

**Note of the meeting of the Bath City Forum
held on Tuesday, 17th July, 2018
in Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath**

Full Members	Representing
Councillor Patrick Anketell-Jones	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Rob Appleyard	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Jasper Martin Becker	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Nicolette Boater	Bath City Forum
Penny Coatsworth	Bath City Forum
Roger Driver	Bath City Forum
Councillor Bob Goodman	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Penny McKissock	Bath City Forum
Andrew Page	Bath City Forum
Councillor Lin Patterson	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Rosie Phillips	Bath City Forum
Councillor Joe Rayment	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Leslie Redwood	Bath City Forum
Joy Saunders	Bath City Forum
Councillor Peter Turner	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Virginia Williamson	Bath City Forum

In Attendance	
Ashley Ayre	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Tim Ball	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Sue Craig	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Mark Hayward	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Samantha Jones	Inclusive Communities (B&NES)
Councillor Paul Myers	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Adam O'Loughlin	Avon and Somerset Police
Residents	Residents
Adam Reynolds	Bath Resident
David Walton	DHI
Roanne Wooten	Julian House
Tony Yates	DHI

Apologies Received from	
Councillor Colin Blackburn	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Jeremy Boss	Bath City Forum
Councillor Anthony Clarke	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Andrew Furse	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Robin Kerr	Bath City Forum
Ben Palmer	Bath City Forum
Councillor Dine Romero	Bath and North East Somerset Council
Councillor Shaun Stephenson-McGall	Bath and North East Somerset Council

1. Agreement of the Minutes of the previous meeting 15.05.18

The forum members were asked if there were any requests for corrections to the draft minutes. No requests were made and the minutes were agreed by Cllr Rob Appleyard and seconded by Cllr Patrick Anketell-Jones.

2. Neighbourhood CIL for Bath

Cllr Rob Appleyard reported on the recommendations made by the Bath City Forum Working Group for Neighbourhood CIL in the meeting which took place on 3rd July 2018.

Freeview Road Parking Twerton

The panel still require confirmation on several points in the scheme from Highways. As long as these come back without issue the project will not need to return to the panel.

Once fully satisfied a recommendation for £34,000 for area C and area E

Combe Down Rugby Club

The panel felt that this application would be looked at as three separate requests.

The request for funding for the tarmacking of the Rugby Club Car Park **was declined**. The working group felt that local users from the adjacent development would not need to travel to the club by car when they are so close by. The benefit for visitors from visitors further afield would be greater. This was not seen as to have strong benefits to the local community.

The infrastructure provided by having a two way flow between the school and the playing field clubhouse was seen as an idea that should be supported. This project linked up the facilities and would create safe access to integrated facilities that would allow the community to integrate. £15,348 plus VAT was quoted as the cost for this part of the project. **This part of the project was recommended for funding by the working group.**

The request for funding for improvements to the changing rooms, trench and pipe installation and a new boiler were supported by the panel. The community need this infrastructure to be in place to maximise the use of the space for a range of activities. £11,035 plus VAT was quoted as the cost for this part of the project. **This part of the project was recommended for funding by the working group.**

Two Tunnels Greenway Signage

The two tunnels signage project application fully identified the requirements for providing better directions for cyclists on a number of routes across Bath.

The panel felt that this project request for £6,000 was to be supported as getting residents out of their cars and more active is of great benefit to communities.

The panel asked if the project has considered the needs for future signs where developments in Bath have not yet been completed. They would support a slightly higher bid if this needs to be built in to the project. **This was recommended for funding by the working group.**

Brickfields Park Bench

The request for £1,455 to provide a bench in the brickfields park **was agreed by the panel**. The application costings showed the cost include ten years maintenance.

This green space is used by increased numbers of residents for exercising, dog walking and children's play.

Beat the Street Bath

The panel concluded that they did not support this application.

There were a number of concerns around how affective that the project would be in the longer term. It was felt that a lack of information around how the assumption was reached on uptake rates and how an idea such as this has succeeded elsewhere are missing from the application.

This idea was seen to be a similar idea to others that are available as apps on smartphones. Games such as Pokémon Go and activities such as the Owl Trail are freely available and have similar benefits of getting people physically active. Activities were seen to have a short lifespan with young people not sticking to them in the longer term.

The overall cost of this scheme was considered to be too high; at £20 per resident the panel felt this did not appear to provide good value for money.

Lighting on Linear Par leading up to Two Tunnels

Pre Application Discussed

The panel liked the idea of solar lighting but reserves judgement on making a final decision until a fully completed application form has been submitted.

Cllr Appleyard explained that the panel requests that only completed applications are brought to future meetings. Council Officers are asked to deal with the applications up to the point where they are in a position to be presented to the panel.

The Bath City Forum Members were asked to vote on all of the proposals above; this was agreed with a strong majority in favour.

3. B&NES Council Consultations

Virginia Williamson explained that his agenda item for The Bath City Forum had been included at her request. Bath City Forum members had received paperwork on this topic that had been circulated earlier.

Cllr Paul Myers explained to the forum that he welcomed the opportunity to discuss this topic with them as this is an area of work that he has already looked at, and recognises that there is further work that can be done with the communities across all of Bath and North East Somerset.

The PowerPoint presentation which Cllr Myers used is included within the meeting minutes.

There were a number of points that were discussed during the presentation:

- We are all part of the consultation process.
- The process of consultation has many levels which need to be clearly defined.
- When consulting the Council needs to be able to set out the points in the process and where and when they need to have discussions about the options.
- There are examples when the Council wish to consult on areas such as the setting of the budget. There is still a place for sharing the position and asking about the impacts, but this needs to come with an explanation.
- Good consultation will give participants a true sense of involvement.
- Improvements to Council consultation are already underway, the approach on Bath Breathes, the Parking Strategy and Modern Libraries.
- The Council have taken an inclusive approach to engagement; how Neighbourhood CIL is spent, the setting up of a Third Sector Group, the Parish Charter and Fix my Street all show a commitment to a more collaborative approach.
- There are complex governance structures that the Council have to work within, how we make this easier to understand can be addressed.

Comments / Questions

Cllr Lin Patterson raised the issue about consultation and when will the changes take place and when can we expect to see the results of the changes.

Cllr Tim Ball asked if we convinced we are sure about 'what consultation is'? Residents often feel that the decisions go ahead regardless of what is feedback.

Cllr Peter Turner felt that the Council need to build relationships with the local communities and good consultation is good means of delivering this.

Roger Driver explained that rules are set out nationally on what needs to be done when consulting on statutory duties. Having a memorandum of understanding in place will help the entire parties involved feel included.

Penny McKissock commented that the Sure Start discussions which took place in 2002 left a legacy in South West Bath this was due to the methods that were used.

Nicolette Boater thanked Cllr. Myers for his presentation. She agreed that stakeholder engagement is an integral part of effective governance and decision making and respectful, trusting, collaborative, relationships is critical to this. She would like to support a more robust and transparent consultation framework being developed.

Cllr Joe Rayment commented that the Council holds elections every four years to give a mandate for elected members to make decisions; these offer an opportunity for a co-production of ideas to take place.

Cllr Jasper Becker explained that the idea of referendums is something we could see more of in Bath. Switzerland is a good example of somewhere that conducts lots of local referendums.

Responses from Cllr Myers:

- Now is the time to work collaboratively.
- We need to work out what dialogue is needed when a consensus is not reached.
- There are sometimes strong views within our communities.
- A plan is required that involves all of the connecting community forums, the 3SG and as many different people as possible, this needs to include difficult to reach groups.

Virginia Williamson thanked Cllr Myers for his presentation.

4. Joint Community Safety Plan - PCC

Samantha Jones presented an overview of the Joint Community Safety Plan (included with the minutes)

The plan has been put together by a range of partners for the B&NES area and a great deal of discussion on input has taken place within the partnership meetings. The themes that have been discussed at the Area Forum meetings have been lifted from the minutes to form the area priorities.

The forum was asked to feedback on whether the priorities that have been listed for Bath and the Environs are correct.

Cllr Tim Ball

An understanding of our different communities and what they require needs to show the range of differences and expectations that exist.

Cllr Peter Turner

The scrutiny panel that took place yesterday (16/07/18) explained how the ASB powers that are available have been used in Keynsham Town Centre. The use of the real time public contact data which is generated by 'click sense' allowed solutions to be quickly designed. Response – Yes, the data being available for the Police morning briefing gives the opportunity to have a strategy that is based on the information that the public have provided. By door knocking and working with difficult families in housing association properties actions were taken.

5. Street Homelessness and Activity

The forum received a presentation on Street Homelessness in Bath & North East Somerset from:

Roanne Wootten Operations Director Julian House

Tony Yates Assertive Outreach Worker DHI

David Walton Housing Director DHI

The presentation looked at the local pattern for rough sleeping in B&NES, the causes of why people are homeless and how street outreach workers are helping in Bath.

The BANES Homelessness Partnership has received additional government funding of £300K which was allocated to areas that have more than twenty or more street homelessness people. Following consultation with rough sleepers the areas of new intervention have been strategically planned and will be targeted in the following ways:

- Hospital Discharge.

- Rapid Assessment and Re-engagement
- Mental Health Outreach (AWP).
- Housing First.

The Streetlink service provides the opportunity for the public to help in the reporting of people that may be in need of help. This is available on line or through the mobile phone app. The service has recently shown how effective it can be as fifteen reports were made in the period of one week.

Questions and Comments

Cllr Bob Goodman – Having spent time with an outreach worker about a year ago I saw for myself the real value that the specialised outreach bring to people who get to know them.

Cllr Peter Turner – I appreciate the work that is being carried out and would like the aim to be that all street homeless come off the street. I do see and hear about the level of begging that is carried out in Bath after 7pm which is then used for buying drugs.

Response – there is a commitment to women on the street that are more vulnerable. Offers of accommodation are made and over twenty people are in safe house accommodation at any one time, this does mean we are mostly full. There are individuals that refuse accommodation as they do not feel comfortable, this can be down to violence or aggression that they have suffered in the past.

Cllr Jasper Becker – How bad is the situation with fake begging on the streets and how bad is the impact on mental health caused by weed or other drug misuse?

Response – Bath and Keynsham has seen a professional beggar situation which has been picked up by outreach workers and on social media. The Police have been really good at acting upon information.

Rough Sleepers have often experienced traumatic childhood experiences, when this has been the case it often leads to a greater risk of substance misuse. Support is available, from September 2018 there will be two outreach workers, and in addition a weekly drop in surgery is held at The Beehive in Southdown Bath.

Roger Driver – The Wellness activity that takes place in the City where students help and handouts are given does not seem to be co-ordinated by a professional service and is not as well joined up as it could be.

Response – Food is always available to anybody who is in a homeless situation, the myth of a £3 charge for the night shelter is not true for Julian House and The YMCA. There is a policy that tents are not to be given out and this shared by DHI, Genesis and Julian House.

Cllr Patrick Anketell-Jones – What is done for those people that value their independence but appear to have lost the acceptance of the community around them?

Response – We look to find the way that works for the individual, this can be in an existing community where steps are taken to build around them. Where we can identify the likes and interests of someone we can look to support through different levels of courses with like-minded people. When activities are identified we look to get someone to accompany them along to these.

6. Initial Forum Development Feedback

Andrew Page explained that last week a session had taken place at Widcombe Social Club for forum members to look at the aims of the forum, how well we are meeting these and what more can be achieved.

The views were collected at the meeting and by email from those who could not attend. The next step is to have an item on the agenda at the next meeting which will allow the forum to take forward any realistic ideas.

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Joint Community Safety Plan

**Bath & North East Somerset
Community Safety Partnership
(‘Responsible Authorities Group’)**

and

**Avon and Somerset Office of the Police and
Crime Commissioner**

2018 – 2021

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1 Joint Introduction

- i. Councillor Bob Goodman, Cabinet member for Neighbourhoods and Chair of Bath & North East Somerset Responsible Authorities Group and Sue Mountstevens, Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon and Somerset
- ii. The PCC and the Community Safety Partnership have a clear shared aim - to take every opportunity to protect the public and help keep us safe. Our success and that of our other partner agencies depends on dedicated teams of staff working together, whether that is to safeguard children and vulnerable people, tackle domestic abuse or address local anti-social behaviour.
- iii. For the Police, as an emergency service, this means responding efficiently and effectively to calls from the public and utilising our resources in a cost effective manner. Protecting vulnerable people and preventing and reducing crime in partnership with others is our core activity.
- iv. For the Council, this could mean anything from identifying and stopping rogue traders, catching fly-tippers or using CCTV to help the Police to identify suspects. We can only do all this effectively by working in partnership. This Plan sets out how we will protect vulnerable people, tackle crime and build strong, resilient communities. It focuses on our collective priorities where a shared vision is needed, and on the actions that we - by working together - will take to achieve the best outcomes for individuals, families and communities.
- v. There is a lot of work to be done, but we should be proud of our achievements so far through our work together for the good of all. We should also be justly proud of the staff who continue to work so hard to improve our quality of life and keep us safe, to support victims of crime and bring those that cause us harm to justice.
- vi. This joint Community Safety Plan sets out the Partnership's Community Safety objectives and planned activities for the next three years. It fulfils a specific recommendation of the recent Bath & North East Somerset Council

Scrutiny Enquiry Day on Community Safety, which identified the benefits of such a partnership approach. It identifies the key issues we will focus on as we tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in Bath and North East Somerset. The Bath and North East Somerset Responsible Authorities Group (RAG), which is our Community Safety Partnership, and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), have worked closely together to prepare this document, alongside the other key partners involved in keeping us safe. As such, it reflects their shared priorities and serves as both the Community Safety Plan and the local Police & Crime Plan for Bath and North East Somerset.

- vii. The local forums are in receipt of regular reports that detail local crime and anti-social behaviour statistics. We use these reports to monitor our progress.
- viii. This plan asks for your support - because together we can keep our communities in Bath and North East Somerset safe and feeling safe

2 Bath and North East Somerset – a description

- i. Bath & North East Somerset is a diverse area which includes the World Heritage Site City of Bath as well as vibrant towns, villages and rural communities.
- ii. Generally, our communities are healthy and safe with overall levels of deprivation that are significantly below the national average. However, we have a number of communities with significant levels of deprivation, particularly in the south and southwest of Bath, in Radstock and in Keynsham. There are areas of rural isolation as well as a high and growing student population.
- iii. Our Connecting Communities programme has seen the creation of five Area Profiles for areas in Bath & North East Somerset, as below:

Bath Area Profile

Somer Valley Area Profile

Chew Valley Area Profile

Keynsham Area Profile

Bathavon Area Profile

3 Partnership Working in Bath & North East Somerset

- i. Our Community Safety Partnership is led by the Responsible Authorities Group (RAG) and comprises: Bath and North East Somerset Council; the B&NES Clinical Commissioning Group; Lighthouse, Avon & Somerset Police; the Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Community Rehabilitation Company Ltd; Avon Fire and Rescue Service and Curo. The Responsible Authorities Group regularly welcomes the PCC and representatives to attend and be involved in discussions and joint working.
- ii. The RAG works at a strategic level and links with a very wide range of partners and across the whole community safety field. Recent and emerging issues for the Partnership include Prevent (the aim of which is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism), Modern Slavery and Serious and Organised Crime. The RAG monitors issues and concerns at a high level whilst delivering through thematic groups such as the Night Time Economy Group, the Task and Targeting Group (which deals with issues such as rough sleeping), the Domestic Abuse Partnership and – increasingly - our Area Forums. In the next section, we set out our joint assessment of the key community safety challenges facing our area.

4 Police and crime: local context and challenges¹

- i. Overall, our area remains a safe place but in the context of all public agencies facing immense challenges maintaining this, with rising crime trends and changing crime patterns, this puts a pressure on resources. We are required to prioritise our work according to our strategic assessment of crime and disorder in our area which is built on a range of data including recorded crime and feedback from local agencies and communities, and is set out below:
 - ii. The scale of identified vulnerability in Avon and Somerset is significant and placing increasing demand upon public sector services. Neighbourhood policing teams have an important role to play in supporting and protecting vulnerable people, through reassurance, monitoring and, where necessary, intervention, either in partnership with other agencies or as the lead agency.
- a) In 2017/18 recorded crime in B&NES rose by 3.4% compared against the previous year (397 more offences)². Reports of anti-social behaviour increased by 8.4% (310 extra reports).
 - b) Arson and theft reduced by -16% (10 offences less) and -5.9% (218 offences less).
 - c) Burglaries increased by +22.7 % (198 more offences),
 - d) Robbery by +32% (29 more offences).
 - e) Sexual offences increased by +25% (67 more reports) and offences involving violence rose by +7.5% (343 more reports).
 - f) Offences classed as Hate Crime rose by +20.7% (53 more offences).
 - g) Over 40,000 “requests for service” were made to the Police in the 12 months to April 2018 with customer satisfaction in the B&NES area at 77%³.
 - h) Lighthouse is an integrated victim care service. It supports victims who are vulnerable, intimidated, persistently targeted or experience serious crime⁴. In

¹ Data from Avon & Somerset ‘Business Objects’

² This would appear lower than rises elsewhere in the country; recorded crime levels are linked to factors including the accuracy of recording practices which all forces are seeking to improve. Other factors are actual levels of crime and the levels of confidence victims have in reporting.

³ Data from satisfaction survey of victims of: burglary, hate crime, violent crime and ASB.

2017/18, around 21% of victims of crime and ASB who live in the BaNES area (2183 people) were assessed as eligible for enhanced victim support and referred to the service.

- i) For the calendar year 2017, there was a further small reduction in young people entering the youth justice system for the first time, continuing a long term trend. However, the reduction was at a slower rate as it included, unusually, a large cohort of young people arrested for a spate of anti-social behaviour and violence in the centre of Bath in the autumn of 2017; thirteen of these young people were charged directly to Court.

⁴ Victims are offered practical support and guided through the criminal justice process by specially-trained staff. The service includes police staff, working with independent organisations.

5 Feedback from local communities

- i. The Police provide regular policing updates to the Connecting Communities Area Forums and this allows for local concerns to be raised and projects identified. An analysis of Connecting Communities Forum reports and feedback has identified a number of differences in concerns raised across our Forum areas, and these are set out below:

1 In Bath, key issues raised included:

- a) Drug offences particularly the outcome of “Operation Hydra” (now replaced by Operation Cabbotage) which focuses on tackling the Bath drugs market.
- b) Thefts from vehicles
- c) Street issues - including begging, street drinking and rough sleeping
- d) Improving Police visibility, particularly in Bath city centre

2 In Somer Valley, key issues raised included:

- a) Anti-social behaviour, particularly in Gullock Tynning in Midsomer Norton. The introduction of a dispersal zone here resulted in a significant reduction in anti-social behaviour.
- b) Speeding traffic, we will work with the constabulary Roads Policing unit to reduce the number of persons killed or seriously injured on our roads. We will use community feedback to target danger hotspots via community speedwatch, road signage, traffic speed enforcement or other traffic calming measures.

3 In Chew Valley, key issues raised included:

- a) Burglary, particularly non-dwelling burglaries such as from garden sheds
- b) Road safety, particularly on the A37. A new safety scheme has been put in place along the length of the A37 in B&NES.

4 In the Keynsham area:

- a) Anti-social behaviour in the town, including setting fire to bins at the Memorial Park and significant issues in the area around the civic centre, was the key issue raised. This led to a special session of the Forum in September 2017. A partnership (Keynsham Community Spirit) has now been set up to tackle these issues. Offenders have been targeted and offences have reduced significantly.

consultation draft July 2018

6 Strategic and emerging issues across the area

- i. RAG meets quarterly and its agenda reflects the changing crime patterns and addresses local concerns. It also takes a strategic overview of the emerging priorities raised by local partners particularly those where there may be gaps or where demands are increasing due to external pressures and legislative changes. RAG then co-ordinates partnership resources to address new and emerging concerns. RAG is clear that this plan should be delivered in the context of the capacity which the various partners have to deliver.
- ii. In 2017-18, the group focused on the following key issues:
 - A. “Street” based issues, including supporting the Task and Targeting Group to address rough sleeping and aggressive begging. Our Task and Targeting Group meets monthly to provide targeted action on rough sleeping and other related issues, supported by our Assertive Street Outreach team. Julian House provides 30 direct access hostel beds and there is a dedicated outreach worker for female rough sleepers. Our partnership with the Business Improvement District has extended city centre marshalling, and our Bath and District Crime Reduction Partnership reduces the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour on businesses particularly regarding anti-social behaviour including rough sleeping in doorways.
 - B. Domestic Abuse - particularly supporting the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser service and conducting Domestic Homicide Reviews. Our Domestic Abuse Partnership has been successful in an ambitious bid for national funding to expand our Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) service to better deal with complex cases and provide better information and advice to help victims “navigate” through the system. The Partnership has secured long-term funding for the RUH IDVA through contributions from public health, CCG and Wiltshire Council. The RUH IDVA saw 134 referrals between April 2016 and April 2017. The IRIS project (which creates a clear referral pathway for domestic violence for GP surgeries) has seen 92% of GPs receiving

training to August 2017 and there have been 270 referrals. The Partnership has also secured funding to provide 10 new beds of refuge provision.

- C. Serious and Organised Crime - establishing cross-agency links to disrupt organised crime gangs operating in our area, including Disrupt and modern slavery and people trafficking. Our multi-agency Disrupt Panel brings together Council, Police, and others to tackle serious and organised crime in our area.
- D. Protecting vulnerable people - linking with the Safeguarding Boards and focusing on hate crime
- E. Linking with wider Avon and Somerset initiatives, such as the Avon and Somerset Reoffending Strategy

7 What we can deliver together

- i. Historically, significant central Government funding was available to support the work of Community Safety Partnerships. However, external funding for community safety has declined significantly in recent years and the only dedicated funding of this type is now allocated by the PCC. In 2018/19, RAG received £64,589 from the PCC to support activities to address local priorities. This is an annual sum that has been provided as a three year commitment (2018/19 is year 2). This has been invested in our IDVA Domestic Abuse project, currently delivered by Southside Family Project domestic violence and abuse (DVA) commission; the Compass youth crime prevention service and the young people's substance misuse service.
- ii. Local partner organisations agree the level of resources they commit to the work of the Responsible Authorities Group against a backdrop of financial challenges for all partners. In some cases, the level of support can be quantified - for example, investment by the Council in our CCTV control room operations – and in other cases support is “mainstreamed” through the day-to-work of services such as:
 - a) Our Local Safeguarding Boards for Children and Adults. Our Local Safeguarding children Boards co-ordinates a multi-agency approach to reducing harm to vulnerable children and young people.
 - b) Our multi-agency Youth Offending Service brings together staff from a range of backgrounds including Police, Health, Social Care, Education and the National Probation Service. In early 2017, the Youth Offending Service was awarded the Restorative Service Quality Mark in recognition of its work with victims.
 - c) Our Trading Standards team, which takes firm action against illegal businesses and those selling counterfeit and other illegal products.
 - d) Public Protection team working alongside Avon & Somerset police on tackling modern slavery and rural exploitation.

- e) Licensing and enforcement, which deal with a wide range of local concerns including fly-tipping and noise
 - f) Our extensive network of public space CCTV cameras
- iii. Our RAG partners such as Curo also provide significant resources to address anti-social behaviour through their specialist Tenancy Compliance and Support team. In many cases, partners also provide significant “in kind” support and partner resources, for example in sharing data. 105 parents/carers were identified in Bath and North East Somerset experiencing all three of what are sometimes called the “complex trio” i.e, mental ill health, domestic abuse and substance abuse. We then used this data to ensure that people were offered the support they needed.
 - iv. However, public service agencies are operating under significant financial challenges. The Council’s Operational Plan 2018-19 identifies a funding gap to 2020 which has resulted in the establishment of a programme, ‘Changing Together’ to look at how savings can be delivered continuing to protect our most vulnerable residents. The programme also provides a framework for working with staff and our communities to establish what services should take priority (and what we can do less off), and how communities can help to manage demand.
 - v. Partner agencies are facing similar challenges and this, along with the removal of national funding directly for Community Safety Partnerships, has put increasing pressure on partners to address the assessed needs set out above. This means that we need to:
 1. Prioritise our resources based on **helping those who most need our help**, particularly targeting our work on helping and protecting the most vulnerable people.
 2. **Involve our communities more** in what we do and support them in addressing local concerns.
 3. **Work better together** to share resources and identify new ways of working.

8 Involving our Communities More

- i. In recent years we have provided for local community discussions on community safety to be channelled through our Connecting Communities Area Forums. The Police provide updates to the Forums on local crime patterns, receive feedback and publish up to date local priorities.
- ii. This process of working together to identify local priorities has provided a catalyst for local community action, including:
 - a) The formation of “Keynsham Community Spirit” in response to the significant concerns raised in the town about anti-social behaviour. Keynsham Community Spirit held its inaugural meeting at Keynsham Methodist Church on 22nd February 2018 and saw Council, traders, residents, Police, and head teachers, alongside community and church groups, come together to find solutions. There was a recognition at the meeting that there was no “quick fix”, but that there were many local people willing to work together, particularly on projects for young people
 - b) The formation of a new Midsomer Norton Public Safety Group. This has built on the success of our ground-breaking Community Alcohol Partnership which included the use of Street Marshalls and restrictions which allowed for the seizure of alcohol being consumed on the streets. The area has seen a significant reduction in reported violence and criminal damage since 2012.
 - c) 35 “Safe Zones” have been introduced across Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Bath City to provide support for vulnerable people
 - d) The establishment of Community Speedwatch schemes across the area. Bathampton Community Speedwatch is a team of around eight volunteers who carry out speed checks on drivers through the village. The Chew Valley Forum is currently identifying interest in starting-up a Community Speedwatch across the Valley area.

9 Our Priorities

10 Priority 1:

Protect the most vulnerable from harm

1 Why this is a priority

- a) Complex crimes with high levels of associated risk, such as Child Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), modern slavery and human trafficking, are increasing and this rise is expected to continue
- b) It is widely acknowledged that children and young people experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) are more likely to develop complex trio behaviours / dependencies in adulthood.
- c) The local specialist domestic abuse agency Southside, reporting through their 'Insights' data shows 69% of survivors having children in the household and 50% presenting with mental ill health. Early intervention (particularly in 'complex trio' work focussing on substance and alcohol misuse, mental ill health and domestic abuse / violence) is a key factor in reducing service dependency in later life.
- d) Hate crime reports in B&NES have increased by around 20% in the last 12 months
- e) It is believed that only 5% of mass marketing fraud is reported. It is recognised that there is significant under reporting in relation to mass marketing fraud – and that vulnerable people due to age or capacity are more likely to be targeted.

2 Key Objectives of priority 1

- 1. Implement, monitor and evaluate our new partnership investment from the Violence Against Women and Girls Fund. domestic abuse and hate crime
- 2. Strengthen the role of the Hate Crime and Community Cohesion Partnership
- 3. **Continue to take enforcement action against scammers and rogue traders, working in partnership with the National Scams Hub.**

1	Implement, monitor and evaluate our new partnership investment from the Violence Against Women and Girls Fund.
	Between partners we will continue to Chair the Domestic Abuse Partnership and use this group to monitor the efficacy of the VAWG funding into the area.
	Continue to respond to and manage Domestic Homicide Reviews.
	Learn from the outcomes of Domestic Homicide reviews and implement changes to working practices where necessary.
	Continue to identify opportunities for longer-term funding to reduce domestic abuse and improve outcomes for survivors
	Work together with other Community Safety Partnerships in Avon and Somerset to finalise and implement the review of MARACs in a way that (1) reflects the financial challenges faced by councils and other agencies (2) mainstreams the work of MARAC and (3) improves outcomes for survivors (4) addresses perpetrators
2	Strengthen the role and effectiveness of the Bath and North East Somerset Hate Crime and Community Cohesion Partnership. <i>The Partnership's remit is to provide an integrated, proactive approach to monitoring patterns and trends and using this challenging, influencing and championing change needed in services to tackle hate crime and incidents effectively</i>
	Between partners we will continue to administer and chair the Hate Crime Case Review Panel.
3	Continue to take enforcement action against scammers and rogue traders, working in partnership with the National Scams Hub.
	We will advise vulnerable local residents on how to spot and report scams and rogue traders. <i>The Council, in partnership with the National Trading Standards Scams Team recently offered vulnerable residents call-blockers to prevent nuisance callers. Over an 18 month period 5,649 nuisance calls were made to ten local residents who had call blockers installed, just 11 got through.</i>

11 Priority 2:

Strengthen and improve local communities to improve outcomes for local people

1 Why this is a Priority

- a) A high proportion of people report feeling safe in their local area (88%). However, local residents say they require more 'reassurance' through visible policing.
- b) Work with our Connecting Communities Forums and our experiences in Midsomer Norton and Keynsham shows the benefits of local communities coming together to address local concerns
- c) The #NeverOK Campaign on anti-harassment and bullying shows the benefits of tapping into local networks such as our student communities.

2 Key Objectives of priority 2:

- 1. Reduce the impact that anti-social behaviour has in our communities
- 2. Continue the commitment to support neighbourhood policing
- 3. Strengthen the resilience of local communities

1	Reduce the impact that anti-social behaviour has in our communities
Work through the Connecting Communities programme to develop partner responses to local priorities and promote community cohesion and resilience	
2	Continue the commitment to support neighbourhood policing
Co-ordinate and administer the Night Time Economy Group to reduce impacts on local residents, and continue to undertake multi-agency enforcement visits to licensed premises to ensure they are safe and do not create nuisance.	
Continue commitment to active participation in local community forums	
3	Strengthen the resilience of local communities
Continue to promote the “Got Ya Back” River Safety campaign with partners and students. <i>We worked with Avon Fire and Rescue to develop and install 14 robust, vandal-proof cabinets for life-saving equipment along the River Avon.</i>	
Work closely with the Student Community Partnership on a range of projects to promote safety	
Continue to develop the #NeverOK Campaign organised by the Student Community Partnership on Anti-harassment and Bullying. <i>The campaign has now been extended beyond the University of Bath to Bath Spa University and is being integrated into sports clubs and societies. The next step is to work with Bath College and Sixth Forms to involve them with the campaign</i>	
Work alongside community groups to facilitate closer working to problem solve – in partnership - local issues	
Work together on hate crime and encourage families to report concerns.	

12 Priority 3:

Work together effectively to respond to community safety challenges

1 Why this is a Priority

- a) The nature of crime is changing. We need to be open to new ways of working which deliver outcomes in a smarter way, including greater working across boundaries. For example
- b) Child Sexual Exploitation continues to rise, with reports increasing over the last year. The PCC has brought together contributions from across the force area to provide specialist support to address for Child Sexual Exploitation. Our LSCB has an outcome for staff to be confident in responding appropriately to these issues. Similarly, addressing Modern Slavery also requires significant regional co-ordination and specialist support including working with organisations such as the Gangmasters Licencing Authority.
- c) The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty to “have due regard to the need to prevent people from, being drawn into terrorism” It applies to a range of public bodies including colleges, universities, councils, health, probation and police. Again, local activity depends on access to regional and other intelligence. Avon and Somerset Counter Terrorism local Profile informs partners of threats, vulnerabilities and risks. Prevent is part of Contest which aims to reduce the risk to the UK from terrorism. Prevent’s aim is intercept radicalisation, to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. “Lone Actors” present the highest threat to Avon and Somerset. We work closely to protect “crowded places” with work ongoing on designing and securing protective measures.

2 Key Objectives of priority 3:

- 1. Continue to actively work across the Avon & Somerset partnerships on CSE, modern slavery etc.**
- 2. Comply with legislative changes regarding responsibility for Prevent**

consultation draft July 2018

1	Continue to actively work across the Avon & Somerset partnerships on CSE, modern slavery etc.
	Support and enable the reporting of, discovery of, and response to, incidents of modern slavery and exploitation
	Actively participate in the Avon and Somerset Anti-Slavery Partnership and develop proportionate local initiatives across partner organisations and with services to identify and respond to incidents.
2	Comply with legislative changes regarding responsibility for Prevent
	<p>Meet our Prevent duties and help other partners to do so, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) raising awareness of reporting method for online extremist material (2) working with community groups to raise awareness of radicalisation and in particular the role of social media

13 Measures

- i. Indicators will be regularly reviewed in order to understand the impact of the Plan's activities, noting the challenges that present in interpreting these as measures of performance

Police recorded total crime for the B&NES area
Police recorded serious cases involving young people as victims of abuse, CSE, Modern Slavery
Police recorded hate crime
Police recorded fraud with vulnerable victims
The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the Police
The number of domestic abuse prosecutions
Police recorded ASB
NTE incidents recorded by Police from licensed premises
Victim satisfaction
Victim outcomes following support interventions

14 Glossary

ACES	Adverse Childhood Experiences
B&NES	Bath and North East Somerset
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DVA	Domestic Abuse and Violence
IDVA	Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor
LSAB	Local Safeguarding Adults Board
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Childrens Board
OPCC	Office of the Police and crime Commissioner
PCC	Police and crime Commissioner
RAG	Responsible Authorities Group
RUH	Royal United Hospital
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

15 Appendix 1

Links to Other Plans, Strategies, web pages and Partnerships

Police and Crime Commissioner [Avon and Somerset PCC](#)

Avon and Somerset Constabulary [Avon & Somerset Police](#)

Bath & North East Somerset Council [Bath and North East Somerset Council](#)

LSAB [Safeguarding Adults](#)

LSCB [Safeguarding Children](#)

Crime Prevention and Community Safety [Crime Prevention and Community Safety](#)

Youth offending [Youth Offending Service](#)

Anti-Social behaviour [Anti-social Behaviour](#)

Trading standards rogue traders [Trading Standards](#)

Children and Young People [Children and Young Peoples plan 2018-2021](#)

Reoffending Strategy [reoffending strategy avon and somerset PCC](#)

Bath & NE Somerset Youth Justice Plan [youth justice plan](#)

Anti-slavery partnership [Anti Slavery Partnership](#)

[Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-19](#)

[Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy](#)

Early Help Strategy [Early Help Services](#)

Prevent [Counter-terrorism strategy 2018](#)

Crowded Places [crowded places uk](#)

CTE PDS Panel Scrutiny Enquiry Day [Community Safety Inquiry Day 2018](#)

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Street Homelessness in Bath & North East Somerset

Page 35

Roanne Wootten
Operations Director
Julian House

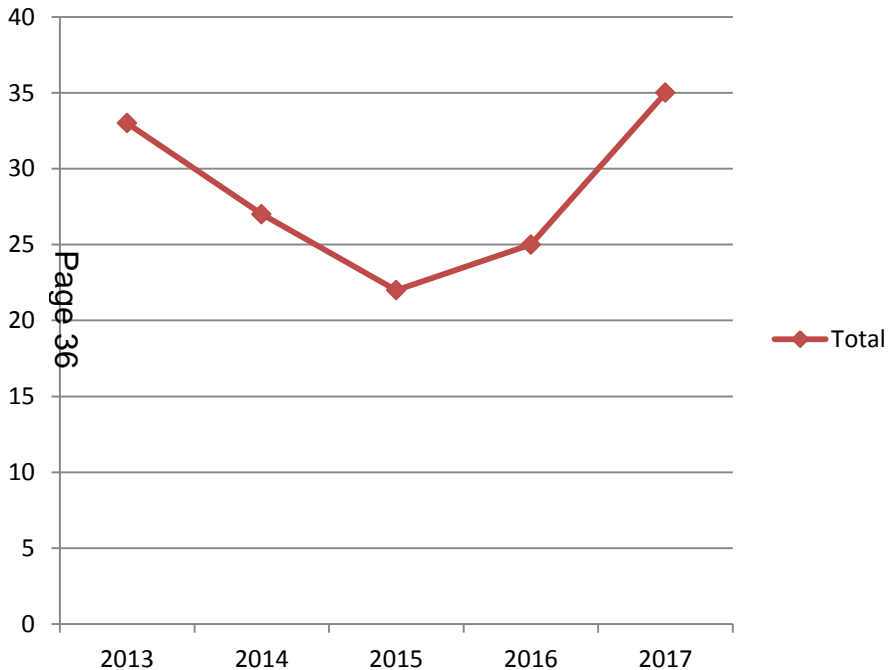
Tony Yates
Assertive Outreach Worker
DHI

David Walton
Housing Director
DHI

Minute Item 5

Rough Sleeping in BaNES 2017-2018

BaNES Annual Rough Sleeper Count



2017 Street Count:

- Trend is up which reflects national pattern
- 36 rough sleepers.
- 12 had no local connection.
- 5 with no recourse to public funds
- 4 appeared in 2016 street count

Average age of death for a rough sleeper is 48 for a man and 43 for a woman.

The Individual

Trauma

Alcohol
Dependency

Mental Health

Drug Misuse

Domestic
Abuse

Long Term
Unemployed

Lost contact
with
family/friends

Entrenched
lifestyle

Adverse
Childhood
Experiences

The reasons people are forced to sleep rough in BaNES?

Last accommodation type:

1. Social Housing
2. Supported Housing
3. Family home

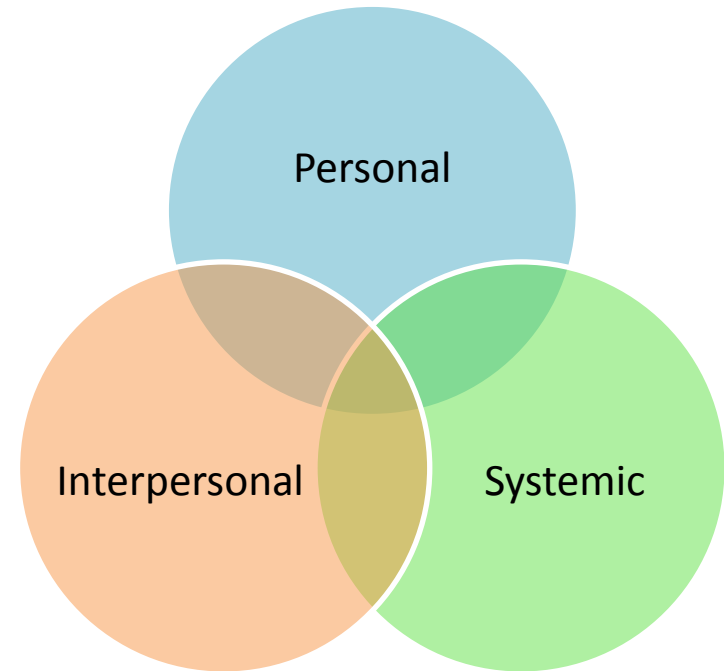
Reasons for loss of accommodation:

1. Rent arrears
2. Anti-social behaviour
3. Relationship Breakdown

Barriers to Housing:

1. Rent arrears
2. Antisocial behaviour
3. Substance misuse

The factors which cause rough sleeping.



Street Outreach case study



BaNES Homelessness Partnership

Single Service Plan

Prevention

- REACH
- Outreach Homeless Prevention Worker
- Housing Options
- Welfare Support
- St Johns
- Communities

Street

- DHI & JH Outreach.
- Genesis
- Task & Targeting
- Beehive
- H'less healthcare
- Hospital Discharge.
- Rapid Assessment and Re-engagement
- Mental Health Outreach.

Housing

- Manvers Street Hostel & extended provision incl. women only
- Supported Accommodation
- Home Turf
- Registered Providers.
- Housing First.

Street Activity

People engaged in street based activity such as begging or street drinking may not be street homeless although many will have a history of homelessness.

Push

Pull

1. Loneliness.
2. Isolation.
3. Mental Health.
4. Inappropriate Housing.
5. Financial exclusion-welfare reform, unemployment.
6. Access to services.
7. Substance use.

1. Community
2. Friendships and relationships.
3. Sense of competence for former rough sleepers.
4. Begging opportunities.

Assertive Engagement

What can you do?

- Report all rough sleepers to us:
- www.streetlink.org.uk or use the App



- Volunteering
- Raising Awareness in your community

Debate

Rough sleeping and street activity is harmful to the individual and the community.

How can we engage more effectively with the community to develop new approaches to rough sleeping and street activity?

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Review of delivery to the forum's aims

Introduction

The review considered the aims, how well these are being delivered and how they may be better achieved. Inputs to the review were taken both by email and in person on the 9th July. The following document contains this overview of the review as well as a complete list of all the items raised during the process.

Overview

In summary, it is clear both that there are number of areas in which the Forum is seen to have been successful this is balanced by a general feeling that more could be achieved.

To look into the suggestions on how to achieve this I sorted all the items into common themes, the ones with the most responses follow in order. This isn't an exact science; however, my reading is that some items come through clearly.

Longer term perspective

The first suggestion is that that the Forum should be taking a longer-term view when undertaking its work. With suggestions being to consider in the order of 10 years in the future. The forum could then use this longer-term view to structure its work. Related to this general desire to take a longer view there are a number of comments that the Forum is not able to engage early enough with projects occurring in Bath to have an influence, partly because it isn't looking out for them in advance.

Summary: The forum should consider the long-term vision for Bath.

Meeting structure

The next most common area is around suggestions for altering the approach of how the forum itself is run. Within this are a number of items. The first is that the current meeting format is not appropriate for delivering the aims, alternatives to debate such as working through items in small groups and more action oriented approaches are suggested. There is a concern that currently the relationship between councillors and co-opted members is not even. With a number of suggestions to alter the ratio of councillors to co-opted members favouring co-opted more. However due to the event I ran clashing with other meetings the number of councillors was low at the meeting and other comments do reflect the need for balance. The last comments in this area are around the occupancy of the chair. Suggestions include rotating the chair more frequently and removing the current restrictions on the role.

Summary: There is a strong desire to alter the format of forum meetings. A first step may be moving away from the debate driven model outlined in the TOR and to a more collaborative approach.

Engagement

The last common area of comment is around engagement. The theme here is that the forum is not engaging with as many stakeholders as it could do. The comments reflect on ways in which the forum could engage with as many communities as possible. There are a number of possible suggestions in this area. These include specific outreach to named groups. The creation of a directory of different community organisations and engaging them by email. The balance to this was a concern that the forum did not attempt to spread itself to thinly.

Summary: The forum should consider how it engages with the wider communities of Bath

All items

All the individual items of feedback are captured below. I've made some edits for length and I wasn't always able to read some notes from the 9th. My intention has not been to change the meaning being expressed. My apologies if I have inadvertently misrepresented any items.

Aims

BATH CITY FORUM AIM	How well is the forum currently meeting this aim?	What prevents the forum from furthering this aim?	How could the forum address this aim differently?
3.1 The aim of the Bath City Forum is to provide a mechanism for collaboration between communities and public bodies in the City to improve local engagement, join-up services and help local people receive better outcomes. It will do this by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Beginning to make a difference to local people lives via BCF allocation of CIL & CEF monies to particular projects ◆ Not withstanding the Council's Connecting Communities vision to be "A listening Council with active citizens that reaches every community and culture" ◆ Forum meetings in 2016-17, and in some extent in 2018 used more for information dissemination than collaboration ◆ Many communities inadequately represented on the Forum, and of those that are represented, the interests of the more powerful or better networked stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lack of clarity or understanding as to who Bath stakeholders and communities are ◆ Connecting Communities aim that Area Forums "streamline and simplify local engagement" is increasingly unrealistic given the complexity of issues concerning Bath's stakeholders, and online communication channels enabling formation of communities of interest to address such complexity. ◆ Information and procedural power disparities between elected & co-opted members ◆ Resulting in short term perspectives (i.e. more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Good news that many of these obstacles are surmountable, and indeed steps are already being taken to address some of them e.g. ◆ Resisting pressure to replicate discussions on topics already subject to detailed cross-party scrutiny or public consultation elsewhere ◆ Better management of speaking slots at BCF meetings so as to ensure that airtime allowed to co-opted members is broadly equivalent to that given to councillors ◆ Varying the style and format of BCF meetings so as to encourage more interaction, brainstorming, problem solving, 2 way communication, community engagement

	<p>dominate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Identifying, understanding and addressing the full complexity of issues of long term importance to Bath and its stakeholders 	<p>driven by being seen to do something than solving problems collaboratively and delivering lasting value) and party political positions on delivery of key services & budgetary priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Lack of appropriate officer support. Though not party political, officers can suffer from job focussed tunnel vision (evident for example in Dec2016 BCF presentation on JSP and JTS), and risk averse and not Bath focussed (e.g. March2018 parishing presentation), or insufficiently senior and/or too deferent to Cabinet (e.g. forthcoming July2018 presentation on consultation.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ but more could be done, for example, to improve the inclusivity and effectiveness of engagement with Bath stakeholders and communities recognising the multiplicity of stakes in an issue and forms of community allegiance, and recognising the significant disparities in power and influence in addressing them. ♦ Forum must be given some sort of power to be most effective “It must do”
i) Acting as a “Champion” on behalf of the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ low visibility and non-member attendance at BCF meetings ♦ some bad publicity e.g. after February 2017 meeting (attended by the then Bath MP) ♦ Influential response of BCF to LGBC on ward boundary proposals for Bath ♦ Invitation from high profile Bath projects for BCF representation e.g. Bathscape Board invitation ♦ What does this mean ? PR role ? Who / what is “the city” Surely it’s the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Lack of funding or decision-making powers ♦ Key obstacles. The key obstacle of lack of funding or decision making powers. By playing a leading role in evaluating potential benefits or parishing Bath. ♦ Yes! We should be the lead organisation – however we need to gain authority to be so ♦ Bureaucracy ♦ We aren’t currently representing the different communities with Bath effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Important than BCF leads the debate surrounding the increasingly significant Bath governance deficit and constructively explores parishing of Bath as a way of addressing this ♦ In addition to the disproportionate reduction in number of Bath relative to North East Somerset councillors, such central government powers and resources that are directed to localities are going to regional or large authority areas. (Note in this regard the talk of a Somerset super-unitary authority,

			<p>and the threat this might pose to Bath).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To be visionary we could look 10 – 20 years ahead. Also long focus stops too much Politics ♦ Make an impact on WECA for greater Bath benefit from Transport funding ♦ Long term vision is vital if we are to become champions on anything ♦ Make it (the forum) a statutory consultee ♦ Unless we become champions of local residents through improved working methods, this should be dropped. BCF should not be expected to have a marketing / PR role. ♦ A principle should be around a solution focussed approach ♦ Address information and procedural power disparities between elected and co opted members, by ensuring broad equilibrium and airtime between co opted and councillors
<p>ii) Improving the engagement of Bath & North East Somerset Council and its partners with local communities to better address City issues and priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ meeting content and format is often not appropriate or easily accessed by communities seeking to engage with Bath issues (often seems to be more dictated by current policy & decision-making agenda of B&NES Council as a whole e.g. February 2017 BCF briefing on moving Bath library) ♦ Forum has progressed a long way since 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Lack of transparency & community involvement in BCF agenda setting ♦ Style of regular meetings is not participative ♦ Big events such as Bath City Conference held at bad times e.g. for students or for working people ♦ Insufficient frequency of meetings to inform, develop and agree BCF response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Make sure newly co-opted members and those not in agenda-setting working group know what issues are being planned and can input into the planning process ♦ Varying the style and format of BCF meetings so as to encourage more interaction, brainstorming, problem solving, 2 way communication, community engagement ♦ Make BCF meetings more participative e.g.

	inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Avoid been “used” as a consulting place – we should influence ♦ Engagement from both officers and councillors is key without these nothing will get done. ♦ BCF structure and working methods don’t provide the framework to do this. ♦ Meetings are dominated by councillors for whom the BCF is just another council meeting with the same institutional flavour. 	<p>break out sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Councillors and officers essential but reduce numbers (1/3 Councillors) ♦ It still does not approach the popularity and “bite” of the better Bath forum ♦ By clarifying our aims and revising the way the BCF functions to meet those aims. ♦ More time, space and agency needs to be given to /claimed by community representatives other than councillors. ♦ Make BCF agenda setting more transparent and accessible to all members and interested citizens ♦ Lack of 2 way communication Lack of clarity or understanding as to who Bath stakeholders & committees are.
iii) Involving City and non-City residents and organisations, seeking their views and encouraging them to participate in projects which improve the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ a few good examples including the anti-idling initiative as advocated at May 2018 meeting in context of air pollution item ♦ Don’t the other forums represent non-city residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Not involving stakeholders early enough in the definition of improvement activities e.g. February 2017 BCF briefing on moving Bath library ♦ BCF structure and working methods don’t provide the framework to do this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Better and more structured consultation with communities – a key outcome at which the July 2018 BCF discussion of consultation approaches is aimed at. ♦ Hold BCF meetings in different venues around the city ♦ Put up posters on community noticeboards ♦ Create a list of community organisations and email them notifications of meetings / agendas and opportunities to participate ♦ Debate is a 2-way process and iterative ♦ Open the door and engage others .. especially when topics are relevant. ♦ Participation is key – No play should mean no voice – If you do not take

			<p>part – Your influence should be limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Involve public early before decisions are nearly made ♦ Feedback essential if people are to engage ♦ Offer more radical proposals to the public so that they will see it is innovative and worthwhile ♦ University – city relations
iv) Identifying and addressing common issues of concern across the City	<p>Well wrt identifying environment economic devt issues e.g. RK air pollution & “Flooding risk upstream of Churchill Bridge” & “relationship between our Universities and the City”,</p> <p>Cllrs PAJ re impact of decline in high st retail & JB on architectural choices we are making for new buildings along the River Avon and the centre of Bath because the planning official are not following the place-making plan policies’) subgroups & increasingly transport but not so good at addressing them e.g MH not “fully engaged at the programme/project phase with the many major initiatives taking place throughout the city (South Quays, Stadium for Bath, major housing developments, transport etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Politicisation of issues e.g. P&R East ♦ Dominance of meeting by ward councillors. Lack of space made for co-opted members to speak ♦ Ignorance of the agenda setting system ♦ Transport debate is example of how long these things take ♦ Can sub groups be sustainable ♦ Meeting format not conducive to address issues of concern ♦ We all know 90% of the City issues – we just need to find some common ground to do something about them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Get BCF representation on key projects, eg Milk St hotel, JS “might be helpful to engage more deeply at a programmatic level with large initiatives taking place” ♦ Introduce 30 minute community sessions which are part of the BCF TOR ♦ Engage more deeply and input into key issues as a forum e.g. on the type of development we want in Bath especially riverside ones. ♦ Better agenda setting ♦ What are the concerns we needs to reach and find out ♦ Possible Parishing main game in town ♦ Campaign to revamp the consultation process in B&NES so it is not just lip service ♦ Vision on issues influencing not reacting should be a goal ♦ To much talking not enough action ♦ Reduce the number of Councillors on the forum
v) Agreeing how	♦ Understanding where voluntary activities can be	♦ Lack of clarity	♦ Don’t overdo “Representatives” too

<p>organisations will work most effectively together to respond to the City's priorities and take action where appropriate</p>	<p>leveraged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Who decides what the "City's" priorities are ? Official e.g. core strategy? <p>Does this mean organisations, then surely that's a council issue not a BCF responsibility "to take action" though we may provide advice.</p>		<p>many vested interests + ignores minority groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Longer term agenda planning to achieve on issues and feedback ♦ Engage more with the business community ♦ Having as many stakeholders around the table is key – as long as they are prepared to "Do" not just talk ♦ Elected councillors are important for legitimacy ♦ Better "Agenda setting" ♦ Reduce political representatives ♦ Fewer long – winded presentations ♦ (more) engagement of council staff ♦ Annual change of chair ♦ Altering format of meeting. More interactive smaller groups working on problems ♦ Rotation of the chair ♦ More representation from community groups ♦ Remove restriction on chair been a councillor ♦ Revise how BCF works ♦ Involve stakeholders much earlier on in the definition of improvement activities
<p>vi) Influencing wider policy developments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Individual members do this as relevant to their interests, expertise & influence ♦ LGBC submission as good example of doing so corporately ♦ The BCF submission to the Local government boundary commission was a good example of this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Forum lacks teeth political agendas interfere with making decisions / suggestions ♦ TOR3.2 says BCF has an advisory and consultative, even though it has no funding or decision making powers ♦ BCF seems to have limited it's vision to advising on CIL. The TOR doesn't limit the BCF in this way. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mechanisms for feedback to council to other key stakeholders ♦ Better information and better presentations and boarder participation in discussion could lead to valuable outputs in terms of advice to the Council, greater communication with the wider community etc. This should lead to greater credibility for the BCF and the possibility of influencing policy. ♦ Rock the boat ♦ Long term vision can be

		<p>way BCF meetings are run mitigates us fulfilling this aim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ There's no workplan, we are not given information to prepare for the meetings, the presentations are of poor quality. ♦ Feedback to cabinet / council is too limited ♦ Why no PR on successes i.e CIL money results ♦ Bring partisan issues early enough for meaningful consultation or not at all eg. Budget Waste Libraries etc Networking Organisation 	<p>controversial but can be the norm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Take the long view ♦ Forum to have power and influence ♦ Forum to become a statutory consultation group ♦ Forum needs to look ahead and initiate discussion early and follow progression ♦ On the architectural choices, we are making for new buildings along the River Avon and the centre of Bath because the planning official are not following the place-making plan policies. We are getting exactly the same architectural designs as any other city in Britain and indeed the world . That is not what we set out to do. This along with urban design in general this is one of the few areas of policy where we enjoy some measure of independent power to determine our environment and the prosperity of future generations.
vii)Linking with relevant bodies, partnerships and projects in the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Increasingly via CIL & CEF allocations ♦ This is not really happening business council officers residents should all be engaged ♦ Currently not co-working with other city stakeholders –should cross pollenate more ♦ Good starting point in terms of providing link 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Lack of profile and credibility ♦ Involved too late for any meaningful consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Communities in places such as Twerton, Foxhill etc. I would like these communities invited to represent their positive achievements ♦ Connect with transition Bath and Transition Larkhall ♦ Engage with the business community including Bid

	between communities and public bodies ♦ Apart from police and fire service, other issues tend to be those raised tend to be of narrow focus. Issues affecting different sections of the community and the outer wards are not addressed and not sought		♦ Engage more deeply with large initiatives repeat visits ♦ Participation, expression of issues affecting the city focus on joint problem solving ♦ Bath City Football Club development could offer opportunities to the community ♦ If involved earlier stage – to return so feedback to those consulted given ♦ Forum not engaged at early stages of major initiatives ♦ Better information for improved communication with community.
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Additional Items

All comments were welcomed and some items raised not linked to a specific aim. These are as follows.

Some specific topics were recommended for debate, I've reflected some above these are the complete list

- ♦ On the general decline in high street retail business. Whilst Bath is fairly well insulated against the adverse trading climate, the advantages we enjoy could lead to complacency. In addition, the pace of digital change and online shopping appears to be accelerating. We need to keep an eye on this to be prepared for the future by acknowledging the changes taking place and how we think Bath should respond to the challenge.
- ♦ On the architectural choices, we are making for new buildings along the River Avon and the centre of Bath because the planning official are not following the place-making plan policies. We are getting exactly the same architectural designs as any other city in Britain and indeed the world . That is not what we set out to do. This along with urban design in general this is one of the few areas of policy where we enjoy some measure of independent power to determine our environment and the prosperity of future generations.
- ♦ The relationship between our Universities and the City.
- ♦ Flooding risk upstream of Churchill Bridge.

Some procedural concerns around attendance and the recording of this were raised

- ♦ Accuracy of attendance records in meeting minutes

- ♦ Attendance should be recorded – some people < 3 meetings per year

One general point.

- ♦ TOR mentions the Forum should create an “Area profile” ..?

During my reading up in preparation for this review I’d found this here
<http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/your-council-and-democracy/local-research-and-statistics/wiki/bath-forum-area>