

Report of the Community Safety Partnership Board to the meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 9th December 2021

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Subject:

Bradford District Community Safety Partnership Performance Report and Delivery Plan

Summary statement:

This report provides the details of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) performance report for the 12 months to July 2021 and presents the annual CSP Delivery Plan.

Appendix two is not for publication under the ‘Crime Prevention’ exemption of the Local Government Act 2012 (as amended):

‘Information relating to any action taken, or to be taken, in connection with prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime’.

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Portfolio:

Neighbourhoods and Community Safety

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Corporate

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides the details of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) performance report for the 12 months to 30th June 2021 and presents the annual CSP Delivery Plan.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The act requires statutory agencies including local authorities, police authorities, fire and rescue services and health authorities set up a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to work with partners, the community and voluntary sector to tackle issues including: crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reduce re-offending in its area.
- 2.2 The Community Safety Partnership in Bradford district reports to the District Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 2.3 The CSP is required to produce a Community Safety Plan, identifying areas of priority attention. The CSP has determined to produce a 'plan on a page', this is based on the logic model approach of the Health and Wellbeing Board and increases visibility and focus on key actions. A copy of the 'Plan on a Page' is attached as Appendix One.
- 2.4 Performance data is reported to the CSP Board on a quarterly basis and is summarised in the body of this report and in the Appendices..

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Public Confidence – Your Views Survey

- 3.1.1 The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime in West Yorkshire delivers the 'Your Views' survey to provide data on a range of measures of public confidence and community safety. The Your Views survey includes questions in three key sections: Views on Local Priorities, Views on Policing, and Views on Partners. Up to March 2020 it was sent out as a postal survey but this was suspended in April 2020 due to the Covid Pandemic
- 3.1.2 The medium of a postal survey led to weaker response rates from relatively deprived areas, younger people and minority ethnic communities. When the survey re-commenced in March 2021 it was delivered online. The survey was promoted via social media channels, the West Yorkshire Police Community Alert system, and by community safety partners across West Yorkshire. Anyone who saw promotion of the survey was free to take part, and just under 3000 did take the time to reply

3.1.3 It remains a survey of **perceptions** of community safety issues therefore, other evidence measures are used alongside the Your Views survey in order to identify priorities. Fluctuations in recorded crime is not always reflective of actual crime levels for a number of reasons and other factors such as victims' willingness to report crime are relevant issues. Therefore, perception data can add a valuable component in understanding how safe people are feeling and their key concerns.

3.1.4 The results of the online survey have reflected quite positively for the district relative to the previous postal survey. Some of the key findings are set out below:

- 78.4% of Bradford respondents said they felt safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood. This is a rise of 1% and above the West Yorkshire average figure of 76.3%. The West Yorkshire figure had fallen five percentage points from that recorded in the last postal survey of 2020 showing Bradford's figure bucking the regional trend in this survey.
- The 2020 March survey recorded one of the strongest recent results for overall satisfaction with local policing; 80.8% of respondents described WYP's work in their local area as good, excellent, or satisfactory. This was the highest score since September 2018. March 2021's results continue the strong positive scoring, especially in Bradford and Calderdale.
- In terms of Police integrity, Bradford has the highest score in West Yorkshire based on the public assessing how they would expect police officers would treat them – coming top in: being treated fairly, being treated with respect and tackling problems that matter – gaining an overall rating of 80.6%.
- In relation to how satisfied residents were with their local area as a place to live – all West Yorkshire areas saw reductions in this figure relative to the previous March 2020 postal survey. Bradford fell from 70.4% to 65.3% - putting us just below the West Yorks average of 66.8%.
- The issues in the district with the highest concerns from residents are dangerous driving, litter and drugs.

3.1.5 It is important to acknowledge that despite some positive feedback, for many residents, personal and community safety remains a very high concern. Community Safety Partners are committed to working together and with communities to reduce crime and the conditions in which crime levels can grow. Further performance data can be found in the report at Appendix Two.

3.2 **Impact of the Pandemic**

3.2.1 The total number of crimes recorded has reduced by 11% (comparing April-June 2021 to the same period in 2020) Particular crime types were affected in different ways. For example, theft offences (including Burglary and Vehicle Theft) fell 41% during the height of the pandemic.

3.2.2 Whilst the number of offences fell across most crime types, there have been some increases in drug offences, public order, certain types of anti-social behaviour and violence without injury. Bradford has the highest rate of violence against the

person offences across its most similar LA group and the highest in West Yorkshire. Wards with high levels of violence correspond with those with the highest level of serious and organised crime and with high levels of deprivation.

3.2.3 With no similar period to compare; it is impossible to benchmark 2020/21 performance against comparable data. In reality, the number of criminal offences has been dropping since the early part of 2019 and, assuming society moves back to normality, community safety partners will need to pay close attention to how crime rates respond post Covid.

3.3 **Priority One: Tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**

3.3.1 There were 17,152 incidents of domestic abuse were recorded on Police systems across the district (12 months to 30th September 2021). This is a slight increase of incidents by 1.2%, however, this still remains a much lower than the increases reported in previous years. 85.2% of Domestic Abuse crimes are recorded as violent crime offences, however, again, changes in crime recording practices have significantly impacted this figure, this has resulted in a 'new norm' of recording hence the number of reported DA incidents stabilising. This currently equates to a rate of 31.64% incidents per 1,000 of the population.

3.3.2 A process has been in place since June 2016 to ensure that feedback from victims of domestic abuse is obtained and incorporated into learning and development. 86% of domestic abuse victims from across the district reported that they were satisfied with the service they received from the Police. The Bradford district has the second best performance across the five West Yorkshire Districts on victim satisfaction in this area with performance above the West Yorkshire average of 84.5%.

3.3.3 There has been a 1.2% comparative increase in the repeat domestic abuse victimisation rate to 46.2% over the last 12 months when to the same period the previous year. The rate in Bradford is slightly below the West Yorkshire rate (47.9%). This can be afforded to the rate of increase being slower than neighbouring authorities due to the impact of new partnership approaches focused on early intervention and on supporting those with complex lives more holistically.

3.3.4 The Multi-agency meeting in Bradford that reviews cases of high risk abuse (MARAC) has heard 1222 cases in the year to September 2021. This is over 100 cases each month compared to 63 cases per month in 2019. This is placing significant pressure on the partnership due to the increased staffing capacity to support the response to both the process and to ensure that the appropriate safety plans are put in place. New processes are being developed to ensure this risk is mitigated as far as possible.

3.3.5 The Domestic Abuse Act became law in April 2021 with an implementation scheduled over the next year. This legislation introduces new criminal offences and also states that children are victims of domestic abuse in their own right. Children Services integrated front door have received an average of 548 notifications of domestic violence each month over the last year a 58% increase from 2020. 72% of residents in the district's commissioned refuges have dependent children. Implementation of the new act in the district is progressing

well and includes:

- Task and finish group established to oversee the implementation of the new statutory duty on the local authority to house victims with support.
- Procurement Process to spend the New Burdens Funding allocated by the Government has been implemented.
- Draft mandated housing strategy will be finalised well before the January deadline.
- Working with five wards to trial different locality approaches to domestic abuse.
- Communication approach is being developed including a new website.
- Multi-agency training has been adapted.
- Practice forums are in progress to create an Acting on the Act approach to implement new ways of working with practitioners.

3.3.6 There has been two domestic homicide review (DHRs) initiated by the CSP during the year to 30th September 2021.

3.3.7 The police recorded 1,733 serious sexual offences in Bradford during the 12 months to 31st August 2021. This is a 3% increase in the number of offences. Bradford has the highest rate in West Yorkshire. Previously there had been an increase in the number of serious sexual offences, in part due to a large proportion of historical investigations.

3.3.8 Currently one of the most pressing issues nationally for victims of sexual offences is the low successful prosecution rate. West Yorkshire police have commissioned some research to consider how practices can be improved across the system to tackle this issue for both domestic abuse and sexual violence offences.

3.4 **Priority Two: Tackling Crime and Re-offending**

3.4.1 Since March 2016 the rate of increase in overall crime has decelerated to the current period which is showing a -2% reduction compared to the previous year (12 months to 31st August 2021 compared to the same period the previous year). The crime rate uses a 12 monthly rolling year calculation and has taken longer than 12 months to reach the new level of reporting due to improvements in recording standards being staggered rather than implemented all at once. Total recorded crime in West Yorkshire is also -2% reduction on the previous year.

3.4.2 The crime type most affected by the new standards (violence without injury) is showing a 3% increase on the previous year. Burglaries in a residential setting has remained the same as the previous year bringing the Bradford rate more in line with the West Yorkshire average. Vehicle offences have further reduced by 20% from the reduction last year of 11%, Criminal damage by 1% and violence with injury crimes have reduced by 4%.

3.5 **Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)**

- 3.5.1 Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) continues to have more impact on UK citizens than any other national security threat. It affects all parts of the country, having a daily impact on individuals, communities, businesses, public services and national infrastructure. The latest estimate of the cost of SOC to the UK economy is £37 billion per year. This is highly likely to be an underestimate.
- 3.5.2 A range of crime types are involved but the pre-dominant motive for involvement in SOC is financial and the most prevalent activity relates to the illegal drugs trade. Violence and intimidation are associated with SOC activity and this has a corrosive effect on efforts to build community in areas of high SOC activity. In addition, Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) will often seek to exploit vulnerable young people or adults to carry out activities.
- 3.5.3 Partnership work to disrupt Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) is an increasing part of the response to SOC. This includes working alongside local communities. Partnership groups have been set-up in central Keighley and the Leeds Road area to help build community confidence and to tackle underlying issues. It is intended to extend this approach to other priority areas.
- 3.5.4 These areas are developing comprehensive plans engaging law enforcement agencies but also focussing on prevention and early intervention opportunities to educate, protect and divert those within communities that are vulnerable to SOC threats. Key long terms solutions will seek to engage and empower communities and reduce the conditions in which crime, particularly SOC, can take root.

3.6 **Drugs & Alcohol**

- 3.6.1 There were 1,817 possession of drugs offences during the 12 months to 31 August 2021 (an increase of 62 crimes recorded compared to the previous year). All of the Police Force Districts in West Yorkshire saw an increase in possession of drugs offences over the year apart from Leeds with a 1% decrease. An Office of National Statistics report, published in August put the increase down to "proactive police activity in pursuing these crimes during lockdown".
- 3.6.2 'New Directions' is delivering a blended model of face to face and remote intervention support for substance misusers identified based on risk, need and service user feedback. Face to face interventions are being expanded with additional structured and unstructured groups now being offered face to face in a COVID-19 safe environment.
- 3.6.3 The alcohol cohort is where the service has the most significant changes during lockdown. More specifically a decline in mental health within this client group.
- 3.6.4 Bridge Project (One 80) Young Persons Substance Misuse Service continued to deliver the service during COVID-19 by providing appointments through various methods including telephone and video messaging. Face to face appointments have been facilitated for those most at risk, which included ensuring that young

people have access to a mobile phone to ensure they are able to engage with services.

3.6.5 Bridge Project have been commissioned to develop and deliver a six-month pilot providing safe and supportive space for individuals who are experiencing issues from alcohol intoxication within Bradford City Centre. The service will operate between 8pm and 6am on Fridays and Saturdays. This start of the pilot was delayed due to the COVID-19 restrictions but is now in operational and an evaluation will be undertaken to assess the success and outcomes of the pilot in January 2022.

3.6.6 Nationally, there continues to be a reduction in the number of individuals who are presenting to drug or alcohol treatment and this is reflected in the district. The district saw 1313 new presentations to structured drug treatment in 2020/21 this is an overall decrease of 14.9% compared to 2019/20. The majority of individuals presenting to treatment are for opiates 38% compared to 41% in 2019-20 with 29% alcohol which remains static compared to 2019-20.

3.6.7 The district has seen a 1.8% decrease in the number of individuals in structured treatment (3641) during 2020/21 compared to the 3708 reported in 2019/20, nationally this figure is 2.3% increase. The majority of individuals in treatment are opiate clients (63%) with 19% alcohol clients. A third of opiate clients have been in treatment 6 years or more.

3.6.8 Public Health Outcome Framework indicator measures successful completions as those that left treatment successfully and did not re-present to treatment within 6 months, this indicator is the primary measure of performance used by Office for Health Improvement & Disparities formally Public Health England (PHE).

3.6.9 The proportion of clients who were in treatment during 2020-21 and successfully completed and did not re-present within 6 months is as follows:

- 23.9% for alcohol clients – which is below the England figure of 35.86%
- 3.07% for opiates clients – which is below the England figure of 4.68%
- 30.57% for non-opiate clients against national figure of 33.59%

Whilst improvement within this area is required, positively, the district has seen improvements compared to 2019-20 data for non-opiates clients (25.04%) and alcohol clients (22.15%).

3.6.10 A total of 28 young people (17 or under) presented to treatment during 2020-21 showing a decrease of 9.6% compared to 2019-20 and 31.07% decrease nationally. The number of young people in treatment during 2020-21 is 44, - 13.7% less than 2019-20, this is a 23.2% decrease nationally.

3.6.11 Bradford Council and its partners are reviewing and updating the needs assessment and undertaking a service review for substance misuse and as part of this, are gathering information from a range of sources including current evidence base and national guidance, local service data and information and

feedback from service users, public, partner organisations and stakeholders.

In addition, there has been a national review lead by Dame Carol Black (DCB) of SMS treatment in England and Wales, (full report <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-drugs-phase-two-report/review-of-drugs-part-two-prevention-treatment-and-recovery>) which has concluded the current national service offer is not fit for purpose. The report calls for additional funding alongside 32 specific recommendations to produce a fit for purpose system. A key element of the report is to increase the accountability for services at a local level, with objectives like commissioning standards and ring fencing of resources.

3.6.12 Liaison and Diversion (L&D) services identify people who have mental health, learning disability, substance misuse or other vulnerabilities when they first come into contact with the criminal justice system. The proportion of adult clients associated with drugs offences within the Bradford L&D caseload has increased during lockdown from 16% between April and August 2019 to 24% between April and August 2020.

3.7 **Hate Crime**

3.7.1 Following several years of increases both nationally and locally, hate crime levels have begun to also stabilise in 2021 with the rate at September 2021 showing a 1% increase, which is significantly below the previous years increase of 16%. It would seem that hate crime rates have been heavily impacted by the changes in crime recording practice which came into force in 2015 with figures only now beginning to stabilise.

3.7.2 65.2% of hate crime victims were satisfied with the level of service they had received during the year to 30th September 2021, this is above the Force level of 64.5% and an increase of 4.3% on last year's rate. Bradford was the only West Yorkshire area to record a statistically significant improvement during this period

3.7.3 Partners came together for Hate Crime Week 2021 (9-16th October) Activities included Hate Crime Awareness events for the Eastern European and African Communities, 'Hate Crime Question Time' and events at Bradford City Football Club .

3.7.4 Members of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee undertook a detailed scrutiny review into partnership arrangements to address hate crime across the District. Key recommendations included after care victim support, a software app to improve reporting and bespoke sessions for disabled groups.

3.7.5 These recommendations have been incorporated into the refreshed district Hate Crime Strategy – with the following substantive objectives :

- Preventing hate crime
- Increasing the reporting of hate crime
- Responding to and building an understanding of hate crime across communities

- Improving support for the victims of hate crime

3.8 Violence Reduction Unit

- 3.8.1 The impacts of violence in West Yorkshire are seismic in their scale. Beyond the physical and mental trauma felt by victims, the costs associated with violence are staggering; in West Yorkshire we estimate this to be more than £874 million pounds per year
- 3.8.2 The West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) is committed to embedding a public health approach to the reduction of violence in the region. This addresses underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence.
- 3.8.3 A public health approach identifies the magnitude, scope, characteristics and consequences of violence and the factors that increase or decrease the risk for violence, and the factors that could be modified through interventions.
- 3.8.4 Hospital admission data for Bradford indicates that for people admitted to hospital for injuries relating to violence, 79% are male and 21% are female. The majority of those admitted are young, with 45% being under the age of 29 and 72% being 39 or younger. Approximately two-thirds of those admitted to hospital in Bradford are resident in the most deprived 20% of areas in England.
- 3.8.5 One of the key projects funded by the VRU in Bradford is called 'Breaking the Cycle' and has enabled the establishment of a team of skilled and experienced youth work practitioners to work with young people who are involved in, or at risk of being involved with, serious organised crime, urban street gangs, County lines, being exploited or are exploiting others.
- 3.8.6 The project is a key lynch pin in the districts offer in terms of interventions with young people and in November 2021 received 'Highly Commended' status at the Local Government Association Awards. The programme has an impressive voluntary engagement rate of 92%. More details on the project can be found at Appendix Three.

3.9 Priority Three: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

- 3.9.1 There were just over 11,415 antisocial behaviour incidents reported to the police in the 12 months to 30th September 2021 which is a reduction of 5.2% on the previous year. 45% of ASB incidents are categorised as youth ASB (approximately 3,716 incidents during the year to 30th September 21). 68.9% of ASB victims were satisfied with the level of service they had received during the year which is slightly lower than the West Yorkshire average of 71.5%.
- 3.9.2 There were just over 2,601 environmental health incidents recorded in the latest quarter (1st July – 30th September 2021), 32% of these were fly-tipping related and 26% for domestic refuse and 27% for noise complaints. This is an 8% reduction in incidents compared to the same quarter the previous year.
- 3.9.3 The pandemic period saw increases in certain types of ASB often related to the different level of restrictions that were in operation. For example, with people

spending more time at home this led to an increase in noise complaints and neighbour disputes. During full lockdown, with most leisure facilities closed, this led to a sharp increase in complaints about motorcycles and quad bikes as more people spent time out on their bikes whilst there was little else to do.

3.9.4 The rise in ASB has now levelled off and we begin to compare current figures to pre-pandemic levels.

3.10 **Operation Steerside and Road Safety**

3.10.1 In February 2016 Bradford District Police set up Operation Steerside. We know that the enforcement element of Operation Steerside has been positively welcomed by our communities; however, as a partnership we recognise that enforcement alone cannot resolve or tackle the issues across the District. More collaborative working, utilising all our collective resource and powers to ensure that we have a comprehensive plan that not only focusses on enforcement but also looks at the changing behaviours including working with our young people in schools and youth settings.

3.10.2 More collaborative working, utilising all our collective resource and powers to ensure that we have a comprehensive plan that not only focusses on enforcement but also looks at the changing behaviours including working with our young people in schools and youth settings. Collectively we have developed a 3-year partnership ambition document which sets out our aspiration and ensures the commitment from our partners to take a whole system approach for better outcomes for our communities. Together we aim to make the roads of Bradford Safer.

3.10.3 For the period January-September 2021 Operation Steerside has carried out the following:

- 1595 Fixed Penalties, Traffic Offence Reports, Vehicle Defect reports
- 65 Reports to DVLA for road tax offences
- 389 Reports for Summons
- 130 S.59 warnings
- 287 Vehicle seizures
- 67 Arrests
- 25 Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) notices

3.11 **Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO's)**

3.11.1 PSPOs deal with a particular nuisance in a defined area that is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life for those in the local community. Councils can use PSPOs to prohibit specified activities, and/or require certain things to be done by people engaged in particular activities, within a defined public area.

- 3.11.2 PSPO's became available following the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. A PSPO must be taken out by a local authority and can last no longer than 3 years but can be renewed if necessary. Failure to comply with the order can result in a fixed penalty notice.
- 3.11.3 The Community Safety Partnership has led on three PSPO's in the district:
- a. To prevent the anti-social use of alcohol in open areas in a defined area around our urban centres. It has been in place successfully since 2016.
 - b. To restrict the anti-social use of vehicles including erratic and dangerous driving, noise and harassment from vehicles. This is a district wide PSPO, the first of its kind in the UK covering a whole district area.
 - c. A third PSPO was taken out this year specifically focused on anti-social behaviour at the Ilkley Riverside area. The consultation showed a strong desire for the Order which seeks to curtail levels of ASB and threatening behaviour especially during periods of hot weather.

3.12 **The Bonfire period**

- 3.12.1 The Bonfire Period in 2021 continued the trend in recent years towards more stabilised levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. As in previous years, communities, elected members and voluntary sector groups worked alongside statutory services providing a significant partnership response. This helped to educate and build resilience but also challenge negative behaviours and, where necessary, take appropriate enforcement action.
- 3.12.2 The Anti-Social Behaviour Team was actively involved in undertaking prevention work with those most vulnerable to becoming involved in anti-social or dangerous behaviour. Several hundred community volunteers were enlisted across the district. This included a mix of residents, business reps, voluntary groups and faith leaders. In the Bradford 3 area, well organised groups of residents, including local Imams, were active on the street for five nights, working closely with Neighbourhood Service staff and the Police to keep order.
- 3.12.6 In the weeks running up to Bonfire Night Clean Teams from both the Council and Incommunities shifted 100's of tonnes of waste that presented a danger if set alight. This work included the checking of bonfires and dismantling those which remain a danger to the public.
- 3.12.7 On the 4th/ 5th/ 6th November, the Youth Service deployed between 50 and 80 staff each night working across all 5 constituencies in teams of 3-4 workers. This involved the large majority of the service in street-based sessions, responding to calls for service to engage groups of youngsters and centre based work.
- 3.12.8 Local community volunteers have been a key part of the solution and were engaged in pre-emptive and proactive actions that minimised problems and controlled incidents before they got out of hand, especially in hot spot areas. This led to a number of potential incidents being minimised or avoided completely. It

involving a mix of residents, business reps, voluntary groups and faith leaders.

3.13 Fly tipping

3.13.1 Over the pandemic there was an increase in fly tipping, particularly in rural areas of the district and an allocation of Corporate funding has enabled the team to invest in CCTV. Since April this year CCTV has been deployed at over 30 locations and a significant number of fly tipping incidents have been caught on camera and are being investigated. The team recently secured a successful prosecution of a serial fly tipper who fly tipped at multiple locations across the district. The person was caught on CCTV and traced. The person appeared before Magistrates earlier this month and pleaded guilty and a court date has been set later in the year for sentencing. This year CCTV cameras were also placed at bonfire hotspots and a number of incidents where waste was fly tipped were caught on camera. This included a number of businesses that dumped plastic waste. All the cases are currently being investigated and we expect some positive outcomes.

3.13.2 In the last twelve months Environmental Enforcement Services have issued 478 Community Protection Warnings. There have been 194 Statutory Notices served and a further 89 fixed penalty notices – mostly for littering and fly-tipping.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

4.1 Externally provided funding from the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner is used to commission services and activities to address the Partnership's priorities within the terms and criteria applicable to that funding. The annual grants for 2020/21 £256,343, currently there is no indication what the allocation will be for 2021/22. This does not have a direct effect on the Council's mainstream funding.

4.2 Local organisations meeting the fund criteria are also able to apply for small grants of up to £5,000 directly from the Police and Crime Commissioner. Grants are awarded three times per year. The Bradford Partnership has a place on the Grant Advisory Group that supports the Police and Crime Commissioner in making awards. Part of this role is to assess each of the grant application submitted. In relation to grant applications submitted for projects that will operate in Bradford District, the local representative is mindful of how the submissions support delivery of the priorities within the strategic plan.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

5.1 The Community Safety Partnership Board reports through to the Health and Wellbeing Board governance arrangements.

5.2 Risks likely to cause community tensions are monitored and mitigating actions put in place through the Community Safety Partnership structure.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

6.1 Aspects of the Community Safety Partnership Board's work is governed by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and associated guidance.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

7.1.1 The Safer Communities Plan and work on community safety supports the following Corporate Equality Objectives:

7.1.2 **Community Relations** – Ensure that people of the district get on well together.

By working to reduce crime and the fear of crime delivery of the Safer Communities Plan provides a means of encouraging confidence in communities and social mixing. Some crime types are carried out by perpetrators from specific groups, age, gender etc. and any reduction in this behaviour can support more effective community relations.

7.1.3 **Equality Data** – Our data better provides us with the right insight, evidence and intelligence to make well informed decisions that impact on our communities.

The CSP Plan on a Page is an evidenced based approach that is built on a strategic needs assessment document produced by Police and Council analysts. By using evidence based decision making and having a better understanding of the demography and geography of criminal and anti-social behaviour the partnership is able to deploy resource against the areas that are likely to result in the greatest impact

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

There are no sustainability implications apparent

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

There are no greenhouse gas emission impacts apparent

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

Implementation of the Community Safety Plan is expected to positively impact community safety across the district

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no Human Rights Act implications apparent.

7.6 TRADE UNION

There are no trade union implications apparent

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

The delivery of the Community Safety Plan has implications for all wards in the Bradford District.

7.8 **IMPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING**

It is recognised that looked after children can be more vulnerable to specific crime types and appropriate Corporate Parent leads should be kept up to date with trends and concerns in relation to community safety.

7.9 **ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT**

None

8. **NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

Appendix 2 to this report is not for publication under the 'Crime Prevention' exemption -Schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended): 'Information relating to any action taken, or to be taken, in connection with prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime'.

9. **OPTIONS**

9.1 The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the plan on a page and performance data and referring observations and matters for consideration back to the CSP as appropriate.

10. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1 The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee considers the Plan on a Page and the performance data contained within the report.

11. **APPENDICES**

11.1 Appendix 1 – CSP Plan on a Page

11.2 **Not for Publication** - Appendix 2 – Community Safety Partnership Performance Report

11.3 Appendix 3 - Breaking the Cycle Briefing Sheet