

# Report of the Community Safety Partnership Board to the meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 14 December 2023

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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 30 September 2023 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Appendix Two – Is not for publication under Paragraph 7 (Crime Prevention) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).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 30 September 2023 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 (ASB), substance misuse and reducing re-offending in the local authority area.
- 2.2 The Community Safety Partnership in Bradford district reports to the District 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 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 Benchmark data**

- 3.1.1 Appendix Three illustrates our position in relation to other West Yorkshire (WY) Authorities in some key crime areas. The strong connection between crime and relative poverty would generally indicate that Bradford would experience slightly higher levels of crime than some of our neighbours. However, the picture is mixed, and, in some areas, it is worth noting our relative success.
- 3.1.2 Overall crime has not increased in Bradford as much as it has across WY since the Pandemic, and we now have a crime rate below the WY average. In addition, our re-offending rates for young people is below the WY average and our adult rate is below the average for England and Wales (please see some commentary on project work to reduce re-offending at section 3.3.12 and 3.4.3 of this report).
- 3.1.3 The figures on violence offences are mixed with our domestic violence rate higher than the WY average but the rate for serious sexual offences being lower. A relatively high proportion of crime is related to domestic abuse, the Council is prioritising this along with Police and other partners (see Section 3.2).
- 3.1.4 The most prevalent types of anti-social behaviour have continued to fall this year,

following rises during the pandemic; most notably youth ASB and that caused by motorbikes, quads along with the emerging nuisance of electric motorbikes and scooters.

- 3.1.5 It must also be added that data and figures are not the only way to measure success. For example, Bradford City centre experiences lower crime rates than most equivalent Northern cities, however, we are aware that this would not be the perception of some, and we need to communicate a positive community safety narrative alongside the very positive and manifest regeneration of the city centre.

## **3.2 Priority: Protect Vulnerable Groups and Individuals from Criminality**

### **3.2.1 Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**

- 3.2.2 There were 19,434 domestic abuse (DA) incidents recorded on Police systems across the district (twelve months to September 30, 2023), a 6.1% decrease in incidents this figure still remains unacceptably high. Out of these incidents, a child was present at 25.8%. There were 2092 serious sexual offences recorded over the same period, an increase of 6%.

- 3.2.3 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a multi-agency risk assessment meeting where information is shared on the highest-risk victims of domestic abuse. Bradford MARAC referrals are increasing yearly, and we have heard 1267 cases over twelve months to 31 October 2023. Compared to the previous twelve months, this is an increase of 14.04%. To manage demand, we have established a MARAC working group engaged with several Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across the UK, and we are currently exploring and trialling new ways of working to develop our risk management further and reduce demand on the partnership.

- 3.2.4 A Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is a multi-agency review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have resulted from violence, abuse, or neglect by a person to whom they were related or with whom they were or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or a member of the same household as themselves this includes victims who have taken their own life. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) were introduced by Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (DVCA 2004) and became statutory for all councils in England on 13 April 2011.

- 3.2.5 Domestic abuse and sexual violence (DASV) negatively impacts the whole family and broader society, and research has shown that children living in households where DA occurs could have an increased risk of developing acute and long-term physical and emotional health problems and trauma, which may, without the proper support, perpetuate the cycle of violence. The Domestic Abuse Act became law in April 2021.

- 3.2.6 This legislation introduced new criminal offences and stated that children are victims of domestic abuse in their own right. Implementation of the act within Bradford continues with:

- 3.2.7 The Bradford Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy is working towards the strategic aims set out in the strategy below:

<https://www.saferbradford.co.uk/media/jozhjrwi/bradford-dasv-strategy-21-24.pdf>. It is governed by the Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Board. This strategy will be reviewed next year in 2024.

- 3.2.8 The DASV partnership continues to work collaboratively via the sub-groups: Early Intervention & Prevention, Support & Protection, Perpetrators & Sexual Violence. Each sub-group ensuring that we continue to take action, change attitudes, and improve lives as a district partnership. Within this strategy, a subsequent housing strategy was launched to implement the new duties of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021: <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/6724/bradforddistrictdomesticabusesexualviolencehousingstrategy.pdf>
- 3.2.9 The New Burdens government funding is allocated across the district to enhance the commissioned DASV service offer and create opportunities to pilot new ways of working, the funding has been allocated via the Home Office until 31 March 2025.
- 3.2.10 The Localities model is underway, linking neighbourhood partnerships to engage in early intervention and prevention place-based projects in tackling DASV, which include a focus on children and young people, comms, and training.
- 3.2.11 A new Sexual Violence Sub-group has been established to focus on this area of work across the district strategically, and research focussing on prevalence and attrition is underway.
- 3.2.12 **The DRAMM Perpetrator Pilot** which focuses on intensive support for standard to medium risk domestic violence perpetrators using the navigation model of support. Following the first eight months of delivery the pilot has showcased a significant reduction in domestic abuse offenses. 16 cases have been managed by the navigator into full navigation: 7 have been successfully discharged in the eight months of delivery with a **94.9% reduction in offending (police verified data)**.
- 3.2.13 Comms and campaigns are being co-produced, and the DASV website continues to see positive engagement: [Home - Bradford DASV \(bradford-dasv.co.uk\)](http://bradford-dasv.co.uk)
- 3.2.14 For the first time we now have a Domestic Abuse Hub located at Sir Henry Mitchel House, where partners from The Police, Local Authority, Commissioned Services, and Third-Sector organisations co-locate and work collaboratively in our response to domestic abuse.
- 3.2.15 Bespoke multi-agency training has been developed and delivered with tailored sessions to social workers, housing providers, youth workers, council wardens and local partnerships This training has a focus on recognising and responding to domestic abuse whilst increasing awareness of the early intervention and prevention opportunities and the support services available.
- 3.2.16 A paper was presented to the Serious Violence Strategic Group in May, and it was approved by the board to embed DASV into the forthcoming Serious Violence Strategy, and that the DASV and Serious Violence Strategies become complementary and mutually reinforcing.
- 3.2.17 The DASV commissioned contract is due to end on 30 September 2024, and the re-commissioning of services is underway. A project team has been established, the

needs assessment and market engagement events have been completed, and consultation with individuals with lived experience is underway. The needs identified via this research and engagement are being fed into the project team and will support the development of the new DASV service specification. The new service spec will go out to tender in 2024, with the service delivery planned to start in October 2024.

### **3.3 Early Intervention – Safety of Women and Girls**

3.3.1 The Government has recognised violence against women and girls as a national priority as has the West Yorkshire Mayor. It is recognised that to reduce violence against women there needs to be a full system response with a significant early intervention and prevention approach.

3.3.2 There is a need to drive the ‘culture change’ required to ensure that attitudes and understandings shift so that current high levels of violence become drastically reduced.

3.3.3 In collaboration with a Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Bradford University a baseline survey has been delivered. The survey had a good response of 706 people:

- 49% of respondents had witnessed women being harassed in public by men or groups of men in the last year, with varying frequency.
- 91% of respondents agree that the safety of women and girls should be a top priority for Bradford Council and its Partners.
- The four highest-rated priorities for the local Safety of Women and Girls (SOWG) partnership include **engaging with men and boys** to challenge attitudes, **working with communities to raise awareness** and prevent abuse and violence, **increasing the prosecution of perpetrators**, and **enhancing education and awareness**.

3.3.4 The Safety of Women and Girls is everybody’s business. To ensure effective change for Bradford District we are working with the place-based Strategic Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Lead to run a ‘Systems Thinking’ workshop.

3.3.5 The systems thinking approach will focus on a zoomed in look at the journey of women and girls in our ‘Place’ and access to services whilst a zoomed-out look will focus on how well we are coordinated and connected.

3.3.6 Prioritising the upstream work necessary to have a real impact on violence against women is something that has been supported by the Wellbeing Board and Safer Bradford has funded an Officer to support the development of this work.

### **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 saw decreases in such crime types for the year ending August 2022, specifically:

- Burglary (down 49%),
- Vehicle offences (down 26%),

- Robbery (down 23%).

3.4.2 It is too early to say whether, or over what period, the crime rates will reach pre-Pandemic levels. However, taking burglary in particular the rate this year to November is 35% lower than the same figure for 2019/20.

3.4.3 **The Multi-Agency Reducing Re-Offending Service (MARRS)** was commissioned by The National Probation Service and supported with funding by Safer Bradford. The target group are individuals currently on a probation licence who have a range of unmet needs, have a history of reoffending, and have failed to fully benefit from previous probation input. The project has demonstrated remarkable outcomes in reducing reoffending, engaging with probation orders, addressing housing and mental health needs, and facilitating successful community reintegration:

- 90% of all discharges with a planned exit resulting in an **89% reduction in offending (police verified data)**,
- Nights in custody and/or prison were **reduced by 100%**.

3.4.4 Both MARRS and DRAMM (see 3.2.12) projects underline the critical impact of the navigation model in achieving reductions in reoffending behaviour and addressing complex needs. By extending their application there is the potential to see similar results for a wider cohort of offenders. A paper was taken to Safer Bradford Board in October 2023 and the recommendation to explore wider use was approved.

### **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 estimate of the cost of SOC to the UK economy last year was £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 support and regenerate some of our more disadvantaged communities. Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) will often seek to exploit young people or vulnerable adults to carry out activities.

3.5.3 Partnership work to disrupt Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) is an increasing part of the response to SOC. This includes working alongside local communities. Partnership groups have been set-up in priority locations.

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 between 01/11/2022 and 31/10/2023 has seen 214 arrests, 392 stop and searches, 137 bikes/cars/quads seized (including a significant number of stolen vehicles) and 48 'Cannabis Farms' located with a range of drugs recovered.

3.5.5 These partnership 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 April 1<sup>st</sup> 2023 saw the launch of the newly commissioned Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Recovery service New Vision Bradford. This contract is led by national (but locally rooted) provider HumanKind with local organisations Bridge Project, Project 6 (Keighley), and Create Strength Group as subcontractors.

3.6.2 Additional Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) funding streams are also included within this wider contract: Supplementary Substance Misuse (SSMTRG), Rough Sleeping (RSDATG), Housing Support (HSG), and Individual Placement (IPS) grants. All of these grants require evidence of additionality to the current system and that the core Public Health grant is not reduced.

3.6.3 Due to the numbers of service users being transferred into the new system being lower than initially anticipated, overall treatment numbers appear low. However, new numbers into treatment have been steadily increasing since the start of the contract and October 2023 saw 134 new individuals start structured treatment (up from 85 in the first month and totals from just over 2000 at the start of the contract to 2678 at the end of October). Numbers of individuals in structured treatment is the current OHID priority and our contractual Year 1 priority with the new provider.

3.6.4 Due to the aforementioned drop in numbers to below the 'baseline' of 21/22 (only seven under from 3556 to 3449) we have been formally notified by OHID that we are required to complete an improvement plan. We are confident, as are our regional OHID programme managers, that this anomaly is due to timing and the process of procuring and implementing a new service.

3.6.5 Alcohol is the largest identified unmet need in the district and our current plans for Y2 of the contract and Y3 of SSMTRG reflect this. Currently the service proportionally has 77% opiate and or crack service users and 16% alcohol (the rest are 'other') and published unmet need figures by OHID show that our proportions should be 43% alcohol and 51% opiate and or crack. We are in the process of recruiting to an Alcohol Public Health Specialist (through the additional OHID funds) and committed to early funding of some of the planned increase in alcohol workers within the system (two staff currently onboarding).

3.6.6 At the start of the year, we undertook a needs assessment based on the OHID Commissioning Quality Standards (CQS) and identified thirty specific areas for recommended focus; twelve of these were Criminal Justice orientated.

3.6.7 We have just secured and agreed MOJ funding (to commence 1 January 2024) to support specific pieces of work within the criminal justice field (cannabis specific

delivery, co-located drug and alcohol workers, dedicated admin function and management) and have committed to provision of additional resource from SSMTRG to further increase and improve our delivery of criminal justice interventions (continuity of care, out of court disposals, in-cell and required assessment interventions, integrated offender manager support).

3.6.8 Improved place-based delivery is also an additional priority further to internal council feedback and OHID data showing under-representation within treatment numbers from particular communities.

### **3.7 Bradford district Combating Drugs Partnership (CDP)**

3.7.1 The CDP is **1 of 104** partnerships across England. Since inception in June 2022, Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board had incorporated the Combating Drugs Partnership (CDP) and as such, supports delivery of the Drug Strategy 2021:

1. Break drug supply chains,
2. Improve treatment and recovery systems,
3. Achieve a generational shift in the demand for drugs.

3.7.2 Adopting the principle that combating drug use and harm is a priority; with this comes a commitment to ensure that co-ordinated action across a range of local partners including enforcement, treatment, recovery, and prevention is taken.

3.7.3 Since inception, Bradford district CDP has overseen key delivery achievements on all requirements as set out by the national Joint Combating Drugs Unit (JCDU):

- Agree terms of reference for the partnership and governance structure.
- Conduct a joint needs assessment,
- Agree local drug strategy delivery plan,
- Agree local performance framework.

3.7.4 A number of strategic planning and delivery working groups support delivery of the CDP: Alcohol and Drug Strategy Group (A&DSG); a multiagency partnership which plans work to ensure that as a system, we work better together to deliver on priorities. For the group, priorities include early identification and reducing stigma; reducing harms; prevention starts earlier in life; providing specific packages of alcohol support and ensuring accountability through local strategic and operational groups. Further groups include Lived Experience involvement and insight and Joint Analytic Group (JAG).

3.7.5 It is the work of the JAG who finalised the Needs Assessment between public health, ICB (NHS, probation, police and service area experts and Outcomes Framework. The needs assessment is intended to provide both situational assessment and a data picture of where the Bradford combating drugs position is in 2022, it also draws interpretation and conclusions about what this means for Bradford's efforts to combat drugs and improve lives.

3.7.6 The top three issues identified by the needs assessment and subsequently shared with JCDU through the self-assessment process are:



- Treatment access for the whole range of substance misuse including alcohol and unmet needs, particularly continuity of care for those leaving prison based on prevalence figures, and ethnicity where variation is shown between hospital admission data and those in treatment,
- Drug production particular cannabis and the links to county lines; alongside cannabis makes up large proportion of drug offences,
- Low numbers of opiate and non-opiate drug users successfully leaving treatment.

### **3.8 Priority – Build Confidence in Community Safety Services**

#### **3.8.1 Hate Crime:**

3.8.2 Following hate crime levels stabilising in 2021 the rate of hate incidents reported to the Police (crime and non-crime) has decreased by 5.35% to September 2022.

3.8.3 65.3% of hate crime victims were satisfied with the level of service they had received during the year to 30 September 2022, this is an increase of 8.7% on last year's rate. Increased collaboration among Hate Crime Coordinators from West Yorkshire Police, Bradford Hate Crime Alliance, Victim Support, and Restorative Solutions has improved user experience. In addition, Conducting police led Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels has led to continued improvement to the police service.

3.8.4 Hate Crime Awareness Week 2023 - 14-21 October 2023 - programme showcased 13 events which ran across the Bradford District. Programme included:

- Service of Hope and Remembrance to launch the week at Bradford Cathedral,
- Stronger and Safer team delivered online 'Critical Thinking' and Misogyny training to professionals,
- The 'Bradford for Everyone' social media saw 13,044 views, 55 re-posts, and 165 likes across 15 social media posts on Twitter/X alone,
- Across the whole programme during the week there was approximately 1360+ people engaged at the in-person activities with broadcasts on BBC Radio Leeds and BCB Radio.

### **3.9 West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP)**

3.9.1 Violence has a huge impact on victims both physically and mentally and can have a lasting impact on people's lives, families, and friends. Beyond the person, the economic costs are also significant, with the VRP estimating the costs to be £406million a year in Bradford.

3.9.2 A public health approach has been, and is intended to remain, the key approach to the reduction of violence in the region. By addressing the underlying risks which are associated with making a person more susceptible to being a victim or perpetrator of violent crime, it is intended to mitigate and reduce the impact.

3.9.3 Early intervention and prevention are central to a public health approach and are central to the strategy. Working alongside the criminal justice strategy it will require the engagement and input of partners to focus on issues such as deprivation, early years trauma, family breakdown, drugs and alcohol, employment, education attendance/attainment, housing, and mental health.

- 3.9.4 In Bradford, there were 591 offences involving knives recorded by West Yorkshire Police between July 2022 to July 2023. This figure is a slight increase from the previous twelve months, when 513 offences were recorded (+78), the majority of this rise can be attributed to robberies where a knife was used, a rise from 124 to 199 (+75) in the same period. There were 88 offences involving gun crime in 2022 with more than half being attributable to BB guns. At the time of writing Bradford has not had any homicide offences in 2023. (Including Domestic homicide)
- 3.9.5 The Violence Reduction Partnership for West Yorkshire continue to fund, in part, some of our Bradford based projects, one of the key examples of this is the Award-winning intensive intervention project 'Breaking the Cycle' which works alongside police, social care, health and education in response to children who are criminally exploited, exploiting others, those who are county line trafficked and where there are links to urban street gangs. Breaking the Cycle work all hours to support this highly vulnerable cohort of young people.
- 3.9.6 Over the last year Breaking the Cycle have received 458 referrals between 01.01.23 and 01.11.23 and are currently working with 372 individual young people. The team provide intensive interventions to those identified and flagged as being most in need and this can mean a child is seen as often as is needed to disrupt and break the cycle of exploitation.
- 3.9.7 Breaking the Cycle Team were finalists in three categories at the 2023 National Children and Young People Awards – a National Award Scheme that recognises and celebrates excellence in social care. judges said that "Breaking the Cycles team "exhibit exceptional dedication and expertise. Their intelligence-led, intensive interventions are a lifeline for young people at risk of serious organised violence, exploitation, and drug-related issues".
- 3.9.8 The Project continues to develop its footprint in earlier intervention, with youth workers operating in the A&E department at Bradford Royal Infirmary, the Police Station and district Pupil Referral Unit – recognising the need to respond intensively to earlier identified concerns and reduce impacts on threshold services.
- 3.9.9 Breaking the Cycle have provided an out of hours, crisis, and response service, which has responded to 159 calls for service in the 3-month period of July to September 2023. The team continue to provide safe spaces for children and young people who have experienced trauma and those in police protection, working closely with children's social care and police colleagues to keep children safe whilst safety plans are devised.
- 3.9.10 The team have undertaken a further 1128 interventions with children and young people who have attended A&E department at Bradford Royal Infirmary supporting children who have presented through incidents of sharp instrument injury, weapons, assaults, substance misuse, mental health crisis or where explanations of injury do not match injury presented. These interventions provide continued support to children post discharge in order to reduce numbers of readmissions, and pathways to wider support services.
- 3.9.11 There were 9,998 violent youth crimes (under 25) recorded in Bradford, of which 6,821 were crimes of violence against the person for the year ending 2022.

- 3.9.12 With the implementation of the serious violence duty imminent (End of January 2024), work is underway producing a Serious Violence Strategy and Delivery Plan. The duty ensures that serious violence is made a focus within existing multi-agency arrangements, such as multi-agency safeguarding arrangements or Community Safety Partnerships and allow for collaboration between a much wider set of partners.
- 3.9.13 The new Serious Violence Duty requires police, justice agencies, fire and rescue, health, education, and local authorities to collaborate and plan to reduce and prevent serious violence in their local areas – producing a strategic needs assessment, a strategy, evaluating impact, and adopting a public health approach.
- 3.9.14 Part of the delivery will include a continuation from last year of violence reduction month in March 2024, working with local schools and Bradford College, a series of educational events and programs will be used to raise awareness of this issue in our communities, help young people talk about issues affecting them, and develop the conversation where it is needed. It is also planned to train some of the Breaking the Cycle team in Counselling Skills, Ethics and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) with the aim of helping some of the young people involved in violence understand why and give them the skills and confidence to change behaviour.

#### **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 2023/24 incorporated £342,000.00 to Safer Bradford to support the delivery of the district Community Safety Plan ; £450,000.00 to support local responses to drugs and alcohol; £125,000.00 Supporting the Youth Justice Service in preventing and tackling youth crime and substance misuse. There is currently no indication what the allocation will be for 2024/25. 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. 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 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**

7.2.1 There are no sustainability implications apparent.

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

7.3.1 There are no greenhouse gas emission impacts apparent.

### **7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

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

### **7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

7.5.1 There are no Human Rights Act implications apparent.

### **7.6 TRADE UNION**

7.6.1 There are no trade union implications apparent.

## **7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

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

## **7.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE**

- 7.8.1 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**

- 7.9.1 None

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

- 8.1. Appendix Two: Bradford Community Safety Partnership – Performance Report, The Twelve Months To 30 June 2023 appendix 2 contains data about particular crime fighting initiatives which could potentially adversely affect the success of those initiatives if made public. Therefore, it 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 acknowledges this report and recognises the wider work of Safer Bradford to delivering improved results.

## **11. APPENDICES**

- 11.1 Appendix One – CSP Plan on a Page.
- 11.2 Appendix Two – Community Safety Partnership Performance Report (**Not for Publication**).
- 11.3 Appendix Three – Bradford to West Yorkshire Community Safety Benchmark Data.