

**Notice of meeting of
Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee**

To: Councillors King (Chair), Healey (Vice-Chair), Barnes, Burton, Douglas, Gillies and Orrell

Date: Tuesday, 17 January 2012

Time: 5.00 pm

Venue: The Guildhall, York

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point Members are asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have in the business on the agenda.

2. Minutes (Pages 3 - 6)

To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting of the committee held on 29 November 2011.

3. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting, members of the public who have registered their wish to speak regarding an item on the agenda or an issue within the committee's remit can do so. The deadline for registering is **Monday 16 January 2012 at 5.00pm**.

**4. Interim Report on Anti-Social Behaviour Task (Pages 7 - 80)
Group Review**

This interim report presents information received to date in support of this review and based on the Task Group's findings, suggests an alternative focus for the review, for the Committee's consideration.

**5. Formation of Police and Crime Panel - (Pages 81 - 88)
Information Only Report**

This report provides information due to be presented at a meeting of Local Government North Yorkshire & York on 20 January 2012 on the arrangements for the establishment of a Police and Crime Panel.

6. Work Plan (Pages 89 - 90)
Members are asked to consider the committee's work plan.

7. Urgent Business
Any other business which the Chair considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.

Democracy Officer:

Name: Jayne Carr

Contact Details:

Telephone – (01904) 552030

Email – jayne.carr@york.gov.uk

For more information about any of the following please contact the Democracy Officer responsible for servicing this meeting Jayne Carr, Democracy Officer

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
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Scrutiny Committees

The purpose of all scrutiny and ad-hoc scrutiny committees appointed by the Council is to:

- Monitor the performance and effectiveness of services;
- Review existing policies and assist in the development of new ones, as necessary; and
- Monitor best value continuous service improvement plans

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City of York Council

Committee Minutes

| | |
|---------------|--|
| MEETING | COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE |
| DATE | 29 NOVEMBER 2011 |
| PRESENT | COUNCILLORS BARNES, BURTON, DOUGLAS, GILLIES, ORRELL AND WATT (SUBSTITUTE FOR COUNCILLOR HEALEY) |
| IN ATTENDANCE | COUNCILLOR FRASER (ITEMS 1-5) |
| APOLOGIES | COUNCILLORS KING AND HEALEY |

31. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR FOR THE MEETING

RESOLVED: That Councillor Gillies be appointed as Chair for the meeting in the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair.

32. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members were asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have in the business on the agenda. Councillor Burton declared a personal interest in agenda item 7 – “Waste Management Services”, as a Friend of St Nicholas Fields.

33. MINUTES

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting of 10 October 2011 be confirmed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

34. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

It was reported that there were no registrations to speak under the council’s Public Participation Scheme.

35. SAFER YORK PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE REPORT

Members considered a report that provided information on performance on the Community Safety Plan 2011-14. Officers went through the data.

Members were pleased to note that total crime in York was predicted to be around 1750 crimes lower in 2011-12 than 2010-11. They were encouraged to hear that this also reflected a decrease in cycle theft.

Discussion took place regarding lead and metal theft. Members suggested that consideration could be given to establishing a code for scrap metal dealers, for example an agreement that there would be no cash transactions and that mechanisms would be in place in respect of CCTV and the recording of vehicle registration plates. Officers confirmed that Trading Standards were looking at ways of addressing these issues but it was acknowledged that a national response may be required.

Members requested that the following information be presented in a future report¹:

- In respect of data on the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions, a breakdown as to the road zones on which these had occurred, for example had the introduction of 20mph zones had an impact?
- More detailed information as to the impact of the safety cameras.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

REASON: In accordance with the committee's responsibilities for the scrutiny of community safety issues, the Police and the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

Action Required

1. Provide information for future meeting

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36. NORTH YORKSHIRE POLICE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Members received a report that provided information on the performance of North Yorkshire Police.

Members requested that future reports included comparative data in respect of cities that were similar to York.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

REASON: In accordance with the committee's responsibilities for the scrutiny of community safety issues, the Police and the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

37. FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE UPDATE FOR COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - QUARTER 2

Members received a report that provided an update on financial performance, service plan improvement actions and performance measures for Environmental Services for the period April – September 2011.

Members' attention was drawn to the following issues:

- The overspend on cleaning which had arisen as a result of two academies leaving the cleaning service and bringing the work in-house. A third school had also elected to directly employ cleaning staff.
- Challenges in respect of parking services, including an overspend due to the requirement to replace lights. It was noted that there was also a shortfall from PCNs.
- Commercial waste income was not as high as had been hoped but the service was still profitable.

An update was given on progress against Service Action Plans.

Members drew officers' attention to issues in respect of fly-tipping and problems regarding waste being left behind terraced properties. Officers gave details of the enforcement action that was taken when it was possible to identify the culprits.

RESOLVED: That the financial and performance position of the portfolio be noted.

REASON: In accordance with budgetary and performance monitoring procedures.

38. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Members received a presentation that provided information to assist the committee in reviewing performance in key waste management service areas and to identify opportunities for improving waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting.

Members noted that the council was in the top quartile for recycling and was now looking at ways of promoting reduction and re-use.

Members were asked to further identify their ambitions for the provision of waste services in the city. It was noted that an officer review on issues in respect of waste management was currently being carried out and was due to be completed by March. Mindful of the need to avoid duplication of work, Members agreed that rather than instigating a scrutiny review, it would be more appropriate for the committee to be consulted as part of the officer review.

RESOLVED: That a scrutiny review of waste management services not be carried out at this time.

REASON: To avoid duplicating work already being carried out as part of an officer review.

39. WORK PLAN

Consideration was given to the committee's work plan.

It was agreed that, at the next meeting, consideration would be given to possible topics for a scrutiny review.

RESOLVED: That the work plan be approved.

REASON: To progress the work of the committee.

Cllr I Gillies, Chair

[The meeting started at 5.00 pm and finished at 6.40 pm].



**Report of the Anti-Social Behaviour Review
Task Group****January 2012****Anti-Social Behaviour Scrutiny Review – Interim Report****Purpose of Report**

1. This interim report presents information received to date in support of this review and based on the Task Group's findings, suggests an alternative focus for the review, for their consideration.

Background to Review

2. Since the formation of the Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee in 2009, it has received regular update reports on the implementation of York's Safer Neighbourhood Teams priorities, which have continually shown that ASB remains an unresolved issue and a serious concern for residents across the city. In response, at a scrutiny work planning event held in July this year, the committee agreed to carry out a review of ASB during this municipal year.
3. In September 2011 the Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee met to consider their work programme for this year. They agreed to form a Task Group to carry out this review on their behalf, and agreed the review should focus on Westfield and Rural West wards with the general aim of 'Reducing ASB across the city through the introduction of improved collaborative working methods'. The Committee suggested the Task Group consider the measures being taken by the Council and its partners to identify and tackle ASB, including identifying barriers to collaborative working and investigating alternative approaches.

Consultation

4. The Task group recognised that to support their work on the review, they would need to involve the Safer York Partnership (SYP), North Yorkshire Police (and other appropriate partners), City of York Council (CYC) Neighbourhood Safety Unit and Environmental Protection Unit (EPU). Having agreed to focus the review on a specific geographical area of the city, the Task Group also agreed that subject to their findings they may need to meet with affected residents from those

wards and perhaps look at one or two suitable case studies to identify the efforts taken to tackle ASB and understand its affects on residents / communities.

Information Gathered

5. In October 2011, the Task Group met for the first time to consider an introductory briefing paper on ASB – see Annex A. They also received detailed information on the levels of ASB in the city, and in particular in Westfield and Rural West wards
6. Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour in York
Overall ASB fell in York between 2009-10, and 2010-11 by 1%. However, it had previously risen between 2008-09 and 2009-10 by a similar amount (1%).
7. The overall yearly totals and monthly averages for 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to April 2011) were also compared by the Task Group - see Annex B. Table 1 in the annex identifies the external organisation / CYC team responsible for providing the data (column 1), and the numerous ASB classification categories (column 2).
8. Prior to April 2011, there was a high number of Police classification categories used to record ASB for audit purposes. However, in April 2011 the Home Office replaced these with 3 new classification categories, based on the type of harm they involve, as follows:
 - Personal i.e. impacts an individual;
 - Nuisance i.e. impacts a community and;
 - Environmental.
9. Prior to the ASB classification change in April 2011, the key types of police recorded ASB (Sep10-Mar11) were behaviour incidents (66%) followed by malicious communications (8%) and neighbour nuisance incidents (7%). Following the change, the main types of ASB recorded have been nuisance (68%) followed by personal (23%), and a very small number of environmental (8%) incidents. The average number of ASB incidents recorded by the police has also increased by 17%.
10. The wards with the highest number of incidents (in this time period and historically) were Guildhall (23%), Micklegate (13%) and Westfield (10%).
11. Between Sept 2010 and Aug 2011, there were over 12,000 ASB incidents recorded by the Police – see below:

York - NYP Recorded ASB Calls for Service

Totals

Target 2013-14

12361

Forecast

14393

Cumulative

5997

Target Monthly Total

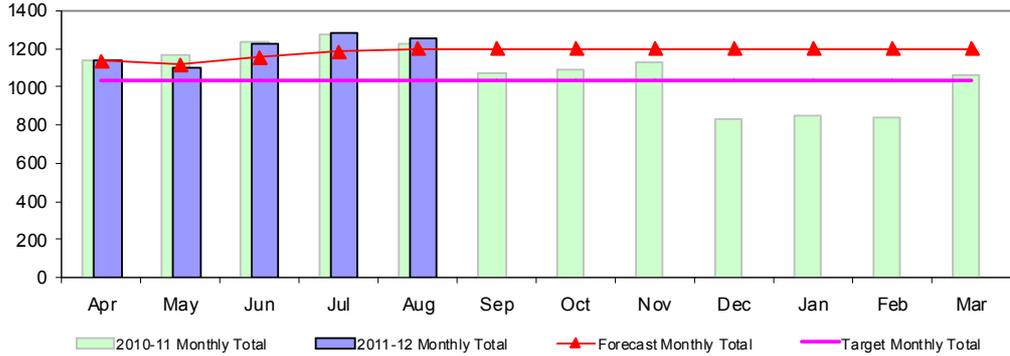
1030.1

Previous Years

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 2007-08 | 12827 |
| 2008-09 | 12847 |
| 2009-10 | 13012 |
| 2010-11 | 12927 |

Milestone Targets

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 2011-12 | 12687 |
| 2012-13 | 12524 |
| 2013-14 | 12361 |



The Graph shows:

- 1) Target level 2013-2014 (Strategy end not the Yearly milestones)
- 2) Forecasted annual total based upon a moving average of months (There has been no allowance for known seasonal patterns)

Key:

- Action Needed (>120%)
- Caution (100% - 120%)
- No Action (<100%)



| Month | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Apr | 1139 | 1142 | 1158 |
| May | 1097 | 1170 | 1123 |
| Jun | 1225 | 1238 | 1150 |
| Jul | 1285 | 1270 | 1235 |
| Aug | 1251 | 1229 | 1320 |
| Sep | | 1069 | 1046 |
| Oct | | 1094 | 1164 |
| Nov | | 1125 | 1015 |
| Dec | | 833 | 966 |
| Jan | | 854 | 939 |
| Feb | | 843 | 836 |
| Mar | | 1060 | 1060 |

12. In addition, between Sept 2010 and Aug 2011 there were over 3,500 ASB Calls for Service recorded by CYC – see below:

York - CYC Recorded ASB Calls for Service

Totals

Target 2013-14

3126

Forecast

3602

Cumulative

1501

Target Monthly Total

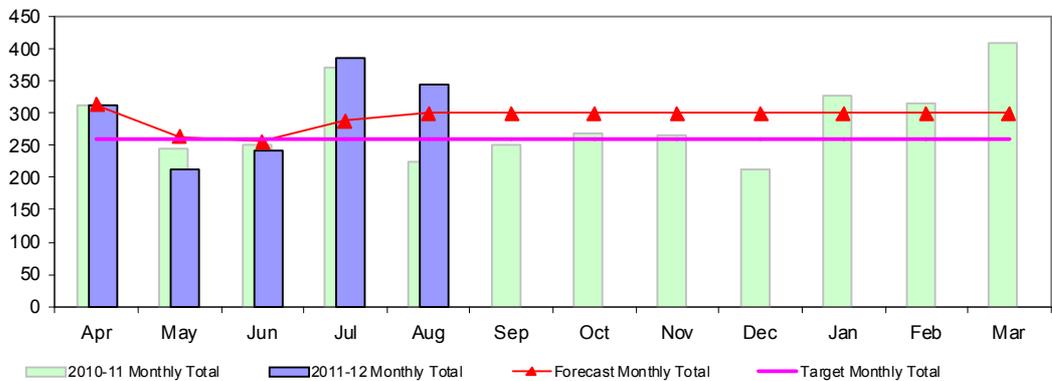
260.5

Previous Years

| | |
|---------|------|
| 2007-08 | 4806 |
| 2008-09 | 4112 |
| 2009-10 | 3291 |
| 2010-11 | 3227 |

Milestone Targets

| | |
|---------|------|
| 2011-12 | 3209 |
| 2012-13 | 3168 |
| 2013-14 | 3126 |



The Graph shows:

- 1) Target level 2013-2014 (Strategy end not the Yearly milestones)
- 2) Forecasted annual total based upon a moving average of months (There has been no allowance for known seasonal patterns)

Key:

- Action Needed (>120%)
- Caution (100% - 120%)
- No Action (<100%)



| Month | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Apr | 314 | 312 | 348 |
| May | 213 | 246 | 236 |
| Jun | 242 | 252 | 368 |
| Jul | 387 | 372 | 293 |
| Aug | 345 | 224 | 248 |
| Sep | | 252 | 308 |
| Oct | | 269 | 264 |
| Nov | | 265 | 220 |
| Dec | | 213 | 177 |
| Jan | | 328 | 216 |
| Feb | | 315 | 265 |
| Mar | | 410 | 348 |

13. The main type of council recorded ASB during that period was fly-tipping (45%), followed by litter (20%) and graffiti (18%). On the other

end of the scale, only 3% of calls for service were to do with abandoned vehicles and 4% drug-related litter. To further breakdown those figures:

- A third of all ASB incidents took place on Fridays & Saturdays
- A quarter of all incidents took place between 6–9pm. More specifically, from 8-9pm on Thursdays (2%), and from 7-8pm and 9-10pm on Friday and Saturdays (both 1.4%) respectively.
- The hotspot locations for ASB between Sept10-Aug11 included Union Terrace, Coney Street and McDonalds on Blake Street (1%).

14. Westfield Ward ASB Overview

Between September 2010 and August 2011, the overall breakdown of the different types of ASB recorded in Westfield ward show that Police recorded ASB was the main type (60%) followed by noise related ASB (15%), Police recorded crimes (13%) Council recorded ASB (11.8%) and North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue (NYFRS) recorded ASB (0.2%).

15. The top month for ASB (Sep10-Aug11) was October with 11% of all incidents. The main day for ASB was Fridays and Saturdays which had 1/3 of all crime and the key times were 6pm-10pm which had 54% of all incidents.

16. Based on police ASB data recorded between September 2010 and August 2011:

- The hotspot areas for ASB in Westfield ward were around Cornlands Road, Gale Lane and Tudor Road; and around Chesney Fields and Kempton Close.
- Prior to April 2011 and the classification change, the main Police recorded ASB type in the ward was 'behaviour' (67%), followed by Neighbour ASB incidents (13%). Following the classification change, Nuisance ASB accounted for 58% and Personal ASB for 36%.
- October 2010 saw the highest level of all police-recorded ASB incidents (11%). However, every month between Sept10-Aug11 had less police-recorded ASB than in the corresponding month the previous year (Sep09-Aug10), with May11 & July11 having 40% less ASB than the same month 12 months before.

17. The main type of Council-recorded ASB in Westfield between Sept10-Aug11 was fly-tipping (51%).

18. A full breakdown of ASB recorded in the Westfield Ward to date during 2011-12 together with detailed ward profile information is shown in Annex C.

19. Rural West Ward ASB Overview

Between September 2010 and August 2011, the overall breakdown of the different types of ASB recorded in Rural West ward show that Police recorded ASB was again the main type (60%) followed by Council recorded ASB (25%), Police recorded crimes (8%) and noise related ASB (7%).

20. The top month for ASB (Sep10-Aug11) was January with 12% of all incidents, followed by August & September (Both 11% of all incidents). The main days for ASB were Thursdays - Saturdays which had 48% of all crime and the key times were 7pm-11pm which had 38% of all incidents.

21. Based on police ASB data recorded between September 2010 and August 2011:

- The key months for ASB between Sept 2010-Aug 2011 were April-May (22% of all incidents), and September (11%).
- Prior to the ASB classification change in April, the main type of ASB recorded in the ward by the Police were behaviour (53%) and an unusually high proportion of vehicle nuisance incidents (17%).
- Following the classification change the predominant type of ASB recorded was Nuisance ASB (66%).
- Overall police-recorded ASB fell by 14% between Aug10-Jul11 compared to the same 12 months the previous year. However a comparison of the monthly data recorded in 2009 and 2010 showed an increase in September of 31% and in October of 19%. A comparison of April 2010 and April 2011 showed an increase of 5%.

22. The main type of ASB recorded by the Council in Rural West between September 2010 and August 2011 was Fly-tipping (55%), then Graffiti (18%) and Litter (17%).

23. A full breakdown of ASB recorded in the Rural West ward during 2011-12 to date, together with detailed ward profile information is shown in Annex D.

24. Noise Related ASB Across the City

CYC customer surveys regularly highlight noise as a main factor in anti-social behaviour and it is often linked to other forms of ASB. Noise nuisance is dealt with by the council's CYC Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) along with a number of other environmental nuisances e.g. air quality, emissions, contaminated land, other pollutants etc.

25. The EPU receives thousands of complaints about noise every year, and has a legal duty to take reasonable and practical steps to investigate all noise complaints. Outside of normal working hours, the EPU provides a noise patrol service between the hours of 9pm and 3am.
26. The EPU has a set procedure for investigating noise nuisance:
- When they receive a new complaint about someone, they have a duty to notify them.
 - They ask the complainant to keep a detailed written record of any noise nuisances on diary sheets provided, to be returned to EPU within 21 days
 - If they receive no further information from the complainant within 21 days, they will assume that there is no further noise nuisance and close the case.
 - If the noise is happening at the time or regularly, the EPU will visit to listen to the noise and assess it for statutory (legal) nuisance.
 - If the EPU witness a statutory nuisance, a legal notice (noise abatement notice) requiring the nuisance to stop will be served on the person(s) responsible for the noise or the occupier/owner of the premises.
 - If they continue to cause a noise nuisance, EPU has powers to seize noisy equipment (such as stereos, TVs, computers, play stations, CDs and DVDs) and prosecute, with a fine of up to £5,000 for a domestic property or up to £20,000 for a business.
 - In extreme cases EPU will use ASB legislation to tackle persistent offenders. This can include ASB orders (ASBOs and CRASBOs).
 - If the EPU cannot obtain sufficient evidence that a statutory nuisance exists, then the complainant will be advised that no further action will be taken.
27. The types of noise that are deemed to be anti-social include music, parties and dogs barking. The number of complaints tend to be weather related with summer being the busiest time of the year i.e. holidays, BBQ's and outdoor parties and events, at a time when people tend to have their windows open and are therefore more aware of external noise. Other issues identified by EPU officers when investigating noise complaints are always referred to the Police or council departments as appropriate, e.g. evidence of drug use, breaches of licensing or child/animal welfare issues. There are localised problems in respect of noise from students; however students are more likely to be victims of noise related ASB than perpetrators. In fact, the EPU had never had to take action to prosecute a student. Complaints do not always relate to individuals - EPU can also take action against licensed premises and other businesses. The EPU can

not respond to Noise from people in the street as this is deemed to be a breach of the peace and is a police matter.

28. The EPU always seeks to recover the costs of a prosecution, including officer time, but the courts do not usually order full reimbursement of the costs. Where those involved are unemployed, this will be reflected in the fines and costs imposed. However, many noise complaints are resolved at an early stage without the need for court action and therefore any costs incurred can not be recouped.
 29. The service faces a number of challenges including the demand for a 24/7 service and the growing number of complaints being received. Also the equipment available to the team, which includes five noise monitoring machines which can be installed in properties to record noise levels, is now 7 years old and there is no budget to replace it.
 30. At a meeting in December 2011, the council's Environmental Protection Manager provided a presentation for the Task Group giving noise nuisance statistics, together with a case study for the Task Group to consider – see Annex E. For Westfield ward, the EPU received 256 noise related complaints between September 2010 - August 2011, and 32 for Rural West ward. Between 1 September 2011 and 30 November 2011 there were 51 noise related complaints received for Westfield ward and 6 for Rural West ward.
 31. Housing/Community Related ASB
As part of a recent organisational review within the Housing & Public Protection portfolio a new Neighbourhood Safety Unit was established, bringing together the SYP and the Housing Services' Tenancy Enforcement Team. The principle behind this move was to take a single approach to dealing with ASB by bringing together the co-ordination of support and enforcement with key stakeholders e.g. the Council, North Yorkshire Police & the Safer York Partnership etc.
 32. There are different types of Council tenancy arrangements. For example, the Council uses introductory tenancies to help make sure estates are safe and pleasant places, by making it easier to evict new tenants whose behaviour is anti-social and affecting other residents' quality of life. An introductory tenancy lasts for 12 months, during which time an estate manager will visit after six weeks, six months and nine months to offer support, advice and guidance on how to manage the tenancy and discuss any problems the tenant may be having. They will also check the tenancy agreement has not been broken.
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33. An introductory tenant has the same responsibilities as a secure tenant but, does not have the same rights. An introductory tenant must pay their weekly rent, keep their home and garden clean and tidy, respect their neighbours, not cause or allow a nuisance to occur, and keep to their tenancy agreement. An introductory tenant cannot exchange their home, transfer the tenancy to someone else, take in lodgers, sub-let any part of their home, carry out home improvements or buy their council home.
34. If an introductory tenancy is conducted in a satisfactory way, the tenant will automatically become a secure tenant. However, if they break any rules set out in their tenancy agreement, they can be evicted quickly and easily. The Council will serve a notice and as long as the council has followed its procedures, the court must grant a possession order. If there are some issues that the tenant is addressing then the Council may look to extend the introductory period for a further six months but must give 2 months notice of this before the introductory tenancy is due to end.
35. In the case of a secure tenancy, if tenancy conditions are broken, the Council needs to seek a court order to evict. Where there are ASB issues, Council estate managers always work in conjunction with the Police. However, a significant level of ASB needs to be evidenced before eviction can be considered, as the Courts view eviction as a very serious sanction.
36. The Council also meets regularly with Registered Social Landlords to help address any issues they may be having with tenants, and to share information. However, private landlords tend to refer problems in respect of ASB direct to the police.
37. In December 2011, the Task Group received a presentation from the Neighbourhood Safety Unit Manager including a map of the hot spots across the city and a case study for their consideration – see Annex F.

Findings

38. Having understood the complicated nature of ASB, the Task Group were pleased to note the new Anti-social Behaviour Strategy for 2011-14 referred to in Annex A, and in particular the importance of the four strategic aims identified within the strategy. In understanding that with its recent introduction had come improved joint working methods, the Task Group agreed the suggested aim for this review as detailed in paragraph 3, was no longer appropriate and queried what could be gained from scrutinising the handling of previous ASB cases. On behalf

of the full Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee, the Task Group agreed it would have been useful if they had been consulted on the new Strategy in the lead up to its approval as it would have raised the Committee's awareness of the issues, ahead of them agreeing this topic for review. The Task Group agreed it may be more beneficial to scrutinise the embedding of the new strategy once sufficient time had elapsed, and in light of this the Task Group questioned the timing of this review.

39. They noted the change in Police ASB classifications referred to in paragraph 8 above and the difficulty it created in comparing the current year's monthly averages for specific ASB categories to previous years.
39. They recognised the links between ASB and criminality, and the areas of the city where the most incidents of ASB are taking place. Also the correlation between issues i.e. where noise complaints were high, so were crime reports and levels of deprivation, and in wards where one was low the others were also low. For example, in the case of Westfield ward, the Task Group noted that in 2010 Westfield ward was one of the wards experiencing the highest number of noise complaints and reports of crime, and was also shown to be one of the most deprived wards on the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation.
40. Noise Related ASB
Members agreed that noise levels have a significant impact on people's well-being and could lead to stress and poor health. In comparison, other types of anti-social behaviour such as litter and graffiti were less detrimental in terms of impact on the quality of life.
41. The Task Group noted that year on year the largest number of noise complaints related to music and that following the introduction of the out of hours Noise Patrol Service in April 2006 the number of noise complaints received annually almost doubled, which indicated that approximately half the noise related ASB recorded was occurring outside of EPU normal working hours. The Task Group queried whether the EPU were therefore able to provide appropriate cover at the appropriate times bearing in mind:
 - There are only eight staff (including 3 x P/T) in the team
 - Noise is not the only environmental issue the EPU deal with
 - Other environmental issues require equal consideration
42. The Task Group was informed that when officers investigate a noise complaint, they have to attend in pairs for security reasons and to ensure effective working. They noted the pressures that placed on

staffing particularly with the provision of the out of hours service. They also noted that officers were required to present evidence in court and hence could be challenged on their level of experience and knowledge, so it was not a simple case of increasing the size of the team.

43. Finally, in regard to the EPU case study provided, the Task Group have requested further information as to how the Police had viewed the case.

44. Tenancy Related ASB

Having considered the presentation on the work of the Neighbourhood Safety Unit, the Task Group recognised the need for the Unit to demonstrate value for money and were therefore pleased to note information on a number of new initiatives that had been put in place to achieve better outcomes with fewer resources, including the Anti-Social Behaviour Respect Charter, improved structures and mediation arrangements.

45. In regard to the case study, having noted that a witness from the case had offered to meet with them to detail their experiences, the Task Group agreed that this particular case was complicated by the change over of the tenancy agreement from an introductory to secure tenancy around the same time as the bulk of complaints started to appear. However they understood this resulted in there being insufficient time to give the required two months notice before the introductory tenancy was due to end. The Task Group recognised this made the case unique in some ways and therefore questioned whether it was a good example for them to consider. Also in light of the new Anti-social Behaviour Strategy for 2011-14 referred to in Annex A and paragraph 38 above, the Task Group questioned whether there was anything to be gained from looking in more detail at the handling of the case.

46. In addition, the Task Group noted that private landlords tended to refer ASB problems to the police and therefore their referrals were not included in the statistics for tenant related ASB recorded by the Neighbourhood Safety Unit. The Task Group recognised that those statistics may not therefore reflect the full picture across the city.

Possible Areas for Further Investigation

47. In agreeing that the proposed aim of this review detailed in paragraph 3 was no longer appropriate, the Task Group identified a number of other possible areas of investigation on which this review might focus.

48. At their meeting in December 2011, Members were informed that some Authorities had more developed arrangements in place to look at

addressing underlying problems that were resulting in ASB and agreed this may warrant further investigation.

49. Specifically in regard to tenancy related ASB, although the Task Group were pleased to note that 57% of people were satisfied with the service they had received from CYC Housing Services, they recognised it was not always possible to deliver the outcome that complainants were seeking. In regard to noise related ASB, the Task Group recognised there were issues in respect of the public's expectations as to what the service could deliver i.e. because of limited resources, the feedback to complainants was not always as the team would wish. Members identified that more could be done to improve the provision of information to complainants about their individual cases, which in turn may go some way to increasing levels of satisfaction. The Task Group therefore agreed that further investigation of how communication with all ASB complainants could be improved, may be a more appropriate focus for a review.

Options

48. In support of their work on the review, Members may choose to instruct the Task Group to:
- i. Investigate further the issues identified in paragraphs 48-49 above and/or;
 - ii. Identify other/additional issues to be looked at.

Implications

49. *Human Resources* – the Task Group recognised the nature of the work being undertaken by some officers in response to ASB i.e. the personal safety of officers investigating noise complaints etc. The Task Group also noted the HR implications associated with the limited number of staff in the EPU and the provision of an out of hour's service. Any HR implications associated with recommendations arising from any subsequent review will be identified in the draft final report.
50. *Equalities* – It is recognised that ASB can sometimes be associated with race and diversity. The Task group considered whether these issues were a factor in both the case studies they considered, in order to identify whether appropriate actions were taken at the time to respond. The Task group found no equality issues arising from the handling of those particular cases but were pleased to note that both the EPU and Neighbourhood Safety Unit had appropriate working methods in place to address equality issues where they arose. Any

equality implications associated with recommendations arising from any subsequent review will be identified in the draft final report.

51. *Financial & Legal* – There are no known financial or legal implications associated with this review at this stage. Any such implications associated with the recommendations arising from any review will be identified in the draft final report.

Council Plan 2011-14

52. Any review of ASB associated issues relates to the Council's corporate strategic aim to make York a safer city with low crime rates and high opinions of the city's safety record.

Risk Management

53. There are no known risks associated with the recommendations in this report. Future reports will include an analysis of any associated risk as appropriate.

Recommendations

54. Based on the options identified above and in order to progress the work on a ASB related review, the Committee are recommended to agree:
- i. a remit for a review with a number of objectives, based on the issues identified as suitable for further investigation– see issues suggested in paragraphs 48-49.
 - ii. a number of future meeting dates (as appropriate)

Reason: To ensure compliance with scrutiny procedures and protocols, and the committee's workplan.

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Report Approved **Date** 12 October 2011

Specialist Implications Officer(s) - N/A

Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers: Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy for York 2011-14

Annexes:

Annex A – Introductory Briefing on ASB

Annex B – York ASB Statistics for 2010-11 & 2011-12 (to date)

Annex C – Westfield Ward – ASB Statistics

Annex D – Rural West Ward – ASB Statistics

Annex E – EPU Briefing & Case Study

Annex F – Neighbourhood Safety Unit Briefing & Case Study

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Anti-Social Behaviour Scrutiny Review

Introductory Briefing Paper

What is Anti-Social Behaviour?

1. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined in legislation as acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household. The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 deliberately avoids defining specific types of anti-social behaviour to allow the powers to be used in a flexible manner.

Current Legislation & National Measures to Tackle ASB

2. Crime and Disorder Act 1998
This Act introduced a number of new tools including:
3. *Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)*, which are designed as a preventative measure to prohibit continued anti-social behaviour, with breach of the order being a criminal offence. An Order bars an individual from specific anti-social acts or entering defined areas. For example, an ASBO may prohibit an offender from associating with other named people or from going near a house where they have caused problems. ASBOs are court orders applied for by local authorities, police forces and by registered social landlords, and can also be issued upon conviction.
4. ASBOs can be applied for by local authorities, police forces and registered social landlords through the Magistrates Courts. Specialist legal support is required as well as a significant commitment in terms of officer time to gather evidence, prepare for hearings and attend court. ASBOs can also be issued by a Court on conviction for an offence.
5. The CPS decides whether to pursue cases based upon realistic prospects of obtaining a conviction and the public interest. ASBOs are obtained in civil courts on the 'balance of probability' test rather than the more severe 'beyond reasonable doubt' standards of a criminal court. However, breach of an Order can result in a prison sentence of up to five years.
6. Nationally, there has been an apparent lack of consistency in terms of the way in which different Courts and different Magistrates deal with applications for ASBOs. Delays and adjournments in the Court process, for example due to non-attendance of defendants, is a significant drain on the time of the Police. Delays are also particularly stressful for witnesses.

Careful preparation of cases is the key to reducing delays. However, ex parte orders, which can be issued in the absence of defendants, are not widely used because of the influence of the Humans Rights Act. Interim ASBOs are therefore more commonly used in the absence of an offender.

7. However, ASBOs are now not the quick solution that they were thought to be when they were first introduced, and it is recognised that anti-social behaviour is best tackled by an approach combining prevention and enforcement.
8. *Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)*, which are agreements between a person who has been involved in anti-social behaviour and one or more local agencies whose role it is to prevent such behaviour. The contract lists the anti-social acts in which the person has been involved and which they have agreed not to continue. Legal action in the form of an ASBO or a house possession order (if the young person is in social housing) for breach of the contract provides an incentive to ensure that the contract is adhered to.
9. *Parenting Contracts and Orders*, which offer a method by which agencies can work with parents on a voluntary and structured basis. They are two-sided arrangements where both the parent and the agency will play a part in improving the child's behaviour. Parenting orders are imposed by a court and are usually used where the parent has not engaged with support on a voluntary basis. They contain requirements on the parent or guardian, usually including a requirement to attend a programme, and can also contain other requirements, such as ensuring that their child attends school. If the parent does not comply with the order the court can impose a fine of up to £1000 or any sentence available for a non-imprisonable offence.
10. The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
This Act clarifies, streamlines and reinforces the powers already available. It also provides new tools including:
11. *Powers to close crack houses*: a senior police officer can issue a Closure Notice on premises they have reason to believe are being used for the production, supply or use of Class A drugs and is causing serious nuisance or disorder. The police must then apply to Court within 48 hours for a Closure Order, which can apply for up to 3 months, with the ability to extend it to a maximum 6 months. During this period, entering or remaining in the property will be an offence and the premises will be sealed.

12. *Powers for the police to disperse groups* of two or more and return young people under 16 who are unsupervised in public places after 9pm to their homes. These powers are only available where an authorisation has been made by a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent and where the consent of the local authority has been granted. The police officer authorising the use of the powers must have reasonable grounds for believing:
 - a) That any member of the public has been intimidated, harassed, alarmed or distressed as a result of the presence or behaviour of groups of two or more persons in public places; and
 - b) That anti-social behaviour is a significant and persistent problem in the relevant locality.
13. *Powers to tackle fly tipping, graffiti, litter and fly posting*: fixed penalty notices of £50 in relation to minor graffiti and fly-posting offences can be issued. A graffiti removal notice can then be issued to a statutory undertaker, such as railways or the body responsible for street furniture. If the property is not cleaned within 28 days, the local authority can clean it and reclaim their costs. Under additional powers to tackle fly-tipping, vehicles suspected of being used to fly-tip waste, can be stopped, searched and seized. Under powers with regard to litter, Local authorities can require the owner of the land to clean it. If this notice is ignored they can enter the land themselves, clear it of litter and recover the cost through the courts.
14. *Powers to stop nuisance noise* allow all authorities to issue a warning for noise in a domestic dwelling at night and, if it continues, issue a fixed penalty notice of £100 without taking on additional powers. In addition, Environmental Health Officers will be able to close licensed premises for up to 24 hours where a public nuisance is being caused by noise and the closure is necessary to prevent that nuisance.
15. *Powers to resolve complaints about high hedges*, which are a common cause of neighbour disputes. If the local authority considers that the circumstances justify it, a formal notice can be issued requiring remedial action. Failure to comply with the notice would be an offence and the authority has powers to do the necessary work and recover the costs from the hedge owner.
16. Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Fixed Penalty Notices for Disorder - Introduced to offer a speedy and effective option for dealing with low-level, anti-social and nuisance

offending. The scheme also aims to reduce the amount of time that police officers spend completing paperwork and attending court. Penalty notices for disorder can be issued by an authorised officer who has reason to believe that a person aged 16 years of age or over, has committed a penalty offence. The notice may be issued either on the spot or at a police station.

17. Police Officers, Community Support Officers (CSOs) and suitably trained persons accredited under a community safety accreditation scheme can all issue notices. The issue of the notice offers the recipient an opportunity, by paying the penalty, to discharge their liability to conviction for the penalty offence. Failure to pay the penalty may result in a fine of one-and-a-half times the penalty amount or, exceptionally, proceedings commenced for the penalty offence.
18. There are currently 11 offences for which penalty notices for disorder can be issued. Examples include using threatening words or behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment or distress, wasting police time, knowingly giving a false alarm to a fire brigade, disorderly behaviour while drunk in a public place and consuming alcohol in a designated public place.
19. Housing Injunctions
Injunctions may be obtained from court without notice on the day that anti-social behaviour occurs. Housing injunctions prevent behaviour capable of causing nuisance and annoyance which indirectly or directly affects housing management functions. A power of arrest or an exclusion order will be available where there has been anti-social behaviour but no violence or threat of violence
20. Environmental Health Powers
Environmental Health legislation offers powers to local authorities with regard to controlling nuisance activity such as litter, fly-tipping and dog control. Some of these powers are strengthened or streamlined by the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003.
21. Recently, the Government have published their proposals for changing the measures available for dealing with ASB. These have been sent out to all Local Authorities for consultation and in York, and they are due to be presented at a decision session in early November 2011.

Local Stakeholders

22. In recent years, a large amount of collaborative work has taken place as the emphasis towards preventative measures has been established and

new partners have come on board each year. A wide range of agencies and interested parties have a role in addressing ASB in York. All have re-focused to look at the wider issues around ASB, especially as the national agenda has brought ASB under greater public scrutiny. These local stakeholders include:

- The Council, including Neighbourhood Management, Youth Services, Youth Offending Teams, Schools, Leisure, Parks & Open Spaces, Street Cleansing, Environmental Protection Unit etc
- Parish Councils
- North Yorkshire Police
- Fire & Rescue
- Probation Service
- Youth Inclusion & Support Panel
- Residents

23. The priority for those involved in tackling ASB is to ensure the city has a robust protocol for joint working and information-sharing to ensure real outcomes are achieved.

Local Measures to Tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in York

24. Whilst York is a relatively prosperous city, it contains pockets of deprivation. ASB is not limited to poorer neighbourhoods, but the social and economic pressures of a community are generally regarded as being directly related to the levels of ASB. Whilst the citizens of York's perception of ASB is lower than neighbours in Scarborough and Leeds, the data shows a wide range of types of ASB occurring in York and that residents feel tackling ASB is a top priority within their neighbourhoods.
25. Local Stakeholders continue to work together to introduce and progress local measures to tackle ASB. These include:
26. Capable Guardian Scheme
The scheme aims to train and support community volunteers to promote community safety in neighborhoods, including tackling ASB. From the Police and Local Authority perspective, the scheme involves working in partnership with other local agencies (Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams, North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue, and head teachers from local schools) to address ASB, and by pulling together a team of nominated Capable Guardians from relevant service areas within the Local Authority and Police.

27. The scheme was first introduced in 2009 and initially focused on Westfield ward. In February 2010 the council gathered feedback on the scheme which identified that generally, members of the public were not reporting ASB and that reporting noise nuisance was too formal and took too long. Also, that vulnerable people needed more support in reporting ASB. As a result of the information gathered, the council looked at what support the Mediation Service could offer to support the issues between neighbours' so as not to create conflict, and what support vulnerable individuals could receive if they wanted to report ASB. They also identified improved methods for reporting ASB to ensure those ways were as anonymous and flexible as possible.
28. In April 2010 the scheme was rolled out to 4 other wards (Clifton, Guildhall, Heworth and Hull Road). However, it is recognised that the scheme needs wider adoption and further embedding within Neighbourhood Management mechanisms to form the safer community element of focussed neighbourhood delivery in all wards across the city.
29. Area Working Pilot
The Council Plan sets out the ambition to 'Build Strong Communities' where residents are engaged in planning, budgeting, priority setting and problem solving in their communities. Neighbourhood Working will support this through facilitating:
- Well co-ordinated services at a local level
 - Local people remodelling council services
 - An effective voice for communities in local issues
 - Improved volunteering
 - A strong voluntary sector
2. The pilot started in September 2010 in Acomb, Holgate, Dringhouses / Woodthorpe, Holgate, Rural West, Micklegate, and Westfield. During the pilot the Council tested approaches that would enable them to build Strong Communities. Much work has been carried out as part of the pilot including:
- Producing ward profiles to provide a comprehensive picture of the needs of communities and audit information that detail what is already available in a ward and where the gaps are.
 - Working with internal and external partners to deliver solutions at a local level and testing processes that will ensure communities influence service design.

- Working with CVS to develop a volunteer database and a corresponding volunteer opportunities database to link residents to the volunteering opportunities that suit them.
 - Locating staff within the wards for which they are responsible, working from community centres, libraries and voluntary organisations such as Clements Hall and CVS. This enabled staff to become a 'hub' for local information, to understand the ward and the challenges the community faces, their opinions and how they would like issues resolved.
 - Connecting residents with the partner organisations that could help and support them and providing partners with the opportunities they needed to come together and share their knowledge and good practice and develop more efficient ways of delivering their services.
 - Setting up CYC/Partner tasking groups to develop delivery plans in response to the ward priorities, information and data. The Tasking themes were; Children and Young People, Community Safety, Economy, Environment and Older people.
30. The pilot ended on 30 October 2011 and the Council are in the process of reviewing practices and mechanisms. It is recognised that there is further work required, as the role and contribution of the Community Safety Tasking group has taken time to establish due to restructures both internally and across the Police Force. There are a number of proposed improvements and these are due to be presented to Cabinet in January 2012. If approved, the approach will be rolled out across the city in spring 2012.

York Safer Neighbourhood Priorities

31. For North Yorkshire Police, it is a requirement that every quarter, in consultation with the local community, the Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) identify key policing priorities for each SNT area. This means targeting crime and community safety issues that matter most to residents and focussing resources to ensure positive community outcomes. Safer neighbourhood priority settings identify the concerns in an area, and enable local consultation to influence policing when tackling local issues. Issues that are not resolved within the quartile time span are rolled forward to the next quartile until successfully actioned.
32. York initially had three Safer Neighbourhood Teams covering the north of the city, the south of the city, and the city centre. Since the Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee was formed in May 2009, it has received quarterly update reports on the implementation of the SNT

priorities for those areas. Throughout the years 2009-2010 and 2010-11, there was a continuing need to rollover a majority of the priorities - most of which related to ASB, evidencing that ASB remained a serious community concern across the city for which there had been no satisfactory resolution. This was one of the reasons the Overview & Scrutiny Committee decided to carry out a scrutiny review on ASB.

33. For the year 2011-12 the SNT areas were re-set creating 4 teams covering York City, York East, York West and York Rural. New priorities were identified for each new area, which the Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee continues to monitor – see below. However, it is clear from the list of priorities below that ASB remains a community concern - the third column indicates how long each has been remained unresolved.

| Safer Neighbourhood Area | Quarter 3 Priorities | Age of Priority |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|
| York City | Theft (From shop, cycles and Purse/Phone) | 9 Months |
| | Violent Crime | 9 Months |
| | Anti-social behaviour | 9 Months |
| York East | Clifton - burglary in the Burton Stone Lane area, anti-social behaviour at Crichton Bridge shops | 9 Months |
| | Hull Road - ASB at Melrosegate, cycle theft | 9 Months |
| | The Groves - street drinking in Union Terrace & ASB at Monkgate Drop In Centre | 9 Months |
| | Fishergate / University - ASB at Millennium Bridge, & cycle theft at University | 9 Months |
| | Heworth - cycle theft and burglary other | 9 Months |
| York West | Burglary | 9 Months |
| | Theft from motor vehicle | 9 Months |
| | Criminal damage | 9 Months |
| | ASB | 9 Months |
| York Rural | ASB at Rawcliffe Park & Ride, Clifton Moor Tower Ct. York Rural North. | 9 Months |
| | Burglary Farm / Outbuildings Haxby / Strensall. York Rural North | 9 Months |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------|
| York Rural (cont) | Burglary – Dwelling, Shed / Garage and TUMV Strensall | 9 Months |
| | Cycle Theft, Burch Park, Huntington, York | 9 Months |
| | Burglary Dwelling, New Earswick, York | 9 Months |
| | ASB / Disruption Osbaldwick Travellers Horses York Rural East | 9 Months |
| | ASB Copmanthorpe and Poppleton, York Rural West | 9 Months |
| | Farm / Rural Crime, Rural West | 9 Months |
| | Burglary Dwelling / Commercial, Rural West | 9 Months |

Links to Other Council Strategies & Policies

34. Council Plan 2011-2015

To tackle crime and increase community safety the Council aim to raise the community profile of the Safer York Partnership (SYP) and establish an annual crime summit. The Council will also work with the SYP to engage residents in tackling noise, graffiti and other anti-social behaviour through an enforcement review, use of community payback, improved night time safety, changing licensing legislation and more effective use of the council's noise service.

35. Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy for York 2011-2014

During the last ten years, ASB services have grown and changed quite dramatically, along with the number and nature of the problems experienced by communities. A lot of work is required to tackle these problems, which require a strategic approach. The new Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2011-14 links in with other key plans and sets out what needs to be done to tackle the complex issues of ASB. Working in partnership with other agencies, organisations, the public and local communities, the strategy sets out four strategic aims to address ASB:

- To ensure that agencies in York have an holistic approach to tackling ASB, which emphasises prevention and changing behaviour.
- To deal quickly, sensitively and appropriately with all incidents of ASB in accordance with published procedures and legal remedies.
- To provide appropriate and sufficient support to victims and witnesses of ASB and to provide support to tackle the causes of ASB.

- To have effective working relationships at a local level with statutory and other agencies, for the sharing of information and tackling ASB.
36. Tackling ASB is key to promoting safer communities and so the strategy provides a plan for how City of York Council, Safer York Partnership, North Yorkshire Police and other partners can make a meaningful contribution to the overall aim of 'community safety'.
37. It sets out the evidence on which the above strategic aims, and future priorities have been based, and demonstrates the Council's plans for tackling ASB, and how the causes of ASB will be tackled in partnership with other agencies, organisations, the public and local communities. The strategy also addresses the quality of service to be offered to customers when they come to the council for help.

Table 1 - York ASB 2010/11

| | 09/10 Total | Monthly Average | 2010/11 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| All | 22124 | 1843.7 | 1951 | 1928 | 2062 | 2152 | 1927 | 1715 | 1755 | 1743 | 1281 | 1531 | 1528 | 1836 | 21410 |

Any Months shown in Red are above the Monthly average for 2009/10

| | 09/10 Total | Monthly Average | 2010/11 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | | |
| NYP Incidents | ABANDONED | 296 | 24.7 | 19 | 34 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 31 | 34 | 38 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 313 |
| | ANIMAL | 169 | 14.1 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 211 |
| | BEGGING | 198 | 16.5 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 29 | 202 |
| | BEHAVIOUR | 8862 | 738.5 | 797 | 793 | 774 | 819 | 829 | 729 | 751 | 762 | 556 | 542 | 561 | 691 | 8604 |
| | COMMS | 944 | 78.7 | 73 | 93 | 107 | 91 | 88 | 72 | 74 | 89 | 71 | 87 | 77 | 89 | 1011 |
| | DRINKING | 113 | 9.4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 117 |
| | FIREARMS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FIREWORKS | 61 | 5.1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 46 |
| | HOAX | 259 | 21.6 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 37 | 40 | 28 | 39 | 44 | 330 |
| | LITTER | 56 | 4.7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 64 |
| | NEIGHBOUR | 788 | 65.7 | 92 | 90 | 138 | 141 | 93 | 74 | 86 | 63 | 60 | 66 | 59 | 62 | 1024 |
| | NOISENUIS | 142 | 11.8 | 9 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 145 |
| | PROSTITUT | 14 | 1.2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| | SUBMIS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TRESPASS | 86 | 7.2 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 95 |
| VEHNUISAN | 1024 | 85.3 | 89 | 67 | 87 | 85 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 67 | 35 | 50 | 33 | 65 | 748 | |
| York Pride Action Line | AC - GOOD CONDITION | 61 | 5.1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 61 |
| | AC - DAMAGED | 40 | 3.3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 21 |
| | AC - FIRED | 23 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| | DRUG RELATED LITTER | 121 | 10.1 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 146 |
| | FLYTIPPING - RUBBISH | 1328 | 110.7 | 145 | 122 | 148 | 161 | 109 | 129 | 148 | 142 | 68 | 156 | 138 | 147 | 1613 |
| | GRAFFITI | 801 | 66.8 | 64 | 53 | 18 | 93 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 40 | 78 | 43 | 34 | 76 | 626 |
| | LITTER | 550 | 45.8 | 48 | 33 | 36 | 66 | 36 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 23 | 66 | 64 | 111 | 621 |
| | DOG FOULING | 367 | 30.6 | 30 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 31 | 29 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 351 |
| Innocent | FIRE - ROAD VEHICLES | 95 | 7.9 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 8 | Not Available Yet | | | | | | 33 | |
| | RUBBISH/SKIP/WHEELIE BIN | 257 | 21.4 | 17 | 13 | 33 | 22 | 13 | Not Available Yet | | | | | | 98 | |
| NYP Crimes | Indecent Exposure (88) | 31 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 20 |
| | Soliciting (27) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kerb-Crawling (165) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Public Alarm Fear Distress (94) | 308 | 25.7 | 21 | 31 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 293 |
| | To Dwellings (58A) | 571 | 47.6 | 64 | 61 | 50 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 63 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 579 |
| | Other Buildings (58B) | 413 | 34.4 | 32 | 38 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 36 | 321 |
| | Vehicles (58C) | 1007 | 83.9 | 79 | 77 | 95 | 74 | 102 | 64 | 94 | 63 | 37 | 102 | 105 | 75 | 967 |
| | Other (58D) | 556 | 46.3 | 48 | 46 | 37 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 27 | 14 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 418 |
| EPU | Animal Noise | 333 | 27.8 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 19 | 221 |
| | Vehicle Noise | 103 | 8.6 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 127 |
| | All Other Noise | 2147 | 178.9 | 199 | 205 | 248 | 253 | 179 | 168 | 148 | 116 | 86 | 103 | 117 | 126 | 1948 |

Table 2 -York ASB 2011/12

| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| All | 21256 | 1771.3 | 1847 | 1649 | 1831 | 2051 | 1932 | | | | | | | | 9310 |

Any Months shown in Red are above the Monthly average for 2010/11

| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| NYP Incidents | Environmental | | 91 | 112 | 106 | 83 | 66 | | | | | | | | 458 |
| | Nuisance | | 756 | 733 | 809 | 947 | 907 | | | | | | | | 4152 |
| | Personal | | 292 | 252 | 310 | 255 | 278 | | | | | | | | 1387 |
| | All ASB | 12927 | 1077.3 | 1139 | 1097 | 1225 | 1285 | 1251 | | | | | | | 5997 |
| York Pride Action Line | AC - GOOD CONDITION | 61 | 5.1 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 11 | | | | | | | 42 |
| | AC - DAMAGED | 21 | 1.8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 13 |
| | AC - FIRED | 19 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| | DRUGRELATED LITTER | 146 | 12.2 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 15 | | | | | | | 70 |
| | FLYTIPPING - RUBBISH | 1613 | 134.4 | 135 | 95 | 111 | 157 | 160 | | | | | | | 658 |
| | GRAFFITI | 626 | 52.2 | 79 | 38 | 30 | 60 | 58 | | | | | | | 265 |
| | LITTER | 621 | 51.8 | 57 | 33 | 50 | 92 | 76 | | | | | | | 308 |
| | DOG FOULING | 351 | 29.3 | 18 | 20 | 36 | 45 | 23 | | | | | | | 142 |
| NYFRS | FIRE - ROAD VEHICLES | | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | RUBBISH/SKIP/WHEELIE BIN | | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| NYP Crimes | Indecent Exposure (88) | 20 | 1.7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 12 |
| | Soliciting (27) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Kerb-Crawling (165) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Public Alarm Fear Distress (9a) | 293 | 24.4 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 19 | | | | | | | 106 |
| | To Dwellings (58A) | 579 | 48.3 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 39 | | | | | | | 180 |
| | Other Buildings (58B) | 321 | 26.8 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 24 | | | | | | | 117 |
| | Vehicles (58C) | 967 | 80.6 | 81 | 68 | 62 | 91 | 61 | | | | | | | 363 |
| | Other (58D) | 418 | 34.8 | 35 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 21 | | | | | | | 161 |
| EPU | Animal Noise | 221 | 18.4 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 32 | | | | | | | 119 |
| | Vehicle Noise | 127 | 10.6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | 33 |
| | All Other Noise | 1948 | 162.3 | 161 | 134 | 149 | 144 | 133 | | | | | | | 721 |

Due to new ASB classifications (Personal, Nuisance and Environmental) from April 2011, previous year totals and monthly averages for specific categories cannot be compared. Instead the overall yearly totals and monthly averages are included for comparison

WESTFIELD ASB

| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | Runnin g Total | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | | Mar | |
| All ASB | 2270 | 189.2 | 186 | 137 | 178 | 195 | 159 | | | | | | | | | 855 |

Any Months shown in Red are above the Monthly average for 2010/11

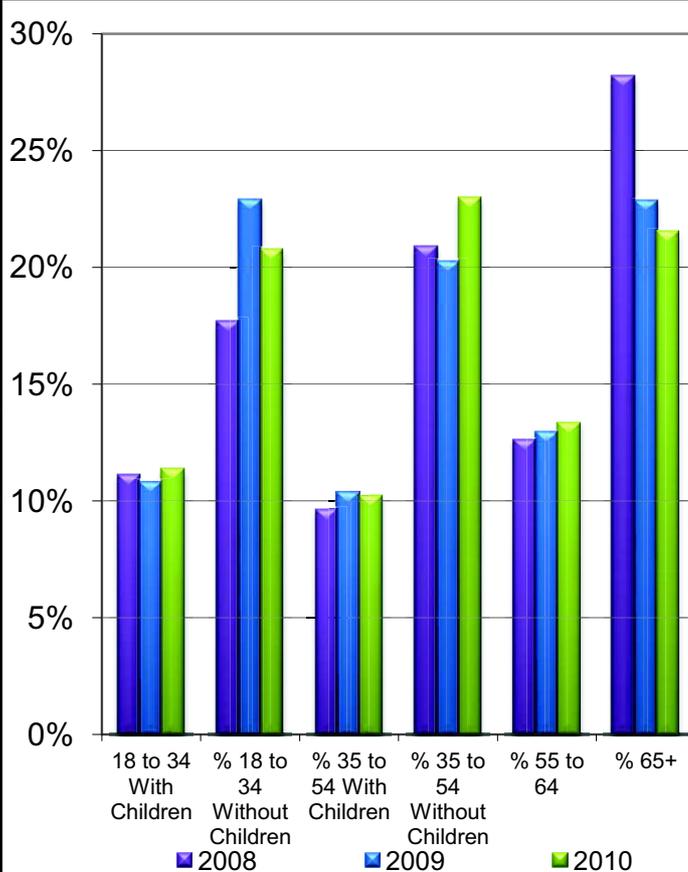
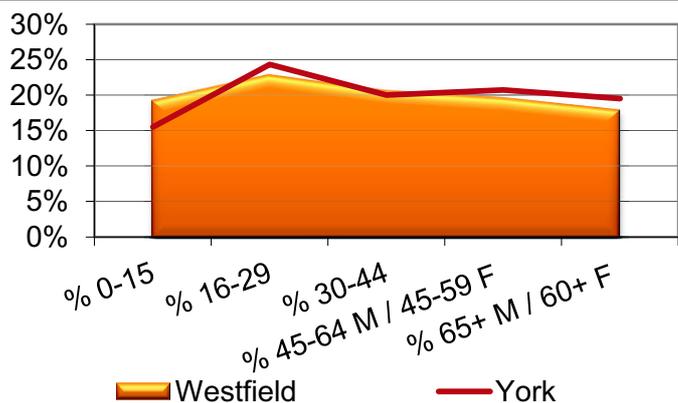
| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | Runnin g Total | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------|------------|----|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | | Mar | |
| NYP ASB | Environmental | | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | | | | | 43 | |
| | Nuisance | | 64 | 49 | 64 | 61 | 50 | 51 | 61 | 55 | | | | | 455 | |
| | Personal | | 48 | 22 | 51 | 29 | 37 | 28 | 24 | 20 | | | | | 259 | |
| | Total | 1387 | 115.6 | 119 | 76 | 123 | 95 | 89 | 81 | 95 | 79 | | | | 757 | |
| York Pride Action Line | AC - GOOD CONDITION | 3 | 0.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Not Available | | | | | | | 2 |
| | AC - DAMAGED | 2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | AC - FIRED | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | DRUG RELATED LITTER | 17 | 1.4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | 11 |
| | FLYTIPPING - RUBBISH | 141 | 11.8 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 19 | | | | | | | | 68 |
| | GRAFFITI | 17 | 1.4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | LITTER | 46 | 3.8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 7 | | | | | | | | 28 |
| | DOG FOULING | 42 | 3.5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | 10 |
| NYFRS | FIRE - ROAD VEHICLES | 1 | 0.1 | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | RUBBISH/SKIP/WHEELIE BIN | 4 | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| NYP Crimes | Indecent Exposure (88) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | |
| | PUBLIC FEAR, ALARM OR DISTRESS (9a) | 15 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | | 9 | | |
| | To Dwellings (58A) | 96 | 8.0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 11 | | | 51 | | |
| | Other Buildings (58B) | 18 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | 12 | | |
| | Vehicles (58C) | 115 | 9.6 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 10 | | | 72 | | |
| | Other (58D) | 49 | 4.1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | | 27 | | |
| EPU | Animal Noise | 29 | 2.4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | | | 19 | | |
| | Vehicle Noise | 8 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 3 | | |
| | All Other Noise | 299 | 24.9 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 23 | 10 | | | 141 | | |

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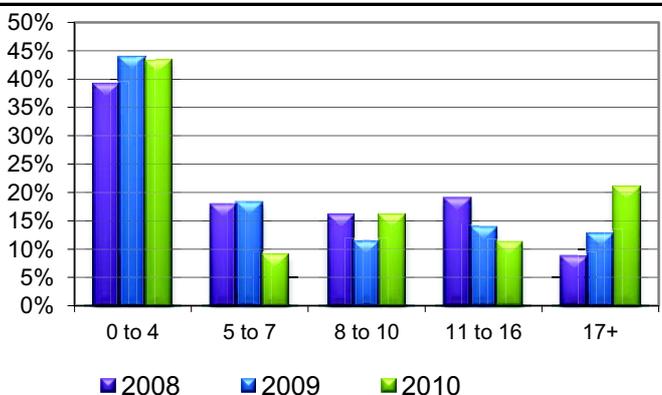
**% of Population by age
(Census 2010 mid year estimate for 2009)**

**Lifestyle of Head of Household
(Acxiom Survey 2010)**

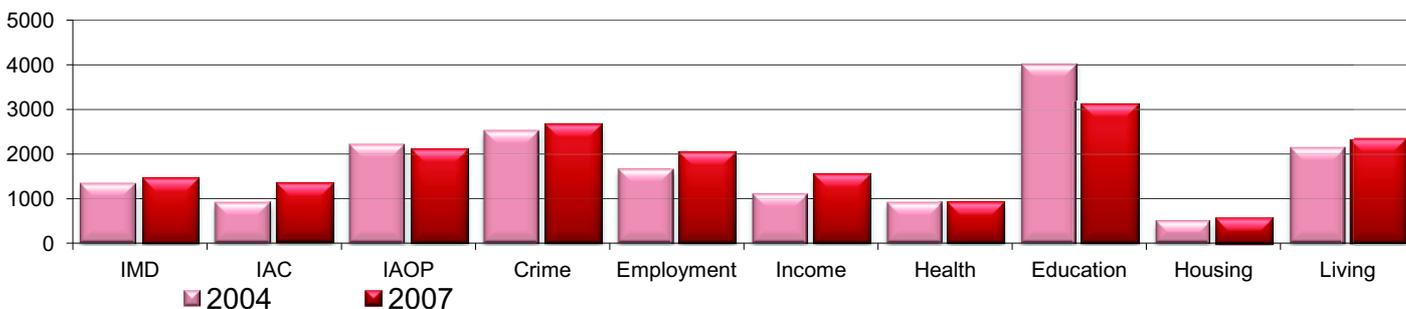
Population of Westfield Ward is 14,335 (2009) which is 7.21% of York



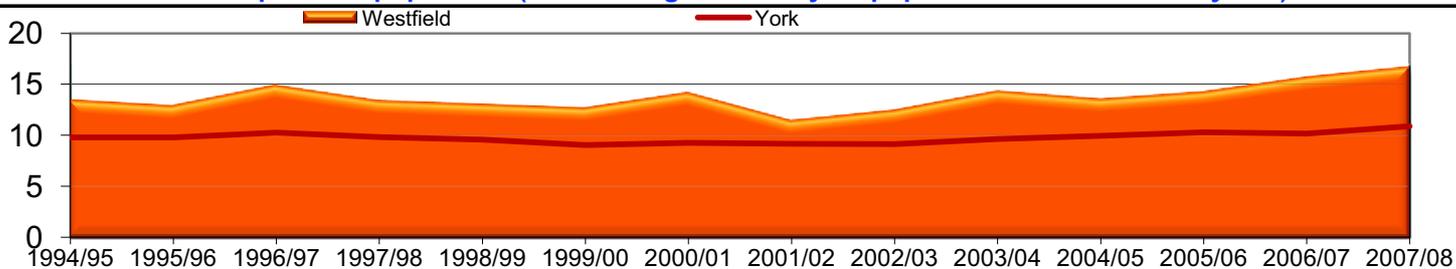
**% of Households with Children by Youngest Child Age
(Acxiom Survey 2010)**



**Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Ranking of 7932 wards nationally) -
Higher is less deprived, lower is more deprived**

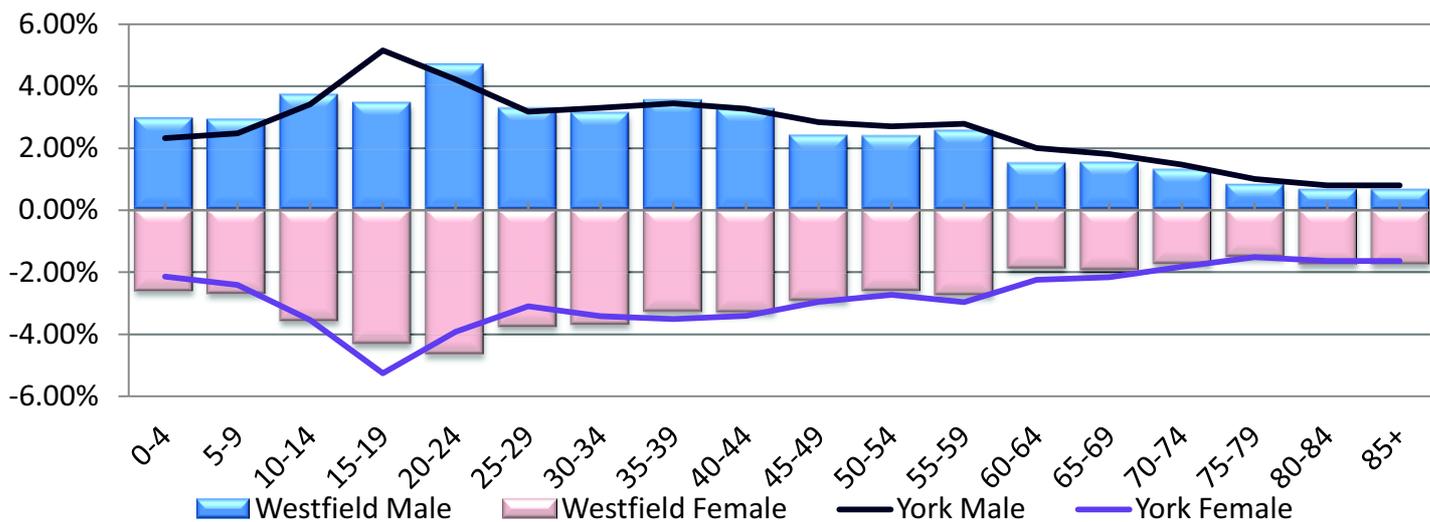


Births per 1000 population (ONS - using 2008 mid year population estimate for all years)

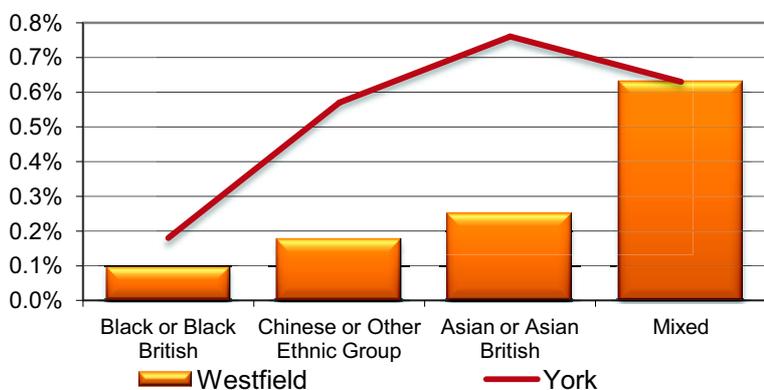


What is this saying about Westfield ward in general?

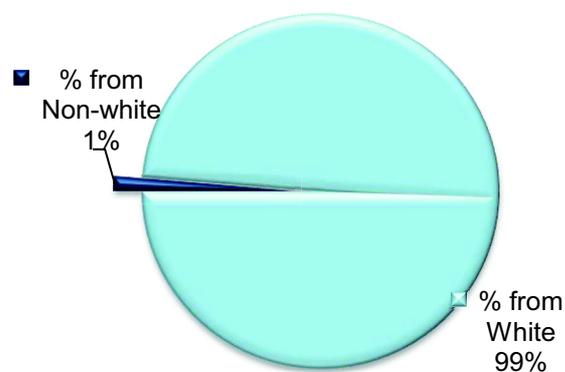
Population by Age and Gender (Based on ONS 2009 mid year estimates, 2010 not available by ward)



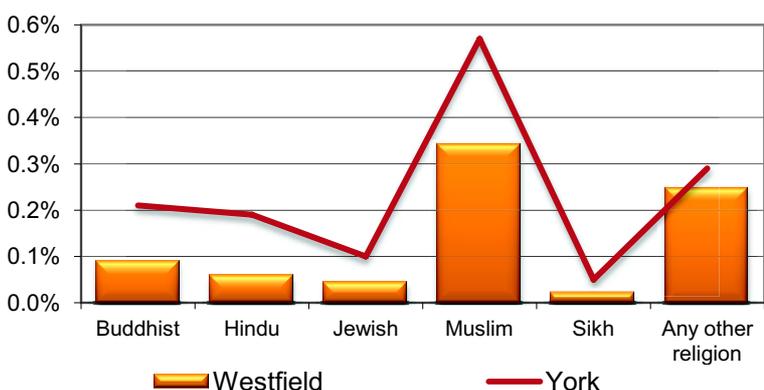
Ethnicity Groups (non White Groups - 2001 Census)



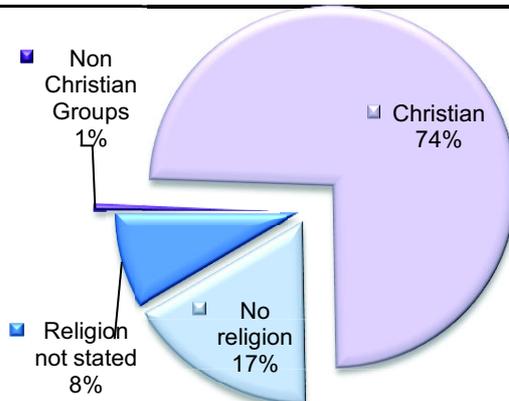
Ethnicity (2001 Census)



Religious Groups (excluding Christian, No Religion or not stated - 2001 Census)

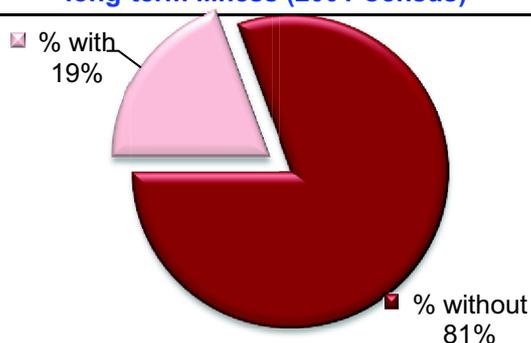


Religious Groups (2001 Census)

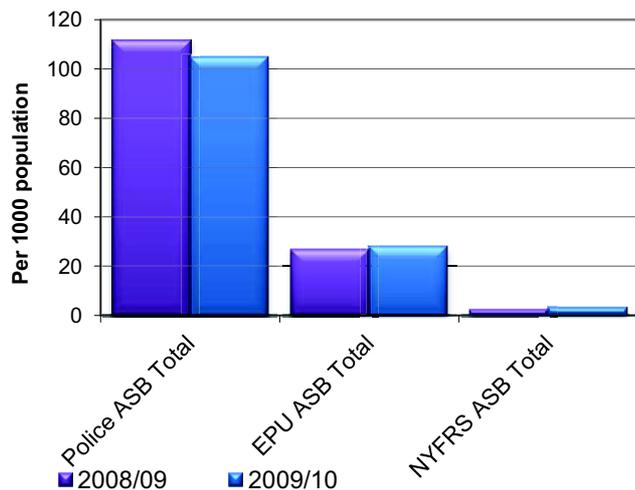
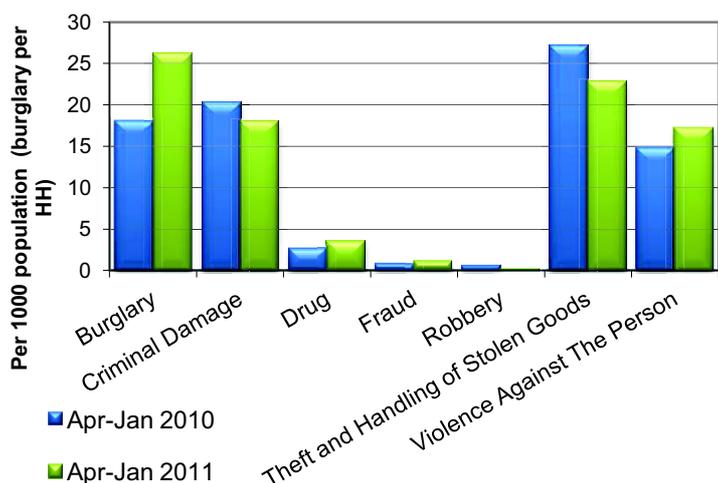


What is this saying about the equalities of Westfield ward?

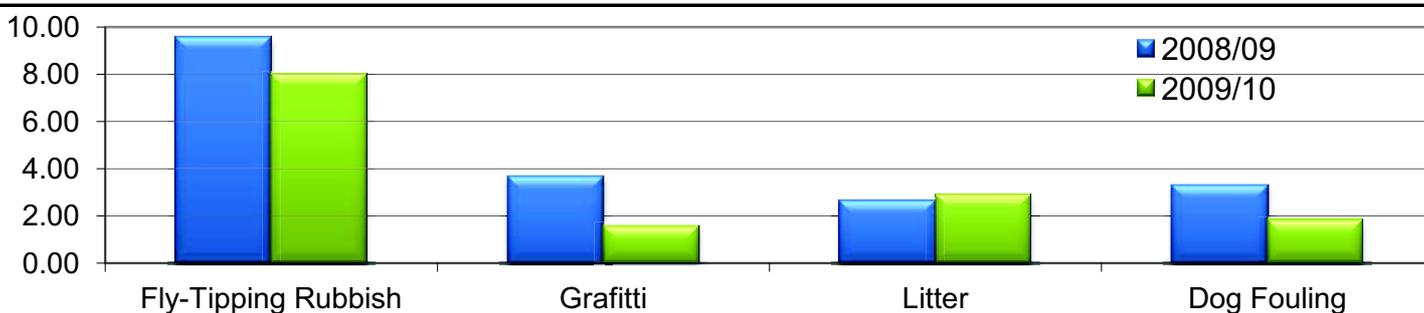
Disability: With a limiting long-term illness (2001 Census)



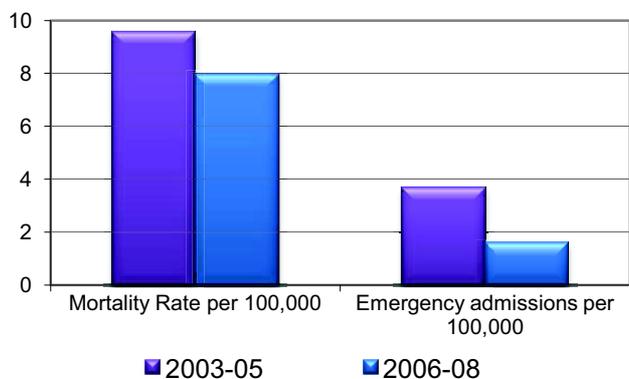
Crime Rate and Anti Social Behaviour per 1000 population (Safer York Partnership)



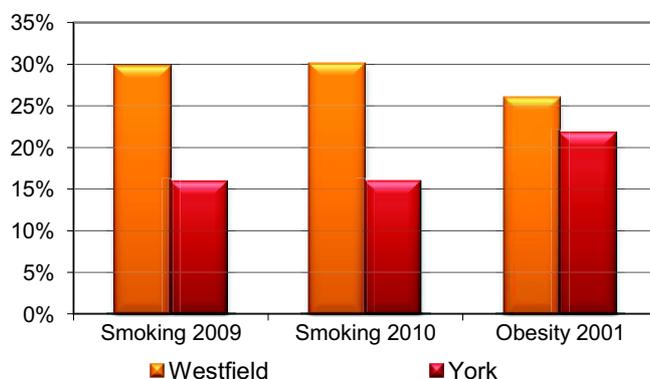
Fly tipping, Graffiti, Litter and Dog fouling crimes per 1000 population (Safer York Partnership)



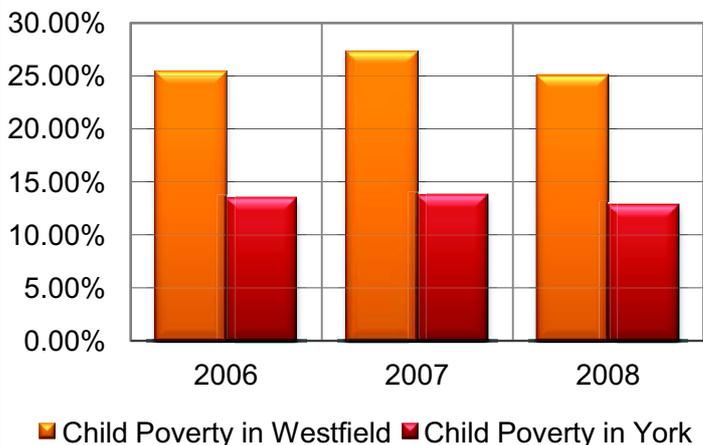
Mortality and Emergency Admissions (PCT)



Smoking and Obesity (Acxiom Survey and Census)

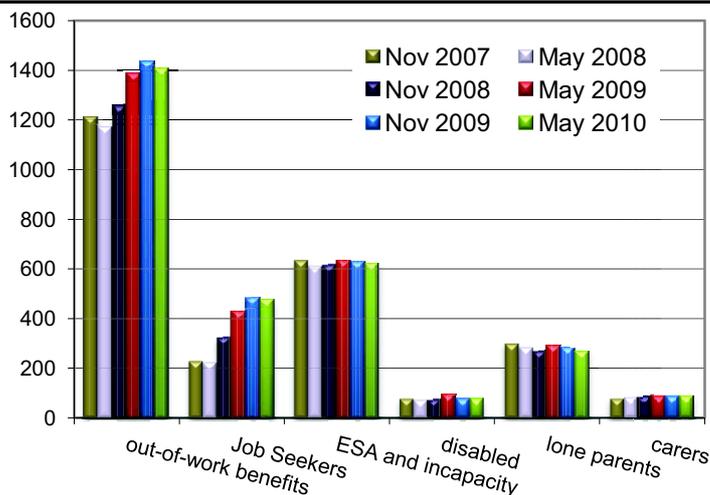


% of children in Child Poverty (CTC and JSA)

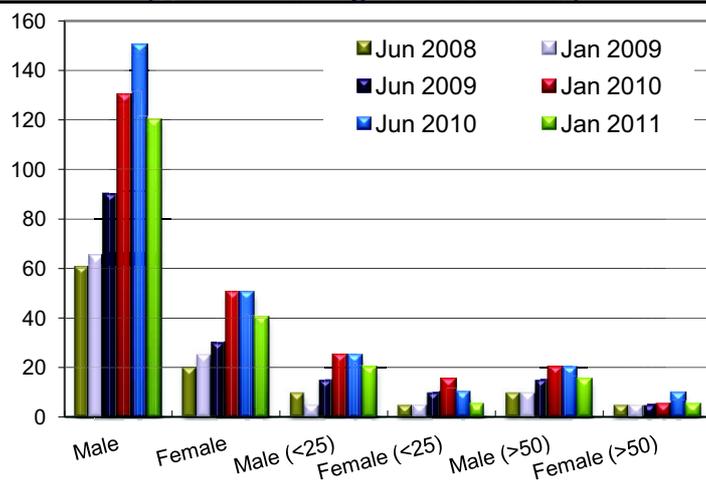


What is this saying about the H&S of Westfield ward?

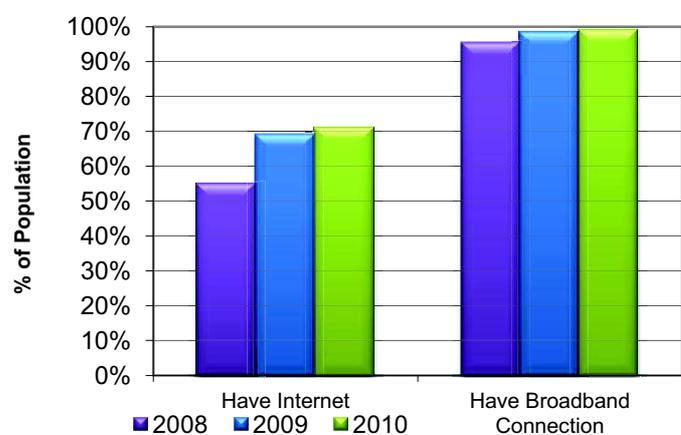
Benefits (DWP)



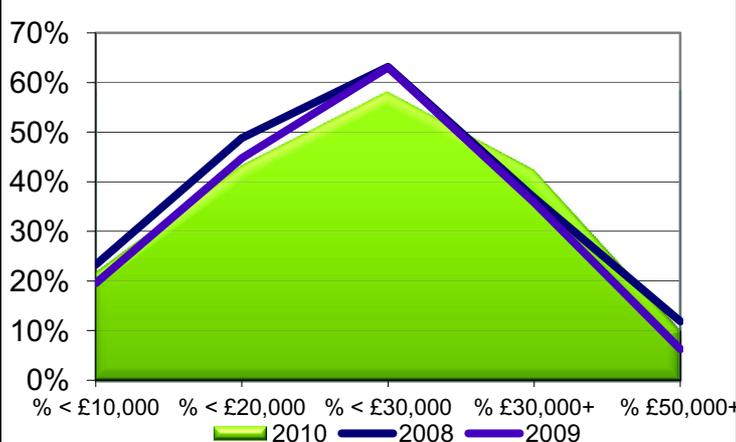
Long Term Unemployment (% of JS claiming over 12 months)



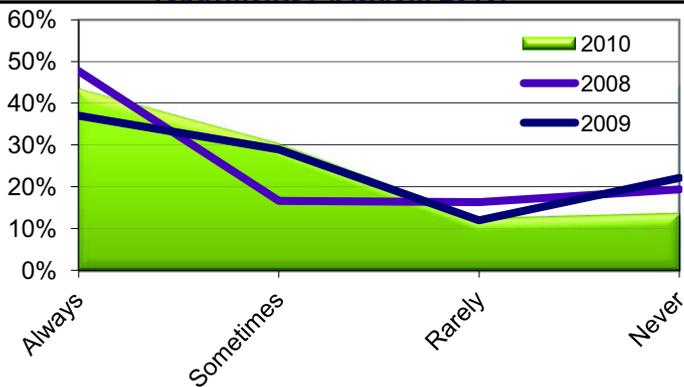
Internet Connection (Acxiom 2010)



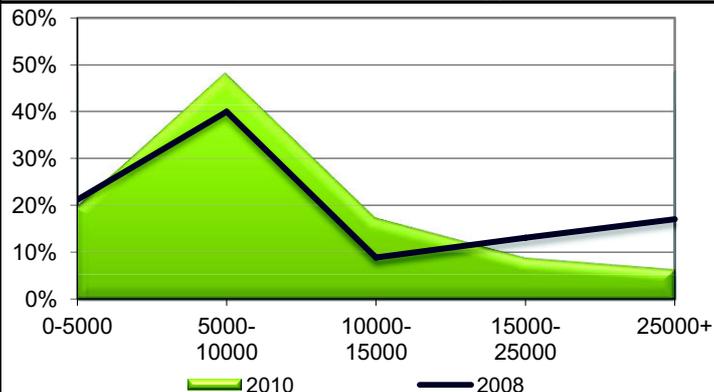
Household Income (Acxiom 2010)



Is the Credit Card Repaid Monthly and difficulty with repayments? (Acxiom 2010)

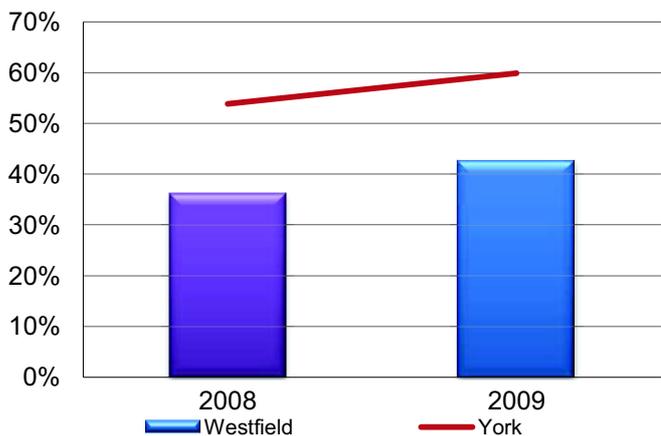


Household main car mileage by 1000s? (Acxiom 2010 Survey)

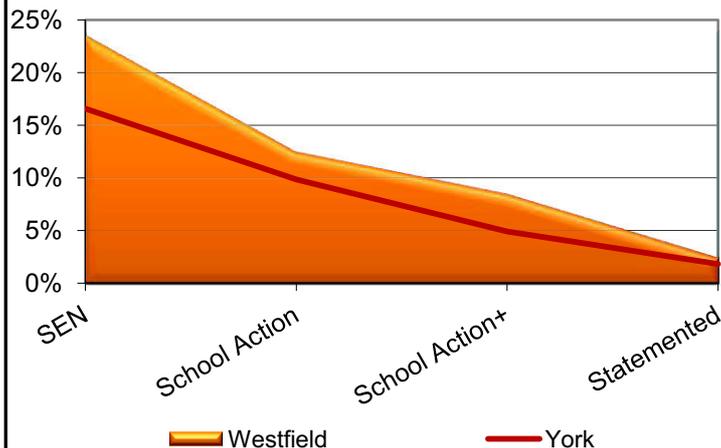


What is this saying about the Economics of Westfield ward?

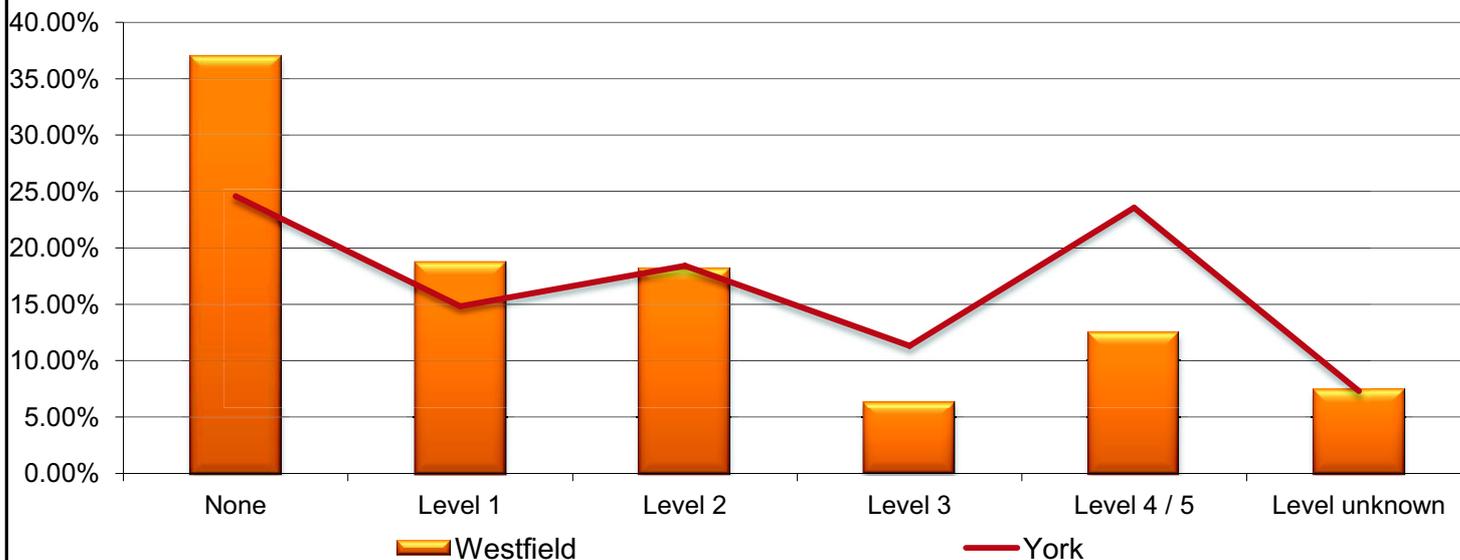
Pupil Results (those Attending York LA Schools, GCSE - at least 5 A-Cs inc Math and English (09/10)



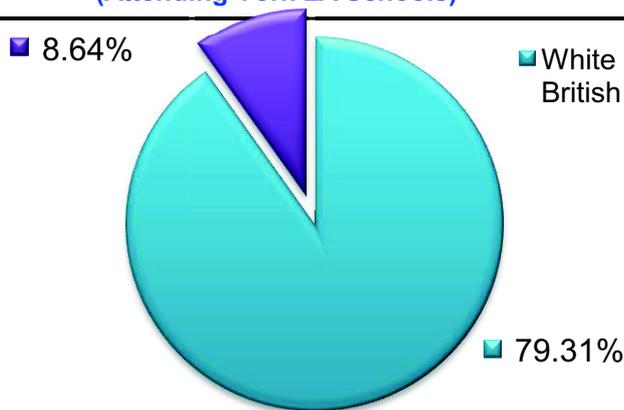
Special Education Need (2010)



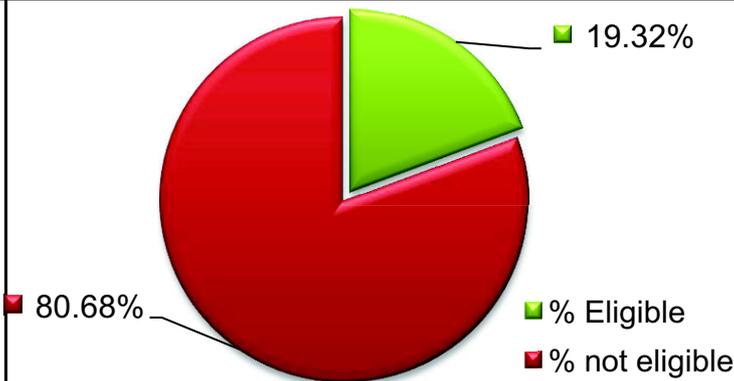
Qualifications 2001 Census



Ethnicity of Pupils (2010) (Attending York LA Schools)

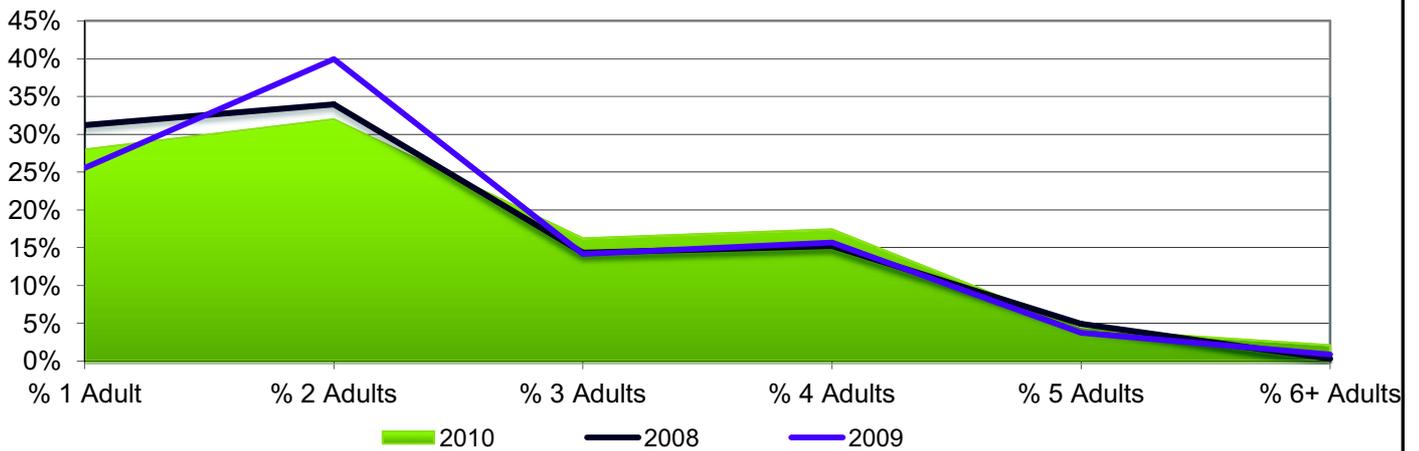


% of Pupils Eligible for FSM (2010) (Attending York LA Schools)

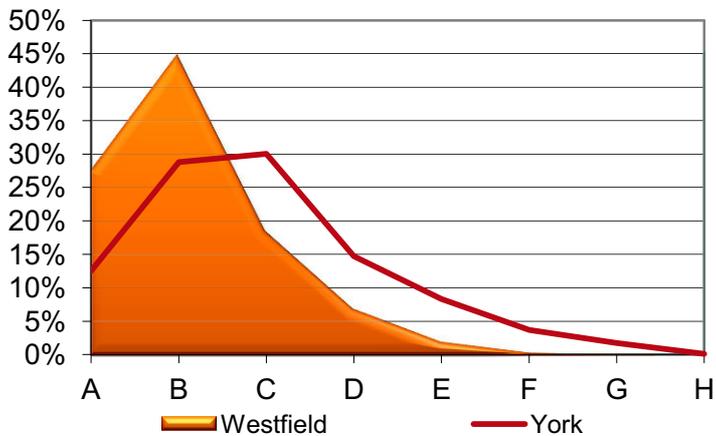


What is this saying about Education and Learning of Westfield ward?

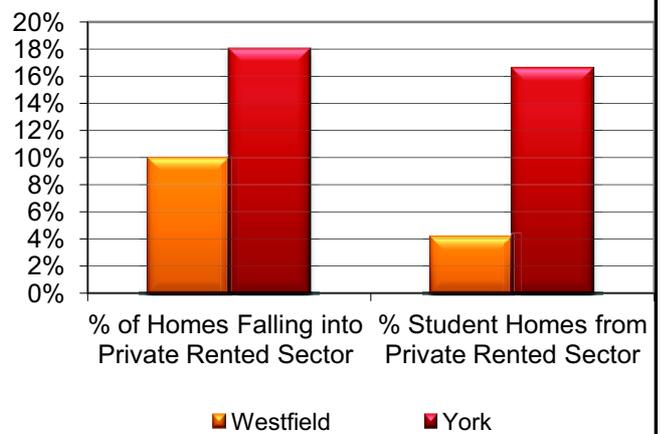
Number of Residents per household (Axiom 2009 Survey)



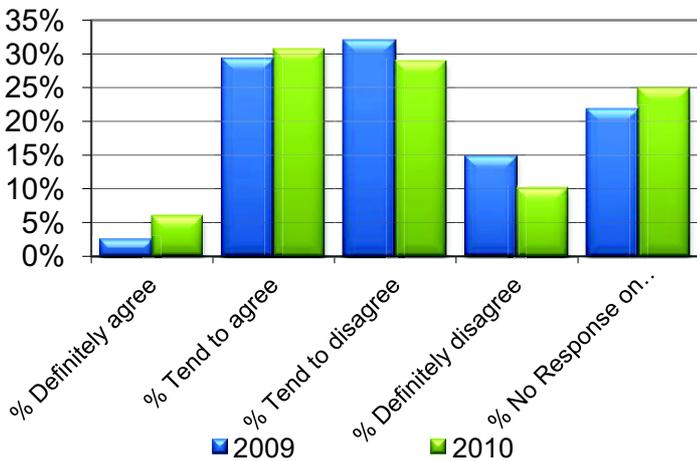
Council Tax Bandings (% of houses within ward - 2010)



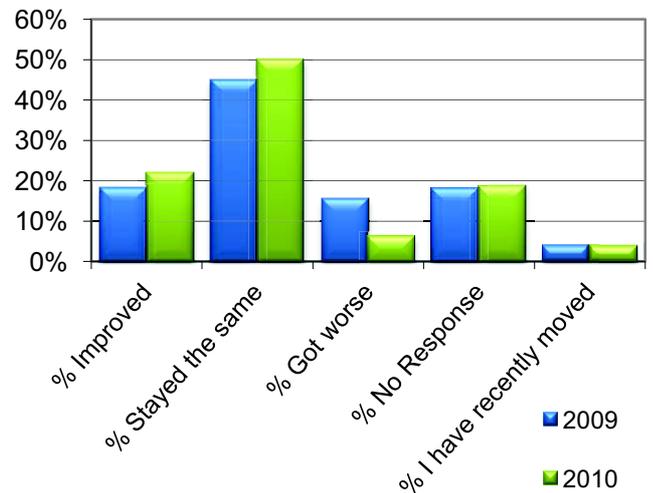
Private rented and student homes (2010)



Can influence local area decisions? (Axiom 2009 Survey)



In last 3 years my neighbourhood has? (Axiom 2009 Survey)



What is this saying about the housing and neighbourhood of Westfield ward?

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Acxiom Customer Survey 2009 | The Acxiom Customer Survey 2009 profiles wards based on a commercial survey. It is a way of profiling the customers of a council in a particular area. | |
| ASB | Anti Social Behaviour - recorded incidents from 4 areas; Police, YPAL, NYFRS and EPU | |
| Census | All these indicators come from the 2001 census and therefore may be out of date but have been used where there is no alternative. | |
| Child Poverty | Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data) | |
| D.O.T. | Direction of Travel - whether the indicator has moved up or down since the last available update/release. | |
| DWP | Department for Work and Pensions | |
| EPU | Environmental Protection Unit | |
| Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) | The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams. | |
| | Crime | This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. |
| | Employment | This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. |
| | Income | The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population, and their income levels. |
| | Health and Disability | This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range. |
| | Education and Skills | This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a subset of the working age adult population. |
| | Barriers to Housing | The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability. |
| | Living Environment | This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. |
| NOMIS | Nomis is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give you free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market | |
| NYFSP | North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue | |
| Place Survey | The Place Survey is used to measure how residents experience several aspects of life. | |
| Out of Work Benefits | Out of Work Benefits covers several categories of benefits including; job seekers, incapacity, lone parent, carer, disabled and bereaved. | |
| YPAL | York Pride Action Line | |

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RURAL WEST ASB

| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| All ASB | 640 | 53.3 | 66 | 55 | 44 | 48 | 51 | | | | | | | | 264 |

Any Months shown in Red are above the Monthly average for 2010/11

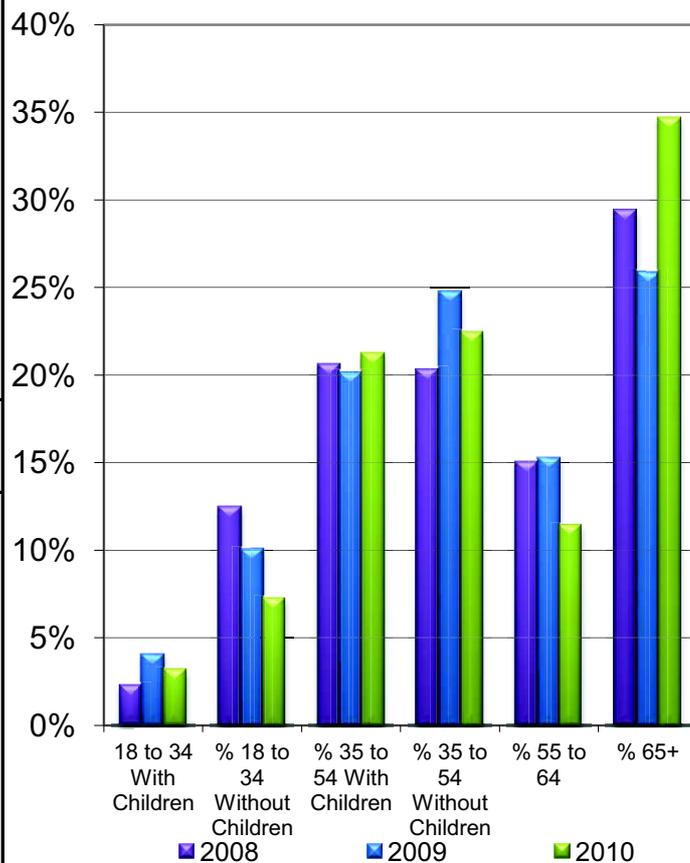
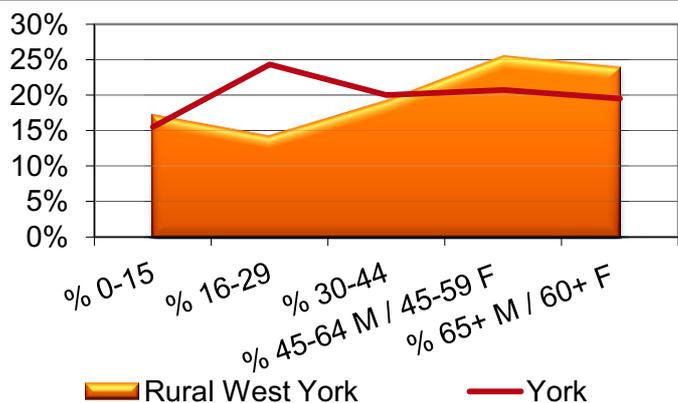
| | 10/11 Total | Monthly Average | 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | | | Running Total |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | | | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| NYP ASB | Environmental | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 25 |
| | Nuisance | | 31 | 29 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 11 | | | | | 161 |
| | Personal | | 7 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 14 | | | | | 64 |
| | Total | 381 | 31.8 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 27 | | | | 250 |
| York Pride Action Line | AC - GOOD CONDITION | 3 | 0.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Not Available | | | | | | 4 |
| | AC - DAMAGED | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | AC - FIRED | 2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | DRUG RELATED LITTER | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | FLYTIPPING - RUBBISH | 83 | 6.9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 13 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | GRAFFITI | 42 | 3.5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | LITTER | 25 | 2.1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | DOG FOULING | 3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| NYFRS | FIRE - ROAD VEHICLES | | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | RUBBISH/SKIP/WHEELIE BIN | | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| NYP Crimes | Indecent Exposure (88) | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 |
| | PUBLIC FEAR, ALARM OR DISTRESS (9a) | 6 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 |
| | To Dwellings (58A) | 8 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 |
| | Other Buildings (58B) | 5 | 0.4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 3 |
| | Vehicles (58C) | 18 | 1.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 14 |
| | Other (58D) | 18 | 1.5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| EPU | Animal Noise | 9 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | | 5 |
| | Vehicle Noise | 4 | 0.3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | 2 |
| | All Other Noise | 31 | 2.6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | 7 |

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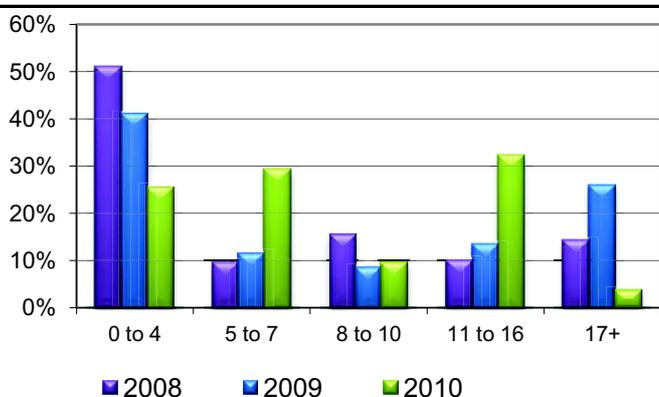
% of Population by age
(Census 2010 mid year estimate for 2009)

Lifestyle of Head of Household
(Acxiom Survey 2010)

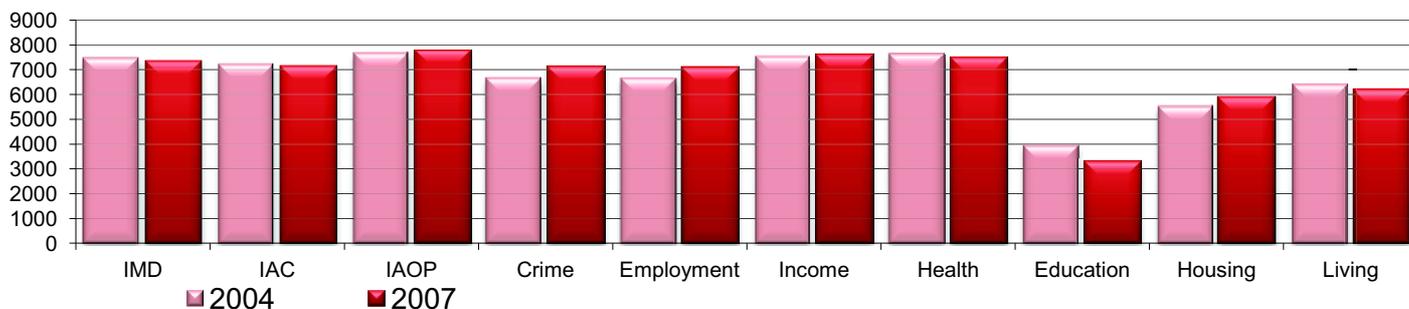
Population of Rural West York Ward is 10,761 (2009) which is 5.41% of York



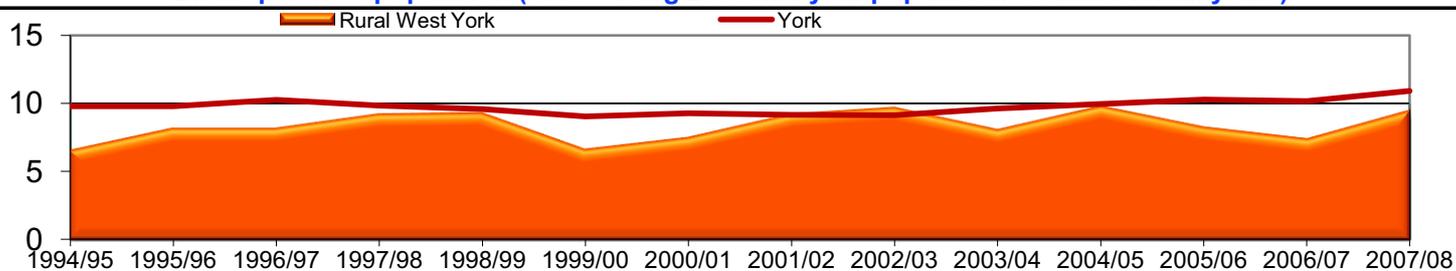
% of Households with Children by Youngest Child Age
(Acxiom Survey 2010)



Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Ranking of 7932 wards nationally) -
Higher is less deprived, lower is more deprived

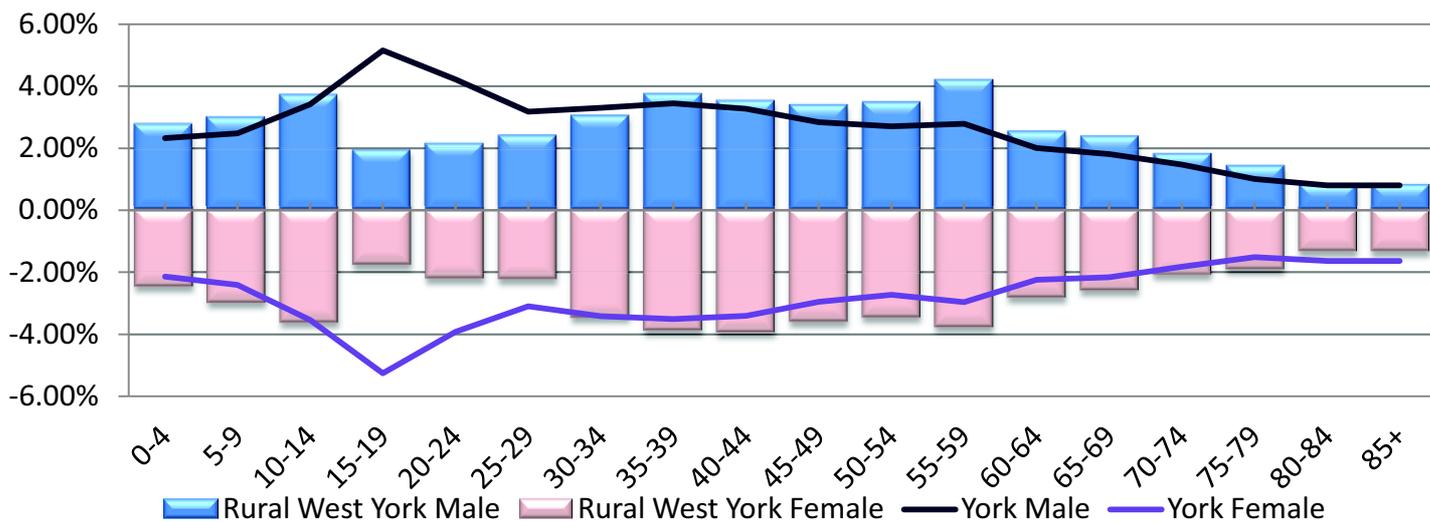


Births per 1000 population (ONS - using 2008 mid year population estimate for all years)

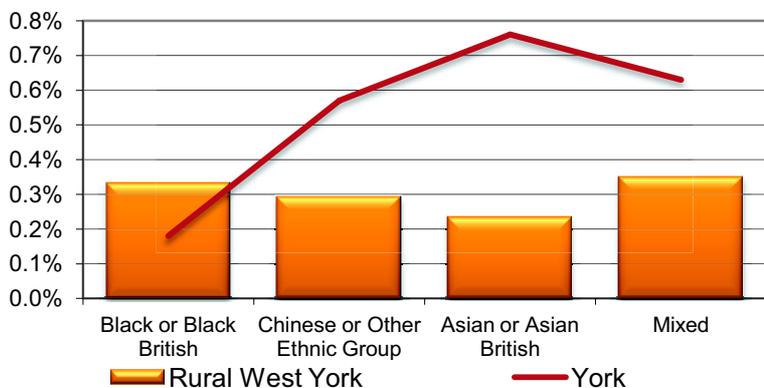


What is this saying about Rural West York ward in general?

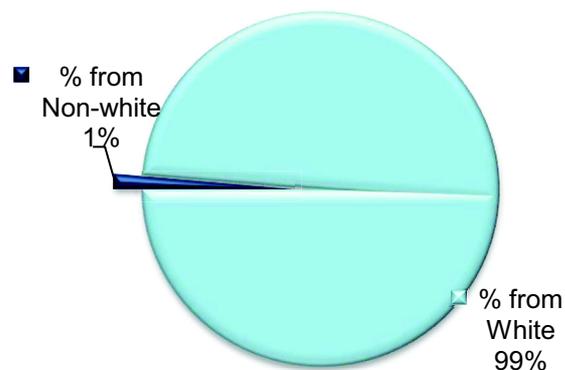
Population by Age and Gender (Based on ONS 2009 mid year estimates, 2010 not available by ward)



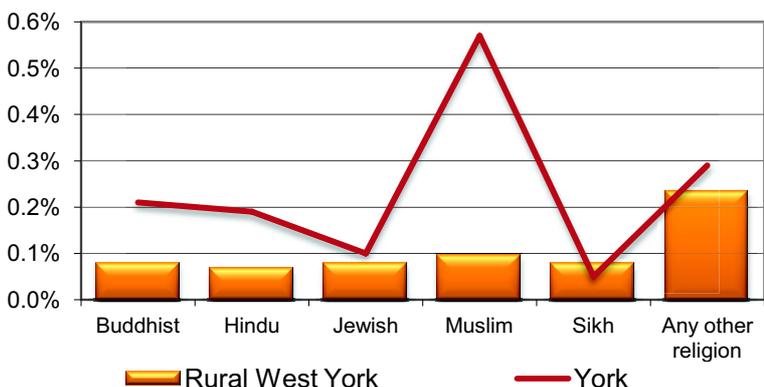
Ethnicity Groups (non White Groups - 2001 Census)



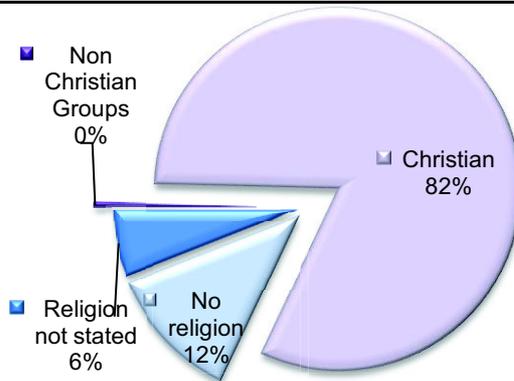
Ethnicity (2001 Census)



Religious Groups (excluding Christian, No Religion or not stated - 2001 Census)

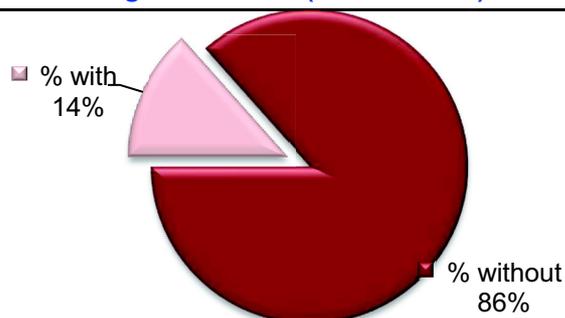


Religious Groups (2001 Census)

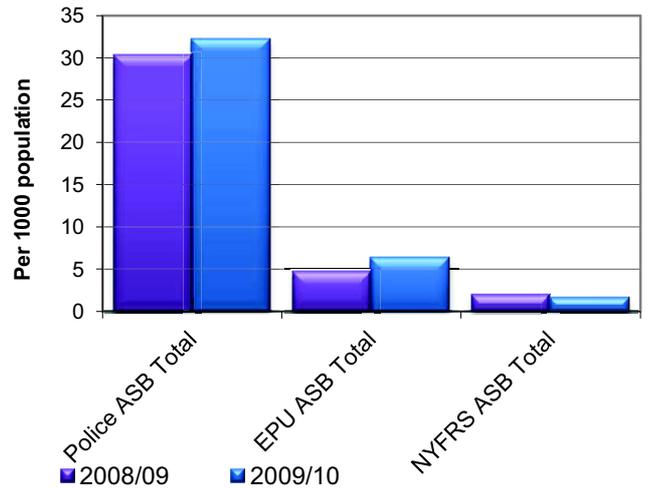
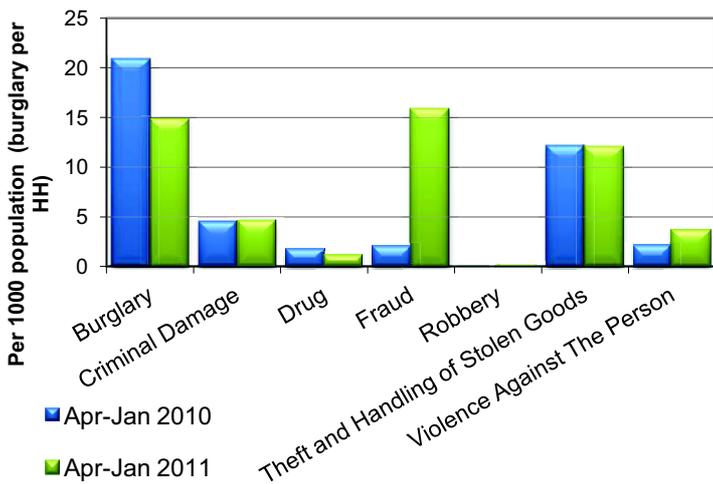


What is this saying about the equalities of Rural West York ward?

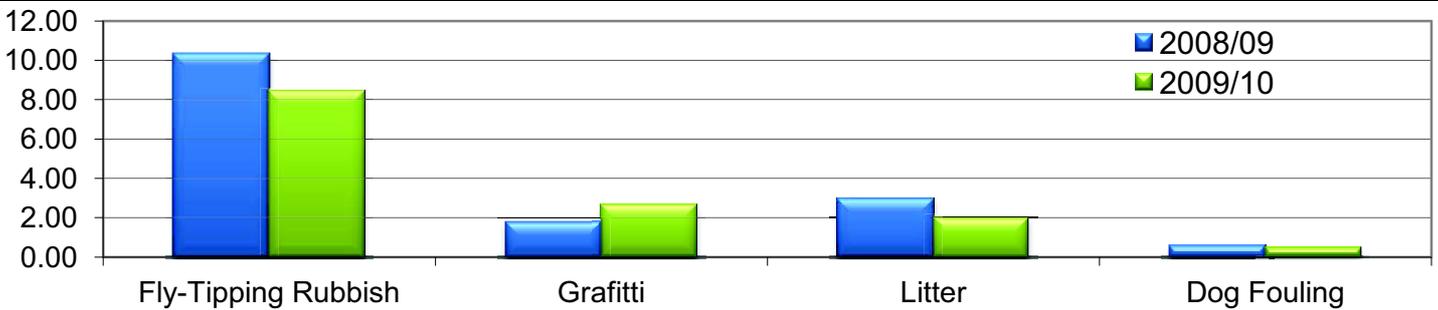
Disability: With a limiting long-term illness (2001 Census)



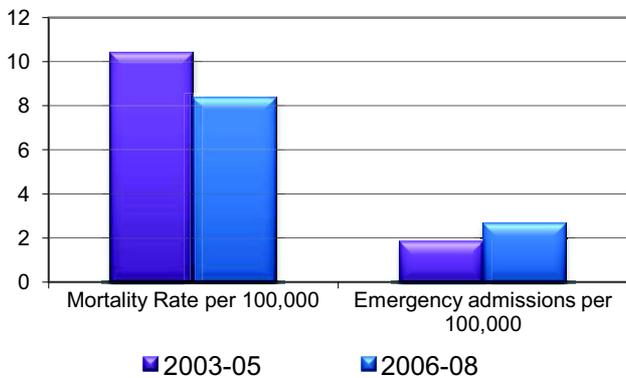
Crime Rate and Anti Social Behaviour per 1000 population (Safer York Partnership)



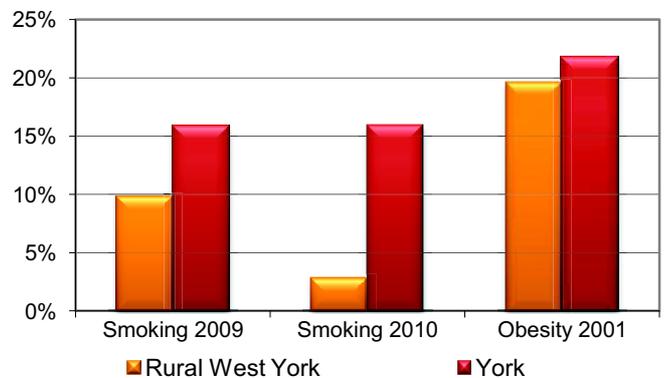
Fly tipping, Graffiti, Litter and Dog fouling crimes per 1000 population (Safer York Partnership)



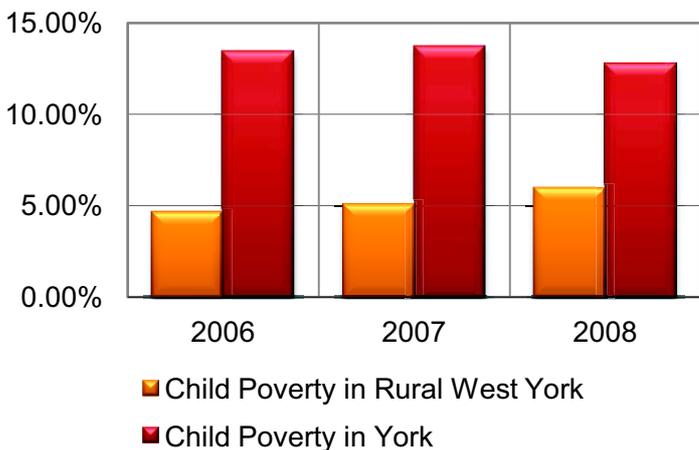
Mortality and Emergency Admissions (PCT)



Smoking and Obesity (Acxiom Survey and Census)

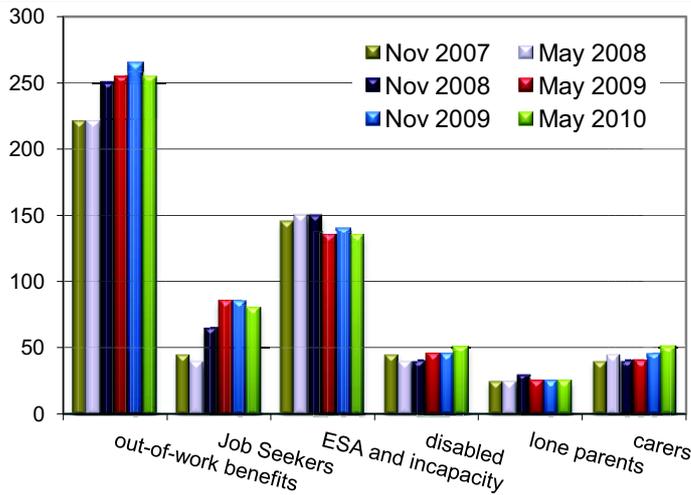


% of children in Child Poverty (CTC and JSA)

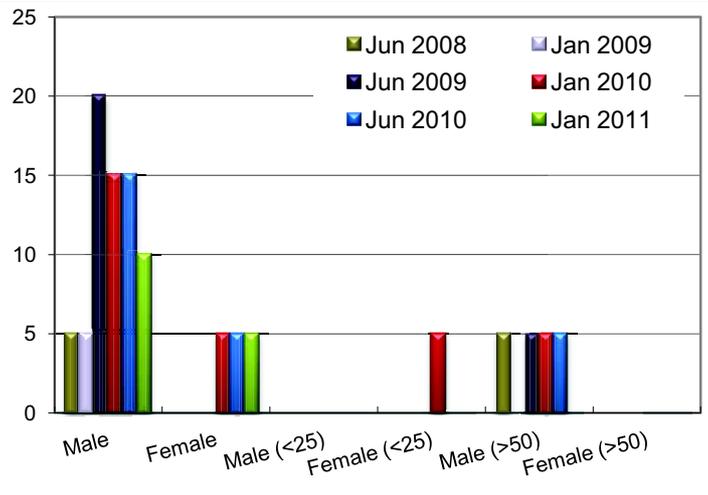


What is this saying about the H&S of Rural West York ward?

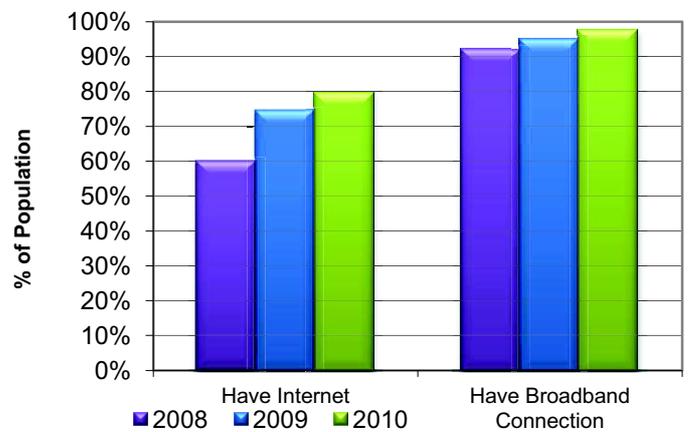
Benefits (DWP)



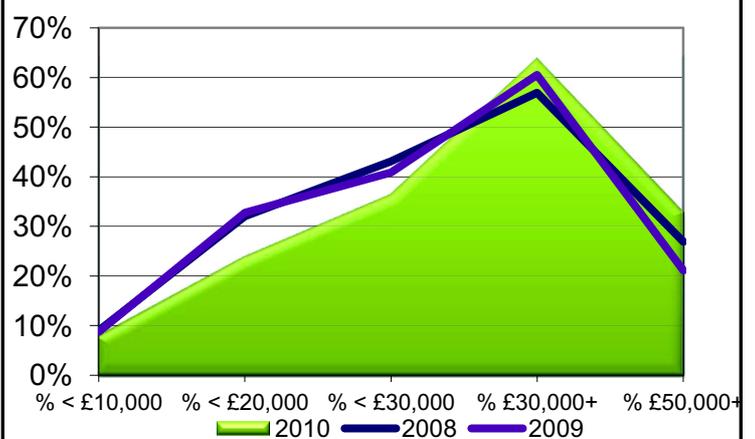
Long Term Unemployment (% of JS claiming over 12 months)



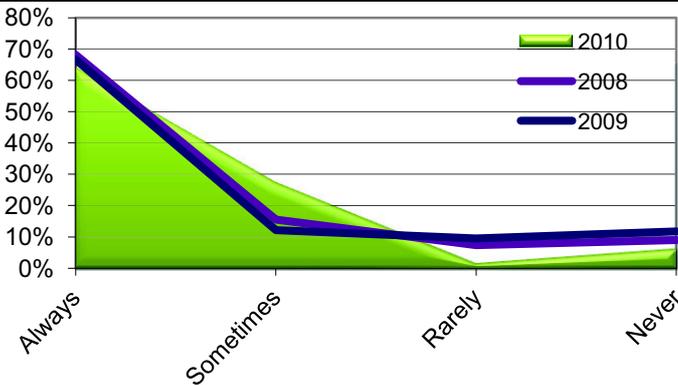
Internet Connection (Acxiom 2010)



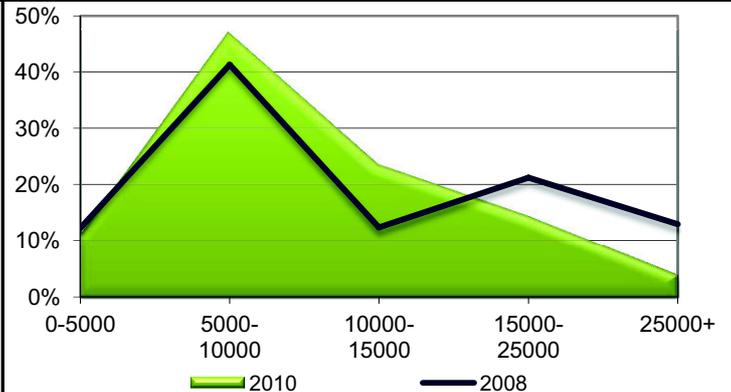
Household Income (Acxiom 2010)



Is the Credit Card Repaid Monthly and difficulty with repayments? (Acxiom 2010)

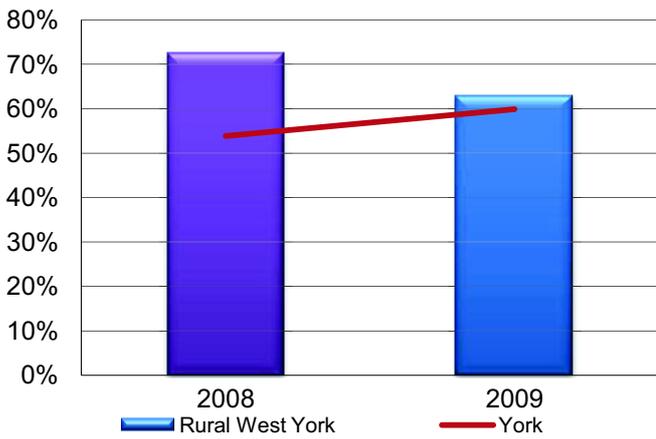


Household main car mileage by 1000s? (Acxiom 2010 Survey)

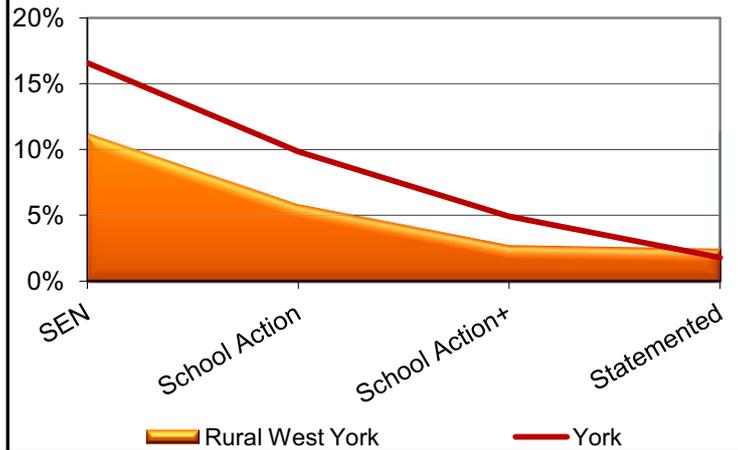


What is this saying about the Economics of Rural West York ward?

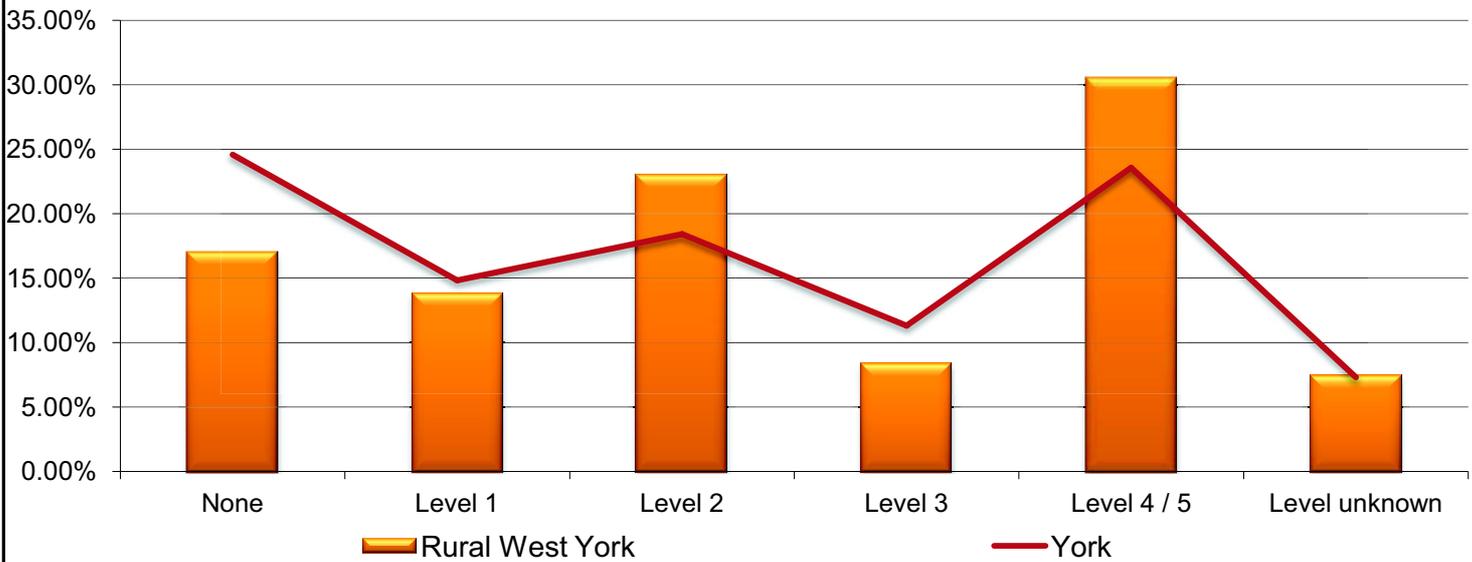
Pupil Results (those Attending York LA Schools, GCSE - at least 5 A-Cs inc Math and English (09/10)



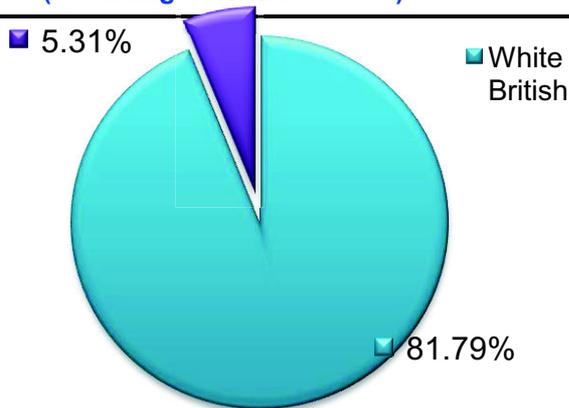
Special Education Need (2010)



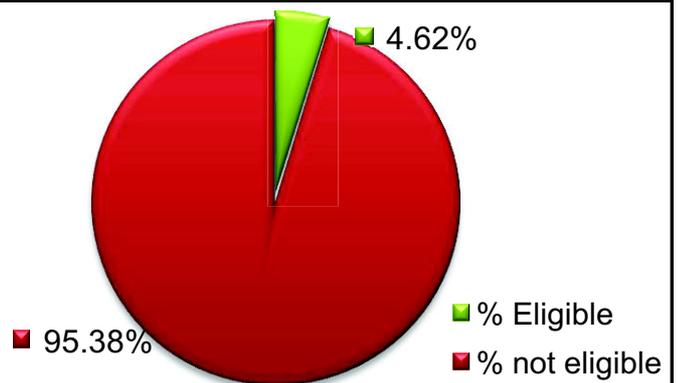
Qualifications 2001 Census



Ethnicity of Pupils (2010) (Attending York LA Schools)

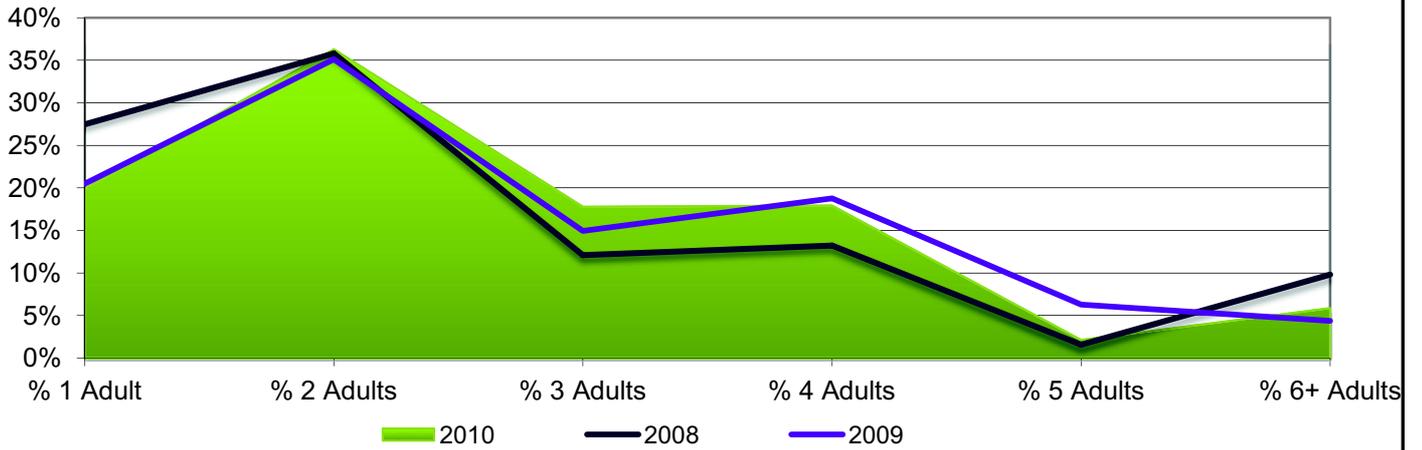


% of Pupils Eligible for FSM (2010) (Attending York LA Schools)

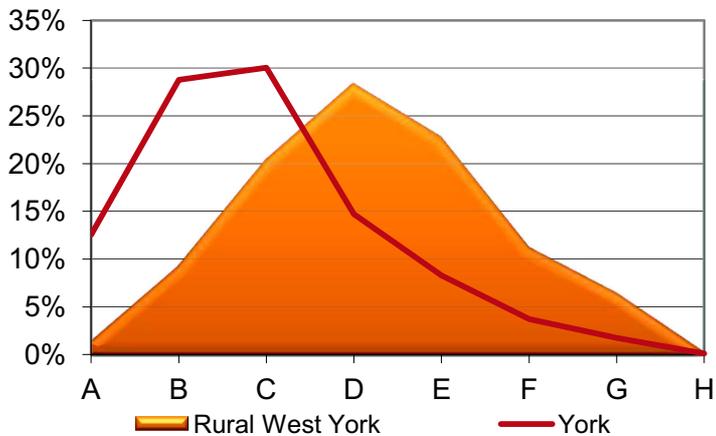


What is this saying about Education and Learning of Rural West York ward?

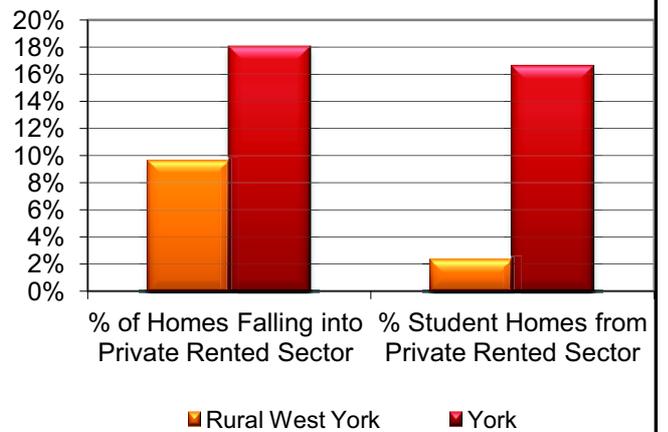
Number of Residents per Household (Axiom 2009 Survey)



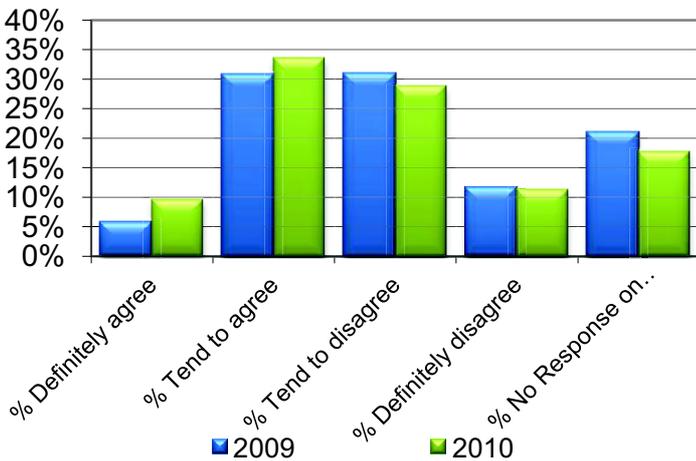
Council Tax Bandings (% of houses within ward - 2010)



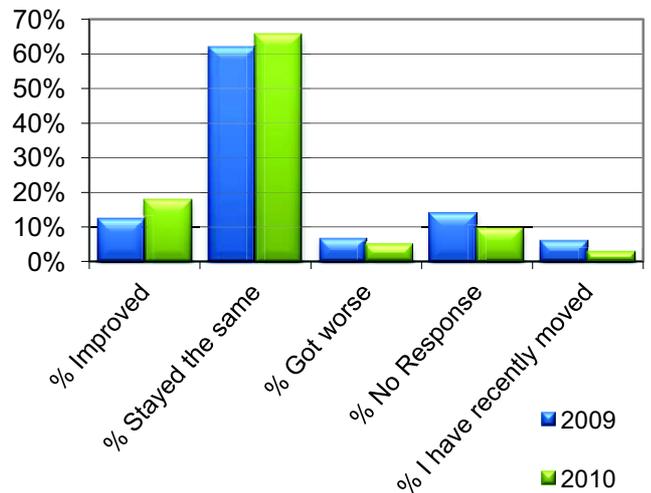
Private rented and student homes (2010)



Can influence local area decisions? (Axiom 2009 Survey)



In last 3 years my neighbourhood has? (Axiom 2009 Survey)

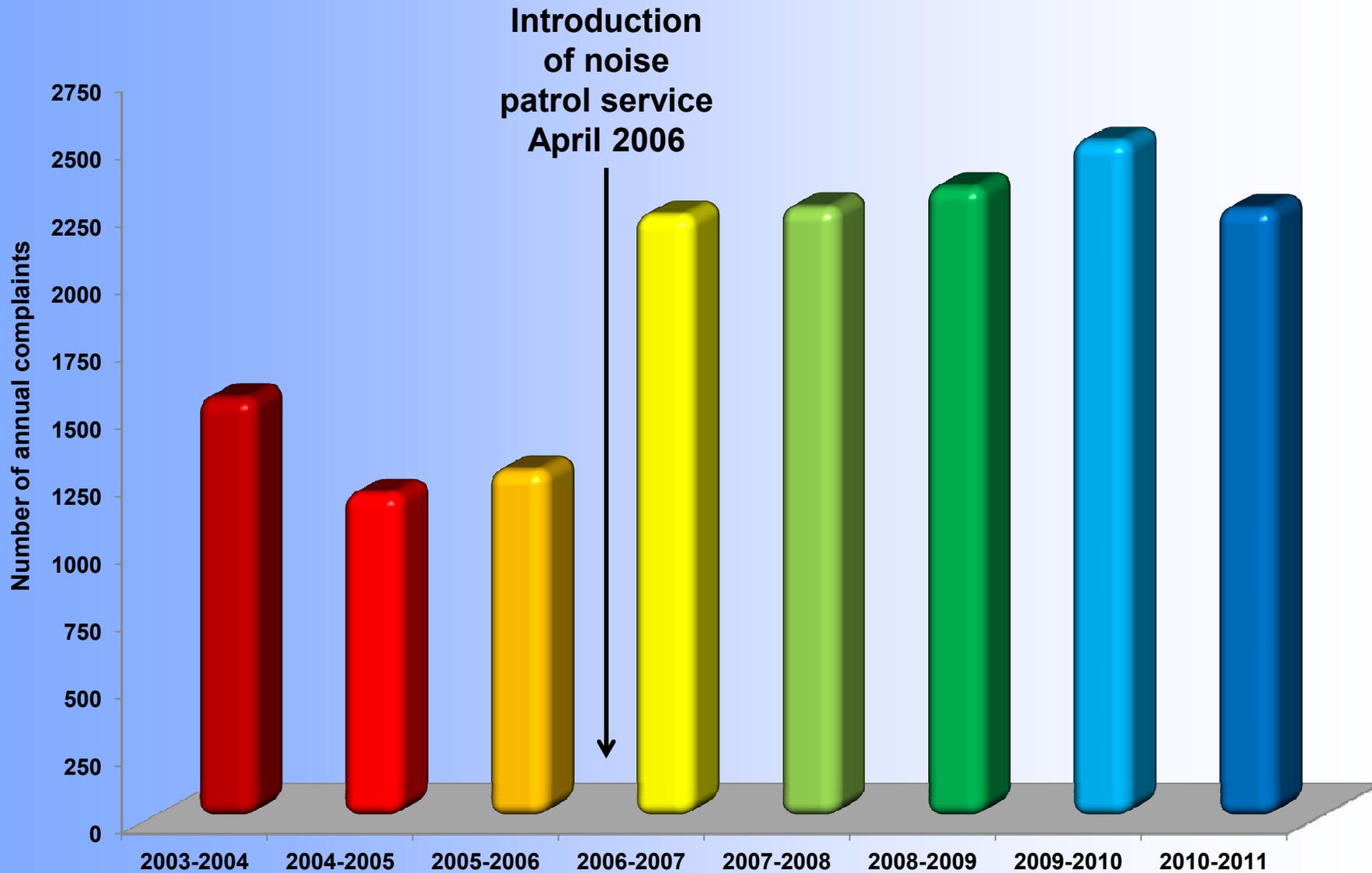


What is this saying about the housing and neighbourhood of Rural West York ward?

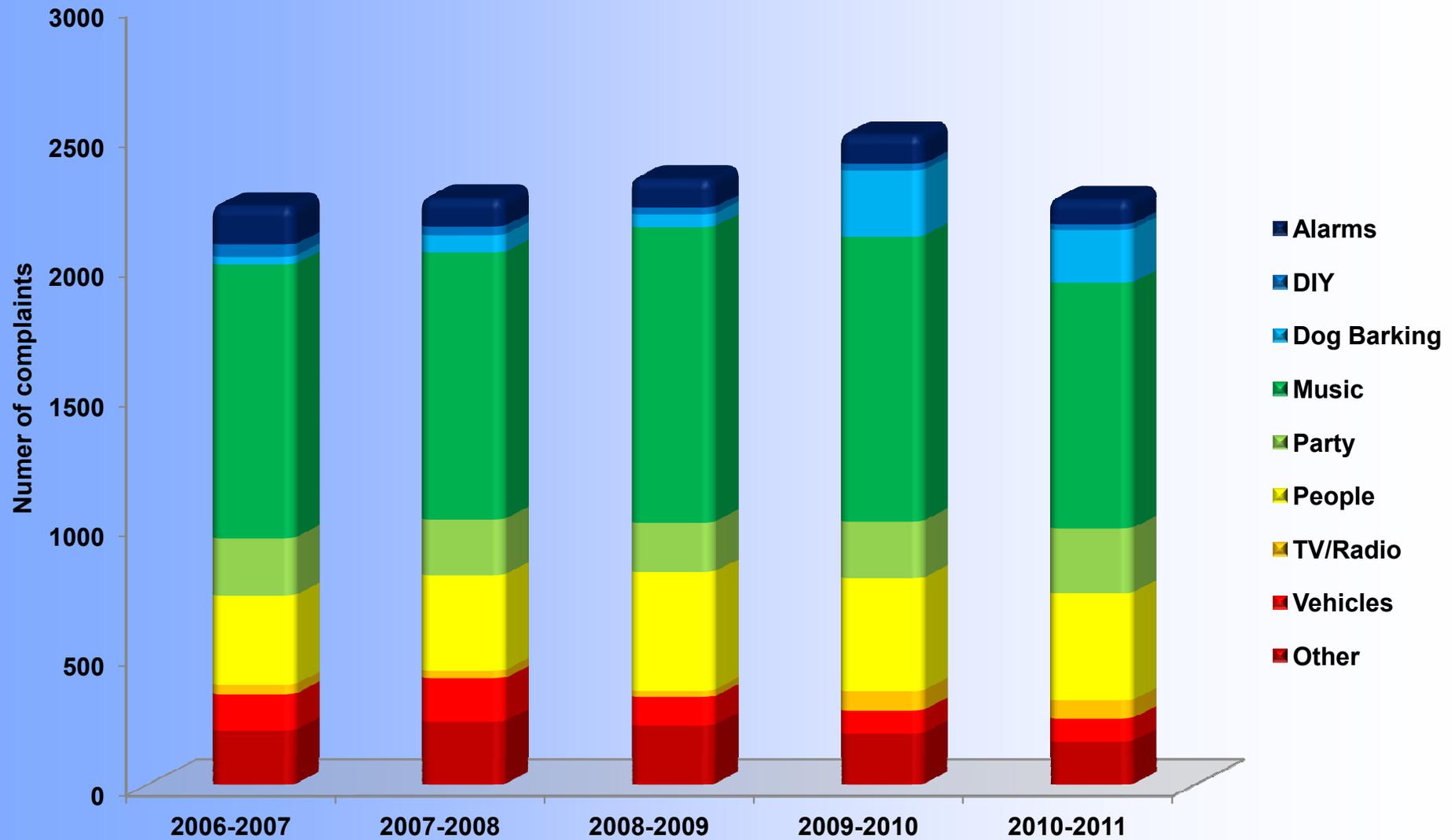
| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Acxiom Customer Survey 2009 | The Acxiom Customer Survey 2009 profiles wards based on a commercial survey. It is a way of profiling the customers of a council in a particular area. | |
| ASB | Anti Social Behaviour - recorded incidents from 4 areas; Police, YPAL, NYFRS and EPU | |
| Census | All these indicators come from the 2001 census and therefore may be out of date but have been used where there is no alternative. | |
| Child Poverty | Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data) | |
| D.O.T. | Direction of Travel - whether the indicator has moved up or down since the last available update/release. | |
| DWP | Department for Work and Pensions | |
| EPU | Environmental Protection Unit | |
| Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) | The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams. | |
| | Crime | This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. |
| | Employment | This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. |
| | Income | The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population, and their income levels. |
| | Health and Disability | This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range. |
| | Education and Skills | This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a subset of the working age adult population. |
| | Barriers to Housing | The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability. |
| | Living Environment | This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. |
| NOMIS | Nomis is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give you free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market | |
| NYFSP | North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue | |
| Place Survey | The Place Survey is used to measure how residents experience several aspects of life. | |
| Out of Work Benefits | Out of Work Benefits covers several categories of benefits including; job seekers, incapacity, lone parent, carer, disabled and bereaved. | |
| YPAL | York Pride Action Line | |

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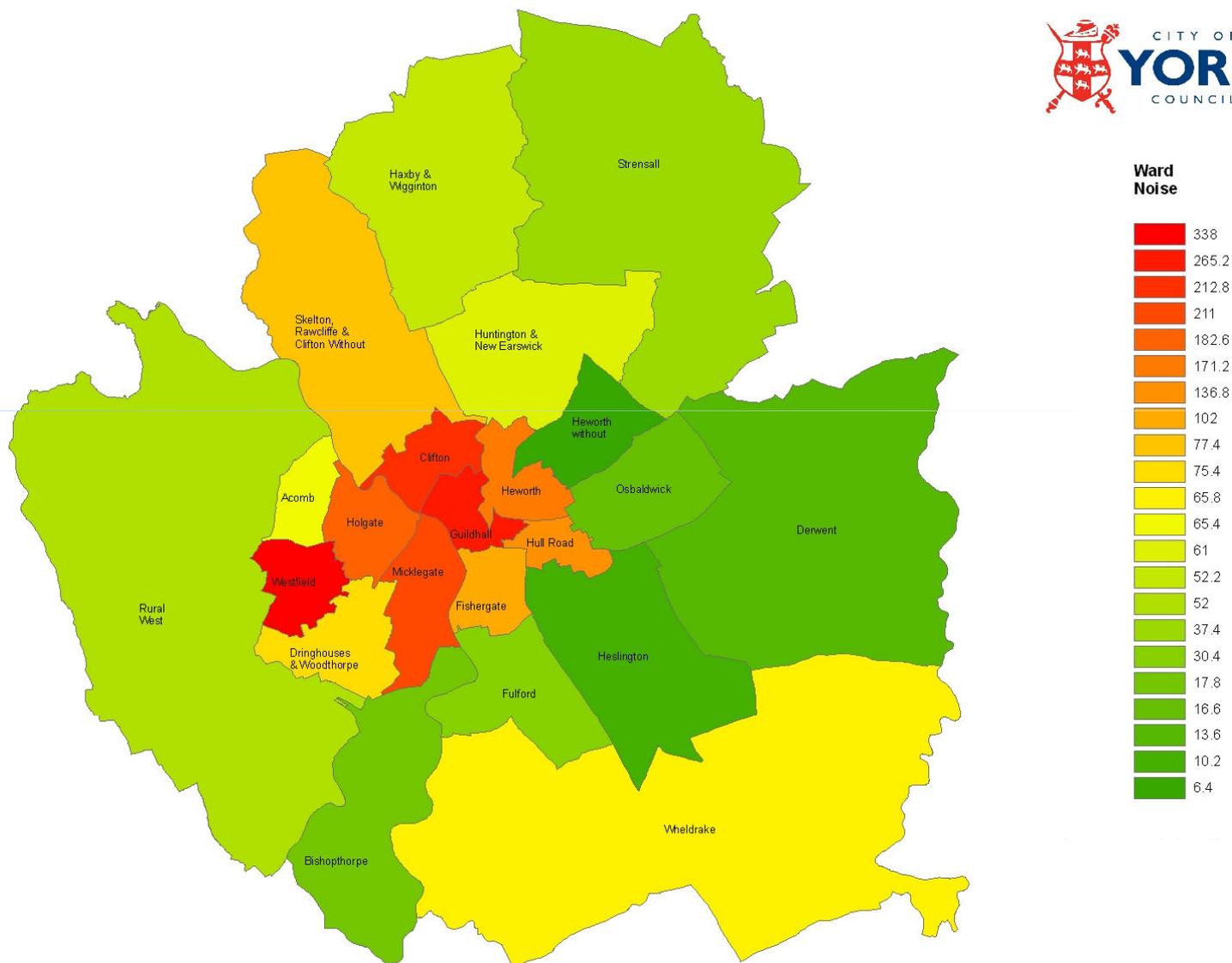
Total number of noise complaints received per year by EPU



Annual noise complaints received by EPU and organised by type

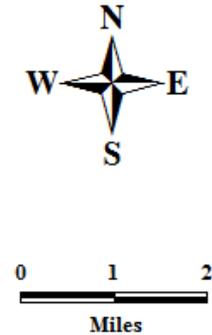
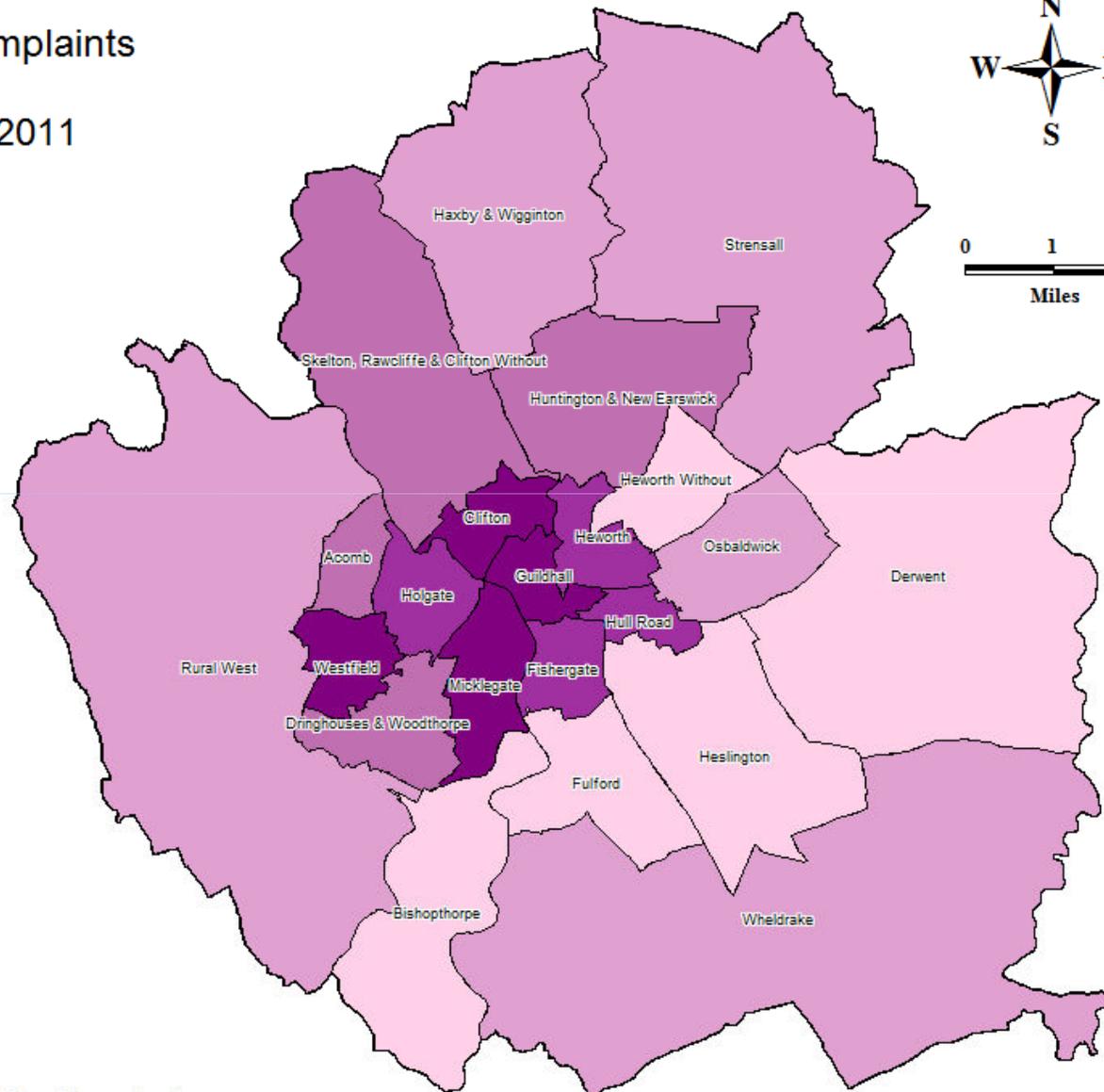
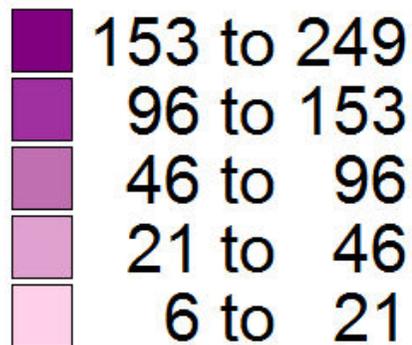


Average annual number of complaints by ward (2006 to 2011)



City of York Council Noise Complaints

November 2010 - October 2011

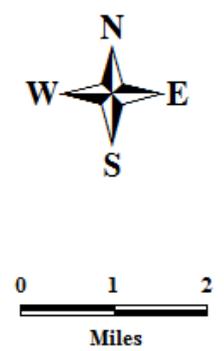
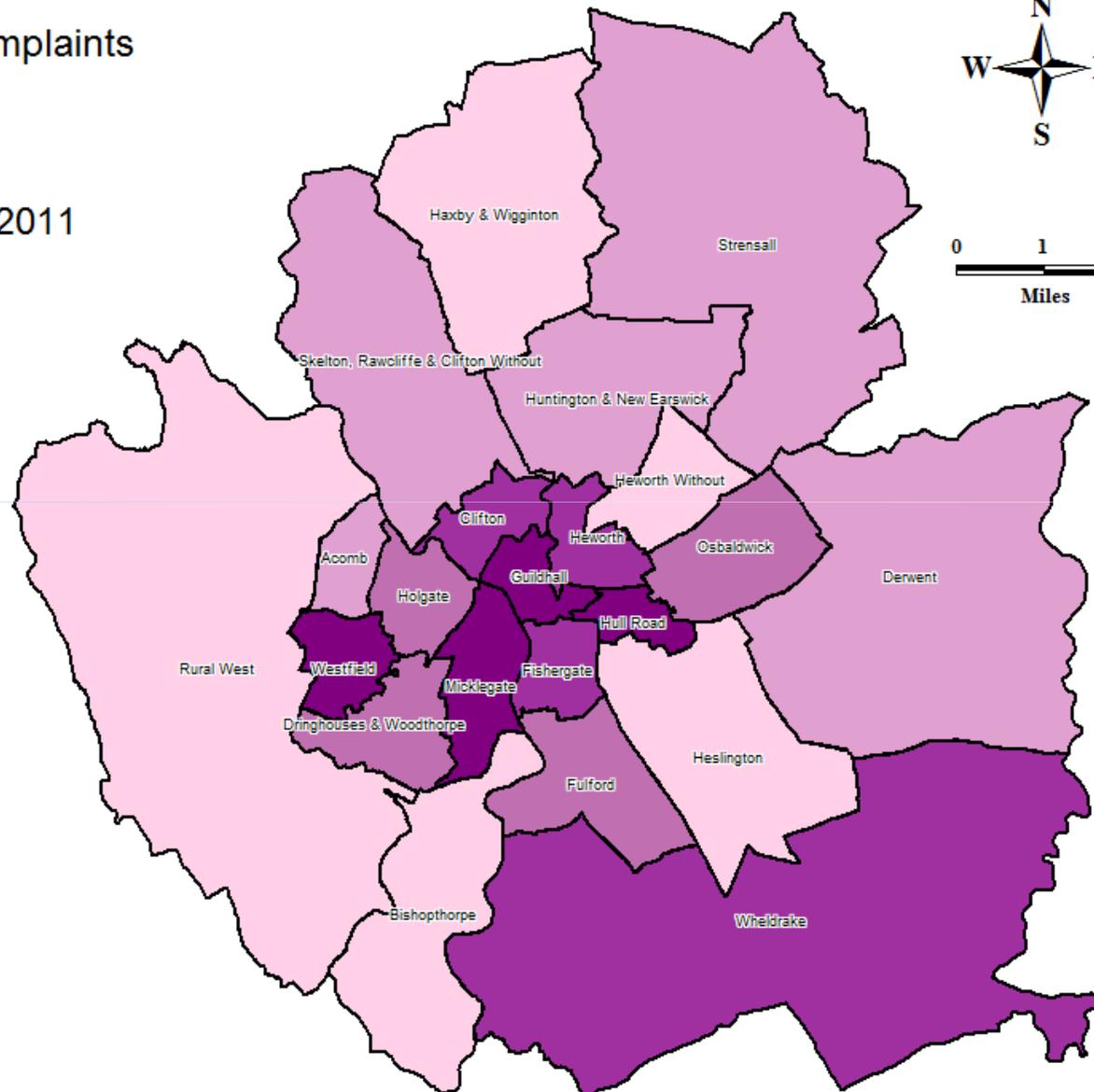
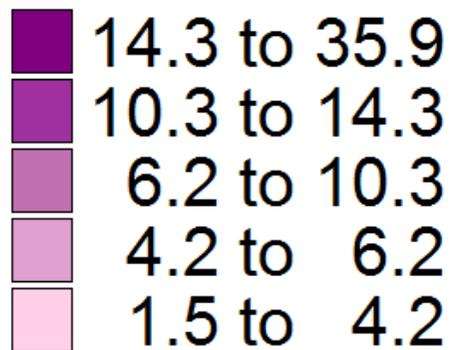


Maps created by Mike Southcombe and Ian Cunningham

City of York Council Noise Complaints

Per 1000 Population

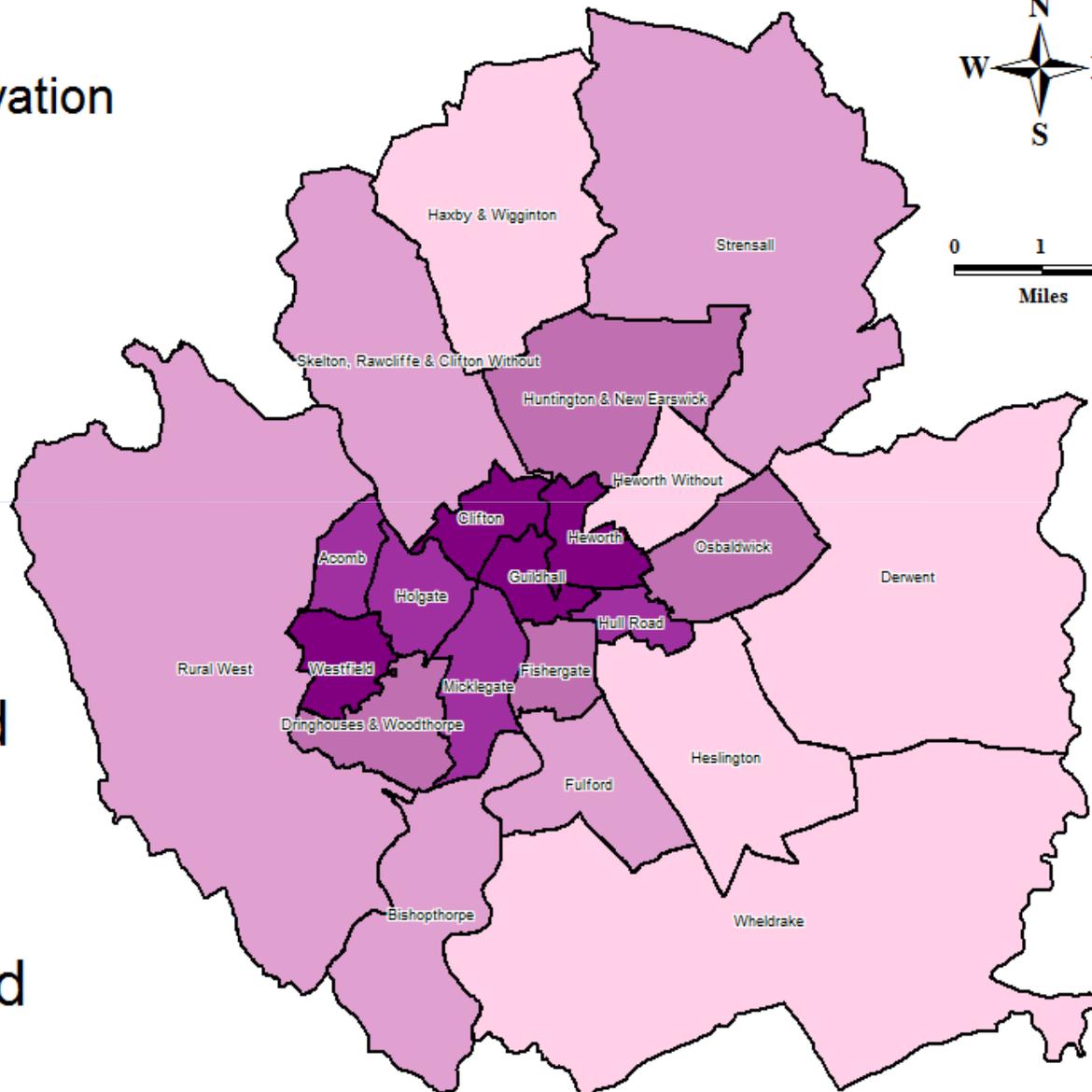
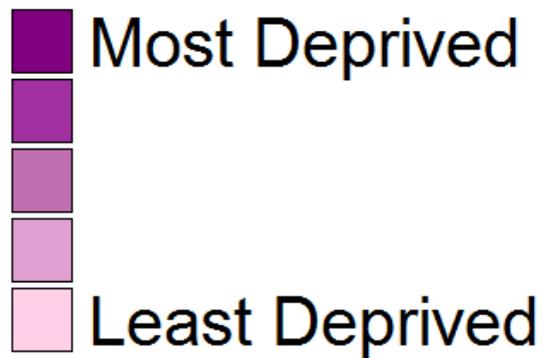
November 2010 - October 2011



Maps created by Mike Southcombe and Ian Cunningham

Index of Multiple Deprivation

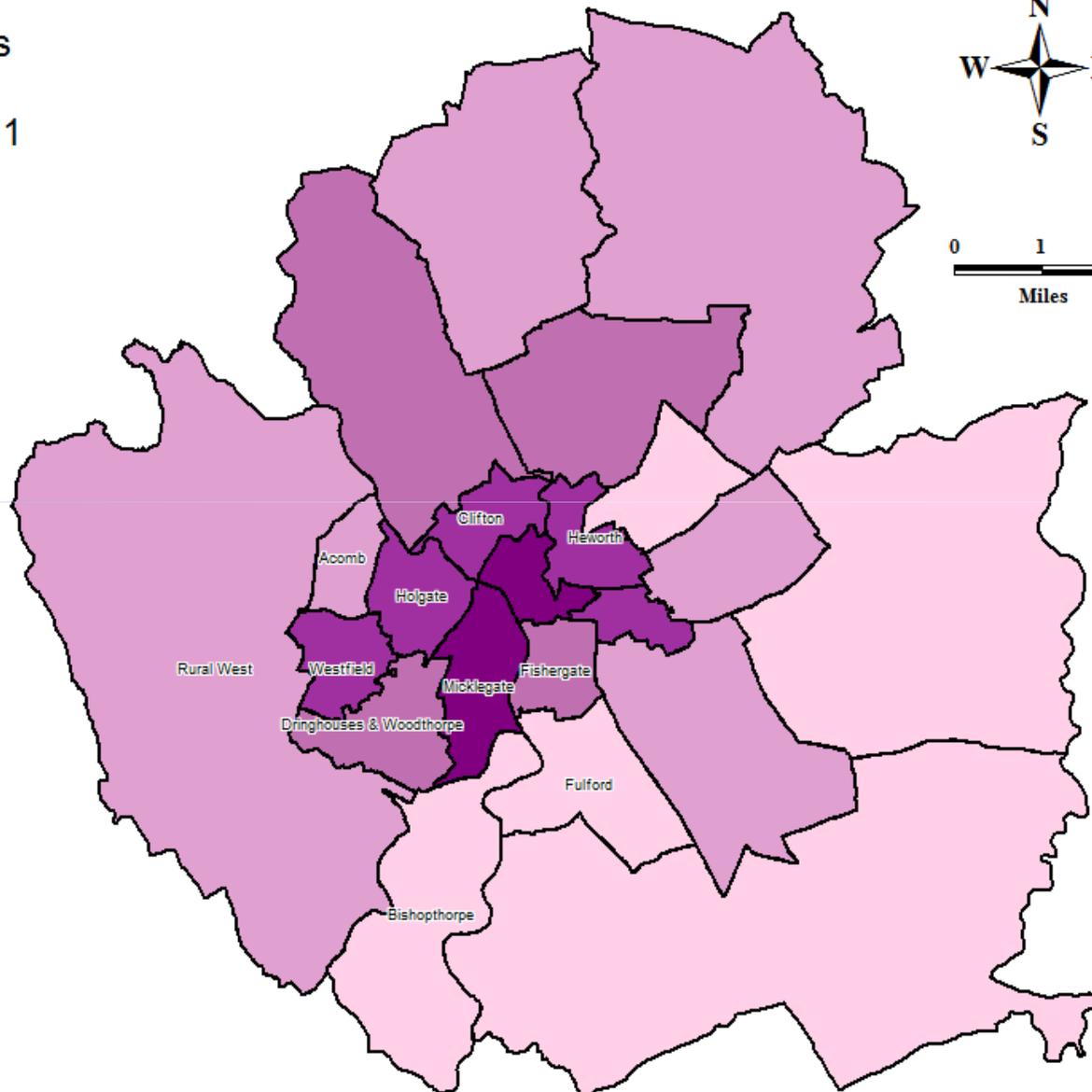
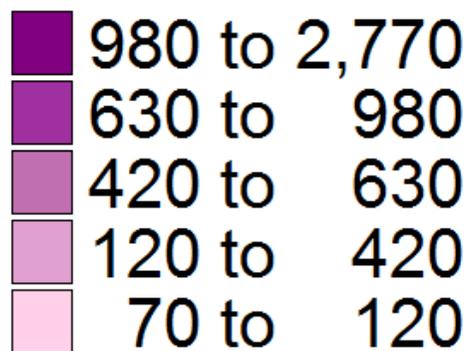
2010



Maps created by Mike Southcombe and Ian Cunningham

North Yorkshire Police Crimes

November 2010 - October 2011

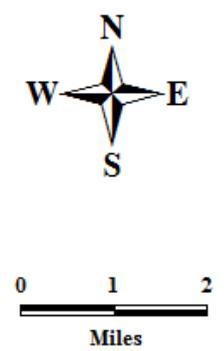
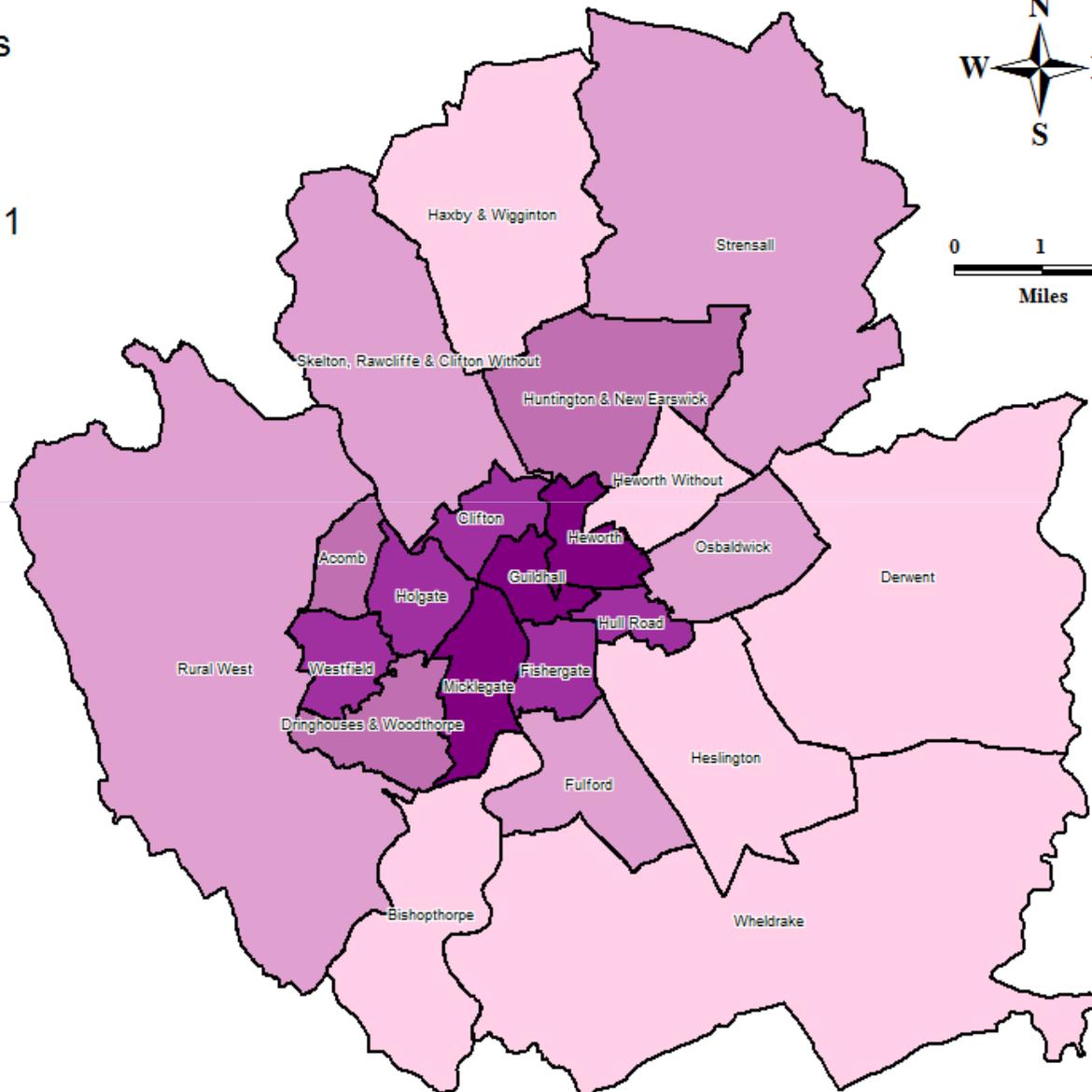
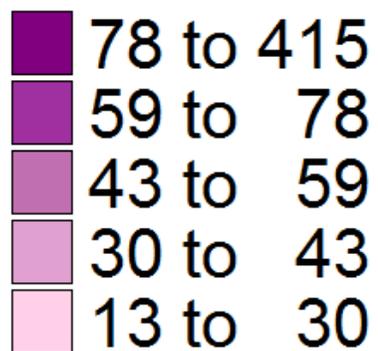


Maps created by Mike Southcombe and Ian Cunningham

North Yorkshire Police Crimes

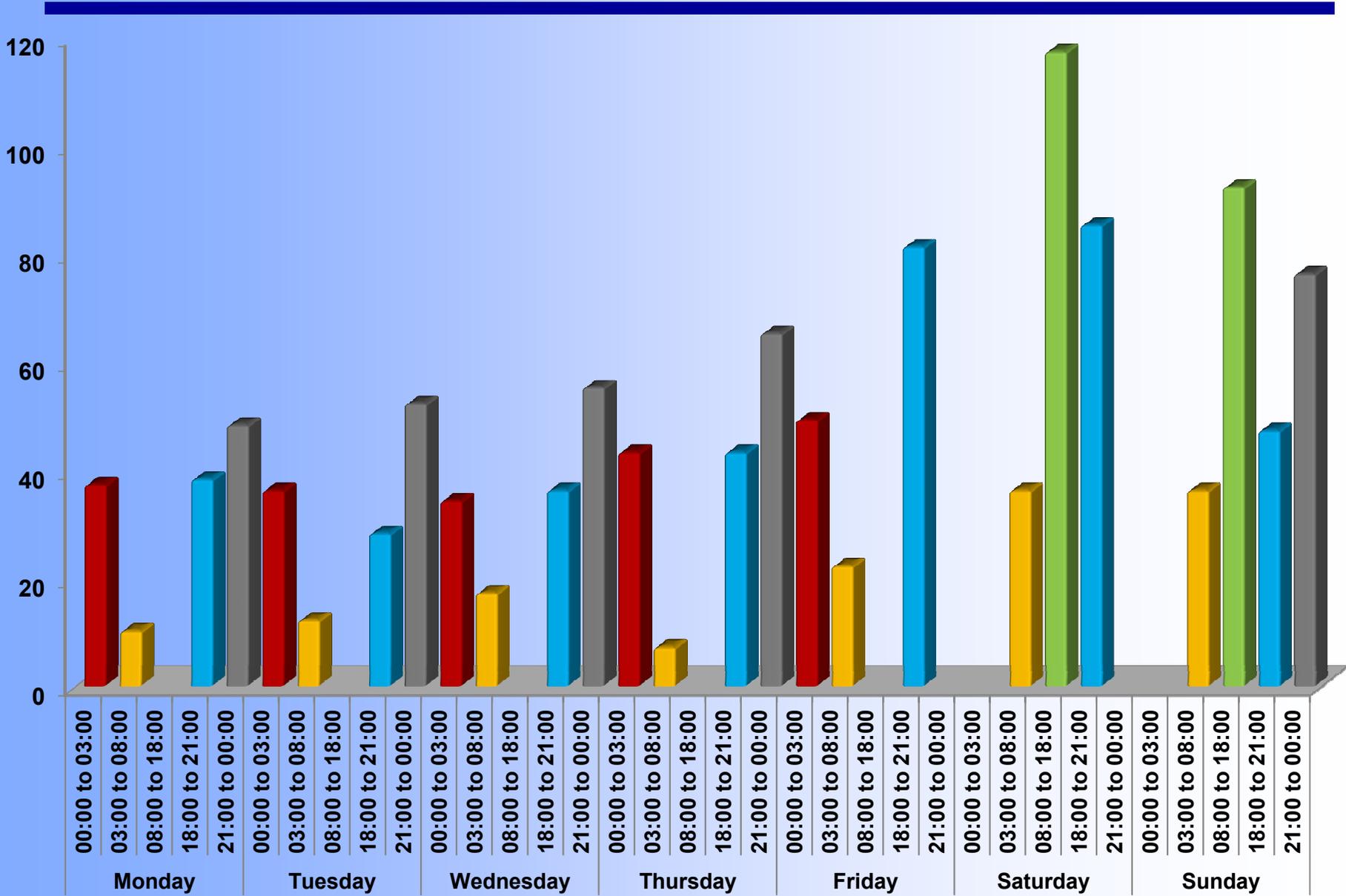
Per 1000 Population

November 2010 - October 2011



Maps created by Mike Southcombe and Ian Cunningham

Out of hours calls received by EPU June 2010 to November 2011



Positives

- **Well respected service - Customer Service Excellence award**
- **Good customer satisfaction, especially for the Noise Patrol**
- **Noise Patrol is one of the few out of hours services**
- **Noise Patrol resolves many noise complaints on the night**
- **Provide evidence for police, licensing, tenancy enforcement and others**
- **BBC1 Noise Squad**



Challenges

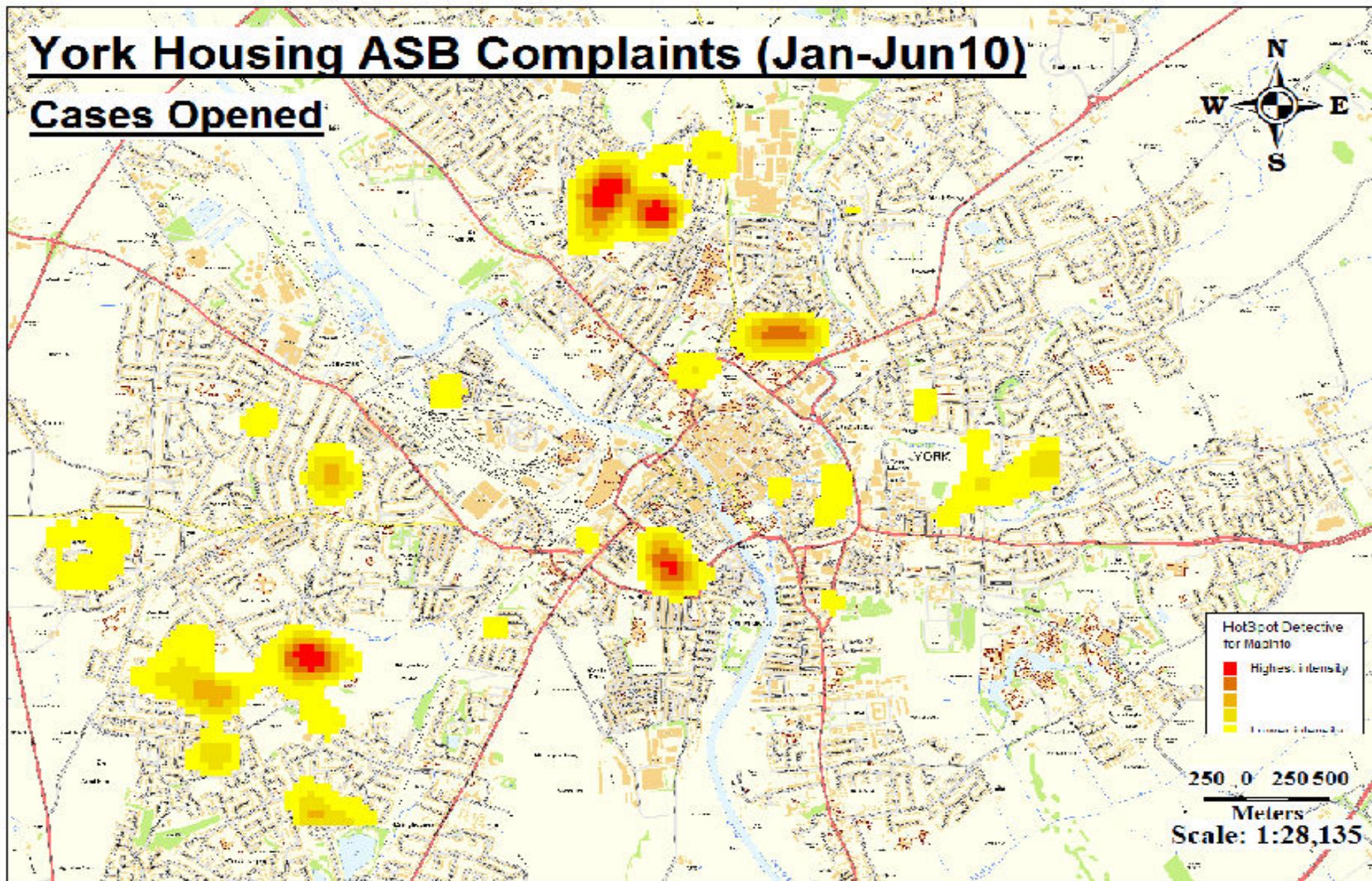
- **Customers want 7 days per week, 24/7 service**
- **Growing demand / increasing numbers of complaints**
- **Change to licensing and planning laws**
- **Staffing rota and shift-work**
- **Access to information and mobile working**
- **Volume of work at busy times**
- **Information officer support**
- **No budget for new equipment**
- **Some equipment is now 7 years old**

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Noise Nuisance ASB Case Study

| Date | Complaint | Action |
|-------------|---|--|
| 6/9/2006 | Loud music and shouting, gangs of youth. Engines revving | Visit - no nuisance witnessed. Warning letter sent. |
| 16/4/2007 | Large dangerous dog at property, belonging to known drug dealer, who is now living at the property. | Warning letter sent. Police informed. AHU visit, but intimidated, so visit aborted. |
| 3/5/2007 | Loud music in the afternoon | Comp said quiet at present so not to send warning letter. Will call if it recurs. |
| 22/5/2007 | Loud noise due to shouting and revving mini motos | Diary records sent. Housing updated. Warning letter sent. Mini motos referred to police. |
| 24/5/2007 | 5.30 a.m. Loud music from car and shouting | Car owner's details obtained from the police |
| 7/6/2007 | Crowds in back garden most afternoons, shouting and swearing. | Advised to call when it is happening so we can visit and assess for noise nuisance. |
| 11/6/2007 | Bonfire causing smoke nuisance at weekend and threats of violence | Joint visit with TET to perp. No one in, but evidence of bonfire. Notice served for smoke nuisance from bonfire on 28/6/2007. 2 nd visit due to loud music being played in the garden: statutory noise nuisance witnessed. Noise abatement notice served. |
| 25/6/2007 | | Joint visit with police to give advice on how to reduce noise. Harassment order issued by police. |
| 9-17/7/2007 | | Noise monitoring equipment installed. |
| 15/7/2007 | Call to Noise Patrol about loud music | Witnessed loud rap music and voices: breach of abatement notice. |
| 18/7/2007 | | Authorised compilation of an infringement file. Seizure undertaken. |
| September | | Authorised prosecution. |
| 11/10/2007 | | Prosecuted in absence as had returned to Cheshire. Found guilty |

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Neighbourhood Safety Unit ASB Case Study

1. During the beginning of July 2009, neighbours reported being disturbed by loud music from the Defendant's property and that his visitors were causing a nuisance by using foul language and throwing objects at cars parked in the area.
2. On 16 October 2009 a report was made to the Police of a party taking place at 12.30am at xxxxxx, which is in the vicinity of the property. The complainant reported that the party was spilling out into the street and that everybody appeared to be drunk in gardens, throwing cans around and talking loudly about drugs. The Police arrived and warned all those who had attended the party about their behaviour. The Police log shows that the Defendant was named as being present at this party.
3. On 29 December 2009, the Defendant reported to a Council Officer that on 27 December 2009, the occupier of xxxx had tried to kick his door in, and that one of his windows had been smashed. The Defendant stated that he had reported this matter to the Police. The Defendant stated that another neighbour had disturbed the occupant of xxxx from breaking into his home. Police records show that a report was made to them on 27 December 2009 by the Defendant that he had returned home at 2.00am to find that his front door had been interfered with. The Defendant told the Police that someone had tried to gain entry. The Defendant reported that he had spoken to a neighbour who told the Defendant that they had seen 2 males at the property earlier in the night and that they saw them kicking the door. Officers attended the property later that morning and noted that there was damage to the front door and that the front window had also been broken. No mention was made either when the Defendant contacted the Police, nor when the Police attended that it was a female that he thought was responsible for the damage, nor does the report name who was the suspected culprit.
4. On 6 March 2010, the Defendant was arrested by the Police as a result of an allegation that the Defendant had assaulted a tenant who at that time lived in Ascot Way, York, which is in the vicinity of the property. The Defendant was charged with assault.

5. Around the middle of March 2010 a neighbour reported that the Police attended the property during the morning. They stated that they saw the Defendant escape out of his window and run through the garden. Whilst the Defendant tried to escape the Police he broke 2 of the neighbour's garden chairs and put a hole in their fence. Police records show that during a visit to the property during March 2010 the Defendant did escape arrest by climbing out of his window.
6. On 24 March 2010, at 6.00pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by several of the Defendant's visitors who were at the property being rowdy. They were banging, shouting and swearing. The neighbour could also smell what they thought was cannabis and they suspected that the smell was coming from the property.
7. On 25 March 2010, at 9.00pm a neighbour reported that they were disturbed by 7 to 8 of your visitors within the Defendant's property shouting, banging and arguing. Again, the neighbour suspected that cannabis was being smoked within the property.
8. On 28 March 2010 at 5.00pm until 6.30pm a neighbour reported that they could hear the Defendant arguing with his partner. The neighbour believed that the Defendant was assaulting his partner. They heard the Defendant shouting and banging within the property and his partner was screaming and whimpering. The neighbour called the Police. The Police arrived and because the Defendant was on bail conditions not to approach his partner, due to an earlier allegation which had been made to the Police that he had assaulted her, the Defendant was arrested at the property and brought before the court for breach of bail conditions.
9. On 29 March 2010 a neighbour reported that at approximately 7.00pm they were disturbed by a male who knocked on their window asking for the Defendant. They appeared to the neighbour to be under the influence of either alcohol or illegal substances. At approximately 8.00pm a neighbour reported that the Defendant knocked on their window and was asking the neighbour's visitor whether it was the neighbour who had called the Police the previous day.

10. On 30 March 2010 a neighbour reported that they were disturbed by the sound of the Defendant arguing and fighting with his partner within the property. The neighbour believed that the Defendant had assaulted his partner. The neighbour rang the Police as they were distressed by this incident. The neighbour reported that they were regularly being disturbed by people throwing stones up at the property in order to gain the Defendant's attention and that a man had been seen attempting to gain access to the property. The neighbour commented that the man was under the influence of either alcohol or an illegal substance.
11. On 16 April 2010, at around midnight a neighbour reported that they were waiting for a taxi to arrive when they saw the Defendant coming out of the property. The Defendant started to tell the neighbour about a fight that he had just had and that he was going back out to find the person whom he had been fighting with. The neighbour stated that the Defendant was in possession of a knife. At 12.30am the neighbour reported that they were still waiting for their taxi to arrive a male and female arrived at the property looking for the Defendant. They asked the neighbour where the Defendant was. The male then asked the neighbour if they smoked heroin.
12. On 18 April 2010 between 3.00pm until 4.30pm a neighbour was relaxing at home when they heard a huge banging noise. The neighbour thought that someone was breaking into their property. They then realised that the noise was coming from the property and looked to see the Police with a battering ram trying to gain access to the property. The Police confirmed that the Defendant initially would not allow the Police access but he was arrested within the property once the Police had broken the door in. The Police seized what they suspected to be Class A and B drugs and also what they suspected to be drugs paraphernalia from the property. The Defendant was arrested and was charged with Offering to Supply a Class A drug (Cocaine), offering to Supply a Class B Drug (Cannabis) and offering to Supply a Class B drug (Methadone). The Defendant is next due to appear in court in relation to these allegations on 17 December 2010. The Police noted that a claw hammer and nun chucks were found under the Defendant's bed.
13. On 18 April 2010 at 10.00pm a neighbour reported that a male who appeared to be one of the Defendant's associates knocked on their

window asking if the Police had left a key for the property. The neighbour noted that the male appeared to be under the influence of either alcohol or an illegal substance. The neighbour also reported that on a regular basis they were being disturbed by the Defendant's visitors throwing stones at his window in order to get his attention and shouting up to the property at all hours of the day and night. They also stated that the Defendant's visitors would knock on the communal door in an attempt to gain someone's attention.

14. On 1 June 2010 a neighbour reported that they were being disturbed by the sound of the Defendant banging around the property, shouting and arguing with his partner. The neighbour also reported being disturbed almost every night by the sound of the Defendant and his partner having sexual intercourse. The neighbour commented that the Defendant's visitors would knock and shout at his window trying to gain his attention.
15. On 2 July 2010 a neighbour reported that they were woken up at 3.00am by the sound of loud sexual activity coming from the property, followed by visitors attending the property and loud, amplified music. The neighbour could hear the Defendant and others referring to the illegal drug M-Cat. The neighbour reported that approximately 2 weeks earlier they had their family round for lunch and were disturbed during the middle of the afternoon by the sound of sexual activity again emanating from the property.
16. On 21 July 2010 from 11.30pm until between 1.00am and 2.00am on 22 July 2010, a neighbour reported being disturbed by constant use of loud and abusive language, shouting and arguing from the property. Other neighbours reported that at approximately 2.00am they could hear loud and abusive language emanating from the property, which appeared to be a domestic argument. One neighbour described hearing "horrific screams" from a female occupying the property. The screams continued for about an hour and the neighbour heard what sounded like the female being dragged out of bed and being beaten up. The neighbour contacted the Police. The Police attended and during their attendance the Defendant could be heard shouting "don't listen to that fucking grass". Police records show that they did attend the property and both the Defendant and his partner were spoken to by officers after they both stated that there had been a verbal argument with no assault taking place. The Defendant's partner was

taken back to her home address for her safety and also to prevent a further breach of the peace. A neighbour also reported hearing 3 –4 visitors at the property this particular evening and also shouting, banging and loud music coming from the property.

17. On 24 July 2010, a City of York Council tradesman was called out to change the lock on the communal door serving the block of flats where the Defendant resides. The tradesman was asked by the female to allow access through the communal door in order to access the property. The tradesman knew that it was a male who lived alone at the property, as they have carried out repairs at the property before, therefore, he asked the female why she needed access to the property. She said that she was a joint tenant and had a key to the property. The tradesman said he would let the female into the communal area to which she replied “would it make a noise” and “I will wait round the corner while you do it”. The tradesman said that he would not open the door unless she was present and wanted to go through it, which she then did. The tradesman then heard a loud argument which was followed by the female being heard to scream “stop hitting me” on two separate occasions. The Defendant then asked the tradesman to “get rid” of the female and he was advised this was not the tradesman’s job. The female was seen to walk away from the property herself.
18. During the night of 24 July 2010 into the early hours of 25 July 2010, neighbours reported being disturbed by a loud argument from within the property which was still on-going at 2.00am until 3.00am. The Police arrived at 3.00am with Police dogs also present who were banging on the Defendant’s door in order to gain access to the property. Police records show that they attended as a result of an allegation that the Defendant had threatened to kill a female with a shotgun and that the Defendant was trying to put one of the windows of the property through with a brick. The Defendant had left his property by the time that the Police arrived, however, neighbours reported that they stopped and searched some of the Defendant’s male visitors who were at the property.
19. On 26 July 2010 a neighbour reported they felt very intimidated by the presence of the Defendant’s visitors and that on a regular basis they could hear the sound of arguments between the Defendant and his partner, which they claimed resulted in screaming and fighting.

20. On 26 July 2010 a neighbour reported that between 4.00pm and 11.00pm the Defendant and his visitors were up and down xxxx making a lot of noise. The neighbour believed that the Defendant had been drinking and felt intimidated by his behaviour. The neighbour was disturbed by loud music, swearing, shouting doors and banging doors and that people could be heard constantly coming up and down the communal stairs. 2 neighbours reported that some of the Defendant's visitors were in the street drinking alcohol and that the Defendant was out in the street drinking with them.
21. On 28 July 2010 from 6.00pm until 12.30am neighbours reported that they heard lots of visitors within the property. The neighbours were disturbed by shouting, swearing, the sound of things being dropped on the floor, banging doors and loud music being played within the property.
22. On 30 July 2010 a neighbour reported that from 4.00pm until 6.30pm they heard lots of visitors at the property. The neighbour noted that they were coming in and out of the property shouting, being aggressive, banging doors and constantly going outside to the side of the block of flats where the Defendant resides.
23. On 31 July 2010 neighbours reported being disturbed by noise from 7.30pm until 2.00am from the property, including banging doors, shouting, arguing and swearing. The neighbour saw groups of young people coming and going constantly through the night from the property.
24. On 4 August 2010 a neighbour reported that at approximately 4.00pm they were disturbed by the sound of the Defendant shouting "look, some idiot has put a gate up". The Defendant was referring to a gate which had been put up around the side of one of the neighbour's property in order to prevent the Defendant's visitors from accessing this area. The neighbour reported that the Defendant then tried to peer into their window.

25. On 7 August 2010 from 10.30pm until 11.00pm, a neighbour was disturbed by noise emanating from the property, including noise, shouting and swearing. The neighbour reported that the noise only stopped at 11.00pm due to the Defendant going out with his partner in a taxi.
26. On 8 August 2010 several neighbours reported that at approximately 2.30am they heard the Defendant arrive at his property with his partner in a taxi. They heard the Defendant and his partner both shouting and swearing followed by fighting in the street. The neighbours reported that the Police then arrived, however the Defendant was still being aggressive towards the Police, so they arrested the Defendant. One neighbour commented that even when the Defendant was inside the Police van he was heard to be kicking, shouting and swearing. Several neighbours were disturbed by this incident. Police records show that the Police were notified that the Defendant had assaulted his partner on Thanet Road, York which is in the vicinity of the property whilst he was on his way home. On 2 November 2010 the Defendant was convicted of assault.
27. On 3 September 2010 neighbours reported that the Defendant's visitors were still attending the property and causing a nuisance.
28. On 6 October 2010, a complainant reported that visitors to the property were shouting up at the Defendant's windows in the early hours of the morning.
29. On 8 October 2010, from about 11.30pm, a neighbour could hear arguing shouting and banging coming from the property. The Defendant's voice and the voices of his visitors could be heard. Later, at about 3.00am at least two neighbours saw the Defendant fighting with other men at the end of the cul de sac.
30. On 9 October 2010 a neighbour reported hearing constant banging around within the property, doors being slammed, shouting, and lots of visitors attending the property. The neighbour stated that this noise continued until midnight.

31. On 10 October 2010, at 1.30am, a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of the Defendant's bed creaking and banging against the wall. The noise was so loud that the neighbour had to turn up the television volume up in order to try to drown the noise out. The neighbour states that the Defendant then went to their property, banged on the front door and shouted through the letter box that he would make a complaint about the noise coming from their television. The Defendant then continued to shout at his neighbour from the garden area saying "go on, make a fucking complaint about me". The Defendant was extremely aggressive in his manner towards the neighbour.
32. On 21 October 2010 a neighbour reported that at approximately 7.45pm they heard the Defendant shout "I'm going to kick someone's fucking door in". This was followed by the sound of the Defendant shouting and swearing within the property.
33. On 25 October 2010 a neighbour reported that when they arrived home at 3.00am, they stated that a bicycle had been thrown in front of their front door. They had to move it in order to get through their front door. The neighbour reported that they were disturbed by noise and banging within the property between 3.00pm until 6.00pm. The neighbour also reported that they found cigarette ends which appeared to have been thrown from the Defendant's window out into the communal area.
34. On 26 October 2010 from 1.40am until 3.00am a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of the Defendant and his visitors banging around the property, shouting and swearing. The neighbour reported that they could hear aggressive behaviour within the property.
35. On 27 October 2010 from 5.00pm until 7.00pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of the Defendant and his visitors banging around in the property, slamming doors, shouting and playing music. A car then arrived outside the property and the driver, in order to gain the Defendant's attention sounded the horn for approximately 10 minutes. The Defendant then came down to speak with the driver. The Defendant later went out but a neighbour reported that he returned to the property at 11.30pm with his visitors. Loud music could then be heard within the property, followed by banging and shouting.

The neighbour reported that they heard what sounded like large items being thrown around the property and that the Defendant and his visitors spilled out into the street and were swearing and shouting. Other neighbours were disturbed by a disturbance in the street, one complainant reported that the Defendant was using abusive language and that he attacked a female outside in the street. The complainant stated that the Defendant took his shirt off, pulled the female to the floor by her hair and then kicked or punched her. The Police were called and attended and the Defendant was present in xxxxx. The Defendant told officers that he had had a minor argument with a female friend. A neighbour reported that the Police visited various local residents that morning and were asking whether they had been disturbed by any events. One neighbour told the Police that they were disturbed by noise from the property on a regular basis. At approximately 1.00am a neighbour reported hearing someone wolf whistle up to the property and they were then disturbed by the sound of sexual activity taking place within the property until 3.00am.

36. On 28 October 2010 at 9.00pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of lots of people in the property, shouting, banging around and slamming doors. The neighbour reported that this went on until 1.00 a.m.
37. On 29 October 2010 at 1.30pm a neighbour reported that they could hear the Defendant shouting from the window of the property to a female who was outside. The Defendant was heard to raise his voice, making remarks about a letter that he had received from the Council. The Defendant was heard to say "it's all down to her, that slag below me" and the complainant also reported that the Defendant used words including "dickhead" and "grass". The neighbour reported that the Defendant said that he would "speak to that bloke of hers as well". The neighbour then heard the Defendant say "If I get kicked out of this flat then all the windows in this street are going to be put through". This was followed by the Defendant slamming his window shut and shouting "I will have my fucking music on as loud as I want".
38. On 30 October 2010 at 1.30am a report was received that one of the Defendant's female visitors knocked on the door and window of another neighbouring property. No-one appeared to be in the neighbouring property. The Defendant's female visitor continued to knock until someone eventually came to the window. The female

asked the neighbour for a cigarette and when the neighbour refused, the female asked if she could have some of the neighbour's cigarette. The female told the neighbour that she had been doing "you know what". Due to the nature of the conversation, the complainant took the female to mean that she had taken some sort of illegal substance, they also commented that the female appeared to be acting as though she was under the influence of drugs. The neighbour gave the female the rest of their cigarette and the female asked the neighbour for a kiss. The complainant made reference to the fact that the Defendant had previously asked neighbours for tobacco in order to smoke a "joint" (Cannabis).

39. On 30 October 2010 at 2.45am a neighbour reported hearing loud noises from the property, including shouting, arguing and swearing. The neighbour reported that they heard a conversation take place concerning fighting and that the Defendant's visitors did not leave the property until approximately 3.15am. They then reported hearing the Defendant and a female arguing within the property and the sound of shouting and swearing, which went on until 5.00am.
40. On 30 October 2010 at 8.45pm a neighbour reported that they saw the Defendant and one of his visitors arrive at the property. They saw that the Defendant was hanging around the communal area outside the property and that it appeared that he had locked himself out. The Defendant was heard to say "if that dickhead in there hadn't blocked off her garden, I would be able to get in the back way".
41. On 31 October 2010 a neighbour reported being disturbed at 1.25am by the sound of loud shouting, arguing and slamming of doors within the property, which went on until 3.00am.
42. On 1 November 2010 at 2.30 a.m. a neighbour reported being woken up by a party in the property. At least six people were there, if not more. They were very loud and shouting, banging and stamping around the flat. The neighbour reported that the noise went on until 5.30 a.m.
43. On 3 November 2010 a neighbour reported seeing the Defendant and his visitors hanging around the block of flats where he resides,

disappearing down passageways and behind trees to carry out what appeared to the neighbour to be illegal activity. They also reported that they had seen the Defendant in the street late at night getting into fights with his associates.

44. On 6 November 2010 a neighbour reported that at 2.10am they were disturbed by the sound of someone slamming the Defendant's front door, followed by shouting and swearing which went on until 3.00am. The Council's Environmental Protection Unit installed noise monitoring equipment into a neighbouring property which recorded aggressive shouting and raised voices, heavy footsteps and foul language including the word "fuck" being used at 2.09am. At 2.25am the noise monitoring equipment recorded loud shouting including "yeah.....football with me mates.....because fucking....you know what I mean? I really don't like....". Music was heard but this was drowned out by thudding noises from those moving around within the property. Further talking was recorded "you and me are good mates, me and you are good mates.....don't fucking come at me.....I'm not having nowt.....12 months or summat like that". The recording equipment then picked up what sounded like something being dragged around the property.
45. On 6 November 2010 at 11.45pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of 3 people shouting and swearing loudly from within the property. The neighbour reported that they heard the Defendant say "I will cut her throat". The Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded raised voices and banging around the property, several people in the property and music being heard followed by someone chanting "easy...easy....easy" between 11.41pm and 11.46pm.
46. On 8 November 2010 a neighbour reported that at 1.30am they were disturbed by the sound of banging and shouting within the property. Once the shouting and arguing had stopped, the neighbour was then disturbed by the sound of sexual activity between the Defendant and a female. At 2.00pm a neighbour was disturbed by one of the Defendant's visitors arriving at the property sounding their car horn continuously until you went out into the street to speak to them. They left shortly afterwards. At 2.20pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by a group of 5 males who arrived at the property for 5 minutes, but during this time they were banging about, shouting and

swearing. The Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded raised voices and the words "still fucking here" between 2.21pm and 2.26pm.

47. On 10 November 2010 a neighbour reported that at 6.15am they were disturbed by the sound of the Defendant's visitors arriving at the property, banging on the door, shouting the Defendant's name and asking him to open the door. They were allowed into the property and then continued to talk loud, swear and bang around the property. The Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded raised voices and the words "I want to go out". At 6.47am a neighbour reported hearing the Defendant and his visitors banging around the property, talking loudly and swearing. They heard a discussion within the property concerning aggressive fighting talk and what they had done to people, what they were going to do and how hard they all were. The Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded raised voices and someone say "come on Jordan....you know what I mean". At 6.55am a neighbour reported hearing someone whistling outside the property and shouting up to the Defendant. There was then a discussion about a car. The neighbour reported that the males were still in the property at 9.30am and loud talking about fights and drugs could be heard. One of the males was heard to keep shouting "bang, bang, bang". The Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded raised voices and a discussion and someone say "no matter who are, anytime, anyplace, no matter who are, how hard....I don't give a fuck.....I'm not having it, you know what I mean?" At 10.23am the Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded a raised male's voice from the property. They were recorded to say "If I'm loud yeah, why don't they come up? You know what I mean?" At 11.41am the Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded loud bass music coming from the property which could be heard over a neighbour's television.
48. On 11 November 2010 the Council's noise monitoring equipment recorded loud dance music with a heavy bass being played from the property at 12.36pm. At 1.43pm the noise monitoring equipment recorded music from within the property. A neighbour reported being disturbed at noon by the sound of loud knocking on the Defendant's door, followed by the Defendant shouting "who is it?" and then further banging around the property, followed by loud music.
49. On 17 November 2010 a neighbour reported being disturbed by what sounded like computer games being played within the property at

2.30pm which went on until 4.10pm. This was followed by shouting and arguing between the Defendant and a female at 6.00pm, which went on for approximately 40 minutes.

50. On 18 November 2010 at 4.30pm a neighbour reported being disturbed by banging, shouting and swearing within the property between the Defendant and a female.
51. On 19 November 2010 at 7.50pm a neighbour reported that there were 4-5 people in the property. The neighbour stated that they were disturbed by shouting, banging around and playing loud music, which got louder at 9.05pm. At 10.05pm the noise was still continuing, but the neighbour stated that shouting and swearing could also be heard.
52. On 20 November 2010 a neighbour reported being disturbed at 2.30am by the sound of the Defendant arguing with a female in his bedroom. The neighbour heard the Defendant tell the female to "fuck off".
53. On 29 November 2010, during the morning, a neighbour reported being disturbed by the sound of banging within the property.



Report of the Assistant Director IT & Governance**17 January 2012****Formation of Police & Crime Panel – Information Only Report****Summary**

1. This report provides information due to be presented at a meeting of Local Government North Yorkshire & York on 20 January 2012 on the arrangements for the establishment of a Police and Crime Panel.

Background & Context

2. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act received Royal Assent on Thursday, 15th September 2011. It introduces directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners to replace Police Authorities.
3. In November 2012 the public will elect the first Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC's). They will, for the first time, give the public a direct say in the policing of their area. Police and Crime Commissioners will set the policing priorities for their force area, commission services needed to reduce crime and improve community safety, and set the police precept. Strong local partnership working will ensure that the best outcomes are delivered for communities.
4. The Act requires the local authorities in each police force area to establish a police and crime panel (PCP), as a joint committee, to scrutinise the directly elected police and crime commissioner (PCC).
5. The Act says that if an authority has an elected mayor, the mayor is automatically the authority's representative. Otherwise it is up to individual councils to decide who to appoint, but they have a duty to secure (as far as is reasonably practicable) that the appointed members represent the political make-up of the local authorities within the police area (when taken together). Locally, the aim is that councils will make their appointments at their annual meetings in May 2012 so that the panel can be established and briefed, ready to take up its full role in November 2012.
6. Through Local Government North Yorkshire & York (LGNYY), local authority leaders have established a members' working group to steer

development of the panel arrangements, made up of the following elected Members:

- Craven District Council - Cllr Christopher Knowles-Fitton (Leader)
- Hambleton District Council - Cllr Neville Huxtable (Leader)
- Harrogate Borough Council - Cllr Nick Brown (Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Rural Affairs)
- North Yorkshire County Council - Cllr Carl Les (Portfolio Holder for Community Safety)
- Richmondshire District Council - Cllr John Blackie (Leader)
- Ryedale District Council - Cllr Eric Hope (Member Champion for Health and Safety Enforcement)
- Scarborough Borough Council - Cllr Brian Simpson (Community Safety Portfolio Holder)
- Selby District Council - Cllr Gillian Ivey (Deputy Leader)
- City of York Council - Cllr Sandy Fraser (Portfolio Holder for Community Safety)

7. Each authority has also nominated a lead officer to assist in developing the panel arrangements. For York, the lead officer is the Assistant Director of IT & Governance.

8. It has been suggested that the Home Office will provide around £40,000 per panel per year, for at least the first year. Any costs over and above the grant from the Home Office which has yet to be confirmed, will be shared between the nine local authorities on the basis of population, with the County Council and respective district council sharing equally the cost in respect of the population of each North Yorkshire district council area. Once the Home Officer grant ends, the nine local authorities across this region will be required to contribute to the cost of the panel. Based on a budget of £40,000 the split between those authorities would be as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| • Craven DC | £1,402 |
| • Hambleton DC | £2,176 |
| • Harrogate BC | £3,933 |
| • North Yorkshire CC | £14,967 |
| • Richmondshire DC | £1,310 |
| • Ryedale DC | £1,340 |
| • Scarborough BC | £2,722 |
| • Selby DC | £2,082 |
| • C of York C | £10,066 |

Consultation

9. The Home Office is holding a series of events designed to inform local planning and preparations for the transition and give the opportunity to learn about and consider the relationship between PCCs and partners.
10. As well as a number of senior partner events, there will also be a number of scrutiny workshops held, aimed at relevant Scrutiny Committee Chairs/Members, Scrutiny Officers & Heads of Legal Services. The workshops will provide the opportunity to:
 - Consider Local Authorities' role in establishing Police and Crime Panels, the requirements for setting them up and membership
 - Examine the powers and role of the panels
 - Consider how complaints will be dealt with
11. The proposed date for the workshop to be held in this region has yet to be confirmed. However, in the meantime each local authority has been asked to nominate relevant Members and officers to attend a workshop. Once nominations have been received, and the dates have been finalised, official invitations will be sent.

Council Plan 2011-15

12. Building strong communities is a priority within the Council Plan 2011-15. Communities will be empowered to influence and shape the services they receive from both the Council and its partners. The Police & Crime Commissioner has a duty to have regard to the opinion of local people when developing a five year police and crime plan. The Police & Crime Panel will scrutinise the work of the Commissioner and therefore it is important that the Panel is successfully established and effective in its role.

Implications & Risk Management

13. This report is for information only and therefore there are no implications or risks associated with the recommendation below.

Recommendation

14. Members are recommended to:
 - i. Note the information contained within this cover report and the report attached at Annex A;

- ii. Nominate two committee members to attend the workshop referred to in paragraphs 6 & 7 above.

Reason: In order that the Committee is kept informed on the arrangements for the establishment of a Police and Crime Panel.

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Andrew Docherty
Assistant Director ITT & Governance

Report Approved

Date

6 Jan 2012

Wards Affected:

All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers: N/A

Annexes

Annex A – LGNYY Report

**Local Government North Yorkshire and York
20 January 2012**

SECOND DRAFT REPORT – Police and Crime Panel

Purpose of the report

- 1 To provide an update on discussions between the nine local authorities in North Yorkshire and York regarding the arrangements for the police and crime panel.

Background

- 2 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the local authorities in each police force area to establish a police and crime panel (PCP), as a joint committee, to scrutinise the directly elected police and crime commissioner (PCC).
- 3 According to the Home Office, “PCPs are not a replacement for the police authority. They will fulfil an important role in scrutinising the commissioner but we need to be clear that this reform is about reconnecting the police and the people. This will be achieved through a directly elected police and crime commissioner not through the police and crime panel. The panel will have an important scrutiny role in relation to the commissioner, however it is the commissioner who is taking on the role of the police authority and who the public will hold to account for the performance of their force.”
- 4 The panel will have:
 - the power of veto, by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority, over the commissioner’s proposed budget and precept;
 - the power of veto, by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority, over the commissioner’s proposed candidate for chief constable;
 - the power to ask Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) for a professional view when the commissioner intends to dismiss a chief constable;
 - the power to review the commissioner’s draft police and crime plan and make recommendations to the commissioner who must have regard to them;
 - the power to review the commissioner’s annual report and make reports and recommendations at a public meeting, which the commissioner must attend;
 - the power to require any papers in the commissioner’s possession (except those which are operationally sensitive);
 - the power to require the commissioner to attend the panel to answer questions;
 - the power to appoint an acting commissioner (from within the commissioner’s staff) when the elected commissioner is incapacitated

- or suspended (until she/he is no longer incapacitated or suspended), or resigns or is disqualified (until a new commissioner is elected); and
- responsibility for all complaints about the commissioner, although serious issues must be passed to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC).

Developing the panel arrangements

- 5 Elected member representatives (leaders or community safety portfolio holders) from the nine local authorities have been considering the arrangements for the North Yorkshire police and crime panel, as agreed by LGNYY on 24 June 2011.
- 6 It is anticipated that the sections and schedules of the Act relating to the panel will come into force on 2 April 2012. This will allow local authorities to establish and convene a panel from that date although, until the police and crime commissioner takes office on 22 November 2012, the panel's powers will be limited to those necessary to prepare itself.
- 7 It is proposed that the nine local authorities should each agree the formal panel arrangements in time to allow the authorities to appoint their member(s) of the panel at their annual meetings in May 2012. This will allow time for the panel, in advance of 22 November 2012, to appoint co-opted independent members; agree the panel's rules of procedure; be briefed on relevant issues; and agree the panel's work programme for its first year.
- 8 The draft panel arrangements are currently being prepared, in consultation with officers of the nine local authorities, and will be reviewed by the elected member representatives before being submitted to the nine local authorities for approval.

Panel membership

- 9 In North Yorkshire and York, the Panel will consist of ten councillors from the nine local authorities (at least one from each authority) and two independent members (not councillors) co-opted by the panel. If a local authority has an elected mayor, she/he will automatically be a member instead of a councillor. All twelve members will have equal voting rights. As far as is reasonably practicable, the ten councillors should reflect the "political make-up of the relevant local authorities (when taken together)" across the force area. When co-opting the independent members, the Panel must ensure that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the appointed and co-opted members together have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary for the Panel to discharge its functions effectively.
- 9 It is proposed that Craven DC, Hambleton DC, Harrogate BC, North Yorkshire CC, Richmondshire DC, Ryedale DC, Scarborough BC and Selby DC will

each appoint one councillor as a member of the panel; and that City of York C will appoint two councillors.

- 10 It is proposed that the lead local authority will facilitate discussions between the local authorities in order to enable the authorities to fulfil their duty to secure (as far as is reasonably practicable) that the appointed members represent the political make-up of the local authorities within the police area (when taken together). It is also proposed that the nine authorities should aim to fulfil the duty as far as possible without resorting to additional co-options to the panel as increasing the size of the panel beyond the core 12 members would increase costs and reduce its effectiveness.

Support for the Panel

- 11 It is proposed that North Yorkshire CC will be the lead local authority for the panel and, within the overall budget agreed by the nine local authorities, will provide administrative and other support to the panel and its members led by a named lead officer supplemented as required by additional specialist officers (eg finance officers when advising the panel on the commissioner's proposed budget and precept). .
- 12 It has been suggested that the Home Office will provide around £40,000 per panel per year, for at least the first year. The LGA is lobbying for the Home Office to make a higher and transparent level of funding available on a permanent basis. An initial budget for the panel will be drafted when the funding position is clearer.
- 13 Any additional costs will need to be met by the local authorities. It is proposed that any costs not covered by the funding from the Home Office will be shared between the nine local authorities on the basis of population, with the County Council and respective district council sharing equally the cost in respect of the population of each North Yorkshire district council area.
- 14 To avoid councillors from different authorities being paid different rates of allowances for panel membership, it is proposed that the nine local authorities should ask one of the independent remuneration committees to make a recommendation on behalf of all the local authorities.
- 15 The Act requires that the panel arrangements set out how support and guidance will be given to elected members and officers of the nine local authorities in relation to the functions of the panel. It is proposed that this will comprise initial briefing sessions for all elected members and relevant officers of the nine local authorities before the commissioner is elected and annual briefing sessions thereafter; together with written briefings issued at least three times a year.

Recommendation

16 It is recommended that the update be received.

Richard Flinton
Honorary Secretary
Local Government North Yorkshire and York

4 January 2012

DRAFT

Community Safety Overview & Scrutiny Committee – Work Plan 2011-12

| Meeting Dates | Work Programme |
|------------------------------|---|
| 27 June 2011 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Committee Remit & Terms of Reference 2. Report on the Committee’s legislative responsibilities in regard to Crime & Disorder 3. Presentation on Safer York Partnership 4. Presentation by Assistant Directors on ongoing work & future planned work 5. Attendance of Cabinet Members to discuss their priorities & challenges for 2011/12 6. Report on Draft Workplan for 2011-12 |
| 4 July 2011 @ 5:30 pm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North Yorkshire Police SNT & Crime Data Report 2. Safer York Partnership Board Performance Report 3. Report on Restructure of North Yorkshire Police 4. Update Report On Proposed CCTV Review 5. Workplan |
| 20 Sept 2011 @ 5pm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Quarter Monitoring Report – CYC Finance Officer 2. North Yorkshire Police Performance Report - Ian Wolstenholme 3. SYP Performance Report - Jane Mowat/Ian Cunningham 4. Workplan & Assessment Forms for Agreed Review Topics |
| 10 Oct 2011 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation from PCT on their role within the SYP 2. Presentations on the Restructure of CANS & Roles Supporting SYP, & Proposals for restructure of Community Safety in North Yorkshire Police – Jane Mowat/Inspector Mowat 3. Update on Regional CCTV Shared Services Consultation 4. Workplan |
| 29 Nov 2011 @ 5pm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safer York Partnership Performance Report 2. North Yorkshire Police Performance Report 3. CYC Second Quarter Monitoring Report 4. Waste Review – Presentation on the Recycling Doorstepping Campaign & Briefing Paper on Waste Management Services 5. Workplan |
| 17 Jan 2012 @ 5pm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interim Report on ASB Task Group Review 2. Briefing Report on Formation of Police & Crime Panel 3. Workplan |
| 7 Mar 2012 @ 5pm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CYC Third Quarter Monitoring Report 2. North Yorkshire Police Performance Report 3. Safer York Partnership Performance Report 4. Workplan |

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