

## **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

## **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

**TUESDAY, 09 JULY 2019 AT 14:00 HOURS**  
**IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE, VICTORIA SQUARE,**  
**BIRMINGHAM, B1 1BB**

### **A G E N D A**

#### **1 NOTICE OF RECORDING**

Lord Mayor to advise that this meeting will be webcast for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's Internet site ([www.civico.net/birmingham](http://www.civico.net/birmingham)) and that members of the press/public may record and take photographs except where there are confidential or exempt items.

#### **2 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

Members are reminded that they must declare all relevant pecuniary and non pecuniary interests arising from any business to be discussed at this meeting. If a disclosable pecuniary interest is declared a Member must not speak or take part in that agenda item. Any declarations will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

#### **3 MINUTES**

To confirm and authorise the signing of the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 11 June 2019.

#### **4 LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**(1400-1410)**

To receive the Lord Mayor's announcements and such communications as the Lord Mayor may wish to place before the Council.

#### **5 PETITIONS**

**(15 minutes allocated) (1410-1425)**

To receive and deal with petitions in accordance with Standing Order 9.

As agreed by Council Business Management Committee a schedule of outstanding petitions is available electronically with the published papers for the meeting and can be viewed or downloaded.

**4 - 85**

6 **QUESTION TIME**

**(90 minutes allocated) (1425-1555)**

To deal with oral questions in accordance with Standing Order 10.3

- A. Questions from Members of the Public to any Cabinet Member or Ward Forum Chairman (20 minutes)
- B. Questions from any Councillor to a Committee Chairman, Lead Member of a Joint Board or Ward Forum Chairman (20 minutes)
- C. Questions from Councillors other than Cabinet Members to a Cabinet Member (25 minutes)
- D. Questions from Councillors other than Cabinet Member to the Leader or Deputy Leader (25 minutes)

**86 - 86**

7 **APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL**

To make appointments to, or removals from, committees, outside bodies or other offices which fall to be determined by the Council as set out in the schedule.

8 **EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS**

Councillor Martin Straker Welds to move an exemption from Standing Orders.

**87 - 163**

9 **BIRMINGHAM YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2022**

**(60 minutes allocated) (1600-1700)**

To consider a joint report from the Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing and Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities.

**Councillor Kate Booth to move the following Motion:**

"That Council adopts the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2019/22, taking into account the financial implications and the priority actions identified."

**(Break 1700-1730)**

**164 - 166**

10 **MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**

**(90 minutes allocated) (1730-1900)**

To consider the attached Motions of which notice has been given in accordance with Standing Order 4(i).





**MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM  
CITY COUNCIL, TUESDAY,  
11 JUNE, 2019**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL HELD  
ON TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 2019 AT 1400 HOURS IN THE COUNCIL  
CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM**

**PRESENT:-** Lord Mayor (Councillor Mohammed Azim) in the Chair.

**Councillors**

Muhammad Afzal	Jayne Francis	Karen McCarthy
Akhlaq Ahmed	Peter Griffiths	Saddak Miah
Mohammed Aikhlaq	Fred Grindrod	Gareth Moore
Alex Aitken	Paulette Hamilton	Simon Morrall
Safia Akhtar	Roger Harmer	Yvonne Mosquito
Deirdre Alden	Kath Hartley	Brett O'Reilly
Robert Alden	Adam Higgs	John O'Shea
Tahir Ali	Charlotte Hodivala	David Pears
Olly Armstrong	Jon Hunt	Robert Pocock
Gurdial Singh Atwal	Mahmood Hussain	Julien Pritchard
David Barrie	Shabrana Hussain	Chauhdry Rashid
Baber Baz	Timothy Huxtable	Carl Rice
Bob Beauchamp	Zafar Iqbal	Lou Robson
Kate Booth	Ziaul Islam	Gary Sambrook
Sir Albert Bore	Morriam Jan	Kath Scott
Nicky Brennan	Meirion Jenkins	Lucy Seymour-Smith
Marje Bridle	Julie Johnson	Shafique Shah
Mick Brown	Brigid Jones	Mike Sharpe
Tristan Chatfield	Josh Jones	Sybil Spence
Zaker Choudhry	Nagina Kauser	Ron Storer
Debbie Clancy	Zaheer Khan	Martin Straker Welds
John Clancy	Narinder Kaur Kooner	Sharon Thompson
Maureen Cornish	Chaman Lal	Paul Tilsley
John Cotton	Mike Leddy	Lisa Trickett
Phil Davis	Bruce Lines	Ian Ward
Adrian Delaney	John Lines	Mike Ward
Diane Donaldson	Mary Locke	Suzanne Webb
Barbara Dring	Ewan Mackey	Ken Wood
Neil Eustace	Majid Mahmood	Alex Yip
Mohammed Fazal	Zhor Malik	Waseem Zaffar
Peter Fowler		

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**NOTICE OF RECORDING**

- 19221 The Lord Mayor advised that the meeting would be webcast for live and subsequent broadcasting via the Council's internet site and that members of the Press/Public may record and take photographs except where there are confidential or exempt items.

The Lord Mayor reminded Members that they did not enjoy Parliamentary Privilege in relation to debates in the Chamber and Members should be careful in what they say during all debates that afternoon

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**DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

- 19222 The Lord Mayor reminded members that they must declare all relevant pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests arising from any business to be discussed at this meeting.
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**MINUTES**

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and –

- 19223 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Minutes of the annual meeting held on 21 May 2019 having been printed and copies circulated to each Member of the Council, be taken as read and confirmed and signed.

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**LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**A. Chelsea Flower Show**

- 19224 The Lord Mayor indicated that he was delighted to announce yet another success for the city - Birmingham has won Gold at the Chelsea Flower Show for the eighth year running, this time entering an entirely new category of 'Discovery'.

This year's display reinforces 2019 as the 'year of clean, green action' and highlights issues around environmental sustainability.

The Lord Mayor asked all the Chamber to join him in congratulating all those involved in this tremendous achievement.

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**B. Queen's Birthday Honours**

- 19225 The Lord Mayor indicated that he was delighted to congratulate those mentioned in The Queen's Birthday Honours list for services to Birmingham or who live in Birmingham.

**Awarded a CBE was:**

Grace C Ononiwu

**An OBE:**

- Cherry Alexander
- Dr Jane Louise Brooke-Smith
- Steven John Gilbert
- Sajid Gulzar
- Councillor Naridner Kaur Kooner
- Dr Pamela Jane Waddell

**An MBE:**

- Ama Agbeze
- Raymond Colbourne
- Professor Jason Otto Gardosi
- Joan Goodwin
- Patricia Margaret Hudson
- Skinder Singh Hundal
- Madonna Sarah Shaughnessy

**And the British Empire Medal:**

- Naseem Akhtar
- John Walter Butcher
- Joanna Louise Dervisoglu

The Lord Mayor asked all the Chamber to join him in congratulating them all all on those marvelous achievements.

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**PETITIONS**

**Petitions Relating to City Council Functions Presented at the Meeting**

The following petitions were presented:-

(See document No. 1)

In accordance with the proposals by the Members presenting the petitions, it was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and -

19226 **RESOLVED:-**

That the petitions be received and referred to the relevant Chief Officer(s) to examine and report as appropriate.

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**Petitions Update**

The following Petitions Update had been made available electronically:-

(See document No. 2)

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and -

19227 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Petitions Update be noted and those petitions for which a satisfactory response has been received, be discharged.

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**QUESTION TIME**

19228 The Council proceeded to consider Oral Questions in accordance with Standing Order 10.3.

Details of the questions asked are available for public inspection via the Webcast.

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**APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL**

Following a nomination from Councillor Martin Straker Welds it was:-

19229 **RESOLVED:-**

That Councillor Zaheer Khan be removed from the Education and Children's Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

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**EXEMPTION FROM STANDING ORDERS**

19230 **RESOLVED:-**

That, pursuant to discussions by Council Business Management Committee, Standing Orders be waived as follows:

- Allocate 30 minutes for item 9 (Late Reports not in the Forward Plan and Those Authorised for Immediate Implementation)
- Reduce the time to 45 minutes for item 10 (The Plastic free Birmingham Inquiry)

- In relation to agenda item 11 (Motions for debate from Individual Members) waive Standing Order No. 4 (i) to allow 4 proposers (one from each Group plus the Green Party Member) and 3 seconders (one from each Group) of a cross party Motion. It was further agreed that the Leader would have the right of reply.
- 

**LATE REPORTS NOT ON THE FORWARD PLAN AND THOSE  
AUTHORISED FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION**

The following report of the Council Business Management Committee was submitted:-

(See document No. 3)

The Leader of the Council Councillor Ian Ward moved the motion which was seconded.

In accordance with Council Standing Orders, Councillors Meirion Jenkins and Ewan Mackey gave notice of the following amendment to the Motion:-

(See document No. 4)

Councillor Meirion Jenkins moved the amendment which was seconded by Councillor Ewan Mackey.

A debate ensued.

The Leader of the Council Councillor Ian Ward replied to the debate.

The amendment having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

The Motion as amended having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

It was therefore

19231

**RESOLVED:-**

That the report be noted.

This Council also notes with concern the increasing use of decisions authorised for immediate implementation and reports not on the forward plan.

This Council believes that decisions taken in this way inhibit the opportunity for full and proper scrutiny and that as such both should be used only in the very rarest and most exceptional circumstances.

This Council resolves to:



- Call on the Executive to ensure that future annual reports to full council setting out late reports and reports authorised for immediate implementation should provide detail next to each one setting out the reasons why it was necessary in those circumstances
  - Request that Scrutiny Chairs, via the Coordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee, give consideration to how their role in challenging decisions taken in this way can be strengthened.
- 

### **THE PLASTIC FREE BIRMINGHAM INQUIRY**

The following report of the Sustainability and Transport Overview and Scrutiny Committee was submitted:-

(See document No. 4)

The Councillor Josh Jones moved the motion which was seconded.

It was moved by the Lord Mayor, seconded and

### **ADJOURNMENT**

19232 **RESOLVED:-**

That the Council be adjourned until 1610 hours on this day.

The Council then adjourned at 1660 hours.

At 1617 hours the Council resumed at the point where the meeting had been adjourned.

A debate ensued.

Councillor Josh Jones replied to the debate.

The Motion having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

It was therefore

19233 **RESOLVED:-**

That the recommendations R01 to R08 be approved, and that the Executive be requested to pursue their implementation.

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### **MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**

The Council proceeded to consider the Motion of which notice has been given in accordance with Standing Order 4(i).

**Councillor Robert Alden, Roger Harmer, Julien Pritchard and Lisa Trickett as proposers and Jon Hunt, Suzanne Webb and Waseem Zaffar as seconders have given notice of the following motion.**

(See document No. 5)

Councillor Robert Alden, Roger Harmer, Julien Pritchard and Lisa Trickett moved the Motion, which was seconded by Councillor Jon Hunt, Suzanne Webb and Waseem Zaffar.

A debate ensued.

The Leader of the Council, Councillor Ian Ward replied to the debate.

The Motion having been moved and seconded was put to the vote and by a show of hands was declared to be carried.

Here upon a poll being demanded the voting with names listed in seat number order, was as follows:-

(See document No. 6)

The total results referred to in the interleave read:-

Yes – 83 (For the Motion)

No – 0 (Against the Motion)

Abstain – 0 (Abstentions)

It was therefore –

19234

**RESOLVED:-**

This Council notes that

- The Climate Crisis is an existential threat that requires us to change the way we invest in, grow and sustain our cities and regions.
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report published in October 2018 set out the devastating consequences for the planet if it warmed more than 1.5C – with increased extreme weather with heatwaves and floods driving mass migration and global insecurity; the catastrophic social and ecological impacts worsening for every degree of warming.
- The impact of climate change will not just be felt in far-away lands or coastal areas, the impact on Birmingham residents of increased extreme weather events, including flooding, droughts and heatwave is likely to be profound, with increasing risks to both life and property. Given our global footprint and the diversity of the city the climate crisis will hit at the heart of families and communities within the city.

- Given the planet is currently heading for 3-4C warming, keeping to 1.5C requires a radical shift across energy, land, industrial, urban and other systems to reduce emissions, unprecedented in history for the breadth, depth and speed of change required.
- All governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to limit the negative impacts of Climate Breakdown and in recognising this local government should not wait for national government to change their policies. It is important for the residents of Birmingham, the Region and the UK that cities commit to zero carbon as quickly as possible.
- Birmingham and the West Midlands, as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution and a global player in the development of green technology, is ideally placed -- and has a moral responsibility to lead a new Green Industrial Revolution that delivers clean and inclusive growth.
- Birmingham City Council has already made progress in addressing the issue of Climate Change, having adopted a target to cut Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2027 from a 1990 baseline and has already cut emissions by 33% (as of 2015).
- Unfortunately, current plans and actions are not enough. Transition in time requires a system change that drives decarbonisation whilst delivering justice and jobs.

**This Council resolves:**

- To declare a climate emergency.
- To aspire for the City to be net zero carbon by 2030 or as soon after as a just transition permits – making sure we take communities with us, protecting employment and without impoverishing deprived communities.
- To work with the WMCA and seek from the UK Government the powers and resources to help Birmingham deliver the 2030 net zero carbon ambition for a just transition.
- That the Council will lead by example and seek to be net zero carbon by 2030 – again ensuring that this is just - taking communities with us, protecting employment and without impoverishing deprived communities.
- To constitute a Climate Emergency Task Force to support the Council move from declaration to delivery drawing in cross sector, expertise, capacity and capability to capture the investment and economic opportunity arising from a low carbon future.
- To quickly set in place a process of engagement and collaborative action that enables the Task Force to bring forward to Full Council in January 2020 a plan that sets out how the aspiration for the City and the ambition of the Council to be net zero carbon by 2030 can be best achieved.

## **City Council – 11 June, 2019**

- As a matter of urgency to review planned Transport, Housing, Waste and Energy Investment plans and policies to ensure they are fit to support a transition to a zero-carbon future with Sustainability and Transport Overview and Scrutiny monitoring progress and to provide an update to Council in November 2019 and annually thereafter.
- 

The Lord Mayor reminded members of the public that meetings of the City Council were recorded. He continued that the times on the agenda were an indicative time of when the item was going to be considered and if members of the public are not present in the public gallery then they could see the proceedings via [www.civico.net/birmingham](http://www.civico.net/birmingham).

The Lord Mayor indicated that, as point of clarification, Members were legally bound to declare their pecuniary and non pecuniary interests on the Statutory Register of Interests.

The meeting ended at 1842 hours.

**APPENDIX**

Questions and replies in accordance with Standing Order 10.2.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

**A1     Centenary Square**

**Question:**

**What is the annual maintenance budget allocated for Centenary Square?**

**Answer:**

The existing budgets will be utilised to maintain Centenary Square, with any savings due to the warrantee and improvements used to offset the costs of maintaining the water feature. However the completed square is expected to generate increased event income which will be reinvested in the Square to enhance the management and maintenance arrangements further.

The additional cost for maintaining the redeveloped Centenary Square is estimated to be £30,000 per annum in the first 2 years, rising to £60,000 thereafter.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS**

**A2     Centenary Square Completion**

**Question:**

**What is the latest projected completion date for Centenary Square?**

**Answer:**

Centenary Square is expected to be completed in July 2019.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR EWAN MACKEY**

**A3     Amey**

**Question:**

**Please list the dates of all meetings between you and Amey LG and/or ABHL since you became Leader?**

**Answer:**

All meetings that have taken place with ABHL and Amey LG have been held at an officer level.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

**A4     Performance Figures**

**Question:**

**Please provide all (non-confidential) information in the latest update to EMT on waste management performance figures?**

**Answer:**

Documents provided to EMT are draft and working documents compiled in the context of emerging Council policies, and such reports will not usually be disclosed.

Waste management performance information is included in the quarterly reports to Cabinet.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

**A5     Bin settlement**

**Question:**

**What date was the final settlement for the bin dispute signed off by all parties?**

**Answer:**

**18 April 2019.**

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

**A6      Application to vote in UK from a EU citizen**

**Question:**

**Could the Leader state how many Form EC/6s, the application to vote in the UK from an EU citizen, were received by the City Council, setting out how many were received after the deadline of 7th May, how many were returned by post and how many by email?**

**Answer:**

The responsibility for registration so as to enable people to vote at elections lies with the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and not the City Council.

Whilst the ERO is usually a senior council officer (currently the City Solicitor), the law requires that the ERO be independent of the Council (in the same way as the Returning Officer is). Therefore I have forwarded your question to the ERO in order that she can respond directly to you.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR  
BABER BAZ**

**A7      EU citizens unable to vote**

**Question:**

**A number of EU citizens have complained they were unable to vote in the election on 23rd May because of the requirement for them to sign a separate form. Could the Leader explain the process the Council underwent, including the dates on which letters and emails were sent to EU citizens on the electoral role, the number of letters that were sent and the number of emails that were sent ?**

**Answer:**

The responsibility for registration so as to enable people to vote at elections lies with the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and not the City Council.

Whilst the ERO is usually a senior council officer (currently the City Solicitor), the law requires that the ERO be independent of the Council (in the same way as the Returning Officer is). Therefore I have forwarded your question to the ERO in order that she can respond directly to you.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR  
NEIL EUSTACE**

**A8      EU citizens unable to vote - required to sign separate form**

**Question:**

**A number of EU citizens have complained they were unable to vote in the election on 23rd May because of the requirement for them to sign a separate form. How many complaints did the Council receive from those prevented from voting, both prior to the poll and at polling stations?**

**Answer:**

The responsibility for registration so as to enable people to vote at elections lies with the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and not the City Council.

Whilst the ERO is usually a senior council officer (currently the City Solicitor), the law requires that the ERO be independent of the Council (in the same way as the Returning Officer is). Therefore I have forwarded your question to the ERO in order that she can respond directly to you.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR  
ROGER HARMER**

**A9      Euro Elections - Allowed to Vote or Not?**

**Question:**

**Could the Leader explain how much participation EU citizens were able to have in the election on 23rd May, setting out how many were marked on the register with the letter K (form returned - allowed to vote) and how many were marked with the letter G (form not returned - not allowed to vote)?**

**Answer:**

The responsibility for registration so as to enable people to vote at elections lies with the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and not the City Council.

Whilst the ERO is usually a senior council officer (currently the City Solicitor), the law requires that the ERO be independent of the Council (in the same way as the Returning Officer is). Therefore I have forwarded your question to the ERO in order that she can respond directly to you.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

**B1      Working with Combined Authority - Impact of Brexit on Region**

**Question:**

**The City Council has been working with the Combined Authority to assess the impact of Brexit on the region. What updates have been undertaken since the initial report was published and what are their conclusions?**

**Answer:**

The Brexit Commission's report on the Impact of Brexit in Birmingham and the West Midlands was commissioned from an independent author and published by Birmingham City Council in November 2018. Since then the work has split into two streams – the Brexit Commission now oversees the preparations across the councils and partners in the Combined Authority area, and the WMCA's Brexit Economic Advisory Group has brought together business leaders to prepare for the economic impact.

As part of the Brexit Commission we have received verbal reports from staff representing different service areas about what their workstreams are doing and where further work is needed. These groups meet regularly to monitor Brexit progress and review latest guidance and Technical Notices provided by HM Government. The next meeting of the Brexit Commission is scheduled for 28 June 2019.

As part of the Brexit Economic Advisory Group we have received verbal updates from business leaders and the University of Birmingham about preparations and the ongoing impact of Brexit uncertainty. These have informed an ask of government for additional resource to cope.

The ongoing uncertainty around Brexit is the major issue for both groups.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM  
COUNCILLOR ZAKER CHOUDHRY**

**B2      Leave EU without a deal - impact on region**

**Question:**

**Given the increased risk of the UK leaving the EU without a deal on 31st October, what work has been done to update the assessment of the impact on the region?**

**Answer:**

Since the production of an initial impact report in November 2018 there have not been any further reports produced internally. I attend a Brexit Economic Advisory Group meeting hosted by the WM Mayor which has received verbal updates from business leaders and universities and looked at how best to respond. I also chair the Brexit Commission which oversees potential impact on public services locally. The conclusions to date drawn from these discussions were presented to Economy and Skills Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 27 February 2019.

These groups meet regularly to monitor Brexit progress and review latest guidance and Technical Notices provided by HM Government. The next Brexit Commission has been arranged for 28 June 2019.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELL  
BEING FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

**C      Travel Assist**

**Question:**

**What is the average distance from home to school for each child currently in receipt of home to school transport for SEN?**

**Answer:**

The average distance is 5.1 miles. We have calculated this average from the total mileage travelled by all 4,232 students who are currently in receipt of specialised transport.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

**D1     NDTi report**

**Question:**

**What was the total amount the Council paid to the National Development Team for Inclusion (NDTi) for their work on the Vision and Strategy for Adult Day Opportunities?**

**Answer:**

To disclose the exact value would be commercially undermining for the organisation.  
I can confirm the work commissioned from NDTi in relation to the Adult Day Opportunities was at a cost of less than £50,000 to the Council.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL CARE FROM COUNCILLOR SUZANNE WEBB**

**D2     NDTi report 2**

**Question:**

**When did you, as portfolio holder, first receive a copy of the report produced by NDTi that was dated July 2018 and was agreed to be released to campaigners by the Consent Order submitted to the High Court in November 2018?**

**Answer:**

A copy of the report was sent to Councillor Hamilton in January 2019 by the interim Assistant Director, Adult Social Care.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN**

**E1      HMO covenants**

**Question:**

**When the empty homes strategy was presented to Cabinet you committed to looking into our call for a covenant to be placed on homes brought back into use to prevent family homes being converted into HMOs. Has this been done?**

**Answer:**

On initial investigation there is significant crossover between a request for a covenant within the empty properties work and a report presented to Cabinet on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019 around an Article 4 Direction within the City. The Article 4 Direction would apply to any family housing being converted into HMOs. The Article 4 Direction removes permitted development rights for certain types of development, meaning that planning permission has to be obtained and we can apply certain proposals and policies which seek to avoid a high concentration of HMOs in an area.

The City Council has tested this approach in parts of Selly Oak, Harborne, and Edgbaston and this will be rolled out across the city once legal processes have been completed. Consultation is open until 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

The Article 4 Direction if approved will come into effect in June 2020 and would go some way in addressing the concerns raised about the use of empty properties as HMO's as this will be controlled through the planning application process as part of the wider Article 4 implementation. However, we will be exploring with Legal (in line with the Article 4 discussions) whether there are any interim options or considerations for the Empty Property Strategy beyond the potential impact of Article 4.

For Empty Properties acquired by the city council through a compulsory purchase order we could place on the land/ property a restricted covenant stating they cannot be used as an HMO on resale. This covenant is in place for both the city council selling on the property/ land and any future sales of the property unless permission to vary or release the covenant is requested and approved. There are additional financial implications that need to be considered through discussion with Birmingham Property Services as the covenant could affect the resale value of the property for the city council and could restrict the recovery of costs. We continue to explore this to understand the full financial and legal implications and will prepare a briefing outlining possible recommendations.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR HOMES AND  
NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

**E2     Housing Repairs**

**Question:**

**How many compensation claims has the Council received in each of the last 4 years relating to housing repairs?**

**Answer:**

Section 11 claims under the Landlord and Tenants Act 1985

April 2018 to March 2019	-	423
April 2017 to March 2018	-	260
April 2016 to March 2017	-	174
April 2015 to March 2016	-	177

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR SUZANNE WEBB**

**F1      Union Mass Meetings**

**Question:**

**Question C5 from the April 2019 Council meeting asked how much paid time off has been given to bin collection staff to attend Union arranged meetings since January 2017, but figures were only provided from January 2019, can you please provide a full answer?**

**Answer:**

The dates provided at the meeting in April 2019 were the only Union arranged meetings called in work time in the time period requested.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREETSCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ADAM HIGGS**

**F2      Waste FTE**

**Question:**

**What was the total number of FTE working for the waste collection service as of 1 April in each year since 2012?**

**Answer:**

Due to the way that reports are set up, it is only possible to provide information for the last day of the month. The information below is for 31<sup>st</sup> March of each year.

Year	Number of FTE
2012	289
2013	281
2014	305
2015	306
2016	366
2017	371.5
2018	395
2019	503

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR SIMON MORRALL**

**F3      Waste tonnage**

**Question:**

**What was the total tonnage domestic waste collected per month since 2012, separated by type of waste (residual, recycling, green)?**

**Answer:**

Information attached. Please note that tonnages will be affected by industrial action (July – September 2017 and January – March 2019)

## Appendix to Question F3 – Waste Tonnage (1 of 4)

DIRECTLY COLLECTED HOUSEHOLD WASTE  
2012/2013

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,341	21,979	20,895	22,065	22,020	19,195	21,308	20,520	18,190	22,278	18,840	18,656	245,288
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	17,407	19,781	18,806	19,859	19,818	17,275	19,177	18,468	16,371	20,050	16,371	16,790	220,759
RECYCLING-PAPER	2,030.1 5	2,166.3 3	2,174.9 4	2,381.6 4	2,189.1 1	2,023.0 9	2248.23	2212.41	1820.14	1998.58	2029.28	1759.68	25033.5 8
RECYCLING-GREEN	2,908.5 4	5,453.4 0	6,396.6 2	6,741.1 0	6,364.3 0	5,088.1 8	3411.74	3059.46	515.76	5.82	125.50	1278.57	41348.9 9

2013/2014

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	20,576	21,581	19,595	23,022	20,912	19,990	21,737	19,811	19,151	24,461	18,885	19,749	249,471
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,170	1,342	1,221	1,876	1,287	1,209	1,310	1,200	1,194	1,653	1,134	1,185	15,782
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,523	1,943	1,766	1,757	1,952	1,884	2,124	1,946	1,700	2,580	1,710	1,691	22,577
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,721	5,671	6,362	6,291	5,112	3,876	3,511	2,556	73	21	81	661	35,937

2014/2015

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,100	19,799	19,931	21,718	18,473	19,876	20,270	17,707	18,375	20,823	16,908	18,920	231,900
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,243	1,303	1,226	1,383	1,166	1,227	1,221	1,101	1,448	1,657	1,308	1,435	15,719
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,729	1,820	1,741	1,832	1,630	1,774	1,868	1,725	1,846	2,076	1,605	1,833	21,480
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,166	1,750	1,960	1,605	1,333	1,695	1,477	1,188	32	0	136	952	13,294



## Appendix to Question F3 – Waste Tonnage (2 of 4)

2015/16

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	20,846	19,511	21,127	22,292	18,802	20,314	19,645	18,967	19,257	21,619	18,778	19,966	241,124
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,464	1,373	1,734	1,813	1,646	1,601	1,581	1,606	1,841	2,286	1,844	2,035	20,824
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,778	1,670	1,982	2,090	1,833	1,965	1,923	1,857	2,086	2,417	1,914	1,926	23,440
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,631	1,795	2,195	1,854	1,634	1,789	1,649	1,276	0	6	377	1,285	15,493

2016/17

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,220	20,243	21,731	20,517	20,723	20,878	19,233	20,428	18,577	22,528	18,313	21,417	243,808
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	17,134	18,047	19,373	18,291	18,475	18,613	17,146	18,212	16,561	20,048	16,326	19,093	217,354
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,892	1,854	1,921	2,063	2,050	2,032	2,027	2,015	1,823	2,307	1,713	1,916	23,612
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,422	2,297	2,611	2,409	2,048	1,995	1,673	1,254	3	6	3	1,713	17,435

2017/2018

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	23,435	27,227	26,748	21,487	28,783	25,796	28,846	25,682	20,547	29,590	22,518	24,814	305,472
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,973	2,408	2,230	769	35	18	1,542	1,966	1,724	2,858	2,033	2,230	19,786
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,721	1,947	1,740	656	44	29	1,427	1,885	1,563	2,520	1,676	1,787	16,995
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,978	2,489	2,723	1,533	1,522	840	2,154	1,638	284	-	-	996	16,156

## Appendix to Question F3 – Waste Tonnage (3 of 4)

2018/2019

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,912	22,162	21,405	20,519	20,533	18,202	20,733	19,761	17,280	22,676	17,829	22,787	243,800
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	2,424	2,777	2,500	2,705	2,578	2,145	2,230	2,274	1,868	1,389	581	871	24,343
RECYCLING-PAPER	2,212	2,569	2,155	2,530	2,307	1,898	2,013	1,994	1,720	1,332	560	808	22,098
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,828	1,970	1,728	1,925	1,873	1,643	1,742	1,785	1,433	956	468	646	17,997

2019/2020

Est

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,958												
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	2,005												
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,423												
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,878												

## Appendix to Question F3 – Waste Tonnage (4 of 4)

### COLLECTED HOUSEHOLD WASTE 2012/2013

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,341	21,979	20,895	22,065	22,020	19,195	21,308	20,520	18,190	22,278	18,840	18,656	245,288
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	17,407	19,781	18,806	19,859	19,818	17,275	19,177	18,468	16,371	20,050	16,371	16,790	220,759
RECYCLING-PAPER	2,030.1 5	2,166.3 3	2,174.9 4	2,381.6 4	2,189.1 1	2,023.0 9	2248.23	2212.41	1820.14	1998.58	2029.28	1759.68	25033.5 8
RECYCLING-GREEN	2,908.5 4	5,453.4 0	6,396.6 2	6,741.1 0	6,364.3 0	5,088.1 8	3411.74	3059.46	515.76	5.82	125.50	1278.57	41348.9 9

### 2013/2014

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	20,576	21,581	19,595	23,022	20,912	19,990	21,737	19,811	19,151	24,461	18,885	19,749	249,471
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,170	1,342	1,221	1,876	1,287	1,209	1,310	1,200	1,194	1,653	1,134	1,185	15,782
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,523	1,943	1,766	1,757	1,952	1,884	2,124	1,946	1,700	2,580	1,710	1,691	22,577
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,721	5,671	6,362	6,291	5,112	3,876	3,511	2,556	73	21	81	661	35,937

### 2014/2015

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
RESIDUAL (INC. CO-MINGLED REJECTS)	19,100	19,799	19,931	21,718	18,473	19,876	20,270	17,707	18,375	20,823	16,908	18,920	231,900
RECYCLING-CO-MINGLED (EXC. REJECTS)	1,243	1,303	1,226	1,383	1,166	1,227	1,221	1,101	1,448	1,657	1,308	1,435	15,719
RECYCLING-PAPER	1,729	1,820	1,741	1,832	1,630	1,774	1,868	1,725	1,846	2,076	1,605	1,833	21,480
RECYCLING-GREEN	1,166	1,750	1,960	1,605	1,333	1,695	1,477	1,188	32	0	136	952	13,294

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR EWAN MACKEY**

**F4      Bin settlement**

**Question:**

**For each year since 2012, how many vehicle breakdowns have there been in the waste collection service? Please include vehicles that have broken down on route and those that were unable to leave or were delayed leaving depot due to a breakdown.**

**Answer:**

All this information is held but will take considerable time and resource to collate and therefore the answer cannot be provided in full by the deadline for submission. The below is for May 2019 and one depot only. As soon as all the information is available it will be sent to Councillor Mackey.

Asset Number	Job Number	Registration Number	Job Description
150	44282	Hired	rear number plate [VU60 KHB]
2393	44299	BX58FXS	bin catcher ram adrift
2253	44302	BX07ORT	vehicle loss of power + vibrating ? oil leak ?
2782	44303	BX63U FK	bin lift bump rubber missing
2781	44308	BX63UFJ	error code 007
2701	44309	VK63OAE	various defects
150	44310	Hired	slave start [VN12 LBP]
2681	44313	BX63UFN	head lights inop
2782	44320	BX63U FK	break down [shard end] bin stuck on back
2459	44327	VU07JVT	seat belt u/s
2393	44338	BX58FXS	rear control box damaged
2467	44339	VU57YJJ	replace damaged o/s bin lift
150	44356	Hired	N/S/F LIGHT LENS U/S HIRED VN56XTR
2683	44362	BX63UFM	hopper inop, [error code 3]
2705	44375	VK63NZC	HYDRAULIC OIL LEAK
2256	44378	BX07ORN	net insecure
2319	44380	BG08EVW	g/box fault + exhaust fumes ?
2681	44384	BX63UFN	break down
150	44397	Hired	FLAT BATTERY VN12 LBP
150	44398	Hired	N/S MIRRORS SMASHED YN67MBV
2683	44399	BX63UFM	BACK END FAULT
2314	44408	BG08EVR	tail lift heavy, [torsion bars]
2705	44412	VK63NZC	hyd oil over heating
2703	44414	VK63NZA	coolant leak, fuel gauge inop, heater blowing cold
2751	44426	VU65FDG	fit thermostat in engine, check oil leak on o/s li
2750	44433	VU65FDF	o/s head light inop
2671	44440	VK63NZG	front pads, fan belt + engine thermostat
2614	44443	VU64AWJ	3 axle brake re-line

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2314	44446	BG08EVR	air leak n/s
2707	44448	VX15KNO	o/s indicator inop + leak on screen washers ?
2459	44454	VU07JVT	top engine oil up
2253	44455	BX07ORT	indicator inop + head light inop
2459	44459	VU07JVT	hopper fault keeps stopping and lift?
2314	44460	BG08EVR	height indicator, washers inop, indicator stalk

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DEBBIE CLANCY**

**F5      Missed Collections**

**Question:**

**Since the end of the industrial dispute, how many missed collections have there been per week, per ward, per collection type?**

**Answer:**

The attached spreadsheet details the number of both individual property and whole road missed collections reported per week, per ward, and by collection type from the 1 April (Week 14) to the 4 June 2019. As Garden collections are only relevant to those customers who have subscribed, only individual missed collections can be reported.

As far as possible duplicate reports have been removed where the same reporter has reported the same individual missed collection multiple times in a week and where multiple reporters have reported the same whole road missed in a week.



F5 Clancy\_Missed  
Collections 050619.xls

## Appendix to Question F5 – Missed Collections (1 of 4)

	WEEK											
WARD	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Grand Total	
Acocks Green	4					4	7	4	5	1	25	
Allens Cross	29	53	24	18	13	11	6	39	10	22	225	
Alum Rock							4	1	2	1	8	
Aston							3				3	
Balsall Heath West	2	3	1	1		1	2	2	1	2	15	
Bartley Green	57	34	33	9	22	7	15	7	38	4	226	
Billesley	15	15	24	46	15	6	13	18	17	3	172	
Birchfield	2				1				2		5	
Bordesley & Highgate					2		1		3		6	
Bordesley Green						1		2			3	
Bournbrook & Selly Park	22	7	13	4	8	2	10	6	22	6	100	
Bournville & Cotteridge	17	24	10	24	15	38	27	35	45	5	240	
Brandwood & Kings Heath	20	14	16	14	21	21	23	13	32	7	181	
Bromford & Hodge Hill			2			1	3		4		10	
Castle Vale	1	2	1	8	1	2	2	1			18	
Druids Heath & Monyhull	24	4	7	3	6	14	12	6	1		77	
Edgbaston	3	21	1	32	7	30	8	25	7	12	146	
Erdington	8	5	5	2	13	1	5	1	45	1	86	
Frankley Great Park	3	5	7	7	1	7	5	7	2		44	
Garretts Green	9				3		5	1		1	19	
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross		2			1	3	4	2		4	16	
Gravelly Hill	2		6	1	1	7	2	1		1	21	
Hall Green North	2		1			3	3	2	2		13	
Hall Green South			1	1		2	2	3	2	2	13	
Handsworth			1		2		1	2		2	8	
Handsworth Wood	6	2	2		1	11	11	4	6	1	44	
Harborne	14	47	20	35	18	50	19	59	29	29	320	
Heartlands							1		2	1	4	
Highters Heath	11	16	13	7	2	4	8	4	4	3	72	
Holyhead				2		1	1		1		5	
Kings Norton North	18	9	6	4	4	10	13	13	2	1	80	
Kings Norton South		4	1	1	1	6	4	5	5	2	29	
Kingstanding	10	13	6	5	5	2	11	5	20	2	79	
Ladywood	6	6	2	5	2	5	1	8	3	1	39	
Longbridge & West Heath	35	18	19	10	23	8	27	17	16	4	177	
Lozells					1						1	
Moseley						4	6	7	2	1	20	
Newtown	1		1						1		3	
North Edgbaston	13	41	42	46	20	16	16	14	11	36	255	
Northfield	16	13	8	6	9	1	4	4	1	1	63	
Oscott	1	6	3	7	4	9	9	6	2	3	50	
Perry Barr	6	4	5	5	10	3	1	2	4	1	41	
Perry Common	2	9			3		5	1	5	1	26	
Pype Hayes	2	1	4	3	2		10	1	33	9	65	
Quinton	42	13	14	12	9	2	78	7	43	11	231	
Rubery & Rednal	19	8	5	7	4	4	2	24	1		74	
Shard End				7			4		1		12	
Sheldon		1				5	7	6	3		22	
Small Heath						1		5			6	
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	5		1			3		9	2	2	22	
South Yardley					1		2	4	3	4	14	
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East						1	1	2			4	
Sparkhill							4	2	1		7	

## Appendix to Question F5 – Missed Collections (2 of 4)

Stirchley	4	2	3	1	6	1	5	4	3	1	30
Stockland Green	5		5	7	4	5	6	3		1	36
Sutton Four Oaks	10	7	3	9	3	3	6	7	4	4	56
Sutton Mere Green		12	7	5	4	3	6	23			60
Sutton Reddicap	2	4	3	1	2	5	14	3	19	1	54
Sutton Roughley	18	25	2	31	1	14	2	22	3	1	119
Sutton Trinity	7	2	4		2	4	5	2	24	7	57
Sutton Vesey	6	13	7	6	5	8	3	4	4	4	60
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	3	11	6	11	2	78	67	48	30	6	262
Sutton Wylde Green	11	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	2		29
Tyseley & Hay Mills	2						1	1			4
Ward End	12				2	1	2	1	1		19
Weoley & Selly Oak	17	47	27	40	6	11	18	48	29	11	254
Yardley East						2	4	1			7
Yardley West & Stechford					1		4	2	4	2	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>4505</b>



### Appendix to Question F5 – Missed Collections (3of 4)

WARD	14				15				16				17				18				19				20				21				22				23 PART WEEK (3-4 June 18)			
	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	14 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	15 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	16 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	17 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	18 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	19 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	20 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	21 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	22 TOTAL	PRIORITY	WICK	ROAD	23 TOTAL
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Albion Green	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1																										

## Appendix to Question F5 – Missed Collections (4 of 4)

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**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID BARRIE**

**F6      Overtime**

**Question:**

**Since the end of the industrial dispute, how much has been paid out in overtime to waste collection crews (please included total paid, plus hours of overtime work)?**

**Answer:**

There is insufficient time available before the deadline for submitting the written answer to provide this information. Calculation of overtime hours and the amount paid will be carried out and provided to Councillor Barrie as soon as it is available.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ALEX YIP**

**F7      Recycling**

**Question:**

**Since 1 April 2018, by month, what percentage of kerbside collections was recycled?**

**Answer:**

The answer is provided in the table below.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR GARY SAMBROOK**

**F8      WRCOs**

**Question:**

**Since the end of the industrial dispute, how many ‘interventions’ have been made by WRCOs to encourage recycling (broken down by type of intervention)?**

**Answer:**

The WRC Officers have undertaken 137 direct resident engagement interventions since the 1 April 2019 which will have involved talking to residents or providing information to them about recycling and the disposal of residual waste which impacts on recycling.

In addition they have undertaken 1581 recycling level street surveys which have identified 50 streets on which only 0-25% of recycling bins are being presented for collection. These surveys have generated referrals to the Waste Prevention section who visit and engage with residents with the aim of increasing recycling on these particular streets.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DAVID PEARS**

**F9      Assisted collections**

**Question:**

**How many assisted collections have been missed in each week since the end of the strike?**

**Answer:**

The service is scheduled to carry out a total of 6,944 collections per week (this includes Residual, recycling and garden waste). Below are the number of missed assisted collections which have been reported per week (Sunday to Saturday) by collection type between Monday 1 April (Week 14) and Saturday 1 June 2019 (end of week 22).

<b>WEEK</b>	<b>Garden</b>	<b>Recycling</b>	<b>Residual</b>	<b>Total</b>
Part 14	49	150	122	321
15	31	132	121	284
16	26	137	120	283
17	42	97	84	223
18	46	109	97	252
19	34	83	90	207
20	53	102	88	243
21	45	98	73	216
22	44	113	72	229

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR CHARLOTTE HODIVALA**

**F10     Properties per round**

**Question:**

**As of 1 June each year since 2012, what was the average number of properties per round for waste collection?**

**Answer:**

The only available data is from the introduction of the Wheelie Bins which was fully implemented by November 2015; prior to this the City was operating a sack collection service.

**November 2015 - 23 September 2018**

The Department provided a 5 day Monday to Friday collection service, with each crew member operating 4 x 9.15 hr days per week. The average number of properties on each “9.15 hr” round was:

- Residual = 1230 properties
- Recycling = 972 properties

**24 September 2018 - Current**

The Department provides a 5 day Monday to Friday collection service, with each crew member operating 5 x 7.18 hrs days per week. The average number of properties on each “7.18 hr” round is:

- Residual = 829 properties
- Recycling = 722 properties

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR BRUCE LINES**

**F11     Vehicle Hire**

**Question:**

**For each year since 2012 how many waste collections vehicles were hired?**

**Answer:**

Year	Refuse Collection Service average hire by Year
2012	66
2013	70
2014	77 part year whilst waiting for new vehicles to arrive
2015	17
2016	5
2017	10
2018	55
2019	61

(There is limited information for 2012 and, 2013 and an average for the year is based on 3 months of data)



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ADRIAN DELANEY**

**F12    Agency Staff**

**Question:**

**In each month since January 2017 how many agency staff were used in the waste collection service?**

**Answer:**

The number of individual agency workers is different from the number of post they cover and in order to provide monthly FTE of agency workers the agency will need to be contacted to obtain their monthly reports. Naturally this will take some time and resource to consolidate and therefore the answer cannot be provided by the deadline for submission. As soon as the information is collated it will be sent to Councillor Delaney.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR DEIRDRE ALDEN**

**F13     Depots**

**Question:**

**How many depots (naming them) can grounds maintenance vehicles go to for maintenance and refuelling?**

**Answer:**

Manor Farm Park	Maintenance and refuelling
Woodgate Business Park	Refuelling
Billesley Depot	Maintenance and refuelling
Newbridge Depot	Maintenance and refuelling
Sidcup Road	Maintenance and refuelling

In addition to these sites specialist repairs are carried out through a contract either on site or at the supplier's base.

Vehicles and tractors have to be refuelled at Manor Farm Park or at any local petrol station.

Grass cutting machinery running on red diesel can be refuelled as per the list above

The maintenance and repair of the City Council owned vehicles is carried out at Montague Street Depot.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR KEN WOOD**

**F14     Fuel**

**Question:**

**Is there a cap on how much fuel a grounds maintenance vehicle can add at any one time (other than tank capacity)?**

**Answer:**

Operatives are only allowed to fully fuel vehicles to the tank capacity. The drawing off of additional fuel to supplement this is not allowed.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR BOB BEAUCHAMP**

**F15     Agency Staff**

**Question:**

**How many agency staff are currently working in the grounds maintenance department?**

**Answer:**

There are currently 88 agency staff employed on Grounds Maintenance duties.

This is a planned and annual seasonal increase to cover the increase in work over the summer period.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MATT BENNETT**

**F16     Hourly Rate – Agency Staff**

**Question:**

**What is the average hourly rate of agency staff engaged in the ground maintenance department?**

**Answer:**

The hourly rate paid to the agency for Grounds Maintenance is £12.43

The Council only uses agencies that pay the Birmingham Living Wage.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MAUREEN CORNISH**

**F17     Hourly Rate – Council Staff**

**Question:**

**What is the average hourly rate of council staff (excluding management) in the grounds maintenance department?**

**Answer:**

The average hourly rate for a Grounds Maintenance Operative, excluding on costs, is £10.43.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR PETER FOWLER**

**F18     Budget – Grounds Maintenance**

**Question:**

**How much has been spent, compared to the allocated budget in the grounds maintenance department for the first two months of this year?**

**Answer:**

£1,504,665 has been spent on Street Scene and Park sites in the first two months of this financial year against a profiled budget of £1,758,498. It should be noted however, that this sum is subject to final control checks which could result in the figure shown above changing.

The allocated budget for the year is £10,827,866.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR EDDIE FREEMAN**

**F19     Grounds Maintenance**

**Question:**

**What was the budget for the grounds maintenance service in each year since 2012, including the planned budget for 19/20?**

**Answer:**

2012/13	£12,285,179
2013/14	£12,189,512
2014/15	£11,644,451
2015/16	£11,471,096
2016/17	£11,837,850
2017/18	£11,075,588
2018/19	£10,898,538
2019/20	£10,827,866

The above budgets relate to Street Scene & Parks only i.e. they do not reflect grounds maintenances services provided by Amey on the highway for example.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY HUXTABLE**

**F20     Grounds Maintenance Vehicles**

**Question:**

**What depots are being used by grounds maintenance vehicles?**

**Answer:**

Grounds maintenance vehicles are operating out of Manor Farm Park, Woodgate Business Park, Billesley Depot, Newbridge Depot, Summerfield Park and Sidcup Road.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR MEIRION JENKINS**

**F21     Service Standards**

**Question:**

**What are the service standards (e.g. number of grass cuttings per season) for the service for the current year and for last year?**

**Answer:**

The grass cutting standard for 2018 was 12 cuts per year on amenity areas and 21 cuts on Housing Warden Schemes and ornamental areas. There are a number of meadows which received either one or three cuts per year. There are a number of areas in parks which receive no cuts.

In 2019 the general amenity has been reduced to 10 cuts per year except for Cemeteries, crematoria and schools which remain at 12 cuts. All other service standards including cuts to ornamental areas remain the same.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR JOHN LINES**

**F22     Grass Cuttings**

**Question:**

**In April and May 2018, and April and May 2019, how many grass cuttings were carried out across the City?**

**Answer:**

In April and May 2018 there were four cuts across the City against the 12 cuts a year programme. In 2018, 20% of Park grass was removed from the programme and received no grass cut.

The annual cutting regime for 2019/20 has reduced from 12 to 10. The 20% Park grass remains off programme. The number of cuts in April and May across the City range from three in some areas to only one in others.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ROBERT ALDEN**

**F23     Vehicles Ordered**

**Question:**

**What vehicles have been ordered in each year in fleet and waste since 2010, including vehicle details, fuel type/efficiency, Euro standard etc?**

**Answer:**

Asset No.	Reg. No.	Reg. Date	Asset Category Description	Asset Class Description	Asset Make	Asset Model	Fuel Type	Engine
3591	BV59XWH	03/02/2010	Large Sweeper	Johnston	DAF	FA55	DIESEL	V
1656	BK10OFL	28/04/2010	Car Derived	Fiesta	FORD	FIESTA	DIESEL	V
1657	BK10OEZ	28/04/2010	Car Derived	Fiesta	FORD	FIESTA	DIESEL	V
1658	BK10HLM	28/04/2010	Car Derived	Fiesta	FORD	FIESTA	DIESEL	V
1119	BK60EJU	01/09/2010	Van	CONNECT	FORD	CONNECT	DIESEL	V
<b>Year: 2010</b>								<b>5</b>
2500	VX13LSD	06/03/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2611	VK63NYR	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2602	VK63NYO	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2606	VK63OAM	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2607	VK63OAN	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2800	VK63OAJ	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2501	VK63OAL	11/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2502	VK63NYS	17/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2600	VK63OAG	17/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2601	VK63OAH	17/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2603	VK63NYP	17/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2700	VK63OAO	17/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2808	VK63NYU	24/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2801	VK63NYV	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2508	VK63NZV	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2503	VK63OAC	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2505	VK63NZX	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2804	VK63NZY	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2806	VK63OAB	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2609	VK63OAD	25/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2807	VK63NZZ	26/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2610	VK63OAA	26/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2702	VK63NZW	26/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2701	VK63OAE	28/11/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2802	VK63NYW	01/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V

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2803	VK63NYX	01/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2681	BX63UFN	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2683	BX63UFM	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2680	BX63UFE	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2782	BX63UFK	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2781	BX63UFJ	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2783	BX63UFL	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2682	BX63UFP	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF	GEESINK GPM3	DIESEL	V
2581	BK63FVN	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2582	BK63FVE	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2780	BX63UFD	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2882	BX63UFC	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2883	BX63UFA	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF	GEESINK GPM3	DIESEL	V
2881	BX63UFB	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF	GEESINK GPM3	DIESEL	V
2880	BX63UFG	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF	GEESINK GPM3	DIESEL	V
2580	BX63UFH	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF	GEESINK GPM3	DIESEL	V
2583	BK63FUY	10/12/2013	Trade Lift	Vulture	DAF		DIESEL	V
2504	VK63NYY	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2809	VK63NYT	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2612	VK63NYZ	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2509	VK63NZF	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2705	VK63NZC	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2507	VK63NZE	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2703	VK63NZA	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2704	VK63NZB	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2706	VK63NZD	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2573	VK63NZH	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2671	VK63NZG	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2870	VK63NZM	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2571	VK63NZO	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2871	VK63NZN	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2570	VK63NZJ	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2672	VK63NZR	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2572	VK63NZP	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2872	VK63NZS	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2673	VK63NZT	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
2670	VK63NZU	17/12/2013	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	V
<b>Year: 2013</b>								<b>62</b>
2652	VX14LWA	10/04/2014	Triple Lift	Twin Pack	DENNIS	ELITE 6	DIESEL	VI
2774	BU64HUZ	24/10/2014	Split Lift	Dual Body	DAF	LF250	DIESEL	VI
2663	BU64HUY	24/10/2014	Split Lift	Dual Body	DAF	LF250	DIESEL	VI
2613	VU64AWH	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2614	VU64AWJ	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2615	VU64AWM	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2616	VU64AWN	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2617	VU64AWO	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2618	VU64AWP	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI

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2661	VU64AWR	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2662	VU64AWV	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2810	VU64AWW	01/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2653	VU64AVX	13/11/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2654	VU64AVY	13/11/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2657	VU64AXB	13/11/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2811	VU64AWX	14/11/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2659	VU64AWF	24/11/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2655	VU64AVZ	01/12/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2656	VU64AWA	01/12/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2658	VU64AWC	01/12/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2619	VU64AWY	04/12/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2620	VU64AWZ	04/12/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2621	VU64AXA	04/12/2014	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2660	VU64AWG	16/12/2014	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
<b>Year: 2014</b>								<b>24</b>
2510	VX15KNU	23/03/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2511	VX15KNV	23/03/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2560	VX15KNJ	23/03/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2512	VX15KNW	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2513	VX15KNY	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2520	VX15KOA	07/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2521	VX15KOB	07/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2561	VX15KNK	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2562	VX15KNL	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2563	VX15KNM	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2812	VX15KNN	07/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2514	VX15KNZ	13/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2522	VX15KOD	13/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2523	VX15KOE	13/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2524	VX15KOH	13/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2525	VX15KOJ	13/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2707	VX15KNO	13/04/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2526	VX15KOU	20/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2527	VX15KOV	20/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2664	VX15KOW	27/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2665	VX15KPA	27/04/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2666	VX15KPE	11/05/2015	Triple Lift	Olympus Twin Pack	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2850	VE15WPR	06/07/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2851	VE15WPT	06/07/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2852	VE15WPU	06/07/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2853	VE15WPV	06/07/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2854	VE15WPW	13/07/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2564	BV65LTZ	14/09/2015	Split Lift	Dual Body	DAF	LF250	DIESEL	VI
2805	VU65FCF	01/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2813	VU65FCG	01/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2855	VU65FDC	01/10/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin	DENNIS	PHOENIX	DIESEL	VI

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				Pack		2		
2856	VU65FDD	01/10/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2857	VU65FDE	01/10/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2750	VU65FDF	01/10/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2751	VU65FDG	01/10/2015	Triple Lift	Phoenix 2 - Twin Pack	DENNIS	PHOENIX 2	DIESEL	VI
2814	VU65FCJ	02/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2815	VU65FCL	07/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2816	VU65FCM	10/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2817	VU65FCN	10/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2667	VU65FCX	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2775	VU65FCY	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2776	VU65FCZ	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2818	VU65FCO	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2819	VU65FCP	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
2506	VU65FCV	17/10/2015	Split Lift	Olympus	DENNIS	OLYMPUS	DIESEL	VI
<b>Year: 2015</b>								<b>45</b>
<b>Total</b>								<b>136</b>

There have been no further vehicle purchases since 2015. However, a fleet replacement strategy has been developed for the next phase of procurement.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR RON STORER**

**F24     Agency Staff**

**Question:**

**Since the end of the industrial dispute how much has been paid to agency staff within the waste collection service?**

**Answer:**

**£597,948.64**

This information is drawn from the general ledger and represents the spend with agencies for staff to cover collection services for the period 1st April 2019 to 31st May 2019. The services included are residual waste, recycling, containers, single operations and garden.



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR GARETH MOORE**

**F25     Private Contractors**

**Question:**

**Since the end of the industrial dispute how much has been paid to private contractors for waste collections?**

**Answer:**

None. The contractors were stopped at the end of the end of the dispute.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS  
FROM COUNCILLOR BABER BAZ**

**F26     Waste Collection Services - Satisfactory since last dispute**

**Question:**

**Does the Cabinet Member consider the performance of the waste collection services to have been satisfactory since the ending of the last industrial dispute?**

**Answer:**

Having only recently taken up this position I am now working with officers, the workforce and trades unions to improve our current performance levels.

Whilst we have managed to stabilise some of the service over the last few months, there are still a number of ongoing operational difficulties that we are working hard to resolve.

I will not be satisfied with performance until we are consistently maintaining our weekly residual and fortnightly green and recycling collections.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS  
FROM COUNCILLOR NEIL EUSTACE**

**F27     Public open space - Yardley East Ward and Yardley Constituency**

**Question:**

**What is the amount of public open space per 1,000 residents in A the Yardley East ward  
B Yardley constituency and are these figures below the recommended minimum?**

**Answer:**

The figures for the new Ward of Yardley East is 1.03Ha per 1000 population against a standard indicator of adequacy of provision of 2.00Ha per 1000 population

The Constituency figure for Yardley is currently not available as we only have ward figures and some wards overlap constituency boundaries.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND PARKS  
FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

**F28     Perry Barr Ward - Recycling**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member explain why the recycling was not collected in Perry Barr ward on Friday, 17th May, explaining why there was no catch-up collection and how many missed collections were record for the Ward?**

**Answer:**

The Depot experienced operational issues on the day caused by a combination of staffing shortfall and vehicles breakdowns, which resulted in the following missed collections (reported between 17 and 22 May 2019):

- Recycling: 5 Individual Properties and 59 Whole Roads reported as missed.
- Residual: 1 Whole Road reported as missed.
- Garden: 0 missed collections reported.

So as to give a true reflection of collections missed, as far as possible duplicate reports have been removed from the above data where the same individual or whole road missed collections have been reported multiple times in the same week.

The recycling collection missed on the 17<sup>th</sup> May was cleared on the next scheduled collection on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR ROGER HARMER**

**F29     Missed Collections since 2016**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member set out the number of missed collections by ward and month since 2016?**

**Answer:**

The attached spreadsheet details the number of both individual property and whole road missed collections reported per month, per ward, by collection type between the 1 January 2016 and the 31 May 2019. As Garden collections are only relevant to those customers who have subscribed, only individual missed collections can be reported.

So as to give an accurate picture on actual collections missed, duplicate reports (as far as possible) have been removed from the attached data where the same individual or whole road missed collections have been reported multiple times in the same week.

Due to the change in Ward boundaries on the 3 May 2018 there are two sets of data. The first is contained within the orange tabs and relates to the 40 ward structure between 1 January 2016 and the 30 April 2018 and the second within the purple tabs relates to the 69 Ward structure implemented after 3 May 2018.

RESIDUAL POST MAY 18																
PROPERTY																
Year	18								18 Total	19					19 Total	Grand Total
Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
Acocks Green	27	29	33	32	47	61	58	38	325	39	29	52	45	37	202	527
Allens Cross	12	18	21	17	29	43	13	21	174	25	24	22	36	22	129	303
Alum Rock	10	11	17	14	26	28	18	19	143	39	34	34	36	47	190	333
Aston	8	12	14	28	17	33	27	8	147	20	5	26	22	20	93	240
Balsall Heath West	14	7	19	12	14	28	32	15	141	20	18	14	16	15	83	224
Bartley Green	42	38	67	60	54	83	37	38	419	62	50	57	43	35	247	666
Billesley	19	24	26	26	30	46	44	39	254	39	35	34	25	23	156	410
Birchfield	1	6	11	5	8	13	11	4	59	13	13	17	8	9	60	119
Bordesley & Highgate	7	8	13	11	32	34	23	15	143	15	14	31	18	27	105	248
Bordesley Green	8	31	13	12	16	20	31	22	153	16	13	28	12	20	89	242
Bournbrook & Selly Park	17	15	20	15	20	35	25	16	163	15	9	27	19	13	83	246
Bournville & Cotteridge	27	27	21	22	20	40	30	25	212	26	31	42	21	24	144	356
Brandwood & Kings Heath	14	16	22	14	30	32	24	24	176	24	24	47	27	25	147	323
Bromford & Hodge Hill	19	15	13	26	31	38	34	21	197	29	21	38	19	21	128	325
Castle Vale	4	10	12	8	10	27	29	14	114	18	13	23	20	8	82	196
Druids Heath & Monyhull	14	20	17	12	34	22	15	21	155	16	17	33	14	10	90	245
Edgbaston	17	21	35	21	26	47	37	14	218	38	26	28	14	19	125	343
Erdington	17	19	17	24	18	30	21	27	173	38	16	47	27	38	166	339
Frankley Great Park	27	34	17	24	24	49	36	31	242	38	28	22	14	25	127	369
Garretts Green	9	16	22	13	14	29	21	21	145	24	14	17	26	16	97	242
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	25	20	27	24	25	81	41	31	274	79	37	49	43	47	255	529
Gravelly Hill	8	12	9	11	15	8	15	9	87	9	8	13	12	15	57	144
Hall Green North	5	23	19	13	27	60	43	37	227	32	15	35	45	31	158	385
Hall Green South	3	13	9	7	9	21	15	10	87	18	22	18	6	14	78	165
Handsworth	3	21	12	9	5	6	12	10	78	16	5	8	9	6	44	122
Handsworth Wood	6	21	10	15	22	14	11	10	109	19	30	27	12	5	93	202
Harborne	32	53	53	33	45	92	56	48	412	42	38	45	40	21	186	598
Heartlands	6	7	10	11	7	17	10	8	76	23	14	10	18	12	77	153
Highbury Heath	19	11	9	7	15	28	28	24	141	18	12	19	25	16	90	231
Holyhead	6	9	8	6	8	3	16	5	61	13	14	5	8	4	44	105
Kings Norton North	18	11	16	18	16	40	29	26	174	27	16	38	20	18	119	293
Kings Norton South	19	22	22	13	15	17	17	13	138	20	23	29	16	15	103	241
Kingstanding	26	23	27	12	20	29	37	36	210	22	30	39	39	39	169	379
Ladywood	11	6	17	13	10	23	32	15	127	15	5	14	5	7	46	173
Longbridge & West Heath	23	22	30	42	42	54	49	37	299	35	49	77	36	47	244	543
Lozells	4	5	2	5	10	21	7	11	65	14	10	14	10	9	57	122
Moseley	21	19	23	10	21	61	69	41	265	49	48	47	44	34	222	487
Nechells	2	1	4	1	12	16	17	7	60	12	5	18	18	10	63	123
Newtown	5	2	7	5	8	9	8	3	47	3	9	6	8	9	35	82
North Edgbaston	19	28	20	23	24	24	26	27	191	31	30	31	18	24	134	325
Northfield	16	9	7	17	21	36	30	30	166	23	22	30	13	11	99	265
Oscott	15	13	21	23	34	42	17	21	186	30	26	40	43	40	179	365
Perry Barr	8	8	15	13	21	26	26	26	143	22	43	46	14	20	145	288
Perry Common	11	12	7	11	12	22	15	23	113	14	17	35	19	19	104	217
Pype Hayes	14	16	20	22	26	22	12	9	141	28	17	15	17	7	84	225
Quinton	52	52	51	38	29	61	25	29	337	46	65	48	14	40	213	550
Rubery & Rednal	14	10	21	13	25	26	28	12	149	17	15	22	17	11	82	231
Shard End	11	12	15	5	28	34	37	20	162	35	28	30	23	25	141	303
Sheldon	22	19	23	28	31	41	29	34	227	51	28	38	61	21	199	426
Small Heath	14	10	9	14	14	26	26	21	134	17	13	21	18	21	90	224
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	10	13	17	11	16	37	34	17	155	24	27	25	13	21	110	265
South Yardley	10	16	9	8	19	23	15	14	114	19	17	7	7	10	60	174
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	16	16	19	21	19	30	30	21	172	29	11	41	24	30	135	307
Sparkhill	9	10	12	13	13	27	25	9	118	17	12	23	11	12	75	193
Stirchley	12	11	12	18	15	41	15	23	147	19	13	13	6	12	63	210

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Stockland Green	30	19	33	22	22	25	27	27	205	26	27	40	15	27	135	340
Sutton Four Oaks	7	10	4	15	12	16	23	6	93	29	16	32	24	17	118	211
Sutton Mere Green	8	7	5	7	9	17	18	15	86	21	24	41	37	12	135	221
Sutton Reddick	6	8	10	5	12	29	27	5	102	33	23	34	37	20	147	249
Sutton Roughley	5	9	8	5	11	30	15	11	94	55	28	32	23	16	154	248
Sutton Trinity	11	8	13	7	7	27	17	19	109	28	19	25	12	19	103	212
Sutton Vesey	18	12	16	17	16	41	15	30	165	28	23	48	43	20	162	327
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	13	11	14	18	14	31	15	18	134	50	25	34	30	24	163	297
Sutton Wyld Green	6	5	16	10	9	22	22	7	97	24	15	24	11	13	87	184
Tyseley & Hay Mills	4	8	6	9	14	34	29	18	122	27	9	20	25	17	98	220
Ward End	5	6	12	16	15	17	20	13	104	29	16	16	18	14	93	197
Weoley & Selly Oak	24	25	43	26	38	90	36	27	309	49	34	60	36	38	217	526
Yardley East	10	19	4	8	12	17	11	9	90	35	22	18	10	12	97	187
Yardley West & Stechford	11	9	9	15	11	27	26	16	124	27	17	24	27	22	117	241
	966	1089	1215	1109	1381	2279	1769	1371	11179	1903	1506	2063	1542	1408	8422	19601
WHOLE ROAD																
Acocks Green	2	15	13	9	21	63	29	30	182	130	99	94	72	27	422	604
Allens Cross	2	6	5	13	5	18	2	13	64	39	42	31	14	11	137	201
Alum Rock		9	7	2	15	50	22	32	137	131	92	53	95	60	431	568
Aston	5	15	7	26	11	20	51	26	161	58	40	41	41	5	185	346
Balsall Heath West		9	3	5	7	33	44	18	119	48	41	40	42	22	193	312
Bartley Green	21	14	28	46	32	57	8	13	219	110	61	39	26	14	250	469
Billesley	6	10	9	9	18	23	17	25	117	32	44	46	4	7	133	250
Birchfield	3	1	2	2	1	10	1	10	30	23	55	46	5	5	134	164
Bordesley & Highgate	1	4	1	2	44	29	23	14	118	30	20	25	25	9	109	227
Bordesley Green	9	42	4	5	7	33	44	23	167	55	26	33	13	15	142	309
Bournbrook & Selly Park	8	3	6	2	6	22	16	6	69	31	21	17	4	7	80	149
Bournville & Cotteridge	11	1	4	4	11	31	7	1	70	54	28	60	5	6	153	223
Brandwood & Kings Heath	3	13	10	3	21	37	22	7	116	28	49	70	9	10	166	282
Bromford & Hodge Hill	7	6	7	4	14	49	27	23	137	89	73	80	27	32	301	438
Castle Vale	2	2	5	1	6	35	39	8	98	84	34	62	57	29	266	364
Druids Heath & Monyhull	4	4	14	5	10	8	5	10	60	19	14	44	3	1	81	141
Edgbaston	7	12	42	10	15	38	21	20	165	47	38	35	15	13	148	313
Erdington	4	11	3	9	11	19	11	13	81	87	90	87	68	60	392	473
Frankley Great Park	6	11	9	14	24	34	23	45	166	48	19	45	9	9	130	296
Garretts Green	6	2	6	2	7	25	11	15	74	88	62	29	36	12	227	301
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	6	12	5	12	25	129	48	43	280	211	132	99	67	63	572	852
Gravelly Hill	1	1	3	1	3	11	6	7	33	30	36	29	26	6	127	160
Hall Green North		6	7	1	23	53	48	38	176	67	46	76	68	42	299	475
Hall Green South	1	3	2	5	4	28	7	3	53	41	40	34	1	6	122	175
Handsworth	1	7	10	1	3	4	4	11	41	29	42	26	9	17	123	164
Handsworth Wood	3	8	4	2	10	12	11	5	55	45	83	57	26	5	216	271
Harborne	9	21	9	16	12	62	31	37	197	57	58	53	21	15	204	401
Heartlands	2	12	2	7	2	21	9	13	68	81	43	33	37	24	218	286
Highters Heath	5	2	6	5	6	23	21	25	93	17	25	31	13	11	97	190
Holyhead	12	20	3	3	3	6	13	6	66	22	23	16	8	4	73	139
Kings Norton North	8	11	9	16	26	58	24	19	171	45	31	57	20	18	171	342
Kings Norton South	6	13	7	3	8	22	8	12	79	30	33	46	5	1	115	194
Kingstanding	4	12	4	3	4	14	19	19	79	47	61	61	41	66	276	355
Ladywood	14	14	30	5	16	40	61	27	207	26	17	36	18	10	107	314
Longbridge & West Heath	9	7	6	8	10	32	12	16	100	51	58	83	10	9	211	311
Lozells		3	2	3	1	18	8	8	43	26	32	40	29	41	168	211
Moseley	7	2	13	2	8	82	81	53	248	96	80	47	63	49	335	583
Nechells	3	3	4	7	7	13	39	10	86	47	12	21	19	16	115	201
Newtown	3	8	4	2	4	10	21	3	55	6	4	10	4	2	26	81
North Edgbaston	17	22	28	8	18	46	30	49	218	78	47	50	25	23	223	441
Northfield	5	4	2	7	10	30	12	25	95	34	22	34	2	1	93	188
Oscott	12	10	3	5	6	22	9	9	76	51	77	62	64	68	322	398
Perry Barr	1	4	5	2	5	18	14	2	51	61	76	69	11	21	238	289

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Perry Common	4	2	4	2	1	33	12	16	74	64	67	54	44	5	234	308
Pype Hayes	4	2	12	2	18	13	14	4	69	102	40	44	51	12	249	318
Quinton	38	24	40	18	22	24	13	27	206	66	51	35	4	3	159	365
Rubery & Rednal	5	2	12	8	16	12	6	10	71	21	11	36	12	4	84	155
Shard End	1	2	2	1	13	30	37	46	132	128	59	60	58	24	329	461
Sheldon	5	11	9	3	16	26	25	51	146	107	81	83	36	17	324	470
Small Heath		12	3		4	18	10	16	63	58	32	22	16	18	146	209
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	15	37	20	11	11	65	65	35	259	46	34	43	39	18	180	439
South Yardley	2	7		6	6	22	20	9	72	58	49	26	30	5	168	240
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	5	4	7	5	9	64	21	18	133	45	57	63	45	53	263	396
Sparkhill	4	5		1	5	43	24	15	97	47	63	56	37	12	215	312
Stirchley	2	2	5	2	8	13	4	2	38	11	12	18	6	8	55	93
Stockland Green	4	6	22	5	8	33	15	15	108	74	56	77	24	56	287	395
Sutton Four Oaks	1	2	6	8	10	23	10	18	78	97	62	67	104	57	387	465
Sutton Mere Green	5	5	3	7	7	17	10	15	69	114	121	83	98	26	442	511
Sutton Reddick	5	2	7	5	11	48	52	10	140	120	82	114	91	39	446	586
Sutton Roughley			6		16	17	14	1	54	176	114	90	54	45	479	533
Sutton Trinity	9	6	4	1	7	16	12	19	74	89	71	80	65	42	347	421
Sutton Vesey	1	5	12	14	7	20	9	24	92	80	65	72	68	72	357	449
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	3	7	11	5	12	29	28	8	103	156	92	94	41	52	435	538
Sutton Wyke Green	1	1	7		14	20	3	3	49	77	44	52	33	10	216	265
Tyseley & Hay Mills		7	5	5	8	24	46	32	127	73	28	33	34	21	189	316
Ward End	2	13	13	2	18	37	23	34	142	97	45	36	46	24	248	390
Weoley & Selly Oak	10	18	13	16	11	32	16	18	134	77	83	56	19	12	247	381
Yardley East	3	8	1		3	14	10	14	53	64	38	26	15	7	150	203
Yardley West & Stechford	8	2	3		2	31	22	21	89	61	47	42	59	31	240	329
	373	587	580	424	763	2112	1480	1273	7592	4537	3530	3509	2286	1545	15407	22999
	1339	1676	1795	1533	2144	4391	3249	2644	18771	6440	5036	5572	3828	2953	23829	42600



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RECYCLING POST MAY 18																
Year	PROPERTY															
	18								18 Total	19					19 Total	Grand Total
Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
Acocks Green	14	17	21	16	24	27	42	17	178	32	18	19	24	39	132	310
Allens Cross	7	10	11	14	9	12	11	15	89	26	16	16	13	11	82	171
Alum Rock	4	8	10	11	13	5	9	14	74	16	20	9	18	20	83	157
Aston	3	5	4	9	14	9	10	7	61	16	9	7	11	11	54	115
Balsall Heath West	3	6	11	13	11	9	16	10	79	13	9	4	5	17	48	127
Bartley Green	21	18	24	26	27	29	30	25	200	52	36	35	29	21	173	373
Billesley	31	21	18	14	20	33	32	22	191	32	38	18	22	33	143	334
Birchfield	5	3	5	5	4	5	11	14	52	18	5	8	5	6	42	94
Bordesley & Highgate	2	8	3	4	7	11	11	10	56	8	9	15	3	7	42	98
Bordesley Green	6	2	4	4	4	5	10	11	46	6	6	13	4	4	33	79
Bournbrook & Selly Park	9	8	10	11	7	17	23	17	102	24	17	12	12	12	77	179
Bournville & Cotteridge	27	24	19	21	16	32	29	24	192	39	26	39	40	24	168	360
Brandwood & Kings Heath	17	8	21	16	14	30	31	23	160	35	19	25	17	25	121	281
Bromford & Hodge Hill	13	13	18	13	9	30	21	28	145	15	11	15	28	25	94	239
Castle Vale	5	5	4	10	7	21	30	11	93	16	7	9	19	10	61	154
Druids Heath & Monyhull	21	12	16	18	18	15	19	23	142	18	17	12	15	22	84	226
Edgbaston	11	24	13	25	18	43	44	30	208	33	24	20	44	58	179	387
Erdington	22	10	13	16	13	23	30	26	153	30	21	24	34	21	130	283
Frankley Great Park	21	21	15	8	11	33	36	24	169	30	19	18	15	22	104	273
Garretts Green	1	10	12	7	7	24	18	18	97	19	4	8	12	25	68	165
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	14	12	19	12	16	30	17	22	142	39	17	33	45	37	171	313
Gravelly Hill	8	5	7	7	4	7	18	20	76	17	11	7	14	14	63	139
Hall Green North	13	10	18	12	12	24	35	21	145	17	14	16	21	37	105	250
Hall Green South	7	3	6	3	7	12	21	17	76	26	19	10	15	10	80	156
Handsworth	6	6	6	3	2	8	11	10	52	15	3	10	10	7	45	97
Handsworth Wood	5	6	5	6	12	15	19	18	86	45	24	17	29	22	137	223
Harborne	20	37	34	38	33	45	51	63	321	55	36	35	48	54	228	549
Heartlands	11	3	2	3	5	13	7	7	51	13	11	1	5	8	38	89
Highters Heath	4	2	5	9	10	22	8	12	72	19	15	14	16	14	78	150
Holyhead	2	4	2	5	7	4	7	7	38	6	8	3	7	6	30	68
Kings Norton North	15	7	5	12	5	29	28	15	116	31	14	21	6	16	88	204
Kings Norton South	8	10	9	7	9	13	12	20	88	22	16	21	15	11	85	173
Kingstanding	20	26	14	14	15	35	27	26	177	29	19	32	33	16	129	306
Ladywood	15	7	9	6	9	21	15	13	95	18	8	12	12	17	67	162
Longbridge & West Heath	23	11	20	17	18	35	43	39	206	50	37	47	24	30	188	394
Lozells	3	4	5	4	7	14	13	4	54	11	5	10	6	1	33	87
Moseley	18	13	14	17	19	24	46	27	178	38	28	27	35	27	155	333
Nechells	5		4	6	14	19	12	4	64	5	9	7	16	15	52	116
Newtown	1	3	4	3	9	6	8	4	38	8	7	6	6	9	36	74
North Edgbaston	14	20	14	16	13	23	24	29	153	21	11	17	17	18	84	237
Northfield	6	10	13	13	15	24	27	18	126	18	14	16	24	22	94	220
Oscott	11	10	21	18	14	26	26	26	152	40	17	19	35	26	137	289
Perry Barr	12	15	12	10	7	29	25	13	123	21	29	26	10	23	109	232
Perry Common	15	4	7	2	9	8	12	12	69	15	17	15	12	16	75	144
Pype Hayes	13	6	7	6	8	12	17	17	86	29	11	15	15	9	79	165
Quinton	31	21	32	26	27	36	30	48	251	46	21	29	25	23	144	395
Rubery & Rednal	5	12	12	10	6	17	27	8	97	31	16	13	6	13	79	176
Shard End	15	10	18	9	15	30	29	17	143	25	16	14	19	19	93	236
Sheldon	18	27	21	30	16	40	25	25	202	32	24	17	36	35	144	346
Small Heath	6	7	8	7	6	10	9	6	59	12	7	10	14	12	55	114
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	10	8	14	5	15	26	27	24	129	18	22	14	22	14	90	219
South Yardley	6	8	10	1	7	9	6	11	58	14	5	7	3	3	32	90
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	7	13	12	5	4	14	16	8	79	19	9	23	16	13	80	159
Sparkhill	8	6	3	8	6	11	12	6	60	7	10	9	9	4	39	99
Stirchley	12	8	3	11	9	7	9	15	74	11	6	8	9	14	48	122

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Stockland Green	16	10	21	17	15	18	25	30	152	38	24	28	28	19	137	289
Sutton Four Oaks	10	7	5	7	13	25	32	24	123	39	13	19	40	20	131	254
Sutton Mere Green	1	9	14	8	6	24	24	16	102	21	16	25	21	18	101	203
Sutton Reddicap	8	6	10	9	8	26	16	11	94	17	12	13	24	11	77	171
Sutton Roughley	16	11	18	10	8	21	23	12	119	23	16	12	27	16	94	213
Sutton Trinity	6	8	9	12	5	24	11	19	94	26	8	12	24	15	85	179
Sutton Vesey	13	15	21	12	17	30	35	24	167	38	23	13	58	18	150	317
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	15	11	10	7	9	26	28	19	125	34	24	14	37	25	134	259
Sutton Wylde Green	8	8	8	11	15	20	13	22	105	20	24	12	23	15	94	199
Tyseley & Hay Mills	2	10	12	3	4	13	14	10	68	21	9	11	17	17	75	143
Ward End	4	7	9	9	8	18	12	20	87	17	11	4	18	14	64	151
Weoley & Selly Oak	27	13	15	27	17	46	52	23	220	41	37	30	44	37	189	409
Yardley East	9	10	7	5	6	21	9	6	73	23	18	9	10	20	80	153
Yardley West & Stechford	8	8	3	9	10	9	13	9	69	16	9	7	6	10	48	117
	773	720	809	768	784	1432	1489	1246	8021	1675	1111	1116	1382	1283	6567	14588
WHOLE ROAD																
Acocks Green	4	14	24	10	15	54	69	27	217	129	87	58	49	78	401	618
Allens Cross		4	11	5		16	23	4	63	108	40	36	19	15	218	281
Alum Rock	7	18	12	3	15	27	38	48	168	112	69	29	74	61	345	513
Aston	7	5	8	12	18	19	17	6	92	76	36	35	35	19	201	293
Balsall Heath West	2	1		4	8	14	30	24	83	60	17	14	13	16	120	203
Bartley Green	3	6	8	6	11	25	20	22	101	238	82	54	28	17	419	520
Billesley	6	10	11	4	20	51	15	23	140	111	135	23	15	22	306	446
Birchfield		4	5	3	2	7	20	25	66	70	30	27	5	34	166	232
Bordesley & Highgate	7	10	13	2	7	15	18	13	85	54	22	13	12	4	105	190
Bordesley Green	2	8	2	3		13	17	7	52	42	45	21	6	12	126	178
Bournbrook & Selly Park	10		7	3	1	14	7	15	57	55	32	9	4	16	116	173
Bournville & Cotteridge	20	19	17	11	6	27	33	9	142	151	60	25	22	13	271	413
Brandwood & Kings Heath	5	12	23	7	7	37	38	45	174	96	70	34	12	37	249	423
Bromford & Hodge Hill	6	10	17	2	24	68	49	43	219	101	67	41	67	85	361	580
Castle Vale	3	3	2	11	5	32	55	9	120	105	22	24	40	26	217	337
Druids Heath & Moryhull	4	8	4	8	4	17	13	40	98	61	24	18	9	15	127	225
Edgbaston	10	21	7	11	9	56	51	32	197	75	40	26	25	74	240	437
Erdington	23	7	4	13	20	79	45	31	222	145	92	44	90	49	420	642
Frankley Great Park	7	18	13	23	2	32	48	57	200	101	37	42	8	18	206	406
Garretts Green	2	2	11	2	3	25	28	32	105	98	48	20	30	42	238	343
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	14	15	19	6	19	60	72	35	240	174	93	85	120	114	586	826
Gravelly Hill	6		7	4		6	12	32	67	74	34	12	37	18	175	242
Hall Green North	4	18	12	3	12	70	77	44	240	108	65	68	85	83	409	649
Hall Green South	2	5	12	2	13	19	43	21	117	65	60	39	50	47	261	378
Handsworth	5	1	5	1	4	29	16	18	79	63	22	22	27	24	158	237
Handsworth Wood	7	4	3		6	41	57	25	143	159	82	41	85	67	434	577
Harborne	24	40	44	32	20	73	55	103	391	157	78	57	102	81	475	866
Heartlands	3	8	4	1	4	21	26	7	74	70	43	18	27	44	202	276
Highters Heath	9	4	3	5	13	27	10	22	93	52	48	18	3	34	155	248
Holyhead	4	5	2	3	6	18	20	10	68	29	23	12	13	12	89	157
Kings Norton North	10	4	5	9	6	22	24	11	91	133	35	24	14	23	229	320
Kings Norton South	2	10	2	5	4	24	16	58	121	69	45	23	2	5	144	265
Kingstanding	8	11	15	3	2	45	52	27	163	108	65	51	70	36	330	493
Ladywood	10	6	11	6	8	21	26	17	105	40	31	28	19	16	134	239
Longbridge & West Heath	16	4	13	23	17	45	33	33	184	172	60	52	18	16	318	502
Lozells	1	1	3		2	19	8	5	39	28	25	23	42	18	136	175
Moseley	4	10	5	9	12	61	52	67	220	108	87	32	54	49	330	550
Nechells	5		3	9	6	15	7		45	47	35	18	28	15	143	188
Newtown	1	3	4	9	4	14	17	7	59	37	16	4	9	9	75	134
North Edgbaston	18	8	9	5	24	35	36	49	184	90	68	33	27	21	239	423
Northfield	11		4	4	4	15	28	30	96	51	16	26	14	43	150	246
Oscott	3	8	3	5	3	41	38	15	116	116	72	43	80	70	381	497
Perry Barr	2	4	2	5	1	12	24	7	57	115	39	26	23	48	251	308

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Perry Common	19	4	3	4	3	12	24	12	81	104	55	25	17	38	239	320
Pype Hayes	5	2	7	5	6	20	24	32	101	130	45	42	54	40	311	412
Quinton	28	10	13	18	17	25	16	89	216	116	45	22	17	10	210	426
Rubery & Rednal	5	11	16	10	7	18	22	33	122	93	31	22	13	21	180	302
Shard End	1	3	12	5	25	57	49	51	203	133	51	60	89	95	428	631
Sheldon	6	13	5	14	8	59	31	51	187	132	86	62	57	100	437	624
Small Heath	2	3	1	4	5	7	11	4	37	46	26	12	21	25	130	167
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	3	13	18	4	4	38	19	27	126	64	66	30	45	20	225	351
South Yardley	1	6		2	2	11	7	10	39	65	30	12	13	36	156	195
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	1	2	9	3	10	22	13	10	70	59	41	35	40	29	204	274
Sparkhill	4	4		6	6	40	30	24	114	56	48	24	32	34	194	308
Stirchley	11	4		4	6	9	6	13	53	78	19	7	8	14	126	179
Stockland Green	14	6	12	8	7	40	41	44	172	159	67	52	81	53	412	584
Sutton Four Oaks	8	3	4	9	21	59	54	50	208	121	55	64	144	94	478	686
Sutton Mere Green	13	10	10	6		82	53	35	209	179	156	48	100	47	530	739
Sutton Reddick	6	16	21	9	11	49	54	17	183	118	70	43	97	46	374	557
Sutton Roughley	8	10	7	2	8	53	52	17	157	177	82	71	84	36	450	607
Sutton Trinity	32	9	9	17	32	62	33	21	215	97	55	47	84	24	307	522
Sutton Vesey	10	6	3	6	11	75	69	38	218	160	92	43	173	48	516	734
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	24	18	13	11	16	67	98	37	284	260	83	41	176	87	647	931
Sutton Wylde Green	7		3	10	20	28	12	15	95	97	38	36	54	29	254	349
Tyseley & Hay Mills	1	9	10	3	4	11	19	9	66	50	22	15	25	30	142	208
Ward End	1	4	4	3	5	21	26	20	84	75	36	39	47	45	242	326
Weoley & Selly Oak	13	21	9	7	7	48	51	27	183	177	91	49	56	32	405	588
Yardley East		3	1		1	26	12	15	58	88	30	19	16	29	182	240
Yardley West & Stechford	6	2	3	1	10	8	7	7	44	50	51	13	54	35	203	247
	526	541	582	463	619	2308	2216	1863	9118	6937	3668	2281	3109	2643	18638	27756
	1299	1261	1391	1231	1403	3740	3705	3109	17139	8612	4779	3397	4491	3926	25205	42344

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GARDEN POST MAY 18														
Year	18								18 Total	19			19 Total	Grand Total
Month	May									Mar				
Acocks Green	12	8	2	1	7	45	18	3	96	3	3	20	26	122
Allens Cross	31	46	77	21	20	70	24	6	295	74	118	69	261	556
Alum Rock	3	7	1			9	5	3	28			7	7	35
Aston	3	8	8	1	4	7	4		35	2		3	5	40
Balsall Heath West	7	8	5	1	12	42	19	5	99	6	5	6	17	116
Bartley Green	118	59	45	75	19	176	50	11	553	153	123	79	355	908
Billesley	46	54	52	41	53	67	119	22	454	152	108	54	314	768
Birchfield	10	9	6	4	5	8	11	2	55	2	2	3	7	62
Bordesley & Highgate	1	1			1		3		6			5	5	11
Bordesley Green	3	4	2	1			2		12			3	3	15
Bournbrook & Selly Park	34	26	19	17	13	12	38	4	163	57	43	42	142	305
Bournville & Cotteridge	131	71	82	123	71	128	100	20	726	145	76	134	355	1081
Brandwood & Kings Heath	17	38	25	15	24	42	31	6	198	92	71	87	250	448
Bromford & Hodge Hill	73	20	116	22	12	40	47	40	370	5	2	8	15	385
Castle Vale	43	15	9	15	9	3	6	1	101	9	9	5	23	124
Druids Heath & Monyhull	37	44	43	46	25	40	16	11	262	20	38	34	92	354
Edgbaston	57	90	38	29	84	149	127	45	619	84	55	60	199	818
Erdington	21	25	16	12	9	23	31	4	141	76	22	59	157	298
Frankley Great Park	81	30	31	19	26	45	24	6	262	21	19	20	60	322
Garretts Green	3	1	1		3	3	8	2	21	1	11	5	17	38
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	10	7	4		22	16	7	2	68	7	3	9	19	87
Gravelly Hill	8	12	13	4	3	28	16	12	96	8	9	11	28	124
Hall Green North	13	6	5	2	1	33	29	6	95	10	3	9	22	117
Hall Green South	26	4	2	1		6	11	4	54		2	9	11	65
Handsworth	16	17	7		5	16	9	1	71	2	1	4	7	78
Handsworth Wood	26	31	23	16	9	20	22	10	157	18	9	29	56	213
Harborne	85	99	113	49	62	272	153	68	901	116	122	149	387	1288
Heartlands	2	3			1	3	6	1	16			3	3	19
Highters Heath	40	29	19	10	18	44	67	6	233	95	47	20	162	395
Holyhead	10	10	7	5	2	3	3		40	2	2	3	7	47
Kings Norton North	106	52	15	95	47	106	50	18	489	38	40	38	116	605
Kings Norton South	32	38	6	31	7	26	9	3	152	14	7	19	40	192
Kingstanding	25	35	20	9	19	28	14	3	153	48	35	31	114	267
Ladywood	13	23	20	12	15	54	14	21	172	18	17	17	52	224
Longbridge & West Heath	160	93	61	86	45	176	236	12	869	149	77	82	308	1177
Lozells	5	7	2		1	5	3	1	24	1	1		2	26
Moseley	8	13	4	1	11	105	85	23	250	44		15	59	309
Nechells	4	1	2		1	3	1	1	13					13
Newtown	4	1	6	3	5	2			21		2	1	3	24
North Edgbaston	49	55	53	27	34	48	79	57	402	59	138	55	252	654
Northfield	83	44	35	17	14	63	71	3	330	59	38	15	112	442
Oscott	18	21	6	10	13	27	15	5	115	28	16	24	68	183
Perry Barr	15	24	10	11	7	13	15	4	99	9	23	14	46	145
Perry Common	11	15	7	7	5	3	8	1	57	13	10	12	35	92
Pype Hayes	30	16	6	3	21	18	19	2	115	34	11	40	85	200
Quinton	56	63	36	37	45	80	82	10	409	161	83	121	365	774
Rubery & Rednal	48	63	31	18	28	8	25	6	227	26	38	28	92	319
Shard End	17	16	19	9	3	52	10	5	131		7	5	12	143
Sheldon	15	12	1	1	14	23	35	33	134	5	1	18	24	158
Small Heath		1				2		1	4			6	6	10
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	4	8	5	8	21	5	5	2	58	13	6	12	31	89
South Yardley	8	5	6	2		22	24	3	70			8	8	78
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	3	3		1	1	4	5	4	21			4	4	25
Sparkhill	3	1	1	3	5	19	4	1	37			6	6	43
Stirchley	31	31	9	13	8	22	9	4	127	28	10	18	56	183
Stockland Green	16	42	30	11	30	37	24	5	195	14	18	13	45	240

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Sutton Four Oaks	17	15	20	18	18	22	46	7	163	47	28	21	96	259
Sutton Mere Green	23	8	3	7	12	13	31	7	104	23	27	33	83	187
Sutton Reddicap	21	10	11	14	14	18	14	4	106	80	10	42	132	238
Sutton Roughley	21	8	12	10	13	48	38	25	175	69	69	35	173	348
Sutton Trinity	2	10	3	3	3	15	29	1	66	88	11	34	133	199
Sutton Vesey	52	30	33	24	20	63	124	16	362	119	34	17	170	532
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	54	27	21	17	13	52	14	21	219	45	30	197	272	491
Sutton Wyld Green	19	22	6	5	5	11	29	1	98	104	20	8	132	230
Tyseley & Hay Mills	1	4			1	2	11		19		2	2	4	23
Ward End		2	2	2	1	7	1	3	18		11	6	17	35
Weoley & Selly Oak	85	48	64	17	27	164	41	11	457	76	122	97	295	752
Yardley East	8	3			18	54	27	34	144	4		7	11	155
Yardley West & Stechford	8	2				18	7	2	37	1		9	10	47
Grand Total	2042	1654	1337	1062	1065	2788	2260	661	12869	2577	1845	2059	6481	19350



# City Council – 11 June, 2019

RESIDUAL PRE MAY 2018																										
Year	16												16 Total	PROPERTY												17 Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Academy Green	11	17	22	11	10	13	10	12	17	7	25	31	186	2	11	6	29	12	42	69	91	45	31	25	51	414
Ascon	11	16	11	11	14	26	19	11	7	16	12	4	158	12	5	14	7	15	6	28	51	29	20	11	7	204
Barley Green	82	76	63	65	60	38	41	55	21	33	52	38	824	54	27	51	62	40	66	128	123	63	48	31	39	758
Bilkeley	104	51	53	41	32	32	35	32	30	32	34	31	509	41	29	51	85	23	56	97	92	50	57	46	40	677
Bordesley Green	8	11	6	13	15	8	12	7	16	9	14	18	137	1	3	6	17	18	24	62	79	40	13	18	45	328
Bournville	77	56	47	32	32	33	33	31	26	41	32	29	480	32	12	57	37	33	63	123	111	72	49	42	45	678
Brandwood	90	43	36	40	34	37	33	33	37	27	29	26	474	42	19	64	74	27	36	129	92	74	53	49	40	899
Edgbaston	65	48	46	38	18	28	15	13	21	18	35	23	388	31	20	51	24	18	34	128	91	52	41	23	27	571
Erdington	20	28	35	18	15	5	3	12	15	12	9	22	201	16	10	21	14	11	22	62	83	43	33	13	32	340
Hall Green	7	12	9	5	4	3	12	5	11	8	14	13	103	6	8	1	12	12	18	101	85	48	49	23	32	396
Handsworth Wood	32	22	18	14	26	21	9	17	21	12	10	11	213	11	17	11	12	10	19	61	68	43	29	11	24	318
Harborne	73	48	54	53	31	40	25	32	45	38	38	17	494	30	39	54	44	22	53	132	122	70	83	76	27	752
Hodge Hill	20	12	10	6	13	8	17	24	25	6	11	5	157	6	1	4	20	12	43	79	86	56	14	17	32	370
Kings Norton	85	54	60	53	38	34	30	32	21	22	41	43	483	30	25	67	75	25	42	113	96	49	48	60	45	679
Kingsstanding	54	15	41	39	27	10	11	13	14	14	12	3	233	14	13	19	16	12	18	47	59	38	40	13	24	313
Ladywood	14	8	9	6	9	9	4	3	10	7	6	6	91	7	6	13	5	12	13	23	23	11	20	13	10	154
Longbridge	153	93	57	60	73	63	42	27	47	35	36	45	740	35	28	52	75	30	54	119	92	100	68	58	60	771
Lozells and East Handsworth	20	18	12	18	15	8	16	10	11	7	6	3	144	8	7	8	11	10	9	45	46	30	19	14	15	222
Moseley and Kings Heath	11	7	14	14	4	7	8	13	8	9	6	15	3	5	9	5	10	6	13	53	88	56	59	40	71	421
Nechells	22	15	24	16	23	26	20	14	17	24	16	10	227	17	12	14	14	12	16	55	38	38	42	23	13	254
Norfolk Id	89	65	69	65	57	51	35	35	32	37	28	27	590	23	24	53	47	40	49	136	116	77	64	50	53	734
Osborne	21	23	23	11	27	14	11	10	12	8	8	6	174	21	14	12	14	11	17	60	66	35	16	16	18	300
Perry Barr	25	15	8	11	11	6	13	14	13	6	9	9	145	10	14	20	9	8	15	61	84	46	24	26	28	345
Quinton	90	65	50	60	54	36	38	42	38	45	52	45	614	58	31	73	77	46	93	125	113	69	50	51	24	848
Selly Oak	48	30	47	15	27	20	13	21	19	22	31	19	312	24	23	32	29	10	40	83	52	23	94	25	417	
Shard End	15	18	19	9	14	16	10	19	32	18	21	22	213	12	18	12	43	26	30	108	109	95	43	42	50	582
Sheldon	11	8	21	11	16	15	8	11	10	4	10	6	131	5	2	3	22	24	27	94	104	50	15	14	29	389
Soho	21	15	26	21	19	14	13	15	16	16	15	7	198	20	9	19	9	13	16	41	44	24	20	16	22	264
South Yardley	8	14	12	12	9	10	7	15	14	13	8	10	170	2	1	4	17	16	20	67	58	21	18	25	46	355
Sparkbrook	8	9	14	9	4	1	7	5	12	3	11	6	89	3	3	3	14	10	24	57	57	35	21	56	34	297
Springfield	12	7	10	8	12	5	6	13	5	9	6	9	99	2	1	1	14	7	18	87	66	31	26	27	27	307
Sechord and Yardley North	7	20	19	16	10	11	12	16	11	17	13	18	168	10	3	1	24	19	29	87	67	68	19	20	38	385
Stockland Green	25	27	25	13	18	15	19	12	11	16	12	11	215	15	9	28	14	13	18	73	36	40	53	20	31	222
Sumon Four Oaks	24	22	28	11	14	15	10	23	18	11	5	15	196	19	3	17	15	14	41	83	75	63	37	18	40	398
Sumon New Hall	19	18	21	10	18	19	7	18	11	9	7	7	184	15	8	9	8	19	13	73	95	63	37	18	40	398
Sumon Trinity	23	29	41	19	23	11	16	16	17	12	17	11	235	27	17	15	12	18	29	63	77	49	40	22	32	401
Sumon Valley	24	15	16	16	16	16	14	22	11	17	17	15	199	21	11	29	20	13	25	73	73	47	42	14	28	398
Tyburn	18	13	17	15	17	20	14	10	13	7	20	17	203	12	9	13	22	17	28	57	89	44	34	21	48	414
Wishwood Heath	9	13	13	7	15	19	10	9	10	14	7	3	119	1	4	2	16	19	17	52	83	46	15	23	27	305
Woolley	91	73	64	43	56	37	43	32	25	36	47	31	578	41	55	66	38	44	59	90	88	63	51	63	43	701
	1533	1154	1176	933	994	795	723	754	797	686	771	676	10932	739	560	1001	1106	748	1273	3252	3210	2079	1534	1191	1347	18056
WHOLE ROAD																										
Academy Green	4	10	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	11	2	38	5	4	3	15	3	29	206	276	88	49	26	40	770
Ascon													33						180	135	91	93	24	39	589	
Barley Green	73	20	21	21	13	14	6	15	7	8	25	11	234	22	11	78	14	16	122	471	628	186	112	44	64	1895
Bilkeley	80	11	9	2	3	7	4	4	5	3	8	17	153	12	14	76	209	3	48	448	254	200	48	33	37	1392
Bordesley Green	5	12	4	1	5	8	5	1	1	2	2	3	49	1					5	25	189	236	72	26	15	99
Bournville	61	25	15	7	1	12	2	3	4	11	5	146	5	7	46	81	7	65	395	325	171	65	21	112	1301	
Brandwood	45	14	6	5	4	17	6	13	6	4	15	10	145	6	3	100	232	12	64	435	308	153	89	14	65	1472
Edgbaston	70	16	18	4	7	17	1	7	6	8	26	3	183	18	2	57	28	14	58	266	180	86	51	19	33	812
Erdington	28	20	22	1	8	2	5	2	4	1	4	9	106	1	2	15	3	3	35	326	213	143	59	19	72	891
Hall Green													13	4	1	4	12	3	7	264	270	98	73	14	41	791
Handsworth Wood	29	8	12	2	2	3	3	2	15	4	3	83	7	3	2	5	2	47	277	253	109	74	1	62	848	
Harborne	52	20	7	12	7	5	1	2	3	12	14	7	142	17	7	49	62	15	60	380	294	116	91	35	35	1152
Hodge Hill	3	4	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	9	6	52	7	3	21	10	13	69	230	327	127	15	31	97	950
Kings Norton	56	16	22	9	7	13	4	8	11	5	7	9	167	8	5	34	256	8	77	461	406	31	37	68	1559	
Kingsstanding	39	4	13	23	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	94	5	5	3	35	59	11	59	260	199	50	33	5	32	748
Ladywood	4	1	5	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	27	2	1											

**City Council – 11 June, 2019**

RECYCLING PRE MAY 2018																	PROPERTY																				Grand Total					
Year Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	16 Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	17 Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	18 Total	Grand Total		
Acorns Green	4	16	18	7	3	6	7	12	4	3	4	11	104	2	9	3	15	6	20	45	38	15	11	22	25	215	23	19	20	21	84	402										
Aspen	10	3	6	7	2	1	3	8	3	4	3	50	6	8	11	3	5	4	15	18	7	8	3	7	95	5	2	5	2	18	159											
Bamby Green	56	48	24	36	36	23	19	27	16	14	18	26	343	27	12	29	24	17	23	44	62	28	21	21	26	334	31	27	16	24	98	775										
Bittersley	69	53	18	25	31	15	11	12	21	13	39	16	304	14	18	38	57	16	31	54	42	24	22	16	32	364	33	21	31	36	124	790										
Borley Green	62	36	37	27	27	20	17	13	9	20	21	21	323	37	14	36	23	17	25	58	49	33	25	22	20	359	36	13	20	25	97	774										
Bournville	58	43	22	20	21	20	16	9	17	21	19	21	287	21	16	40	45	26	36	75	40	26	33	35	28	419	34	32	27	31	125	830										
Edgbaston	89	55	33	19	37	22	26	24	19	31	28	23	406	38	28	30	25	29	50	63	43	20	23	25	35	407	42	17	39	29	127	938										
Edgbaston	18	24	26	15	14	6	13	11	8	9	10	12	187	6	6	14	13	10	13	29	37	12	26	9	17	192	27	14	16	17	74	433										
Hall Green	3	11	10	9	3	11	10	9	11	10	9	11	10	10	10	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Handsworth Wood	23	21	19	25	18	12	15	12	8	13	11	8	179	11	8	14	18	9	26	31	25	13	19	14	24	212	25	6	27	15	75	484										
Harborne	65	50	39	31	23	28	17	25	39	31	36	18	422	46	33	28	36	23	34	55	58	32	36	36	34	451	50	38	51	37	184	1049										
Hodge Hill	22	11	10	4	8	5	7	14	9	8	7	5	110	5	1	1	6	5	15	49	31	14	4	13	17	181	24	19	27	16	88	357										
Kings Norton	63	33	29	20	20	12	16	19	17	12	13	22	278	15	10	27	46	13	19	53	45	20	12	10	21	308	27	14	15	10	67	850										
Kings Norton	39	32	22	17	20	15	13	19	15	12	12	22	222	15	10	27	46	13	19	53	45	20	12	10	21	308	27	14	15	10	67	850										
Ladywood	1	1	4	6	8	10	8	7	7	6	6	2	74	11	11	9	8	25	11	13	8	6	17	10	10	139	10	8	12	9	44	252										
Longbridge	107	59	36	42	23	36	21	15	26	20	19	43	467	30	39	32	45	35	44	61	56	37	44	41	37	501	64	23	25	30	142	1110										
Longbridge	19	16	15	18	13	5	14	7	9	14	9	6	145	10	12	11	12	12	23	24	16	9	17	7	14	187	5	9	10	10	34	348										
Longbridge	15	10	7	9	6	3	3	2	3	3	3	15	90	2	2	1	14	2	19	40	24	17	25	35	241	21	27	26	16	91	421											
Mosley and Kings Heath	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Nonchill	73	37	37	18	29	27	18	19	20	28	16	21	943	32	21	27	43	25	26	68	57	24	29	41	29	422	36	26	28	37	133	892										
Osceola	44	15	25	11	14	11	7	24	17	15	10	210	19	9	21	19	16	18	32	27	13	19	20	20	233	41	19	22	12	98	537											
Perry Barr	31	9	18	12	3	12	6	11	9	6	6	11	134	7	11	13	15	9	15	24	29	11	17	11	21	183	12	10	22	16	81	377										
Quinton	30	42	33	25	26	18	24	24	16	21	26	25	300	29	22	44	15	19	26	50	48	30	28	21	102	388	33	26	22	21	102	890										
Selly Oak	40	29	16	21	21	14	14	4	9	12	13	23	9	140	6	4	9	20	17	16	59	41	47	17	19	24	279	47	23	25	27	123	550									
Shard End	18	13	19	13	5	5	5	4	9	2	8	4	105	8	1	20	6	8	49	38	22	15	21	30	218	42	13	11	21	88	410											
Soho	12	7	4	11	6	4	8	12	8	10	7	4	93	8	11	12	8	12	11	17	21	12	9	3	4	128	8	7	4	16	37	258										
South Yardley	13	11	12	9	8	10	13	7	2	12	6	4	80	5	3	3	15	7	2	14	25	16	15	5	10	25	163	26	8	13	11	14	14	88	248							
Sparkbrook	5	17	4	2	5	3	2	7	6	6	4	1	54	5	1	1	5	3	38	23	5	7	11	14	117	7	7	14	9	38	208											
Sparkbrook	17	17	11	11	7	10	9	8	10	7	12	8	127	7	2	2	16	13	15	48	29	23	10	21	25	213	36	21	17	13	91	427										
Sparkbrook	17	23	18	25	10	19	16	14	6	12	19	6	12	198	14	11	24	17	13	34	40	18	22	27	23	274	15	11	14	23	83	533										
Sparkbrook	25	25	27	25	21	9	15	17	17	17	17	17	267	23	9	10	6	18	25	40	31	32	43	28	24	348	27	17	20	16	74	605										
Sutton Hall	46	30	15	22	25	16	13	34	15	13	13	9	251	13	7	10	6	18	25	40	61	32	15	25	34	284	17	17	20	16	74	605										
Sutton Trinity	40	41	62	24	14	15	14	26	20	20	17	7	300	42	13	27	17	32	30	37	42	21	24	30	26	341	49	20	30	28	131	788										
Sutton Trinity	29	14	30	18	14	22	13	20	13	15	19	12	218	13	9	21	14	25	26	47	41	25	26	20	25	312	33	11	25	10	82	800										
Tyburn	28	23	22	22	19	23	16	29	19	9	21	17	259	13	11	16	20	18	19	27	42	21	15	19	22	243	22	17	23	18	81	582										
Washwood Heath	11	14	8	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	8	84	4	3	11	8	13	3	25	15	8	7	10	14	145	15	9	13	13	51	311										
Washwood Heath	735	551	445	26	40	26	19	14	20	22	26	9	385	37	18	31	39	29	28	44	48	21	24	30	27	388	54	20	30	10	131	890										
Washwood Heath	136	958	842	648	620	551	453	543	534	506	565	497	813	505	441	655	808	594	845	1671	1445	787	765	805	889	10392	1118	669	822	751	3448	21075										
Acorns Green	8	9	4	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	38	2	4	11	2	16	221	164	52	15	14	57	559	51	18	2	78	873												
Aspen	16	17	4	2	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	1	13	1	2	4	11	2	16	187	24	28	43	2	17	361	12	2	5	24	338											
Bamby Green	44	25	17	7	5	26	4	5	3	4	15	19	178	14	8	51	22	7	52	265	440	90	23	18	33	1003	35	9	18	17	77	1258										
Bittersley	67	9	4	8	1	1	2	5	3	3	20	12	135	6	7	72	109	9	55	282	164	133	28	12	30	907	29	1	97	6	136	1177										
Borley Green	4	5	6	5	3	2	5	2	2	2	1	35	4	7	7	7	16	16	168	125	31	14	7	15	75	488	45	9	16	6	78	597										
Bournville	67	11	8	6	6	10	2	1	2	1	10	13	138	6	8	51	54	4	13	26	156	224	99	65	17	125	989	75	7	20	23	123	1248									
Brandwood	67	11	8	6	6	10	2	1	2	1	10	13	138	6	8	51	54	4	13	26	156	224	99	65	17	125	989	75	7	20	23	123	1248									
Edgbaston	55	16	9	4	7	7	10	10	7	13	18	6	182	15	7	32	23	15	58	162	129	45	30																			

# City Council – 11 June, 2019

GARDEN PRE MAY 2018																														
Year	16												16 Total	17												17 Total	18		18 Total	Grand Total
Month	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Mar	Apr					
Acock's Green	2	5	3	3	7	6	4	1	4	3		43	1	13	14	42	75	89	106	94	40	17		434	3	4	7	484		
Asen	2		5	3	7	6		1				24	4	4	11	17	12	6	10	5	3		72	4	5	9	106			
Barley Green	32	37	37	63	54	75	14	16	12	28		388	55	108	94	151	354	397	304	144	27		1834	16	47	92	2085			
Bildesty	12	27	36	47	36	78	26	15	56	28		381	192	173	23	55	547	268	162	57	31	13		1521	41	98	140	2021		
Bordeley Green		2	1		6			1				10		12	9	43	35	35	47	12	6	3		202	1		1	213		
Bourville	5	37	62	101	95	50	60	25	133	112	1	737	43	49	40	53	311	348	182	144	135	5		1320	98	160	258	2315		
Brandwood	6	29	38	47	54	45	37	14	16	5		271	93	96	41	140	442	321	283	120	28	6		1570	43	87	135	1971		
Edgesson	9	47	59	40	154	33	26	16	25	45	1	435	113	44	33	38	231	115	71	104	84	11		904	70	54	128	1483		
Erdington	4	12	26	25	74	30	9	17	17	10		224	17	16	25	26	196	115	73	37	25	3		533	8	14	23	770		
Hill Green	3	10	1	6	7	9	3	5	4	4		53	18	12	34	17	30	37	120	61	51	17		507	1	2	3	583		
Handsworth Wood	1	7	9	7	13	9	9	1	7	3	1	88	8	8	9	28	80	88	39	30	14	10		314	26	20	46	428		
Harborne	7	180	78	62	113	37	44	27	29	55		652	51	66	35	53	298	246	161	147	59	13		1129	101	104	212	1988		
Hodge Hill	16	39	6	8	2	3	29	1	2	3		109	6	4	17	37	61	50	120	26	27	2		352	33	37	78	531		
Kings Norton	4	44	46	54	53	19	22	13	12	30		297	115	54	46	172	339	382	218	69	37	6		1438	33	106	140	1874		
Kingswinford	2	5	21	19	25	25	23	24	13	22		179	17	44	17	45	104	135	52	56	24	18		512	16	31	48	738		
Ladywood	6	13	2	31	21	15	17	26	29	50		210	43	32	19	27	11	6	8	3	3	1		153	26	17	47	408		
Longbridge		75	80	61	243	40	33	37	19	7		593	67	82	49	38	351	438	200	76	32	5		1338	64	151	218	2148		
Lazells and East Handsworth		5	6	4	11	3	2	2	1			34	5	3	12	12	34	27	12	10	9	4		128	3	9	18	174		
Moseley and Kings Heath	9	6	4	7	7	6	6	11	3	10		89	3	15	21	19	113	63	79	57	39	13		422	9	7	18	507		
Nechells		4	1	2	7		2	2	1	2		22	1	6	6	9	26	25	24	16	13	1		120	3	3	8	157		
Norville Rd	30	70	46	42	155	75	68	24	43	69		622	84	85	34	221	543	589	352	192	51	9		2180	99	121	223	3002		
Osborne	3	12	20	30	22	26	6	23	15	21		178	13	7	12	33	160	154	61	74	41	8		583	24	20	44	785		
Perry Barr	2	7	7	14	19	18	8	12	20	7		114	18	18	8	26	119	113	60	40	25	6		443	6	19	25	582		
Quinton	61	87	54	70	38	45	36	24	50	55		520	44	21	34	86	298	419	309	128	41	6		1388	51	46	104	2003		
Rail Oak	17	23	27	31	43	9	9	9	10	7	17	193	19	27	20	81	207	159	60	32	14	1		620	24	35	84	872		
Shard End	3	12	2	5	3	1	14	1	3	3		47	1	14	29	115	145	67	234	48	25	1		879	14	16	32	1068		
Sheldon	6	17	12	4	10	8	2	6	2	5		72	5	8	8	29	102	57	150	66	54	18		497	11	9	20	580		
Soho	13	33	9	8	18	19	6	16	19	26		187	32	30	10	16	23	21	28	14	8	2		184	21	30	57	402		
South Yardley	1	6	1	6	4	7	12	4	1	8		49	1	9	6	59	90	43	69	23	37	3		340	6	4	10	399		
Sparkbrook		2	2	2	5	5	1	3	1	3	1	24	2	5	11	5	34	22	18	7	11	2		117	3	8	11	152		
Springfield	5	1	3	8	1	3	1	1	3	2		28	2	5	18	7	71	32	39	25	11	3		213	6	3	3	244		
Stichford and Yardley North	3	9	10	3	5	5	2	3	2	1		43	4	2	6	39	154	75	110	59	27	3		479	2	7	9	531		
Stockland Green	6	36	29	31	69	18	12	12	6	8		227	25	27	32	43	109	83	46	45	36	15		483	11	24	38	725		
Sumon Four Oaks	13	73	31	69	53	50	21	24	21	26	1	382	35	51	34	78	332	370	205	175	142	7		1429	27	32	81	1870		
Sumon New Hall	4	55	37	43	95	32	23	23	19	7		398	23	20	21	56	238	409	173	134	73	12		1159	15	30	48	1802		
Sumon Trinity	10	17	28	34	69	34	21	26	16	12		287	49	120	63	49	190	253	137	145	135	7		1148	28	31	80	1474		
Sumon Valley	12	15	26	18	27	16	7	15	17	8		181	25	29	19	108	278	277	156	197	108	19		1218	17	38	82	1432		
Tyburn	1	35	40	15	36	31	14	7	4	10		193	22	31	41	56	101	114	54	50	36	11		518	21	23	48	753		
Washwood Heath	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1		17	1	2	5	5	42	28	28	12	12	3		138	2	4	8	181		
Woolley	1	48	51	108	65	23	45	23	28	31		424	63	85	57	223	411	520	143	66	44	8		1620	51	89	142	2184		
Grand Total	313	1205	955	1152	1687	919	676	514	721	737	4	8883	1320	1439	1023	2437	7362	7046	4705	2742	1618	232		29982	1032	1545	2878	41442		



**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR STREET SCENE AND  
PARKS FROM COUNCILLOR PAUL TILSLEY**

**F30     Grass Verges left uncut - why?**

**Question:**

**Why were the grass verges left uncut this year?**

**Answer:**

The grass cutting has been delayed this year due to the change-over in service providers. On the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019 all grounds maintenance operations transferred back into the City Council. Training and induction was then undertaken and this along with a delay in the delivery of machinery resulted in verges being cut later than I would have liked.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION,  
COMMUNITY SAFETY AND EQUALITIES FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

**G1     Large gatherings noisy protesters outside city schools**

**Question:**

**What consideration has been given to obtaining an order preventing large gatherings of noisy protesters gathering outside city schools during term time?**

**Answer:**

All individuals have the freedom to protest, however these rights and freedoms carry with them duties and responsibilities that are necessary in a democratic society to protect public safety or prevent disorder or crime.

This means the right to protest must be assessed against the ability of schools to operate freely and ensure that children, staff and the local community are protected.

In situations where continued protests mean a school is unable to operate effectively and where the staff and children are at the risk of harm, the Council may seek injunctive relief as we have done in the case of Anderton Park School.

We will continue to keep matters under review as advised by our Legal Services Team.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR JON HUNT**

**H1      Lozells constituents - A34 Perry Barr Flyover**

**Question:**

**Does the Cabinet Member believe that his constituents in Lozells are delighted by his plans to demolish the A34 Perry Barr flyover?**

**Answer:**

The introduction of the wider transport infrastructure proposals in Perry Barr are key to encouraging more people to travel by bus, train and cycle. Modal shift is essential to the efficient management of traffic along the A34 and the wider movement of people in the context of growth and City Council policies.

The combined transport improvements will support the creation of a distinctive District Centre and will unlock housing growth in the area bringing forward more than 5000 new homes over the next 20 years

The Perry Barr flyover is a key element of proposed highway improvements, as well as place making in Perry Barr, and growth and transformation of Perry Barr District Centre. The flyover is a physical and visual barrier that contributes to transport and highways infrastructure dominating and bisecting the centre. Its removal will deliver a much more attractive and connected urban centre, whilst promoting sustainable forms of transport.

Once the project is complete, I have no doubt that residents not only in Lozells but all areas of the city will appreciate the regenerated area.

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT FROM COUNCILLOR MORRIAM JAN**

**H2      Disruption to Traffic by Perry Barr transport works 2020-2022**

**Question:**

**Could the Cabinet Member state what assessment has been done of the impact on the city economy of the disruption to traffic caused by the proposed Perry Barr transport works between 2020 and 2022?**

**Answer:**

The highway changes being considered at Perry Barr, specifically the A34 / A453 junction and the A34 / A4040 junction, are significant (whether the flyover is retained or removed). The construction works programme is expected to be around 2 year's duration, the programme will be developed once a contractor has been appointed and every effort will be made to deliver the highway changes in the shortest time possible.

The City Council has a duty under the Traffic Management Act 2004 to manage the highway network with a view to achieving, so far as may be reasonably practicable, the expeditious movement of traffic on the road network and the more efficient use of the road network having regard to its other obligations, policies and objectives. To deliver physical changes to the highway it is necessary to put in place temporary traffic management arrangements that may involve lane closures or lane narrowing and/or road closures. Where possible these restrictions are limited to off peak periods. Not only are these restrictions necessary for the efficient delivery of the works, they are required to ensure the safety of the construction workers and highway users.

There is no specific cost benefit analysis carried out to measure the disruption impact, the temporary traffic management proposals will change regularly throughout the construction period as the construction progresses, it is not practicable to assess the impact of the temporary traffic management as it will be constantly changing throughout the construction period. An air quality assessment of the impact of the construction together with the completed scheme is proposed for the preferred option in accordance with the air quality legislation for highway works.

The Council, working with the appointed Contractor, will be producing a comprehensive construction management plan and implementing travel demand management to help mitigate any adverse impacts during the construction period.

The proposed Perry Barr regeneration scheme is an extremely important and long-awaited opportunity for the city, which will deliver much-needed homes and better public transport for the citizens of Birmingham

**WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE CHAIR OF LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION  
COMMITTEE FROM COUNCILLOR BABER BAZ**

**I      Funding for flytipping enforcement**

**Question:**

**The city business plan and budget this year halved the funding available for flytipping enforcement. What impact has this had on the service?**

**Answer:**

Funding for the Council's Waste Enforcement Unit has not been halved. Funding for the unit was in fact reduced by £300,000 to £600,000 from 1st April 2019.

The Unit has reviewed and modified its processes and threshold for intervention. Fly-tipping enforcement capacity and capability is being focused on offences which provide the greatest evidential likelihood of detecting and apprehending offenders. This includes prioritising incidents where there is a credible eye witness who is willing to give evidence in court, if required and on fly-tipping from vehicles where vehicle owners can be traced.

The Unit continues to work closely with colleagues across the council to triage information and intelligence reports relating to fly-tipping. This includes utilising the Units own CCTV observation equipment where this is proportionate and where the use is approved by the courts under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act. In addition, the Unit has maintained a cohort of 3 FTE officers whose primary role is to undertake duty of care investigations relating to compliance by businesses with waste disposal requirements.

CITY COUNCIL

9 JULY 2019

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL**

Set out below for approval are appointments to be made by the City Council.

**RECOMMENDED:-**

That the appointments be made to serve on the Committees and other bodies set out below:-

**Independent Remuneration Panel**

Veronica Docherty 1 September 2019 – 31 August 2023

Sandra Cooper 1 September 2019 – 31 August 2023

**Trust and Charities Committee**

Councillor Nicky Brennan to replace Councillor Alex Aitken for the period ending with the Annual Meeting of City Council in May 2020.

**WMCA Investment Board**

Councillor Tristan Chatfield to replace Councillor Ian Ward for the period ending with the Annual Meeting of City Council in May 2020.

**JOINT REPORT FROM THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S WELLBEING  
AND CABINET MEMBER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION, COMMUNITY SAFETY AND  
EQUALITIES**

**BIRMINGHAM YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2019/22**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The attached strategy is the Local Authority's response to its statutory duty under Section 40 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to consult with partner agencies to prepare and implement an annual Youth Justice Strategic Plan, setting out how Youth Justice Services are to be provided and funded and how the youth offending team or teams established by them are to be composed and funded, how they are to operate, and what functions they are to carry out, outlining the contributions of the City Council and its partners towards the principal aim for the youth justice system: 'the prevention of offending by children and young people'. The Youth Justice Service is provided on behalf of the Council by Birmingham Children's Trust.
- 1.2 The Birmingham Youth Justice Strategic Plan outlines current performance benchmarked against comparators, the latest evidence on what works and the priorities for 2019 -2022 (which will be refreshed and updated annually). The Plan has been informed by self-assessment surveys by young people.
- 1.3 The Plan reviews the performance of the Service and its partners in 2018/19 in relation to the three national indicators: first time entrants into the criminal justice system; reducing reoffending and reducing the use of custody. The Service's Management Board also monitors the performance of other local indicators identified as significant contributors to achieving broader outcomes, including a young offenders' engagement in suitable full-time Education, Training and Employment (ETE). The plan identifies barriers for these cohorts highlighting progress made and sets out priorities and on-going actions across partner agencies to address performance over the next 12 months.

**2. Background and Key Issues**

- 2.1 In the period 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019, the Service worked with 778 young people on court ordered programmes and those subject to Youth Conditional Cautions. This compares with 968 young people in the previous year. Though the overall number has fallen, there has been a rise in the proportion presenting with complex needs and high-risk behaviours requiring enhanced and intensive interventions. Additionally, the Service has provided services for 68 young people on Court Orders who are the responsibility of other local authorities but are placed in Birmingham under the YJB's 'Caretaking' responsibilities.
- 2.2 The Service triaged 299 Community Resolutions during the year, directly working with 44 young people who were deemed as requiring interventions. The Service also worked with a total of 138 young people on anti-social behaviour disposals, and specialist programmes such as: harmful sexual

behaviour (7-17 years) and funded preventative programmes. The Service also has a duty under the Victims Charter to support victims of crime and directly supported 118 victims. During 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 victim satisfaction rates reported were 95.4%.

- 2.3 The Youth Offending Service is also required to work with a wider client group, including adults, delivering whole-family interventions under the Think Family Programme. The Service receives attachment fees to extend its work and has delivered interventions to 1310 families under Phase Two. So far, 526 whole family outcomes that have been significant and sustained have been achieved with targets to achieve 786 by March 2020.
- 2.4 The first-time entrant rate fell between January 2018 and March 2019 to 378 young people per 100,000 compared with 473 per 100,000 in 2017. Whilst this is an improvement of 16.5%, Birmingham is performing less well compared to the national average and mid-range in relation to our Core City comparators. The majority of the 378 young people who were first time entrants were aged 15-17, with 47% aged 16 or older. 15% of first time entrants were female. The most prevalent offences amongst first time entrants were Violence against the Person (including Knife Crime), Motoring offences and Drugs.
- 2.5 Birmingham has sustained one of the lowest re-offending rates of all core cities and is below the national average. Within this cohort were 1057 young offenders, which was one of the lowest percentages of re-offenders of all Core Cities and compared with 40.1% nationally. Birmingham's frequency rate per 100,000 is below the national average at 1.11 compared with the national rate of 1.60 and has the best performing rate of Core Cities.
- 2.6 Birmingham has a higher rate of custodial sentences than the national average, although within the range of other Core Cities. The number of custodial sentences in Birmingham increased in the 2018/19 period to 99. This compared to 94 custodial sentences in 2017/18 and has reduced from the 253 young people sentenced in 2007/08.
- 2.7 The Service continues to monitor education outcomes as a local indicator in recognition of the importance of building and sustaining resilience and protective factors. Of the 587 young people with programmes ending in 2018/19, 426 (72.57%) were in full time full time education or employment at the time their programme finished. The Birmingham Children's Trust and Birmingham City Council Education Managers have established triage and panel arrangements for all those young people not in suitable or full time education and this will support these young people post Order.
- 2.8 Within the Youth Offending Service all young people are screened for issues of safety and well-being. Between 01/04/2018 and 31/03/2019, 778 young people were assessed for safety and well-being compared with 969 young people in the previous year. 400 (51.4%) young people were identified as having medium or high vulnerabilities, requiring an increased response to mitigate these, compared with 38.8% in the previous year. The proportion of those assessed with 'High' or 'Very High' vulnerabilities increased to 16.0% in 2018/19 compared with 10.7% in 2017/18. Responses included referrals to Children's Safeguarding Services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health,



intensive family and mentoring interventions and substance misuse and alcohol treatment services.

- 2.9 The management of young offenders subject to court orders is a key responsibility of the Youth Offending Service. Those young people assessed as posing a higher risk to the public from re-offending or causing harm to others are subject to more intensive multi-agency arrangements including increased offender management and enhanced interventions, to address concerns. Compared with 2017/18, 2018/19 saw an increase in the proportion of the Service's caseload presenting other than a 'Low' risk to others from 344 (35.5%) in 2017/18 to 355 (45.6%) in 2018/19.
- 2.10 Nationally and locally there have been rises in serious violence including knife crime. In Birmingham there has been a 19% increase in knife crime across the City when comparing police figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. The levels of youth violence across Birmingham have increased by 10% when comparing the figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. A key Community Safety Partnership priority is to continue to reduce violence across communities and to tackle exploitation 'county lines', urban street gangs and child sexual exploitation. This Plan outlines current activity and plans across the partnership to reduce the impact on victims and communities.
- 2.11 The YOS delivers interventions that tackle knife carrying among young people who offend as part of a court order who are convicted of any offence where a knife, or the threat of a knife, is a feature. In 2018/19, 314 young people went through this Knife Possession Programme (up from 237 young people in 2017/18) showing improved identification of young people not charged with knife offences who nevertheless were in possession at the time ('knife enabled' offences). Of the 237 going through the programme in 2017/18, 3 young people were subsequently re-convicted of offences involving knives within the following 12 months. The Service is currently tracking the 314 young people and will report on performance at the YOS Management Board.
- 2.12 The Plan identifies that Criminal Exploitation, including "County Lines" and gang affiliation are complex and developing areas of youth justice, social work and family support practice. Young people at risk of or being criminally exploited or those affiliated to gangs are influenced by their peer group and adults external to the family network and broader partnership work is required that addresses these extra-familial contexts that are often outside the control of their families. The Plan outlines the partnership work across the statutory, voluntary and community sector to ensure early identification of all young people exploited to safeguard and support them to make positive life choices and the partnership work to disrupt exploitation. Plans include establishing new Contextual Safeguarding arrangements led by the Children's Trust.
- 2.13 Black or Black British young people remain over-represented in the Criminal Justice System in relation to the general 10 - 17 population. The proportion of offenders from Black or Black British background fell from 23.1% in 2017/18 to 21.6% in 2018/19 with a reduction in the number of young people with proven offences from the previous year. The Partnership continues to take action to reduce this over-representation including contributing to preventative work to reduce school exclusions and gang affiliation, which is significant to this agenda.

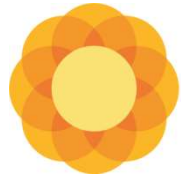
- 2.14 Children in Care (CIC) are an especially vulnerable group and their prevalence in the youth justice system is regularly monitored and reported upon. In 2018/19, 48 (5.0%) of the 954 children aged 10 or older who had been looked after for more than 12 months had a conviction or were made subject to a youth caution during the period 1st April 2017 - 31st March 2018, a small increase from 42 (4.6%) in 2016/17. This compares with the national average of 4.1%. Performance for 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 is expected October/November 2019.
- 2.15 Young people with a history of being looked after were more likely to be sentenced to custody, with custodial sentences comprising 11.5% (14 young people) compared with 9.5% of all sentences. Despite the high proportion being sentenced to custody, young people with a history of being looked after only constituted 3.4% of First Time Entrants during the period. However, young people with a history of being looked after were less likely to be in full time ETE at the end of their order (54.9%) than those who had never been looked after (75.8%). Of the young people remanded to the secure estate during the period, 12 (15.2%) were looked after at the time of remand. These young people accounted for 18.0% (995) of the 5513 remand bed nights during the period.
- 2.16 The Youth Offending Service partnership's overall delegated funding for 2019/20 is £7,729,055. The Youth Justice Board 2019/20 grant allocation has now been confirmed with a cut of 0.94% (£18,000) compared to the previous year. The Service continues to experience significant budget pressure in relation to the remand budget. The total funding from the Youth Justice Board and Birmingham Children's Trust for remands in 2019/20 is £1,035,311. The total cost of remands for 2018/19 was £1,635,768.

### **3. Strategy Approach and Themes**

- 3.1 The Plan is consistent with the Early Help Strategy and Safeguarding Improvement Plan for Birmingham Children's Trust and contributes to the Council Business Plan, which includes working together to make people safe, especially the most vulnerable; improving health and wellbeing and ensuring that young people are in employment, training or education. It focuses on how partners in Birmingham will ensure that services for children and young people in the City are delivered in a manner which reduces youth crime and re-offending, protects the public from harm, promotes safeguarding, takes into account the views of victims and utilises restorative justice where appropriate.

#### **Motion**

That Council adopts the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2019/22, taking into account the financial implications and the priority actions identified.



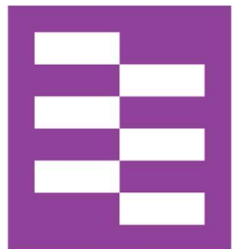
BIRMINGHAM  
CHILDREN'S TRUST



## **Birmingham Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2019 - 2022**



National  
Probation  
Service



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# Introduction to the Youth Justice Plan

## Purpose of the Plan

There is a statutory requirement in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Section 40, for every local authority, after consultation with partner agencies, to produce and implement a Youth Justice Plan. The plan must set out how local youth justice services are to be provided and funded. There is a requirement for the Plan to be submitted to the national Youth Justice Board and published in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State.

The principal aim of the Youth Justice System, established by Section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, is to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people aged 10-17 years. Local youth justice services are delivered and managed through Youth Offending Services, which are multi-agency partnerships with statutory representation from local authorities (specifically Social Care and Education), the Police, Probation and Health. The model brings together a range of agencies with expertise in welfare and enforcement practices to improve outcomes. The majority of the services are prescribed by statute or policy. Birmingham Youth Offending Service is the largest metropolitan Youth Offending Service in the country and is identified as the most complex by the Youth Justice Board given its urban context. The Service works to achieve the following national youth justice strategic objectives:

- Prevent offending
- Reduce re-offending
- Reduce anti-social behaviour
- Increase victim and public confidence
- Ensure the safe and effective use of custody.

These objectives contribute to the shared ambition across the partnership for Birmingham to be a great place for all children to grow up in, leading to the following outcomes: Healthy, happy and resilient children living in families; Families (especially parents, but also young people) take responsibility for their wellbeing; Children and young people attend, learn and maximise their potential at school; Young people are ready for and able to contribute to adult life; Children and young people are protected from significant harm.

This plan outlines the governance arrangements, including the role of the Youth Offending Service Management Board, which ensures the statutory requirements are met. The Board has responsibility for overseeing the performance of the Birmingham Youth Justice Partnership against national and local outcomes, maximising its collective resources and contributing to wider priorities as set out in Council and partnership plans. Strong partnership working is essential across criminal justice and children's welfare services to ensure continuous improvements in outcomes related to the prevention and reduction of offending by young people, public protection and the safeguarding of children and young people. The plan outlines our current performance benchmarked against comparators, outlines the latest evidence on what works and outlines the priorities for 2019 -2022 (which will be refreshed and updated annually) and has been informed by self-assessment surveys by young people.

## Background

Birmingham is a richly diverse city with a population of over a million people and has one of the youngest populations of any European city. The latest census figures identify that over 26% (274,135) of the population is under 18 years and 58% of these are from minority ethnic backgrounds. There are approximately 117,000 10-17-year olds. Birmingham is a city with areas of significant deprivation and as a result, although many children and young people achieve good outcomes, others face a range of challenges, particularly in terms of their wellbeing and staying safe.

Nationally and locally there have been rises in serious violence including knife crime. In Birmingham there has been a 19% increase in knife crime across the city when comparing police figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. The levels of youth violence across Birmingham have increased by 10% when comparing the figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. A key Community Safety Partnership priority is to continue to reduce violence across communities and to tackle exploitation, 'County Lines', urban street gangs and child sexual exploitation. This Plan outlines current activity and plans across the partnership to reduce the impact on victims and communities.

Section 39 (1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the cooperation of the named statutory partners (Local Authority, Police, Probation and Health) to form a Youth Offending Service, which includes staffing contributions from those statutory partners. The Service must provide the main supervisory elements of statutory youth justice services:

- Assessment and management of risk and safeguarding;
- Effective interventions.

This supports:

- Appropriate Adult Services and Pre-Court Interventions, including Cautions and Community Resolutions;
- Young people subject to civil and criminal anti-social behaviour contracts and orders;
- Young people remanded in custody and local authority care, and those requiring intensive bail support in the community;
- Court orders managed in the community, including the provision of a lay youth panel to discharge the responsibilities of Referral Orders;
- Parenting Contracts and Orders;
- Restorative Justice to support victims;
- Sentence planning for young people in custody and their supervision on release.

The youth justice system works by addressing risk and vulnerability factors such as: family breakdown, educational underachievement, substance misuse, mental illness, recent bereavement or loss within the family and building resilience as the best way to reduce a young person's risk of offending and re-offending.

The Service monitors the three Youth Justice Board national priorities: preventing young people entering the youth justice system; reducing re-offending; and reducing use of the secure estate and is committed to deliver improvements with our partners across all three indicators. The first time entrant rate fell between January–December 2018 to 378 young people per 100,000 compared with 473 per 100,000 in 2017. This is an improvement of 20%. However, Birmingham is performing less well compared to the national average and mid-range in relation to our Core City comparators. Birmingham has sustained

one of the lowest re-offending rates of all Core Cities and is below the national average. Birmingham's reoffending cohort comprised of 1057 young offenders, the largest across the Core Cities, with 36.5% re-offending, which compared with 40.1% nationally. Birmingham's frequency rate per 100,000 is below the national average at 1.11 compared with the national rate of 1.60 and is also the best performing rate of Core Cities. The rate of reoffending by reoffenders was 3.33 compared with the national rate of 4.13.

Challenges remain in relation to the use of custody. Birmingham has a higher rate of custodial sentences than the national average, although within the range of other Core Cities. The number of custodial sentences in Birmingham increased slightly in the 2018/19 period to 99. This compares to 94 custodial sentences in 2017/18. Figures have remained relatively static over the past three years, though the overall figure has reduced from the 253 young people sentenced in 2007/08.

In addition to the three national youth justice indicators, the Service's Management Board monitors the performance of other local indicators identified as significant contributors to achieving broader outcomes. This includes a young offenders' engagement in suitable full-time Education, Training and Employment (ETE) at the end of their order and the effectiveness of the Service's responses to young people brought to our attention for knife-related offending. The Service has a duty under the Victims Charter to support victims of crime and measure their satisfaction with the support they receive. Between 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019, satisfaction rates reported were 94.5%.

## What Works

HMIP research, interviews with young people in the youth justice system and local practitioner intelligence reinforces the adoption of the principles of desistance in supporting children and young people to move away from offending. This approach takes into account the wider social context of children and young people's behaviour and acknowledges the fundamental importance of trusted professional relationships as a medium for change. This includes offering personalised interventions to each young person to remove structural barriers, including exclusions from education, training and employment. It also promotes engagement with the wider social context especially the family but also peers, schools, colleges and work, creating opportunities for changes enhancing social inclusion and promoting individual change, including addressing young people's sense of worth and identity, whilst ensuring appropriate access to mental health and substance misuse services and developing skills to maximise opportunities.

'Asset Plus', an assessment and planning framework, implemented nationally by the Youth Justice Board, contains materials premised on desistance theory and the practical application of desistance. The Service has implemented 'Asset Plus' which allows for the personalisation of desistance support for children and young people.

Addressing youth violence is a key target of the Youth Offending Service and its partners: understanding Risk and Protective factors is fundamental to our approach. Research has identified the risk and protective factors that make youth violence more or less likely to occur at the level of the individual, family and peer relationships, the community and society.

At the individual level, risk factors can include a history of involvement in crime; delinquency and aggressive behaviour; psychological conditions such as hyperactivity and conduct disorder and the harmful use of alcohol and illicit drugs. At close relationships level, the risk factors include growing up with poor parental supervision; having experienced harsh and inconsistent discipline by parents; domestic abuse within the family; parental involvement in crime and

associating with delinquent peers. Risk factors at community level include neighbourhood crime; gangs and a local supply of guns and illicit drugs; ease of access to alcohol; unemployment; high levels of economic inequality and concentrated poverty.

Protective factors may be distinct from risk and, as a result, can be considered to interact with risk factors to reduce their influence on the development of violent behaviour – for example a warm and supportive relationship with a parent will not address the family's low socio-economic status or parental substance misuse problem, but it does buffer the child from the adverse effects of poverty or inconsistent parenting. Protective factors include low impulsivity; commitment of and to school; a warm and supportive relationship with a parent or carer or significant adult; positive peer relations and positive aspiration.

A comprehensive approach for preventing youth violence includes intervening at all levels to address risk factors and generate protective factors. Relationship based practice with young people and their families, effective parenting interventions, early childhood development, school-based life and social skills training, therapeutic approaches (such as cognitive behaviour therapies) and policies to reduce access to and the harmful use of alcohol and illegal substances, have all shown promise in preventing youth violence. At community and societal level, community and problem-orientated policing, including reducing knife possession and the supply and distribution of drugs, effective approaches to reducing substance misuse and access to firearms, aim to address wider risk factors.

## Evidenced-based practice

Birmingham Youth Offending Service and its broader partners deliver or commission a range of assessments, services and interventions informed by research and best practice. These include: Asset Plus, AIM2, Triple P Positive Parenting Teen; Multi Systemic Therapy; Restorative Justice; Family Group Conferencing; Good Lives; Cognitive Behavioural Therapy; Dialectical Behaviour Therapy; Female Gender Specific Interventions and trauma informed approaches. The Service continues to offer an intervention 'Parents and Children Together' (PACT) to respond to an increase in violence from young people towards their parents. These are embedded within a model focused on relationship-based practice which recognises the importance of a trusted relationship to support the engagement in evidence-based interventions and approaches.

The Service has adopted a whole family response under the city's 'Think Family' approach, delivering a systematic assessment of the young person within the context of the family. Across the Service, front-line practitioners have been trained in 'Working with Complex Families (Level 4, City and Guilds)', alongside an equivalent for front-line managers, to promote a consistent approach across the city. The Service is able to draw on the input of a range of disciplines through seconded staff (mental health, substance misuse, education link mentors, speech and language therapist, social workers, probation officers and police youth crime officers) and create or support access to opportunities (education / employment) for all family members.



We continue to gather evidence of impact through direct feedback from young people and their families, distance travelled tools, including pre and post Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ), alongside the regular case reviews and the intelligence developed within the Service.

*“Helped me to talk about losing my Dad”*

*“Helped me get a job”*

*“Helped me with school”*

*“Keeps me out of trouble and gives me good advice and opportunities”*

*“Worker has helped me to change my life. From being naughty to now being happy”*

*“Staying away from some people”*

It is widely recognised that there is a high prevalence of neurodevelopmental disorders amongst young people involved in the criminal justice system. In relation to special educational needs, research demonstrates that between 23 and 32% of young people in custody have a diagnosable learning disability (Hughes et al 2012) and research has remained consistent in identifying that approximately 1 in 5 young people who offend have an IQ of below 70. Furthermore, research has indicated that young people who engage in offending behaviour experience greater difficulties with executive functioning than their non-offending peers.

## Vulnerable Adolescents

Criminal exploitation, including “County Lines” and gang affiliation, are complex and developing areas of youth justice, social work and family support practice. Protecting children from risks outside the family home requires a different approach to how YOT workers, social workers, family support workers and multi-agency partners traditionally safeguard children. Children at risk of, or being, criminally exploited or those affiliated to gangs are influenced by their peer group and adults external to the family network and broader partnership work is required that addresses these extra-familial contexts that are often outside the control of their families including disrupting the exploitation. Factors within the home such as domestic violence can also lead to young people avoiding the home environment and becoming more vulnerable.

Many children may not relate to their experience as being abusive or exploitative. However, a number of children want to end their association with this activity but continue because of coercion and threats to them or their families and are unable to communicate this to professionals including police or their families. Extensive evidence has established the importance of relational working for young people, as well as the work that is required with families in addressing the impact of extra-familial risk on them and supporting young people to socialise in safe and protective schools and community settings to help them form safe and protective peer relationships. The most effective method to prevent children becoming involved in gangs and/or criminal exploitation is early identification to help young people make positive life choices and distance themselves from gang-related activity. ‘Right Help Right Time’ guidance and Birmingham’s front door arrangements (CASS/MASH) have been strengthened to recognise the potential harm for these children.

'Contextual safeguarding' is a theory developed by Dr Carlene Firmin, MBE, of the University of Bedfordshire, which supports an approach to understanding and responding to children's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It is recognised that the different relationships children form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers can have little influence over these contexts and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships and parent/carers capacity to keep them safe. In Birmingham, the Children's Trust, with its Partners, is establishing a Contextual Safeguarding Hub and broader arrangements to increase identification, build trusted relationships and improve outcomes for those children and young people who are exploited, go missing and/or are at risk of gang affiliation by encouraging trusted relationships. Increased disruption and prosecutions of those involved in exploiting vulnerable children is also significant to safeguarding these children and is a key priority for enforcement agencies.

## Self-assessment surveys

Partnership priorities have been informed by feedback from 998 recent self- assessment surveys completed by young people between 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019:

- 96 (11.8%) reported living with others who got into trouble with the police.
- 305 (37.5%) had lost someone special from their life.
- 37 (4.6%) drank alcohol too much and 45 (5.5%) used drugs too much.
- 83 (10.2%) had thoughts about hurting themselves and 71 (8.7%) had thoughts about killing themselves.
- 561 (69.0%) get angry and lose their temper.
- 424 (52.2%) had friends who got into trouble.
- 138 (17.0%) wanted help with reading
- 167 (20.5%) wanted help with writing.
- 387 (47.6%) admitted to truanting from school.

## Case Management Plus

The Case Management Plus (CMP) service was established in response to the changing cohort of young people known to the Service where we are identifying an increase in the number of young people who are presenting with increasingly complex needs and more serious offending. The service is led by a Senior Forensic Psychologist, supported by an Assistant Psychologist and Trainee Psychologists on placement.

The primary focus of the service is to support case managers in their assessments and interventions with young people, particularly those who have difficulty engaging or who are considered to be problematic and prolific young offenders. All case managers, managers and partners have undertaken 2 days training, which covered child development, attachment, trauma, clinical supervision and formulation and feedback from the training was extremely positive and demonstrated a significant improvement in the understanding of staff in these key areas.

Since the Service was introduced, area teams have selected young people who they feel would benefit from a detailed, multi-disciplinary approach to case planning. The case manager, team manager and other relevant professionals attend information-sharing meetings, facilitated by a member of staff from the

CMP service, to develop genograms and timelines and build up a team formulation of the young person's difficulties and needs. This formulation is developed using psychological theory and allows for a holistic understanding of the young person and their family. Following this, a bespoke intervention plan is developed to meet these specific, identified needs.

A key feature of the service is clinical supervision, which is offered to case managers who are working with young people open to the CMP team. Clinical supervision provides a space for case managers to think about how the young person is experiencing the service they are receiving and to explore any potential impact of work on the case manager. This is an essential part of the service as case managers are often working with young people who have experienced significant trauma and other adverse childhood experiences and the nature of this work can be challenging.

To-date, the service has provided support to case managers working with a cohort of young people assessed as 'high risk of re-offending and /or high risk of serious harm to others', with at least six months remaining on their current order. These include young people with current or historic involvement with Children's Service on a Child in Need or Child Protection plan. As a part of support to staff the CMP service has delivered training in relation to emotional regulation, resilience and building relationships. As a direct effect of the CMP service, case managers have been able to apply the practice to their wider caseload to enhance the chances of positive outcomes for those young people.

The Service continues to develop its offer to expand its psychological assessments and therapeutic interventions and align them with the 'Forward Thinking Birmingham' offer.

## Structure and governance

Youth Offending Services were established under the statutory provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act sets out the requirement for local Youth Offending Teams to comprise the four statutory agencies: The Local Authority (including Children's Services), Police, Probation and Health. The primary duty to ensure a Youth Offending Service, and appropriate youth justice services are in place, rests with the Chief Executive of the local authority. The Youth Justice Board later set down requirements for governing YOT Management Boards. The role and responsibilities of Youth Offending Teams and their governing management boards are regulated by a set of National Standards.

**The Youth Offending Service Management Board** meets quarterly and is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities, with the Head of National Probation Service, Birmingham, as Deputy Chair, and is primarily responsible for:

- Providing strategic direction and delivering the principal aim of preventing offending and re-offending;
- Determining how appropriate youth justice services are to be provided and funded;
- Ensuring the effective delivery of justice services for children and young people;
- Ensuring young people involved in the youth justice system have access to universal and specialist services delivered by partners and key agencies;
- Ensuring that the services delivered reference the responsibility towards victims of youth crime.

Board members comprise representatives of each of the statutory partners, in addition to representation of the Chair of the Youth Bench, a community member and other local partners. The Board reports to the **Community Safety Partnership**, which is chaired by the Local Authority Chief Executive.

Birmingham Children's Partnership is the recently convened partnership of all key statutory agencies serving children and families across the city (Health commissioners and providers, Police, City Council, Children's Trust). It has set its initial priorities as:

- SEND improvement
- Reducing primary school exclusion
- Young people at risk (contextual safeguarding)

Enabling activity to effect progress includes a focus on:

- Early help
- Integrated commissioning
- Integrated locality working
- Ensuring seamless links with the Sustainable and Transformation Partnership (STP). This partnership will increasingly be the accountable body for delivering new working models and improved outcomes.

The Birmingham Safeguarding Partnership is the accountable group for delivering the city's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements, ensuring safe and effective multi-agency work to safeguard and to protect children, through independent scrutiny and challenge, training and quality assurance.

The Assistant Director responsible for the Youth Offending Service is also the strategic lead for the Early Help Strategy and is joint chair of the Birmingham Early Help Partnership, co-ordinating early help services across the partnership, Family Support and the 'Think Family' Programme (Birmingham's response to the national 'Troubled Families' programme). The Assistant Director is also one of the senior managers across agencies supporting the strategic responsibilities under the **Community Safety Partnership**.

Birmingham Youth Offending Service has five multi-agency Youth Offending Teams based across the city: a city-wide alternative to custody in its Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) Team; a Court, Bail and Remand Team and a Harmful Sexual Behaviour Team which is targeted at children and young people aged 6 – 17 years. In addition to statutory partners based in the Service (Probation, Social Care, Health and Police), there are co-located specialist staff supporting outcomes, including: restorative practice workers supporting victims of crime; parenting workers offering individual and group work support; an accommodation officer (St Basils); specialist autism worker (Barnados); substance misuse staff (Aquarius) and training and employment mentors (CGL).

The Service has 43 active volunteers who support the Appropriate Adult service and chair, or are a member of, the Service's Referral Order Panels. Young people most at risk of serious violence benefit from the commissioning of community organisations, funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, who offer a wealth of knowledge and skills from their own experiences, and from specialist organisations including Street Doctors who add value to the interventions with young people.

The Service transferred into the Birmingham Children's Trust under TUPE arrangements. Staff continue to be well-managed and supported within the Trust with a focus on delivery. The Council remains accountable for the welfare and wellbeing of children and young people and for improving outcomes. Through a Service Delivery Contract with the Council, the Trust is responsible for determining how those outcomes of most relevance to its work are

achieved and for the day-to-day running of Children's Services. There are no current plans to make any major changes to the organisational structure of Children's Services, including the current YOS operating model. Birmingham Children's Services overall were judged, by Ofsted in December 2018, as 'requiring improvement to be good' to improve services which is a stronger platform on which to design and build better services for children and families.

## Partnership arrangements

The Youth Offending Service is a member of, or represented in, key partnerships and forums, providing the opportunity to highlight the needs and risks of those young people involved in the youth justice system, or at risk of entering it. These include the following:

- Birmingham Children's Strategic Partnership
- Birmingham Community Safety Partnership
- Birmingham Safeguarding Children's Partnership
- Birmingham Early Help Partnership
- Birmingham Contextual Safeguarding Board
- Birmingham Community Safety, Police and Crime Board
- NEET Action Group
- 0-18 Mental Health Transformation Board
- Police and Schools Panels
- CASS/MASH Partnership Forum
- OPCC's Gangs Commission
- Birmingham Guns, Gangs and Organised Criminality Strategic Partnership
- Substance Misuse Strategy and Commissioning Group
- Integrated Offender Management Strategic Group
- Prevent Strategy Group

During 2018/19 the Service has continued to build on partnership working by:

- Working collaboratively with partners in relation to gangs and serious violent crime to maximise opportunities to manage high risk offenders and increase interventions that reduce risk and vulnerability;
- Prioritising strategies to prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour and youth crime. The Service continues to support the city-wide School and Police Panels and work collaboratively with education colleagues in Birmingham City Council to improve school attendance and reduce exclusions.
- Fulfilling the requirements under the Service's 'Think Family' Investment Agreement, which includes achieving positive outcomes for families, and includes Department of Work and Pensions staff to promote training and employment opportunities for young adults and parents within families;
- Working closely with colleagues in BCC to support the Youth Promise Plus Project funded by the Youth Employment Initiative.
- Delivering a restorative justice project with Centro aimed at young people who commit minor offences whilst on public transport;
- Continuing the secondment of a worker into the Special School Consortium to continue to develop work under the 'Pathfinder' programme with external funders and the University of Birmingham which is aimed at preventing and reducing offending by this cohort.
- Resourcing managers from within the Service into the partnership arrangements at the 'front-door' (Children's Advice and Support Service) to share information relating to risk and vulnerability and to joint plan.

# Review of 2018/2019 performance

## How we measure performance and quality

The Service monitors the three Youth Justice Board national priorities: preventing young people entering the youth justice system; reducing re-offending; and reducing use of the secure estate.

The Service also contributes to the Birmingham Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment and the West Midlands Combined Authority Youth Justice Strategic Needs Assessment.

The Service contributes data to the city-wide Children's Services data-sharing hub (Sentinel) which brings together, cleans and matches data from the Care Director (Youth Offending), CareFirst (Social Care) and Impulse (Education) case management systems to provide a holistic 'single view' of a client's interaction with the various services. The range of data being collected and combined by Sentinel is currently being expanded to support the 'Think Family' agenda and the Service is engaged in this work.

The Youth Offending Service performance framework has been developed to support individual case workers and managers in delivering quality interventions to young people and their families. A number of individual strands underpin this and are supported by the Service's case management system:

1. Weekly workload sheets for individual case workers and managers, identifying pending and outstanding assessments, plans and reviews;
2. Monthly team performance reviews;
3. Learning from Strength and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ);
4. Learning from feedback from young people and families;
5. Learning from victims of crime;
6. Learning from Thematic inspections and serious incidents.

## Young people and their families

In the period 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019, the Service worked with 778 young people on court ordered programmes and those subject to Youth Conditional Cautions. This compares with 968 young people in the previous year. Though the overall number has fallen, there has been a rise in the proportion presenting with complex needs and high-risk behaviours requiring enhanced and intensive interventions. The Service also worked with a total of 138 young people on anti-social behaviour disposals and specialist programmes such as: harmful sexual behaviour (6-17 years) and funded preventative programmes. In addition, the Service directly supported 118 victims of youth crime and triaged 299 Community Resolutions. Additionally, the Service has provided services for 68 young people on court orders who are the responsibility of other local authorities but are placed in Birmingham under the YJB's 'Caretaking' responsibilities.

The Youth Offending Service is also required to work with a wider client group, including adults delivering whole-family interventions under the 'Think Family' programme. The Service receives attachment fees to extend its work and has delivered interventions to 1310 families under Phase Two. So far, 526

whole family outcomes that have been significant and sustained have been achieved with subsequent successful claims of £800 per family in payments by results funding with targets to achieve 786 by March 2020.

The following analysis relates to the 778 young people subject to court orders and Youth Conditional Cautions.

## Age and gender

The majority of young people worked with during 2018/19 were male (679, 87.2%). Females accounted for 99 clients (12.7%). 18 year olds were the most prevalent age in the Service's caseload.

## Ethnicity

Young people from a Black, Black British or Dual Heritage remain over-represented as a proportion of the clients of the Service, whilst the Asian or Asian British population is under-represented.

The Service's intervention programmes take into account the cultural and religious needs of the young person and their family observances as laid down in legislation and National Standards. The Service engages translation services where necessary and has actively recruited staff with appropriate language skills to work with groups of young people who speak very little English.

The Service has taken a number of actions, including contributing to preventative work to reduce school exclusions and commissioning programmes to reduce gang affiliation, which are significant to this agenda, and is also working with faith-based organisations to address issues. The young black men's empowerment programme, 'The Journey', works with young black men by strengthening protective factors to enable desistance.

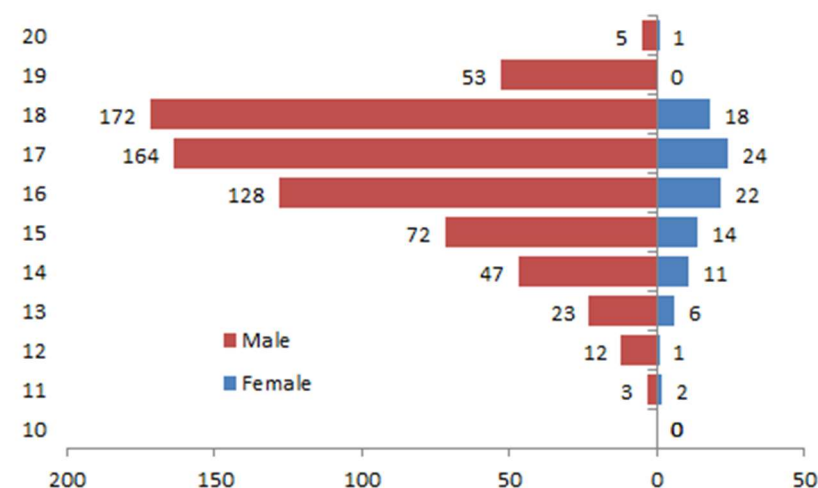


Figure 1: Number of clients worked with by Age and Gender, 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

The Service runs interventions which are specific to British Asian/Muslim boys, which are designed to prevent radicalisation and promote greater life chances. Work is also on-going to reduce extremism by white young people.

	Number of young people aged 10 -17	% of 10 - 17 population	Number of offenders worked with	% of 10 - 17 offending population
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	39,459	33.5%	184	23.7
<b>Black or Black British</b>	12,633	10.7%	187	24.0
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	2,804	2.4%	19	2.4
<b>Mixed</b>	9,936	8.4%	105	13.5
<b>White</b>	53,042	45.0%	283	36.4
<b>Total</b>	117,874		778	

Figure 2: Ethnicity of clients worked with, 01 April 2018 – 31 Mar 2019



## Performance against the three Youth Justice priorities

### Reducing the number of first time entrants

First time entrants (FTEs) are young people, resident in England and Wales, who received their first caution or court conviction. The figures are presented as a number and as a rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old local population.

The total number of FTEs between 01 January 2018 and 31 December 2018<sup>1</sup> was 453 young people, a reduction of 19.2% from 561 in 2017. Over the same period the first-time entrant rate fell from 473 young people per 100,000 to 378 young people per 100,000, and improvement of 16.5%

Analysis of Birmingham's data has identified that the majority of the first time entrants were aged 15-17, with 47% aged 16 or older. 15% of first

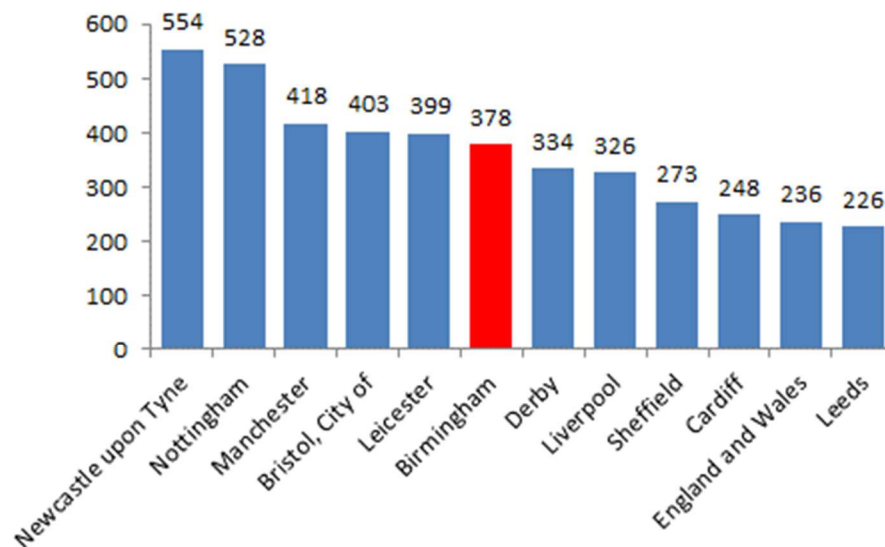


Figure 4: First-time entrants, rate per 100,000. Core cities comparison 2017/2018

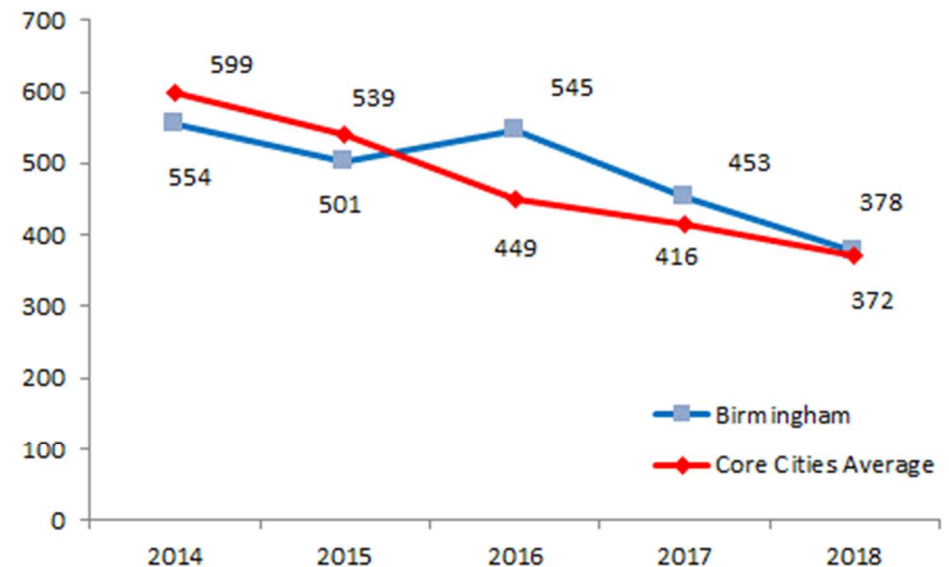


Figure 3: First-time entrants per 100,000 by year, 2014 – 2018

time entrants were female. The most prevalent offences amongst first time entrants were Violence against the Person, Motoring offences and Drugs.

299 Community Resolutions were issued in the period and though these do not count as substantive outcomes and therefore do not feature in the First Time Entrants figures. There has been a significant reduction in the number of community resolutions in the last 12 months, which we are reviewing in the partnership.

All Community Resolutions are assessed with the Police at a Joint Decision Making panel to identify whether the young person and/or their families

<sup>1</sup> Latest available figures from the Youth Justice Board

need additional support provided through the Service's 'Think Family' responsibilities. This includes young people who have been excluded from school for significant behaviour problems. Of first time entrants, 30.3% had an identified special educational need.

Of the outcomes given to first time entrants, 45.6% received pre-court outcomes, 47.4% first-tier outcomes, 4.1% community penalties, and 2.9% were sentenced to custody. 92 had previous Community Resolutions (17.0%).

## Reducing re-offending

A proven re-offence is defined as any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction or caution in the one year follow up or a further six months waiting period.

Within this cohort were 1057 young offenders, the largest across the Core Cities, with 36.5% re-offending, which was one of the lowest percentages of re-offenders of all Core Cities and compared with 40.1% nationally.

An analysis of Birmingham young people shows that those who re-offended were more strongly affected by the following risk factors than those who did not re-offend:

1. Lack of commitment including truancy;
2. Living in families under stress due to criminality, substance misuse, mental health issues;
3. Special Educational Needs;
4. Children in Care status;
5. Having a large number of previous outcomes;
6. Young people at risk of gang affiliation

### Re-offending Rate: Jul 2016 to Jun 2017

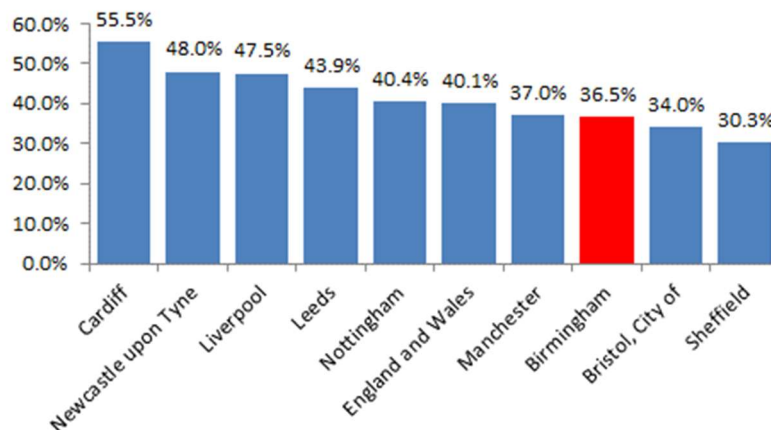


Figure 6: Re-offending rate (Binary), July 2016 – Jun 2017

### Re-offending Rate per 100,000: Jul 2016 to Jun 2017 cohort

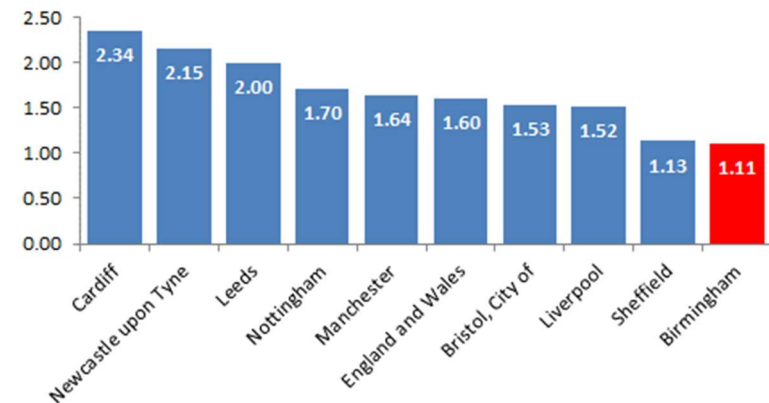


Figure 5: Average number of re-offences per offender, July 2016 – Jun 2017

Positive interventions include offending behaviour programmes with a cognitive behavioural therapy focus; restorative justice; evidence-based parenting programmes; young people supported to re-engage in education, training and employment and access to substance misuse and mental health treatment.

The Service delivers these interventions through their multi-agency staff and commission third sector specialist services for reducing gang affiliation (including support for Children in Care), services for young people on the autistic spectrum (including for those at risk of child sexual exploitation) and intensive mentoring to support engagement in education, training and employment.

## Reducing the use of the secure estate

### Custodial sentences

This indicator compares the number of custodial sentences against the 10 –17-year-old population of a local area.

Birmingham has a higher rate of custodial sentences than the national average, although within the range of other Core Cities. The number of custodial sentences in Birmingham increased in the 2018/19 period to 99. This compared to 94 custodial sentences in 2017/18 and has reduced from the 253 young people sentenced in 2007/08.

The majority (83.3%) of young people sentenced to custody were aged 16-17 and young males of either Black or Black British ethnicity or dual heritage backgrounds remain over-represented in comparison with the general population. 5.1% of those sentenced to custody were female.

The offence categories most likely to lead to custody were Robbery (93, 29.2%); Violence Against the Person (90, 28.2%); Domestic Burglary (41, 12.89%); Vehicle Theft (22, 6.9%) and Drugs (19, 6.0%), which together accounted for 83.1% of custodial sentences during the period. Of the 99 custodial sentences made, 12 (12.1%) received up to 4 months detention, 48 (48.5%) from 4 months to 2 years and 39 (39.4%) over 2 years. This compares with 23 (24.4%), 51 (54.2%) and 20 (19.1%) respectively in the previous year. This shows a marked increase in the duration of custodial sentences

Of the 99 custodial sentences made, 45 (45.5%) related to young people who had an identified special educational need. This was an increase from 39 young people (41.0%) in 2017/18.

The Service has an alternative to custody Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) programme, which is available to courts at bail and sentence stage and for young people released from custody and subject to licence. This programme includes 25 hours per week of intensive supervision and curfew enforced by electronic monitoring. Over the whole year, 135 young people were worked with by ISS on community-based programmes. This included 19 Intensive Bail packages, 15 Youth Rehabilitation orders and 56 Detention and Training Order licences.

Local Authority	Custodial sentences 01 April 2018 - 31 March 2019	10-17 population	Rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population
<b>Birmingham</b>	99	119924	0.83
<b>Bristol, City of</b>	19	36019	0.53
<b>Cardiff</b>	9	29882	0.30
<b>Leeds</b>	37	65831	0.56
<b>Liverpool</b>	32	37113	0.86
<b>Manchester</b>	53	46667	1.14
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	8	23452	0.34
<b>Nottingham</b>	22	26873	0.82
<b>Sheffield</b>	12	49498	0.24
<b>England and Wales</b>	1554	5257414	0.30

Figure 7: Comparison of custody rates between Core Cities, April 2018 – March 2019.

## Remand bed nights

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012 introduced a new remand framework for 10 to 17 year olds in December 2012. The key changes made by the legislation were as follows:

- 10 to 17 year olds are treated according to the same remand framework (including remands to local authority accommodation or youth detention accommodation) regardless of their age and gender;
- 12-17 year olds can only be remanded to youth detention accommodation if their offending is serious enough to warrant a custodial sentence including murder, attempted murder, rape, firearms offences, drugs and aggravated robbery or there is a history of failing to attend court.
- every child or young person remanded to youth detention accommodation are now treated as “looked after” by their designated local authority; and
- placement of children and young people remanded to youth detention accommodation is a function of the Secretary of State for Justice, but this power is exercised concurrently and in practice by the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB).

A remand to youth detention accommodation is currently to either: a secure children’s home (LASCH); a secure training centre (STC); or a young offender institution (YOI).

Young people remanded to custody are more likely to display entrenched patterns of offending behaviour and/or are more likely to have committed serious offences. Many of these young people have suffered trauma, lived in households affected by domestic abuse, mental health, substance misuse, suffered loss, been excluded from school, experienced drug or alcohol related dependencies and have mental health or special educational needs. Some of the young people will be influenced by gangs or have got mixed up with gang activities.

There was a significant increase in bed nights from 3,174 bed nights in 2016/17 to 5,361 in 2017/18 to 5,496 in 2018/19 with an increase in the time young people were remanded. 82 young people were remanded during 2018/19, 14 were Children in Care immediately prior to remand. A further 10 were previously a Child in Care. The remaining 58 gained Child in Care status as a result of their remand. Half of those remanded into custody were not known to the Youth Offending Service.

Establishment Type	2017/18 Number of Bed nights	2018/19 Number of Bed nights	Difference
LASCH	285	418	133
STC	1,224	1,097	-127
YOI	3,852	3,981	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>135</b>

Figure 8: Number of bed nights by establishment type, 01/04/2018 - 31/03/2019

The majority of young people were remanded because they had committed violent crimes including robberies and/or knife crime offences. Many had been influenced by peers including peers affiliated to gangs and some have been criminally exploited. Some of the young people have committed offences with adults such as Robbery. Involvement with an adult tends to lengthen the time that they spend in remand as the court makes arrangements so that all of the co-defendants can be sentenced together. The most common offence categories leading to a remand within the secure estate during 2018/19 were Violence against the Person, Wounding and Drugs, which together accounted for 61.46% of the total of bed nights. Many of the main offences were classed as serious or the most serious, including five young people remanded for murder.

## Education, training and employment

National and international research supports the premise that young offenders' engagement in education, training and employment is a key protective factor against reoffending and a key outcome for young people in itself. It also provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of Youth Offending Teams (statutory local partnerships that include LAs) and their wider partnership arrangements with education authorities and providers. National data suggests that there is a direct correlation to be found in that around two out of three young offenders will have a history of poor school attendance.

Detachment from education, training and employment is a significant risk factor in relation to offending behaviour, with research demonstrating that early disengagement from school; lack of attainment; and failure of the system to re-engage the young person are all risk factors for offending. The importance of full participation in school and college life, together with the attainment of the vital skills and qualifications for employment, is not only recognised as a major protective factor in preventing children becoming offenders, but also reduces the longer term risks of reoffending. Initiatives to help young people re-engage with education include specialist education provision for groups with specific needs and measures to help facilitate home learning, as well as dedicated training courses to give young people practical work experience and enhance their employability. Appendix 1 highlights the pathways and services to improve young people's engagement in full time education, training and employment.

Across the city there is a multi-agency commitment to sustaining inclusion approaches: education, health and social care and other key partners are working together to enable vulnerable pupils to be supported in their own school and reduce pupil exclusions. Against a national back-drop of permanent exclusions (rising at secondary, primary and special phases) Birmingham has bucked the trend at secondary level with a significant decrease in permanent exclusions. At primary level there has been a slight increase in permanent exclusions: 75% of our primary schools do not permanently exclude. In the special sector, permanent exclusions are typically low (6 annually). However, our aspiration is that there are no permanent exclusions in the special school sector. Nationally, a review of permanent exclusions since the introduction of the 2014 SEN Code of Practice is highlighting a substantial rise year on year in permanent exclusions and specifically a rise in those children diagnosed with autism. Across the City there is concern that the current rate of primary permanent exclusions, whilst reducing, is too high and our aspiration is that we have no permanent exclusions at primary level.

In Birmingham there is a commitment to identifying off-rolling by schools and challenging any school practice that appears to be off-rolling children, for example if there is a particularly high incidence of home education referrals from one school. Nationally, Ofsted have identified that there may be as many as 4 % of children who are off-rolled and therefore we are working across the school sector to ensure that any such occurrences are challenged.

## Performance

These figures represent the most up to date view of those young people in full time education or employment. In the reporting period, 606 programmes ended for 587 young people. Of the 587 young people with programmes ending, 426 (72.5%) were in full time ETE at the time their programme finished.

	Programmes ending	Number of young people with programmes ending	% of young people with programmes ending
<b>In full time ETE</b>	438	426	72.5
<b>Not in full time ETE</b>	168	161	27.4
<b>Total</b>	606	587 <sup>2</sup>	

Figure 9: ETE Performance, 01 April 2018 - 31 March 2019

## Gangs and Serious and Organized Crime

In February 2019, West Midlands Police was faced with identifying an appropriate response to three knife-related fatalities for young people under 18 and younger. Analysis revealed some key trends that helped to shape the response.

- Birmingham had seen elevated levels of knife crime, both where a knife was used to threaten and where injury was inflicted, with knife-related crime figures at their highest in eight years.
- Knife crime offences were not just confined to city centre areas and were instead spread across the whole of the city.
- Both victims and offenders were overwhelmingly male and predominantly aged 29 and under. Where defendants/suspects had been recorded, 27% were aged under 18.
- Despite good results from pro-active operations within Birmingham, knife crime continues to be a significant issue.

Although not easily identifiable from the analysis, it was anecdotally observed that one of the significant drivers of knife-crime in young people was a generalised sense that they needed to carry weapons for their own protection, against other young people, as opposed to a clear link to gang activity.

Therefore, the key objective of the response (formally titled Operation Forecast), was to deter young people from carrying knives. It was considered that this would be best achieved by a significant increase in the use of section 60 CJPO94 stop and search powers. Section 60 powers essentially allow police to identify an area where there is information that suggest the likelihood of significant violence/weapons carriage and issue blanket search powers to officers. Critically, these powers differ from normal stop and search powers in that they do not require police officers to have any grounds to suspect that a given person may be involved in that violence or carrying a weapon. Given the greater impact on Article 8 rights, these powers can only be legally authorised for

<sup>2</sup> As young people may have more than one programme ending, with a different ETE assessment each time, the number may not be equal in all tables, depending upon the metric being counted.



maximum periods of 24hrs at a time by senior officers. In addition to this, Home Office guidance on the Best Use of Stop and Search (BUSS) requires signatory forces (of which WMP is one) to further restrict the use of the powers.

A period of significant public consultation took place in advance of the use of these powers, including engagement with young people, in particular, who were invited to act as observers of the operations where the powers were used. The powers were used frequently across the whole of Birmingham from the end of February and throughout March, though there was a gradual reduction in the geographical coverage of the authorities towards the end of March. A decision was made to move away from the regular use of section 60 in early April, when it was concluded that to continue its use would potentially begin to erode public trust. Knife crime operations continue to run on a daily basis throughout Birmingham under the governance of Project Guardian.

Responding to violence and undertaking work to prevent it is a critical priority for the Community Safety Partnership, given the urgent and sustained response required to address the increases in serious violence such as violence among young people, including knife crime, tackling the causes of violence not just the symptoms.

Across the region, a scaled up public health approach to violence prevention is required to effectively respond to the urgent challenges facing the West Midlands. The West Midlands Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA) (a collaboration between West Midlands Police and Public Health England, supported financially by the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner and with a Board composed additionally of senior leaders from local government, education, the NHS, the Association of Directors of Public Health, and the third sector) has proposed the development of a dedicated Violence Prevention Unit as a local centre of expertise which would assist in strategic planning, support local delivery and facilitate evaluation of local interventions. This unit would provide a multi-agency overview of initiatives and a unifying multi-agency framework to learn from what works and to pursue the most promising interventions focusing on tackling the risk factors for violence in a sustainable way.

Birmingham has a long history of reducing gang-related violence through its partnership and community approach. However, recent gang activity has demonstrated the need for constant vigilance. There are approximately 35 to 40 Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) that operate in Birmingham and are involved in: trafficking foreign nationals into modern day slavery, Child Sexual Exploitation, Child Criminal Exploitation, the importation, supply or production of illicit drugs, the use or supply of firearms and thefts of vehicles to order. The vast majority of OCG members are adults; however young people are recruited and affiliated to these more organised groups usually either willingly, for protection or for fear of reprisals to themselves or their families. used

In addition to OCG's, there are a number of Urban Street Gangs (USG's) that operate in Birmingham. There is evidence from the West Midlands Regional Organised Crime Unit that some of the USG's in Birmingham, act as feeder groups for OCG's in the distribution of drugs. Children who are criminally exploited by these USGs have roles such as a drug runner, drug dealer, enforcer or someone that directly relates to the day to day running of a 'County Line'. Children are also used to transport and hide weapons and to secure dwellings of vulnerable people so that they can use them as a base from which to sell drugs. Based on recent figures 69 children under the age of 18 are USG members within Birmingham. This figure is dynamic and does not include all the children on the periphery or at risk of affiliation. In addition, 254 children age under 18 are related to gang members as their child or sibling.

'County Lines' is about modern slavery, human trafficking and exploitation, alongside drug supply and violent crime. This is a highly lucrative business model, where the National Crime Agency (NCA) estimates this industry nationally is worth more than £500, 000,000. The NCA estimates that there are 90 drug lines running out of the West Midlands with approximately 60 running out of Birmingham. As a consequence, Birmingham is seen as a major 'County Line' Hub within the United Kingdom. The adults running these networks are removed from the frontline activity of dealing and exploit children who are at high risk transporting and selling drugs, often many miles from home.

In Birmingham, there have been over 250 children who have been criminally exploited since January 2018. There are often high levels of violence and intimidation linked to this activity and the constant threat of these either in relation to a drug debt, perceived misdemeanours or coercive control is also apparent in a number of cases.

To address the rise of gang-related activity within Birmingham, the Office of the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) established a **Gangs and Related Violence Commission** to formulate a response, which was community led, with the support of statutory services and its findings were reported in December 2017 along with 25 recommendations from this work. Senior YOS Managers attend this Commission. Having identified the need for a multi-agency city-wide response to the serious issues, challenges and vulnerabilities inherent in gang-related offending, **Birmingham Community Safety Partnership (CSP)** has overseen the establishment of a sub-group of the CSP, (Birmingham Guns, Gangs and Organised Criminality Partnership) which has produced a **City Wide Organised Crime and Gangs Strategy** to respond to the prevailing situation. These partnership arrangements are led by West Midlands Police and Birmingham Children's Trust. The recommendations of the OPCC Gangs Commission and those in the CSP Birmingham Organised Crime and Gangs Strategy have been integrated.

A **Strategic Board** has been formed to oversee the implementation of the Organised Crime and Gangs Strategy and established a multi-agency **Operational Group**, comprising of Police, Youth Offending Service, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Companies, BCC Local Services, Children's Social Care, Health, representatives from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, Department of Work and Pensions and representation from community organisations and Victim Support. This meets regularly to discuss current issues/problems and individuals (both young people and adults) where there are concerns about their risk of/or involvement in gang-related activity and agree interventions to mitigate and manage identified risk.

In addition, a multi-agency **Criminal Exploitation Panel** was established, focussing on young people identified as being criminally exploited and applies the 4P ("Prevent, Protect, Prepare, Pursue") advocated by the Home Office to approach to mitigating the risks. By September this Panel will be integrated into area Multi-Agency Child Exploitation Panels that will share information and agree multi-agency actions across all forms of exploitation and new models for service delivery to support contextual safeguarding arrangements through a hub and spoke model as these issues cannot be dealt with by individual agencies on their own as the causes and drivers are varied.

The Children's Society is delivering the **Disrupting Exploitation Programme** in Birmingham. This is part of a national programme also being delivered in London and Greater Manchester. The programme works one to one with young people who are victims of child criminal exploitation and works on the basis of systems change. The systems change work includes: disrupting hotspot locations of exploitation; targeted group work; professional training and on shaping local policies and processes. The programme has so far reached over 200 professionals, and over 2,000 young people have received training, school assemblies and awareness raising sessions. The programme is currently working intensively on a 1-1 basis with 8 young people referred from the Criminal



Exploitation Panel. Evaluation, from hourly six-week interventions, shows that overall pupils feel more knowledgeable about criminal exploitation, whom they can go to if they have concerns and why they should share their worries and concerns.

The work of the Birmingham Guns, Gangs and Organised Criminality Partnership has informed and shaped various law enforcement operations, including a national landmark case, Operation ARKLE, where 7 young exploited children were rescued from exploitation where the enforcement action led to the imprisonment of an adult for 14 years for Child Trafficking offences as well as possession with intent to supply Class A drugs. None of the children who were exploited provided statements. Despite being involved in the sale and distribution of Class A drugs none of the children were prosecuted or used as witnesses' offering them both protection and support in the widest context possible. In addition to the successful enforcement action there are on-going joint police operations which involved West Midlands Police and representatives of the Birmingham Guns, Gangs and Organised Criminality Partnership in disrupting criminal exploitation.

A Youth Violence intervention programme led by **Redthread** and funded by the OPCC has been established in two hospitals in Birmingham. This has been supported by Partnership including DWP. Discussions to embed a specialist **Redthread** worker based in the Children's Hospital are progressing.

## Knife crime

Nationally and locally there have been rises in serious violence including knife crime. In Birmingham there has been a 19% increase in knife crime across the City when comparing police figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. The levels of youth violence across Birmingham have increased by 10% when comparing the figures for 2017/18 and 2018/19. A key Community Safety Partnership priority is to continue to reduce violence across communities and to tackle exploitation 'County Lines', urban street gangs and child sexual exploitation.

Community Safety Partnership data identifies that the number of knife crime offences has increased over the past three years, with Robbery, wounding with intent and malicious wounding being the knife related offences that have occurred the most over the period. The majority of these offences are committed by over 18 year olds. During 2018/19 there were 174 proven knife offences committed by young people this was out of a total of 631 offences overall. Therefore, knife offences accounted for 27.6% of all offences proven in the period. Of the 174 offences, 78 (43%) were committed by young people aged 16 and over compared with 382 (56%) of all proven offences overall.

Offending remains a predominantly male activity, though the percentage of young women nationally coming to the attention of the police has increased over recent years. The peak age of offending for knife offences was 16 for both young men and young women.

It can be seen that young people from the Black and Black British ethnic categories

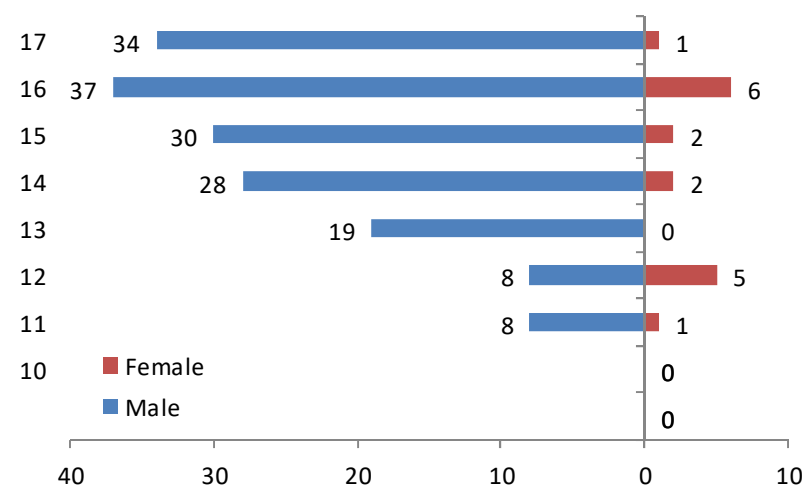


Figure 10: Knife-enabled offences, 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

are over-represented in the breakdown of young people being found guilty of knife related offending appearing at over twice the proportion of their incidence in the general 10-17 population.

	Number of young people	% of 10 - 17 population	Number of knife offences	% of knife offences
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	39,459	33.5%	53	30.5%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	12,633	10.7%	50	28.7%
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	2,804	2.4%	4	2.3%
<b>Mixed</b>	9,936	8.4%	27	15.5%
<b>White</b>	53,042	45.0%	40	23.0%
<b>Not Recorded</b>				
<b>Total</b>	117,874		174	

Figure 11: Knife enabled offences by ethnic category, 01/04/2018 - 31/03/2019. Comparison: Birmingham 10 -17 population

The Service and Partners offer a range of services to reduce knife related crime and these interventions are outlined in more detail in Appendix 1. However, subsequent to their first knife offence in the period only 6 young people have been re-convicted of another knife offence.

## Asset Plus

The Service has continued to use the national assessment framework 'Asset Plus' implemented in September 2016. The framework is premised on desistance theory and the practical application of desistance. Given that 'Asset Plus' is a more comprehensive assessment tool than the previously used assessment ('ASSET') all assessments now include not only indicators of the level of risk but also contextualises the impact of that risk. This allows for a more accurate assessment than was previously possible as it takes into account protective factors that could mitigate against the likelihood of committing similar offences again. Pathways in and out of offending can be complex, particularly in term of the ability of young people to influence their environment. 'Asset Plus' focuses on a range of factors to reduce reoffending by addressing vulnerabilities and risks, ensuring that the right services and pathways are in place and accessible to assist young people desist from offending and support them and their families to increase resilience. Appendix 1 outlines these services and pathways along with performance data and case studies.

## Safeguarding

The Youth Offending Service continues to carry out its responsibilities under Section 11 of the Children Act (2004), which places a number of duties on it (and the services contracted out to others) to ensure that the day to day business takes into account the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The Service submits annual reports to the Birmingham Safeguarding Children's Board which indicates how safeguarding duties are being fulfilled.

Safeguarding training has been offered across the Service via the Birmingham Safeguarding Children's Board, as well as internal development and external training providers undertaking training across a range of vulnerabilities including:

- Safeguarding for Senior Managers;
- Child Protection and Early Help;
- Child Sexual Exploitation, Missing and Trafficked Children;
- WRAP3 and Prevent;
- ASSET Plus training;
- Gangs;
- Responsibilities as a provider of services to Think Family and Early Help;
- Child Development, Attachment and Trauma;
- Female Genital Mutilation;
- Harmful Sexual Behaviour;

Children's Advice and Support Service (CASS) is a multi-agency front door using the principles of Right Help, Right Time. The Youth Offending Service provides daily on site YOS manager support to CASS which has seen an improvement in:

- Timeliness and quality of YOS safeguarding referrals;
- A greater understanding around Remands to Local Authority Accommodation and Youth Detention Accommodation;
- An Increase in early referrals to the Harmful Sexual Behaviour Team;
- YOS attendance at peer on peer abuse strategy discussions;
- Understanding changing threats and risk, including child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation;
- An increased understanding around the factors related to desistance in strategy discussions;
- An increased understanding around YOS assessments and interventions;

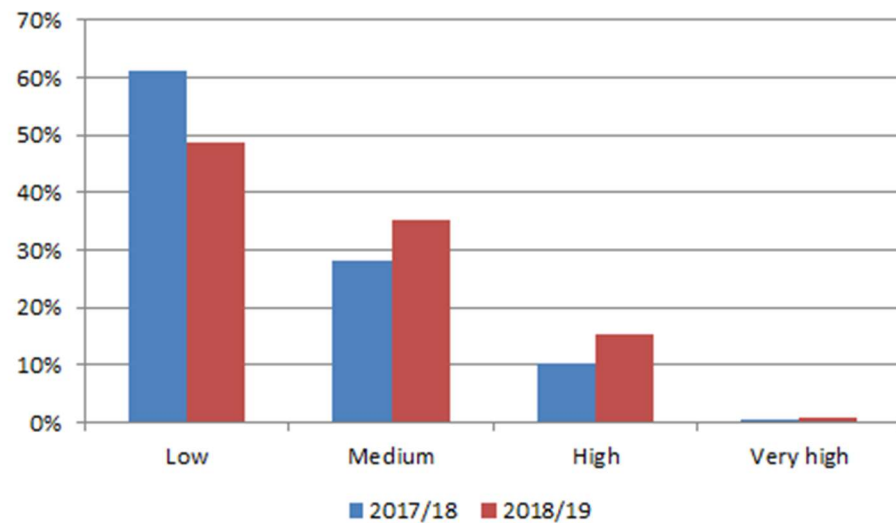


Figure 12: Assessed level of risk to safety and well-being, comparison 2017/18 - 2018/19.

Within the Youth Offending Service all young people are screened for issues of safety and well-being. Between 01/04/2018 and 31/03/2019, 778 young people were assessed for safety and well-being compared with 969 young people in the previous year. 400 (51.4%) young people were identified as having medium or high vulnerabilities, requiring an increased response to mitigate these, compared with 38.8% in the previous year. The proportion of those assessed with 'High' or 'Very High' vulnerabilities increased to 16.0% in 2018/19 compared with 10.7% in 2017/18. Responses include: referrals to Children's Safeguarding Services; Child and Adolescent Mental Health; intensive family and mentoring interventions; increased offender management and intensive interventions; and substance misuse and alcohol treatment services.

The Head of Service has named responsibility for attending and supporting the work of key Birmingham Safeguarding Children's Partnership subgroups which include:

- Child Death Overview Panel;
- Performance and Quality Assurance;
- CSE and Missing Operational Groups.

Certain risk factors may lead to a greater propensity to remain engaged in offending behaviour. By mapping data contained within the Asset Plus assessment, analysis has identified the incidence of the risk factors within the assessments completed.

For the young people assessed during the period 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019, 5 risk factors were identified as each, in turn, affecting over 40% of the young people. The most common risk factors (Figure 13) were broadly similar to those identified as affecting the young people worked with in 2017/18, though at a higher incidence.

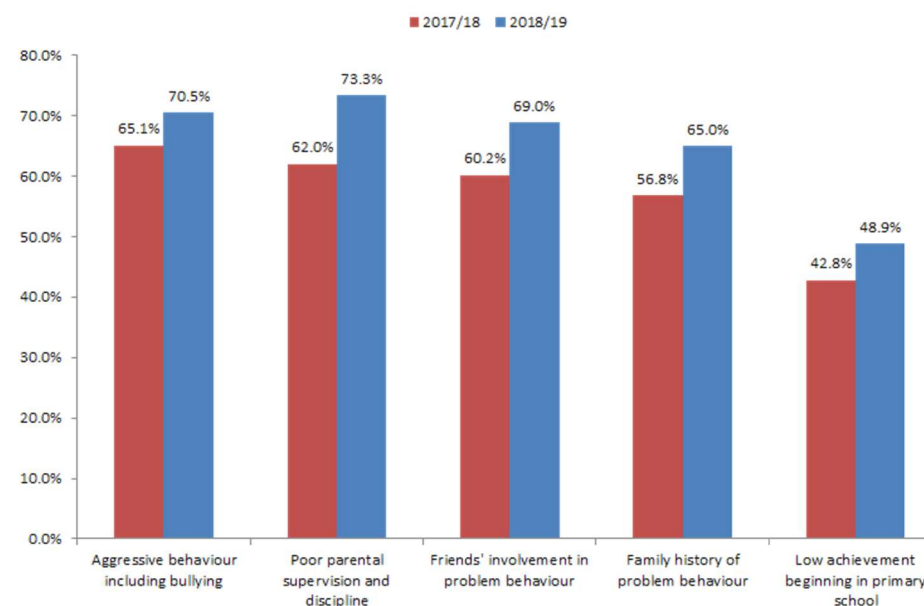


Figure 13: Significant risk factors, comparison 2017/18 – 2018/19

For young people sentenced to custody between 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, additional risk factors – each in turn affecting over half the cohort – included: lack of commitment including truancy; parental involvement in/attitudes condoning problem behaviour and poor parental supervision and discipline.

Strengthening protective factors such as reasoning skills and employment prospects help mitigate against a young person remaining engaged in offending and diminish the effect of risk factors which are more difficult to change e.g. disadvantaged neighbourhood or family history of problem behaviour. Of the young people assessed between 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, 92.0% of those assessed were judged to have at least one protective factor.

## Children in Care

National research has concluded that children in care are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system and recommends the use of restorative justice as an alternative form of behaviour management for minor offences. The latest Local Authority returns<sup>3</sup> identified that 48 (5.0%) of the 954 children aged 10 or older who had been looked after for more than 12 months had a conviction or were made subject to a youth caution during the period 01 April 2017 - 31 March 2018, a small increase from 42 (4.6%) in 2016/17. This compares with the national average of 4.1% and has been supported by Police and Crown Prosecution Service practices to reduce criminalisation of young people in care for minor offences such as criminal damage.

Children in Care (CIC) are an especially vulnerable group and their prevalence in the youth justice system is regularly monitored and reported upon. 99 young people were currently or had previously been looked after at the point of receiving a substantive outcome in 2018/19.

Young people with a history of being looked after were more likely to be sentenced to custody, with custodial sentences comprising 11.5% (14 young people) compared with 9.5% of all sentences. Despite the high proportion being sentenced to custody, young people with a history of being looked after only constituted 3.4% of First Time Entrants during the period. However, young people with a history of being looked after were less likely to be in full time ETE at the end of their order (54.9%) than those who had never been looked after (75.8%). Of the young people remanded to the secure estate during the period, 12 (15.2%) were looked after at the time of remand. These young people accounted for 18.0% (995) of the 5496 remand bed nights during the period.

To ensure that children in care are not disadvantaged by being allocated to a new worker when a new placement moves them from one catchment area to another, the Service allocates a worker to them from their 'home' team and this worker is responsible for ensuring they receive the necessary support and intervention irrespective of where they are placed, either within the city or an out-of-city placement. In addition to Birmingham clients, the Service also provides a service to other local authorities who place young people within Birmingham.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2017-to-2018>

## Public Protection

The management of young offenders subject to court orders is a key responsibility of the Youth Offending Service. Those young people assessed as posing a higher risk to the public from re-offending or causing harm to others are subject to more intensive multi-agency arrangements to address concerns.

The Youth Offending Service continues to lead and chair local Risk and Vulnerability panels in each of the five area teams to discuss those young people assessed at medium to high risk of reoffending, harm and vulnerability. This allows the Service to co-ordinate services for the young person to reduce risk and vulnerability.

The Service is responsible, within the 'Asset Plus' framework, for completing assessments of the risk posed by young people and co-ordinates robust multi-agency plans for these young people. Compared with 2017/18, 2018/19 saw an increase in the proportion of the

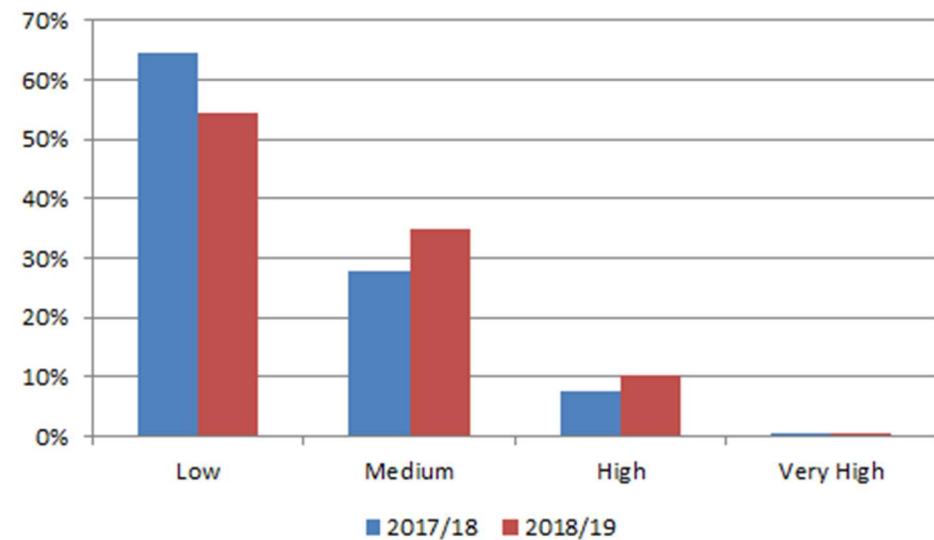


Figure 14: Assessed level of Risk to others, comparison 2017/18 – 2018/19

Service's caseload presenting other than a 'Low' risk to others from 344 (35.5%) in 2017/18 to 355 (45.6%) in 2018/19.

The Scaled Approach lays down, within National Standards, the levels of contact that each young person subject to a court order will receive and each young person is set an 'intervention level' which is regularly reviewed within the 'Asset Plus' framework. Compared with 2017/18, 2018/19 saw an increase in the proportion of young people within the Service's caseload assessed on the Enhanced and Intensive level of intervention from 68.7% to 72.7%: these require higher contact levels than the Standard intervention level.

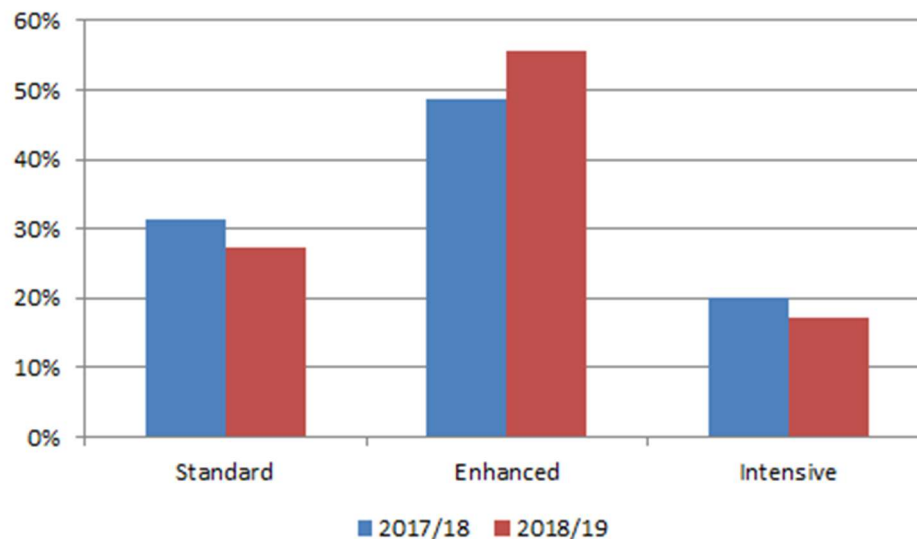


Figure 15: Intervention levels, comparison 2017/18 – 2018/19

## Youth Justice Board Serious Incidents Procedures

Birmingham Youth Offending Service reports on Community and Safeguarding Public Protection Incidents to the Birmingham YOS Management Board and, where applicable, to the Birmingham Children's Safeguarding Board. This includes details of any child involved in a safeguarding or public protection incident whilst on a YOT caseload or, if they are charged with certain serious offences, whilst not under YOT supervision or currently on a YOT caseload. The criteria for identifying community safeguarding and public protection incidents remains the same as those previously determined by the YJB.

Any evaluation of the circumstances takes into account the interplay with any wider agencies. The approach to learning from serious incidents focuses on the journey of the child, rather than on the perspectives of individual service providers and therefore encourages joint working and learning wherever possible. Between 01 April 2018 - 31 March 2019, the Service had six Public Protection Serious Incidents and one Serious Safeguarding Incident. Lessons learnt across the partnership were:

1. The majority of serious incidents are being committed by young people not previously known to the YOS or not currently open. A robust communication strategy is required targeted at all young people and parents/carers across the city to highlight the dangers of carrying knives.
2. Greater collaboration must be encouraged between all services including youth services and community groups to identify and provide targeted early interventions that build resilience to those young people most at risk of engaging in violent behaviour
3. YOS and Partners should share information and investigate any correlation between knife, drugs and driving offences to better understand links to gang affiliation and/or exploitation.
4. Escalate to the Youth Justice Board concerns about young people being released from custody without appropriate conditions on their licence.
5. Continue to identify government funding or organisations with funded intervention programmes and projects that work with young people to prevent them from getting involved with gang violence, criminal exploitation and serious organised crime.

## Integrated Offender Management

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings a cross-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together. There is an ongoing review of the Multi Agency Gangs Unit to ensure robust IOM with those who pose the highest risk to the public. The Youth ODOC (One Day One Conversation) case management meeting is steered within a pan-Birmingham Strategy in line with adult offender management but recognising the differences in managing the risk of children and young people. Police Offender Managers are closely aligned to the Service and work in partnership alongside YOT case managers with those young people who require more intensive engagement and management.

The Youth ODOC is chaired by the Youth Offending Service and vice-chaired by West Midlands Police. The two current cohorts of Youth ODOC are those who are deemed 'Persistent and Priority Offenders' and those young people in the 'Deter' cohort: addressing concerns at an early stage and preventing escalation into persistent offending and entrenchment.

The main interventions offered under the IOM Strategy are drugs and alcohol treatment, mental health services, education training and employment, accommodation and support, thinking attitudes and behaviour, family support and safeguarding and health.

## Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel

The Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are a key part of the government's strategy in protecting the public and are intended to help manage the risks presented by serious violent and sexual offenders. The four key functions of MAPPA are to:

- Identify all relevant offenders;
- Complete comprehensive risk assessments that take advantage of coordinated information sharing across agencies;
- Devise, implement and review robust MAPPA management plans;
- Focus available resources in a way which best protects the public from serious harm.

A pan-Birmingham level 2 youth MAPPP (Multi agency Public Protection Panel) is chaired by a senior probation officer (Violent Offenders) and a senior Police officer (Sexual Offenders).



## Summary of 2018/19 priorities

Outcome	Measure	Target for 2018/19	Outcome (2018/19)	Target for 2019/20
<b>Reduce first time entrants (FTE) to the Youth Justice system</b>	First time entrants to youth justice system (per 100,000 children)	5% improvement  431 per 100,000	378 per 100,000	Reduce by 5%
<b>Reduce Recidivism 12 month post completion</b>	Reduction in re-offending Reduce or maintain national average	Maintain current performance   Binary Rate 36.1%	(July 2016 – Jun 2017 Binary Rate: 36.5% Frequency Rate:1.11  386 re-offenders in 1057 cohort	Maintain current performance
	Reduction in re-offending rates for ODOC/MAPPA clients	5% improvement  43.8%	40.2%	89 young people to track going forward
<b>Reduce the use of Custody</b>	Reduction in number of young people per 1,000 of 10 – 17 population sentenced to the secure estate	5% improvement  0.76 per 1,000	0.83 per 1,000	Improve by 5%
	Reduction in number of young people remanded to the Secure Estate	5% improvement  72 young people	79 young people	Improve by 5%
<b>Reduce the number of CiC in the YJS and re-offending by this group</b>	Reduction in number of CiC who re-offend	Maintain performance	City 36.5% CiC 35.3%	Maintain performance
	Young people looked after for more than 12 months given a substantive outcome.	Maintain performance	Birmingham=5.0% National figure = 4.1%  Core cities = 5.0%	Improve to National average.

Outcome	Measure	Target for 2018/19	Outcome (2018/19)	Target for 2019/20
	Improvement in proportion of CiC with arranged accommodation before release	Maintain performance	99.4%	Maintain performance
<b>Increase the number of young people in the YJS engaged with ETE</b>	Percentage of young people of school age engaged in full time education at conclusion of order.	Maintain performance	85.5%	Maintain performance
	Number of young people post-school age engaged in full time ETE at conclusion of order	5% improvement 72.6%	63.9%	5% Improvement
	Distance travelled (improved and maintained) measurements pre and post order	Maintain performance	90.2% 9.7%	Maintain performance
<b>Improved Youth Justice Outcomes for BME young people</b>	Reduce the over representation of Black and Black British and dual heritage young people in the youth justice system.	5% improvement 1.42%	1.07%	5% improvement

## Offending Profile

The profile of young offenders in Birmingham is similar to the National Audit Office (2010) research, which identified that the risk factors most associated with those young people at risk of custody and re-offending were:

- Higher proportion had risks related to family relationships;
- Higher levels of truancy and NEET;
- Association with negative peers including gangs;
- Negative mind-set and attitude;
- High levels of substance misuse, including alcohol;
- Aggressive behaviour;
- Special Needs.

## Proven Offences

In the period 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 1502 offences were proven against 630 young people. This resulted in 782 outcomes in the year. In comparison with the same period in 2017/18, the number of offenders represented a decrease of 22.0% (from 808), offences a fall of 15.8% (from 1783) and outcomes a fall of 21.3% (from 994).

## Community Resolutions

Changes in the criminal justice system have displaced the disposal of some crimes from formal action through the CPS and courts to more informal processes to deal with low-level crimes and ASB. Community Resolutions are one such avenue which allows police officers to bring offenders and victims together to find an acceptable outcome. It is implemented by the Police to support a restorative approach. This approach also prevents young people who commit minor offences from receiving a formal criminal record which may disadvantage them in the future e.g. employment opportunities. The Service is notified of Community Resolutions and triages them at a joint decision making pre-court panel comprising YOS case managers and Police who agree interventions for those young people who most need it.

In the period, 299 Community Resolutions were made for Birmingham young people. The top 3 crime categories for the 10 – 17 age range where a Community Resolution was used were Theft, Assault and Criminal Damage. Taking Community Resolutions and substantive outcomes as a whole 1081 disposals), Community Resolutions account for 27.6% of disposals relating to young people in this period. This is a decrease from 30.9% in the same period the previous year.

## Proven offences by type

The offence categories with the highest prevalence of offending were:

- Violence against the person
- Motoring
- Robbery
- Theft and Handling
- Drugs

Although the most prevalent crimes were the same as in the previous year, violence against the person, theft, drugs and motoring offences showed a reduction in number and proportion, whilst robbery saw an increase.

Offence Type	2017/18	2018/19	% change
<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	521	422	-19.0%
<b>Motoring Offences</b>	285	190	-33.3%
<b>Robbery</b>	121	160	32.2%
<b>Theft and Handling</b>	185	149	-19.5%
<b>Drugs</b>	172	118	-31.4%

Table 1: Offences with the highest prevalence, 2017/18 - 2018/19

Overall, the 1502 proven offences were broken down as shown in Figure 16.

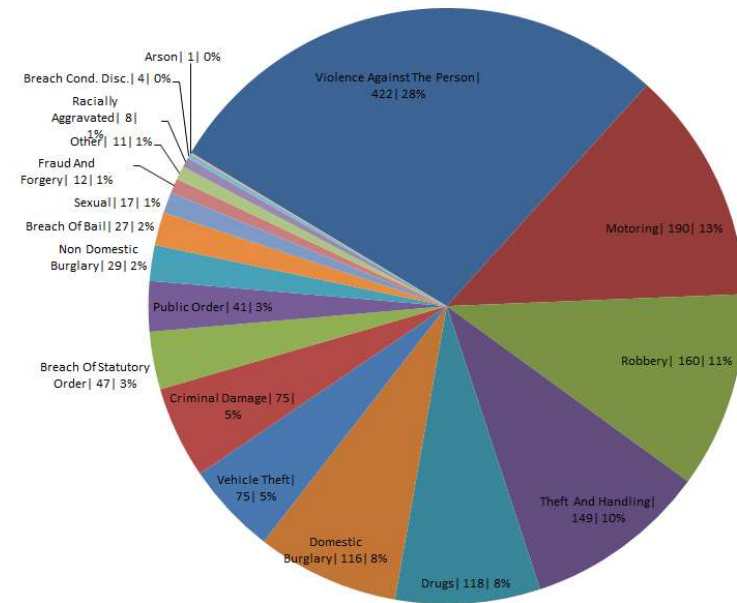


Figure 16: Proven offences by type, 01/04/2018 – 31/03/2019

## Age and Gender

It is well established that young people with a criminal record have a more difficult and less successful transition into adulthood. It has also been researched extensively that the earlier a young person becomes involved in offending, the higher the risk of persistence. Young offenders and those who are violent at a young age, or have experienced violence within the family, also have an increased likelihood of becoming persistent, recidivist offenders and engaging in violent crime.

Children and young people are subject to criminal prosecution from the age of 10 and national figures show offending peaking at age 17, with a decrease thereafter. However, in 2018/19 local figures (Figure 17) show a peak at 17 years for young men and 16 years for young women.

Offending remains a predominantly male activity. Young men accounted for 532 (84.4%) and young women 98 (15.6%) of the young people who had offences proven against them in 2018/19. In 2018/19, of the 1502 proven offences committed, 1281 (85.3%) offences receiving a substantive outcome were committed by young men and 221 (14.7%) by young women. This gives a rate of 2.41 offences per person for males and 2.26 for females.

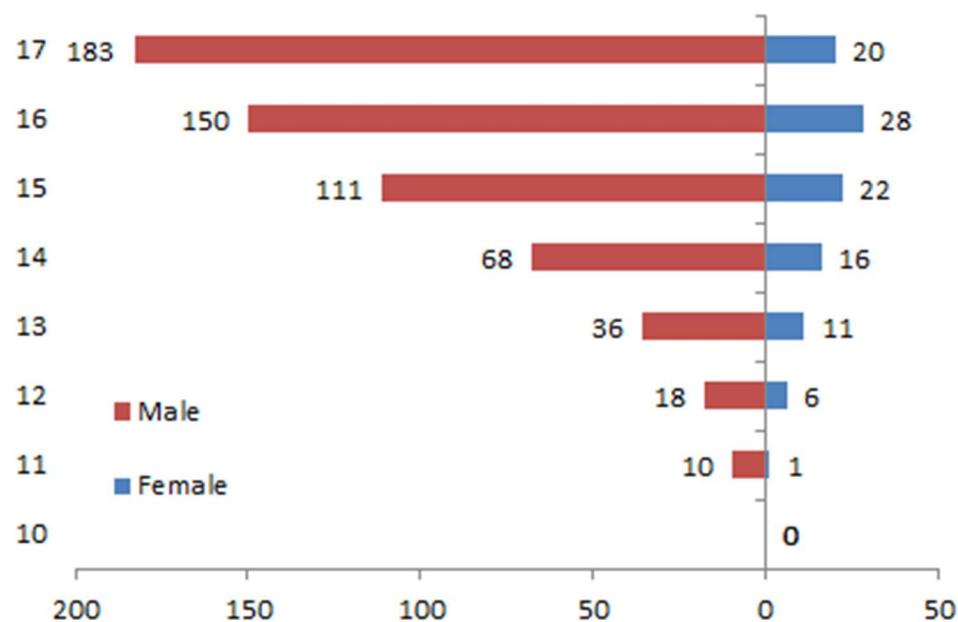


Figure 17: Proven offences by age and gender, 01/04/2018 – 31/03/2019

There is a difference in the nature of offences committed by each gender. Though the number of young females involved in offences is much lower than young men, young females have a far higher proportion of offences in the violence against the person category (39% for females against 26% for males) and theft and handling (22% for females against 8% for males). The difference between the genders in all offence categories is shown in Figure 18.

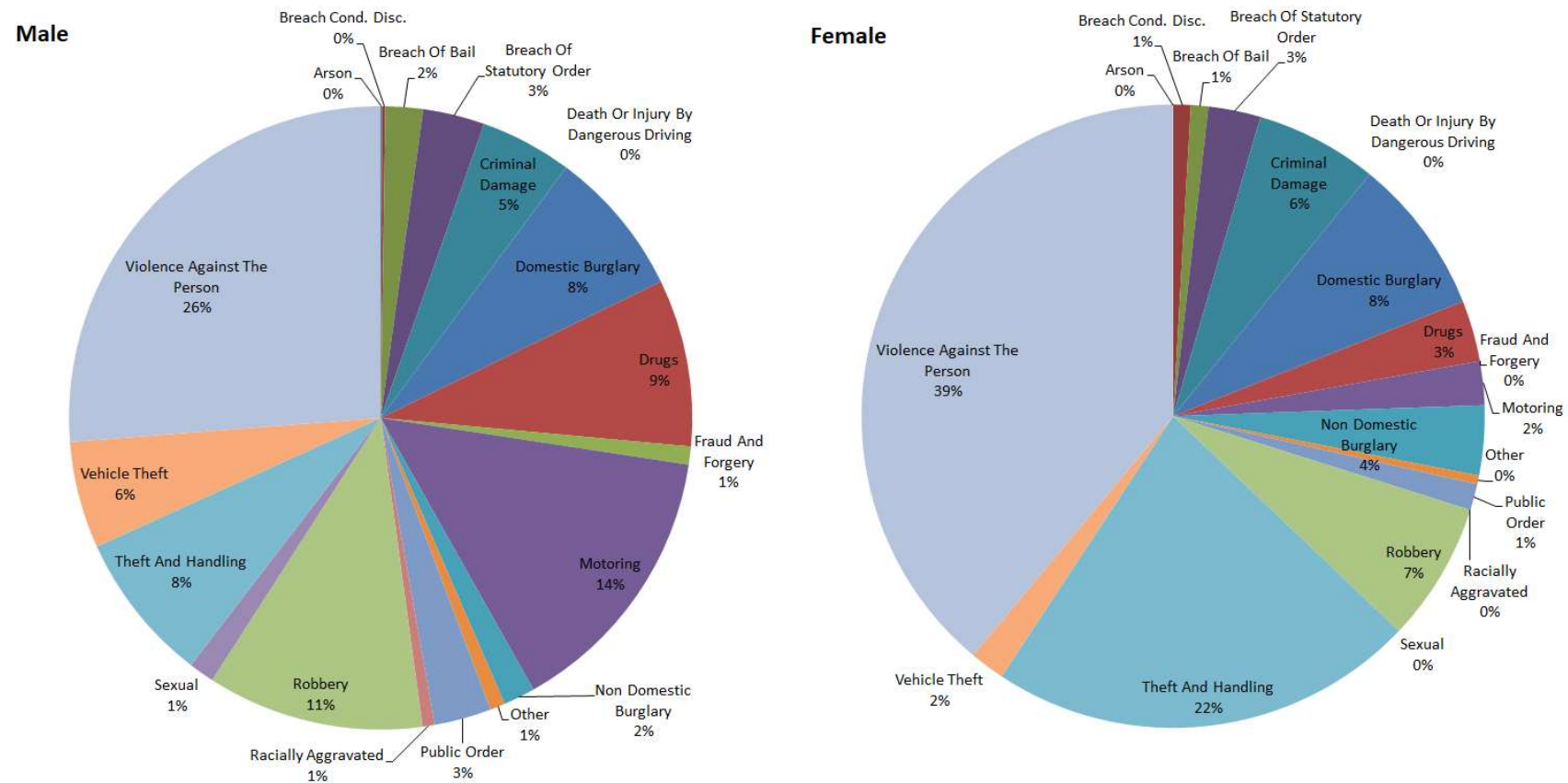


Figure 18: Proven offences by gender, 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

## Ethnicity

The most recent data<sup>4</sup> to breakdown the 10 – 17 population by ethnicity has been used to analyse the number of offenders with proven offences in 2018/19 in relation to the overall 10 – 17 population of the city.

The Service continues to place a high priority on reducing disproportionality, both in terms of young people engaged in the criminal justice system and the use of the secure estate.

Black or Black British young people remain over-represented in the Criminal Justice System in relation to the general 10 - 17 population. The proportion of offenders from Black or Black British background fell from 23.1% in 2017/18 to 21.6% in 2018/19. The Partnership continues to take action to reduce this over-representation including contributing to preventative work to reduce school exclusions and gang affiliation which is significant to this agenda.

	Number of young people	% of 10 - 17 population	Number of offenders	% of offences by ethnicity	% of 10 - 17 offending population
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	39,459	33.48%	143	0.36	22.7
<b>Black or Black British</b>	12,633	10.72%	136	1.07	21.6
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	2804	2.38%	26	0.92	4.1
<b>Mixed</b>	9936	8.43%	74	0.74	11.7
<b>White</b>	53,042	45.00%	232	0.43	36.8
<b>Not Recorded</b>			19		3.0
<b>Total</b>	117,874		630	0.53	

Table 2: 10 – 17 years of age population: Number of offenders with proven offences by ethnicity, 01 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

<sup>4</sup> Office of National Statistics Census 2010

## Outcomes

In respect of the 1502 offences proven between 01/04/2018 and 31/03/2019, 782 outcomes were made. Of those outcomes, 661 (84.5%) were made on young men and 121 (15.5%) on young women.

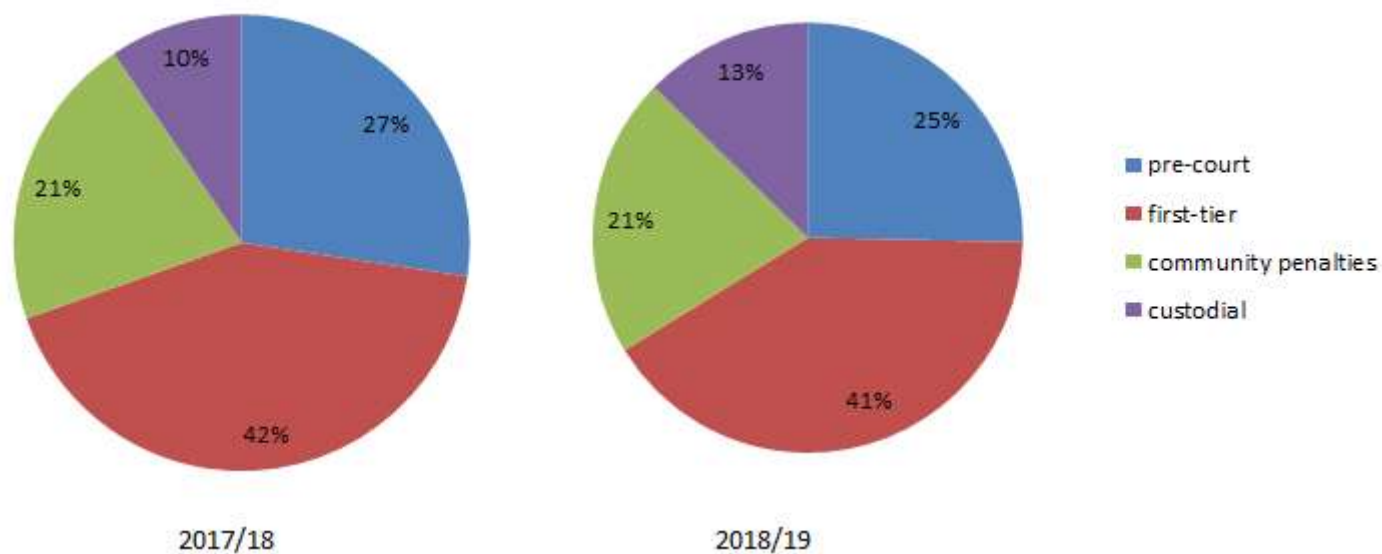


Figure 19: YJB Outcome Tier for proven offences, comparison 2016/17 - 2017/18

The proportion of outcomes in each of the four tiers shows a small shift away from pre-court and first tier penalties with a corresponding increase in custodial disposals, when comparing 2017/18 with 2018/19. The proportion of community penalties remained static.



## Priorities for 2019/2022

Priority area	Why is this important	Key Actions	Lead Agency/Lead Partners	How will we measure success between now and 2022
Reduction of First Time entrants into the Youth Justice System.	Crime impacts on Victims and Communities.  Involvement in offending is hugely detrimental to a young person's life chances.	Implement findings of recent Joint Decision Making Panel review to ensure youth diversion arrangements are robust.	WMP lead and HoS YOS	Reduction in FTE to national averages.  Reductions in young people with Community Resolutions who enter the youth justice system.  Reduction in school exclusions.  Reduction in FTE for knife related crimes.  Reduction in young people most vulnerable to poor outcomes including those with Special Educational Needs and Children in Care entering the youth justice system.  Robust disruption and prosecutions of those involved in exploiting young people.
		Embed a duty YOS worker within the Perry Barr Police Custody Suite to enhance opportunities to reduce FTE.	HoS YOS	
		Ensure actions to support young people most at risk of offending and re-offending are embedded within Partnership Strategies including Children in Care and SEND.	YOS Management Board	
		Greater targeting of children and young people at greatest risk of exclusion, modelling a new approach through the Troubled Families funded Primary Schools pilot 'Wise 2' and the Secondary School Early Intervention Youth Fund initiative.	YOS Management Board	
		Continue to work with siblings of young people within the youth justice system and monitor their outcomes.	HoS YOS	
		Continue to support the implementation of the OPCC's Gangs Commission recommendations including the commissioning of intensive mentoring across the City and a broader community and faith offer for young people not in the formal youth justice system but at risk of gang affiliation and criminal exploitation.	HoS YOS	

		Agree and embed the exploitation screening tool to identify early all young people at risk of exploitation, knife related crime and gang affiliation.	AD YOS	
		Support the implementation of partnership strategies to reduce gang membership, criminal exploitation and knife related crime including awareness campaigns targeted at young people and families on the dangers of carrying knives and restorative approaches to help young people learn how to effectively resolve conflict.	AD YOS	
		Children's Trust and Partners to establish a Contextual Safeguarding Hub and broader arrangements for Vulnerable Adolescents who are being exploited to deliver effective interventions for young people, families and peers.	Chief Executive Children's Trust	
		Review and refresh protocol between West Midlands Police, Children's Trust to ensure CiC treated as a priority group.	YOS Management Board	
Reduce re-offending	Lower re-offending rates protect the public and increase young people's life chances.	Further develop and implement whole family working across the city under Birmingham's 'Think Family' approach to build resilience and achieve significant and sustained outcomes across the family.	AD YOS	<p>Continue to reduce re-offending rates and maintain levels below the national average.</p> <p>Reduction in risk factors at end of intervention.</p> <p>Increase in protective factors to support desistance.</p> <p>Improved re-offending rates of young people at highest risk of offending cohorts including those leaving custody.</p> <p>Appropriate escalation takes place across</p>
		Deliver high quality assessments and interventions and learn from feedback from young people, practice evaluations and inspections.	HoS YOS	
		Continue to work with social work, police and offender manager colleagues to share intelligence and actions that safeguard young people against extra-familial risks.	AD YOS	

		Ensure young people at the highest risk receive our most intensive interventions and risk management arrangements (Inc. ISS, ODOC/MAPPA) and that safeguarding processes are supporting young people at risk of exploitation.	HoS YOS	Youth Justice Partnership for any young people most at risk of re-offending who do not have access to partners' universal offers.
		Continue to support the commissioning of mentoring/experts by experience and ensure access to pathways to appropriate interventions including ETE and Accommodation.	HoS YOS	
		Increase capacity within our Information Management Team to identify gaps in services for all young people on Orders and analyse and respond to data gathered from the real time re-offending tracking tool.	HoS YOS	
		Review the impact from the introduction of speech and language therapy services to secure permanent offer.	YOS Management Board	
Reduce the use of custody.	A decrease in the use of custody should be a direct result of a reducing a young person's escalation through the Youth Justice System and/or a reduction in violent crime.	Continue to invest in the YOS Bail and Remand service to ensure that robust bail support packages are offered as an alternative to the use of custody where appropriate.	HoS YOS	Reduction in young people remanded and sentenced to custody.  Reduction in serious youth violence.
		Ensure those identified as highest risk of re-offending receive intensive support, supervision and surveillance (ISS) and Integrated Offender Management to minimise risk.		Increase in identification of exploitation and referrals to National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to prevent criminalisation where appropriate.
		Continue to embed the multi-agency case formulation approach and integrated intervention planning to manage the risks and needs of those young people at most risk of causing harm to communities.		Successful completions of bail support packages.  Successful completion of ISS programmes.
		Scrutinise breach cases to enable greater compliance.		Sentencer feedback on PSR's and 'alternative to custody' offers is good.

		Work collaboratively with the Youth Court Bench and Sentencers to ensure thorough understanding of exploitation and trauma, particularly relating to violence, knife crime, drug possession and car thefts to ensure greater intelligence on the drivers and appropriate partnership responses.	AD/HoS YOS	Reduction in the number of young people receiving custody through the breach of their Order to national comparator rates.
		Collaboration with Sentencers on the introduction of a Deferred Sentence Strategy.		
		Increase take up of non-secure accommodation, where appropriate, for purpose of PACE.		
		Work with Children's Trust colleagues to review the offer for young people at remand stage.		
Robust Safeguarding and Risk Management Processes.	Many of the young people involved in the YJS have been victims themselves and/or are vulnerable due to loss, mental health problems, and family violence. Majority committing very serious violence not known to the Youth Justice System	The Case Management Planning tool and Intervention Planning will continue to be embedded to support greater understanding of the lived experience of young people and their families.	HoS YOS	<p>Reduced vulnerability and risk levels pre and post intervention amongst young people within the youth justice system.</p> <p>Quality Assurance feedback identifies more tailored assessments and improved outcomes for these cohorts.</p> <p>Improved sharing of information and intelligence to identify early those with significant safeguarding needs and offender management risks.</p>
	Effective offender management and safeguarding arrangements protect the public and young people in the YJS.	Continue to support the development of the Contextual Safeguarding arrangements across the Children's Trust and Partners.	Director of Practice BCT	

		Continue to invest YOS resources into CASS (front door) to improve information sharing and joint planning.  Cascade learning from review of serious incidents.	AD and HoS YOS	
		Work with the Practice Social Worker in the Children's Trust to improve the quality of practice highlighted from Practice Evaluations and YOS thematic audits.		
		Report and analyse the number and alignment of young people subject to Child in Need and Child Protection plans with Youth Justice planning arrangements.		
		Embed the <i>Birmingham Children's Collaborative Working Data Sharing Agreement</i> that has been developed and agreed between public sector partners to allow personal data to be shared between organisations for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and their families.	YOS Management Board	
Improve Youth Justice outcomes for BME young people.	Being subject of discrimination has an adverse impact on a young person's view of themselves and their outlook on life. This is compounded for those within the CJS who are more	YOS Management Board to review current partnership actions to reduce disproportionality, understanding the journey of black young men from childhood to entry into the Youth Justice system.  YOS Board to support a broad review of the culture and practices of organisations to increase its responses to support these children and young people to achieve their full potential.		Percentage reduction in BME young people entering the YJS and receiving custodial sentences to below average BME population.  Increase in number of black young men sustaining inclusion in education, training and employment.  Less black young men at risk of gang

	likely to receive negative outcomes.	YOS to continue to lead and/or influence the commissioning of specialist interventions for young people at risk of gang affiliation and/or serious youth violence and support the OPCC to invest further in community and specialist based interventions.		affiliation and criminal exploitation.
Increase the number of young people in the youth justice system engaged in Education, Training and Employment.	Being in education, training or employment helps to build resilience in young people, thereby reducing the likelihood of them offending/reoffending.	Ensure all young people without full time access to education or not attending are referred into the triage arrangements and report regularly to the YOS Management Board on any themes or areas for the broader strategic partnership arrangements.	YOS Management Board	<p>Number of young people post-school age engaged in full time ETE at conclusion of order.</p> <p>Distance travelled (improved) measurements pre and post order.</p> <p>All young people in the Youth Justice system have appropriate provision and are supported to attend.</p> <p>YOS maintains its Youth Justice Board Kitemark award on SEND/EHC Plans.</p>
		Influence the Youth Promise Plus and PCC funding to ensure it continues to be targeted on those most at risk of offending and those within the youth justice system.	YOS Management Board	
		Align strategies and actions with those in the SEND inspection action plan, Virtual Head action plan for better outcomes for Children in Care and Sustaining Inclusion agenda.	YOS Management Board	

## Resources and Value for money

### Funding

The Youth Offending Service partnership's overall delegated funding for 2019/20 is £7,730,173.

For 2019/20, a 2% pay award is payable to all Birmingham Children's Trust staff. The Birmingham Children's Trust contribution for staffing includes an increase to fund this. However, there was no additional funding for the pay award for all grant funded posts. This has created a turnover (shortfall in the staffing budget) of £38,309 for the Service. In addition, there is also a further £290,681 turnover built into the 2019/20 staffing budgets.

For 2019/20 the Youth Justice Board grant allocation has now been confirmed. The 2019/2020 allocation is £1,897,691, a reduction of £18,039 compared with 2018/19.

Probation, Health and Police partners continue to second staff into the Service.

The Service continues to receive 'Think Family' funding of £646,862, as part of an Investment Agreement, to take on additional responsibilities related to whole family interventions and continuing engagement with families post the statutory order, where outcomes have yet to be met. This funding has continued at the same level as 2018/19. Whilst this has increased workloads, it provides significant opportunities to increase family resilience and improve outcomes. National funding for the Troubled Families programme is due to end March 2020, which will impact significantly on Family Support and YOS funding.

The Police and Crime Commissioner funding has been confirmed for 2019/20 at £275,000. The funding enables the Service to support restorative justice interventions, extended the Service's knife crime programmes and therapeutic work with young people engaged in harmful sexual behaviour. Some of the Police and Crime Commissioner funding is being used to develop the PEAK project which focusses on the siblings of known offenders in relation to knife crime.

The CAMHS Transformation Board continues to fund one post on a permanent basis to extend the Harmful Sexual Behaviour Team's work with young people who are autistic.

Partner	Staffing	Payments in Kind	Other Delegated Funds	Total
<b>Birmingham Children's Trust</b>	£3,348,958		£638,473	£3,987,431
<b>Police</b>	£322,000			£322,000
<b>Police &amp; Crime Commissioner</b>	£275,000			£275,000
<b>Probation</b>	£168,791		£20,000	£188,791
<b>Health</b>	£253,327			£253,327
<b>Youth Justice Board</b>	£1,897,391		£300	£1,896,573
<b>Other sources of funding</b>	727,600		£78,333	£805,933
<b>Total</b>	<b>£6,993,067</b>		<b>£737,106</b>	<b>£7,730,173</b>

Maintaining funding levels is becoming an increasingly difficult challenge for the Service in the current economic climate. All statutory partners are facing funding cuts within their own organisations. At this point it is not clear what, if any, savings the Service may be required to deliver in the future.

## Remands to Custody

The total funding from the Youth Justice Board and Birmingham Children's Trust for remands in 2019/20 is £1,035,311. The 2019/20 the HM Prison and Probation Service Remand Grant allocation been confirmed as £887,314

The total cost of remands for 2018/19 was £1,635,768, resulting in a year end overspend of £1,066,291.

For 2019/20 there has been a significant price increase in the cost of bed nights for remand placements across all three bed types. If during 2019/20 bed nights continue at the same level as 2018/19 this would result in an additional cost pressure of £883,675.

There continues to be increased usage in bed nights for Young Offender Institutes, Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes and these are adding to the pressure on the remands budget. This, in turn, is having an impact on the overall budget of the Service. Since 2016/17 the total cost of remands has increased by 75%.

Remand funding Partner	Funding 2019/20	Funding 2018/19	Variance
Birmingham Children's Trust	£147,997	£147,997	£0
HM Prison and Probation Service Remand Grant	£887,314	£567,615	£319,699
<b>Total Remands</b>	<b>£1,035,311</b>	<b>£715,612</b>	<b>£319,612</b>

Establishment type	2018/19: Cost of bed nights	2017/18: Cost of bed nights	Difference in cost of bed nights from 2017/18 to 2018/19
Secure Children's Home	£269,469	£172,387	£97,082
Secure Training Centre	£602,738	£668,928	(£66,190)
Youth Offending Institute	£763,560	£739,707	£23,853
<b>Overall</b>	<b>£1,635,768</b>	<b>£1,581,022</b>	<b>£54,745</b>

The 2019/20 forecast on direct remand expenditure, based on analysis of April 2019 data and a rolling average for the remaining eleven months of the financial year, is £1,928,019. This is an increase of £292,251 compared with 2018/19 predominantly due to the price increase. The Service is currently holding six front line posts, focused on targeted prevention work, vacant as a mitigation measure in response to this budgetary pressure.



## Value for money

The YOS Management Board is overseeing the allocations for 2018/19 on behalf of the Chief Executive, in order to continue to deliver effective services to meet statutory responsibilities. Staffing costs make up a significant part of the YOS budget from statutory partner funding:

- Birmingham Children's Trust (BCT), Probation and the Youth Justice Board (YJB) contributions fund the statutory duties of the Service including: court officers, social workers, YOT officers and Probation Officers who risk assess, write court and Referral Order reports and carry out statutory interventions and enforcement activity with young people subject to court orders. This joint funding also funds specialist project staff required to provide statutory interventions and meet National Standards.
- The YOS business support is provided through the Professional Support Service (PSS). Funding for 2018/19 is £439,270 and this is included in the BCT line. Birmingham Children's Trust also funds a statutory Appropriate Adult service including out of hours provision.
- Birmingham Children's Trust and the YJB Grant funds the Harmful Sexual Behaviour team, which works with young people from 6 years to 17 years, their parents and guardians, to reduce their risk to others and to themselves. This service has received additional funding of £60,000 from the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) via Forward Thinking Birmingham and a further £59,077 which will be ensuring that the team can continue to meet the needs of this particularly vulnerable cohort of children. This additional funding is also being used to increase psychological assessments and interventions and develop services in relation to work with young people with learning difficulties.
- Police funding contributions enable the secondment of Youth Crime Officers who contribute significantly to offender management and support intelligence to reduce re-offending and identify and respond to vulnerability i.e. child exploitation or trafficking issues. Contributions also support the pooled management arrangements.
- Health contributions fund the secondment of clinical nurse specialists and access to psychiatry and educational psychology consultations. This ensures enhanced pathways to mental health screening and interventions for young people to reduce their risk of harm to others and to themselves i.e. self-harm. It also funds towards Multi Systemic Therapy provision.
- Birmingham, as a result of its size, has higher numbers of young people involved in the youth justice system or at risk of entering it. The Police and Crime Board therefore support a package of interventions that provide additional support to these children and young people. These interventions provide evidence-based support including young people not yet in the formal youth justice system. The interventions are commissioned or delivered by the Birmingham Youth Offending Service. This funding does not fund posts delivering the statutory YOS functions.

## Training, Learning and Development

The focus in 2018/19 has been on consolidating practice using the combined assessment and planning tools of 'ASSET Plus' and the 'Early Help Assessment' to provide a more holistic planning provision to young people and their families

2018 saw the introduction of the Case Management Plus system which responded to the increasing number of young people who experience mental health difficulties as a result of trauma and other adverse childhood experiences who do not meet the criteria for mental health services as they do not have a diagnosable mental illness. In order to address this gap in service provision, YOS staff have been given training to help them understand and respond to the

psychological needs of these young people, with a view to developing the evidence base for the interventions that the service can deliver. Young people who do meet the threshold for mental health services receive specialist assessments and interventions from the Service's Forward Thinking Birmingham staff.

YOS staff have continued to access the training on all aspects of safeguarding and there is a continued commitment to all staff enlisting on the rolling programme of 'Level 4; Working with complex families'.

Parenting workers are currently working across teams to provide PACT groups for parents to enhance the skills and confidence of parents who struggle to maintain healthy relationships with their children. Additional training for staff in the PACT programme is being provided as part of the Trust's Learning and Development program. Parenting workers are also providing training for all staff to assist in their work with parents. This is being done with the assistance of the 'Triple P Tip sheets' which are designed to provide guidance to both staff and parents on the resolution of problems within the home environment.

The Head of Service and several of the YOS managers have completed the 'Systemic Supervision' training rolled out across Birmingham Children's Trust. Plans to support all managers to receive this or similar training and development are being pursued. This will ensure all YOS Managers work systemically and embed reflective supervision across the Service.

## Case file audits

There was rolling programme of evaluations across the service that started in December 2018. Prior to each group of evaluators going into a team there was a short briefing session to ensure that evaluators are familiar with the process, the tools and the standards required.

The practice evaluation process was implemented to prepare the service for any forthcoming inspection by HMIP and to analyse and raise practice standards by providing the opportunity to reflect on practice and measure the effectiveness of the work and intervention for both young people and their families. It is recognised that by adopting a reflective format this gives give the opportunity for learning and reinforces a more consistent approach which challenges complacency whilst at the same time further embedding a culture of continuous improvement.

In preparation for the practice evaluation, work had been undertaken to assess new and emerging information from both HMIP and the YJB in relation to desistance and trauma in order to provide underlying structures for the process (Trauma Recovery Model, Reflective Discussion and Audit Framework, and HMIP: Young People and Desistance, May 2016)

The Children's Trust Practice Evaluation Tool was utilised in order to provide a focus on outcomes and the quality of practice. Managers and practitioners from across the service were involved in peer auditing and practice evaluations were completed collaboratively between the evaluator and the case holder. Evaluations included feedback from parents and/or young people in receipt of services and also from the agencies we work with as partners.

#### Summary

- Areas of Strength
  - Assessments and Pre-sentence Reports were generally of a good quality.
  - Workers generally had a clear oversight of their cases and there was strong evidence that Risks of Re-offending, ROSH and Safety and Wellbeing were appropriately assessed.
  - There was some good evidence of multi-agency working and appropriate recording
- Areas for Improvement
  - Transitions from worker to worker were not always well structured or formalised
  - The recent loss of workers in some teams had resulted in managers managing cases
  - Transitions to other agencies e.g. Probation, were lengthy and appeared unstructured
  - The 'voice of the child' was not always evident, as ASSET Plus self-assessments and Viewpoint assessments were not regularly completed.
  - Planning in most cases was not of a good standard with 'Start' and 'Targets' dates missing or out of date. Similarly, plans had not been updated at Review stages or where there had been significant changes for the young person

#### Outcomes since the practice evaluations:

- The quality and timeliness of assessments has improved.
- The issues regarding transitions are being addressed.
- The implementation of Case Management Plus has improved thinking around targets and the thought that goes into planning.
- The weekly data reports and monthly performance meetings has assisted with keeping the service focussed.
- Recruitment has taken place to address the case manager vacancies in teams.

## Risks to future delivery

Service Objective	Risk Description	Controls to manage Risk
<p><b>Prevent children and young people from entering the criminal justice system.</b></p>	<p>Further reduction in targeted prevention funding will have an impact on outcomes; in particular this will lead to an increase in First Time Entrants (FTE).</p> <p>An increase in risk and vulnerability related to serious youth violence e.g. Knife crime and gang related activity, including criminal exploitation, will lead to an increase in First Time Entrants and subsequently an increase in the levels of enhanced interventions required to respond to these needs.</p>	<p>The YOS Board monitors trends in FTEs on a quarterly basis to establish any themes for increased partnership working.</p> <p>Work collaboratively with schools and relevant partners to reduce exclusions and identify those young people most at risk of entering the Youth Justice System</p> <p>Good partnership working increases the Early Help offer to effectively target evidence-based interventions for those children in need and most at risk of offending.</p> <p>Police partnership to review the triaging of out of court disposals to identify and ensure that all opportunities to divert young people from the criminal justice system are pursued.</p> <p>YOS will continue to support the 'Think Family' Programme, encouraging Schools, Partners and Districts to identify families who meet the criteria and would benefit from early support.</p> <p>YOS to continue to work with its partners to develop contextual safeguarding arrangements to effectively respond to extra-familial risk, including the provision of a broad and diverse partnership offer in relation to interventions, including disruption measures, for those young people impacted.</p> <p>The Police and Crime Gangs Commission is commissioning additional interventions including mentoring and mediation to reduce the young people most at risk of exclusions, gang affiliation and criminal exploitation</p>



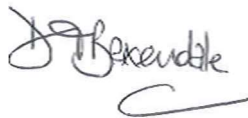


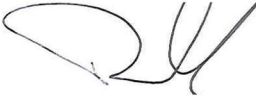




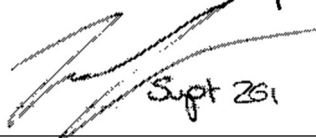
Service Objective	Risk Description	Controls to manage Risk
<p><b>Reduce Re-offending by children and young people under the age of 18.</b></p>	<p>Reductions in funding will have a negative impact on outcomes.</p> <p>Reduction/instability in ETE team resources is likely to have an effect on the educational attainment of young people at risk of re-offending, thereby increasing the risk of re-offending.</p>	<p>YOS Board will continue to monitor outcomes data and ensure targeting and quality of work to reduce re-offending is robust by YOS and broader Partnership.</p> <p>YOS board to review and monitor the recidivism levels of young people exiting custody in order to identify and implement strategies to encourage desistence.</p> <p>New practice evaluation arrangements are implemented to support quality assessments and interventions across the service to reduce risks and vulnerabilities and increase effective interventions across the partnership.</p> <p>YOS identify all young people not in full time education or suitable provision and refer into the newly established Education/Trust triage and Panel arrangements to put in place education provision that will support resilience. YOS Board to review any themes that are barriers to ETE engagement</p> <p>Youth Employment mentors are funded by the Youth Promise Plus Programme to support post-16's into training and employment. This will increase the number of successful destinations, build resilience, thereby reducing the risk of re-offending</p> <p>YOS Board to review the reduced education hours for any young person within the Youth Justice System</p> <p>YOS to maintain its focus on identifying funding to support the engagement of young offenders in education, training and employment.</p>

Service Objective	Risk Description	Controls to manage Risk
<b>Minimise the use of Remand and Custody for children and young people.</b>	<p>Low level use of remand and custody is not maintained. Remand costs is dependent on a number of factors outside of the control of the YOS, Inc. the nature and serious of the offence and sentencing practices of the Courts.</p> <p>An increase in gang activity and serious violence will increase the number of remands to custody</p>	<p>Service will maintain close liaison with sentencers in relation to sentencing options and the availability of YOS programmes and services and increase understanding of contextual safeguarding and extra-familial risks including exploitation.</p> <p>YOS Management Team reviews use of custody cases to identify partnership learning.</p> <p>Continued partnership work with Children's Services will minimise the impact, including enhancing the provision of alternatives to remand and custody.</p> <p>The YOS Board's continued work with its Community Safety Partners to address gangs and serious organised crime and to identify further opportunities for this to be supported by the community and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector interventions will mitigate the risks associated with this activity.</p> <p>'Think Family' interventions will provide enhanced support to complex family issues.</p>
<b>To improve victim satisfaction and public confidence.</b>	<p>Service and partners fail to learn from a serious incident.</p> <p>Reduced Public Protection.</p>	<p>Ensure lessons from serious incidents are shared with partners to increase preventative work and continue to be integrated into practice improvements in conjunction with relevant partners.</p> <p>YOS and partners' actions to learn lessons from serious incidents are monitored for completion at the YOS Management Board.</p>
<b>Reduced YOS funding across a range of statutory and non-statutory partners</b>	<p>Funding streams from statutory partners are reduced in line with partner savings. The Service fails to meet its investment agreement for 'Think Family' and the funding is reduced. There is a cumulative effect from reductions.</p>	<p>Ensure that contributions are targeted effectively to key priority areas and continue to demonstrate good outcomes and best value to all partners and funders.</p> <p>YOS board to identify opportunities to generate income through funding bids that support its aims and objectives. The Youth Offending Service Management Board monitors the impact of any reductions in savings.</p>

Service Objective	Risk Description	Controls to manage Risk
<b>Increase in complexity of case loads</b>	<p>Overall risk and complexity of cases managed by the Service is heightened leading to increase in offending and risks to the public, increase in vulnerability issues including self-harm and poorer outcomes.</p> <p>Lack of effective transition arrangements between the YOS and the National Probation Service/Community Rehabilitation Company resulting in increased workload in the YOS.</p>	<p>Additional training and development is carried out across the service. Continued roll-out and embedding of the Case Management Plus Programme across the Service</p> <p>Work collaboratively with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to provide effective approaches and interventions to reduce serious youth crime</p> <p>YOS will continue to review its evidence-based programmes for the 'Early Help' offer to ensure young people and families' access available interventions delivered or commissioned by the Service and through partners.</p> <p>Robust actions are taken between YOS and National Probation Service/Community Rehabilitation Company to transfer case responsibilities in a timely manner and support the development of the 18-25 year olds transition service within CRC.</p>



## Approval and sign off

Senior partner name	Role	Signature	Date
Dawn Baxendale	Chair of Community Safety Partnership Chief Executive, Birmingham City Council		13/06/2019
Councillor John Cotton	Chair YOS Management Board Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities.		17/06/2019
Neil Appleby	Head of Probation, Birmingham, National Probation Service		12/06/2019
Dr Tim O'Neill	Director for Education and Skills, Birmingham City Council.		12/06/2019
Councillor Kate Booth	Cabinet Member for Children's Wellbeing		13/06/2019
Andy Couldrick	Chief Executive, Birmingham Children's Trust		12/06/2019
Dawn Roberts	Assistant Director, Early Help, Family Support and Youth Justice		12/06/2019
Carol McCauley-Kiernan	NHS Birmingham and Solihull Clinical Commissioning Group		12/06/2019
Tom Joyce	Superintendent, Neighbourhood Policing West Midlands Police		12/06/2019

# Appendix 1: Working with children, young people and their families

## Restorative Practice

The Role of the Restorative Practice workers is to make contact with victims in order that their views and wishes can be taken into consideration. This takes place, where possible, prior to the offender being sentenced, utilising the Police system of PENYs.

Working within the guidelines laid out by the Restorative Justice Council, workers make contact with some of the most complex and traumatic cases, offering support and signposting onto a variety of community-based services. Young victims are able to access some of the structured leisure activities and emotional and mental health support only previously offered to young people who have offended. The Service has dedicated Restorative Practice workers who contact all relevant victims and offer engagement in shuttle or direct face to face mediation.

## Reparation

The Service offers a variety of reparation schemes which are designed to allow offenders to 'payback' to the victims and the community whilst acquiring skills and experience to enhance training and employment opportunities.

- Graffiti removal: The Service works in tandem with City Council provision and young people remove graffiti from public areas, parks and buildings
- Ring and Ride: Young people attend at the local garage and clean some of the contracted vehicles that provide transport for older people and those with mobility issues.
- Allotments: Young people are instructed in the growing of vegetables and the produce is donated to local food banks.
- Safer Travel: The Service works closely with Centro and National Express to make young people who commit crimes on the buses and trains more aware of the effect of their actions. Young people undertake victim awareness sessions and attend the National Express garage where they clean buses and remove graffiti from bus stands.

Working closely with the Canal and River Trust the YOS had adopted a section of the grand Union canal and works to clean and maintain this stretch of canal. Group work activities include, Graffiti removal and repainting of bridges, locks and other structures, removal of litter and detritus from the water and the towpath and the cutting back of vegetation.

*T was the victim of a very serious assault with a weapon, resulting in life changing injuries. He was referred to the Restorative Practice worker (RPW) when a young person was charged by Police. The family explained that T had been very outgoing, working at a local youth centre, but since had not left his bedroom. T was reluctant at first to speak to the RPW, but over time and after building up a positive relationship, he was supported to provide evidence at his perpetrators trial. This resulted in the perpetrator receiving a four year custodial sentence. Due to the impact this offence had upon his confidence, self-esteem and sense of his own safety, T left school with no qualifications, was not socialising and was continuing to isolate himself from friends, family and the community, which was deeply upsetting for his family.*

*The RPW continued to meet with T and after liaison with the Department for Work and Pensions, provided a range of opportunities, including one which involved some intensive training in another area, later resulting in the offer of a full time position and is now a fully qualified zip wire instructor. I time This was a substantial achievement and came after support and encouragement from T's family and professionals around him. With his first month's wages, T purchased gifts for his mother and his sisters.*

For those young people unable to adapt to the group work or the physical nature of the work on the canals, alternative placements are found in local charity shops. Despite the nature of their Court order, young people are invited to apply as volunteers at the charity shops with the hope that they will continue to volunteer after their statutory hours are complete.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

The Youth Offending Service's Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Support Team is a city-wide service with a small staff team providing support across the five area teams. The team works with young people aged between 10-17 years subject to an ASB sanction, including an early warning letter, and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC) and to support the positive requirements for Civil Injunction and Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) that are commonly used by West Midlands Police and BCC Housing.

The team deliver appropriate support in order to tackle the underlying causes contributing to the behaviour and help the young person and their family to make the necessary changes to their behaviour to avoid legal action.

The Team has close working relationships with the West Midlands Police Neighbourhood Teams (NHT's) to provide advice and guidance on when an application should be considered.

The team have taken on the responsibility of co-ordinating and participating in the legally required consultation meetings, ensuring that all relevant professionals involved with the young person are present. This has resulted in more appropriate CBO applications being submitted to the Crime Prosecution Service (CPS), as the views of the Youth Offending Service are evidenced, whether we agree or disagree with the application.

In cases where there is a clear disagreement, the team will submit a recommendation for alternative arrangements to deal with the young person's anti-social behaviour which have been better received by the courts. Over the fiscal year, the team have received 104 referrals, which include 83 warning letters, 6PSPO breaches and 14 ABCs, 5 of which have escalated into Civil Injunctions. 1 Criminal Behaviour order was discussed by the Service was unwilling to support that application given the evidence presented by the Police and agreed that alternative arrangements would be sufficient to deal with the behaviour in this case.

*S came to the attention of the Police as part of a small group for being involved in anti-social behaviour which included being a member of a large group intimidating local residents and using threatening words and behaviour.*

*S was issued with a First Warning letter in March 2018, identified as a priority and he and his family agreed engage with the ASB worker on an Early Help Assessment and interventions that would lead to more positive behaviours*

*In order to meet S's needs, it was agreed with his school that sessions would take place in school on a weekly basis. SP engaged very well, and a positive relationship was built. S's behaviour at school also improved supported by good liaison between the ASB worker and his teachers. S was encouraged to attend church with his parents which has allowed him to pursue friendships outside of his pro-ASB peer group.*

*Over the last 10 months there has been no further ASB sanctions.*

## Education, training and employment

The engagement of young offenders into positive education, training and employment is an integral protective factor to reduce re-offending and is a priority objective for the Service.

The YOS ETE Engagement strategy continues to use at its core the deployment of dedicated ETE mentors into the YOTs. In addition, in response to the need for more vocational provision, we have built upon this foundation of mentoring support, to also create access to a variety of enhanced curriculum

opportunities. This enhanced curriculum provides vocational training opportunities and mentoring provision based around their interests, to help secure their re-engagement. This is provided by credible mentors, either on a one to one basis or in small nurture groups.

### Dedicated ETE mentoring support

Following the ending of Education Social Work and Careers Officer roles in the YOS funded by BCC, the YOS has sought alternative funding arrangements to continue this vital work. The YOS was able to secure seamless continued mentoring support for our Post 16 NEET cohort throughout 2018-19, despite phase one of the YEI Youth Promise Plus Project finishing on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2018. This continued mentoring was possible as a result of funding support both from the City & Guilds Foundation, and the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner. The C&G foundation funding will continue for another 2 years and this, combined with Phase 2 of YPP due to start in May 2019, will ensure Post 16 NEET support in the YOTs until 2021. In addition the YOS continue to fund Change Grow Live (CGL previously known as Sova) to provide Education Engagement mentors to support school age young people who are disengaged from education.

Following a YOS assessment there is evidence of high numbers of young people disengaged from their academic GCSE focused education provision. We have a disproportionately high number of young people with Education Health and Care plans, and an ever increasing number, who due to sporadic or non-attendance, have not had their SEN needs identified. In addition, we have a high number of young people with very complex needs who have been permanently excluded but are not successfully transitioning into the Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) offer. The PRU offer has become more academically focused in the last year, which unfortunately has resulted in some young people, who might have successfully engaged in vocational learning opportunities, struggling to engage in their learning offer.

*K was referred to CGL mentor Laura, as he was NEET. K had thoughts of self-harm, lacked motivation and was dependant on cannabis. Initially K, rarely spoke and refused to make eye contact. As Laura supported K to create a CV, he found it difficult, to come up with positive attributes about himself. With persistence and praise, he completed his CV. K was supported to create a new email address, and shortly after he began to apply for work opportunities. A referral was made to the Music Studio Project, to support K to build upon his resilience. The change in K was amazing, he smiled, and interacted with staff, going as far as saying it was 'good'. A short while after K, received some good news. He been successful in a job as a Warehouse Operative.*

*He is now more outspoken and confident in his own abilities. He smokes less cannabis and is also a working man!*

### Innovative Interventions and Enhanced Curriculum

The YOS continues to use innovative strategies to support young people who are at risk of exclusion from mainstream ETE. Further to our pilot last year The Children's Trust managed to secure external funding from the National Foundation for Youth Music. This provides a Music based enhanced curriculum delivered from a professional recording studio. In addition to the YOT NEET cohort, the sessions are also available to the PRUs, SEMH Special schools and for Children in Care and Care Leavers. This is enabling young people who are struggling with education or disengaged, to be offered this opportunity, incorporated as part of their curriculum, to act as a stimulus for positive re-engagement with education.

The YOS continues to fund the **One to One Basic Skills Tutor**, with the option to combine this with Boxing sessions where it will aid successful engagement. The **Romanian Romany Mentors** also continue to offer crucial support for our Roma young people and their families, who often need more enhanced

support. The YOS has also continued to commission Entrepreneurial courses funded by the OPCC to capture the entrepreneurial spirit of many of our young people. These courses were delivered by credible Entrepreneurs at the YOT venues.

Another major resource has been the successful Early Intervention Youth Fund (EIYF) bid secured by the OPCC that started in February 2019. This EIYF provision is for young people identified as at risk of disengagement / exclusion, where there are concerns of Child Criminal Exploitation and / or potential for committing serious youth violence offences. The Provision provides the offer of a Mentor that can deliver an Enhanced Curriculum activity incorporated into their school offer.

The EIYF Provision is designed to raise young people's aspirations through them positively engaging in vocational and interest based developmental activity developing their skills and building upon a 'strengths based' approach. The aim is for this provision to act as a catalyst to re-engage those who are school refusers, and to create fresh positive attitudes to learning, for those who are challenging at school. Through this raised self-esteem and increased ambition from the mentoring and provision, we hope to also strengthen their resilience to deter from offending.

However, the EIYF can only provide this offer for one day a week and so for those that are really struggling with the academic curriculum it is not the full solution. For many of our young people access to good quality vocational alternative provision is a great opportunity in which they can thrive and develop their skills for employment. But this is not affordable for schools to offer to the extent it is needed. For the many young people within the YOS that are not suited to the academic mainstream offer, the option of vocationally based AP education, alongside functional skills education, can be a very positive solution. These pupils will often go on to achieve vocational qualifications and could potentially then move into apprenticeship employment. The benefit of embracing Vocational AP, will be a reduction in offending due to increased engagement in education. It will also reduce the level of permanent exclusions because of schools having viable alternative options that they feel confident to use.

### **Post 16 NEET**

The landscape of Post 16 ETE opportunities for our young people with SEN, and for our more challenging young people is a concern. The decreasing number of Work Based Learning Providers in Birmingham is continuing to create a problem. Traditionally these have been a good plausible option for school leavers who struggled at school and would struggle with the FE College route. It is often the case that our cohort thrive better with smaller niche providers, locally based, that can work with our more challenging young people, where they can adapt more easily to tailor to their SEN and general support needs.

It is hoped that in 2019-20 the Education Skills Funding Agency is able to commission new additional Work Based Post 16 Provision for Birmingham or can increase the funding and capacity of the FE Colleges. The colleges would then need to design a model of delivery that can offer provision in a way that will engage the more disaffected cohorts, who traditionally would not succeed in the FE environment.

In addition, the Service will look to work in partnership with Providers and / or explore possible funding streams to be able to commission short "Vocational Employment Preparation" courses. These would be designed as first step re-engagement initiatives for those that need a more supportive route way into ETE Engagement. To be attractive these must have clear linkages with employment sectors to provide the 'hook'. This would need to be delivered by credible and highly supportive staff, in order to create the conducive environment that our young people will need, if they are able to access this and thrive.

## SEN Support

The collaborative work with Birmingham SENAR continues to support the Priorities of the SEND Code of Practice. In particular the regular meetings and information sharing between YOS and SENAR, to monitor the education provision for those in Custody, continues to be an example of good practice. Birmingham YOS was one of a few YOT's awarded the YJB SEND Kitemark in 2018.

The Service also continues to support the work of the **SEMH Pathfinder Project** (Pathfinders) seconding a specialist YOT worker to lead this project overseen by the Head of the City of Birmingham School. Pathfinders provides specialist multi-agency support to children and their families in high-deprivation Birmingham Schools to enhance engagement with education and complement the early help offer.

Pathfinder workers identify children and families, within the Pathfinder schools, that have needs that require in depth support. Through the development of strong trusted relationships with those families, they provide a range of interventions to address their complex needs including; mental health, bespoke education offer, substance misuse treatment, debt advice and employment support. The Pathfinders innovative model is designed so that the Pathfinder staff work alongside the families, and in consultation with them, so that they can help shape the interventions they receive. The support is provided through the release of specially trained school based staff, and the offer is provided to the families over the duration of the young person's school lifetime, so will often be in place for several years.

## Substance Misuse

Cannabis and alcohol are the main substances used by young people seeking support in Birmingham. Reported use Class A substance users presenting for treatment are low. Since the Psychoactive Substances Act in 2016, there has been a reduction in the amount of people reporting use of NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substances, previously known as 'legal highs') These include substance such as synthetic cannabinoids including 'Mamba' and 'Spice'. Since the NPS Bill was passed in 2016, these substances have become illegal to take, possess, supply, sell or give away. There have also been presentations by people seeking support for volatile substance use such as aerosols and nitrous oxide.

'Aquarius' provides the substance misuse provision for the Service and a named substance misuse worker is provided for each of the five area teams across Birmingham. These workers also attend risk and vulnerability panels and contribute towards the Service-led intervention plans. In addition to individual sessions, 'Aquarius' also provides interactive group-work sessions, designed to help engage young people in structured treatment and ensure harm reduction and safe practices information. We are able to link with other organisations which provide housing support, sexual health advice and support and homelessness advice and intervention.

The total number of referrals to 'Aquarius' in 2018/19 was 592, with 146 of these being from YOT. There were a variety of appointments offered, including young people receiving brief interventions (some on more than one occasion) and some more structured and intensive treatments, in keeping with a working model which has included a higher level of community outreach provision. The Youth Offending Service is the highest referrer into these services.

"County Lines" is the term for organised criminal distribution of drugs from the big cities into smaller towns and rural areas. These practices can often include using children and vulnerable people. Although cannabis is occasionally linked to the "County Lines" organisations, it is often harder drugs that provide the focus: heroin, cocaine, and amphetamines. Aquarius is working collaboratively with YOS and other agencies to identify and deter young people

attracted to or exploited by these activities. We continue to work in partnership with other organisations so that a multi-disciplinary approach to support can be provided to young people in service.

The outcomes star data obtained from the YOT Teams across Birmingham show that in general, across the whole of the dataset that there is a marked improved change in the presentation of YP's who attend for sessions with Aquarius workers. Young people in treatment are supported to evaluate self-measured scores across a variety of categories and a baseline is taken on commencement of treatment. A review outcomes star is taken at the median point of treatment and then again on treatment review exit to highlight areas where support may still be required, or to reflect on improvements. The categories where outcomes data is measured aim to obtain a projection of general progress in all areas of the young person's life which include alcohol, physical health, use of time, social networks, drugs, emotional health, offending, accommodation, money and family and relationships.

Across the five YOT teams in Birmingham, there is positive marked changed across all of the categories where outcomes data has been recorded. The raw data obtained across reporting shows the number of clients assessed, the treatment start average score against the latest review average score, and the average change. Across all of the data reviewed across all of the teams, the starting treatment average score was 7.2, with this being compared against the latest review average score being 7.8. This shows an average positive change of 0.6 across all categories amongst all young people who completed baseline and review outcomes. This means that on average, there was a positive change for all 403 young people who engaged in treatment support with Aquarius staff within the YOT teams across Birmingham.

## Child and Adolescent Mental Health

Forward Thinking Birmingham (FTB) in partnership with the Voluntary Sector, Beacon, The Children's Society and Priory has a range of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services ranging from the age 0-25, that aim to support children, young people and young adults who are experiencing emotional and mental health problems. Children and young people's mental health disorders affect 10-20% of children and young people. Common mental health disorders and difficulties encountered during childhood and the teenage years include:

- ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder);
- Autistic spectrum condition (ASC);
- Emotional and behavioural problems;
- Conduct Disorder;
- PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder);
- OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder);
- Depression; Eating Disorders; Bullying; Anxiety.

*F was placed on an order for assaults on staff within an out of area residential home. When F returned to Birmingham aged 17 years, a referral was made to YOS FTB staff and engaged well. F was diagnosed with a borderline personality disorder but engaged well in individual sessions of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy and used these skills to better regulate ongoing behaviour.*

*F successfully completed the court order. There is no current self-harm, low risk of suicide; relationships with peers are going well. The FTB Service is now facilitating the transfer the case to an adult CMHT team.*

FTB have a dedicated team of clinical staff working within the Youth Offending Service who work alongside staff to offer screening, identification and treatment of mental health difficulties of young offenders aimed at reducing the range of risk factors that can cause young offenders to be more at risk of



emotional and developmental problems. By building an individual's resilience, improvements are seen in their ability to cope with situations that may lead to offending.

FTB aims to improve the mental health and emotional well-being of children, young people and their families and to improve the level of knowledge and awareness of mental health issues among the wider staff group.

The Clinical Nurse Specialist posts reflect the specialised clinical qualification in the domain of Child and Adolescent Mental Health. Whilst not essential, post holders have specialist training in dedicated therapeutic approaches to intervention, assessment of complex mental health need and advanced skills in multi-disciplinary working. This role includes the assessment, clinical formulation and delivery of interventions to meet complex mental health needs.

Staff within the Service have been trained alongside the specialist clinical staff in the use of SAVRY (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth) and in DBT (Dialectic Behavioural Therapy) which can assist in the treatment of those with suicidal tendencies and those who have experienced deep trauma in their past. They also offer cognitive behaviour therapy, brief solution focused therapy, family work and neuro developmental interventions.

The clinical staff provide a core set of skills which means that they can accommodate all emergencies regardless of who is available for the assessment and are able to work flexibly to meet the needs of the young person.

Current on-going caseloads are approximately 150 across FTB YOS staff. This includes one of the staff members being a non-medical prescriber. 85 cases are currently under a prescriber being treated for ADHD and ASD, with a small proportion being treated for co-morbid psychiatric conditions, mainly depression or mood dysregulation. Over 65% of the cases are neuro-developmental - mainly ADHD and ASC.

The case study highlights key strengths:

1. Immediate mental health assessment with case worker having the ability to co-ordinate support for assessment in the form of additional staff members
2. Ability, with parental consent to identify vulnerability to local police via YCO as this young person was leaving the family home unsupervised and was acting erratically so vulnerability was the focus not criminal arrest when encountered.
3. Referral to Early intervention team and access to place of safety.
4. Electronic record system in FTB allowed via mobile access to record details of need clearly for all health teams.
5. Youth Offending Case worker able to highlight signs and symptoms of acute change in mental state to request urgent assessment

FTB continues to work closely with the Youth Offending Service to ensure that all young people have access to mental health support and interventions in line with the NICE guidelines (National Institute of Clinical Excellence) and aligned to the needs to the client group they support.



## Harmful Sexual Behaviour Team

The Harmful Sexual Behaviour Team (formerly the Sexually Harmful Behaviour Team) is a small but key safeguarding team hosted and funded through the Youth Offending Service, Community Safety Partnership and Clinical Commissioning groups that undertakes risk assessment and therapeutic intervention to prevent and reduce harmful sexual behaviour in partnership with key agencies including Children's Services, Youth Offending Services, Police, CPS and schools. The service works with young people from 7-17 years either on a voluntary or statutory basis. Between April 2018-March 2019 the Team worked with 171 young people with an average team caseload of approximately 65.

In addition, the team continues to provide advice and support to other professionals. The name of the team has recently changed to the Harmful Sexual Behaviour team to reflect current research and practice and to encompass both sexually abusive behaviour and sexually problematic or concerning behaviour.

Referral Source	Number
Children's Services	52
Education	31
Police	11
Primary Health	1
Community Mental Health Service	2
Youth Offending Service	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>

*D was referred to HSB after an allegation of a contact sexual offence against a sibling. An AIM2 assessment was completed, which identified bereavement and social isolation as contributory factors to the offending behaviours. It became apparent that D's mother was also overwhelmed by her own grief, her caring responsibilities and maintaining her employment as the sole earner in the family. D withdrew and became socially isolated, watching pornography to distract him from his loneliness and distress.*

*HSB have worked closely with D, his mother, his school and safeguarding teams to support D to discuss his losses; ensure that any risk is assessed and managed at home via a safety plan and this is monitored; education work to ensure that D has an appropriate understanding around sex and the law and build sufficient confidence to resume social activities. D joined the cadets, started a gym programme with a friend and his school attainment has moved from 'needs to improve' to 'good.' D's mother attends HSB appointments, help her understand the reasons for D's harmful sexual behaviour and strategies to reduce his risk of future offending. The HSB intervention has also helped to repair the relationship between D and his mother. There have been no further offences.*

Children and young people who sexually abuse usually exhibit common life experiences and individual traits that contribute to development and future behaviour. Early intervention and therapeutic work can target these areas and promote change in family systems and the behaviour of children. Families and carers are essential to this work and are actively engaged throughout HSB interventions. Protection of victims is comprehensively assessed at all stages. The team also provides training and consultancy to other professional agencies and carries out preventative work in schools in order to promote appropriate behaviour.

What is very apparent from the numbers and sources of referrals, that the team is placed within the correct space to work with those young people to avoid unnecessary criminalisation of children and young people when an educative programme and family support can be put in place prior to the young person reaching court and statutory interventions. The team has representation at the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meetings within social care areas, to advice on matters related to Harmful Sexual Behaviour and coordinate referral responses where appropriate. Over the past 12 months the team has continued to develop partnership working with other key agencies and has provided training to a number of education providers in relation to managing harmful sexual behaviour. Furthermore, the team has worked in partnership with Children's Services and Educational Psychology Services to

develop guidelines for education providers on responding to harmful sexual behaviour in schools. The team has very strong links with Umbrella sexual health services and has delivered training to the wider YOS and partnership around sexual health and relationships.

In 2017, the team gained additional capacity funded from NHS commissioners to increase specialist staff within the team for children and young people on the autistic spectrum and those with learning difficulties and the team now has a specialist Autism worker and a Practising Psychologist in post. This has enhanced assessment within the team and supported case formulation. These staff also provide training and consultancy to the whole Youth Offending Service and the Autism Worker facilitates a rolling programme of Cygnet Training to families. The availability of this provision ensures that the service is able to identify and respond to the individual needs of each young person.

## Female Gender Specific Programme

The Female Gender Specific Programme (FGSP) is a city wide programme, funded by the YJB and OPCC, within Birmingham Youth Offending Service supported by two members of staff delivering interventions for young women aged 12-18 years, open to the Service on Youth Cautions, Referral Orders, Youth Rehabilitation Orders, Community Licence and Think Family Plans.

The Unit utilises a programme based on well researched and validated model 'Oregon's (USA) Guidelines for Effective Gender Specific Programming for Girls (2000)' which advocates a holistic approach to working with young women, to manage both high risk behaviours that place the public and victims at risk, alongside safeguarding and welfare needs. Staff have specialist knowledge and experience of working with children and young women who have offended and been victims of abuse through child sexual exploitation and gang violence. Interventions are delivered on one to one or group basis. It is important to equip children and young women with knowledge, so that they can try to keep themselves, their friends and peers safe. We aim to raise their awareness by putting them at the centre of the work we do, so in turn they can be listened too, be believed and be supported. By informing them of the facts, they can make informed choices and decisions in order to help promote a healthy and safe wellbeing. This specialist and flexible provision allow young women and girls to return to see FGSP staff for help / reassurance to keep on track post order, this can be face to face or telephone support.

Young women have been supported to open up about their own experiences of being a victim of CSE and gang violence. This in turn, is fed into the wider safeguarding panels to form part of a plan to safeguard them and disrupt perpetrators.

Referral Source	Number
Children's Services	45
Education	24
Police	13
Housing	1
Other	1
Youth Offending Service	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>

## Appropriate Adults

The Service is responsible for ensuring that support is offered to all young people, aged from 10 to 17, who are arrested and detained at a Police Station where a responsible adult cannot attend. Between 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, the Service were called on to provide 289 Appropriate Adults relating to 225 young people. This compared with 266 callouts relating to 195 young people in 2017/18: an increase of 10.2% Appropriate Adults and 10.1% young people.

The Appropriate Adult attends to safeguard the welfare of the young person and to ensure that processes in keeping with the PACE Codes of Practice are adhered to. The service is staffed by volunteers supported by a full-time co-ordinator and is available to all Police Stations across the city. Out-of-hours co-ordination is covered on a paid contract basis and the Service works closely with colleagues from Children's Services in respect of the corporate parenting of Children in Care. The Local Authority has a duty under Section 38 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to accept the transfer of children who have been charged and denied bail from police custody to local authority accommodation. This has been re-enforced by the issuing of a concordant by central government. Work is on-going with Police and Children's Services to ensure that appropriate accommodation is available.

The working relationship between the Service, the Police and solicitors remains positive.

Following research by the Combined Authority into the detention of young people in police cells and the access to PACE beds, the Police now have a system in place which ensures that any decision to detain a young person in the cells is reviewed by a senior officer.

## Parenting

Parenting interventions are used to reduce risk factors such as harsh or erratic discipline, poor supervision and conflict at home, and to strengthen protective factors such as constructive supervision and supportive relationships. Parenting workers with the Service utilise the 'Triple-P' Positive Parenting programme as the main evidence-based programme to help parents to develop parenting and supervision skills. The Parenting workers also work closely with the Restorative Practice workers to provide young people, their parents and victims with Family Group Conferencing.

Where more intensive work with families is required, the Service can draw upon the Multi Systemic Therapy teams, which are funded with Think Family funding. Multi Systemic Therapy (MST) is a goal-oriented, comprehensive treatment programme designed to work with young people at risk of custody or care who have multiple problems including anti-social behaviour; aggression/difficulties in relationships with various systems including within the family or at school; going missing or staying out late and lack of clear family rules or expectations. It is a family-focused and community-based treatment programme that has been the focus of several major research studies and demonstrated clinical and cost-effectiveness for youth with complex emotional, social, and educational needs. All interventions are designed in full collaboration with family members and key figures in the child's life. Based on the MST Programme ultimate outcomes between 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017 – 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2019 at the end of treatment: young people remaining at home at the end of treatment (100%), young people in education/training/employment (57.82%) and young people with no further charges (92.52%).

A was at risk of gang affiliation, criminal exploitation, was frequently staying out late/going missing and using Cannabis. Mum was struggling to put boundaries in place to keep him safe.

MST worker supported Mum to increase supervision and monitoring at home and in the community; set clear boundaries around behaviour; increased Mum's confidence and assertiveness to implement interventions, access social support systems and disrupt peer relations. MST worked closely with Mum, school, social care and the police to assess the risks. The criminal exploitation panel supported with disrupting addresses where peers were known to be gang affiliated.

A remained in education during MST involvement. Relations at home and school improved significantly. There was no evidence of A smoking cannabis for 9 weeks. There are still ongoing concerns that A is linked with known gang members, but there's a noticeable reduction in this with no further missing or staying out late episodes for 10 weeks. Police reports confirmed A not being linked to any further antisocial behaviour or crime. All goals set by family and professionals were met.

## Parents and Children Together (PACT)

Incidences of aggression from children towards their parents can be viewed as part of normal child development and dealing with such issues present opportunities to learn and develop for both parent and child. Child to parent abuse goes beyond the everyday experiences of children “hitting out” at parents, which can happen for all sorts of medical, developmental and situational reasons. It also goes beyond “one off” incidents.

Child to parent abuse is rarely recognised as domestic violence but uses many of the same patterns and tactics of power and control as in adolescent and adult intimate relationships. Put-downs, threats, intimidation, property destruction, degrading language and physical violence are used to gain power and control over the other person and can be learned behaviour.

The Service has rolled out the ‘PACT’ programme which aims to:

- reduce incidents of child to parent abuse
- increase safety within families
- promote positive relationships within families
- improve outcomes for families e.g. improved school attendance, entry into employment

PACT consists of a twelve-session programme for parents and teenagers, delivered in parallel. The last session is delivered jointly with both parents and their teenagers. The programme is multi layered and weaves together cognitive behavioural therapy and skills development, in a restorative practice framework, with family safety and respectful family relationships at the centre. It is designed to create a safe and respectful environment to enable learning on the programme to be integrated into family life. The programme addresses the young person’s abusive and violent behaviour and reduces the instances of this behaviour by developing a more effective relationship between parent/carer and young person. The YOS Manager who leads this programme has supported PACT training across The Children’s Trusts Family Support teams.

## Speech & Language

Some offenders who have problems communicating may find it difficult to express themselves through speech, writing and non-verbal communication and likewise have difficulty understanding other people. They may also have difficulty understanding and retaining information. Some offenders may have problems with speaking and understanding and others may have problems in using language to convey information. Research has indicated that children, adolescents and adults who exhibit challenging or anti-social behaviours are more likely to have language and communication difficulties. It is well established that many offenders have unrecognised language and communication difficulties, which are often labelled as behaviour problems. It is possible that some offenders who exhibit aggressive behaviour may in fact be expressing feelings of frustration at not being able to express themselves or not being understood. Failure to understand to a young person’s communication needs will ultimately impact on the assessment of their needs and the interventions required reducing and managing their risk and vulnerability.

The Service has secured funding from the Office of Police Crime Commissioner to procure Speech and Language (S&L) provision, involving training for frontline practitioners to support the completion of the S&L screening module within ‘Asset Plus’ and further assessment and potential intervention and/or signposting for those prioritised cases by a Highly Specialist Speech & Language Therapist commissioned from NHS England. This provision is intended to

support robust and accurate assessments of high risk young people and those with particular high rates of reoffending, thus enabling interventions to be further tailored and targeted to address these needs.

Frontline workers across the Service have received training from a qualified Speech and language therapist, which included a mixture of theory, practical strategies and application to practice. The training was supported by a series of consultation sessions that were available to the operational teams. The key themes that have emerged from this input so far are as follows:

- The importance of a clear thumbnail sketch of Young People that provides a clear picture of educational and family histories.
- The importance of making links between trauma, attachment and speech and language needs and how all these factors form part of effective interventions with Young People.
- Promoting a coherent plan that all professionals can understand and engage in delivering

## Gangs and Serious and Organised Crime

The Service has supported the OPCC to commission community groups and specialist mentoring intervention programmes. The West Midlands Police and Youth Offending Service are in discussion with community groups (including the faith sector) to determine how on-going work in the community can be supported and how the community can work alongside statutory agencies to effectively deal with the serious violence issue in the City.

Birmingham Children's Trust and Birmingham City Council have recently successfully secured £485,845 from the Supporting Families Against Youth Crime Fund. This will be used to fund specialised training for frontline staff within Birmingham Children's Trust, help educate more than 1,000 pupils in primary schools across the city on how to stay safe and support earlier interventions to turn young people away from gangs and crime. This is vital to our ongoing efforts to get knives and violence off our streets.

Birmingham has successfully secured £285,000 from the Early Intervention Youth Fund. The monies will be targeted at two key areas of work:

- Targeted mentoring activity based interventions – combining the provision of credible life experienced mentoring support, with engaging diversionary activities and vocational career development opportunities. These interventions might include; mentoring through participation in sport, fishing, music and drama, entrepreneurial experiences, work based experience opportunities and horsemanship.

*S was released from custody following a section 18 wounding conviction and managed under Category 2 Level 2 MAPPP. It was necessary as part of his resettlement to place strict conditions including an Intensive Supervision and Surveillance package (ISS) involving a curfew, non-association conditions and an exclusion zone, whilst working with education providers to safely place S within training.*

*The team working with S participated in a team formulation, led by the psychology service which identified that work should be focussed around the regulation of his emotions, pro-social modelling and building resilience as well as building relationships between S, his family and professional networks.*

*Once his behaviour was stabilised through boundary setting and good relationships had been built, intervention was sequenced to incorporate building S's self-identity, which included exploring his religious beliefs and promote personal life and career goals, with practical support around sustaining a training placement. The MAPPA process facilitated information gathering as well as steering the strategy to reduce risk which led to a reduction of risk over the following 12 months and de-selection from MAPPA management.*

- Training in Trauma Informed Approaches – In addition to the targeted interventions, will be the sustainable capacity building of staff in schools, children's services and voluntary sector services. The funding will provide training to enable staff to deliver **Trauma Informed interventions**, to improve their approaches and techniques, thereby up-skilling professionals and practitioners to more effectively support and sustain the engagement of young people at risk of disengagement and exclusion.

A strategy regarding the deployment of specialist detached youth workers to engage young people involved in or at risk of gang involvement and/or criminal exploitation is currently being scoped and will be operationalised once workers have been identified.

## Preventing Violent Extremism

The Service continues to work in partnership at both a strategic and operational level as a member of the Birmingham Prevent Strategy Board, communicating closely with both the Birmingham City Council Prevent Coordinator and 'Channel' Coordinator, as well as working directly with the Security and Partnership Teams, being a member of the 'Channel' panel and with local community-based and voluntary groups.

This close working relationship has allowed the Service to align itself with national strategy and interpret this to a local level, in addition to being aware of emerging trends locally. The Service's strategic lead for Prevent is an Assistant Head, who is supported operationally by a Prevent Coordinator who is based in the Children's Advice and Support Service (CASS).

The Prevent programme assesses young people who may be vulnerable to violent extremism (Islamic extremism or right wing extremism) and responds by implementing safeguarding measures in order to support the young person. The programme offers individuals an opportunity to air their views, thoughts, frustrations and concerns in a safe environment allowing the young person to both develop and gain resources through active engagement and discussions. Staff within the Service have been trained in WRAP3.

The Service responds to developments within the Government's Contest Strategy allowing staff to gain an understanding of the Prevent strategy and their role within it; to use existing expertise and professional judgement to recognise vulnerable individuals who may need support; and to ensure that local safeguarding and referral mechanisms are known to professionals. For those that require relevant additional multi-agency oversight, the Service continues to ensure good quality referrals into the 'Channel' Panel to ensure there are appropriate mechanisms and interventions in place to support vulnerable individuals, including those which require additional multi-agency oversight.

## Junior Attendance Centres

Junior Attendance Centres (JAC) continue to work in accordance with the requirements set out in the JAC Operating Model produced by the YJB, and in support of the statutory aim of the youth justice system to prevent offending by children and young people. Birmingham operates two centres from YOS building and offers a range of life-skills programmes to young people with a variety of offending profiles from lower risk to those subject to ISS interventions, including on Saturdays. The JACs are also used for young people whose training or employment excludes them attending the YOT during the weekday sessions.



## Robbery and Knife Crime Intervention

Weapons offences include possession of offensive weapon, possession of a bladed article, possession of a firearm imitation or real, knife-enabled robberies or theft from person or aggravated burglary. Self-defence and fear are the most frequently cited reasons for carrying a weapon.

*A had recently been released from custody following convictions for Robbery and Assault.*

*A had a significant history of violent offending and was assessed as posing a high risk of reoffending and a high risk of serious harm to others. Case Management Plus guided the development of a multi-disciplinary team formulation which allowed for a shared understanding of A's strengths and difficulties and their impact on his offending behaviour.*

*A bespoke plan was developed to support A and his family to address the issues highlighted and allowed for detailed and focused work to address the issues relating to A's offending.*

*A is currently engaging very well in developing a Good Lives Plan and has complied with a robust risk management plan. He is maintaining a college placement, has completed a Mental Health Assessment and has not committed any further offences.*

The Service delivers a Knife Education Programme to every young person that comes to the attention of the Youth Justice System and to those identified as vulnerable or at risk by partners and a more specific intervention programme for young people who have committed any weapons offence or knife crime. For preventative purposes the Service also supports those identified by other agencies as at risk, for example, pupils excluded or at risk of exclusion as a result of bringing a knife or bladed instrument to school who do not receive a community resolution, caution or court disposal.

All young people are engaged in consideration of the consequences of carrying weapons and young people are encouraged to repeat these messages to their peers to amplify the effect of the education programme. The positive interaction with young people builds resilience and protective factors to improve problem solving and life skills. Young people carrying knives but not in the formal court system are both challenged and supported to reduce their risk and vulnerability, supporting children and young people to move away from negative peer groups and maintain or improve their education, training and employment opportunities and become a more positive member of the community. The impact of this approach is evident in the post intervention assessment which shows a stable or improved ETE position for all this cohort.

The YOS delivers interventions that tackle knife carrying among young people who offend as part of a court order who are convicted of any offence where a knife, or the threat of a knife, is a feature. In 2018/19, 314

young people went through this Knife Possession Programme (up from 237 young people in 2017/18) showing improved identification of young people not charged with knife offences who nevertheless were in possession at the time ('knife enabled' offences). Of the 237 going through the programme in 2017/18, 3 young people were subsequently re-convicted of offences involving knives within the following 12 months. The Service is currently tracking the 314 young people and will report on performance at the YOS Management Board.

In addition, the Service runs a specialist programme "Knife Means Life", which is part of our statutory work and integrated within a 25 hour per week supervision and surveillance programme funded by our statutory grant. The Service also works in partnership with Street Doctors (a national charity working through medical students) who teach young people to deliver basic first aid skills and give young people the opportunity to talk to ex-offenders and victims of knife crime. West Midlands Police support the programme with officers and speakers. The PCC's office has recently begun supporting additional programmes for preventative work in schools and additional capacity within the Service.

## Accommodation

Most young people who approach the Service requiring support with accommodation do so because of the breakdown in their relationship with their parent/guardian. In the majority of cases, this is due to their offending behaviour and the impact it is having on other siblings/family members within the household. Sometimes accommodation is required where a young person may need to move because of 'gang affiliation' or they have committed an offence within the local area and require an alternative bail address.

An accommodation officer from St Basils is based with the Service and has access to specialist accommodation for young offenders through 'Supporting People' funded provision provided by Trident Reach Housing Association. This provision comprises 10 fully supported bed spaces, 9 semi-supported and 4 training flats. These placements come with wrap around support for young people in relation to Education, Training and Employment, physical and emotional health, life skills and independent living. The Service also has access to an emergency bed space, provided by St Basils, at an alternative venue.

In addition, the Service benefits from its partnership with St Basils Youth Hub, a multi-agency response to youth homelessness in Birmingham, which provides quality prevention advice and is working in line with statutory services implementing the HRA (Homeless Reduction Act) which came into force 3rd April 2018 nationally. St Basils has a full range of prevention, accommodation, support and engagement services as well as services which aim to ensure young people develop the skills and have the support needed to move on successfully.

St Basils also has 24 supported accommodation projects in Birmingham providing over 350 bed spaces for homeless young people, and these are accessed where appropriate by the co-located accommodation officer.

The Service continues to work with its partners to ensure suitable accommodation is secured for all young people on release from custody.

## Transitions

The Birmingham Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) has a cohort of 3733 Service Users of which young adults aged between 18 and 24 years represent 20% of this caseload. There is a clear distinction between the work undertaken with young adults and the general populous and the needs of this age group. Young adults are overrepresented in crime figures and the criminal justice system; in relation to the general population, however, early adulthood may also be a time where, with the right support and influence, it can be a:

*'... watershed period, a time when people start to desist and thus a time at which the CJS can be influential in helping or hindering these moves towards desistance' (Shapland Et-al, 2012)*

*V was almost 16½ years old when she was referred to Reach House and resided there for 18 months.*

*She had a number of convictions for offences committed during a turbulent time in her life which lead to family breakdown and her being homeless.*

*With tailored support she became a resident representative at Reach House and was involved in their promotional video. V was supported to attend and engage with YOS where previously she was at risk of breach. External agencies began working with V and her mother to enable them to re-build their relationship and they are now in regular contact. V had a passion for hairdressing and was referred to a Training Provider where she started on a pre-apprenticeship level 1 study programme and eventually excelled to level 2.*

*V was supported to build a portfolio of achievements and went from strength to strength. In September V was offered a one bedroom flat and is making it homely by decorating and purchasing furniture.*

*She has a job interview coming up.*



Research indicates that the brain is not fully mature until the early to mid-20's and psychosocial maturity is highly relevant to offending and engagement with services, with the main factors being 'responsibility, temperance and perspective'. Milestones associated with becoming an adult tend to occur later in life and delays (for example due to experiences of care or custody) can impede a successful transition to adulthood. Many of the needs of 18 – 24 year olds are similar to those of 16- 17 year olds. Young adults are likely to have complex levels of need including emerging mental health issues, personality disorders, maturity and vulnerability issues. Poor engagement is also a significant factor for this distinctive group. A barrier identified has been poor narrative skills and the lack of ability to communicate appropriately:

*'...monosyllabic, poorly elaborated and non-specific responses that may be accompanied by poor eye-contact and occasional shrugs of the shoulders.'* (Snow and Powell, 2012)

Such responses may be mistaken for deliberate rudeness and wilful non-compliance when being interviewed by police or cross-examined in court and if interpreted as behavioural and attitudinal, communication difficulties may create 'additional disadvantage for the young person's passage through the justice system' (Snow et al, 2012).

In light of the above, the West Midlands Reducing Reoffending Partnership has developed a 'young adult semi-specialist' provision across the service to manage caseloads of young adults and undertake specific training to enable positive work to support this cohort and reduce the risk of re-offending through positive engagement and a distinctive approach. Young adult programmes have been developed to support the work and a package of training has been provided specifically for the semi-specialists and for all staff members to increase awareness.

This team is being formed and will comprise of a manager and approximately 12 full time members of staff, who will work alongside peer mentors and Community Support Workers. The remit of this team will be:

- Case management of all cases and full transfer of cases from the YOS in line with newly agreed transition processes, allowing named officers to be identified prior to transfer as well as an introduction to CRC Adult Services. This process will be supported by peer mentors and community support workers, who will promote engagement and facilitate a smooth transition for the young people.
- Delivery of the Fast Forward Programme (RAR) – up to 24 years
- Delivery of the Pathway to Independence Programme (RAR) – up to 24 years
- Development of a young adult partnership hub to support desistance.
- Development of new pathways for emotional awareness and masculinity.

The Young Adult Team' is intended to improve communication and service user engagement within the transition period, through the provision of a distinctive and bespoke intervention programme, which effectively addresses the needs of young adults; improving staff knowledge and practice and developing strong partnerships. The Youth Offending Service is working closely with this new team, specifically in relation to the 16 and 17 cohorts and those transitioning.

## Appendix 2: Glossary

**Absolute discharge:** Discharges are given for minor offences at Court. An 'absolute discharge' means that no more action will be taken.

**Bail Supervision and Support:** Bail Supervision and Support (BSS) is an intervention provided by the YOT to help ensure a young person meets the requirements of bail. The young person may additionally be electronically tagged.

**Bed night:** measure of occupancy one young person for one night in the secure estate.

**Breach of statutory order:** Is an offence of failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of an existing statutory order.

**Community Sentence:** When a court imposes a community sentence, the young person carries out this sentence in the community. Community Sentences in the Youth Justice System include Youth Rehabilitation Orders.

**Criminal Behaviour Orders:** Civil orders (which replaced ASBOs), designed to prevent someone causing "harassment, alarm or distress". Breach of an order is a criminal offence, punishable by up to 5 years in prison (2 years for juveniles).

**Detention and Training Order (DTOs):** Detention and Training Orders (DTOs) are determinate custodial sentences which can last from four months to 24 months in length. A young person spends the first half of the order in custody and the second half released on licence. If they offend while on licence, they may be recalled back to custody.

**Disposals** may be divided into four separate categories of increasing seriousness starting with out-of-court disposals then moving into first tier and community-based penalties through to custodial sentences.

**First-tier penalty:** This is an umbrella term used for the following orders made at court: Referral Orders, Reparation Orders, bind over, discharges, fines and deferred sentences.

**First Time Entrants:** First time entrants to the criminal justice are classified as offenders who received their first caution or conviction, based on data recorded by the police on the Police National Computer.

**Intensive Supervision and Surveillance:** Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) is attached to a Youth Rehabilitation Order and has been set as a high intensity alternative to custody. ISS combines a set period of electronic tagging, with up to 25 hours per week intensive supervision. ISS is aimed at young offenders on the custody threshold and has to be considered as an option before a custodial sentence is given. ISS may also be attached to conditional bail.

**Parenting Orders:** Parenting Orders aim to prevent offending and anti-social behaviour by reinforcing parental responsibility.

**PENY:** Police Electronic Notification to YOTs. Daily information sent to YOTs regarding children and young people coming to notice.

**Pre-sentence report:** This is a report to the sentencing magistrates or judges containing background information about the crime and the defendant and a recommendation on the sentence to assist them in making their sentencing decision.

**Proven offence:** A proven offence is defined as an offence which results in the offender receiving a caution or conviction.

**Remands:** Once the court has denied bail, there are three remand options:

**Remand to local authority accommodation:** A young person may be remanded to local authority accommodation. This remand may be accompanied by electronic tagging.

**Court-ordered secure remand:** A court-ordered secure remand allows courts to remand young people into Secure Children's Homes or Secure Training Centres. This provision applies to any 12-14-year-old and to 15-16-year-old girls. This also applies to 15-16-year-old boys who are deemed vulnerable by the court and for whom a place is available.

**Custodial remand:** If the court is not satisfied that imposing community-based bail will ensure compliance, or if the offence is serious, or if the young person frequently offends, then it may order a remand in custody. This applies to 15-16-year-old boys not deemed vulnerable by the court and 17 year old boys and girls.

**Restorative Justice:** Restorative justice is an approach to justice that focuses on the needs of the victims. Victims can take an active role in the process, whilst offenders are encouraged to take responsibility for their actions.

**Section 90/91 of the Criminal Court Sentencing Act (2000):** Any young person convicted of murder is sentenced under section 90. A section 91 sentence is for young people convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult. The court can, if appropriate, sentence a young person to detention for life.

**Secure estate:** There are three types of placement in the secure estate. These are Secure Children's Homes (SCH), Secure Training Centres (STC) and Young Offender Institutions (YOI):

**Local Authority Secure Children's Home (LASCH):** Secure Children's Homes in England are run by Local Authorities and are overseen by the Department for Education in England. They generally accommodate remanded or sentenced young people aged 12-14 and girls and 'at risk' boys up to the age of 16. They can also accommodate young people placed by Local Authorities on welfare matters.

**Secure Training Centre (STC):** There are four purpose-built Secure Training Centres in England offering secure provision to sentenced or remanded young people aged 12-17. They provide a secure environment where vulnerable young people can be educated and rehabilitated. They are run by private operators under contracts which set out detailed operational requirements.

**Young Offender Institution (YOI):** Young Offender Institutions can accommodate young people and young adults who offend from between the ages of 15-21 years old.

**Substantive Outcome:** Is an umbrella term referring both to sentences given by the court and pre-court decisions made by the police

**Self-harm:** Self harm is defined as any act by which a young person deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent, or severity of the injury.

**Youth Offending Service (YOS):** The Youth Offending Service comprises of seconded representatives from police, probation, education, health and social services, and specialist workers, such as restorative justice workers, parenting workers and substance misuse workers.

**MOTIONS FOR DEBATE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**

To consider the following Motions of which notice has been given in accordance with Standing Order 4 (i)

**A. Councillors Paul Tilsley and Mike Ward have given notice of the following Notice of Motion:-**

"This Council recognises that it is now over 25 years since the protocol regarding officers' responses and replies to members' enquiries was established.

Since then the communications world has radically changed, the majority of complaints and enquiries to Councillors are via email.

This Council therefore agrees to establish a task and finish working party that would create a new protocol for responses to members' enquiries.

This protocol should guarantee:-

1. the prompt provision of acknowledgements to Councillors' enquiries by officers; and
2. the provision of a substantive response to the enquiry within a fixed and agreed timescale, based on the issue raised; and
3. A system of chasing up Councillor enquiries that are not responded to within the target period."

**B. Councillors John Cotton and Nicky Brennan have given notice of the following Notice of Motion:-**

"The Council notes that:

- In Birmingham there are 1,557 people seeking asylum in receipt of Section 95 support;
- Since 2002, people seeking asylum have only been able to apply for the right to work after they have been waiting for a decision on their asylum claim for over a year, and only if they can be employed into one of the narrow, highly-skilled professions included on the Government's Shortage Occupation List;
- People seeking asylum are left to live on just £5.39 per day, struggling to support themselves and their families, and leaving them vulnerable to destitution, isolation, and exploitation;

- Millions of pounds of economic gain for the UK economy via increased taxable income and reduced payments of accommodation/subsistence support is forgone as a result of the current policy. Across the country, the UK spends between £70 million and £100 million per year housing and supporting asylum seekers who could be working, earning, and fending for themselves;
- A significant proportion of asylum seekers are waiting for more than six months for an initial decision about their claim for asylum. At a national level there are currently 13,994 cases, 43% of all claims awaiting an initial decision, which is the largest backlog recorded in the UK;
- 71% of people polled agreed with the statement: “when people come to the UK seeking asylum it is important they integrate, learn English and get to know people. It would help integration if asylum-seekers were allowed to work if their claim takes more than six months to process”;
- More than 150 organisations from across the UK have joined the Lift The Ban coalition, coming together to call on the Government to give people seeking asylum the right to work. This includes a number of other Local Authorities across the UK.

The Council recognises that:

- i. people seeking asylum want to be able to work so that they can use their skills and make the most of their potential, integrate into their communities, provide for themselves and their families, as well as make a positive contribution to the city’s economy;
- ii. restrictions on right to work can lead to extremely poor mental health outcomes, and a waste of potentially invaluable talents and skills both for the economy of Birmingham and the UK;
- iii. allowing people seeking asylum the right to work would lead to positive outcomes for those seeking asylum in Birmingham and for the local and national economy;

The Council resolves to:

- Join the Lift the Ban Coalition, which is campaigning to restore the right to work for everyone waiting for more than 6 months for a decision on their asylum claim;
- Call on the government to make changes to national policy and legislation to restore the right of asylum seekers to work;
- And use its role in the city to promote education, training, volunteering and pathways into paid employment for asylum seekers and refugees.”

**C. Councillors Deirdre Alden and Alex Yip have given notice of the following Notice of Motion:-**

“This Council notes and agrees with the statement of the Deputy Leader, Councillor Brigid Jones (Lab, Bournbrook and Selly Park) on 14 June 2019 that Birmingham “is the statutory waste collection authority and that there is no excuse for not sorting it.”

This Council also notes that far too often this statutory service is not delivered to a satisfactory level and that residents are left without collections, sometimes for weeks.

This Council also notes that the Executive has repeatedly ruled out any sort of refund on council tax for this service failure but believes that residents are entitled to some form of compensation for the poor level of service they continue to experience, especially if they have incurred extra costs themselves as a result for a service they have already paid for through both their council tax and general taxation.

This Council therefore resolves to ask the Executive to develop a system whereby, if any household experiences 2 or more consecutive missed collections, the Council will reimburse them for any costs they have incurred associated with clearing the waste and/or recycling which has been carried out by a properly licensed private company.”