

Report of the Community Safety Partnership Board to the meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 8th December 2022

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Subject:

Bradford District Community Safety Partnership Performance Report and Delivery Plan

Summary statement:

Safer Bradford, the district's Community Safety Partnership provides an annual performance report summary for the twelve months to 30th September 2022 and presents the annual Delivery Plan.

Appendix Two - Is not for publication under Paragraph 7 (Crime Prevention) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

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Portfolio:

Neighbourhoods and Community Safety

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Corporate

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 Safer Bradford, the district's Community Safety Partnership provides an annual performance report summary for the twelve months to 30th September 2022 and presents the annual 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 reducing re-offending in the local authority 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 for 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 at 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 at Appendix Two.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Public Confidence – Your Views Survey

- 3.1.1 The 'Your Views Survey' is a West Yorkshire-wide perception survey of residents' views on policing and community safety in the local area. The survey was suspended in April 2020 due to the Covid Pandemic but opened once again in March 2021 for one month via an online survey. The 2021 survey reflected very well on the district highlighting Bradford as one of the safer areas of West Yorkshire.

Using this new methodology a further survey was issued in June 2022 but provided a much more negative set of results for the district. Bradford's results for the 2022 survey were influenced by a significant increase in the proportion of respondents from disadvantaged areas who generally gave weaker scores for their sense of neighbourhood safety. We are working with West Yorkshire Combined Authority to ensure that a representative survey of District residents are selected to complete the survey going forward.

Unfortunately, this means that neither the 2021 or 2022 survey is likely to be providing an accurate picture of the perceptions of residents across the district. What the 2022 survey does give us is a sense of how residents in more

disadvantaged parts of the district are seeing things and will encourage us to re-enforce our efforts in these communities. The headline indicator on community safety recorded that the proportion of residents who said they feel 'safe or very safe' in their local area was 55.3%.

There was a small decrease in the proportion of residents who felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together in their local area; with 45.2% in Bradford (53.2% in West Yorkshire) giving a positive response to the question. People who did not feel that different groups got on well in their area were more likely to be concerned about issues such as ASB and drug dealing/taking, and they were more likely to say they did not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

3.1.2 **Benchmark data**

Appendix Three illustrates our position in relation to other West Yorkshire Authorities. Some community safety data is still re-adjusting due to crime pattern changes during the Pandemic. Issues such as anti-social behaviour which saw significant increases during the Covid period, likely the level of increased home working and school closures, are now showing some quite steep drops. This would include neighbour disputes, youth anti-social behaviour and motor cycle/quad complaints all of which rose substantially during the Pandemic but have dropped off since the middle of 2021.

In some areas it is worth noting our relative success – whilst also noting that data is not the only way to measure success. The figures on violence offences overall are positive relative to the overall West Yorkshire position, for example, crime involving fire arms has dropped by 18.9% relative to a 10.8% increase in West Yorkshire as a whole.

Overall crime has not increased in Bradford as much as it has across West Yorkshire over the last twelve months though one area of concern is the number of most serious violent crime – domestic abuse offences that has risen by 24.6% relative to a 2% increase in West Yorkshire as a whole.

3.2 **Impact of the Pandemic**

3.2.1 The total number of crimes recorded reduced during the Pandemic (by 11% June 2020 to June 2021). This has now begun to even itself out with an increase of 9.5% between June 2021 and June 2022. 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. Wards with high levels of violence correspond with those with the highest level of serious and organised crime and also with high levels of deprivation.

3.3 **Priority : Protect Vulnerable Groups and Individuals from Criminality**

3.3.1 There were 18,142 domestic abuse incidents recorded on Police systems across the district (12 months to 30th September 2022), which is a 6.5% increase in incidents.

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. This includes, improving contact with victims of High-Risk offences, a regular dip sample of crimes to understand where processes can be improved through victim support and investigation. Also, there has been closer collaboration with the Crown Prosecution Service 85.1% of domestic abuse victims from across the district reported that they were satisfied with the service they received from the Police during the 12 months to 30th September 22, similar to the same period the previous year (85.3%). Performance for Bradford district is in line with the West Yorkshire average of 85.7%.

3.3.3 There has been a 2% increase in the repeat domestic abuse victimisation rate to 47% over the last 12 months compared to the previous year. This rate of increase has been slower than in neighbouring authorities due to the impact of new partnership approaches focused on early intervention and supporting those with complex lives more holistically. The rate in Bradford is slightly below the West Yorkshire rate (48.4%).

We have introduced various initiatives such as using Smart-water and 'Ring Doorbells' to support victims of domestic abuse. We have close links with partners through MARAC ('Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences' in Bradford that reviews cases of high-risk abuse). We also are investing in our investigation teams and their skills to improve positive outcomes.

3.3.4 MARAC's have heard 1214 cases over twelve months to 31st October 2022. Compared to the previous 12 months, this is an increase of 7%. The increase in referrals is placing significant pressure on the partnership due to the staffing capacity required to support the process and ensure that the appropriate safety plans are in place. New approaches are being developed to ensure this risk is mitigated as far as possible and a MARAC working group has been established to manage the service pressures.

3.3.5 The Domestic Abuse Act became law in April 2021. This legislation introduced new criminal offences and stated that children are victims of domestic abuse in their own right. Children's Service's integrated front door has received an average of 400 notifications of domestic violence each month over the last year, a 30% reduction from 2021. Implementation of the new act in the district is progressing well and includes the following:

- The task and finish group is established to oversee the implementation of the new statutory duty on the local authority to house victims with support.
- New Burdens Funding received from the Government has been allocated for the 2nd year via a procurement process.

- Work is taking place across the district, trialing different locality approaches to tackle domestic abuse.
- The communications programme is running well with the first stage of the bespoke Bradford Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence website and the #NoNo (Not ok. Never ok) campaign launched in September 2022. Several survivor voice films have been produced and are used by the Police, safeguarding teams, and health to support their training.
- Multi-agency training has been developed, and we have two acting-on-the-act partnership events scheduled for the 16 Days of Action.
- Two forums have been held for domestic abuse and sexual violence survivors, and the co-produced 'Hear Our Voice' event took place during safeguarding week.
- The Bradford District Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy 2021 – 2024 is now in its second year. The sub-groups are well established, and the partnership approach action plans are on the path to achieving our strategic aims.

Following the national review into the murders of Arthur Labinjo-Hughes and Star Hobson, the national and local recommendations have been published. One of the local recommendations includes "Jointly review and commission domestic abuse services to guide the response of practitioners and ensure there is a robust understanding of what the domestic abuse support offer is in Bradford. This should lead towards a coordinated community response by providing a bridge between services" The DA&SV statutory partners and an independent researcher are leading the implementation of this recommendation.

- 3.3.6 There have been three domestic homicide notifications to the Community Safety Partnership from April 2022 to October 2022 and seven victim suicide notifications.
- 3.3.7 The Police recorded 2,002 serious sexual offences in Bradford during the 12 months to 31st August 2022; this is a 17% increase in the number of crimes compared with the same period the previous year and a 12% increase compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020. Bradford has the highest rate in West Yorkshire. A sexual violence task and finish group has been established, and the action plan has been approved to further develop the partnership response to sexual violence.
- 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 has 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 : Reducing Crime and Re-offending**

- 3.4.1 Patterns of crime over recent years have been substantially affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and government restrictions on social contact. Compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020, we have

seen decreases in such crime types for the year ending August 2022, specifically:

- burglary (down 49%)
- vehicle offences (down 26%)
- robbery (down 23%)

It is too early to say whether these decreases represent a change in long-term trends, however, they are extremely welcome nonetheless.

3.4.2 Police recorded sexual offences have risen by 7% compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020 (lower than the increase of 21% across England and Wales). Caution is needed when interpreting these figures as they may reflect a number of factors including the impact of high-profile cases and campaigns on victims' willingness to report incidents.

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 priority locations - Central Keighley and the Leeds Road area to help build community confidence and to tackle underlying issues.

3.5.4 A partnership to tackle serious and organised crime has also been developed in Holme Wood which is seeking to better engage and build the confidence of the local community as well as intervene early with those at most risk by working with local primary schools and youth projects. This work is done alongside pro-active policing, which since July this year has seen 61 arrests, 76 stop and searches, 59 bikes/cars/quads seized (including a significant number of stolen vehicles) and 9 'Cannabis Farms' located with a range of drugs recovered.

3.5.5 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 The district saw 1345 new presentations to structured drug and alcohol treatment in 2021/22 this is an increase of 2.4% compared to 2020/21. The majority of individuals presenting to treatment are for opiates (456) 34% compared to 38% (499) in 2020-21 with 28% (371) alcohol compared to 29% (381) in 2020-21. Non opiates increased from 243 new presentations in 2020-21 to 319 in 2021-22 with non-opiate and alcohol increase from 190 in 2020-21 to 199 in 2021-22.

3.6.2 Nationally, there has been a 2.8% increase in presentations to treatment with the majority of individuals presenting from treatment for alcohol which accounted for 43% of overall new presentations. Whilst the district has seen a 2.2% decrease in the number of individuals in structured treatment (3559) during 2021/22 compared to the 3641 reported in 2020/21, nationally this figure is 5% increase. The majority of individuals in treatment are opiate clients (63%) with 17% alcohol clients, nationally this is 49% opiate with 29% alcohol. Over 34% of opiate clients have been in treatment 6 years or more.

3.6.3 Public Health Outcome Framework indicator measures successful completions of treatment and not representing to treatment within 6 months and adults successfully engaged in community based structured treatment following release from prison, these indicators are two of the primary measures of performance used by Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (OHID).

3.6.4 The proportion of clients who successfully completed treatment during 2021-22 and did not represent within 6 months is as follows:

- 28.0% for alcohol clients – which is below the England figure of 36%
- 2.8% for opiates clients – which is below the England figure of 5.0%
- 29.2% for non-opiate clients against national figure of 33.8%

Whilst improvement within this area is required, positively, the district has seen improvements compared to 2020-21 data for alcohol (23.9%).

3.6.5 37.5% (87) of Adults with substance misuse treatment need successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison in 2021-22 this is the same as the England figure of 37.4%.

The continuity of care between prison discharge and engagement in treatment is a fundamental part of reducing reoffending and recidivism with national ambition to ensure 3 in 4 national ambition prison leavers with a substance misuse issue are engaging in treatment 3 weeks after release by the end of 2023. The district's planned performance is to increase this figure by 2023-24 to 75%.

3.6.6 In 2021/22 Bradford District was invited to bid to two separate funding streams for the delivery of drug treatment services; Universal Grant Funding (UGF) and the Rough Sleepers Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant (RSDATG) Programme by OHID.

UGF amounted to £746,000 and had a focus on increasing capacity across the alcohol and drugs services in relation to the Criminal Justice services. Examples of the use of UGF are below:

1. Additional capacity in direct work in the courts, including dedicated case work and women's support;
2. Increased Care Navigator and harm reduction services and enhanced capacity for support on prison release;
3. More comprehensive Young People's transitions work and
4. Increased prescribing and treatment support

3.6.7 Although UGF funding has now ceased it has been subsumed in the new funding called Supplementary Substance Misuse Treatment & Recovery Funding (SSMTR) which runs from 2022 through to 2025. RSGATG bid was agreed in June 2021. This new programme recognises the specific treatment and support needs of people who have concurrent alcohol and/or drug issues and are homelessness, sleeping rough or at risk of homelessness. Developed in partnership across key agencies; Bradford's main alcohol and drug treatment lead, recovery services, Housing and Homelessness Outreach Partnership, Health and the Council, a sum of £922,181 was granted for two years.

3.6.8 This is funding a wide range of support including specialisms around mental health, housing, complex/multiple needs, care navigators, peer mentors, inpatient detox treatment costs and residential rehabilitation. It is likely that this will continue as far as 2025, with annual reviews to adjust costs and delivery based on outturns.

3.6.9 The Council has also entered into a new regionally based contract hosted by Doncaster City Council for the delivery of community inpatient detoxification (detox) services. The majority of Yorkshire and Humberside local authorities are participants in it.

3.7 **Priority - Build Confidence in Community Safety Services Hate Crime**

3.7.1 Following hate crime levels stabilising in 2021 the rate of hate incidents reported to the Police (crime and non-crime) has increased by 11.7% to September 2022. 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 56.6% of hate crime victims were satisfied with the level of service they had received during the year to 30th September 2022, this is below the Force level of 63.6% and a reduction of 13% on last year's rate.

3.7.3 Partners came together for Hate Crime Week 2022 (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 **West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)**

- 3.8.1 The impacts of violence in West Yorkshire are substantial in their scale. Beyond the physical and mental trauma felt by victims, the costs associated with violence are staggering; in West Yorkshire the VRU estimate this to be more than £874 million pounds per year
- 3.8.2 The 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 means early intervention and prevention need to be central to this work, as opposed to relying solely on a criminal justice strategy. This requires the input of a range of partners focusing on issues such as deprivation, early years trauma, family breakdown, drugs and alcohol, employment, educational attendance/ attainment, adequate housing and mental health.
- 3.8.4 In Bradford, there were 580 offences involving knives recorded by West Yorkshire Police in 2021. This figure is a slight rise from 2020, when 558 offences were recorded. Current rates up to present in 2022 show a decline of 12.7% on the previous period. Firearms offences are also showing a decline in the last twelve months of 18%.
- 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 over 90%.
- 3.8.7 Work to support those vulnerable to violence is delivered at Bradford Royal Infirmary. Trained Youth Workers are available at the hospital to identify and support young people presenting with injuries following incidents of violence, and or with other presenting issues such as mental health concerns, at risk of or

experience of exploitation, domestic abuse, drug or alcohol misuse and experiences of trauma

3.8.8 In parallel to the range of public health initiatives the Police are focusing their enforcement activities and currently have 14 managed hotspots in Bradford. Since April the 1st this year they have arrested over 244 offenders and recovered over 70 weapons from those managed areas in Bradford.

3.8.9 The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 provides new duties in respect to Serious Violence. The specific new Serious Violence Duty requires specified authorities to work together, share data and knowledge to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence (so far as it is possible to do so), and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area.

3.9 **Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

3.9.1 There were just over 7,620 antisocial behaviour incidents reported to the police in the 12 months to 30th September 2022 which is a reduction of 33% on the same period the previous year and a 37% reduction compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020. 35.8% of ASB incidents are categorised as nuisance motorcycle/quad bike incidents (approximately 2,730 incidents during the year to 30th September 22). 58% of ASB victims were satisfied with the level of service they had received during the year which is lower than the West Yorkshire average of 64.9%.

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 fly-tipping. 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 and others (during periods of lockdown restrictions) complained about them.

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 June 2021 – May 2022, Operation Steerside has produced the following district results:

- o 2489 Fixed Penalties, Traffic Offence Reports, Vehicle Defect reports
- o 54 Reports to DVLA (Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency) for road tax offences
- o 427 Reports for Summons / Charges
- o 194 S.59 warnings
- o 391 Vehicle seizures
- o 72 Arrests
- o 44 Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) notices submitted to the Council

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.
- 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 2022 continued the trend in recent years towards reducing 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.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 Funding is provided from the West Yorkshire Mayor to commission services and activities to address the Community Safety Partnership's (CSP) priorities and to support delivery of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan. The annual grant for 2022/23 incorporated £256,343 to CSP local priorities; £508,296 to support local responses to drugs and alcohol; £152, 965 Supporting the Youth Offending Team in preventing and tackling youth crime and substance misuse. There is currently no indication what the allocation will be for 2023/24. This does not have a direct effect on the Council's mainstream funding.
- 4.2 The Safer Communities Fund is financed from monies recovered by West Yorkshire Police under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). Local organisations meeting the fund criteria are able to apply for small grants of up to £8,000. Grants are awarded three times per year. The Bradford CSP has a place on the Grant Advisory Group that supports the Deputy Mayor in making awards. Part of this role

to 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 are 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 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

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 via the Community Safety Partnership structure.

7.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT

None

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

Appendix 2 - Bradford Community Safety Partnership – Performance Report, The Twelve Months To 30th June 22 is exempt under Paragraph 7 (Crime Prevention) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

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 and the performance data contained within the report.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1 – CSP Plan on a Page

11.2 Appendix 2 – Community Safety Partnership Performance Report (NFP)

11.3 Appendix 3 – Bradford to West Yorkshire Community Safety Benchmark Data