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**Service Director – Legal, Governance and
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Monday 1 November 2021

Notice of Meeting

Dear Member

Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

The **Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee** will meet in a **Virtual Meeting - online** at **2.00 pm** on **Tuesday 9 November 2021**.

This meeting will be webcast live and will be available to view via the Council's website.

The items which will be discussed are described in the agenda and there are reports attached which give more details.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julie Muscroft".

Julie Muscroft

Service Director – Legal, Governance and Commissioning

Kirklees Council advocates openness and transparency as part of its democratic processes. Anyone wishing to record (film or audio) the public parts of the meeting should inform the Chair/Clerk of their intentions prior to the meeting.

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee members are:-

Member

Councillor Elizabeth Smaje (Chair)

Councillor Andrew Cooper

Councillor Andrew Marchington

Councillor Harpreet Uppal

Councillor Habiban Zaman

Agenda

Reports or Explanatory Notes Attached

Pages

1: Membership of Committee

To receive apologies for absence of Members who are unable to attend the meeting.

2: Minutes of Previous Meeting

1 - 6

To approve the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 28th September 2021.

3: Interests

7 - 8

Councillors will be asked to say if there are any items on the agenda in which they have disclosable pecuniary interests, which would prevent them from participating in any discussion of the items or participating in any vote upon the items, or any other interests.

4: Admission of the Public

Most debates take place in public. This only changes when there is a need to consider certain issues, for instance, commercially sensitive information or details concerning an individual. You will be told at this point whether there are any items on the Agenda which are to be discussed in private.

5: Deputations/Petitions

The Committee will receive any petitions and hear any deputations from members of the public.

A deputation is where up to five people can attend the meeting and make a presentation on some particular issue of concern. In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 10 (2), members of the public should provide at least 24 hours' notice of presenting a deputation.

A member of the public can also hand in a petition at the meeting but that petition should relate to something on which the body has powers and responsibilities.

6: Public Question Time

The meeting will hear any questions from the public in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.

Questions should be emailed to executive.governance@kirklees.gov.uk by no later than 10.00 a.m. on 8th November 2021.

7: Draft Strategic Intelligence Assessment for Kirklees and the Communities Partnership Plan 9 - 70

The Committee will consider a report providing:

- (i) An overview of the most up to date draft Strategic Intelligence Assessment for Kirklees
- (ii) An overview of the emerging strategic priorities and themes informing the new Communities Partnership Plan
- (iii) The opportunity to discuss and contribute to the emerging priorities, informing the new Communities Partnership Plan
- (iv) Updates in respect of repeat victims, the approach to violence and the development of a new Domestic Abuse Strategy.

Contact:

Jo Richmond – Head of Service, Communities

Lee Hamilton – Safer Kirklees Manager

Chris Walsh – Performance Manager, Communities

8: Development of Kirklees Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) Investment Strategy 71 - 76

The Committee will consider a report which seeks input in respect of the approach and work undertaken to develop a VCSE Investment Strategy for Kirklees,

Contact:

Noreen Abbas – Community Investment Manager

Diane Sims – Engagement and Communications Lead for Democracy

9: Work Programme 2021-22

77 - 82

To give consideration to the Committee's Work Programme for 2021-22.

Date of next meeting: 21st December 2021.

Contact:

Sheila Dykes - Principal Governance and Democratic Engagement Officer

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Contact Officer: Sheila Dykes

KIRKLEES COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Tuesday 28th September 2021

Present: Councillor Elizabeth Smaje (Chair)
Councillor Andrew Cooper
Councillor Andrew Marchington
Councillor Harpreet Uppal
Councillor Habiban Zaman

23 Membership of Committee

All Members of the Committee were in attendance.

24 Minutes of Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 3rd August 2021 were agreed as a correct record

An update was provided in relation to the item on 'Our Council Plan' (Minute 21), as follows:

- The latest draft had been discussed at an informal Corporate Scrutiny Panel the previous day. Councillor Cooper, Chair of the Panel, reported that the item had generated lots of valuable and varied contributions to influence the final version.
- In respect of the issues identified by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, it was reported that:
Local spend and support for local businesses: the refresh of the Kirklees Economic Strategy, supported by a revised Economic Recovery Plan, would provide the opportunity to identify actions to help build a more inclusive economy.
Customer experience / access to services: the Corporate Scrutiny Panel would be receiving a report, at a later date, in respect of the ongoing work to support customer access to services.

25 Interests

No interests were declared.

26 Admission of the Public

All items were considered in public session.

27 Deputations/Petitions

The Committee received a deputation on behalf of Kirklees Cycling Campaign in relation to the progress report on the Climate Emergency and the Net Zero Road Map.

28 Public Question Time

Questions were asked by Alison Abbott, representing the Save Our Spennings Group, in relation to:

- (i) the intentions of the Council in terms of identifying those areas of the district that are already suffering from high levels of pollution and high levels of hospitalisation of people with respiratory issues, and if so, once identified, the plans to influence any increase in these pollution levels in specific areas.
- (ii) what the Council's vision was in terms of ensuring that this district never sees a case like Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah, the young girl that had air pollution named as a cause of death.

The Chair explained that the questions were more relevant to the remit of Cabinet than Scrutiny but she would ask the responsible officer to provide a written response and that this would then be reported back to the Committee Members. She also explained that the Council's Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2021 would be submitted for consideration by Scrutiny, in due course.

Councillor Will Simpson, the Cabinet Member responded to the second question.

29 Climate Emergency and Net Zero Road Map Progress Report

The Committee received a report which provided updates in respect of:

- (i) The Climate Emergency and Phase 1 climate emergency actions.
- (ii) The Council's annual internal carbon emissions reporting, against the 40% reduction target set in 2010
- (iii) The development of the Council's road map to becoming carbon neutral by 2038;
- (iv) The Kirklees Climate Commission

Councillor Will Simpson, the Portfolio Holder for Culture and Greener Kirklees, introduced the aspects of the report relating to the Climate Emergency, Phase 1 actions and carbon reduction projects highlighting the following:

- The on-line Youth Climate Festival held in March 2021, with an estimated one thousand participants, and the associated follow-up actions.
- The Kirklees White Rose Forest Programme; aiming for a 35% increase in canopy cover across the district by 2050; largely completed by 2038 with 10% delivered on Council land by 2026.
- Progress in respect of the transition of the Council's fleet to electric vehicles, including charging infrastructure.
- Work on the publicly accessible electric vehicle charging infrastructure across the district, to encourage adoption of electric vehicles.
- Free/lower rate parking offer for electric and low emission vehicles on Council-run car parks.
- Development of the Huddersfield Heat Network.
- Council Housing projects in the district; including pilot schemes in respect of new-build and retrofit to existing properties.

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John Atkinson, Project Manager (Energy and Climate Change) from the Environment and Climate Change Team gave a presentation highlighting the following points:

- The background and current position in respect of the district's net-zero road map. The consultation draft was expected to be completed by late 2021/early 2022.
- The scale of the challenge for Kirklees in reducing its carbon emissions.
- The routes for meeting the target, split into cost-effective and structural change options.
- The proposed next steps, including the development of; a detailed programme of activity, based on the findings of the road map; an effective partnership and collaborative approach; and a communication and culture change strategy.

Shaun Berry, Operational Manager and Martin Wood, Acting Head of Public Protection were also in attendance to answer Members' questions.

Questions and comments were invited from Committee Members, with the following issues being covered:

- In response to a question about the work done since the climate emergency declaration in January 2019 and the declaration of further Air Quality management Areas. it was explained that significant work had been undertaken, particularly in light of the challenging circumstances in the intervening period. For example, the internal 2020 target for reducing carbon emissions by 40% had been exceeded. However, it was accepted that there was much more to do to reach the targets that the Council had set itself and acknowledged that, as the target moved nearer, this may become harder; the 'easy wins' having been taken. Carbon reduction was also something that needed to be undertaken with partners and on a national basis as well as by the Council.
- In respect of the planning and research undertaken to inform the development of a strategic approach to provision of the infrastructure for electric vehicle charging; it was recognised that there was a need to ensure that charging points were put in accessible locations and where they were needed to ensure maximum benefit. A regional spatial study had been undertaken in conjunction with the West Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority.
- The current focus was investment into publicly accessible rapid-charging technology and the next phase would be to commission a study to give detailed consideration to the roll-out of on-street residential charging across the district, which would include consideration of those situations where provision might be problematic, such as for terraced properties.
- The progress being made was welcomed.
- If users were experiencing issues with electric vehicle charging points it was suggested that any concerns be relayed to officers and the Portfolio Holder.
- In response to questions about the reasons for the Passivhaus scheme being a pilot and the limit on the number of properties, it was explained that there had been no significant building of council housing in the district for some time and living in a Passivhaus meant a major change in lifestyle; there were also associated additional costs both initially and for ongoing monitoring.

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- The view was expressed that it would be good for the Council to be bold and ambitious with the development of low-carbon and Passivhaus on council-owned housing sites.
- It was suggested that consideration should be given to full adoption of the Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool, which should allow better benchmarking.
- Further to a question around how much of what had been achieved to date was due to national de-carbonisation, it was reported that this was one third.
- In terms of WYMCA projects it was questioned how the Council could ensure that these would not be detrimental to its objectives and ambitions in terms of carbon emissions and the role of the Climate Commission in looking at these large strategic projects.
- There was currently no standard for carbon impact assessments and how and when they had to be done. The Combined Authority was working on producing a standard so there would be a standard methodology by which projects could be assessed. The Climate Commission had been asked to take a role in this.
- In respect of free parking for electric vehicles and lower emission vehicles, it was confirmed that all electric vehicles could park for free on council-owned car parks and hybrid vehicles would pay 50%; this had been publicised via the Council's digital communications channels and a press release.
- The retrofit pilot scheme was welcomed, and it would be good to see this scaled-up, if additional funds were available at regional level.
- It was likely that a bigger impact could be achieved through deep retrofitting existing properties than building new properties and this would be an important consideration in prioritising.
- In respect of the impact of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and public transport on pollution, and progress in this area; it was explained that the electric technology for HGVs was not as advanced as for smaller vehicles and a watching brief was being kept on developments. Progress had been made in terms of electrification in respect of trains and there had been significant improvement in the age, quality and carbon impact of buses in the district. Bus improvement strategies were being developed at West Yorkshire level and Kirklees fed into this in terms of air quality and carbon reduction impact, with officers in the Major Projects Team being actively involved in this work.
- The Council acted as a consultant to recommend and encourage the use of innovative solutions as part of major projects, to future proof development and try to ensure that when the technology was available, the necessary infrastructure was in place.

Further to a presentation giving a brief background to the establishment of Climate Commission and progress to date, including the recruitment process for commissioners; Professor Peter Roberts, the Chair of the Climate Commission joined the Committee to introduce himself and speak about his vision for the Commission and the expected next steps:

- There was a desire to work with everyone in Kirklees to bring about a better climate change proof future for all.
- The Commission had adopted a supportive, practical and proactive approach and aspired to be a source of independent advice, guidance and evidence.

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- A range of sub-groups had been established to assist public bodies, companies, local community groups and the voluntary sector to deal with the challenges of combating climate change. These groups were formed of Commissioners and co-optees, with a very wide range of expertise, skills and experience and would develop guidance based on best practice.
- The Commission's approach would include reviewing plans, strategies and proposals to ensure that they did not add to the burden of dealing with existing climate change.
- Commissioners would work alongside the relevant parties to ensure that all new developments were planned and constructed to climate change proof standards.
- The Commission would look to identify 'quick wins', with benefits additional to the mitigation of climate change, and to build links with adjacent authorities which would be beneficial to Kirklees and help avoid the export or import of climate change associated problems.

Questions and comments were invited from Committee Members, with the following issues being covered:

- The Climate Commission was welcomed as a great resource for the district.
- In response to a question about the independence of the Commission, it was acknowledged that it may be preferable to establish independent support for the Commission, in time. It was considered that the Commission's independence would be demonstrated by it having a sound basis for its views and not being afraid to express them. The role of providing a critical friend was very important.
- The Commission would be as open and transparent as possible and listen to all interested parties; the Commission was for everyone in Kirklees.
- Active travel had been highlighted as a key area of focus in the road map and the relevant Commission sub-group would also be well placed to consider this issue. There was a need to encourage modal shift and behaviour change and work would be undertaken with residents and local communities to bring this about.
- There was a need to consider how walkable, cyclable, sustainable local communities could be created, formed and supported and how the need to travel could be minimised.
- In terms of the need for capacity building in the voluntary, community and education sectors, this was essential and was why the sub-groups were working towards identifying best practice and how this could be applied in communities. This guidance would also help in addressing the challenges within the road map in a pro-active and positive way. One of sub-groups had been tasked with considering communications and connecting with the wider community.
- In terms of the three-year term of office for commissioners, it was anticipated that the Commission would have a rolling work programme and commissioners could be offered two terms of office, or perhaps more in exceptional circumstances. There would be a need to build and retain experience; Some of the sub-groups had co-opted members which would assist in succession planning and one of the sub-groups would focus on engagement with young people.

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- It was considered that communication should be a two-way thing and the Commission would welcome the views of, and engagement with, the different areas/ communities and interest groups in Kirklees. This involvement and input would be actively sought.
- The proposed approach to engagement was welcomed; it was important that this was accessible and also that it incorporated a diversity of experience and voices from across Kirklees.
- It was acknowledged that there would be need to reflect all communities of Kirklees and also the diversity within communities. This was recognised to include issues such as income and opportunities as well as ethnicity or gender.
- The economic case for investment was evident and there was a need to undertake cost benefit analysis of projects to address climate change issues; most such studies to date had shown that correctly figured solutions tended to come out as carbon positive and cost positive.
- There was no fixed position at this point in respect of the holding of engagement events; the formal launch of the Commission in November would be the first and anyone who wished to be involved would be very welcome so that the Commission could learn what their priorities were and what obstacles they faced in acting now.
- In conjunction with the Combined Authority funding was being sought for a COP26 related event, along with the five other West Yorkshire local authorities, to run a series of small events on projects taking place across the districts and Kirklees intended to showcase the development and establishment of the Climate Commission.

RESOLVED –

(1) That the Chair of the Climate Commission, Cabinet Member and officers be thanked for their attendance and presentations to the Committee.

(2) That officers update the Chair in respect of the Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2021 and Kirklees net zero road map.

30 Work Programme and Agenda Plan 2021-22

The Committee noted the current Work Programme and the date of the next meeting; 9 November 2021.

KIRKLEES COUNCIL			
COUNCIL/CABINET/COMMITTEE MEETINGS ETC			
DECLARATION OF INTERESTS			
Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee			
Name of Councillor			
Item in which you have an interest	Type of interest (eg a disclosable pecuniary interest or an "Other Interest")	Does the nature of the interest require you to withdraw from the meeting while the item in which you have an interest is under consideration? [Y/N]	Brief description of your interest

Signed: Dated:

NOTES

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

If you have any of the following pecuniary interests, they are your disclosable pecuniary interests under the new national rules. Any reference to spouse or civil partner includes any person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or as if they were your civil partner.

Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain, which you, or your spouse or civil partner, undertakes.

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from your council or authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses.

Any contract which is made between you, or your spouse or your civil partner (or a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest) and your council or authority -

- under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
- which has not been fully discharged.

Any beneficial interest in land which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, have and which is within the area of your council or authority.

Any licence (alone or jointly with others) which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, holds to occupy land in the area of your council or authority for a month or longer.

Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) - the landlord is your council or authority; and the tenant is a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest.

Any beneficial interest which you, or your spouse or your civil partner has in securities of a body where -

- (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of your council or authority; and
- (b) either -

the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or

if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.



Name of meeting: Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

Date: 9 November 2021

Title of report: The Draft Kirklees Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA), Communities Partnership Plan outline and emerging themes and updates

Purpose of report: The purpose of this report is to provide the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee with an: -

- Overview of the most up to date draft Strategic Intelligence Assessment for Kirklees
- Overview of the emerging strategic priorities and themes informing the new Communities Partnership Plan
- Opportunity to discuss and contribute to the emerging priorities, informing the new Communities Partnership Plan
- Updates on repeat victims, approach to violence and the new Domestic Abuse Strategy development.
- Opportunity for consultation and an early view to enable Scrutiny to contribute to the development of the plan

Key Decision - Is it likely to result in spending or saving £250k or more, or to have a significant effect on two or more electoral wards?	Not Applicable
Key Decision - Is it in the <u>Council's Forward Plan (key decisions and private reports)?</u>	Yes - As the Communities Partnership Plan is an Article 4 Strategy the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee are asked to contribute to the development of the Plan.
The Decision - Is it eligible for call in by Scrutiny?	Yes
Date signed off by <u>Strategic Director</u> & name Is it also signed off by the Service Director for Finance? Is it also signed off by the Service Director for Legal Governance and Commissioning?	Service Director Jill Greenfield 28/10/21 Strategic Director Mel Meggs 28/10/21
Cabinet member portfolio	Cllr Carole Pattison

Electoral wards affected: ALL

Ward councillors consulted: N/A

Public or private: Public

Has GDPR been considered? Yes

1. Summary

Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on a number of responsible authorities to work in partnership to reduce crime and disorder. Known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) the act defines CSPs as *“An alliance of organisations which generate strategies and policies, implement actions and interventions concerning crime and disorder within their partnership area”*.

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act places a statutory duty on CSPs to develop a strategic plan which addresses multi-agency issues affecting quality of life for residents. In Kirklees, this Plan is known as the ***Kirklees Communities Partnership Plan***.

The 2018-2021 Communities Partnership Plan is due to expire, with a new Plan being developed using insight, data and analysis from the most recent Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA), a summary of which is below.

The full Draft PSIA can be found at Appendix 1, a presentation will be give to Scrutiny.

Appendix 2 gives an update on the serious violence duty, Appendix 3 gives an overview of repeat victims of crime, Appendix 4 an update on the development of the new Domestic Abuse Strategy.

2. Information required to take a decision

A decision is not required, but a contribution from the Overview and Management Scrutiny Committee in the development of the new plan and emerging priorities is welcomed. The Communities Partnership Plan will be submitted to Cabinet in the new year and in place for April 2022.

3. Implications for the Council

3.1 Working with People

The Communities Partnership Plan will continue to put the victims and witnesses of crime and disorder at the heart of our approach, we want to be better at capturing the lived experience of our most vulnerable residents to inform future service delivery. We acknowledge that supporting the victims and witness of crime and disorder, including repeat victims, cuts across all aspects of any Community Safety Plan, and we will continue to work closely with colleagues in Adult and Children’s safeguarding to ensure our most vulnerable individuals and communities are

supported. Our restorative approach of working 'with' local people and elected members to solve problems at the earliest possible opportunity compliments our overarching work around prevention and early intervention, building on the positives within communities.

3.2 Working with Partners

The Communities Partnership was at the forefront of the response to Covid19, working closely with local communities to provide support and reassurance. The Pandemic has further embedded working practices and relationships with key partners across the system as well as improving relationships with other partners fundamental in tackling crime and disorder, such as Public Health. The Communities Partnership Plan will continue to build upon these relationships, utilising approaches from Public Health to tackle issues around crime and disorder, for example, adopting a Public Health approach to serious violence.

The Kirklees Communities Board aims to have greater clarity and focus on its priorities, functions and membership in the coming year, providing a greater platform for strategic collaboration and interconnectivity. The cross-cutting nature of crime and disorder means that collaboration with other Boards is essential in achieving successful outcomes. Issues such as Exploitation and Youth Violence are priorities for both the Communities Board and the Childrens Partnership therefore continuing to build collaboration and identifying shared outcomes and approaches is essential to our success moving forward.

a. Place Based Working

The Partnership for a number of years has recognised the diverse geography of Kirklees and as such organised itself into a Place based four-district model. This model was significant in our response to Covid19 and the development of the Covid response hubs. These hubs have increased the commitment and engagement across the partnership and will continue to evolve to support the delivery of the new Partnership Plan as our working practices adjust following our ongoing response and recovery from Covid19. Our approach to tackling violence has utilised our place-based approach, using data and intelligence to highlight key areas for engagement and activity. Through the development and delivery of local action plans, areas will see enhanced service delivery to tackle the current issue and to prevent future issues.

b. Climate Change and Air Quality

As part of our commitment to climate change and air quality Safer Kirklees continue to use electric vehicles which enables our Community and Environmental Support Officers to travel across the district in an environmentally friendly way.

Covid19 has changed the way in which the partnership meets operationally and strategically with virtual meetings reducing travel across Kirklees and West Yorkshire. Virtual working has resulted in a significant decrease in the use of paper for partnership meetings with most if not all meetings being paper free. The

Partnership does however still acknowledge the need and benefit of meeting face to face, especially with local communities, residents and the most vulnerable and continues to increase its visibility post restrictions. Safer Kirklees staff remained on the front line with communities throughout.

c. Improving outcomes for children

The strategic themes within the Partnership Plan all have an impact upon children and young people within Kirklees. We have made significant investment in children and young people in our approach to Domestic Abuse and our work to reduce violence in under 25s in partnership with the West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit, which should support the prevention of future generations becoming involved in/or the victim of serious crime. The Partnership are engaging in new and emerging issues such as water safety where we will look to reduce this risk at the earliest opportunity through education, prevention and early intervention.

d. Other (eg Legal/Financial or Human Resources) Consultees and their opinions

The Partnership in exercising its requirements under Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 should prepare an annual PSIA and prepare and implement a Community Safety Plan.

In 2022, the partnership will be required to prepare and implement a strategy to tackle serious violence with the introduction of a new statutory duty.

The Legal challenges and demands associated with tackling our most prolific ASB offenders continues to be time consuming and costly.

Appendix 4 details how we meet our new Domestic Abuse duty.

4. Next steps and timelines

The Partnership Plan is to be developed by Christmas 2021, which, following the Councils scrutiny and decision making processes, will look to be in place by April 2022.

5. Officer recommendations and reasons

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee note the Strategic Intelligence Assessment and interaction with partners, communities and members to inform the Partnership priorities. The Partnership are seeking the views on the proposed priorities from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and welcome their early feedback on the identified priorities.

6. Cabinet Portfolio Holder's recommendations

Scrutiny is asked to note the report and updates and give views on the emerging priority themes for the Partnership plan.

7. Contact officer

Jo Richmond, Head of Service, Communities
Lee Hamilton, Safer Kirklees Manager
Chris Walsh, Performance Manager, Communities

8. Background Papers and History of Decisions

Previous refreshed Partnership Plan was presented to scrutiny in October 2020 and 2019.

9. Service Director responsible

Mel Meggs

Kirklees Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2021

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DRAFT

Executive Summary

To insert

DRAFT

Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA)

About the PSIA

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and other subsequent legislation places a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships to develop a strategic Plan which addresses multi-agency issues affecting quality of life for residents. The purpose of the PSIA is to provide a robust evidence base of these issues to inform the partnership priorities in the Communities Partnership Plan.

The PSIA pulls together a wide range of data sources relating to crime, anti-social behaviour, environmental issues and substance misuse alongside perceptions information concerning public confidence and reassurance. The PSIA considers the changing socio-economic and demographic profile of Kirklees to contextualise some of the community safety hotspots in the district.

Contextual Information

In terms of socio-economic characteristics, Kirklees (map 1 in the appendix shows the geography) may be best viewed in three distinct areas:

- North Kirklees, which includes the urban centres of Mirfield, Dewsbury, Batley and Cleckheaton along with the more rural Spen Valley:
- Huddersfield; the largest town in Kirklees with about 143,200 residents
- The rural and semi-rural area south and west of Huddersfield, including small towns such as Holmfirth, Slaithwaite and Denby Dale.

According to the 2019 Index of Deprivation, Kirklees is the 62nd most deprived district of 317 districts in England. In 2015 using the same 'extent' measure Kirklees was 82nd out of 326 districts; Kirklees has therefore become relatively more deprived.

The PSIA highlights increased levels of crime and other community safety issues in many of these areas.

Population

The latest (2020) population estimates suggest there are around 441,300 people living in Kirklees.

Kirklees' minority ethnic communities make up 20.9% of its resident population with the majority living in the District's urban centres. Kirklees' Muslim population of 61,280 is one of the highest in the country.

Since 2004, there has been a significant arrival of people from the EU Accession States (mostly from Poland) coming to work in the district, and there are also refugees and asylum seekers from Africa, the Middle East and parts of the former Yugoslavia.

However, the latest (2020/21) National Insurance Number figures showed a sharp decline in registrations, nearly half that of the previous year. Registrations from the European Union declined by 59%. However, increased registrations did occur for a few nationalities; Nepal, Nigeria and El Salvador were highest.

According to the 2018 Subnational Population Projections, the population of Kirklees is projected to grow by 6% by 2043 - below the regional (7%) and national averages (10%). The number of people of aged 65 and over is the only age group which is expected to grow significantly, those aged 0-15, 16-24 and 25-44 are expected to decrease, while numbers in the 45-64 age band show a small increase of around 1%.

In addition to the usually resident population, Kirklees has a significant transient population of 17,305 people studying at the University of Huddersfield. This includes 12,315 full time undergraduate students of which approximately 15% are from overseas (many of which from non-EU countries). This has a potential impact for community safety both in terms of victims of crime and also possible anti-social behaviour.

Analysis of Multi-Agency Issues

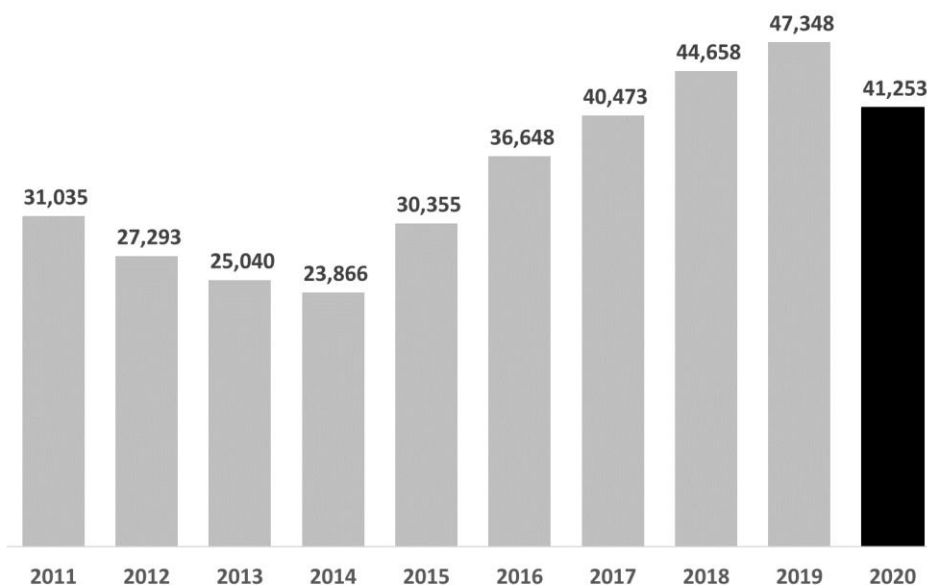
Police Recorded Crime

Chart 1 shows the long-term trends in recorded crime in Kirklees and highlights the number of crimes recorded in 2020 reduced by 13% compared with the previous year.

In common with the national picture, this reduction did not apply to all offences and as will be explored later in the SIA, this varied by offence type:

- There were **increases** in recorded drugs offences (attributed to more proactive and targeted policing), stalking / harassment offences and online offending which is detailed later in the report.
- There were significant **decreases** in offences where lockdown led to reduced opportunities such as theft offences (from person / vehicles), shoplifting and burglary offences.

Chart 1 – Long Term Trends in Recorded Crime



When this annual trend is studied in more detail (as shown in chart 2), there is a noticeable increase in offending to July 2020 which then decreases to January 2021 before increasing to the

summer of 2021. These trends are largely explained by fluctuations in public order and in particular non-injury violence which account for a significant proportion of overall crime.

Chart 2 – Seasonal fluctuations in Recorded Crime

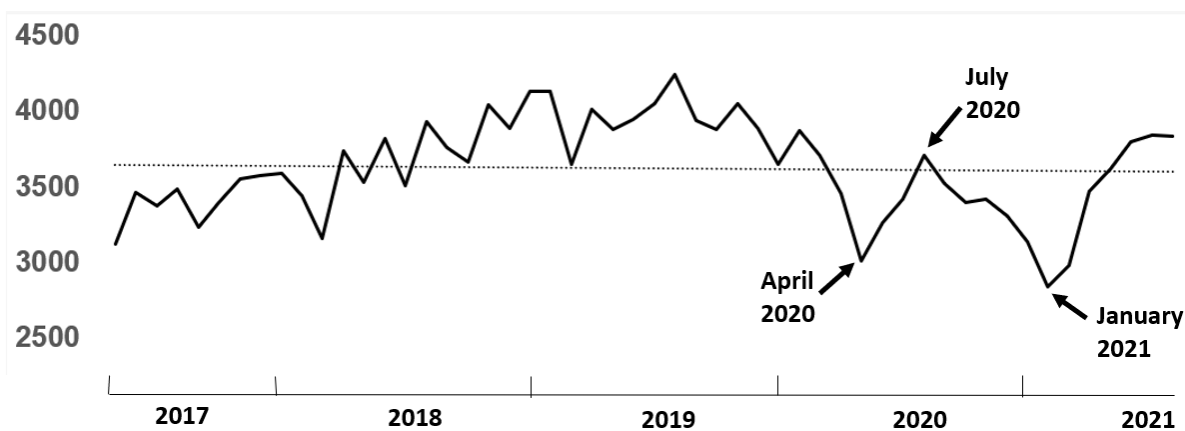


Chart 3 shows that the level of crime in Kirklees is broadly similar to that of comparable areas in the IQUANTA¹ family.

Chart 3 – IQUANTA Family Position – Total Crime

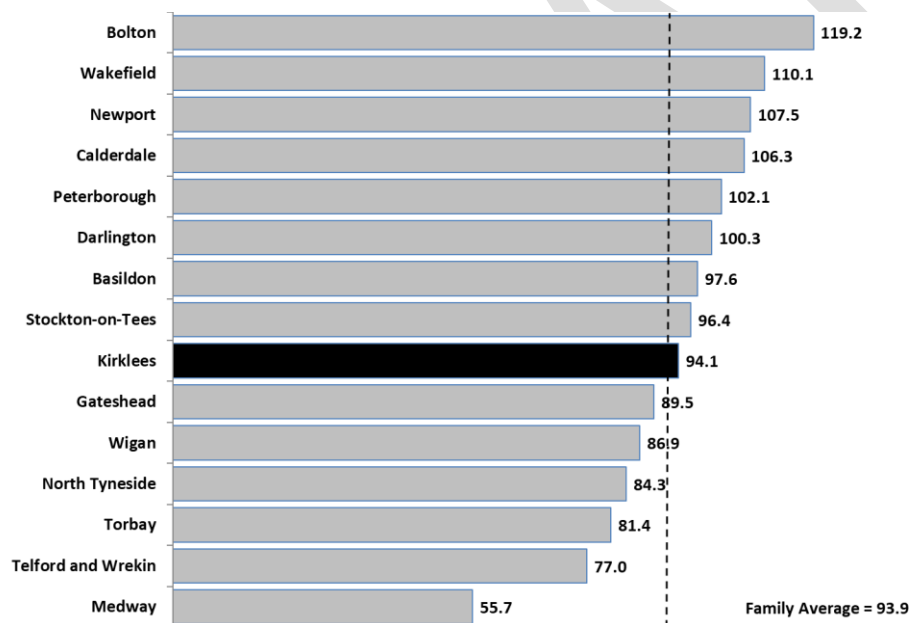
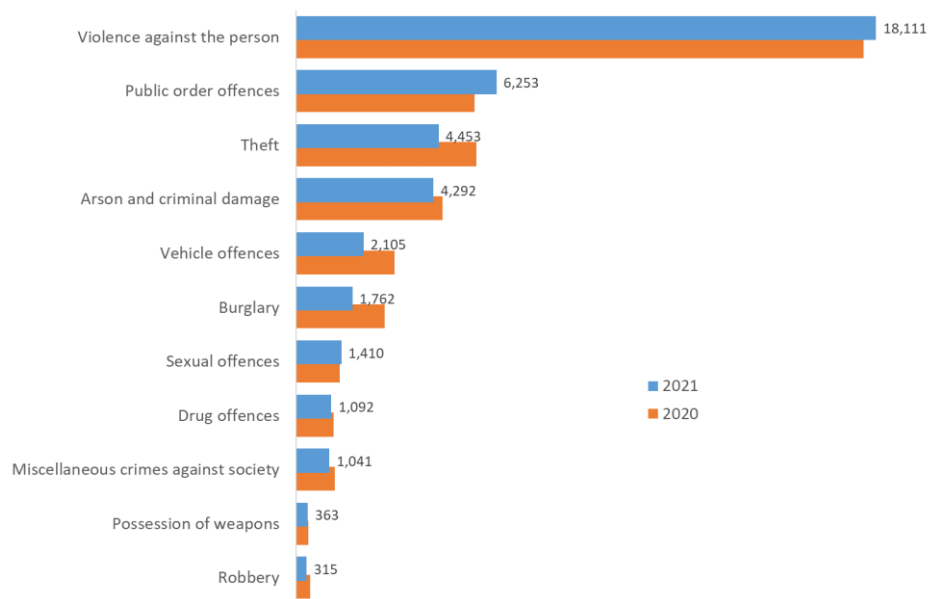


Chart 4 provides a breakdown of recorded crime by offence type with a second bar showing the previous year's figure. This shows that the majority of offences saw fewer offences recorded although public order and violence against the person (mainly non-injury) saw the largest increases and account for nearly 60% of all recorded crime.

¹ IQUANTA groups together similar areas based on socio-economic characteristics to benchmark levels of crime

Chart 4: Recorded crime in Kirklees (12 months to July 2021 vs previous year)



The next section of the SIA will take a more in-depth look at property and personal crimes to highlight key risks.

Property Based Offences

The next section of the PSIA considers key themes relating to crimes against property (as opposed to people). The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that property crimes are more concentrated in areas / households which most commonly have:

- High unemployment areas
- Household income (lower than £10,000 or less)
- High incivility in the area
- Urban rather than rural area

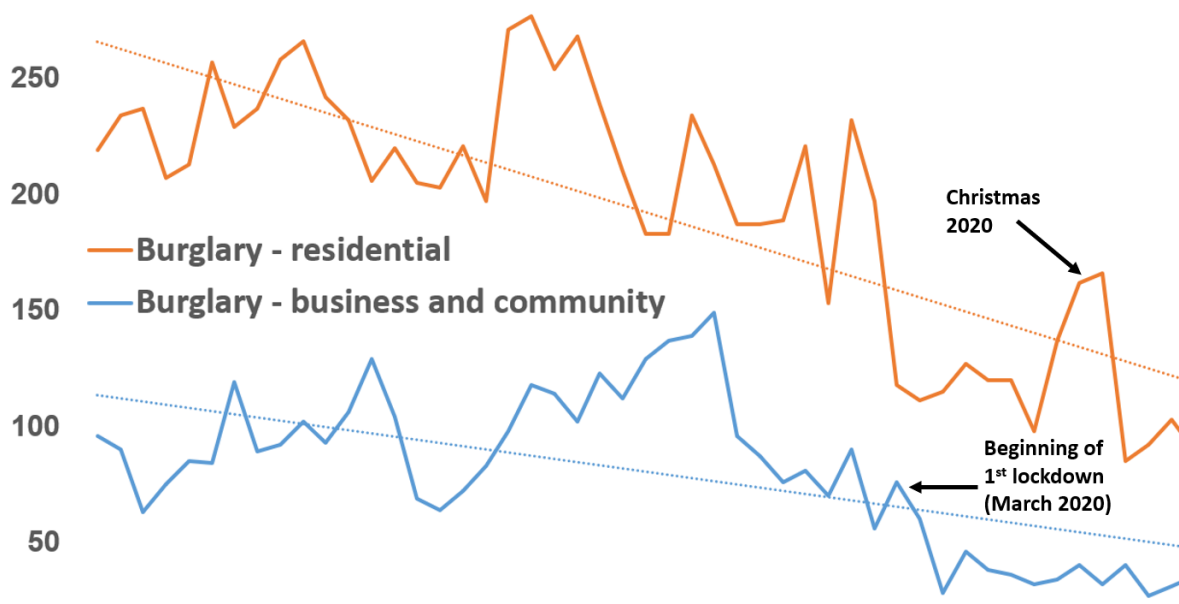
Burglary Offences

Burglary offences involve an offender entering a building with the intent of stealing something or with some other criminal intent. Burglary offences are divided into residential burglary where a home or other residential property (including sheds within the boundary of a property) is entered or business / community offences where the building is used for purposes such as shops, community centres and storage units on a building site.

It is also worth highlighting that attempt burglaries (where entry to the property is unsuccessful) are included in the count of burglaries and multiple offences can be recorded against the same building (for example if an offender gains access to a hall of residence and burgles (or attempts to burgle) 4 rooms, 4 burglary offences are recorded).

Chart 5 highlights the fluctuations in burglary offences by month and the overall reducing trends in offences.

Chart 5 – Fluctuations in Burglary Offences



When compared with other similar Community Safety Partnership areas in the IQUANTA family (shown in chart 6), Kirklees is better than average (6th lowest of 15) for overall burglary. Performance is better for Commercial / Community Burglary (4th lowest) compared with residential burglary (9th lowest) – having said this, performance in all areas is better than the average for the group.

Chart 6 – IQUANTA Family – Burglary Offences

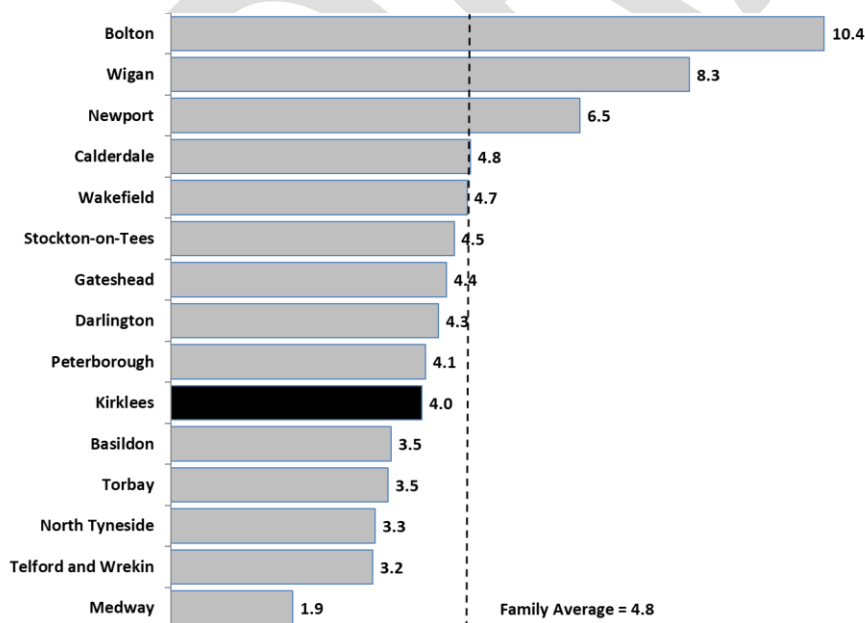
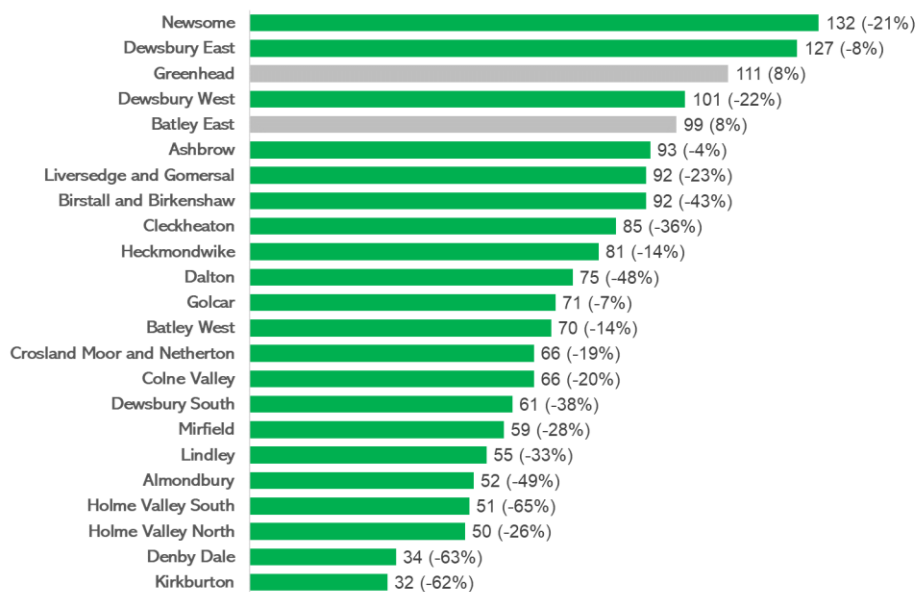


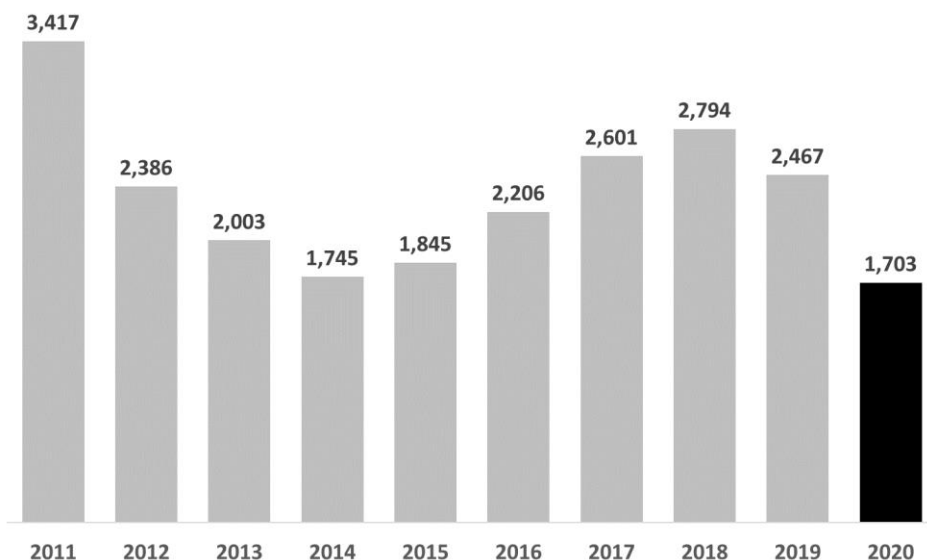
Chart 7 – Burglary by Ward



Residential Burglary

Chart 8 shows how residential burglary has reduced year on year since 2018. It should be noted that lockdowns and more people working from home during 2020 meant there were more “eyes and ears” to spot suspicious behaviour and also offenders would recognise the increased risks of being caught which would also serve as a deterrent.

Chart 8 – Longer Term Trends in Residential Burglary

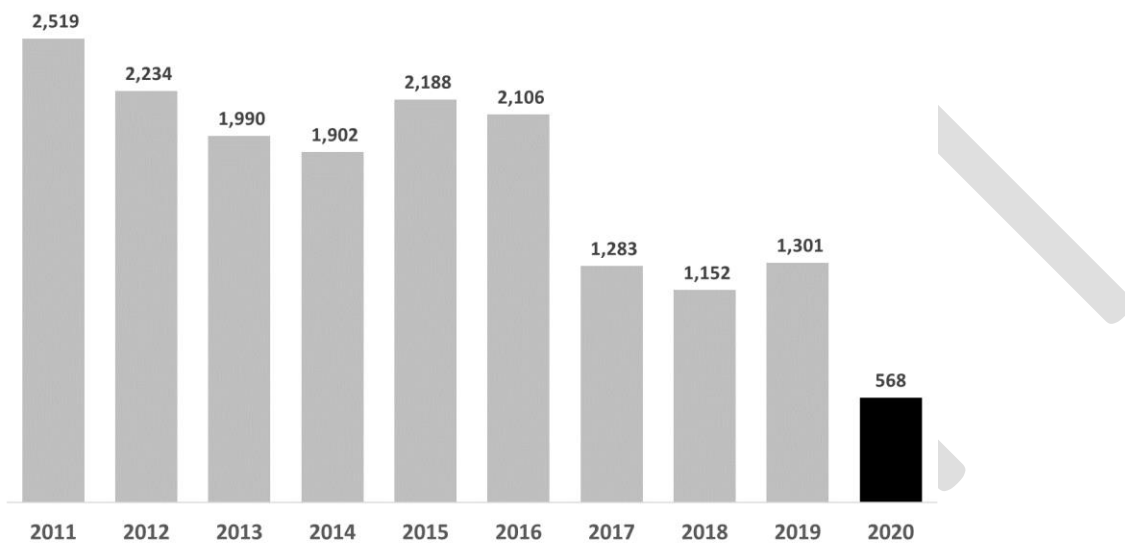


Burglary (business and community)

Chart 9 shows the trends in business and community burglaries over the past decade. Two significant reductions are evident:

- (1) In 2017 the category of “Burglary Other” changed to “Business & Community Burglary” – this resulted in burglaries of sheds and outbuildings within the boundary of a property was recorded under residential burglary (a similar increase in residential burglary is evident)
- (2) A significant reduction in 2020 when lockdown restrictions were in place and many businesses were closed. This significant reduction (56%) has been attributed to some proactive targeting of key nominals, restrictions in town centres meaning people more noticeable and possible switch in offending from burglary to other offence types.

Chart 9 – Longer Term Trends in Business and Community Burglary

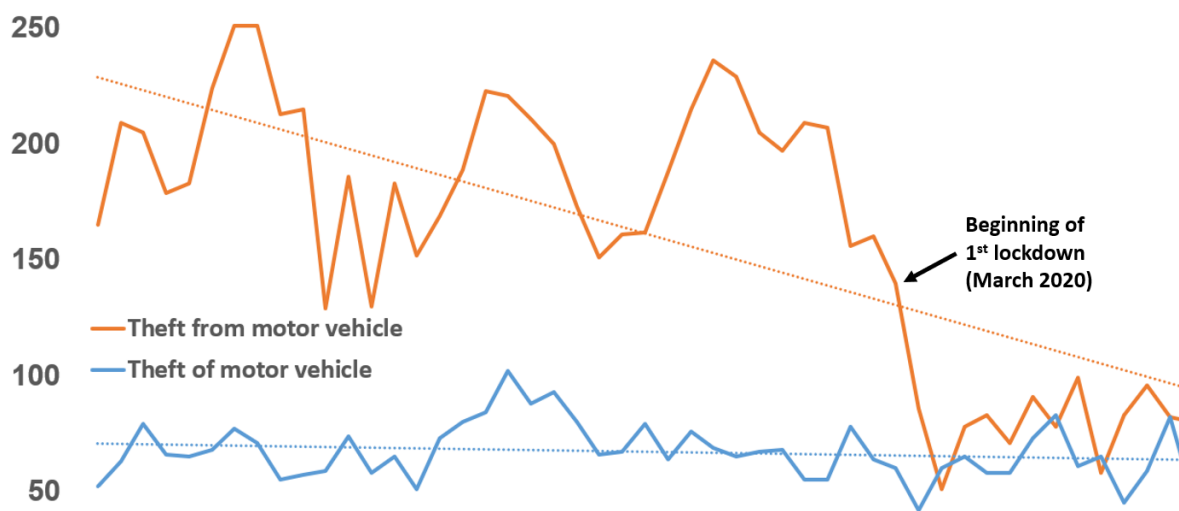


Vehicle Crimes

Vehicle crimes involve unlawful theft of vehicles or property from vehicles. Traditionally, the majority of offences have related to thefts from vehicles (such as bags, tools etc) as opposed to thefts of vehicles.

However, as shown in Chart 10, lock down restrictions had led to an unprecedented fall in thefts from vehicles (due to less use of vehicles which were often at home) which for a few months was under the number of thefts of vehicles.

Chart 10 – Fluctuations in Vehicle Offences



In comparison with other similar Community Safety Partnership areas (shown in chart 11), Kirklees is better than average (5th lowest of 15) for all vehicle crime. When this is broken down by type, performance is better for thefts from vehicle (6th lowest) compared with thefts of vehicle (11th lowest) which is slightly above average for the family.

Chart 11 – IQUANTA Family – Vehicle Offences

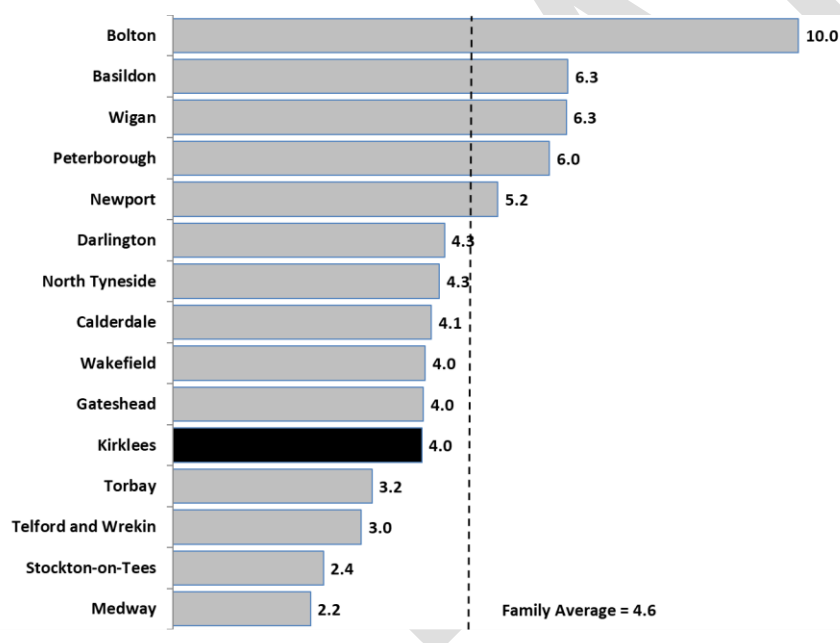
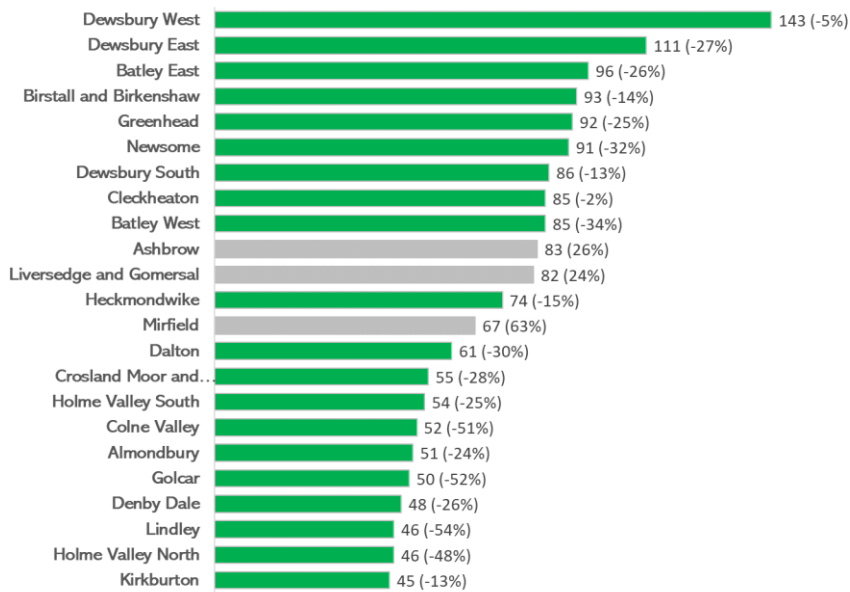


Chart 12 below shows the breakdown of vehicle offences at a Ward level. The chart shows how the majority of areas have seen a reduction in offences although the top 4 highest areas are all in North Kirklees. When the Ward level figures are investigated in more depth, there are some area based offences such as targeting of 4x4 and prestige vehicles.

Chart 12 – Vehicle crime by Ward (12 months to September 2021 vs previous year % change)

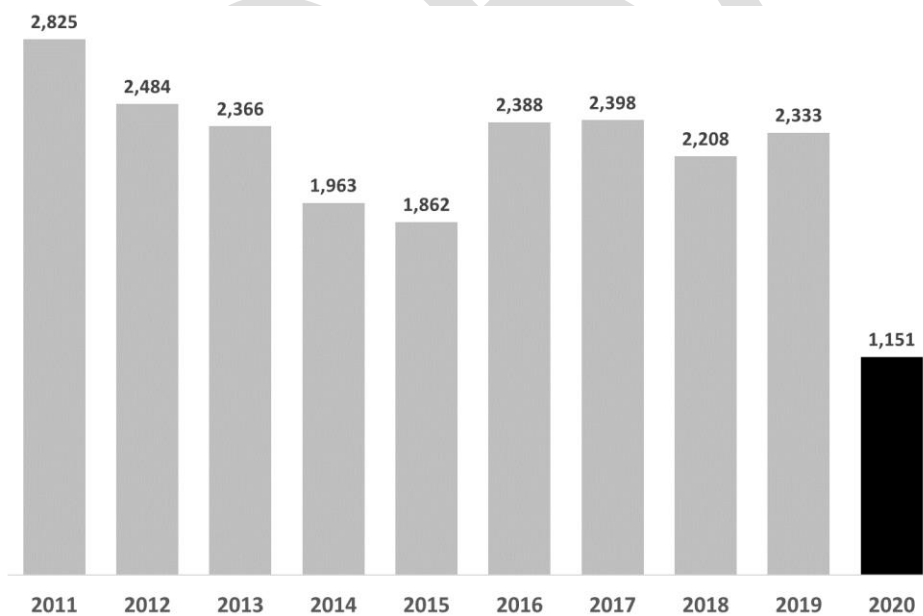


The next section of the SIA will explore vehicle offences in more depth.

Theft from Vehicles

As Chart 13 shows, figures since the end of 2020 have started to increase slightly but changes in commuting and travel more generally appear to still having an impact on levels of recorded offences.

Chart 13 – Longer Term Trends in Thefts from Vehicles



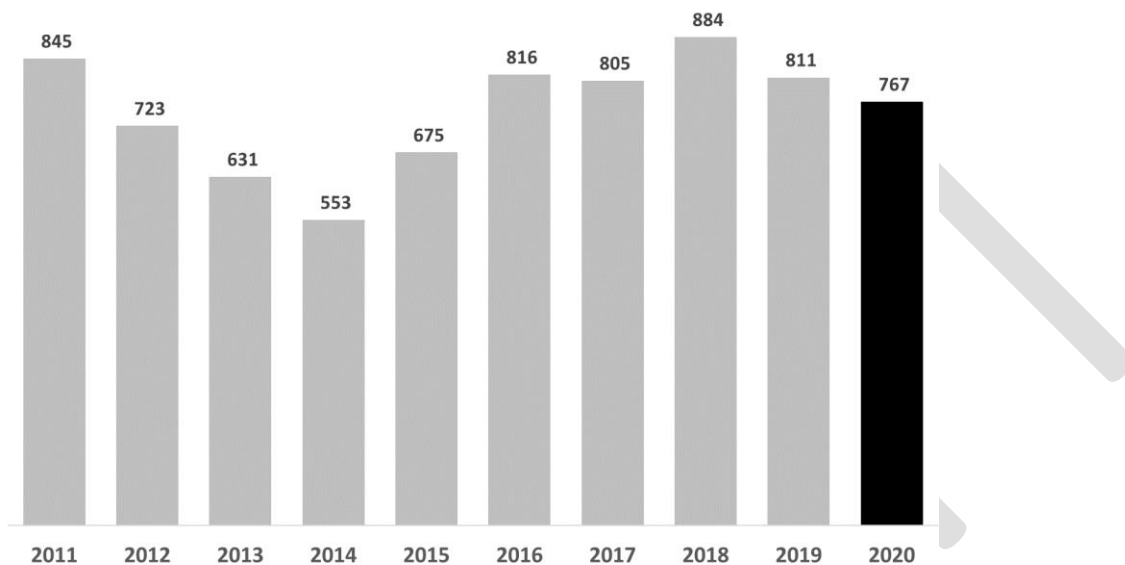
Where vehicles are targeted, it is usually where items have been left in the vehicle (sometimes on display) such as bags and power tools from commercial vehicles although there have been instances of theft of fuel and vehicle parts such as catalytic converters.

Since a lot of the volume offending is associated with travel into town centres and surrounding areas where cars are parked, there have been fewer opportunities for these offences.

Theft of Vehicles

The reduction in **thefts of vehicles** has been less noticeable (shown in chart 14) with a 7% (58 offences) reduction in offences compared with the previous year – in fact with the exception of January 2021, monthly figures have been higher than the previous year from September 2021.

Chart 14 – Longer Term Trends in Thefts of Vehicles



Theft of motor vehicles continue to be committed by obtaining owners’ keys or thefts of older vehicles which do not have inbuilt security measures. Where keys are used, this is often targeted high value vehicles (which can include Plant vehicles) and can involve offenders travelling to commit offences which include domestic burglary targeting keys although technological changes to key fobs have meant cloning is also possible.

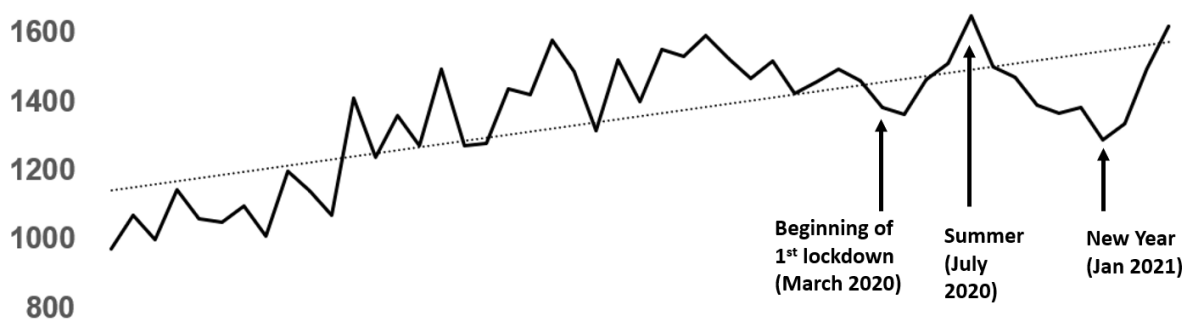
Person Based Offences

Violence against the person

Due to changes in the crime categories relating to violent crime, it is not possible to provide long term historic trends as the broader “violent crime” is now “violence against the person”.

Chart 15 illustrates the fluctuating nature of violence against the person offences associated with a peak in incident in July 2020 and an increase in offences since the beginning of 2021.

Chart 15 – Fluctuations in Violence against the person



However, it is important to note that the category of violence against the person incorporates incident where injury is caused and also a larger number where there is no injury sustained. Chart 16 shows that, when broken down by injury, both the volume of offences and any increasing trends are associated with violence without injury.

When broken down more fully, the main types of offence associated with non-injury violence are assaults without injury, malicious communications and harassment.

Chart 16 – Split between injury and non-injury violence

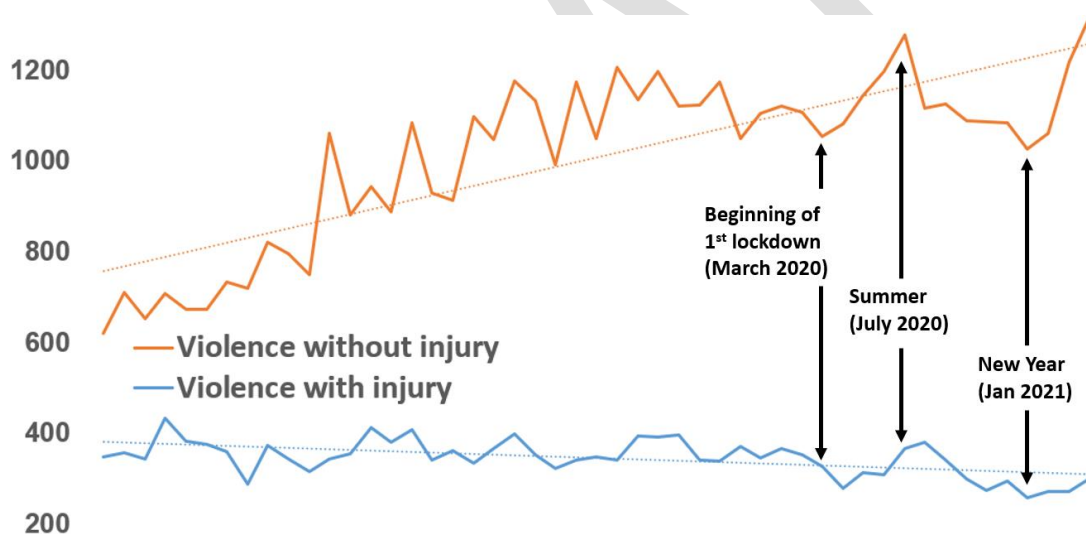
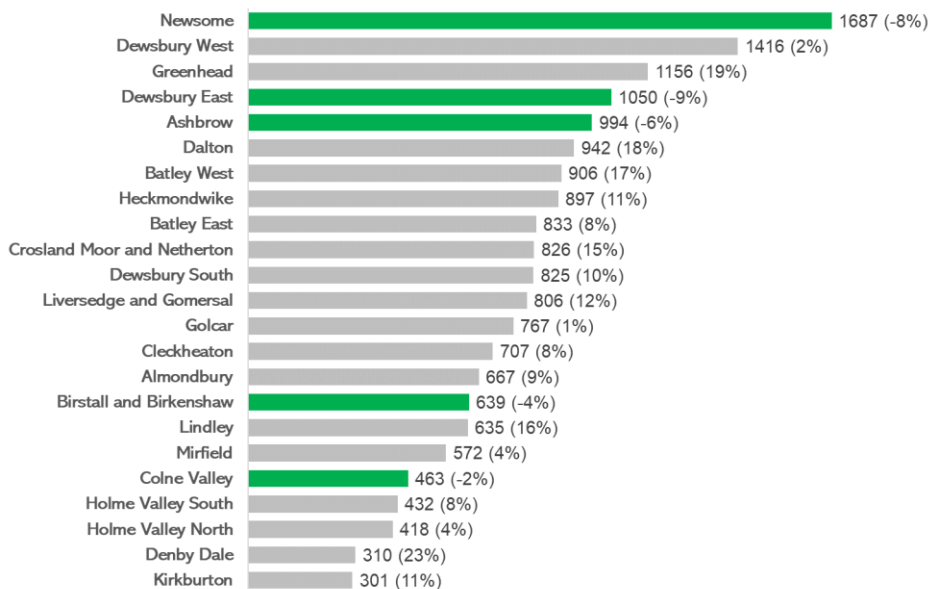


Chart 17 –Violence against the person offences by Ward (12 months to September 2021 vs previous year % change)



Violence Against Women and Girls

In July 2021, the Government produced the national strategy² to tackle the issue of violence against women and girls. The strategy includes a range of offences which disproportionately affect women and girls (e.g. rape & sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, “revenge porn” and “up-skirting”) but also the fact that women and girls feel less safe and therefore avoid spaces and have to alter their behaviour to feel safer.

The evidence based used to inform the national strategy highlights the fact that offences can take place in public places, in the victim / offender’s home or increasingly online (this was an issue picked up in Kirklees over the lockdown period).

Cyber Crimes

More people accessing internet from their homes over the lockdown – both working at home and filling time whilst being furloughed has presented opportunities for cyber offences. Typically, offences will occur when the victim is duped into clicking a link or inadvertently downloading a file which then initiates financial fraud.

Results from the latest Crime Survey for England and Wales (December 2020) highlight a significant (68%) increase in “remote banking” fraud where fraudsters will take advantage of the increased opportunities created by more online account management. Other cyber related offences also showed noticeable increases such as “Hacking” (up 26%) and viruses / malware (up 30%).

At a more local level, analysis continues to show issues relating to cyber enabled offending including malicious communications and online fraud / scams – some of which related to COVID e.g. sharing bank details to receive services.

² [Tackling violence against women and girls strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Information has continued to be disseminated through social media and engagement with staff / community groups regarding cyber-crime issues relating to malicious communications, fraud and security awareness.

Anti-Social Behaviour

The format of this section of the PSIA which looks at ASB will be to firstly provide a definition of ASB before focussing on the three main areas of personal, nuisance and environmental ASB to highlight key risks.

Definition of ASB

The PSIA will continue to use the definition of ASB introduced under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) of behaviour which:

- has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person,
- is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises, or
- is capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person

This definition covers a host of selfish and unacceptable behaviours which can blight the quality of community life. The Act recognises that definitions of anti-social behaviour fall into 3 categories:

Personal – where behaviour is deliberately targeted at an individual or group and has an impact on them (as opposed to the wider community) – this will vary from mild annoyance through to significant impact on mental or emotional well-being.

Personal ASB includes;

- **Noise** affecting neighbours
- **Abuse, intimidation, threats, rowdy behaviour** (where this affects individual families – the same behaviour affecting the wider community falls within the next category)

Nuisance – where incidents cause annoyance and suffering to the local community generally rather than to specific individuals. This behaviour will contravene expectations – the tolerance of what this constitutes will vary between communities.

Nuisance ASB includes;

- **Traffic** (speeding and parking, particularly around schools at the beginning and end of the school day)
- **Noise** affecting the wider community, particularly from the **behaviour of groups** (much of which is alcohol-related) and from the misuse of **motorcycles and fireworks** (these can have a disproportionate effect on a large number of people)

Environmental – this includes incidents which have an impact on surroundings – natural, residential and social environments. This relates to both private space but also public and shared spaces and centres around signal offences such graffiti, litter, fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles

which negatively impact on fear of crime and lead to further deterioration of neighbourhoods including criminal damage and arsons if left unchecked.

The PSIA will draw on data from West Yorkshire Police, Kirklees Council Environmental Service, Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing and West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service to identify key risks and threats under each of the three main categories of ASB.

Personal ASB

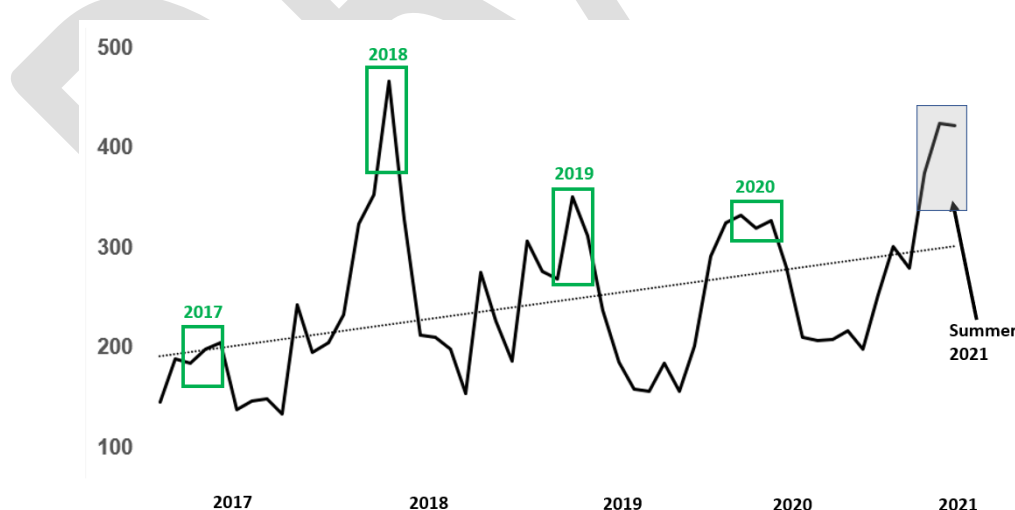
As previously stated, personal ASB is targeted towards an individual or household – typically this will be through noise or other neighbour related complaints.

In common with the national picture, reports of personal ASB increased over the lockdown period and have continue subsequently (although there have been monthly fluctuations).

Some factors associated with include

- (1) As shown in Chart 18 – noise household noise complaints increased over the lockdown period. When this was explored in more depth it was associated with people being at home for longer periods of time with complaints over DIY noise and rowdy behaviour.
- (2) Neighbour disputes escalated due to some frontline staff working remotely and therefore not being able to “nip things in the bud” through doorstep engagement – equally less access to some enforcement tools particularly where it might result in eviction during the lockdown period.
- (3) some cases of personal ASB increasing in intensity and there were examples where this escalated into hate crimes.

Chart 18 – Monthly trends in Domestic Noise Complaints

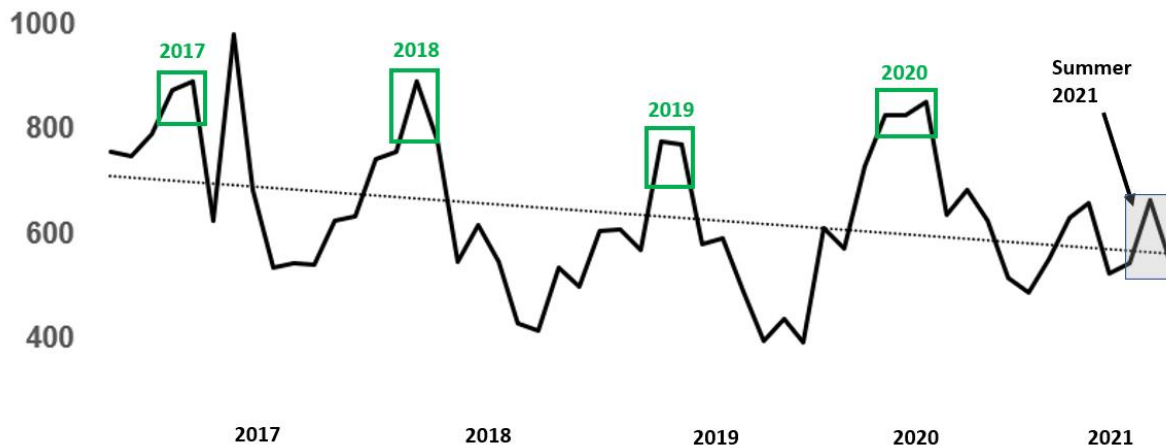


Nuisance ASB

As stated earlier, nuisance ASB impacts on the local community generally rather than to specific individuals. This includes issues such as rowdy behaviour, speeding traffic, fireworks and off-road motorcycles.

Chart 19 shows a generally decreasing trend in the number of nuisance calls received by West Yorkshire Police. Having said this, there are peaks in incidents over the summer months and around Halloween (although these are significantly less noticeable in 2020 compared with previous few years).

Chart 19 – Long term trends in Nuisance Behaviour (recorded by WY Police)



COVID-19 and the lockdown period in particular saw a 6% increase in nuisance complaints. This is likely to be connected with two factors;

1. Some reports of breaking lockdown rules may have been recorded as nuisance ASB as there was no specific incident category for breaches and
2. an increase in reports of nuisance due to more incidents (e.g. youth nuisance / off road motorcycles / noisy vehicles) occurring and possibly more reporting due to people being at home / in their neighbourhood (many of whom furloughed) and therefore more likely to witness / report incidents.

As stated earlier, Nuisance ASB usually follows a seasonal pattern – increasing when the weather improves and lighter nights – in particular issues such as nuisance motorbikes and youth nuisance tends to peak over the summer.

There is a potential for Nuisance ASB to increase further as the night time economy returns to pre-pandemic working practices – it is likely that this will be evidence over the festive period.

Environmental ASB

As stated earlier in the PSIA, where environmental ASB such as fly-tipping and graffiti is not addressed, it has a direct and detrimental impact on perceptions (and fear of crime) in neighbourhoods.

Most probably, the major type of environmental ASB evident over the lockdown period and beyond relates to fly-tipping which will be the focus of the next section in the PSIA.

Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping involves illegal dumping of waste (liquid or other materials) on land (or in the water) which is usually near to (or on) public highways such as laybys, alleyways and remote rural locations. On the whole fly-tipping is carried out to avoid paying disposal fees or for convenience.

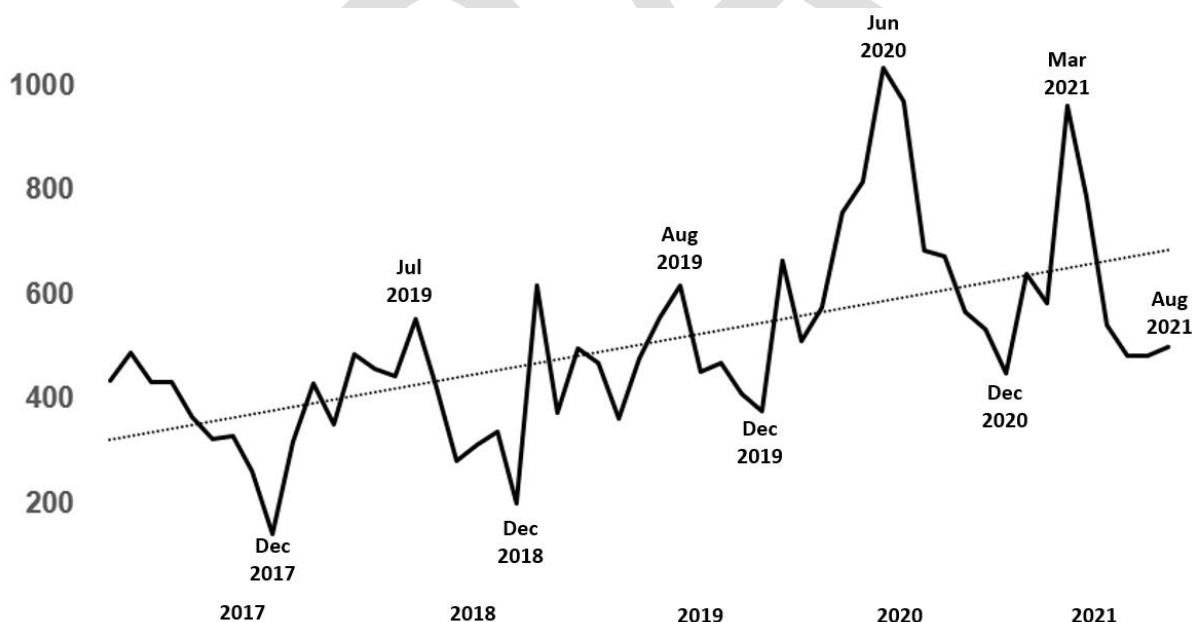
As shown in chart 20, reports of fly-tipping fluctuate on a monthly basis although (1) it is generally increasing and (2) there are seasonal spikes when people are trying to dispose of things – January and Summer months are most noticeable.

Over the past 18 months, fly-tipping increased significantly (up 60% compared with previous year) in the summer of 2020 which was partly to do with new recording methods (teams now record proactive removal of fly-tipping not reported by the public) but also increased whilst the recycling centres were closed with people decluttering their houses and more people walking in their area and therefore reporting incidents.

Analysis of incident locations highlights highest levels of fly-tipping in Wards such as Greenhead, Crosland Moor and Dewsbury West, although there are also locations where there is repeat and recurrent issues in both urban and sometimes rural locations with less chance of being witnessed.

Work has been ongoing with communities to promote speedy reporting of issues and enhancements to systems of clearing has resulted in faster removal of items to try to reduce build up in hot spot areas.

Chart 20 – Levels of Fly-tipping in Kirklees



In Kirklees, regular multi-agency problem solving groups called Community Outcome Groups (COGs) work collaboratively to address current community safety issues within each of the 4 partnership areas in Kirklees. The main issues being addressed over the past 18 months area outlined below.

Batley and Spen –

- Youth ASB and Nuisance Motorbikes with a particular focus on the Fieldhead area of Birstall
- Secondary fires in various areas of Batley and Spen
- Criminal activity within certain bed factories
- ASB and criminal behaviour on Manor Way estate

Huddersfield –

- Youth related ASB in parts of Almondbury, including Mereside, Waterloo and Fernside Park.
- Huddersfield Town Centre – ASB (street-drinking and begging in particular), litter and fly-tipping.
- Secondary Fires in Birkby.
- ASB and other criminal activities in parts of Crosland Moor, mainly Walpole and Lockwood.
- ASB in parts of Greenhead, including Birkby.
- Fly-tipping and waste in gardens in parts of Newsome.

Dewsbury and Mirfield –

- Street drinking, waste, poor housing and labour exploitation in Dewsbury Town Centre.
- Fly-tipping Drug use/dealing and intimidation on London Park Estate Mirfield.
- Youth related ASB in Mirfield Town Centre.
- Gang/drug related ASB and Crime in Ravensthorpe.
- Nuisance motorbikes in Thornhill.

Rural –

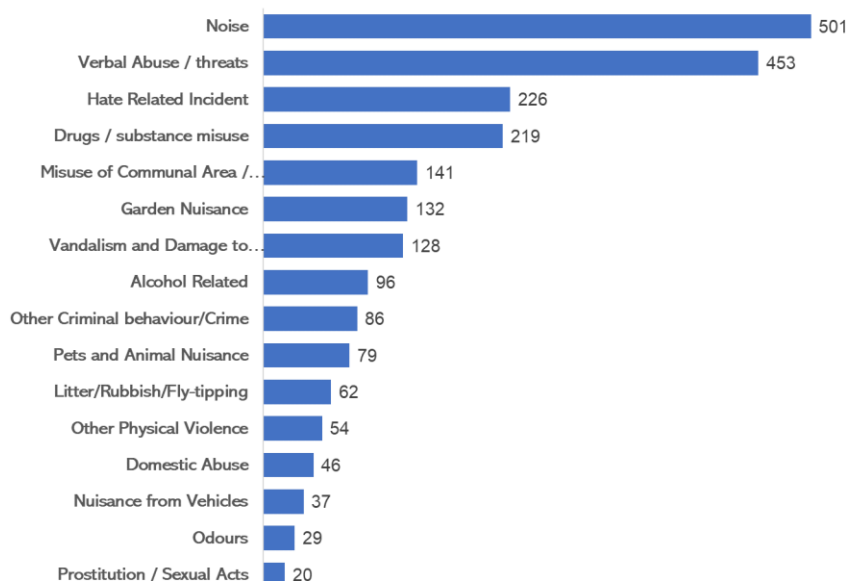
- Target vehicle theft of high end 4x4, older classic Land Rover Defender and vans.
- Off road vehicles using “green lanes” in the Colne / Holme Valley.
- Youth related ASB in Golcar.
- Gatherings and swimming in local reservoirs – this has also been linked with irresponsible use of BBQs and the risk of moorland fires.

Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing (KNH)

From data provided by KNH, in the 12 months to 31st July 2021, it was possible to identify 803 anti-social behaviour incidents – this is a reduction 20% reduction on the number of report for the previous year. It is however important to note that housing officers worked remotely for a large proportion of this time and therefore the reduction in incidents is unlikely to reflect the experience of residents in terms of actual ASB experienced.

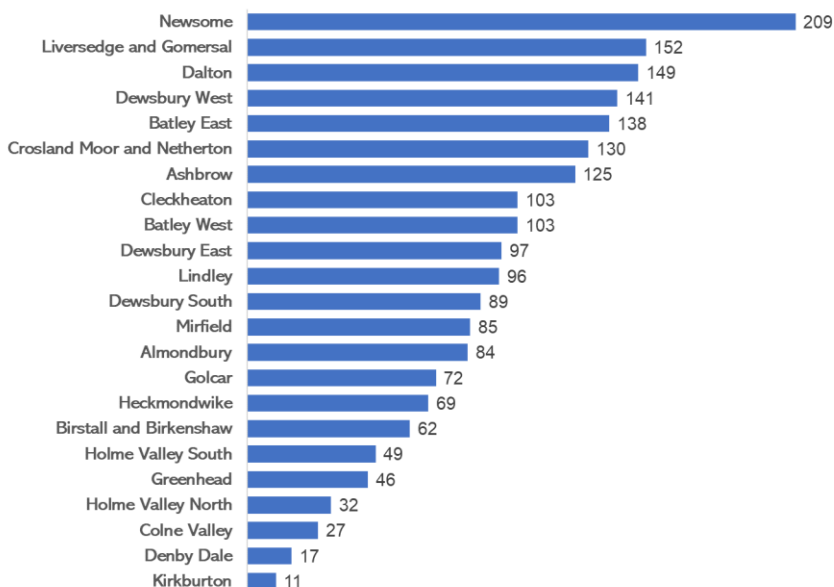
As shown in chart 21, the most common incidents recorded over the past 3 years continue to be (1) noise, (2) verbal abuse / threatening behaviour and (3) Hate Incidents. The majority of noise complaints continue to be related to loud music, although there were a noticeable proportion relating to banging and loud footfall (between floors in flats).

Chart 21: Anti-Social Behaviour complaints to Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing by Type



When broken down by Ward, Chart 22 shows the highest number of ASB reports were recorded in Newsome and Liversidge & Gomersall (note that these are totals and not a rate based on number of houses). When this is explored in more detail, the estates with the highest number of reports of ASB were Soothill Estate, Windy bank and Bradley.

Chart 22: Anti-Social Behaviour complaints to Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing by Ward

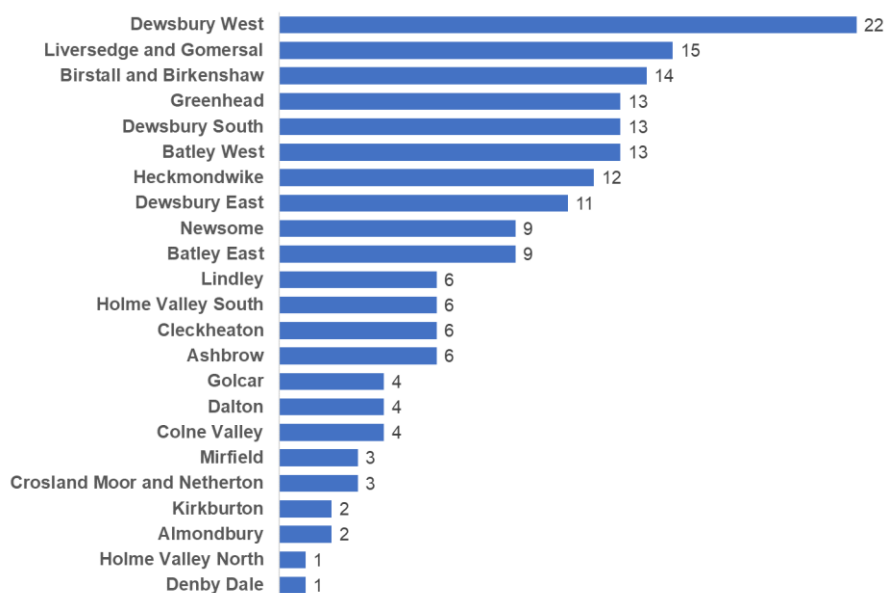


Fire Service

Deliberate Primary Fires - For the period Sep 20 to Aug 21, the main targets for these fires continue to be vehicles (65%) and dwellings / other premises such as sheds / garages (26%). Incidents are fairly equally distributed through the week although, the previously reported peak time for incidents is even more pronounced with 58% recorded between 9pm and 3am. Chart 23

shows the 3 wards experiencing higher numbers of deliberate primary fires in the North of the district.

Chart 23: Deliberate Primary Fires by Ward

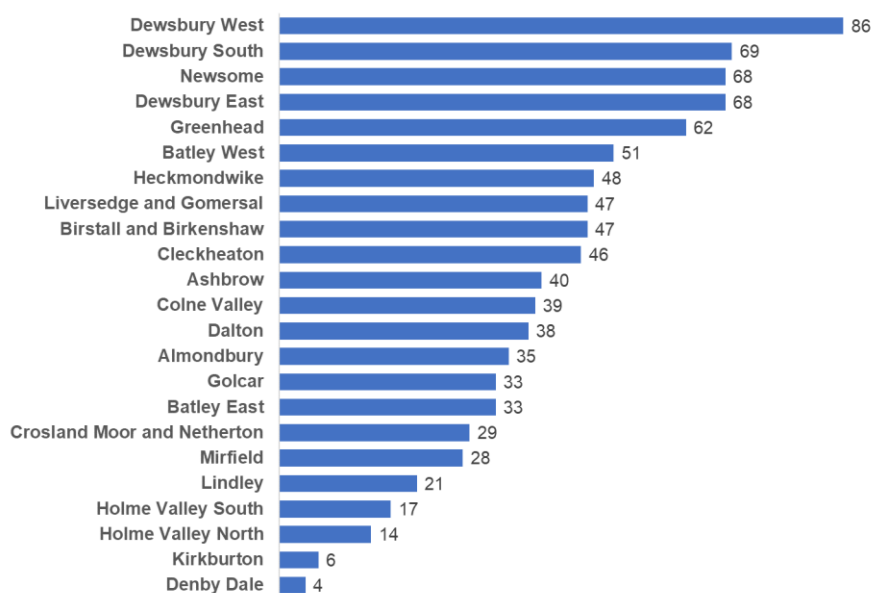


Deliberate Secondary Fires – Secondary fires target grassland, refuse / refuse containers, derelict buildings and other outdoor structures such as phone boxes and playgrounds.

Of the 878 incidents (7% increase from the period Sep 19 – Aug 20 to Sep 20 – Aug 21), the main targets were refuse containers (61% compared with 62% reported in previous SIA) and grassland (16% compared with 17% in previous SIA).

There continues to be a seasonal dimension to grassland fires in particular with 86% fires recorded between April and September (associated with warmer and drier conditions). Chart 24 shows secondary fires by Ward and closer inspection showed a higher concentration of Refuse fires in North Kirklees (55% of total) with Dewsbury West / East and South having higher rates than other areas.

Chart 24: Deliberate Secondary Fires by Ward



Perceptions

Crime Survey for England and Wales

It is widely recognised that the national Crime Survey for England and Wales provides the most reliable measure of people's experiences of crime³. The survey does highlight the impact of lockdown with reductions in personal and property crime (due to changes in social behaviour) although this was offset by a significant (36%) increase in fraud and computer misuse offences. The most significant reductions in offences were those with less opportunity i.e. person theft (less people out and about) and burglary (more people at home).

Opinions and lifestyles Survey (June 2021)

The Opinions and lifestyles Survey⁴ is national survey completed by respondents themselves online although telephone interviews are also conducted. The results are based on over 16,000 people aged over 16 and provide some useful wider context relating to community safety issues.

The survey asks people about their feelings of safety in different settings. Key results are:

People feel least safe walking in a public space **during the day** but conversely feel least safe in a park or other open space **after dark** – people feel most safe on a quiet street near their home.

When this is **broken down by gender**, women feel twice as unsafe as men in all settings – particularly after dark – this is even more pronounced for women aged 16 to 34 and those over 75.

As a result of this fear, people reported modifying their behaviour including not leaving home alone, not going to certain places and staying in after dark.

³ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crime-in-england-and-wales)

⁴ [Perceptions of personal safety and experiences of harassment, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/perceptions-of-personal-safety-and-experiences-of-harassment-great-britain)

The report provides some insight into people's experiences of harassment (such as catcalls, unwanted sexual comments and whistles):

Women are significantly more likely to experience harassment – in particular sexualised comments by a stranger and feeling have been followed – those that had experienced harassment were more likely to be fearful in public space.

Your views Survey

Since the election of the Mayor for West Yorkshire, the duties previously undertaken by the Police and Crime Commissioner are delivered through this role. The Mayor's office undertakes regular surveys to establish local priorities although the monthly postal survey was suspended in March 2020 due to COVID.

In place of this, an online survey started in March 2021 which provides some indication of current feelings although results are not directly comparable with previous results (in the past respondents were selected at random whereas they self-select to take part in the online survey – results appeared more negative).

From the latest available results (March 2021), **76.2%** of respondents said they **felt safe in their local area** (3% reduction on previous year) which is almost identical to the figure of 76.3% for West Yorkshire.

Survey results show that **66.4%** of respondents say they are **satisfied with local area** (down 7.9%) which is similar to the figure for West Yorkshire of 66.8% (down 8.5%)

The result of the extent to which people from **different backgrounds get on well together** is **53.6%** (down 1.1%) is slightly less than the figure of 56% for West Yorkshire (down 1.2%)

The **top 3 concerns** for respondents from Kirklees (which mirror those for WY) are (1) Dangerous driving, (2) litter and (3) problem parking.

Place Standard

Over the past few years, Kirklees Council has engaged with local people to identify what are the most important issues for them in terms of the area in which they live. A summary of the top priorities for them are shown in tables 1 and 2 in the appendix.

The first table shows the top 3 priorities differ between areas although some common themes relating to (1) gangs and ASB, (2) petty crime and (3) drug dealers / users do feature across the majority of areas.

The second table focuses on solutions – two stand out as most often cited : (1) Activities for young people and (2) Improve Greenspace / environment.

Kirklees Homes and Neighbourhoods Resident Survey

In June 2020, a comprehensive survey was carried out which went to every resident living in council housing. A total of 2,505 respondents completed the survey which includes a question on satisfaction their local neighbourhood.

Results from the survey show a total of 3 out of 4 respondents were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. When these figures were looked at in more depth, respondents might be seen in one of three groups (positive, negative or mixed):

More negative	Mixed feelings	More Positive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almondbury • Crosland Moor • Dewsbury West • Newsome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batley Central • Birstall • Cleckheaton • Dalton • Dewsbury East • Ravensthorpe • Thornhill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colne Valley • Dearne Valley • Deighton • Heckmondwike • Holme Valley • Huddersfield Central

When these results were analysed by characteristics of respondent, there was no noticeable between male / female respondents (females slightly more negative but not significantly) although there was significant variation with age – satisfaction levels of younger respondents (18 – 34) were half that of those over retirement age – in particular those aged over 75,

Road Traffic Collisions

National Picture

According to the latest national figures, there was a total of 115,333 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in 2020 – this was a 25% reduction from 2019. Of these, 23,486 people were killed or seriously injured nationally in 2020 which represents a reduction of 22% compared with the previous year⁵.

Of those killed or seriously injured, there were 1,472 fatalities which is a reduction of 16% compared with 2019 although when vehicle miles are taken into account, the rate of fatalities per mile travelled increased in 2020.

The same report highlights that this is in part due to a 21% reduction in vehicle miles in 2020 compared with the previous year – this was particularly evident over the lockdown (with the exception of cycling) but continued after this due to the impact of working from home and more localised living.

When the figure for all casualties is broken down by road user, there was a significant reduction in car casualties, a noticeable reduction in motorcycle / pedestrian casualties and a slight decrease in pedal cycle casualties (again largely linked to relative volumes of use).

All groups of road user saw a reduction in fatalities in 2020 with the exception of pedal cyclists who saw a 40% increase compared with 2019. However, this is connected with the fact that people reported cycling more over the pandemic⁶, which is demonstrated by the rate of fatalities

⁵ [Reported road casualties Great Britain, provisional results: 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-provisional-results-2020)

⁶ [National Travel Attitudes Study: Wave 4 \(final\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-attitudes-study-wave-4-final)

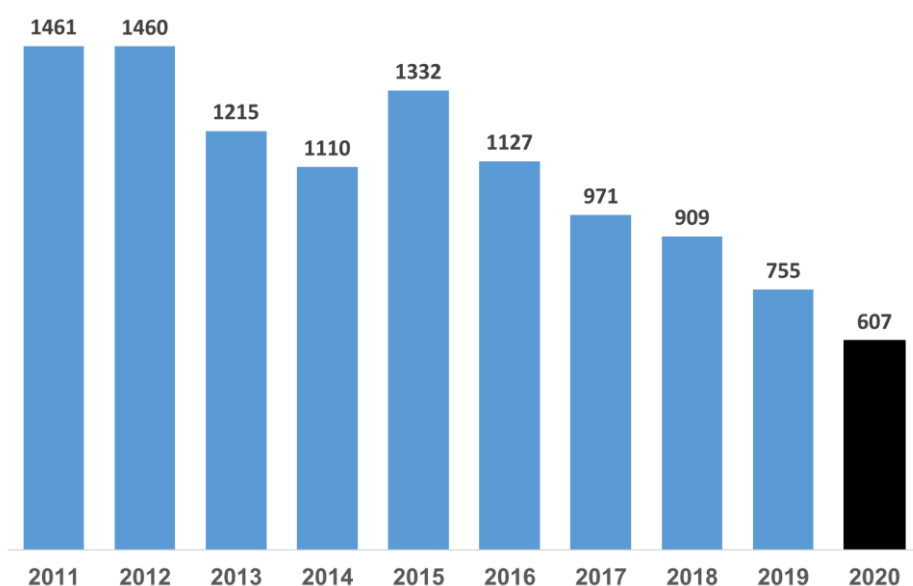
per mile travelled which saw a slight 4% reduction in fatalities involving cyclists (there was a more pronounced reduction for casualties (34%).

Kirklees Picture

It is worth re-iterating the findings of the “Your Views” survey undertaken by the Mayor’s office that speeding vehicles and problem parking are top priorities for respondents in terms of community safety.

Chart 25 shows that road casualties continue to reduce over the longer term. Figures for 2020 are 58% lower than they were 10 years ago, although it should be noted that lockdown periods and subsequent changes in driving behaviour led to reduced traffic volume on roads in 2020.

Chart 25 – Long term trends in road casualties



Casualties are divided into killed / seriously injured (16%) or “slight” (84%) – it is likely that the number of “slight” injuries is an underestimate due to under-reporting. Some of the key issues for each of the types of road user for 2020 are outlined below:

Pedestrians:

The most common injuries were sustained whilst crossing the road, children and senior citizens were most frequently involved. Of the 89 pedestrian injuries recorded, 76% (68) were slight, 18% (16) were serious and 6% (5) were fatal.

Cyclists:

The number of cyclist casualties have been reducing over the past few years although due to an increase in cycling over lockdown, the number of casualties was fairly stable in 2020 (the number of slight injuries increased). The most common type of junction for collisions to occur was a T-Junction – most commonly associated with “Driver/Rider error” such as “failure to look properly”.

Motor Cyclists

There was a significant (40%) reduction in motor-cycle casualties in 2020 compared with 2019. It was apparent that the months where lockdown restrictions were in place meant that monthly peaks in casualties were not as evident due to less traffic volume. Risk factors are similar to those already highlighted for cyclist collisions.

Not surprisingly, collisions tend to happen more frequently with higher traffic volumes (e.g. commuting times) but also with risk factors such as darker nights (e.g. for vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians).

Highest risks are associated at junctions and moving position in the road (including crossing) – collision are most often associated with lack of driver concentration and travelling too fast.

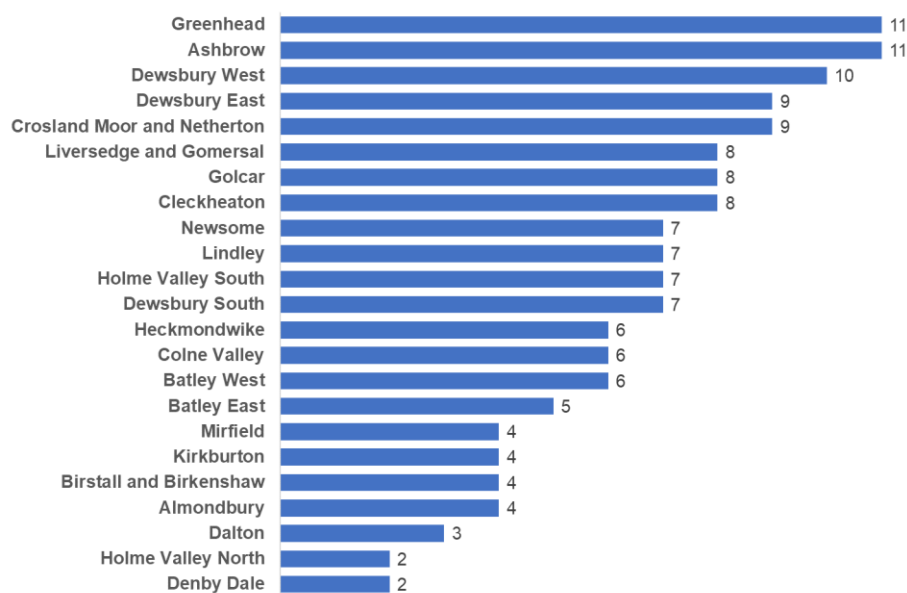
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 148 accidental dwelling fires recorded in Kirklees between Sep 20 to Aug 21. Incidents continue to be fairly evenly distributed by month and days of the week – incidents do increase at times associated with cooking with the most significant one between 3 and 5pm (possibly associated with school times).

The most common cause of accidental fires is cooking (47%) including the use of chip pans although both have increased since the previous period. There has been a decrease in fires associated with appliances and distribution (some of which associated with faulty charges and by-passing meters for cannabis cultivation). The number of fires associated with smoking has also decreased, possibly due to the increase in popularity of smoking ‘alternatives’ such as e-cigarettes.

Chart 26 shows accidental dwelling fires are understandably more prevalent in more urban wards – they also tend to be higher in more deprived areas of these wards.

Chart 26 – Accidental Dwelling Fires by Ward



Community Tensions and Violent Extremism

PREVENT

PREVENT is part of the Government's wider Counter Terrorist Strategy (CONTEST) and aims to identify people at risk of being drawn into radicalisation and deliver interventions to safeguard and support them to reduce this risk.

The current National Threat Level remains substantial, meaning that a terrorist attack is judged as a strong possibility.

For the last few years, the most significant threats to national security are from Daesh / Al Qaida inspired groups, extreme right-wing groups and increasing from other causes with no particular ideology – for example environmental protests. The most significant threats which have been undertaken and continue to be of greatest concern relate to planned actions and from lone actors using readily available equipment such as bladed instruments.

A key area of concern in creating an environment for developing extremist ideologies is through online platforms including chat rooms associated with online gaming. – this was particularly apparent over the lockdown period which resulted in more Channel referrals involving an online link. There have been well publicised cases of hate speech over mainstream platforms including Twitter although some prominent figures have had their accounts closed and therefore started to use less widely used platforms which are less “policed”.

Over the lockdown period (from March 2020), there were fewer opportunities to spot signs of radicalisation through face-to-face contact – such as when schools were closed (where a significant number of referrals come from). As a result of this, there was a significant reduction in referrals to the Channel panel (which puts in place interventions to support people at risk of radicalisation), although referrals have returned to pre-pandemic levels as contacts have returned to normal.

Over the lockdown period, PREVENT staff have continued to support people at risk through the Channel process and also delivered services differently such as delivering the WRAP awareness raising to partnership staff through online training sessions.

Lockdown has increased the range of threats evident with the emergence of civil liberties (around lockdown) groups, environmental protests, possible risks connected with the return of the Taliban in Afghanistan and Extreme right wing (which has started to see an increased anti-Semitic narrative evident).

Kirklees Migration and Resettlement Programme

Kirklees (particularly Huddersfield town centre) has a long history of receiving asylum seekers and refugees through a range of programmes. Some the Council has control over and some they do not (asylum and unaccompanied asylum-seeking children). As well as those seeking protection people also make their own choice to migrate into Kirklees to work, to study and to join families

Kirklees Communities Service Migration and Refugee Resettlement Team has an enabling and supportive role to work with partners to support vulnerable people and those seeking sanctuary to access the support that is available to them in Kirklees.

In terms of general characteristic of people arriving in Kirklees:

- The main general migration, Pakistan remains the top country of origin with 429 arrivals in the last 12 months, Romania is in second place with 319 arrivals and India moves into third place with 170 arrivals (which is a change from Poland)
- In 2019 2,366 new arrivals came to Kirklees from 56 Countries settling in the main around Huddersfield Town Centre, Ravensthorpe and Fartown (40% were from the EU).
- For those arriving seeking humanitarian protection (Asylum seekers) top countries : **Iraq, Iran, Albania** - language's: **Kurdish, Arabic, Mandarin**

There a range of reasons why people arrive and settle in Kirklees – an overview of the main ones are outlined below:

Asylum Dispersal

Kirklees has been an asylum dispersal area since 2000. The Home Office commission a company called Mears to provide Housing and Welfare Support and Migrant Help for over the phone advice, assistance with the asylum process and to report any issues and concerns.

The majority of asylum seekers are dispersed into private rented accommodation in South Kirklees, although there are growing numbers in the North of the district. The numbers of asylum seekers in dispersed accommodation in Kirklees have remained fairly stable over the past few years with roughly at any one time between 700 -800 individuals living in the district.

There is always pressure across the region and the UK for asylum properties and therefore cheaper, large houses of Multiple Occupation are often used, ideally with access to community, health and mental health services.

Since August 2020 Kirklees has seen the use of Hotels by the Home Office for housing asylum seekers. This has seen a sudden increase in July/August 2021 with 130 new individuals arriving in Kirklees in need of support – the majority are very new to the UK and quarantine on arrival. Those in Hotel accommodation have no access to any money, they live on a bed and board basis which makes them more vulnerable to exploitation.

UK Refugee Resettlement Programme (UKRS)

Kirklees Council and partners have supported the programme since 2015. A decision has been taken to pause new arrivals for 6 months whilst the focus moves to Afghan Relocation programmes. Currently, 40 families are being supported with issues such as housing and intensive support on arrival with interpreters to ensure access to key services and support, support community integration, for children to start school and for parents to have the chance to quickly learn and develop their English language provision and ensure specialist health and mental health support is in place.

Afghan Relocation Programme

Kirklees Council agreed to be a part of the Afghan Relocation Programme and is supporting 79 individuals (from 16 families) over the next 12 months. Families could be located anywhere across Kirklees, although in the main this will be in Huddersfield, Batley and Dewsbury to enable people to access support services. The programme has a very similar approach to refugee resettlement in that we provide and prepare housing and provide intensive support. A partnership approach and programme and working group meetings are in place to support the development of this work

EU Settlement Scheme

People have arrived in Kirklees from the EU for many years and as a result of Brexit significant changes and implications to a person's immigration status would apply unless people choose to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme.

Much work with the EU community has taken place over the past 18 months to support people and the target of 13,000 to sign up to EUSS which has now been exceeded.

Some of the common challenges for new arrivals include:

- Learning a new language
- Adapting to a new country/new culture
- Managing without a familiar support network
- Family responsibilities in the UK or country of origin
- Education and work experience in another country
- Visa conditions which restrict entitlements
- Parents vs peers expectations for young migrants
- Safeguarding issues- Trafficking, forced marriage, FGM, honour violence
- Hostility from host community, community cohesion tensions
- Victims of hate crime
- Isolation and vulnerability to radicalisation
- Accessing immigration advice including maintaining valid immigration status
- Accessing appropriate services - especially health and mental health services

The main risks and challenges in this area are outlined below:

- (1) Continued significant pressure with asylum dispersal in particular with:
 - Properties procured by Mears in areas that have no local support infrastructure such as specialist asylum and immigration advice and health/mental health support and could create community tensions
 - Continued use of Hotels to house a significant number of single males and the added pressure this is providing locally on contracts and resources that were intended for those who had arrived in to dispersed accommodation, wider refugees and vulnerable migrants.
 - Added vulnerabilities for those living in hotels on limited income re exploitation
 - To take into consideration when planning any local operations or community responses the make-up of the local community and to link in with the

accommodation and welfare support provider Mears

(2) Planning and delivery of the Afghan Relocation programmes

- All partners are aware and involved in planning a local response, there is a capacity issue as the need is to move people out of hotels in the next 12 weeks so pressure is on services all round as more resources are agreed and brought in over the next few months.

(3) Mental health pathways and support for those seeking asylum

- Mental health and access to support and services has at times been very problematic.

Community Tensions

A Community Tensions monitoring system is in place to identify issues which have the potential to cause conflict within communities. The next section of the SIA provides a summary of some of the key events which have been flagged through the process over the past 18 months.

As reports of a global pandemic emerged from China, national and international studies have highlighted an increase in hate crime targeted at Chinese individuals. The fact that Kirklees has a relatively small Chinese community means that this was not evident to a significant volume in Kirklees. Having said this, in the period just before the first lockdown, the Community Tensions monitoring reports picked up several reports of Chinese people (including overseas students) being targeted for verbal abuse and some boycotting of businesses.

As lockdown progressed, there were incidents / issues concerning perceived lack of social distancing / rule following which was attributed to Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities and business – this was mainly evident on social media platforms.

In terms of actual vaccination uptake rates, they are significantly lower in the most deprived areas compared with our least deprived areas, and significantly lower for non-White British ethnicities compared with White British ethnicity (particularly Black and Pakistani ethnicities). These patterns are consistent across all age groups. Vaccination uptake is also significantly lower for males compared with females, for all age groups below 70 years. In line with the rest of the country, uptake rates are lower in the younger eligible age groups.

Although uptake rates are significantly lower in non-White British ethnic groups, actual numbers of people not vaccinated are much higher within our White British population. There are almost as many unvaccinated White British people (age 18+) in Kirklees as there are in all other ethnic groups combined.

More recently, there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of anti-vax stickering particularly around Birkby, Greenhead Park and Huddersfield Bus Station areas, and also some small, regular gatherings of groups to protest against the vaccine in general.

The reporting of the murder of George Floyd and the subsequent Black Lives Matter protest has raised the profile of anti-discrimination activities. This alongside publicity associated with the

disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on BME communities has the potential to increase awareness and therefore reporting of race hate offences.

Over the lockdown period, there has been an increase in online abuse which has also been seen at a national level. This is targeted at individuals by people they know but also by “keyboard warriors”. The majority of football clubs recently undertook a 48-hour boycott of social media in protest of the volume of online hate and their feeling that technology companies were not taking the issue seriously.

A protest took place in March 2021 outside Batley Grammar School in connection with a teacher within the school showing caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad during a religious education class. A number of parents complained to the school about what was taught during the lesson and demanded that the teacher be removed from their position within the school. The issue was one of the themes in campaigning in the Batley and Spen by-election and some comments on social media are still questioning what support is in place for the teacher in question. These comments are more likely to be seen on Twitter rather than in the local community groups on Facebook, suggesting that the commenters are less likely to be local to the area.

In May 2021, there was a by-election for the Parliamentary seat of Batley and Spen. Candidates from 15 parties were put forward including some far-right parties and former MP George Galloway stood as one of the candidates. There was a lot of community discussion on social media in the build up to the by-election, much of it quite tense with several incidents occurring including the Labour candidate Kim Leadbeater being subjected to abuse (some of which was homophobic) during campaigning. Tensions were raised during the by-election period and there was a spike in hate incidents.

In July 2021, a pedestrian was killed in a road traffic collision with a car driven at speed in Batley. This caused tensions in the area and resulted in the formation of a local protest group (Reclaim Our Area's Roads - ROAR) which stages weekly peaceful protests that are held at various locations in the area to highlight the issue of speeding cars and work with local agencies to address this.

Ongoing reporting of court cases relating to child sexual exploitation cases and subsequent arrests of predominately Pakistani heritage males. Local and national media covered this story and there was a Yorkshire Patriots demonstration in Dewsbury against grooming gangs. There have been hundreds of comments on social media although locally tensions in the community were low.

There has continued to be a number of gang related knife / shooting incidents ongoing within Huddersfield, mainly in the town centre and North Huddersfield, however this has reduced significantly during 2020. There have been several serious arson attacks in North Kirklees over the past year, targeting cars and property.

Anti-social behaviour has been an ongoing issue in various parts of the district in 2021. In Almondbury, an incident involving a young person with a weapon (possibly a BB gun) was reported in the local press, raising tensions in the area and portraying the area as “lawless”.

In North Kirklees, there have been ongoing anti-social behaviour issues in parts of Batley such as groups of men gathering in cars at night using and dealing drugs. Tensions escalated and a community spokesman was worried that some members of the community might “take matters into their own hands”. A significant piece of work was undertaken by partners to address the issues and reassure the local community. This work has so far proved successful, and the community have noticed a reduction in the amount of anti-social behaviour in that area.

Possible Future Tensions

COVID19 and associated restrictions on people are highly likely to be a concern for local people with the strong possibility of tensions developing in relation to this.

It is anticipated that developments relating to the Brexit implementation may cause tensions and possible negativity between communities.

There has been an increase of far right stickering and graffiti in Kirklees, particularly in places where people gather such as Parks.

Child Sexual Exploitation continues to be an ongoing concern for people in Kirklees. Trials are currently ongoing, and it is likely that there will be others arrested for historic CSE which is highly likely to result in tensions.

Hate incidents / crimes

Definition of Hate Crime

The definition of hate incidents in the SIA is the shared definition Police / Crown Prosecution Service one, where a hate incident / crime is where the “victim (or anyone else) think it was motivated by hostility or prejudice based on one of the following things:

- disability
- race
- religion
- sexual orientation
- transgender identity”.

It should be noted that hate incidents based on other characteristics such as age, gender and subculture e.g. Gothic are not currently recorded as hate incidents although this is currently under review.

Recent National trends in recorded hate crimes

The latest hate crime report from the Home Office⁷ (covering the 12 months to March 2020), show a continued year on year increase in hate crimes recorded by the Police (8% increase on previous year). The reasons for this continued increase are attributed to better recording and awareness of reporting mechanisms.

⁷ [Hate Crime Statistics - House of Commons Library \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/library/research-and-briefings/2020/07/2020-07-07-hate-crime-statistics)

The latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin relating to the prevalence of Hate Crimes highlights a reduction of incidents in early lockdown (March / April / May) and then a noticeable increase in June / July (compared with the previous year) – more recent figures are not currently available.

The same report highlights that West Yorkshire recorded the highest number of hate crimes in 2019 / 20 nationally (although figures for Greater Manchester are not available) and for each of the strands of hate crime. It should be noted that this may be to do with better recording practices as opposed to an indication of more hate incidents occurring.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales⁸ estimates that around 47% of hate incidents are reported to the police (which is higher than the 38% for broader crime). Therefore, data from this report is generally regarded as a better measure of actual victimisation.

The latest (2019/20) Crime Survey report combines data from the previous 3 years (to provide a more robust dataset) and highlights a long-term reduction in the number of hate incidents (down 38% in the past 10 years). Conversely, there have been year on year increases in hate crimes recorded by the police, demonstrating improved identification and recording of incidents.

Results from the Crime Survey for England and Wales identifies a higher proportion of victims saying they were emotionally affected by the incident: 36% of hate crime victims said they were “very much” affected compared with 15% of broader crime victims.

The same report highlights lower victim satisfaction with handling of hate incidents: 55% of victims said they were satisfied compared with 66% for broader crime.

According to the latest available data (up to March 2021) from the Crown Prosecution Service⁹, nearly 80% of people taken to court were charged in West Yorkshire which compares with 86% nationally. It should be noted that whilst these figures appear to be positive when cases get to CPS, latest figures for Kirklees in terms of charge rates for incidents reported falls to 21% - this is likely to be associated with the definition of hate incidents where someone needs to perceive there was an incident as opposed to firm evidence of intent.

The latest CPS data shows that of those people who were prosecuted, over 88% were convicted of the offence in West Yorkshire compared with 87% nationally.

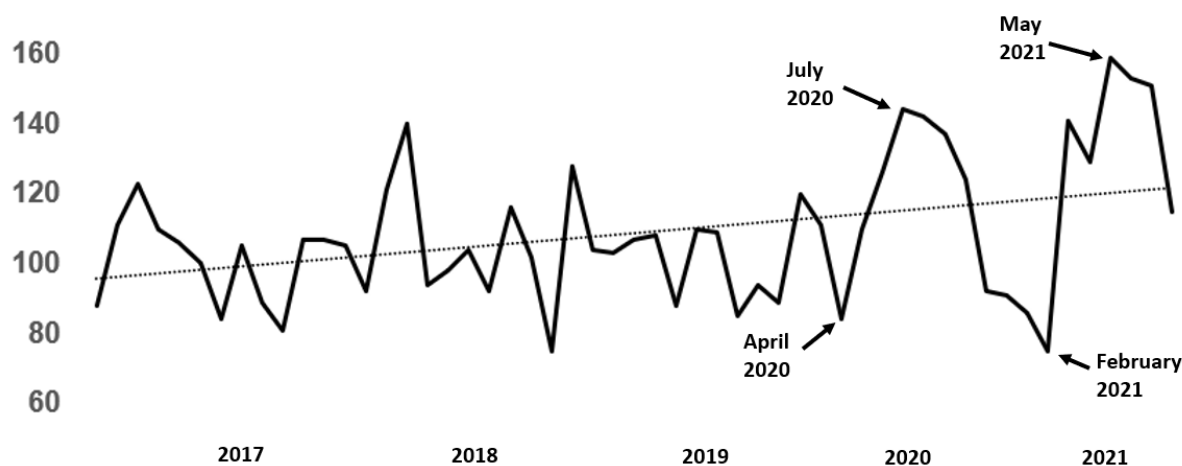
Trends in Hate Crimes within Kirklees

The number of hate crimes recorded in Kirklees in the 12 months to August 2021 (1,453) was 10% (129) higher than in the previous 12 months.

⁸ [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁹ [CPS data summary Quarter 4 2020-2021 | The Crown Prosecution Service](https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps-data-summary-quarter-4-2020-2021)

Chart 27: Trends in hate crimes recorded by West Yorkshire Police



As can be seen in Chart 27, it is evident from the monthly breakdown of incidents that there was a spike in incidents over the summer of 2020 before a decrease to February 2021 and then sharp increase to May 2021.

Exploring these incidents in more depth, the latest police data that was available (December 2020), showed the highest proportion of incidents continue to be racist (70% racist, 12% sexual orientation, 11% disability, 5% faith and 1% transphobic).

Looking at trends by category, with the exception of transphobic which saw a 30% (6 incidents) fall, all categories saw an increase in recording – the highest being for faith incidents (58%, 19 incidents).

The profile of victims is similar previously reported trends:

- Under representation of **females** as victims and (in particular) suspects
- Over representation of **males** as victims and (in particular) suspects
- Under representation of **white** population as victims and (to lesser extent) suspects
- Over representation of **Black and Minority Ethnic** groups as victims (in particular) and suspects (to lesser extent)

Broken down by Ward, Newsome continued to see the highest number of incidents reported although it also saw the largest (32%) reduction in incidents (it contains Huddersfield Town Centre). 8 out of 23 Wards saw a decrease in incidents, of those that saw an increase, this was highest in Mirfield (70%), Holme Valley North (80%) and Batley West (126%).

Possible reasons / pressures in hate crimes

There have been several key events and considerations worth highlighting in relation to the spikes in reports of hate crime over the past 18 months which will be outlined below.

As reports of a global pandemic emerged from China, national and international studies have highlighted an increase in hate crime targeted at Chinese individuals. The fact that Kirklees has a

relatively small Chinese community means that this was not evident to a significant volume in Kirklees. Having said this, in the period just before the first lockdown, the Community Tensions monitoring reports picked up several reports of Chinese people (including overseas students) being targeted for verbal abuse and some boycotting of businesses.

As lockdown progressed, there were some tensions concerning perceived lack of social distancing / rule following, some of which was attributed to BME communities and business – this was mainly evident on social media platforms.

Over the last 12 months, the summer of 2020 reporting of the murder of George Floyd and the subsequent Black Lives Matter protest has raised the profile of anti-discrimination activities. This alongside publicity associated with the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on BME communities has the potential to increase awareness and therefore reporting of race hate offences.

Nationally, there has been an increase in online abuse of prominent figures including football players particularly following the Euro 2020 finals and more generally in response to footballers “taking the knee” before matches. There have been widespread complaints of Social Media companies for not dealing with hate posts appropriately.

Within Kirklees, there has been an increase in incidents between neighbours over the lockdown period. These may be incidents which have escalated from historic disputes and compounded by the pressures of lockdown, increased noise and less doorstep engagement (to resolve issues) by staff as they are working differently over lockdown.

Domestic Abuse

The definition of domestic abuse in Kirklees is “Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”.

This makes it clear that this abuse is far wider than violent incidents and can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

This definition of abuse also includes controlling behaviour which is defined as “a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

It is recognised that both males and females can be victims or perpetrators and this abuse can take place in heterosexual or same sex relationships. Having said this, it is true to say that women are far more likely to face severe violence and controlling behaviour from their abusive partners than men are.

It is also evident that domestic abuse severely impacts on the whole family unit and can have lifelong negative consequences for children. The next section of the SIA will consider the findings of key current research evidence relating to domestic abuse.

Research findings on Domestic Abuse

According to the most recent (November 2020) results from the Crime Survey¹⁰ for England and Wales:

- Estimates 2.3 million adults (aged 16 to 74) experienced domestic abuse in the past 12 months (slight decrease compared with previous year)
- Nearly 759,000 domestic abuse related crimes – slight increase compared with the previous year, reflecting better recording
- Increased demand for support services: 65% increase in calls to national support line, 700% increase in visits to national domestic abuse website during start of lockdown period

Similarly, the latest published figures (January 2019)¹¹, the estimated cost of domestic abuse for England and Wales is £66 billion. These costs are based on 3 factors (70% of costs relate to emotional and physical harm to victims):

- **Anticipation** – to support protective and preventative measures
- **Consequence** – including property damage, physical and emotional harms, lost output, health and victim services
- **Response** relating to police and criminal justice system costs

Although these costs are based on the methodology used to estimate the costs of crime¹², it is probably a conservative estimate as it is likely that domestic abuse will be experienced on multiple occasions over an average of 3 years as opposed to a single event / crime.

According to research from SafeLives¹³, there is often a long period of experiencing abuse before outside support is accessed:

- Victims living with domestic abuse for between 2 and 3 years (experiencing over 50 incidents) before seeking support
- 85% of victims sought help from professionals an average of 5 a year before getting necessary help to stop the abuse
- 23% high risk victims attend A&E (often on multiple occasions) before accessing support.

The latest Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment from Public Health recognises the negative impact that domestic abuse has on health outcomes and the emotional and financial costs to a variety of services to attempt to reduce the longer-term harm caused.

¹⁰ [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-overview)

¹¹ [The economic and social costs of domestic abuse \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-domestic-abuse)

¹² Heeks, M., Reed, S., Tafhiri, M. and Prince, S. (2018) 'The Economic and Social Costs of Crime'. London: Home Office.

¹³ [Getting it right first time - complete report.pdf \(safelives.org.uk\)](https://safelives.org.uk/getting-it-right-first-time-complete-report.pdf)

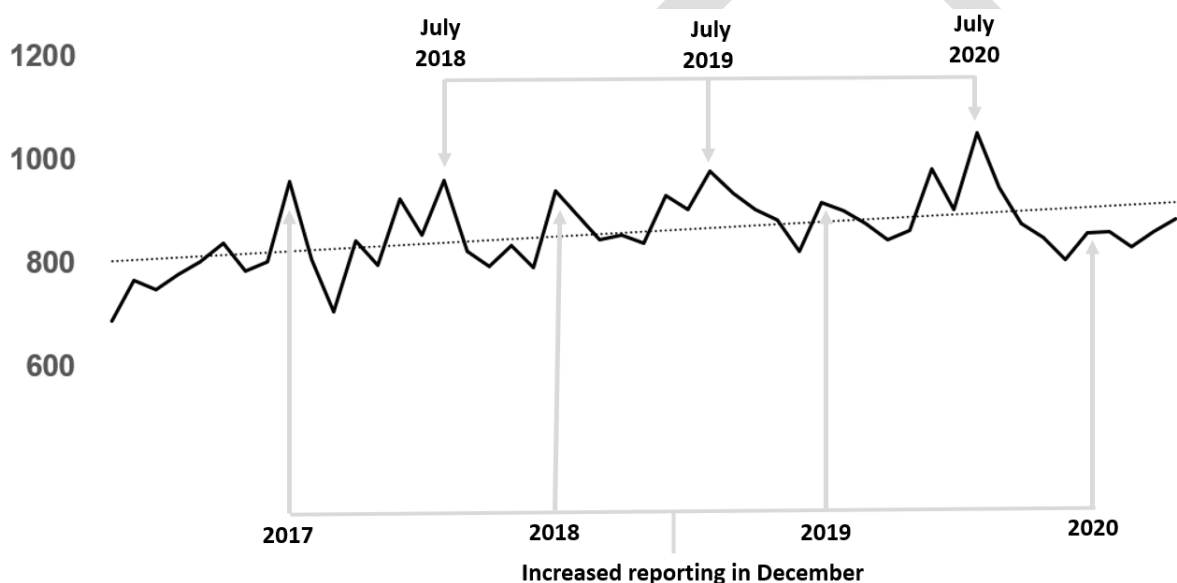
Some of the Risk factors associated with committing domestic abuse identified in the KJSA include history of violent behaviour, anti-social behaviours and attitudes, relationship instability, employment instability, mental health problems and personality disorder, an abusive childhood, low self-esteem, and hostile attitudes towards women.

Police Data on Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse incidents recorded by West Yorkshire Police have shown a steady increase over the past 3 years. Chart 28 highlights the fluctuating nature of incidents but also seasonal spikes both in the Summer and over Christmas.

During the lockdown period, recorded incidents peaked in July 2020 and then decrease in the latter part of the year before generally increasing in the past few months.

Chart 28 – Seasonal Spikes in Domestic Abuse reported to the Police



Locally, awareness support continues to be given to staff working with communities (including at COVID testing / vaccination centres) concerning spotting signs and where to report.

Produced posters and leaflets on available services for staff to distribute within the community, GP surgeries & COVID testing / vaccination centres.

Service delivery continues through (increasing) in person contact and virtual connection – meetings such as MARAC continue to be delivered over conference calls and feedback from participants indicates general consensus that this has improved the process.

According to the latest figures, there were 10,637 domestic abuse incidents recorded by West Yorkshire Police in the 12 months to May 2021 (up 3% from previous year). In terms of characteristics of these incidents:

- The majority of victims were female (74%) and the majority of suspects were male (73%)
- Peak ages of individuals involved in incidents (as victims or suspects) was 20's and 30's

- Repeat victim rate is 47.5% and repeat suspect rate is 46.3%
- Incident arrest rate is 26.2%

In the summer of 2021, a Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment was carried out to identify support needs to enable survivors of domestic abuse to live in safe accommodation. This comprehensive research drew in data from service providers including Pennine Domestic Abuse Partnership, Kirklees Rape and Sexual Advice Centre, WomenCentre and various specialist housing support services. The key findings around current provision (and gaps in this) are outlined below.

The need for **additional posts** that had been lost in critical areas such as family support working and dealing with complex underlying issues. Additionally, there is also an opportunity to increase the “out of hours” provision that is available to enhance access to support.

A recurrent theme emerging from data analysis exercise was that there are significant gaps in the data and issues relating to the **quality of the data** in order to develop deeper insight.

The research studies reviewed in the Needs Assessment highlights the **impact of COVID-19** on domestic abuse in terms of creating an environment for controlling behaviour combined with changed working for some agencies.

Domestic abuse continues to be **under reported** meaning it is critical that the services available to support victim-survivors needs to be communicated widely and pathways to support need to be accessible to all.

Analysis of the data provided highlighted a need to **engage with marginalised groups** where engagement with services is lower – for example the relatively low take up of services with the African Caribbean communities and also other groups including those that identify as LGBT+ and people with disabilities.

In terms of **support services**, the first and perhaps most prominent relates to the area of **mental health**. This issue featured in both the analysis of data and the interviews with key stakeholders. In terms of provision, it was felt there is a need for additional capacity to provide more specialist high-quality counselling and 121 services to address more complex issues (including substance misuse).

An integral part of this was **listening to the survivor experience** and engaging with communities including third sector organisations in a meaningful and productive manner.

A common theme emerging from the interviews were the needs to provide support interventions to the whole family with a focus on the **needs of children**. This relates to both current and historic abuse and needs to be both generic early support / signposting and more specialist provision.

A key area highlighted in interviews was the importance of **training for staff** (and communities) both to spot the signs of possible abuse but also more specialist support relating to the trauma associated with domestic abuse.

Finally, but crucially, the issue of taking a **holistic view of the abuse** means that there is a focus on working with perpetrators to stop the cycle of abuse at the earliest opportunity.

Forced Marriage

The definition of forced marriage used by the Home Office is “where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used”.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be;

- Physical including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence
- Emotional and psychological for example, when someone is made to feel like they're bringing shame on their family
- Financial abuse such as taking wages or not giving someone any money

In some cases, people may be taken abroad without knowing that they are to be married. In these cases, when they arrive in that country, their passport(s) / travel documentation may be taken to prevent them returning to the UK.

An arranged marriage is not the same as a forced marriage. In an arranged marriage, the families take a leading role in choosing the marriage partner, but both parties are free to choose whether to enter into the marriage or not.

According to the latest figures available relating to forced marriage¹⁴, during 2020:

- 759 cases received nationally – representing a 44% decrease in cases (this has been attributed to impact of COVID19 such restrictions on weddings and overseas travel)
- The Forced Marriage Unit delivered training to over 450 professionals although this was delivered online
- Countries judged to be at heightened risk of forced marriage by the FMU included: Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan and Somalia
- On the whole (62%), cases were reported by professionals such as social care, police, borders & immigration, education and health care
- Ordinarily, cases peak in school holidays but this was less evident in 2020 (less opportunity for travel)
- 79% of cases relate to women although men are more represented where they are LGBTQ (63% male) or there are mental capacity issues (55% male)

Modern Day Slavery & Human Trafficking

The National Crime Agency defines Human Trafficking as the “movement of a person from one place to another (both cross border and within a country) into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion”. The themes in this definition largely mirror the 3 elements in the most frequently used international definition from the United Nations Convention (2000);

- The **movement** – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people

¹⁴ [Forced Marriage Unit statistics 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/forced-marriage-unit-statistics-2020)

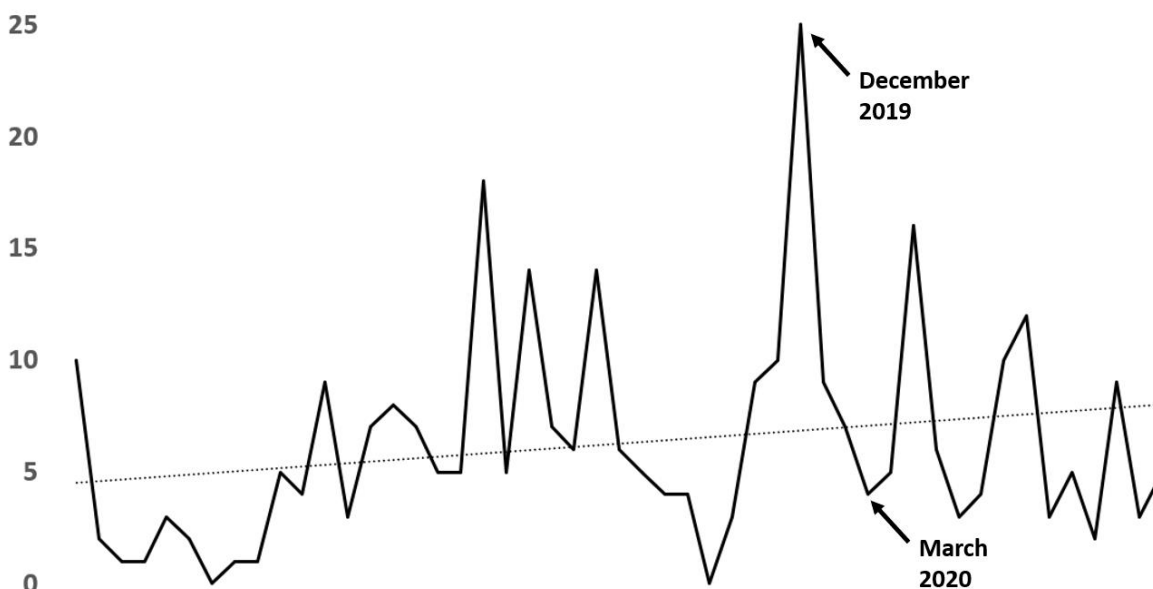
- The **control** – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The **purpose** – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

All three elements need to be present for an adult to be defined as a victim of human trafficking. Only the Act and Purpose need to be present for a child to be deemed a victim of human trafficking.

According to the latest (2020) nationally available figures¹⁵ relating to modern day slavery, a total of 10,613 possible victims of modern-day slavery were referred through the National Referral Mechanism. This figure was almost identical to that of the previous year and went against a generally increasing trend – this is attributed to impact of lockdown restrictions. The same report indicates a fairly equal split between adult / children referrals although adults referrals are more likely to be connected with forced labour whereas children are more likely to be associated with criminal exploitation.

Chart 29 shows significant fluctuations in the number of modern day slavery offences recorded on a monthly basis in Kirklees. The spikes are connected with either the recording of historic cases or the resulted of targeted operations. There is some evidence that the visits to businesses over lockdown around COVID advice resulted in intelligence relating to modern day slavery been submitted as a result of concerns raised by front line workers.

Chart 29 – Trends in Modern Day Slavery Offences



¹⁵ [Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2020 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is vital that partnership officers remain aware of the signs of possible modern day slavery and therefore the continued multi-agency briefing sessions (which are now delivered through video conferencing facilities) are key to raised awareness.

Referrals continue to be made through the National Referral Mechanism with 12 made between January and March 2021 (6 from police and 6 from the council).

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a collective term, also known as genital cutting and female circumcision, for all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or non-medical reasons. The practice of FGM is illegal in the UK under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.

FGM is a deeply rooted tradition, widely practised mainly among specific ethnic populations in Africa and parts of the Middle East and Asia. It serves as a complex form of social control of women's sexual and reproductive rights.

The World Health Organization estimates that more than 200 million girls and women worldwide have experienced FGM and around 3 million girls undergo some form of the procedure each year in Africa alone.

Women and girls in the UK from the following communities are at heightened risk of FGM:

- Egyptian;
- Eritrean;
- Ethiopian;
- Indonesian
- Kenyan;
- Kurdish;
- Nigerian;
- Sierra Leonean;
- Somali;
- Sudanese;
- Yemeni.

The age at which girls undergo FGM varies enormously according to the community. The procedure may be carried out when the girl is new born, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during the first pregnancy. However, the majority of cases of FGM are thought to take place between the ages of five and eight and, therefore, girls within that age bracket are at a higher risk. FGM has significant, sometimes fatal, physical and mental health consequences for women and young girls experiencing it.

According to the latest available national figures¹⁶, between April 2020 and March 2021:

- 5,395 women attended health service where FGM was identified
- 80% cases picked up through services associated with pregnancy or child birth
- Over 90% of FGM procedures were undertaken when the girl was under 18
- There is usually a large gap in time between the procedure and identification by health services

¹⁶ [Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\) Annual Report - April 2020 to March 2021 \(experimental statistics report\) - NHS Digital](#)

It is widely acknowledged that official figures on FGM are likely to be an underestimate of actual levels and lockdown is likely to have reduced opportunities for picking up cases in some health care settings.

Drugs & Alcohol

Findings from the review of drugs use / markets undertaken by Dame Carol Black provide a useful insight into current trends and market pressures associated with current drugs use in the UK¹⁷: The main points relating to this are outlined below:

Heroin:

The majority of Heroin used in the UK is imported from Afghanistan. Globally, production of heroin increased by around 45% over the past 5 years and it is unclear what the impact of regime changes in Afghanistan will be in terms of supply. Distribution of heroin in the UK is on the whole undertaken by Organised Criminal Gangs often through County Lines (where often vulnerable and commonly young people are used to transport goods). Distribution of heroin is more likely to have violence associated with it due to the large amounts of money associated with its supply. Users often have multiple issues such as mental health, unemployment, homelessness and offending histories. The UK has significantly more opiate users per head of population in Europe – it is estimated there are 261,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £12,538.

Crack cocaine

Crack Cocaine is derived from Cocaine which is on the whole produced in South America and smuggled via Southern Europe. This is usually imported as cocaine and then transformed into crack cocaine in the UK. Production of cocaine has increased significantly (5x) and as a result purity has increased. Methods of supply are similar to those involved with heroin as are the levels of violence and higher levels of use compared with other European countries. There are an increasing number of drugs related deaths related to crack and the number of people in treatment is relatively low. It is estimated there are 181,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £6,263.

Powder Cocaine

Methods of production and trafficking of cocaine have already been outlined in the paragraph on crack cocaine. Levels of organised criminal gangs is high with much of the market controlled by Albanian OCGs (although British OCGs are involved at the street level). Proportionately more users of cocaine earn higher incomes, often younger and most frequently will use a couple of times a month. It is estimated there are 976,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £2,152.

Synthetic Drugs (MDMA, amphetamines, New Psychoactive Substance - NPS)

Produced in laboratories throughout the world although majority of MDMA / amphetamine in the UK are made in Europe e.g. Belgium / Netherlands and synthetic cannabinoids and other NPS come from India / China. Supply is either through some of the OCGs supplying other drugs or alternative via the internet (and dark web). Users of MDMA / amphetamines tend to be younger and associated with night-time economy, users of NPS are often on the fringes of society e.g. homeless or prisoners. Use of MDMA has varied over the past decade (estimated there are 524,000 users), amphetamines has fallen (approximately

¹⁷ [PowerPoint Presentation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

188,000 users) and NPS use fallen significantly (approximately 152,000 users). The average annual spend for a user (MDMA) is estimated to be £90.

Cannabis

Cannabis is either grown outside (Morocco / Afghanistan) or indoors in domestic properties (cannabis farms). There has been a shift towards “home grown” cannabis which is increasingly strong due to higher THC levels. Production is controlled by organised criminal gangs and often people are trafficked to either work in cannabis farms or to supply drugs. It is estimated that 2,572,000 people using cannabis in England and Wales although this is lower than comparable European countries. The average annual spend for a user (MDMA) is estimated to be £914.

The recent assessment of key issues in relation to Drugs and alcohol in Kirklees are outlined below:

Drugs

- Hospital admissions for drug poisoning were lower in Kirklees compared to England.
- **Drug related deaths have steadily increased** both locally and nationally - opiates contribute to the largest proportion of drug-related deaths although the number of deaths from new psychoactive substances and prescription medicines is rising
- Similar to alcohol misuse, the most common route into treatment in Kirklees for drug misuse was via **self-referral**.
- 99% of drug misuse interventions were **delivered in the community**.
- The proportion of successful treatments for non-opiate users has declined in Kirklees from 49% in 2017 to 35% in 2018. This change may be reflective of increased distribution of non-opiate, psychoactive drugs.

Alcohol

- Hospital admission rates for alcohol misuse are similar to national levels; however, **alcohol-specific mortality is significantly worse in Kirklees** than national figures. Suggests that people who are misusing alcohol may not seek treatment for their misuse leading to the higher levels of mortality and lower levels of admissions for episodes.
- Alcohol misuse is **more common in males than females**. There has been an increase in the number of admissions for alcohol-related conditions specifically in males aged 40-64 years old, although the highest rates of admissions are in persons aged over 65-year old.
- **Alcoholic liver disease is on an upwards trend**. There has been an increase in the admission rates in females which may indicate increased alcohol consumption in females. However, admission rates for alcoholic liver disease continue to be highest in males.
- More females who entered treatment for alcohol misuse reported a **mental health** need compared to males.

Appendix 1

Figure 1 : Map showing Town and Ward locations

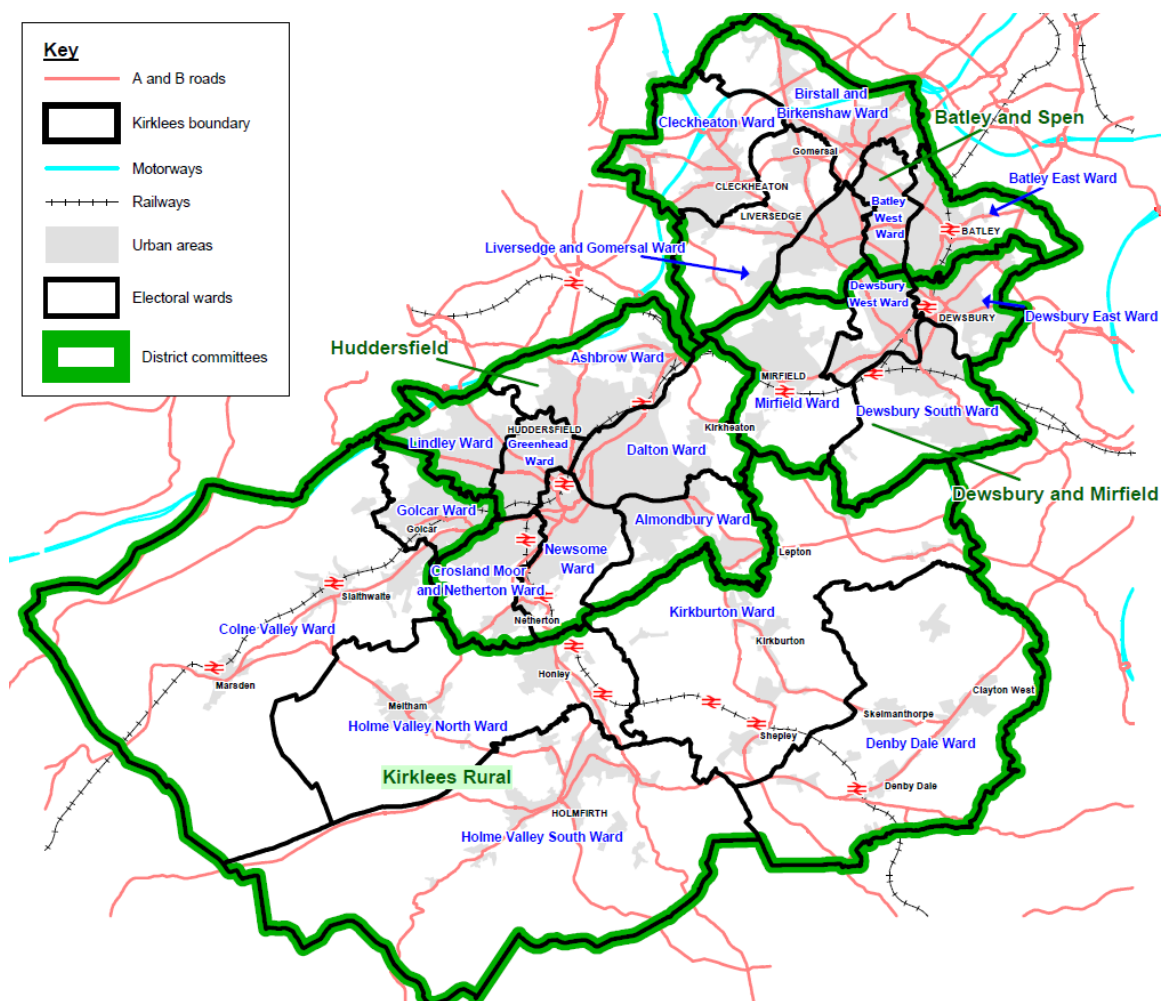


Table 1: Place Standard priorities

Area	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Birstall and Birkenshaw	Gangs and ASB (22) 31.43%	Motorbikes. Quads and Scooters (21/70) 30%	Rising petty crime (10) 14.29%
Golcar	Drug dealers/users (10) 33.33%	Gangs and ASB (8) 31.26.67%	Rising petty crime (4) 13.33%
Kirkburton	Rising petty crime (31/58) 53.45%	Speeding cars (11) 18.97%	Gangs and ASB (8) 13.79%
Berry Brow	Drug dealing/users (10/22) 45.45%	Drunks (6) 27.27%	Rising petty crime (4) 18.18%

Colne Valley	Gangs and ASB (32/56) 57.14%	Rising petty crime (15) 26.79%	Drug dealing/users (4) 7.14%
Ashbrow	Gangs and ASB (15/29) 51.72%	Rising petty crime (11) 37.39%	Knife/violent crime (6) 20.69%
Meltham	Gangs and ASB (71/188) 37.77%	Rising petty crime (46) 24.47%	Drug dealing/users (25)13.30%
Huddersfield (TC)	Knife/violent crime (87/326) 26.69%	Homeless people/beggars (66) 20.25%	Gangs and ASB (64) 19.63%
Honley	Gangs and ASB (62/172) 36.05%	Drug dealing/users (42) 24.42	Speeding cars (30) 17.44%
East Bierley	Rising petty crime (27/64) 42.19%	Speeding cars (25) 35.94	Motorbikes/ Quads /Scooters an issue (7) 10.94%
Netherton & South Crosland	Gangs and ASB (32/107) 29.91%	Rising petty crime (26) 24.30%	Drug dealing/users (26) 24.30%

Table 1: Place Standard Solutions

Area	Solution 1	Solution 2	Solution 3
Birstall and Birkenshaw	Activities for young people	Police presence	Improve Greenspace / environment
Golcar	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities
Kirkburton	Activities for young people	Tackle speeding traffic	Improve Greenspace / environment
Berry Brow	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities
Colne Valley	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities

Ashbrow	Activities for young people	Community activities	Improve Greenspace / environment
Meltham	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Police Presence
Huddersfield (TC)	Improve Greenspace / environment	Police Presence	Activities for young people
Honley	Activities for young people	Police Presence	Community activities
East Bierley	Road Safety	Improve Greenspace / environment	Activities for young people
Netherton & South Crosland	Improve Greenspace / environment	Activities for young people	Sports facilities

Summary of draft guidance – Serious Violence Duty

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new serious violence duty on public bodies which will ensure relevant services work together to share data and knowledge and allow them to target their interventions to prevent serious violence.

The Government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships by making sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime.

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to;

- prevent and reduce serious violence
- identify the kinds of serious violence that occur in their area
- Improve community safety
- Use existing local structures where possible to comply with the requirements of the duty
- Develop a local needs assessment to inform the strategy

The Duty recommends that local areas adopt a Public Health approach, which should include enforcement and criminal justice-based activity.

Specified authorities named as part of the duty include;

- Police
- Probation Services
- Youth Offending Teams
- Fire and Rescue
- Health
- Local authorities

The Duty does not specify a ‘lead’ organisation or person whose responsibility it is to coordinate activity and highlights that this is at the discretion of the specified authorities to agree. Examples include: VRUs, CSPs, Safeguarding, Criminal Justice and or Health and Wellbeing boards

The Draft strategy recognises the role schools play in safeguarding children and young people and they must be consulted in the preparation of the strategy. A strategic education representative for the local area should be nominated by the partnership to provide a link between the responsible authorities and individual institutions.

Defining serious violence

The 2018 Serious Violence Strategy defines serious violence as “specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where

serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing.

The duty does not include acts of terrorism but does include violence against the property and threats of violence. Authorities when considering what amounts to serious violence in any given area must account for the following factors;

- the maximum penalty which could be imposed for any offence involved in the violence
- the impact of the violence on any victim
- the prevalence of the violence in the area
- the impact of the violence on the community in the area.

The Duty provides flexibility for specified authorities in defining serious violence and could include, domestic abuse, alcohol related violence, sexual abuse, modern slavery or gender-based violence.

Once the specified authorities have identified a partnership structure, the core elements of the duty are:

- to understand the local issues through a strategic need's assessment
- Prepare and implement a strategy
- Keep the strategy under review

Full Draft guidance can be found at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/986086/Draft_Guidance_-_Serious_Violence_Duty.pdf

In Kirklees we discuss violence in a variety of places across the partnership including:

- Serious Organised Crime/Violence Reduction Gold and Silver Groups
- Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership
- Exploitation Sub-Group
- Violence Against Women and Girls strategy working group

At a regional level there are a number of groups that share policy, strategy and good practice.

- West Yorkshire Precision Executive
- WY Serious Violence Executive Group
- WY serious Violence Night-Time Economy Group
- WY VRU Partnership Exec and Delivery Groups
- WY Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Group

We are currently building a cohesive picture across the borough of who is delivering programmes to reduce violence, how they link, what shared outcomes exist and where we need further work. This will provide us with the building blocks to develop our approach to the new Duty.

Appendix 3: Repeat Victimisation in Kirklees

There is a strong evidence base which shows community safety issues such as experiencing crime and anti-social is not evenly distributed across the population but rather is concentrated on repeat locations and people.

It is also true to say that some offenders commit repeat offences and often this is targeted towards particular people and places.

Repeat victimisation is generally understood to involve the same person or property being victim to a crime two or more times in a 12-month period from the first offence. This report will focus on 3 areas to highlight the issue of repeat victimisation namely: residential burglary, hate crime and domestic abuse.

Residential Burglary

There has been a wealth of academic research undertaken over the past 25 years which highlight the fact that a property which has been burgled is approximately 5 times more likely to be burgled again than non-victimised houses. (Anderson et al (1995), Chenery et al (2002) and Shaw and Pease (2000)).

Research undertaken by the Home Office (Hearnden and Magill, 2004) reported that of the burglars interviewed, two-thirds returned to a property they had previously targeted – most within a month of the initial burglary. The main reasons of returning to a property were that there were goods worth taking because:

- Associates / victims (since a significant number of offenders knew the victim in some way) had told them there were goods were taking
- Observed goods being delivered or noticed empty boxes outside the house
- They had left behind goods that were too bulky to transport

In addition to the property itself, other research concluded that the neighbouring and adjacent houses to the victimised property are also at heightened risk of a domestic burglary following the initial burglary (Johnson and Bowers, 2004).

As well as individual properties being subject to repeat victimisation, burglaries tend to be focused in particular neighbourhoods (as a rule of thumb, 80% of burglaries occur in 20% of post code areas) which are often those with higher levels of deprivation (Bottoms, 2012, Weisburd, 2015).

This repeat phenomenon is not restricted to burglary and crime hot spots (repeat locations) are evident in other offences such as fly-tipping hotspots, problem premises in the night - time economy and repeat calls for service from single addresses – often with complex needs (such as mental health / drugs & alcohol) at their core (Sherman et al, 1989).

Within Kirklees, the current (12 months to September 2021) rate of repeat burglaries (where the same property has been targeted on at least 2 occasions in the previous 12 months) is 4.5% (57 out of 1,279 properties) which compares with 5.9% (102 out of 1, 721 properties). It is worth noting that burglaries generally have reduced significantly over the past 18 months due to more people at home and therefore acting as a deterrent.

People as Repeat Victims

In a similar way to repeat location offences, the experience of crime (and anti-social behaviour) is not equally distributed throughout the population with estimates of 5% of victims experiencing 60% of crime (SooHuyn et al, 2017).

Other research (Innes and Weston, 2010) has highlighted the fact that repeat victimisation is particularly evident with anti-social behaviour and the following factors are strong predictors (not causes of) future anti-social behaviour victimisation:

- Living in Deprived area
- Living in rented accommodation
- Poor health / disabilities
- Young people

The next section of the report will focus on two areas (hate crime and domestic abuse) to highlight the issue of repeat victimisation.

Hate Crime

Hate crimes have been defined by the Police / Crown Prosecution Service as an incident / crime where the “victim (or anyone else) think it was motivated by hostility or prejudice based on one of the following protected characteristics:

- disability
- race
- religion
- sexual orientation
- transgender identity”.

A repeat hate incident is where two or more incidents occur to the same victim within a 12-month period.

According to the latest available figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (March 2020), levels of repeat victimisation for hate crime is higher than for other personal crimes. Moreover, results from this report also show a higher proportion of victims saying they were emotionally affected by the incident: 36% of hate crime victims said they were “very much” affected compared with 15% of broader crime victims.

In Kirklees, figures for the most recent full year (April 2020 to March 2021) show a repeat rate for hate incidents of 23.3% (compared with 22.7% previous year). Broken down by type of incident, repeat rates are higher with transphobic (36.8%) and disability (34%) compared with sexuality (25.0%), faith (21.1%) and race (21.1%).

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is defined as “Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”.

This definition makes it clear that this abuse is far wider than violent incidents and can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

The findings from the most recent (2019/20) Crime Survey for England and Wales highlight high levels of repeat victimisation reported by victims of domestic abuse (34%) compared with violence involving acquaintances (27%) and strangers (14%).

When considering official figures relating to repeat domestic abuse, it is important to bear in mind research findings (Yearnshaw, 1997), that victims are likely to have experienced an average of between 35 and 40 incidents for up to 7 years before reporting to an agency. The reasons for this will vary on a case-by-case basis but include: fear of not being believed, professionals not asking the right questions, fear of reprisals, shame and guilt (Hall and Wright, 2003).

The repeat rate for domestic abuse incidents reported to the Police in Kirklees for the 12 months to March 2021 was 48.7% which is almost identical to the previous year (48.9%). The figure for Kirklees is slightly above the figure of 47.9% for West Yorkshire as a whole.

Appendix 4: Domestic Abuse Strategy Refresh Update

Kirklees has an existing Domestic Abuse Strategy for the period 2019-2021.

The Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, on behalf of the Communities Partnership Board, is developing a new strategy to be published in Spring 2022.

The Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership is mapping existing provision against nationally recognised best practice and is holding several workshops over the next month to give partners and local community representatives a range of opportunities to shape the developing strategy.

The Partnership knows itself well and would like to build on our existing framework for a whole person/ whole family/whole community response to domestic abuse (i.e., not seeing abuse in isolation from people's wider lives). To strengthen this response, we will work towards a whole system response to delivering services, a whole system approach aims to ensure that all agencies that provide services to victims/survivors of domestic abuse, perpetrators and their children respond in a consistent and coordinated way.

The approach prioritises the voices of lived experience and developing innovative ways for victims and survivors of domestic abuse to influence our response to domestic abuse, including the commissioning of services, training and development of our local workforce, communications activity and supporting partnership organisations to be responsive to the needs of local communities.

The draft strategy can be shared with Scrutiny Committee to provide an opportunity for influencing the priorities that have been identified through engagement with partners, local community leads and people with lived experience of domestic abuse. The draft strategy will be discussed at the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, leadership meetings, Portfolio holder briefings and through Communities Board and to Cabinet.

New Statutory Duty to support victims of domestic abuse, and their children, in safe accommodation

In a separate, but aligned programme of work, the Communities Board has overseen our local response to a new statutory duty to support victims of domestic abuse, and their children, in safe accommodation.

The Domestic Abuse Act brings into force a new statutory duty to support victims of domestic abuse, and their children, in safe accommodation. The new duty requires the local authority to appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board to:

- a. Assess the need for domestic abuse support for all victims (and their children) who reside in relevant safe accommodation in their area, including those who require cross-border support. Needs assessment to be undertaken at a minimum every three years.
- b. Prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their area having regard to the need's assessment (to be reviewed every three years).

- c. Give effect to the strategy (for example through commissioning arrangements.)
- d. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy.
- e. Report back annually to central government

Kirklees have been allocated £918,922 from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to fulfil the new statutory duty, which sits within our existing strategy. It is MHCLGs expectation that this funding is used for the delivery of the duty, including commissioning services, in year, for 2021/22. Given these timescales a number of activities were completed concurrently to meet deadlines with oversight provided by the Communities Board Chair:

Establish local partnership board	The existing Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership met the statutory requirement for a local partnership board, and terms of reference have been updated to reflect the legislation.	Completed
Complete needs assessment (a) above	A needs assessment to be undertaken by the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership	Completed
Publish strategy (b) above	Publication of an addendum to the Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-21 under Strategic Priority 4: Supporting people to live the lives they want after harm occurs.	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities encouraged local authorities to publish strategies/addendums to strategies in draft to allow for comment, with the final documents published in January 2022. * Feedback on the draft addendum will inform new strategy development
Give effect to the strategy (for example through commissioning arrangements) (c) above	funding to be allocated to agreed priorities from the needs assessment	Funding has been agreed
Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy (d) above	The Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of funded activities	Baseline data collated and arrangements for quarterly monitoring will be in place and monitored by the Council.

Report back annually to central government (e) above	Requirements still to be determined by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	Pending further information from Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
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* Government requested publication of draft, brought forward to October 2021

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Name of meeting: Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee
Date: 9th November 2021
Title of report: Development of Kirklees VCSE (Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise) Investment Strategy

Purpose of report:

To generate discussion and seek input from Scrutiny on the approach and work undertaken to develop a Kirklees VCSE Investment strategy.

To consider some of the outcomes, learning and challenges identified and how these can be addressed.

Key Decision - Is it likely to result in spending or saving £250k or more, or to have a significant effect on two or more electoral wards?	Yes Impact in 2 or more wards
Key Decision - Is it in the <u>Council's Forward Plan (key decisions and private reports)?</u>	Not Yet
The Decision - Is it eligible for call in by Scrutiny?	N/A
Date signed off by <u>Strategic Director</u> & name	Rachel Spencer Henshall, Director of Corporate Strategy, Commissioning and Public Health 21/10/2021
Is it also signed off by the Service Director for Finance?	N/A
Is it also signed off by the Service Director for Legal Governance and Commissioning?	N/A
Cabinet member Housing and Democracy Portfolio	Councillor Cathy Scott

Electoral wards affected: All

Ward councillors consulted: No consultation has been carried out yet

Public or private: Public.

Has GDPR been considered? Yes

1. Summary

Investing in Kirklees Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) Sector

- In October 2020 the Executive Team within Kirklees Council received a paper entitled 'The Third Sector in Kirklees – A Strategic approach to funding and investment' which outlined the significant role the sector is playing in supporting communities during the pandemic, whilst also recognising some of the issues facing the sector as a result of it.
- Based on this paper the Executive Team agreed to commission work to co-produce and develop an Investment Strategy to identify how Kirklees Council can further support the VCSE including the faith sector within Kirklees.
- This approach has the support of the Democracy and Place Based Working Cabinet Portfolio holder, who was briefed in September 2020, has been identified as a priority by the Scrutiny Place Based Working subgroup and also formed part of the discussion at the Economy and Neighbourhoods Panel on 6 October
- The development of this Strategy builds on the vision and shared outcomes set out in the Kirklees Council Plan for 2018/20 to work with 'people, and partners using a place-based approach to achieve our shared outcomes and ultimately our vision'. It also reflects the ambition in the 2021/23 Council Plan to 'work alongside the voluntary and community sector in Kirklees to create a relationship that best delivers our outcomes'.
- The aims of the strategy are to harness the strengths and diversity of the VCSE within Kirklees – to welcome, capture and maximise their ability to innovate and be agile in response to changing need and to be easily accessible to the communities they serve. It is about supporting the sector to develop their own resources and build resilience so they can continue to address increasing health, economic and social inequalities and work to improve outcomes for the residents of Kirklees.
- The development of this strategy is underpinned by the 'We are working alongside' shared values. "We are working alongside" is our way of describing how people from VCSE organisations, Kirklees Council and health partners want to work together to make our local places even better. The approach includes a co-created statement of our shared principles and values: 'The way we want to do things around here'. This is designed to influence and encourage more productive and trusting relationships, based on our commitment to working with and alongside each other in our local places. Our method of commissioning the work, the collaborative approach to strategy development and the strategy content itself all clearly demonstrate our shared values in action. The shared values are:
 - We are coming from a different place
 - We are learning by doing
 - We are working on trust
 - We are growing confidence
 - We are taking courage from kindness
 - We are sharing with each other
 - We are listening with curiosity
 - We are open and honest
 - We are involving others early
 - We are recognising everyone

One example of the way we do things around here is:

We are working on trust

We're getting to know each other and to trust one another. We trust that everyone wants to achieve the best. Nobody is here to trip each other up. Our relationships are strong enough that we can be open about how one person or organisation affects another. We will create more opportunities for people to get to know each other better.

- The purpose of this paper, and the discussion with Scrutiny, is to consider the approach and work undertaken to develop a VCSE Investment Strategy, to share what we've learned and explore opportunities to do things differently.

2. Information

- The Council recognises the crucial role that the VCSE plays in the local economy, creating jobs, delivering services, connecting people in neighbourhoods, improving community cohesion and reducing social isolation and loneliness as well as general health and well-being. The recent experiences in the context of the pandemic have brought that into even sharper focus.
- In March 2019 the National Lottery released a [funding ecology - research](#) report for Yorkshire & Humber which stated that Yorkshire & Humber 'had proportionally the lowest level of voluntary sector funding of any region in England', with funding per person less than half the England average and only 14% of that secured by the London region. Of 53 funders analysed, very few of the national funders had made awards locally in the preceding 3 years. Of the 21 Local Authorities in the Yorkshire & Humber area, Kirklees is 14th in terms of the funding awarded per head of population, with only Wakefield below it from the West Yorkshire region. When National Lottery funding is removed from this calculation Kirklees falls to 16th and is the lowest area in West Yorkshire for non-National Lottery grant awards.
- Council grant funding opportunities for the VCSE in 2019/20 totalled approximately £800k. In 2020/21 this is forecast to have increased to £2.3million, primarily as a result of Covid 19 emergency funding. Work is already underway to consolidate funding and improve information that is available to the sector. As yet we do not have data regarding the percentage of contracts commissioned to local VCSE, or insight into how this relates to other areas of West Yorkshire. The Kirklees VCSE is however linking to regional work relating to capturing the value of, and current investment in, the sector.
- Establishing an understanding our current funding position will be an important (but not the sole) element in being able to measure the success of any investment strategy. However, this strategy is about more than just funding the sector. It aims to cover a range of other investment options for Kirklees Council and partners, developing a range of options for strengthening a diverse group of organisations.

Approach

- This work was jointly commissioned by Council and Third Sector Leaders (TSL) - building on the work for the VCSE during the pandemic. The lines of enquiry focussed on: -
 - More than just funding
 - Commissioning & Grants
 - Community Asset Transfers
 - Social enterprises
 - Access to specialist support, skills sharing
 - Working with local business
- Over 30 VCSE organisations representing the diversity of the sector in terms of ethnicity, age, size of organisation, and themes of work, and 14 different Kirklees Council officers and services have been involved in the co-production of this strategy, with additional input from other regional VCSE organisations and specialist support organisations. Organisations were invited to focus groups and one to one meeting as well as engagement taking place during other pre planned meetings such as the community anchor meetings.

What have we learned?

The key themes that have emerged from discussions to date are: -

- **Building trust and working together** - the development of a VCSE strategy has highlighted that this is about working in a different way, increasing the understanding between sectors, and appreciating the roles everyone plays in making our local places even better and working with each other to overcome potential barriers or risks. The single word mentioned most throughout conversations with the VCSE sector was 'trust' – 'trust us to do a good job, trust in our ability, trust that we know our communities, trust that we will spend money wisely'. It was

also recognised, by both the VCSE and council officers that the pandemic is enabling significant progress in this area, through the efforts of so many VCSE organisations and the Community Anchors as part of the Covid-19 Coordinated Community Response work.

- **How we can work together to attract more non-Council funding** – invest in further development of VCSE infrastructure support. Provide support to VCSE to develop alliances and partnerships to respond to local tenders, and proactively attract external funds.
- **Funding principles – multi-year, stop circular /repetitive conversations. Encourage transparency, help build capacity and resilience** – to develop a commitment to a set of ‘funding principles’ to help improve capacity and resilience. We also need to develop a joint understanding of what funds are available to the VCSE in Kirklees and identify the best way to maximise impact to achieve Kirklees outcomes. The need to combine, consolidate and coordinate funds is important – we need to understand how much is being invested into the VCSE already across the 8 shared outcomes and where the need is now. It is also important that we involve other strategic partners such Locala and Health (CCGs) to maximise this opportunity, and proactively identify outcomes, where working with the VCSE could help attract more external funds.
- **Focus for increasing social enterprise start up and support** - we need to recognise the value of, and create conditions for, more Kirklees based community businesses (social enterprises, enterprise activity and cooperatives). This is already part of the Inclusive Economy with the Kirklees Local Economic Recovery Plan.
- **Communication** - we need to create more opportunities to get know each other better, listen and share skills, resources and knowledge with each other, know what’s happening locally and share our stories.

Priority Actions

- In order to achieve effective and meaningful impact and outcomes, the VCSE investment strategy is proposing 3 overlapping priorities, with an action plan and measures of success, to support the sector as set out below: -
 - **Priority 1 - Invest to build trust and transparency:** creating an environment for partners to work alongside each other
 - **Priority 2 - Invest in whoever is best placed to provide the service or support:** recognising & valuing each other’s strengths
 - **Priority 3 - Invest to increase VCSE capacity and resilience:** empowering the VCSE to help themselves

Covid Recovery Support to date

- **Community Buildings Recovery Grants** - supported The Council provided grant funding of £500k to support voluntary and community organisations who have been affected by national lockdowns and local restrictions.
- **Capacity Building Support** – since June 2021 support has been provided to 188 groups to support with governance, policies, fund raising, Grants Access Point renewals. This support will continue via the Council’s third sector team.
- **Community Buildings Support Survey** – a survey is currently being undertaken by TSL to better understand the current needs of those organisations who run/manage community spaces, and their support needs moving forward. The survey is open until 12 November and feedback will help inform action plan priorities.
- **Recruiting volunteers** - training and support on recruiting and supporting volunteers has been offered to groups who want to re-open, the focus was particularly around safeguarding with 40 organisations receiving 1 to 1 support and 18 groups taking part in training.
- **People helping people events** – awaiting details on sessions held, numbers involved at each, focus and next steps
- **Community buildings webinar** - 3 webinars held in July and September 2020 and August 2021. The purpose was to provide advice and guidance on the lifting of restrictions, what the government guidance meant for community group and buildings, talk through risk assessment and where to find further advice, guidance and support.
- **Community Organisations Support Survey** – in order to engage with smaller grassroots organisations, many of whom are re-opening after a period of closure, the Council’s third

sector team will undertake a survey in November 2021 to better understand the immediate challenges they are facing and their support needs.

- **Social Enterprise Support** – scoping an approach to encourage more social enterprises into Kirklees using a Sounding Board of local experts and existing social enterprises/cooperatives

Action Plan Priorities

- The feedback from VCSE organisations and Kirklees Council officers, along with feedback from the community buildings and community organisations support surveys will be used to inform the VCSE investment strategy action plan priorities. It is envisioned that this will be complete by financial year end.

3. Implications for the Council

- **Working with People**

Working with and supporting the development of our local VCSE helps us to work with and alongside our citizens and communities, identifying solutions to local issues and working together to make our local places even better.

- **Working with Partners**

The development of the strategy is centred around closer working with the VCSE. With approximately 4% of the local workforce being employed by VCSE organisations, a healthy, vibrant, active and sustainable VCSE sector is integral to the economic recovery of Kirklees post Covid-19.

- **Place Based Working**

This strategy demonstrates place-based principles in action, showing how we can invest in our relationships with the VCSE for the benefit of everyone in Kirklees. Delivery of the identified priorities will be closely linked to work around developing local Anchor organisations, who will be working to create links with our Primary Care Networks and Place Partnerships. Further engagement with grassroots organisations will continue around the specific priorities.

- **Climate Change and Air Quality**

No specific impact in the context of this paper

- **Improving outcomes for children**

No specific impact in the context of this paper, however the VCSE clearly has an important role in supporting the delivery of this shared outcome.

- **Other (e.g. Legal/Financial or Human Resources)**

None

Do you need an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)?

Not applicable for this report

4. Consultees and their opinions

No specific consultation has taken place in the production of this report.

Engagement with VCSE groups, Kirklees Council officers, regional VCSE organisations and specialist support organisations has taken place to inform the VCSE investment Strategy.

5. Next steps and timelines

To consider the views expressed by Overview and Scrutiny Committee and continue to have conversations with the wider sector to progress action plan priorities.

To engage with elected members over the next couple of months to seek their views and input.

6. Officer recommendations and reasons

Members are asked to note and support the approach taken to develop a VCSE Investment Strategy and progress made.

7. Cabinet Portfolio Holder's recommendations

This work has been supported by the Portfolio Holder.

8. Contact officer

Noreen Abbas – Community Investment Manager noreen.abbas@kirklees.gov.uk

Diane Sims – Engagement and Communications Lead for Democracy

diane.sims@kirklees.gov.uk

9. Background Papers and History of Decisions

Economy and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Panel 6 October 2020

<https://democracy.kirklees.gov.uk/documents/s37654/V2%20EN%20Scrutiny%20Panel%20Oct%202020.pdf>

10. Service Director responsible

Rachel Spencer Henshall, Director of Corporate Strategy, Commissioning and Public Health

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE – WORK PROGRAMME 2021/22

MEMBERS: Councillors; Elizabeth Smaje (Chair), Andrew Cooper, Andrew Marchington, Harpreet Uppal and Habiban Zaman

SUPPORT: Sheila Dykes, Principal Governance and Democratic Engagement Officer

FULL PANEL DISCUSSION		
THEME / ISSUE	APPROACH / AREAS OF FOCUS	OUTCOMES / ACTIONS
1. Leader's Priorities 2021/22	The Leader will attend to set out his portfolio priorities for 2021/22	<u>OSMC – 3rd August 2021</u> Councillor Pandor was thanked for attending the meeting to discuss his portfolio priorities and it was agreed that he be invited to a future meeting of the Committee to update Members on progress.
2. West Yorkshire Combined Authority	Links with the West Yorkshire Mayor and Combined Authority and relationship with Kirklees	Informal meeting held with Chair of Scrutiny and WYCA Scrutiny Committee Members, October 2021
3. Inclusion	Monitor work in relation to inclusion; including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion and Diversity Strategy - Inclusion Commission 	<u>OSMC – 15th June 2021</u> The Committee recommended that the following points be considered: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representation. 2. The importance of independent voices and the engagement of expert knowledge and experience. 3. The importance of hearing the voice and experience of children and young people. 4. Influence and control. and requested a further update report later in 2021 to include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. more detail in relation to the process for engagement; how this will work and encompass the whole of Kirklees. 2. the life course strand of work.

<p>4. Inclusive Communities Framework</p>	<p>Early input to, and scrutiny of, the development of an Inclusive Communities Framework.</p> <p>The approach aims to build on the experiences of the pandemic and reflect the shift in thinking from cohesion to a broader inclusion agenda.</p>	<p>Scheduled for early 2022</p> <p>OSMC – 15th June 2021 Further reports to be submitted as the work progresses.</p>
<p>5. Our Council Plan</p>	<p>Pre-decision scrutiny in respect of the development of the latest version of the Council Plan.</p> <p>(Plan last approved by Council 20th October 2020)</p>	<p>OSMC – 3rd August 2021 Officers were asked to take account of the points made by Members of the Committee in working on the refresh of ‘Our Council Plan’ and it was requested that further information in respect of how the citizen’s outcome will be measured be provided, once the work had been further developed. It was noted that the draft would be submitted to the Corporate Scrutiny Panel for consideration, prior to submission to Cabinet/Council for formal adoption. <i>(Informal Corporate Scrutiny Panel – 27/9/21; Cabinet – 12/10/21; Council – 13/10/21)</i></p>
<p>6. Climate Commission</p>	<p>Monitor the development and establishment of the Climate Commission.</p> <p>The establishment of the Commission was agreed in November 2019, as one of a package of projects, further to the declaration of a climate emergency by the Council in January 2019.</p> <p>To include scrutiny of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council’s ‘road map’ to achieving district-wide ‘net zero’ carbon emissions target by 2038. • Annual internal emissions reporting. 	<p>OSMC - 28th September 2021 (Minute 29) Chair to be updated re road map and AQAS report 2021; to facilitate further consideration as appropriate.</p> <p>OSMC - 3rd December 2020 (Minute 107) The Committee recommended that the following points be considered and used to inform the development of the Climate Change Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for the Commission to be progressed as soon as possible. 2. The adoption of a wider global perspective of action on climate change. 3. The benefits of working with the Local Government Association. 4. Recognition of the need to consider carbon capture/offset.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The need for the Commission to be aware of, and take account of, the timescales associated with Council budget setting. 6. The need for consideration of how the recommendations made by the Commission will feed into Council decision making and how they will be monitored. 7. The importance of developing mechanisms to provide: effective feedback to the community/stakeholders on outcomes to ensure transparency and wider buy-in; and robust engagement particularly with young people and the voluntary sector. 8. The potential for the use of Passivhaus standards, particularly for Council owned sites/projects. 9. The potential for the development of a district heating system. <p>and requested the submission of further progress reports on a regular basis, to include the proposed approach to achieving the 2038 net zero target</p>
7. Peer Review	<p>Monitor implementation of the recommendations of the LGA Peer Challenge undertaken in July 2019.</p> <p>Action Plan approved by Council January 2020</p>	<p>Scheduled for December 2021</p>
8. Kirklees Communities Partnership Plan (Crime and Disorder)	<p>Annual scrutiny of the Kirklees Communities Partnership Plan in accordance with statutory requirement under Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006.</p> <p>Community Safety Partnerships have a duty to develop a strategic plan to address multi-agency issues affecting quality of life for residents including crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>9th November 2021</p> <p><u>29th October 2020 (Minute 96)</u></p> <p>The Committee put forward the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The level of co-operative working could be more clearly reflected in the Plan. 2. Delays in providing feedback on reported anti-social behaviour could be frustrating for residents; it was important that they were assured that their efforts in reporting were worthwhile.

		<p>3. The action plans which sat beneath the strategic plan, which set out specific targets, delivery mechanisms, timescales and outcomes should be referenced within the plan.</p> <p>4. There was a need to improve the visibility of the work of the Partnership, the Communities Board and the underlying sub-groups and action plans.</p> <p><u>3rd December 2020 (Min 100)</u> Update provided</p>
9. Corporate Safeguarding Policy	<p>Pre-decision scrutiny in respect of the refresh of the Corporate Safeguarding Policy.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work undertaken since inception of the policy (October 2019). • Proposals for the refresh. • Engagement with partners. • Legal requirements. • Governance arrangements/scrutiny. 	Scheduled for January/February 2022
10. Local Flood Risk Management	<p>Annual Review of the Council's Flood Risk Management Plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress against the Action Plan. • Revision of local strategy to ensure consistency with National Strategy (August 2020) 	<p>Scheduled for March 2022</p> <p><u>18th March 2021 (Minute 125)</u> Officers were asked to give consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of an easily accessible supply of sandbags in particular localities, to reduce any delay in deployment to areas of need. • Improvements in preventative work. • Reviewing the Action Plan to assess if any improvements can be made to existing targets/timelines. • The development of an engagement strategy in relation to the review of the local flood risk strategy.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the local flood risk management strategy aligns with and links in with other Council strategy and planning documents. <p><u>15th April 2021 (Min 130)</u> Update provided in relation to gully clearing.</p>
11. Heritage, Culture and Tourism Strategies	Pre-decision scrutiny in respect of the development of the Heritage, Culture and Tourism Strategies	<p><u>11th February 2021 (Minute 116)</u> The Committee requested that: The draft documents for each strategy be submitted to the Committee for further consideration, in due course. the Head of Culture and Tourism be asked to respond to, and engage with, the groups that made submissions to the Committee. the points and suggestions raised by the Committee be given consideration and that they be used to inform the development of the Culture, Heritage and Tourism Strategies.</p> <p><u>18th March 2021 (Min 120)</u> Update provided in respect of response to the groups who had made submissions.</p>
12. Ad Hoc Scrutiny Panel – Residential Housing Stock, Health and Safety Compliance	<p>Establishment of Ad Hoc Panel to consider the Council’s policies, procedures and arrangements for managing the health and safety of its tenants and its residential property portfolio, with a particular focus on high rise and multiple occupancy blocks.</p> <p>The Panel will produce a Final Report including its recommendations upon completion of its work.</p>	<p><u>18th March 2021 (Minute 127)</u> ToR and membership agreed <u>15th June 2021 (Minute 12)</u> Re-established for 2021/22</p>
13. Overview of Scrutiny Work Programmes	Maintain an overview of the Work Programmes of the four Panels: Children’s / Corporate / Economy and Neighbourhoods & Health and Adult Social Care	<p><u>3rd August 2021</u> Work programmes agreed.</p>

14. Armed Forces Covenant	Monitor the Council's work in relation to the Armed Forces Covenant including the potential impact of new legislation (anticipated to come into force in 2022)	Scheduled for December 2021
15. Voluntary and Community Sector – Shared Values and Ways of Working	Input to the development of a shared values approach with the Voluntary and Community Sector	9 th November 2021
LEAD MEMBER BRIEFING ISSUES		
THEME/ISSUE	APPROACH / AREAS OF FOCUS	LEAD OFFICER/NOTES
1. Social Inclusion/Loneliness	Develop scope for scrutiny work in relation to social isolation and loneliness, with specific reference to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic	Briefings: 26 th July + 4 th November 2021
2. Inclusion	Update on approach to inclusion	Briefing: 25 th October 2021
3. Democracy Commission	Update on work related to the Democracy Commission	Briefing: 7 th June 2021
4. Future Arrangements for the Council's Housing Stock	Monitor implementation of recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Scrutiny Panel in its Final Report (Cabinet 21 May 2020) <i>(Note: The separate Ad Hoc Panel in respect of health and safety compliance is to monitor progress in relation to the recommendation that an Assurance Board be established focussing on housing compliance.)</i>	Briefings: 10 th December 2020 + 5 th February 2021
5. Risk		Briefings held approximately every 6 to 8 weeks with the Council's Head of Risk
6. Performance Reporting		Briefing: 13 th September 2021
7. Place Based Working	Completion of Action Plan requested	OSMC 15 th April 2021
8. Planning Service		Briefing: 11 th August 2021
9. Grant Funding Distribution to Anchor Organisations	Update on contract	Briefing: 12 th October 2021
10. WYCA Scrutiny Function	Meeting with Kirklees Members of WYMCA Scrutiny Committees	14 th October 2021