

Report of Assistant Chief Executive Citizens and Communities

Report to Executive Board

Date: 21 September 2016

Subject: City of Sanctuary Progress

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Summary

- 1.1 Leeds has ambitions to be a compassionate city and to welcome and support new people. There is significant work taking place to understand and address the needs of migrants in Leeds, and how we can best manage the competing demands for resources. This paper is written within the context of the migration agenda but focusses specifically on refugees and asylum seekers.
- 1.2 In 2010 Leeds City of Sanctuary organisation held a launch for interested people and organisations to declare that Leeds was a City of Sanctuary.
- 1.3 A deputation was made to Full Council on 8 May 2013 on the subject of asylum related destitution and its impact in Leeds. This was addressed by Executive Board on 17 July 2013 where it was agreed to call for changes to national policies that are leaving people destitute in the city.
- 1.4 Since that time work has continued to take place to welcome newcomers to the city, through whichever route they arrive. This paper focuses on Leeds' role as a City of Sanctuary and, within this the challenges we face in relation to destitute asylum seekers and refugees, and race hate. It also reflects further work which is needed in relation to safeguarding and raising awareness and understanding of migration.

2 Recommendation

2.1 Members of Executive Board are recommended to:

- Note the work which has taken place to support our status as a City of Sanctuary;
- Recommit to the principles and work undertaken under the banner of City of Sanctuary, and formally promise to support the City of Sanctuary;
- Agree to explore the potential of providing a submission to gain formal accreditation as a City of Sanctuary, and, as part of this to include considering working with the City of Sanctuary group to develop a Council of Sanctuary award
- Receive a report on progress in early 2017;
- Note that Assistant Chief Executive Citizens and Communities is responsible for leading this work.

3 Purpose of this report

3.1 This report provides a brief overview of the principles of the City of Sanctuary and outlines recent work which shows how we have put those principles into practise in Leeds.

3.2 It goes on to highlight some areas of challenge, particularly in relation to destitution and race hate, and work which is taking place to understand and address these. Finally it asks for Executive Board's continued commitment to the City of Sanctuary principles.

4 Background

4.1 Leeds has a long-held commitment to support asylum seekers and refugees. This aligns with both our aim to have a strong economy and our aim to be a compassionate city. It is well documented that many refugees play an active role economically. Many asylum seekers, whilst not allowed to work, are active in their communities and are involved in volunteering and so make a valuable contribution to our city.

4.2 The City of Sanctuary title represents individuals, organisations and cities who work together to:

- build coalitions of organisations from all sectors (faith groups, voluntary, business, education, etc) which make a public commitment to welcome and include refugees and people seeking sanctuary in their usual activities;
- create opportunities for relationships between local people and those seeking sanctuary which will lead to greater understanding and support from the host community, and;
- offer a positive vision of a culture of hospitality for those in need of safety. Cities of Sanctuary take pride in offering a place of safety for people whose lives are threatened, and celebrate their contribution to our towns and cities. The focus is on those people who are forced to

seek sanctuary rather than voluntary migration or diversity in general. At the same time it is believed that this will also benefit other migrant groups, as well as host communities.

4.3 Leeds sees itself as a City of Sanctuary and the following give a flavour of some recent pieces of work which demonstrate our commitment and approach. They are not described in detail but further information is available if required:

- **The Leeds Strategic Migration Board** has recently been established to ensure a strategic city wide approach to migration in its widest sense, to improve understanding on all sides and to ensure full participation in life in Leeds of everyone living here.
- **Asylum seekers** – For a number of years Leeds has played an active role in the dispersal of asylum seekers within the city.
- **Syrian resettlement programme** – Leeds has so far welcomed 108 Syrian refugees as part of the resettlement programme and will be welcoming approximately a further 100 over the next 2 years.
- **Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)** – Leeds has been at the forefront of welcoming UASC, initially to support pressures in Kent, and now as detailed in the Immigration Act. The Act requires all local authorities to accept UASCs up to a maximum of 0.07% of the local authorities child population. If Leeds was to have 0.07% this would equate to 112. Leeds currently supports 39 UASCs and will welcome further UASC, who will have the rights of looked after children, to support the national agenda. Leeds is currently supporting 110 care leavers who were UASC. It is recognised that the number of UASC will rise in Leeds.
- **UASC task group** - chaired by the Chief Officer Partnerships, Development and Business Support, Children's Services, is working to ensure that arrangements for receiving and supporting UASC is in place. This is considering the wider aspects and service implications across the city, including for example the impact on Children's Services, appropriate accommodation, and age assessments. These are not anticipated to be issues in themselves, although the scale will be considerably more than currently worked with, and services are planning for this. The government funding takes account of additional vulnerabilities and it is therefore anticipated that the resettlement programmes will be cost neutral to local authorities. In the current economic climate it is imperative that full costs are covered and work continues to take place to understand and influence any future programmes to ensure this is the case.
- **Refugee welfare fund** – on 23 September 2015 the Executive Board endorsed the use of up to £100,000 of local welfare scheme funding to support third sector organisations in dealing with capacity challenges. Appendix 1 gives an outline of the organisations who are being funded with an overview of the purpose of the funding.

- **Migrant Access Project** – this continues to provide a vehicle for services in Leeds to engage with migrant communities (including asylum seekers) to increase understanding, and support migrants in playing a full role in the city. Two examples of its work are:
 - Bright Ideas - a jointly funded project between the council, Leeds Refugee Forum and Leeds Asylum Seekers' Support Network to fund small projects, led by migrants, which helps new migrants in Leeds to access services more efficiently, and reduce pressure on public services.
 - It is also currently supporting conversation/ engagement opportunities to raise the profile of safeguarding with new communities.

- **Community committee work in localities** – local ward members bring communities together in a variety of different ways e.g.
 - Community Action To Change Harehills (CATCH) where, amongst other things, social, sporting activities and educational workshops encourage people from different communities to get to know each other in one of the most deprived and diverse communities in Leeds;
 - Altogether Armley is a newly formed community group that have come together to address community tensions arising from anti-social behaviour. They have developed an action plan to seek to address the problems of crime, cohesion and the environment and have raised over £10k in sponsorship for the first Armley Festival this summer, which was a great success. They have also received backing from high street names and local independent businesses for an 'Armley In Bloom' project and have established a local business forum.
 - Another example is where local councillors have supported the development of a strong local festival that brings together diverse and changing communities of Beeston and Beeston Hill, this has now developed into an annual event which is valued across the community.

- **General Support** – the level of support which was offered and provided as a result of the Syrian crisis was unprecedented. All sectors came together to address this and work together to coordinate and maximise support. These offers continue and are welcomed.

5. Main Issues

5.1 Destitution

- 5.1.1 In response to a deputation to Full Council, Executive Board received a report in July 2013 on destitution. This indicated that the best estimate of numbers of

destitute people at that time was around 300-400 in Leeds – i.e. outside the official system and reliant on support from charities and faith groups. Executive Board voiced concerns that the application of the asylum process was allowing too many people to fall destitute, and that the burden of responsibility needed to be more equally shared between local and national government.

- 5.1.2 Following deputations which had taken place across the country there was an End Asylum Destitution Conference in Bristol on 6th March 2015 sponsored by Bristol City Council, City of Sanctuary, and Still Human Still Here. It was aimed to galvanise further support to end destitution, and Cllr Wakefield as leader of the council at the time sent a message of support which read:

‘As a City of Sanctuary, Leeds continues to be open and welcoming and strives to protect and provide support to those people who are most vulnerable. I want people seeking sanctuary to know that they can turn to us in the time of their most desperate need.

Locally the council continues to work in partnership with organisations from the migrant third sector, private sector and other public bodies to both address and prevent destitution. As an example, we will be taking part in a round table discussion ‘What’s next for Leeds? Tackling Asylum-Related Destitution in 2015’. Hosted by the Leeds Migration Partnership this event will help identify practical solutions to alleviate the problem of asylum-related destitution in Leeds.’

- 5.1.3 Work has continued to take place in partnership with the third sector taking forward the actions from the round table discussion, but destitution continues to be a concern and it is believed that this will worsen as a direct consequence to changes being brought in under the Immigration Act. A partnership task and finish group was established in May 2016 to understand the scale and impact of destitution in Leeds, consider how all sectors can work better together to address destitution, and to have a clear picture of the capacity and resources available.
- 5.1.4 This group has highlighted that the main point of vulnerability to destitution is when the decision on status is received by an asylum seeker. If the individual is given leave to remain then they have 28 days within which to make arrangements to transfer from asylum support to mainstream support. This is not considered sufficient and often leaves individuals and families without any support for a period of time. If a negative decision is received then all support is withdrawn after 21 days.
- 5.1.5 The full implications of the Immigration Act are unclear at the present time, and no timetable has yet been announced in relation to the implementation of those parts of the Act limiting support to refused asylum seekers. There is also uncertainty as to what the regulations will say and how these will be implemented. The concerns centre on the removal of Section 4 support to destitute asylum seeking families. It is thought that S17 (Children Act) duties will be restricted for Asylum Seeking households and the introduction under the Immigration Act of a new section (10A) to which some migrant families who have No Recourse to Public Funds will be directed. It is not clear who will provide funding under Section 10A and this could be the responsibility of the local authority. However, it is known that the duty to provide support will be restricted and there may be difficult decisions for front line staff as a

result, including limiting the offer of support to the destitute child only and not their parent(s) which may result in their placement in Local Authority Care.

- 5.1.6 The Act also brings in new provisions to limit support and services for care leavers who don't have pending asylum applications, or first immigration applications, and those who are undocumented. This will come into effect when the young person turns 18, and will affect primarily unaccompanied children as well as those who have been in care due to separation from families for other reasons and have, for example, overstayed their leave, or have been refused leave and have exhausted their appeal rights. It is particularly likely to affect young people who may have been trafficked to the UK for the purposes of exploitation as children and have been in care, and do not have a pending asylum claim or a first immigration claim.
- 5.1.7 It is also anticipated that there may be an increase in the number of adults with care and support needs over and above those related solely to destitution, who will approach the local authority for support. The joint Children's and Adults NRPF Panel was set up last year to develop a standardised approach in Leeds in relation to the kind of support provided and how to help people move on and out of destitution e.g. support in achieving status decisions.
- 5.1.8 The task and finish group is considering how the changes brought in by the Immigration Act will impact on services and what opportunities/options there are for a City of Sanctuary to address these. It is anticipated that the task group will be in a position to provide recommendations on options to minimise destitution in Leeds in early 2017.

5.2 **Race Hate**

- 5.2.1 One of the main principles of being a City of Sanctuary is to offer a place of safety for people fleeing their home country. Although nationally there has been a rise in race hate since Brexit, the increase in Leeds has been minimal. The comparative figures for Leeds show that in the year to date (01/04/16 to 11/08/2016) we have received 107 hate enquiries via Leeds Anti Social Behaviour Team, which compares with 101 for the same period last year. Hate reports do fluctuate dramatically in response to national/global events such as the Lee Rigby murder, the Charlie Hebdo attacks, the Israeli invasion of Gaza and more recently the attacks in Paris/Belgium. The strategy for Leeds recognises (as reported by Stop Hate UK) that Hate incidents are significantly under reported, and aims to increase confidence to report whilst decreasing the prevalence of repeat victims. Partners are working together and Leeds is very much ahead of the field in terms of its established Hate Incident reporting mechanisms, its schools reporting programme and the joined up LCC/Police response to dealing with hate crimes and incidents
- 5.2.2 Whilst the formal reporting has not increased significantly since Brexit newcomers are telling third sector organisations that they feel less safe now and are subject to more race hate incidents (not all of which are formally reported). It is vital that people feel able to report incidents so that they can both be and feel safe. The police recognise that there are barriers to their engagement with new communities. These include experiences from their home countries which make them fearful of police, and concern that any interaction will have an impact on their status. Work is actively taking place to more fully understand and address barriers with a view to

increasing confidence so that newcomers will engage more and raise issues of concern to them.

- 5.2.3 Prior to Brexit a full review of the Hate Crime Strategy and its associated action plan had begun. This was in response to the changes which have taken place since its launch in 2014, including the introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act. This strategic review includes a review of all Hate Incident Reporting Centres in Leeds to ensure they are still in a position to inform, advise and take reports, with refresher training being provided where needed. The development of new 'Hate Incident Signposting Centres', within local community facing organisations is also being explored to ensure victims of Hate who might feel isolated and unwilling to report to statutory partners are given the right advice and encouragement to report. Safer Schools officers in Leeds are being trained to deliver Show Racism the Red Card workshops in schools, as part of a renewed effort to raise awareness in all schools about the established hate incident reporting scheme and improve confidence to recognise and report appropriately.
- 5.2.4 Our partners in Leeds respond to and provide considerable support to victims, and take action where action can be taken. It is vital that all officers and members are universally aware of the reporting routes in Leeds, so that they can play a full role in encouraging victims to report and explain what will happen once a report is made. There is also a role for members to provide reassurance within their communities and officers are working within the Stronger Communities breakthrough project to better understand and support this.

5.3 Keeping Safe

- 5.3.1 Keeping safe is a major concern for asylum seekers and refugees, many of whom will be vulnerable due to destitution, mental health (or potential delayed onset of psychological issues) or for other reasons. Such concerns may or may not trigger the responsibilities under the Care Act to make safeguarding enquiries as this will be dependent in part on their need for care and support, whether they are at risk of abuse or neglect and their ability to protect themselves.
- 5.3.2 For women whose status relies on their spouse's visa there may be additional concerns and reluctance to raise any safeguarding issues for example in relation to domestic violence. Generally there is no formal support provided to people joining family in this country as they will automatically receive the same status. Once refugee status has been granted there is no formal support, and the level of family reunification is not currently known by the city. People coming here in this way may be further isolated from communities and formal support structures, although projects such as the Migrant Access Project are helpful in addressing this.
- 5.3.3 In addition there is a lack of understanding by some communities about keeping safe and safeguarding and what behaviour is/is not acceptable. Work is taking place with the third sector to support conversations/ engagement around safeguarding which will cover core issues around children, adults, domestic violence and race hate. It is also important for us to understand what concerns newcomers have around keeping safe in Leeds.

5.4 Awareness Raising

- 5.4.1 There is differential formal support available to newcomers (asylum seekers, refugees, reunified family members, and economic migrants) dependent on their status and category. This means that it is very complex to ensure that the right services are being provided, and that many people, both staff and public, are do not fully understand this. Work is taking place to raise awareness of the position of newcomers to the city and this will continue.
- 5.4.2 As part of this it is vital to be aware of the potential for newcomers to the city to feel isolated, and anything that can be done to minimise this is helpful. Many newcomers will not be able to travel far to be involved in events etc due to very restricted finances, and will be unsure how to become part of the community, which may in part be due to language and cultural barriers. Work is taking place to ensure that information is accessible and that there is good and appropriate signposting to and between services and organisations.
- 5.4.3 The newly formed Leeds Strategic Migration Board is holding its second meeting in September where the focus is on cohesion and integration; communications and engagement. This will help to inform work in this area and will support the aims of the stronger communities break through project.
- 5.4.4 The council has commissioned Migration Yorkshire to provide migration training to staff members. This training has already started and is being well received, both on a professional level but also in relation to individuals understanding different communities better. The training is currently being rolled out and will also be made available to elected members.

5.5 Role as City of Sanctuary

- 5.5.1 Leeds views itself as a City of Sanctuary, and there was a formal launch of this in 2010. Since that time we have continued to self declare this status, which is one of the routes available to claim to be a City of Sanctuary. There is also a more formal route which involves providing a submission to the national City of Sanctuary which will set up an appraisal group to visit the city who will formally make a decision about the status.
- 5.5.2 There are awards that individual organisations can apply for including schools of sanctuary, universities of sanctuary, theatre of sanctuary, but there is currently no award for council of sanctuary. Where we are approached by organisations for support or to have conversations around city of sanctuary we are promoting the 'promise' and potential to apply for an award.
- 5.5.3 The list at Appendix 2, which is currently in the process of being updated, gives an indication of the number and range of organisations in Leeds who have formally promised to support the City of Sanctuary. The promise reads:

'... Recognises the positive contribution to the City of Leeds of refugees, asylum seekers and others seeking safety. We are committed to welcoming and including them in our activities and in the life of the city. We support Leeds becoming a City of Sanctuary'

- 5.5.4 This list does not include the council and it is suggested that this should be remedied, along with exploring the potential for either an award for council of sanctuary, or formally providing a submission to become a City of Sanctuary.
- 5.5.5 It is recognised by the Leeds City of Sanctuary group that Leeds has led the way and was one of the first cities to take action to develop the city of sanctuary movement, and to provide appropriate support and welcome to refugees. This work continues and we want to build on what we have in place and continue to be deserving of this view.

6. Corporate Considerations

- 6.1 Consultation and Engagement** – Whilst there has been no public engagement on the contents of this report, there has been appropriate engagement on various different facets of it.
- 6.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration** – the issue of migration, asylum seekers and refugees clearly is a significant aspect of equality and cohesion and this will be carefully considered in any work that is progressed on this matter. There is recognition that there is need to more fully consider the position of for example women and children, and further work will take place to understand this more.
- 6.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan** – Leeds is a welcoming and compassionate city and the recommendations in this report support the Best Council Plan key aim of 'tackling poverty and reducing inequalities', and underpin the Equality Improvement Priority to 'understand the context and impact of migration on Leeds'. In addition this work supports the Best Council Plan outcomes of 'be safe and feel safe' and 'enjoy happy, healthy active lives'.
- 6.4 Resources and value for money** – no additional resources are involved in this approach and it is expected that by working together there will be greater efficiencies gained
- 6.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In** - There are no specific legal implications or access to information issues with this report. The report is subject to call-in.
- 6.6 Risk Management** – By more fully understanding the current position around destitution and the potential increase it is anticipated that relevant actions can be taken to minimise the risks.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 As can be seen Leeds has many practical examples that show it takes its role as a City of Sanctuary seriously. It works at all levels within the city from strategic to front line to ensure that the City of Sanctuary principles are a reality. However, in addition to continuing and strengthening the good work already in place, there are areas that we recognise we need to focus on more.
- 7.2 The main area is that of destitution of refugees and asylum seekers. The individual impact, including the potential for exploitation, the impact on the community, and the discord with the ambition to be a compassionate city need to be addressed. The

task and finish group working on this area is keen to ensure that work is taken forward and that recommendations will be available for the city to consider in early 2017

- 7.3 Fundamental to the other three areas highlighted: race hate, safeguarding and awareness raising, is the need to improve communications and engagement so that there is better understanding of what is, and what is not, acceptable in communities. The aim of the Stronger Communities breakthrough project supports the move towards better engagement and resilience and will address these areas as part of that.
- 7.4 To continue to claim the status of City of Sanctuary we can recommit to its principles, provide a formal promise of support and/or consider applying for a formal award as either a council or a City of Sanctuary.

8. Recommendation

8.1 Members of Executive Board are recommended to:

- Note the work which has taken place to support our status as a City of Sanctuary;
- Recommit to the principles and work undertaken under the banner of City of Sanctuary, and formally promise to support the City of Sanctuary;
- Agree to explore the potential of providing a submission to gain formal accreditation as a City of Sanctuary, and, as part of this to include considering working with the City of Sanctuary group to develop a Council of Sanctuary award Receive a report on progress in early 2017;
- Note that the Assistant Chief Executive Citizens and Communities is responsible for leading this work.

9. Background Documents

¹There are no specific background documents linked to this report.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Refugee Welfare Fund 2015/16

Organisation	Progress at August 16
Abigail Housing	Work is taking place to create a model to link increased bed spaces with increased income and increased support staff hours, which can be applied as required to increase the capacity of the refugee housing project.
Children's Society	This funding is to increase capacity to provide advice and support through funding a project worker to support the lead Advocacy worker in advocating for children and their families, providing advice and practical support, recording case work, supporting the drop in, supporting the review and evaluation of the support provided to children and young people.
Christ Church Armley - Meeting Point	<p>An additional English class is now run on Monday afternoons, bringing the total number of English groups on offer at Meeting Point to 3 three.</p> <p>Food parcels are made from donations from Costco on a weekly basis, supplemented with additional food purchased. These are distributed fairly to refugees and asylum seekers at the drop-in, with those who are destitute and families, able to take more.</p> <p>Work will start shortly on the development of promotional materials to raise awareness of refugees and asylum issues, and so aid community relations</p>
City of Sanctuary Partnership	Work is taking place to recruit, train and coordinate an additional 7 Welcome, and 6 Health, volunteers to give frontline support to refugees and asylum seekers. There will be additional coordination and dissemination of information about activities and events across all sectors in Leeds, to include hosting public meetings and consulting around asylum issues, and support is being provided for the Richmond Hill depot
Hamara Healthy Living Centre	<p>Work is taking place to develop a more 'joined up' approach to marry up the practical requirements of refugee families with the considerable level of support available across the city. Currently working with 45 families and working collaboratively with a range of organisations including:</p> <p>Thomas Danby Sports Centre; Goals football; Yorkshire Cricket; Lincoln Green Mosque; All Hallows Church; and Park Lane properties. Support is through close working with the Refugee Council, LASSN, PAFRAS etc</p>

	6 volunteer Arabic interpreters from the Muslim community have been recruited to assist either in person with client appointments or home visits or by telephone consultation
Leeds Asylum Seekers Support Network - LASSN	English at Home increased the number of volunteer tutors from 106 to 113, providing 1,650 hours of 1:1 teaching. English at Home supported 11 people to successfully take up college courses and 15 to move on to weekly classes outside the home Helpinleeds.com launched with comprehensive list of refugee and asylum seekers organisations in Leeds Supported the development of Richmond Hill sorting/storage depot with PAFRAS, Leeds Refugee Forum and VAL
Manuel Bravo Project	New trainee caseworker began in mid-February 2016. Immediately upon starting, he was engaged in assisting the senior caseworkers in their cases (drafting submissions, taking attendance, and carrying out research) whilst studying. He has now sat the OISC Level 1 exam and there is a supervision plan in place with a timeline for him to qualify at levels 2 and 3.
Migrant English Support Hub (MESH)	New website developed, future more sustainable.
Together Women Project	The project was to pilot a crisis service for women; provide intensive support to address issues relating to mental health, domestic violence, emergency housing and emergency services. Between January and March 2016 3 hate crime workshops have been held to raise awareness of hate crime and reporting mechanisms; a foodbank has been created at TWP Leeds (first City Centre Foodbank); ESOL has been delivered twice a week to introduce women to the crisis service through a route which is necessary to them; women have been supported to access development groups such as healthy relationships, bespoke 1:1 groups e.g. counselling and women's aid drop in. Manuel Bravo has been commissioned to deliver a monthly drop in on immigration advice in the Women's Centre. A homelessness evening drop in has been created and starts on the 4th April. Women have been taken onto caseload for long term support and women have been supported in crisis
Solace	The aim of the project is to provide a timely and holistic service including therapeutic assessment, signposting, advocacy support if needed, pain management and teaching self care and stress management skills. Fridays are set aside for new referrals, and any older clients in crisis.

	The funding provides support and supervision for new volunteer therapists, increased pain management therapy provision, and extended advocacy service.
Syrian Community of Leeds	To support the provision of a community café, where all would be welcomed. All staff would be volunteers, there would be paying visitors with refugees receiving free food in addition to appropriate support and sign posting. The project is in a development phase and has not drawn down any funding

Appendix 2

Leeds organisations who have signed the Promise of Support for City of Sanctuary

(the list is nearly completed and those shown in blue indicate weblinks)

<p>Addiction Dependency Solutions Leeds All Hallow's Church Amnesty International Leeds Group Bradford Refugee Forum Bramley Parish PCC Bramley St Peter's C of E Primary School British Red Cross Campaign for the Accountability of American Bases (CAAB) C.A.R.E. (CFE) Carlton Hill Quaker Meeting Chapel Allerton Baptist Church Christ Church, Armley Church of the Holy Spirit Beeston Hill Churches Regional Commission for Yorkshire and the Humber Churches Together In Leeds Community Development Services Alliance (CODESA) Concord Contraception and Sexual Health of Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust COSTCO Department of French, University of Leeds Diocese of Leeds Ethical Property Company EMD UK Ltd Free Range Global Linking Translation Greenbean Cars Guiseley School Hamara Healthy Living Centre Harehills Lane Baptist Church Harehills Primary School Harmonious Leeds Holt Park Tenants and Residents Association Hope for the Nations Immigration Advisory Service – Leeds Impact Residents Network In Touch Massage Integrate International Committee for Rehabilitation Aid to Afghanistan (ICRAA) Kairos/World Outreach LASSN Leeds Action to Create Homes (LATCH) Leeds Bereavement Forum Leeds Central Salvation Army Leeds Christian Community Trust</p>	<p>Leeds City College – Brudenell Centre Leeds Diocese Justice and Peace Commission Leeds Faiths Forum Leeds Harmony Choir Leeds Jewish Representative Council Leeds Jewish Welfare Board Leeds Methodist District Leeds Muslim Forum Leeds Owl Trail Leeds Parish Church Leeds Refugee Forum Leeds Swahili Community Leeds University Union Leeds Wellbeing Centre LUU STAR Mahboob Nazir Manuel Bravo Project Meeting Point Mosaic Church N Fuse NCT Antenatal group at Choto Moni Children's Centre Neruka's Soup Kitchen/Gordon Day Centre Network Leeds Nigerian Community Leeds UK Northern Refugee Centre Oblong One City Projects Onside Sports Otley Quaker Meeting Oxford Place Methodist Church PAFRAS Palm Cove Society Parish of Kippax with Allerton Bywater Priority Properties NW LTD Realise Refugee Council Republica Internationale FC RETAS RIES Ripon and Leeds Diocese Office Shire Oak Primary School Sinai Synagogue Sing for Joy Solace South Leeds Community Radio South Parade Baptist Church St Aidan's P.C.C. Harehills</p>
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<p>St Chad's Church, Far Headingley St Edmund's Church, Roundhay St George's Church and Crypt St James Woodside St John the Evangelist Moor Allerton St Matthew's Church, Chapel Allerton St Monica's St Peter's Church Hunslet Moor (Diocese of Ripon and Leeds) St Stephen's Church, Moortown Stainbeck Church (United Reform) Stop Hate UK Sudanese Community Association SVP Conference at St Anne's Taste by Design</p>	<p>Tekspertise The Overflow Together for Peace Together Leeds Mental Wellbeing Services Trinity United Church Unity in Poverty Action WAST Women's Health Matters YCB Yorkshire and Humber Employment Learning and Skills Service User/Carer Reference Group Yorkshire Futures Zimbabwe Refugee Community in Leeds</p>
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