
Executive Leader Decision Session

5 April 2011

Report of the Assistant Director – Housing & Public Protection

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE DELIVERY OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND POLICING IN YORK

Summary

1.0 This report outlines North Yorkshire Police and City of York Council proposals to reorganise the delivery structure for Community Safety in York as the two statutory agencies that form part of Safer York Partnership. It also outlines wider police restructuring proposals which has changed the model for policing the City of York and the impact of government proposals for the introduction of elected Police and Crime Commissioners.

Background

- 2.0 In 2009, Assistant Chief Constable Tim Madgwick presented proposals under Phase 1 of Towards 2012, a major restructure of policing in York and North Yorkshire. These proposals included the change from three Basic Command Units (BCU) to one BCU covering the whole force area with Safer Neighbourhood Commanders managing teams that were local authority coterminous. The major change to York was the removal of alignment with Selby District as one policing area and the change from a local management team comprised of a Chief Superintendent, Superintendent and two Chief Inspectors, to a Superintendent and one Chief Inspector.
- 2.1 Under the restructure, both Safer Neighbourhood Policing Teams and Community Safety became responsibility of the Response and Reassurance Directorate headed by Chief Superintendent Ali Higgins based at Headquarters, Newby Wiske.
- 2.2 In March 2010, Chief Superintendent Higgins commissioned a review of Community Safety within North Yorkshire alongside other departmental reviews and towards the end of the year, a review of the shift pattern. All reviews were designed to achieve efficiency savings and develop a more corporate approach to policing the force area.
- 2.3 Following the General Election in May 2010, the scope of the reviews changed with the announcement of significant public sector funding cuts. This required greater emphasis on achieving efficiencies for the force. Public Sector funding cuts have also impacted on City of York Council and an organisational review has commenced which will identify service improvements alongside efficiency savings within the local authority. Both organisational review processes have impacted on the structure of Safer York Partnership and the proposed delivery of Community Safety in York.

- 2.4 In addition to the reviews, the Government have announced significant changes to the way in which crime and disorder will be tackled across England and Wales through radical changes to policing and partnerships and the introduction of independent elected Police and Crime Commissioners from 2012
- 2.5 North Yorkshire County Council has recently disbanded its Local Strategic Partnership but retained a Chief Executives Group which includes the Chief Executive of City of York Council, to ensure that dialogue continues between the seven districts, county council and the unitary authority.
- 2.6 The York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum will continue to meet as the county strategy group under the Police and Crime Act 2006 to oversee the transition year for district community safety partnerships (CSPs) prior to appointment of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in 2012. At the Forum meeting on 3rd March, it was agreed to set up a Task and Finish Group to look at the future of the Forum and how the districts can best work together to support the PCC.

3.0 Options

- a) To await further direction and guidance from the Home Office and other Government departments on how community safety will be delivered in England and Wales
- b) To contribute to the work of the York and North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum Task and Finish Group to work towards a Community Safety Delivery model that meets the requirements of the two tier and unitary authorities.
- c) To undertake work to prepare for the appointment of the Police and Crime Commissioner based on York's position in relation to North Yorkshire Police Force total crime and Safer York Partnership's acknowledged credibility as an example of a high performing CSP. This will include working with the County Task and Finish Group to ensure that York's position is included within any proposed model for delivery force wide.

North Yorkshire Police Review of Community Safety

- 4.0 Since 1999, police community safety officers and support staff based in York have been seconded to Safer York Partnership. In 2008, line management of these staff was given to the Director of Safer York Partnership to create a co-located combined police and local authority community safety delivery team.
- 4.1 In other areas of the force, community safety staff were either embedded within Safer Neighbourhood Policing Teams or as individual posts located within local police stations. In March 2010, the NYP review of community safety concluded to create a corporate structure across the force and rationalise the staffing to achieve efficiency savings. At this time, the most cost effective way of making efficiencies through staff was by civilianising posts held by police officers where these posts did not require warranted powers.

- 4.2 The first draft proposal for community safety across the force recommended three community safety teams (hubs), based in York, Malton and Harrogate. With the exception of Licensing Officers who are required to undertake enforcement action, all posts would be civilianised. Each hub would be line managed by a civilian community safety manager with both geographical and thematic portfolios.
- 4.3 Following the announcement of the Comprehensive Spending Review, the extent of efficiency savings required by North Yorkshire Police was greater than previously anticipated. It is not possible to make Police Officers redundant, therefore the only option to reduce significant staff costs was to reduce the number of civilian support staff. This changed the scope of the Community Safety Review by replacing some proposed civilian posts with police officers who were unfit for front line confrontational duties (with the exception of the licensing officers).
- 4.4 The current proposal sees the creation of three hubs based in York, Malton and Harrogate with each hub managed by a sergeant. These hubs have nominal geographic responsibility as follows:

HUB BASE	GEOGRAPHICAL RESPONSIBILITY
York	York & Selby
Harrogate	Harrogate, Craven,
Malton	Ryedale, Scarborough, Hambleton & Richmondshire

Although given nominal geographic responsibility, all three hubs will respond to demand across the whole force area and will be managed by Inspector Head of Community Safety based at Headquarters, Newby Wiske.

- 4.5 The structure of each Community Safety Hub is as follows:

HUB BASE	STAFF STRUCTURE
York	Hub Manager (Sgt) Architectural Liaison Officer (civilian) ASB Co-ordinator York (PC) Youth Officer (PC) Licensing Officer (PC) Specials Co-ordinator (civilian)
Malton	Hub Manager (Sgt) ASB Co-ordinator North Yorkshire (PC) Youth Officer (PC) Licensing Officer (PC) Rural Crime Officer (PC)
Harrogate	Hub Manager (currently civilian, will be Sgt) Architectural Liaison Officer (civilian) Youth Officer (civilian) Licensing Officer (PC) Specials Coordinator (civilian)

The Impact of the Community Safety Review on Safer York Partnership

- 5.0 Until June 2010, the police community safety staff based in York were line managed by the Director of Safer York Partnership. They formed part of a co-located police/local authority team and their work was driven through the delivery groups that support the Community Safety Plan for York. Since June 2010, they have been line managed by the Inspector Head of Community Safety until the appointment of temporary community safety sergeant Hub Managers in February 2011.
- 5.1 The table below summarises the major changes to the working arrangements of the current NYP community safety staff.

	Prior to Review	Proposed
Geographical Responsibility	York Only	York and Selby but may be deployed anywhere in force based on demand
Line Management	Director SYP	HQ Community Safety
Tasking of staff	Delivery groups aligned to SYP	According to priorities identified by HQ
Location	Clifford Street with SYP team	Fulford Road

- 5.2 The physical location of the police community safety team is likely to be Fulford Road. This is for several reasons: to accommodate an increase in the safer neighbourhood policing team staff based at Clifford Street; to give the community safety team access to the pool cars and a centralised location to reflect their role as a forcewide resource; to create a defined break from the longstanding arrangement whereby they were co-located with SYP.
- 5.3 At the York & North Yorkshire Community Safety Manager's meeting on 1st March, the Inspector Head of Community Safety presented the proposed model. There was no clarity relating to the individual role requirements and responsibilities of each role or how the teams would be tasked. Specific concerns were raised in relation to how the two ASB Co-ordinators would interact with ASB staff working within the Local Authorities and the tasking of the sergeants and how these will work with community safety managers in the District/Unitary authorities.
- 5.4 The seven districts which make up North Yorkshire, are losing community safety posts within the local authorities due to funding cuts. They have historically worked in isolation from the police community safety staff in their areas. The proposed model will potentially provide some support, particularly in the smaller districts where local authority staff reductions are greatest. However, in York the impact is very different. The loss of staff directed through the SYP delivery structure and no longer dedicated to York equates to a reduction in the level of service provided to York by North Yorkshire Police Community Safety.

The Restructure of Safer Neighbourhood Policing

- 6.0 Whilst the bulk of efficiency savings within North Yorkshire Police will be met through the reduction of civilian staff, there will also be a freeze on recruitment and replacement of police officer posts. In order to maintain front line services, the force has reviewed the way in which those front line services operate and proposed changes to the way in which officers are deployed to maximise their impact in the community. In response to the Comprehensive Spending Review, it has been necessary to accelerate the time scale for implementation and therefore the new policing model takes effect from 21st March 2011.
- 6.1 Prior to 2003, North Yorkshire Police operated a Local Area Policing Model with 24/7 officer support aligned to geographical areas within the city and based in either Fulford Road Area HQ or within satellite stations. Whilst this model had some merits through geographical ownership, York suffered as a result of a resource allocation formula that offered comparable levels in each Basic Command Unit Area (there were 3) despite York having 40% of the force's crime.
- 6.2 In 2003, this model changed to create a distinction between dedicated community officers responsible for ward based geographical areas and 24/7 response officers covering the whole city. The Community Team was moved to Clifford Street Police Station to co-locate with the Safer York Partnership community safety team and the response teams were moved to Fulford Road Area HQ. Criticism aligned to this approach included public perception that the loss of the satellite stations resulted in a reduction in quality of local service as officers were all based at Fulford. There was also a perception amongst 24/7 response officers that the Community Team did not have the same level of responsibility and/or workload leading to some lack of collaboration between the two teams. The co-location of the Community Team with the SYP team had some benefits in developing multi-agency problem solving and partnership working and the simultaneous introduction of Police Community Support Officers and their alignment to the Community team enhanced the local community engagement capability within the police.
- 6.3 In 2005, North Yorkshire Police implemented Neighbourhood Policing. This model included the creation of larger ward based geographical teams comprised of PCSOs and PCs managed by nine sergeants and three inspectors. These teams were responsible for all crime/disorder on their geographical area and were expected to work in partnership to resolve problems identified by their local communities. Although many of the Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) officers remained at Fulford, some teams were able to locate in suitable premises within their geographical area. In addition a 24/7 response team remained based at Fulford to respond to incidents. The SNT covering Guildhall and Micklegate, co-located with Safer York Partnership at Clifford Street.
- 6.4 The implementation of safer neighbourhood policing has increased community confidence through increased contact between police and public. Improved partnership working at SNT level has delivered some excellent results. However, the model is not perfect. SNT officers identify the policing priorities within their area through community consultation and data analysis and then work with partners to tackle those priorities. The transfer of information and detail about this work between the SNT and the 24/7 response teams is poor. This results in

increased crime levels when the SNT are not on duty. It also means that the 24/7 response teams tend not to take ownership of the local priorities.

- 6.5 The following table summarises the changes to the policing model following implementation of the new structure on 21st March 2011.

	Prior to Review	Proposed
No of Inspector led Safer Neighbourhood Areas	3: south, north, central	4: city, east, west, rural
No of SNTs	18	20
Delivery of 24/7 response	Separate team based at Fulford	Within the 20 geographical teams

- 6.6 The return to geographical policing is welcomed. It ensures that all officers have a geographical responsibility, understand the priorities within their local area and are working together 24/7 to tackle them. Unlike the previous Local Area Policing approach prior to 2003, this new model includes the police community support officers, whose dedicated role is community engagement and reassurance. Therefore visibility of officers in local areas will be enhanced as officers/PCSOs are seen by their community within their ward 24/7.
- 6.7 However, the move to all officers working across the 24/7 shift pattern means that SNT Inspectors and Sergeants, who previously only worked until midnight will now work full night shifts. This will therefore limit their capacity to engage with partners, the majority of whom work Monday – Friday 9am till 5pm. This will also have an impact on attendance at evening meetings as it will only be feasible for Inspectors and Sergeants to attend when they are on a late shift.
- 6.8 The increase in team numbers places a considerable increase in staff responsibility on the sergeants and inspectors. Although problem solving sergeants have been appointed to support each Safer Neighbourhood Area Inspector, again they will be subject to shifts and considerable line management responsibilities thus limiting their capacity for partnership working.
- 6.9 The level of overall police patrols will be enhanced through the new model with higher numbers of officers patrolling the hotspot areas and in particular the city centre. However, the ability to contribute to partnership working will be reduced due to the shift pattern and the limited capacity of sergeants and inspectors to meet partners' meeting structures. Whilst SYP recognises the importance of SNT input to meetings and is able to adjust meeting schedules to accommodate appropriate officer availability it would not be possible or reasonable to expect partners to be able to do this.

Community and Neighbourhoods Proposal for restructure of community safety in Safer York Partnership

- 7.0 Safer York Partnership (SYP) has been held up by the Home Office as an example of good practice for partnership working on many occasions. The partnership's most significant success was the implementation of intelligence led business processes to the delivery structure and multi-agency problem solving based on the principles of the National Intelligence Model. By using data and information, combined with the results of community consultation and analysing all problems by

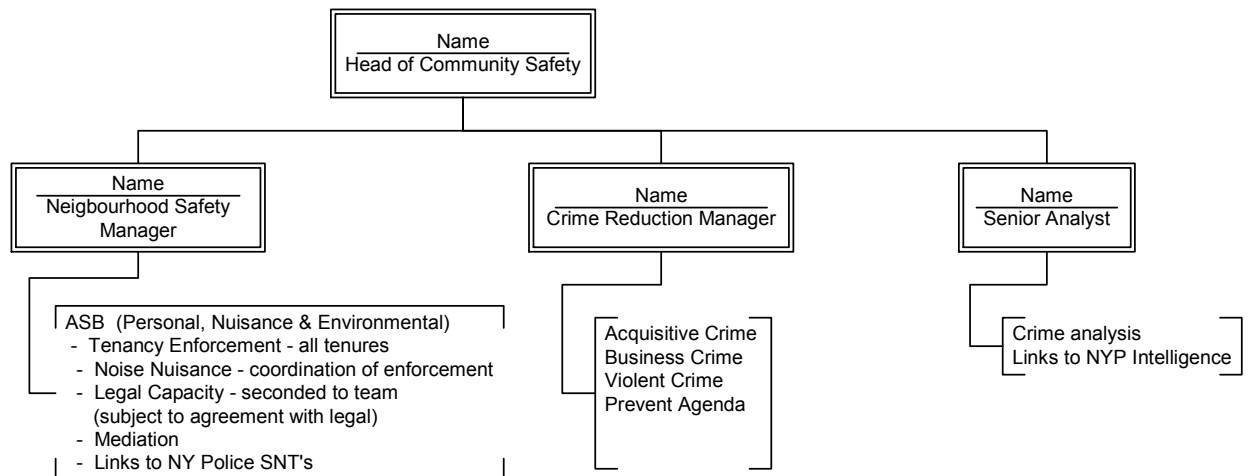
Victim, Offender and Location, SYP has achieved year on year crime reductions since 2005.

- 7.1 The staffing of SYP has fluctuated since it's was established in 1999. Initially the staff consisted of a Manager and an Administrative Support Officer employed by City of York Council and supported from the combined financial grants from North Yorkshire Police and City of York Council. The remainder of the grant was used to develop projects and initiatives. In 2002, the allocation of significant Home Office grant funding to the partnership enabled projects to be supported from Home Office grant, releasing operational funding to expand the team to include a Crime Reduction Manager and a Funding and Communications Manager. In addition, specific Partnership Development Funding allocated by the Home Office enabled the partnership to employ a Communities Against Drugs Liaison Officer, a Neighbourhood Watch administrative officer and an Analyst.
- 7.2 In 2003, the Director of Safer York Partnership entered into an agreement with the other seven Community Safety Partnerships in North Yorkshire to allow the SYP analyst to be the single recipient of partnership data for the City and County and to provide analytical support to those other partnership's in return for a contribution to the analyst's salary.
- 7.3 In 2008, the Funding and Communications Manager resigned and the Communities Against Drugs Liaison Officer post reached the end of a fixed term contract. In order to remove the vulnerability of those posts funded from Home Office grant funding, the partnership took the decision not to fill the vacancies but to mainstream the salaries of the analyst and neighbourhood watch administrative officer from the SYP Operational budget.
- 7.4 As a Unitary Authority Community Safety Team, the SYP team is extremely lean. CSP support teams across England and Wales vary between 1 and 150 staff with most Unitary Authorities comprised of around 20 staff. SYP currently has five staff employed by CYC and until recently, also included police staff seconded from North Yorkshire Police.
- 7.5 The Organisational Review in CYC and the restructure of Communities and Neighbourhoods (CANs) has presented an opportunity to revisit the staffing of SYP. The change in Assistant Director roles to bring Community Safety, Public Protection and Housing together means that the key services that contribute to tackling crime and antisocial behaviour are now within the same team. Trading Standards has been a key a player in tackling acquisitive crime and Housing and Environmental Protection have worked closely with SYP and the police to address anti-social behaviour.
- 7.6 As outlined in paragraph 6 above, SYP's key area of success has been in the facilitation and co-ordination of partnership working. Whilst many partners contribute to individual problem solving, it is largely the police and local authority who are the key players in driving activity to reduce crime and disorder. The Crime reduction work of Safer York Partnership is driven by a number of well established delivery groups, managed by the Crime Reduction Manager. Redistributing services within the portfolio of the Assistant Director Housing and Public Protection would provide an opportunity to bring together key services that contribute to tackling anti-social behaviour to create a team that would enhance partnership

working and liaise with the police Safer Neighbourhood Teams to tackle problems more effectively.

- 7.7 By moving staff already situated within the Housing and Public Protection teams to sit within Community Safety to support the creation of a Neighbourhood Safety Manager to drive forward our joint response to anti-social behaviour. Maximising the benefits that come from joint working & co-locations fits well within the current climate of developing more efficient and effective working practices.

Proposed Community Safety Structure with Housing & Public Protection



The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill

- 8.0 Following the General Election, the Coalition Government announced the development of a Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill. The Bill is aimed at providing more freedom to Police forces and Community Safety Partnerships to focus on active delivery through the removal of ring-fenced funding. It also removes requirements to satisfy Government led performance management regimes and the introduces independently elected Police and Crime Commissioner's to make the police and partnership's more directly accountable to the public. The Bill is currently at committee stage within the House of Commons.
- 8.1 On Wednesday 2nd March, the Home Secretary and Ministers launched the Government's new approach to tackling crime. The document "A New Approach to Fighting Crime" outlines the specific detail of what the Government expects from Community Safety Partnerships and the police. These are as follows:

The police now have only one objective: to cut crime. The extent of what we want community safety partnerships to do is similar – solve problems, work together, cut crime.

- we will not tell CSPs how to operate or manage their performance – we are scrapping the old reporting arrangements and targets (such as public service agreements and local area agreements), stripping away unnecessary prescription and simplifying funding
- CSPs should be action-orientated and should look to communities, not to Whitehall, for advice on what crime issues to prioritise

We will give the police and their partners far greater freedom to do their jobs and use their discretion - we will cut bureaucracy and give them greater discretion to use restorative justice responses.

- we will ensure professionals have the tools and support they need to deal with antisocial behaviour, youth crime and violence
- we will give local authorities more powers to deal with alcohol-related crime (for example, through refusing and revoking licenses) and we will promote local recovery systems to reduce drug-related offending

We will give the public more power to hold the police and community safety partnerships to account and feel empowered to reclaim their communities. From May 2012, the public will elect police and crime commissioners making the police accountable to the communities they serve.

- new street-level crime and antisocial behaviour maps give the public up-to-date, accurate information on what is happening on their streets so they can challenge the police at mandatory beat meetings
- we will encourage the public to participate in Neighbourhood Watch schemes and volunteer as special constables, magistrates and victim support volunteers.

We will establish the National Crime Agency - a powerful body of crime fighters led by a senior chief constable. The agency will:

- strengthen the operational response to serious and organised crime and better secure our borders
- consist of an number of operational commands (including a new border policing command) and will harness synergies between them to get the best outcomes

Success will not be judged on a set of centrally mandated targets. It will be judged by the public on the simple fact of whether crime has fallen and if they feel safe in their neighbourhoods.

Impact of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill on SYP

- 9.0 The Community Safety delivery landscape across York and North Yorkshire is as follows: seven district community safety partnerships overseen by a county strategy group reporting to the North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership and a unitary community safety partnership reporting to the York Local Strategic Partnership, Without Walls.
- 9.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill introduces the requirement for independently elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) to be in post by May 2012. There will be one PCC for each force and he/she will have responsibility for holding the police and CSPs to account, approving the merger of CSPs, meeting regularly with CSPs and requesting reports from them. All Government funding provided for community safety will be administered by the PCC although transitional arrangements are in place for 2011/12 and possibly 2012/13 until these roles are fully established.
- 9.2 Community Safety funding has, until 2011/12, been paid in two key grants: Basic Command Unit Funding payable to the Police and used to develop area based initiatives in conjunction with the local CSP and Safer and Stronger Communities

fund (SSCF) paid through the Area Based Grant to Unitary and County authorities. In 2011/12, the BCU grant has been included in the overall Home Office core grant to the police and is un-ring-fenced with no requirement for it to be spent in conjunction with CSPs. Safer and Stronger Communities funding has been reduced by 20% and is made payable to the County and Unitary authorities, again as an un-ring-fenced allocation.

- 9.3 Although the county strategy group for North Yorkshire is primarily designed to oversee the work of the district CSPs and the allocation of SSCF in the two tier structure, York has always been invited to participate in this group in recognition of the fact that North Yorkshire Police force also covers the city of York. In addition, it was acknowledged that funding decisions taken by the group could impact on York where those decisions relate to service provision across the city and county. However, there have been a number of difficulties in establishing a clear role for the group and delivery and performance management structures aligned to it have never been effective due to the Political complexities of managing the expectations of seven very different district CSPs and a Unitary CSP.
- 9.4 North Yorkshire Police is one of very few police forces that are made up of a number of districts and a unitary authority. Where forces are comprised of a number of unitary authorities, they have largely structured to align their Basic Command Units to be coterminous with the authorities. In 2009, North Yorkshire took the decision to have just one Basic Command Unit for the force with delivery through Area Commands aligned to local authority boundaries. This model creates tension around resource allocation as resource defaults to the areas of highest priority leaving the small, very low crime districts with less resource. This same tension has manifested itself in the CSPs as the small districts have benefited less from formula funded SSCF allocations. Due to the impact of public sector funding cuts on the district council's combined with the fact that CSPs have relied heavily on BCU funding and SSCF to fund posts, the viability of the smaller district is now highly questionable. Furthermore, the appointment of a PCC who will administer community safety funding for the whole force area is also likely to impact on future of district CSPs.
- 9.5 Within North Yorkshire Police area, York accounts for over 40% of the force's total crime. The only other areas where there is significant volume are Harrogate and Scarborough. Ryedale and Craven are the lowest crime districts in England Wales and although Hambleton, Richmondshire and Selby have moderate crime levels, they are very low compared to other similar districts. The Government has recently introduced Crime Mapping which makes this data available to members of the public via a website www.police.uk . By entering postcode, address or town details, members of the public can see the number of crimes aligned to neighbourhood. However, this data is not currently contextualised, leading to a danger of misinterpretation of the figures and increased fear of crime. This is particularly challenging in low crime areas of North Yorkshire where fear of crime is significantly higher than the likelihood of becoming a true victim.
- 9.6 Although Ministers have reinforced the message that community safety partnerships are essential to driving forward activities to reduce crime and disorder, the removal of regulations has left open to debate and local decision as to what CSPs should look like in terms of area, membership and structure. However, the reduction of public funding and its impact on the viability of small district CSPs,

combined with a provision for powers to approve merger of PCCs passing from the Home Secretary to the PCC suggests an unwritten assumption that CSPs will combine to form configurations that are best placed to provide support to the PCC at force level.

- 9.7 On 1st February 2011, the North Yorkshire county strategy group held an event essentially to discuss the future of the group. The opening presentation was by the Home Office on CSP Merger. Although the event itself skirted around the issue, there was a definite undertone that a more streamlined CSP structure was expected. The recent decision by North Yorkshire Police to remove grant funding from the CSPs suggests that it does not support the continuation of eight separate CSPs.
- 9.8 It will be a requirement for CSPs to work with the PCC. SYP is in a strong position as a CSP with a good performance track record and an established delivery mechanism that has demonstrated very close partnership working between the police and the local authority. Although from 2012, the funding for community safety will pass to the PCC for the force, it is anticipated that there will be some intelligence led process to the consideration of resource allocation and therefore York would benefit from access to this funding as the highest crime area of the force. The risk to this would be if appointment of the PCC were to be made from a very rural area where understanding of the city's issues and the impact York has on overall force crime was limited.

Opportunity for York to Lead the Way Forward

- 10.0 Of the eight CSPs within North Yorkshire Police area, only York has an established delivery structure and team. At a recent meeting of the CSP Managers, with the exception of Harrogate, the remaining CSPs felt that the funding cuts would mean that all community safety staff would disappear by 2013. Selby District Council has already reached this point by not putting any resource into the CSP from 2011.
- 10.1 Based on a history of close working with Selby under the former BCU structure, the Director of SYP has begun discussions with the Selby Safer Neighbourhood Commander and CSP Chair as to how SYP could provide a more cost effective model of community safety delivery for Selby as well as York. The proposed model would be that SYP provides the strategic support to the Selby Partnership with local delivery managed by a Selby based project officer. This reduces the staffing costs to Selby CSP by two posts in return for a contribution of £25,000 to SYP (derived using the same formula that determines funding contributions from all 7 CSPs for data support).
- 10.2 The proposal has been put to the Selby CSP Board and they have expressed an interest in taking this approach forward on the understanding that it is for a one year pilot whilst further clarity on the PCC role is sought. This pilot would also provide an opportunity for SYP to determine whether it has the capacity to expand this approach to other parts of the county in readiness for the appointment of the PCC. Given the reduction in central control of CSPs and the removal of bureaucratic reporting regimes, it should be feasible for SYP to extend this approach to cover the county as well as the city with the support of either district based co-ordinators or through a collaborative co-ordination approach across

two/three districts (similar to the geographical split of the NYP community safety hubs outlined in paragraph 3.5 above)

- 10.3 The Director of SYP is also Chair of the National Community Safety Network (NCSN) and a member of the LGA Community Safety Advisers Group. Due to the abolition of Regional Government Offices, combined with reductions in staff, budget and capacity within the Home Office, NCSN is working very closely with the Home Office and Ministers to support the implementation of changes in community safety delivery across England and Wales. This means that information relating to proposed legislative change, policy and latest government thinking is available to SYP prior to it being disseminated into the public domain.

Conclusion

11. The pace of change in community safety is rapid due to the implementation of new approaches by central government and the need for key partners to review their structures to make efficiency savings in line with public sector funding cuts. These reviews have provided an opportunity for SYP to review its structure and delivery framework to ensure that it is able to continue the work that has contributed to its reputation as a successful CSP. The significant impact of reduced funding across the two tier authorities, provides a new and exciting opportunity for SYP to look at how it could potentially provide a model that would offer support to the PCC for North Yorkshire Police covering the whole force area.

Corporate Priorities

- 12 This report relates to the Corporate Priority of Safe City.

Implications

13. **Financial** – Financial implications relating to the proposed restructure of Safer York Partnership are contained within the Communities and Neighbourhoods Budget Proposals and Service Review 2011.

Human Resources – HR implications relating to the proposed restructure of Safer York Partnership are contained within the Communities and Neighbourhoods Budget Proposals and Service Review 2011

Equalities – Delivery of the Community Safety Plan for York takes into consideration the individual needs of all strands of diversity. Tackling hate crime is a priority within Safer York Partnership's plans to tackle anti-social behaviour.

Legal – There are no legal implications

Crime and Disorder – the content of this report links to the delivery of the Community Safety Plan for York and the structures which support that delivery.

Information Technology (IT) – There are no IT implications

Property – There are no property implications

Risk Management

14. The change in funding to CSPs from Home Office grant awarded directly to top tier authorities to a total fund for each Police Force Area awarded to the PCC poses some risk to the delivery of community safety initiatives within York. As yet, it is unknown whether any criteria or guidance will specify how this funding will be allocated.
- 14.1 It is yet to be determined how much the impact of changes within North Yorkshire Police will affect the work of Safer York Partnership and the police contribution to long term problem solving. However, sections 5 and 6 of this report highlight the potential impact based on information available to date.

Recommendation

15. For the Executive Leader to:

- note the content of this report;
- approve option c) to undertake work to prepare for the appointment of the Police and Crime Commissioner based on York's position in relation to North Yorkshire Police Force total crime and Safer York Partnership's acknowledged credibility as an example of a high performing CSP. This will include working with the county Task and Finish Group to ensure that York's position is included within any proposed model for delivery force wide.

Reason: To ensure that York is best place to deliver on its community safety priorities

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Wards Affected: *List wards or tick box to indicate all*

All

For further information please contact the author of the report