to assist with the identification of crime patterns. As such they are based on times recorded, rather than reported and therefore will **not** correspond to official performance figures

Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in criminal damage, burglary dwelling and theft from motor vehicle which with shoplifting were the greatest contributors to total crime.

Key Findings

Burglary Dwelling

In the hotspot there were 70 offences with between one and seven committed per month apart from 12 in August, nine in October and 10 in December. No peak time existed for offences. Wednesday was the peak day.

Over the whole ward 20 vehicles were stolen with four recovered.

Offenders linked to all burglary dwelling offences across the ward were both local and travelling offenders from other Bradford PWA's or Leeds.

Criminal Damage

In the hotspot there were 116 offences with between two and 18 committed per month with frequent upward and downward movements. Peak time for offences was 1800 to 0100. Friday was the peak day. 40% were to motor vehicle.

Theft from Vehicle

In the hotspot there were 106 offences with usually between four and nine committed per month apart from 11 in March, 13 in May and November plus 17 in December. Offences were usually committed overnight over long time periods from 1800 to 0500. Tuesday and Wednesday and Friday were the peak days with Saturday noticeably quieter than any other day.

Over the whole ward Volkswagen was the most targeted manufacturer at 25 vehicles. Machinery /tools were taken at 30 offences. Route finders/satellite navigation systems were stolen from 24 vehicles.

Shoplifting

62 offences were at ASDA but there were only two offences in December. 26 were at the Co-op Bingley Road but there was only one offence after 1/8/2016 which was partially caused by closure of the shop due to fire regulations. Thursday was the peak day at ASDA.

Over the whole ward most offenders are from the PWA and adjacent PWA's.

Wharfedale Ward *66

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault with Injury	3	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	17	6
Burglary Dwelling	8	5	7	4	5	10	10	8	13	1	5	8	84	47
Burglary Other	1	3	0	2	6	6	8	1	1	8	3	6	45	2
Criminal Damage	4	5	3	3	5	3	8	5	1	3	4	5	49	13
Make Off	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	7
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shoplifting	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	16
Theft From Vehicle	5	2	3	6	4	6	7	2	0	4	6	1	46	21
Theft of Vehicle	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	8	0
Total Crime	38	31	22	28	34	42	46	23	36	23	26	37	386	101

Please note that the figures above are for intelligence purposes only and are intended to assist with the identification of crime patterns. As such they are based on times recorded, rather than reported and therefore will **not** correspond to official performance figures

Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in burglary dwelling and theft from motor vehicle.

Key Findings

Burglary Dwelling

Peak time was 0000 to 0500. There was not a large variation between the days on which offences were committed. 22 vehicles were stolen with three recovered. Offenders linked to burglary dwelling offences were usually travelling offenders from adjacent Bradford PWA's. Volkswagens, Mercedes' and Audis were the most stolen vehicles.

Theft from Vehicle

Offences were usually committed overnight over long time periods from 1700 to 0930. Offences were mainly committed on Saturday, Wednesday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Windhill and Wrose *68

Crime Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016	Change on year
Serious Violence	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	12	5
Assault with Injury	4	6	6	8	10	8	7	5	13	8	13	16	104	1
Burglary Dwelling	10	12	8	4	3	7	7	15	31	5	9	12	123	24
Burglary Other	13	6	7	0	10	4	1	4	3	4	6	2	60	12
Criminal Damage	20	24	11	13	12	20	29	14	20	19	34	22	238	56
Make Off	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	5
Robbery	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	11	0
Shoplifting	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	7
Theft From Vehicle	10	9	3	8	4	4	3	3	6	6	9	7	72	31
Theft of Vehicle	4	4	0	1	3	2	1	2	5	2	9	3	36	1
Total Crime	113	106	79	73	90	99	86	92	116	99	136	121	1210	125

Please note that the figures above are for intelligence purposes only and are intended to assist with the identification of crime patterns. As such they are based on times recorded, rather than reported and therefore will **not** correspond to official performance figures

Performance Summary

The largest increases have been in criminal damage and burglary dwelling which were the greatest contributors to total crime.

Key Findings

Burglary Dwelling

In the hotspot there were 113 offences with between three and 13 committed per month apart from 31 in September. No peak time existed for offences. Friday, Saturday and Sunday were the peak days. The 31 offences committed in September were usually committed between 2000 and 0600.

Over the whole ward 16 vehicles were stolen with eight recovered. Offenders linked to all burglary dwelling offences across the ward were both local and travelling offenders from other Bradford PWA's.

Criminal Damage

In the hotspot there were 211 offences with between nine and 18 committed per month except for February with 22, July with 25 and November with 31. Peak time for offences was 1900 to 0100. Most days had a similar number of offences except Tuesday which was quieter.

Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of the Shipley Area Committee to be held on 15 February 2017

AI

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 Shipley 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.

Michael Jameson
Strategic Director
Children's Services

Report Contact: Jenny Cryer
AD Performance , Partnership and
Commissioning
Phone: (01274) 434333
E-mail: jenny.cryer@bradford.gov.uk

Portfolio:

Health & Wellbeing

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 8th 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: 29th March 2016 as well as data in relation to CSE specific to Shipley .
- 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 6th 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 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 12th 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

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 5th December 2014 and 21st 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 1st April 2014 – 31st 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 (29th March 2016). The report also provides information about CSE crimes in Shipley, 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 Shipley on the 27th October when the report was run, there were 30 young people identified as at risk of CSE, including 1 considered to be at high risk.

- 15% of children considered to be at risk of CSE in Shipley are males.
- The peak age for males referred to the Hub is 14 years, for females it is 15 years. The peak age in Shipley is 14
- In Shipley the age ranges from 11-18
- The ward with the highest number of at risk children is Windhill and Wrose with Baildon next. No ward had no children at risk with the lowest being two in Wharfedale A break down of cases open on one day (29th 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 8th December 2015 and 9th 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 3rd 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 29th 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

7.10.1 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 Shipley.

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

11. APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: “CSE in Shipley – 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
- “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

CSE in Shipley

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.

High Risk	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)
Medium Risk	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.
Low Risk	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:

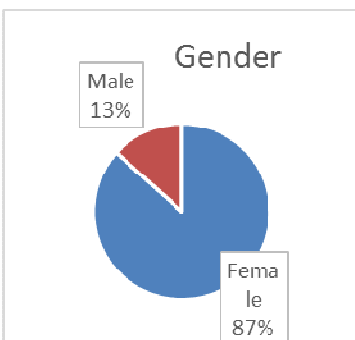
- Regularly missing from home or school and staying out all night
- Change in behaviour – becoming aggressive and disruptive or quiet and withdrawn.

- 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.

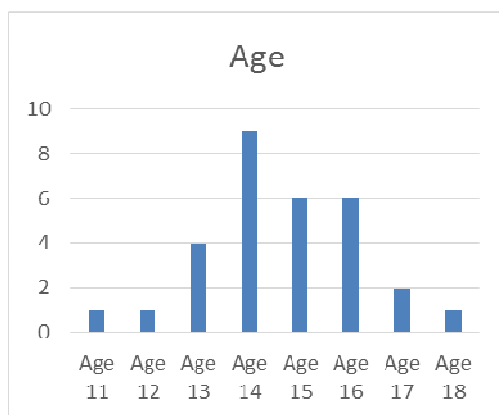
Children at Risk in Shipley

There are currently 30 children that are open to the CSE Hub that are considered to be at risk of child sexual exploitation and live in Shipley. Of these children 3% (n=1) are considered to be at high risk of child sexual exploitation, 27% are considered medium risk



and 70% are considered to be low risk. Almost 15% of children at risk of CSE in Shipley 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 Shipley ranges from 11 to 18 years old.

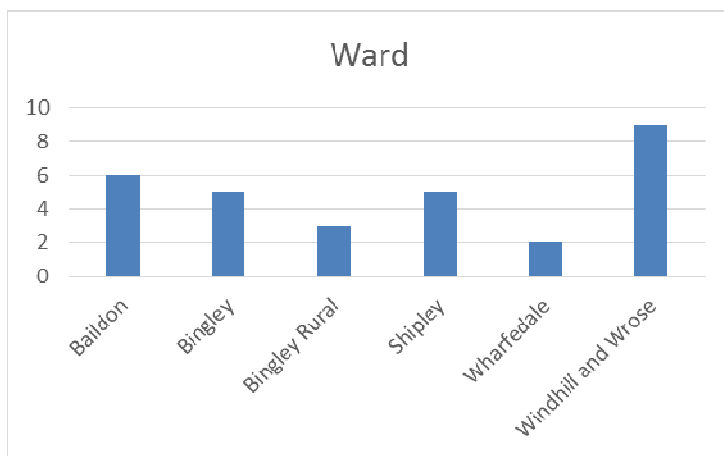


When a child turns 18 that does not mean that they are no longer at risk of sexual exploitation. There are still some hub managed individuals that have attained their 18th birthday but still require support. The effects of child sexual exploitation last a lifetime and vulnerability does not end at a certain age. There are 9 children aged 14 who are at risk of CSE in Shipley and of these only one is considered to be high risk. The majority, 20, are considered low risk. The children shown on the chart as age 11, 12 and 13 are low risk. The 8 medium risk children are between the ages of 14 and 17 and the high risk

child is 14.

The ward area with the highest number of children at risk of CSE is Windhill and Wrose where there are 9 children identified.

Ward	High	Low	Medium	Grand Total
Baildon		5	1	6
Bingley		4	1	5
Bingley Rural		1	2	3
Shipley	1	2	2	5
Wharfedale		2		2
Windhill and Wrose		7	2	9
Grand Total	1	21	8	30



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 the majority of children at risk in Shipley 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.



Office of the
Police & Crime
Commissioner
West Yorkshire



www.westyorkshire.police.uk/cse

Report of the Director of Strategy, Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group, to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 15 February 2017.

AJ

Subject:

Update from NHS Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Committee

Summary statement:

This report provides an update on the priorities, recent initiatives and public engagement activities by Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group.

Ali Jan Haider
Director of Strategy
Bradford Districts CCG

Report Contact: Sue Jones
Phone: (01274) 237546
E-mail: sue.jones@bradford.nhs.uk

Portfolio:

Health & Wellbeing

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Health & Social Care



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the priorities, recent initiatives and public engagement activities by Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group was established in April 2012 in shadow form and were fully authorised in April 2013. This report provides an overview of the CCG's recent activities in priority areas.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 See report attached at appendix 1.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 Not applicable.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 Not applicable.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 Not applicable.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 None.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.2.1 Increased local decision-making has the potential to create more sustainable solutions to local issues.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

- 7.3.1 No specific issues.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.4.1 There are no community safety implications arising from this report.



7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 There are no human rights issues arising from this report.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 Not applicable.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 None identified.

7.8 WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)

7.8.1 Not applicable.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 None.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Shipley Area Committee is asked to note the contents of this report.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Report of the Director of Strategy

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

12.1 None.



Report to Shipley Area Committee

1 Sustainability and transformation plan

The Bradford District and Craven sustainability and transformation plan¹ (STP) – a partnership approach between the NHS and Bradford Council - has been published. It forms an integral part of the overarching West Yorkshire and Harrogate² plan.

The local plan includes the following developmental areas:

- Prevention and early intervention at the first point of contact, with a specific focus on children, obesity, type two diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, respiratory illnesses and mental wellbeing;
- Creating sustainable, high impact primary care through our primary medical care commissioning strategy and commissioning social prescribing interventions;
- Supported self-care and prevention by maximising our community assets to support individuals and train our workforce to empower and facilitate independence;
- Provision of high quality specialist mental health services for all ages and early intervention mental wellbeing support services;
- Delivering population health outcomes and person-centred care through new contracting, payment and incentives in line with accountable care models elsewhere. This includes specific interventions that transform services to address the physical, psychological and social needs of our population, reducing inequalities and addressing the wider determinants of health;
- Developing a sustainable model for 24/7 urgent and emergency care services and planned care.

In advance of formulating specific plans and proposals to support these aims, we are planning a series of conversations with the public to get a refreshed sense of their priorities and what's acceptable to them as we move forward. We intend that this programme of engagement will commence in March and will cover the whole of Bradford district and Craven.

¹ Bradford District and Craven STP: <http://www.bradforddistrictscg.nhs.uk/be-informed/our-publications/sustainability-and-transformation-plan/>

² West Yorkshire and Harrogate STP: <http://www.southwestyorkshire.nhs.uk/quality-innovation/sustainability-transformation-plans-stps/west-yorkshire-harrogate-stp/>



The STP brings together our programmes of work, some of which include the following plans and priorities:

1.1 Quality, innovation, productivity and prevention (QIPP)

Nationally and locally the NHS is going through one of the most challenging periods in its history. As well as achieving the best possible patient outcomes through high quality, clinically effective services, we must also ensure value for money.

Like local government, the NHS is facing a massive financial challenge. Locally the gap between the funding that the Bradford CCGs receive from the government and local demand for existing services is around £13 million in 2016/17, and is projected to be around £16.9m in 2017/18 (of which £13.4m relates to Bradford Districts CCG). If we don't rein this back to a more manageable position, the outlook for future years is bleak.

In Bradford we've managed money well and our books have been in the black. But to keep it this way, and to have much-needed money to help transform services in the future, we must make some challenging decisions. This is not easy, or even sometimes palatable, but we are facing this challenge confidently to achieve the best solutions for Bradford people.

Through our QIPP plan – a national plan for the NHS to achieve quality, innovation, productivity and prevention – we are looking at how we can help to stop people becoming ill but, if they do, how we can do things even better, with creative solutions, and so prevent NHS resources from being used wastefully.

Despite needing to save money, we're continuing to focus on our plan that every patient experiences clinically effective high quality NHS services in Bradford and, where possible, is prevented from becoming ill. To help us make the decisions needed, we will involve and engage with local people, doctors, other clinicians and our stakeholders.

QIPP is here to stay; how we accomplish it to the greater good is very much a partnership with local people. Our five year QIPP plan will review all areas of CCG commissioning to ensure financial sustainability.

Early prescribing schemes that we have implemented in the areas covered by Bradford Districts and Bradford City CCGs include:

Gluten-free prescribing: One of the areas reviewed as part of the QIPP plan was the prescribing of gluten-free (GF) food for patients with coeliac disease – an issue which is being reviewed by many CCGs nationally.

We carried out a three-month public consultation and considered patients' views, clinical evidence, the maintenance of choice and financial information about the need for and cost of GF prescribing. The CCGs' joint clinical board decided to stop all GF prescribing, apart from patients with exceptional clinical circumstances, and have asked GPs to support them in ending this service. This has been a difficult decision for us but made against the backdrop of GF food being widely available and considerably cheaper than it was years ago, whereas the cost charged to the NHS to provide this food on prescription can be up to four times as much as the cost on the high street.



Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG is also currently consulting local people and other stakeholders about this issue.

Ordering of repeat prescriptions: We have asked GPs to implement a new scheme which means that pharmacies no longer order repeat prescriptions on patients' behalf. Patients will continue to receive their repeat prescriptions as normal, but will order them directly from their GP instead of the pharmacy. Under the old system some patients built up a stock of unused medicines, resulting in considerable medicines waste. The new system is safer as the GP can monitor and discuss with patients what medicines they may, or may not, needed. Pharmacies continue to fulfil prescriptions and, where requested, make home deliveries. The initiative also helps us to save money by reducing waste. We are supporting this initiative through patient information and through a campaign to support patients to order their prescriptions, and make appointments, online via the SystmOnline mobile app.

Examples of other QIPP schemes include:

- working with patients and others to review the patients' journey through the NHS to ensure that it is as clinically effective and patient-friendly as possible;
- creating new ways of reducing unnecessary duplication of services and/or tests (for example, a central hub for medical test results to cut down the number of repeat tests ordered by GP practices and hospital consultants);
- where possible, expanding successful pilot schemes (such as the mental health wellbeing service);
- ensuring the most cost-effective drugs are prescribed, where appropriate;
- electronic systems and processes to assist general practices with the appropriate referral of patients;
- reviewing over-the-counter prescribing and Pharmacy First.

1.2 Mental wellbeing strategy

The Bradford District and Craven mental wellbeing strategy³ 2016-21 was signed off by the Health and Wellbeing Board on 29 November. The next step is to create action plans to support the implementation of the strategy.

At some time in their lives, mental health issues will affect about 155,000 people in Bradford District and Craven, with about 6,200 people being in need of, and in contact with, specialist mental health services at any given time. The strategy takes an all-age, life-course approach with a strong focus on tackling the things that can cause mental health problems, and intervening early.

³ Bradford district and Craven Mental Wellbeing Strategy: <http://www.bradforddistrictccg.nhs.uk/be-informed/our-publications/our-strategies/>



The launch of the strategy took place on Thursday 19 January and was attended by over 200 stakeholders, including partner organisations, young people, service users, VCS organisations and service providers.

1.3 Accountable care system: new model of care for diabetes

Bradford is developing a new way of working with health commissioners and providers to deliver new models of care which bring better outcomes for patients. This is known as an accountable care system (ACS) which is a bedrock of NHS England's *Five Year Forward View* – which sets out plans to change the NHS to meet increasing patient needs amid a challenging financial environment.

In forming an ACS with our providers – Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Bradford District Care Trust NHS Foundation Trust, GP practices and the voluntary and community sector (VCS) – the Bradford CCGs are focusing on diabetes as the first new model of care to be developed.

From April, this will bring together all aspects of diabetes services, from primary prevention to managing long-term complications associated with diabetes, to create a standardised high level of care wherever patients receive care. This will dissolve traditional boundaries between primary care and hospital services, so that partnerships with patients are developed over the long-term, and in turn they receive excellent and effective care to reduce the impact of diabetes.

The CCGs will commission diabetes services, using the existing £17m annual budget, based on a clear set of outcomes which rely on the providers working in partnership to streamline care and really focus on prevention and keeping patients with diabetes well and in control of their condition.

In developing this, the first of many new models of care, the CCGs have worked intensely with patients and the VCS to find out where problems exist, where services can be improved and how this should work to improve patient care. There will be a new 10-year contract to provide a long-term opportunity for providers to establish new pathways and better outcomes.

1.4 Bradford's Healthy Hearts

Bradford's Healthy Hearts (BHH) was set up to tackle the mortality rate from cardiovascular disease, particularly in Bradford Districts CCG which has the seventh worst CVD mortality rate for people under 75 in England (28% of deaths). High blood pressure (hypertension) is a problem faced by 14.3% of the population, whilst over 21,000 people have high cholesterol levels.

By 2021, BHH aims to reduce cardiovascular events by 10% (150 fewer strokes and 340 fewer heart attacks). To date we have introduced measures to help combat high cholesterol levels by prescribing statins to people at risk, and by switching to a more effective statin to those already on them. More than 7000 patients took up the offer of a statin with an ensuing mean reduction of 0.38mmol/l in cholesterol levels. We have also worked to prevent strokes for people with an abnormal heart rhythm (atrial fibrillation), with



almost 1000 people starting on blood-thinning therapy to reduce their risk of stroke. Most recently we have started a programme to improve blood pressure control for 38,000 patients with high blood pressure.

In the last year, BHH has potentially prevented or delayed over 100 illnesses that could damage the heart. Future plans include work around heart failure and chest pain.

1.5 Urgent and emergency care: winter pressures

Pressure on our local hospitals has increased over the winter months, often as a result of respiratory and Norovirus illnesses, but also because of the acuity of the patients being admitted.

Local NHS organisations and the local authority work closely together on a year-round basis so that services can cope with additional pressures on the system, and winter has been no exception to this. A range of initiatives has been rolled out over the winter months, as well as a public information campaign to reduce unnecessary visits to hospital and to encourage and prepare people for self-care, where appropriate.

The West Yorkshire Acceleration Zone (WYAZ) – the only one of its type in the country - has been set up to deliver rapid implementation of improvements in urgent and emergency care delivery across the West Yorkshire and Harrogate STP footprint, including in Bradford. From this, we expect to learn about the benefits of supporting one health and care system to go further, faster – and whether this approach should be rolled out in other areas of the country.

WYAZ has three programmes of work, looking at pre-hospital care, streaming and ambulatory care, and flow and discharge. Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has been involved in the introduction of streaming, which focusses on increasing access to alternatives to A&E once patients have attended the emergency department. It has also rolled out an initiative to enhance patient flow through the system and the increase the opening hours of its ambulatory care unit. These are in addition to the existing virtual ward and telemedicine facilities, both of which help to reduce hospital admissions.

As a health system, a number of new services commenced in the lead up to Christmas and we have also commissioned other services to help absorb pressures. These include:

- increasing the capacity of out-of-hours GPs through Local Care Direct (LCD);
- additional GP sessions at Hillside Bridge walk-in centre which doubled capacity on Christmas Eve and Boxing Day;
- commissioning an ambitious primary care scheme covering the recent bank holidays and Christmas Eve, which was booked through NHS 111 and LCD. This enabled 700 additional GP appointments to be available across the period and is being evaluated to decide whether it should be re-run at other periods of pressure including Easter and other bank holidays.



- Leading up to Christmas, we re-focussed the urgent care practitioner scheme (which reduces unnecessary conveyance into hospital) to work with those care homes with the highest conveyance rates to hospital.

1.6 Access to GPs

Bradford Districts' practices are taking part in the standard access scheme only. The access scheme is aimed at encouraging practices to work collaboratively with their patient participation groups (PPGs) to improve patients' experience of accessing general practice.

The managing demand scheme is aimed at encouraging practices to look at new ways of managing demand within general practice, bringing the benefit of more meaningful community engagement and promoting health and wellbeing.

Examples of the kind of activity practices plan to implement include:

- newsletters to improve communication with patients
- reducing DNAs (did not attends), as this can waste appointments
- improvements to telephone systems to help patients get through more easily
- implementing a triage system so those patients needing an appointment can get one and others can be supported to self-care or access other support where required
- promotion of self-care to patients, via events, notice boards and printed material so they feel more confident to look after themselves for minor ailments, which may not require an appointment with a clinician
- coaching patients on how to register for online services, to make and cancel appointments
- encouraging more patients to provide feedback via the national survey, the Friends and Family Test, or via practices' own satisfaction surveys
- working with schools and community groups – working with young people to gain their views and get them more engaged with the practice, supporting them to lead healthier lives
- first aid training and peer support for new parents
- referring patients in to social prescribing initiatives which may provide other sources of support not always found at the practice, eg advice on benefits and financial matters, self-care, leading healthier lives, exercise, emotional support, support for carers, support groups for people with long-term conditions and reducing loneliness.



1.8 Engagement with local people

We have continued to strengthen and consolidate the mechanisms that we use to involve patients and the public in our commissioning decisions. Through the MyNHS website we are establishing a database that will map our patient engagement and enable us to tailor key messages and involvement and promote better communication. Areas that we have engaged the public about the development of health services include:

- the Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 202.
- working with children's centres to understand the experiences of new mums and women planning pregnancy, feedback from which has been fed into our local hospitals to inform their service improvement, and to the Maternity Partnership.
- Community chest grant initiatives to support care navigation and self-care activity – seven events, working with 18 GP patient groups.
- So far, we have worked with five local schools (involving more than 230 children) to develop a campaign with young people to raise awareness of the Bradford Beating Diabetes programme and about having a member of the family with diabetes (aimed at young carers). We anticipate working with more schools over the coming months.
- Prescribing of gluten-free foods.

Our mechanisms for engagement include:

- **People's Board:** In its first year the People's Board has made a strong impact. To date they have been involved in the recent changes to gluten-free prescribing, helped to shape the mental wellbeing strategy and started an ongoing working relationship with the out-of-hospital team. The board has also helped influence commissioning decisions on self-care initiatives by conversing directly with commissioners and facilitating discussions with the Patient Networks.
- **Grass Roots insight:** a way of reporting patient feedback on health topics from a variety of sources, including the Patient Opinion website, patient complaints and concerns, feedback from our websites and information that is collected during general engagement with local people. This year we are expanding this to include Care Opinion which will provide experiences of people receiving care home support.
- **Patient network:** a network event, bringing together the patient groups from all our member practices, took place in June to share good practice. Patient groups delivered short presentations on their progress, challenges and achievements, whilst partner organisations – such as Healthwatch and the VCS forum – held stalls to promote patient involvement. The network is not a patient-led initiative.
- **Women's network:** supports better understanding of women's health issues For a report on the women's network activities see:



<http://www.bradforddistrictscg.nhs.uk/get-involved/how-getting-involved-makes-a-difference/womens-health-network/>

- **Engagement with GP practices:** a joint project with Healthwatch and Barnardo's to look at ways of improving participation of vulnerable groups of young people within GP practices: <http://www.healthwatchbradford.co.uk/young-people>
- **Community chest:** promoting partnership working with other practices and voluntary and community groups to ensure we are all working to achieve the CCG's strategic priorities. Practices with good ideas to make the district a healthier place have the opportunity to bid for funding of up to £1500 to get their ideas off the ground.
- **Maternity partnership:** works with providers and commissioners of maternity services to make sure that services meet the needs of local women, parents and families. Each year the partnership conducts a series of focussed discussion groups throughout the district to listen to the views and experiences of new mums and pregnant women on topics chosen by people who use the service (such as planning for pregnancy, perinatal mental health and safeguarding awareness).
- **Young people's event:** following a successful event in October 2015, we will celebrate another multi-partnership event this summer at which the CCGs will promote Bradford Beating Diabetes, Bradford's Healthy Hearts, supporting young people to seek employment opportunities in health and social care and work with patient groups.
- **Strategic planning group:** this brings together VCS provider organisations to work together with the CCGs to ensure we include the voluntary sector in our strategic planning and reflect the needs of local people in developing services.

Ali Jan Haider
Director of strategy
Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group

January 2017



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Report of the Strategic Director of Place to the meeting of Shipley Area Committee to be held on 15 February 2017

Subject:

AK

Allocation of Community Buildings Grants for 2017-19

Summary statement:

This report outlines the recommendations of the Shipley Area Committee Grants Advisory Group for the allocation of Community Buildings Grants 2017-19.

Steve Hartley
Director of Place

Portfolio:

Corporate

Report Contact: Damian Fisher
Phone: (01274) 437146
E-mail: damian.fisher@bradford.gov.uk

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Corporate



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report outlines the recommendations of the Shipley Area Committee Grants Advisory Group for the allocation of Community Buildings Grants 2017-19.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At the Shipley Area Committee meeting on 14 December 2016 it was resolved that:

- The Shipley Area Co-ordinator be requested to organise meetings of the Area Committee's Grant Advisory Group to consider Community Building Grant applications for funding from groups within the Shipley Area.
- That the Shipley Area Co-ordinator submit a further report to a meeting within the 2016-17 municipal year with recommendations from the Grant Advisory Group on how to allocate the Community Building Grants funds available.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 On 18 January 2017 the Grants Advisory Group met to discuss the Community Buildings Grants applications submitted for the constituency. After full consideration of all the bids the recommendations from the Shipley Area Grants Advisory Group are as follows:

Name	2017-18 £	2018-19 (subject to funding) £
1 st Bingley Scout Group	1,500	1,500
1 st Cottingley Guides, Brownies & Rainbows	1,800	1,800
All Saints Church, Bingley	0	0
Baildon Community Link	5,490	5,490
Bradford Moor Youth & Community Association	0	0
Cullingworth Village Hall	4,240	4,240
Hive	4,030	4,030
Kirkgate Centre	8,000	8,000
Menston Scout & Guides Association	2,992	2,992
North East Windhill Community Association	11,000	11,000
Newlands Furniture Service	0	0
Shipley & Bingley Voluntary Services	2,000	2,000
Wilsden Village Hall	4,163	4,163
The St Hugh's Centre	7,485	7,485
TOTAL	52,700	52,700

- 3.2 For those groups that are successful or unsuccessful in this process it is the intention of the council to set up a workshop in each constituency that will offer advice and support with fundraising to mitigate the loss of funding.



4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 The amount of funding per annum for the Shipley Area is £52,700 for 2017-18 and for 2018-19 (subject to funding being available).

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 Non-specific.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 This work relates directly to the Local Government Act 2000 and to the Duty of Well-being placed upon the Council to promote and improve the well-being of the District.
- 6.2 Under the Councils Constitution at Article 12, the Executive can delegate/devolve the discharge of functions to Area Committees. In discharging these functions, all decisions made must be in accordance with policies, strategies, plans or criteria agreed by the Council or Executive and within the approved budget.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 The progressive distribution of grants to Areas with higher level needs will aid the development of initiatives which reduce inequalities.
- 7.1.2 Priorities supported will promote fairness and inclusion while supporting Shipley Area Committee's commitment to equal opportunities for all, including those protected characteristics identified within the Equalities Act 2010.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

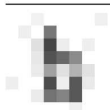
- 7.2.1 Resources available to Shipley Area Committee, described in this report, and used to support the Shipley Area Ward Plans and will directly support the delivery of the District's Plan and promote and contribute to the People Can Make a difference approach.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

- 7.3.1 Actions to assist in identifying the greenhouse gas impacts of potential projects to be funded through this budget will be undertaken. These will include a consideration of, for example, energy efficiency opportunities in purchasing new equipment or refurbishing or modifying buildings.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.4.1 None.



7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 None.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 There are no implications related to Trade Unions arising from this report.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The activity outlined in this report affects the whole district and all organisations which currently receive buildings related support in Shipley. The creation and devolution of the Community Building Fund to Area Committees will establish a more tailored provision and more accountability at a ward level.

7.8 WARD PLAN IMPLICATIONS

7.8.1 The activities outlined in this report contribute to priorities within the Shipley Area Ward Plans.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 None.

9. OPTIONS

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

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

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

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 That Shipley Area Committee approves the Community Buildings Grants outlined in 3.1.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 None.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

12.1 The Allocation of Community Buildings Grants (Extended Community Centre Core Costs), Document AE, Shipley Area Committee, 14 December 2016.

