



Safer and Stronger Communities Fund Agreement 2005/6 – 2007/8

Date of Agreement:

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Councillor Steve Galloway
Chair of Without Walls

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Bob Wood
Chair of Safer York Partnership

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David Atkinson
Chief Executive
On behalf of City of York Council

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Safer and Stronger Communities – Strategic Overview

1 Introduction

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are one element of a wider Government modernisation agenda to improve local community leadership, increase levels of citizen engagement in decision-making processes and to secure improvements in public services.

LAAs are being rolled out across the country and York will be part of the third phase of Local Area Agreements, commencing in April 2007. The Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) was introduced for all Local Authorities in England in April 2005. It brings together funding streams aimed at tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and drug misuse, empowering communities and improving the condition of streets and public spaces, prioritising the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The SSCF agreement for 2006 has been substantially reviewed, building on the 2005 agreement and taking account of LPSA2 targets, in particular to improve the 'Stronger Communities' element.

2 Summary Priorities and Challenges

The population in the City of York area in 2003 was 183,100 and this is projected to increase by 12% by 2021, with the majority of growth taking place within the older age brackets. Life expectancy at birth for children born in York is higher than the national average. Although, this combined with a decrease in the number of persons per household is putting pressure on housing.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation place York 219th out of a total of 354 local authorities in the country, with the most deprived local authority being indicated by a rank of 1. York is seen as a relatively affluent city, however historical measurement of poverty on a ward by ward basis has masked pockets of severe deprivation. Ten super output areas (SOAs) within York have now been identified as within the top 20% most deprived in England.

There are low levels of unemployment in the city, but high levels of relatively poorly paid jobs, most associated with the tourist sector. Educational attainment in York is high, GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/VCE A/AS achievements are significantly higher than both the Yorkshire and Humber and England average. However, according to the Basic Skills Agency (2003) 23% of the population aged 16-60 years have poor literacy and numeracy skills.

Many residents recognise that York is, overall, a relatively safe city, there are, however, concerns among local people about particular crime 'hotspots' such as the city centre and, more generally, about the amount of anti-social behaviour, disorder and criminal activity amongst some sections of the population and within some communities. At the present time, due to particularly high levels of violent crime and vehicle crime and criminal damage, York is designated as being within the high crime quartile for Community Safety Partnerships in England.

In light of this background context, and in response to the detailed challenges listed below, the following represent York's key priorities in building safer and stronger communities:

- **Address anti-social behaviour and reduce the fear of crime;**
- **Reduce volume crime;**
- **Tackle violent crime;**
- **Build community cohesion and equality;**
- **Increase the capacity of communities to participate in local decision making;**
- **Increase citizen engagement in shaping and improving public service delivery;**
- **Promoting Pride of Place.**

NB. York does not qualify for any external funding such as NRF, NDC or ESF.

3 Safer Communities

a) *National/ Local picture*

Reducing Crime, Disorder and Drugs Misuse is one of the Government's national priorities. The Government has published a number of strategies and plans including; the National Policing Plan, Building Communities: Beating Crime strategy to reduce crime, disorder and drug misuse and the National Community Safety Plan 2006-09. A common theme throughout these documents is that we need to develop a broader partnership approach between national and local government, police services, local bodies and communities in order to tackle crime successfully.

The Government's national target is to reduce overall crime by 15% or more in high crime areas by 2008 based on the British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes. As a high crime quartile crime and disorder reduction partnership (CDRP), York is required by the Home Office to achieve a 22% reduction in crime by 2008 (Baseline 2003/04).

It is the vision of the Without Walls Local Strategic Partnership to make York 'A safe city with a low crime rate and to be perceived by residents and visitors as such'. Safer York Partnership's recent Crime and Disorder audit, carried out in 2004, identified that the top priorities were to reduce:

- Harm Caused by Drugs
- Burglary
- Violent Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vehicle Crime
- Death and Injury through Road Safety

The Police Reform White Paper "Building Communities, Beating Crime" sets out a vision for the police service that is accessible and responsive to the needs of the citizen. Each police force has chosen a pathfinder Basic Command Unit (BCU) to lead the implementation of Neighbourhood policing. For North Yorkshire, City of York and Selby BCU is the pathfinder area. North Yorkshire Police and CYC worked in partnership to develop a pilot structure in advance of city wide roll out.

North Yorkshire Police and the council already work to a ward based structure. This provides the basic framework through which neighbourhood policing is being delivered. The pilot wards are Clifton, Micklegate, Westfield, Woodthorpe / Dringhouses and Heworth. Multi-agency planning groups already existed in the pilot wards and these have been developed into Joint Action Groups (JAGs) for the purpose of the Neighbourhood policing model. The JAG is chaired by the ward councillor and include a core membership from Street Environment, Neighbourhood Pride Unit, Police Ward Managers, Sergeants and PCSOs, Estate Managers and Detached Youth Workers.

One of the key elements of the neighbourhood policing model is the greater emphasis placed on the role of the community. The whole process of prioritisation and development of an action plan is underpinned by extensive community engagement. Initial consultation involved surveying 2,000 households within the pilot areas regarding community safety concerns. In addition, action days were held within each of the wards, culminating in 182 officers being on patrol in the areas

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over the five days. Now that a number of the short-term issues identified within the consultation process have been addressed, JAGs are moving on to tackle the medium and long term issues identified by residents.

b) Performance and data

40% of residential properties within York are included within a Neighbourhood Watch scheme. A large extended family of 'watch' schemes have grown up alongside Neighbourhood Watch. These include: School Watch, Pub Watch, Restaurant Watch, Nursery Watch, Guest House Watch, Hotel Watch, amongst others. All watch schemes are brought together under the banner of York Community Watch. York Community Watch is a voluntary organisation which is co-located within the Safer York Partnership office to allow for close partnership working.

The impact of drug use has been highlighted as a major concern to the community through the crime audit consultation. The link between acquisitive crime and problematic drug use is well established and 'other' acquisitive crime is one of the major harms in the new Drug Harm Index. The York and North Yorkshire Drug Action Team intend to explore the use of a sub-measure of 'other' acquisitive crime from the total crime comparator as a means of assessing overall delivery of the drug strategy.

Respondents to the audit consultation regarded domestic burglary (house burglary) as their top crime concern. Whilst the level of house burglary in the city of York has decreased significantly since April 2004, it still remains a priority for the police within their control strategy produced under the National Intelligence Model.

Violent crime more than doubled during the audit period 2001-2004. Whilst these figures are beginning to stabilise, violent crime still remains a serious problem, with half of all violent crimes alcohol fuelled. Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour also appears to be a problem, with an estimate that over 2,400 incidents of criminal damage reported in the year 2003/04 were alcohol-related. In relation to domestic violence, the number of reported incidents has risen steadily during the audit period. All the research available suggests that recorded crime figures only show the 'tip of the iceberg'.

Thefts of and from motor vehicles have increased steadily during the time period covered by the Crime Audit. Having a vehicle stolen or damaged was cause for concern within the consultation process and was one of the crime types that respondents had experienced. Whilst a high proportion of vehicle crime takes place on car parks, particularly within the City Centre, York is a city where much of the residential parking is 'on-street' parking. Vehicle crime is therefore a problem across the whole of the city and not just confined to retail areas.

Speeding traffic and road danger were highlighted through the Crime Audit consultation as an area of major concern to communities, although death and serious injuries due to road traffic collisions are decreasing within the City. However certain Wards have roads that are used as 'rat runs' by motorists in order to avoid traffic congestion and some hotspots can be identified where road traffic collisions are high compared to other areas of the City.

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c) Key challenges

Conducting an audit of crime has provided a sound basis on which to undertake planning and prioritising in broad terms. However, it is vital that the Safer York Partnership delivery structure has the flexibility to adapt to emerging crime conditions and facilitate appropriate responses. The SYP delivery structure (Attached at Annex A) has the capacity to adapt to prevailing conditions by the creation of thematic task groups comprising multi-agency members. In practice task groups may have a finite life and be disbanded when the problems have been addressed, or new ones may be formed in response to prevailing conditions.

- **Reduce Misuse of Controlled Drugs**

The impact of drug use on the community has been highlighted as a major concern to the community through the crime audit consultation. Parents worry about the impact of exposure to drugs on the lives of young people and residents are worried by the presence of drug abuse on the streets.

- **Reduce Burglary**

York's level of reported burglary is above average compared with other similar cities. The number of domestic burglaries is currently in the lowest quartile performance for all unitary authorities

- **Reduce Violent Crime**

Whilst the figures are beginning to stabilise, violent crime still remains significantly high. The two highest crime wards in relation to violence are Guildhall and Micklegate. This is due to high concentrations of licensed premises in the City Centre. Nightsafe is a multi-agency task group that includes licensees, representatives from the ambulance service, City of York Council and the police. The remit of this group includes the development of a multi-agency problem solving approach to tackling violence in the City Centre.

In terms of domestic violence the city has an active multi-agency domestic violence forum (YDAF), which meets regularly and is supported by a dedicated DV Coordinator. A directory of services that can help victims of violence has been produced and YDAF plan to produce a York specific strategy to tackle domestic violence. This would complement the current North Yorkshire DV strategy.

- **Reduce Vehicle Crime**

Theft of and from motor vehicles has steadily increased during the time period covered by the Crime Audit. Having a vehicle stolen or damaged was cause for concern within the consultation process and was one of the crime types that respondents had experienced.

- **Reduce antisocial behaviour and improve community safety**

Anti-social behaviour and disorder, particularly amongst young people is a key concern of local residents. It has a significant impact on feelings of security and fear of crime, which in turn impacts on people's overall quality of life. In 2003/4 over 60% of residents expressed concern about young people causing a nuisance. In the same period the number of criminal damage cases rose to 5,186 against a target of 3,150.

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- **Improve Road Safety**

Reducing road casualties is a priority within the North Yorkshire Police Force Control Strategy, the North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service Integrated Risk Management Plan and for City of York Council. Speeding traffic and road danger were highlighted through the Crime Audit as an area of major concern to local communities.

4 Stronger Communities

a) *National / Local Picture*

The core of the Government's aims is to create thriving, vibrant, sustainable communities which will improve everyone's quality of life. Their definition of a sustainable community is a place where people want to live and work now and in the future. The Government's vision for active communities is of strong, active and empowered communities - increasingly capable of doing things for themselves, defining the problems they face and then tackling them together.

Government Guidance emphasises the need to ensure that community and voluntary organisations and local people are in a position to play a full and equal part in local decision making. In addition, the Government's aim is that by 2014 the needs of frontline voluntary and community organisations will be met by infrastructure support which is consistently available in all parts of the country, structured for maximum efficiency, offering excellent provision which is accessible to all while reflecting and promoting diversity, and is sustainably funded (ChangeUp).

The Government's Community Cohesion agenda is also very important within this block. The aim is to promote greater knowledge, respect and contact between cultures, thus encouraging a common vision and sense of belonging for all communities.

The process of creating the 20 year vision and strategy for York brought hundreds of people together from wide ranging backgrounds through the 'Festival of Ideas'. Hundreds of residents and visitors to the city took part and the ideas generated were used to inform the 20 year Vision and Strategy for York. Residents felt that we should be a city with aspirations to build 'confident, creative and inclusive communities' and that we should be a 'welcoming and inclusive city to people of all lifestyles, cultures, faith communities and ethnic backgrounds'.

The Without Walls Partnership aims to develop a multi-agency strategy to guide work in relation to the equalities and inclusion agenda. This work, which will be led by the City of York Council and championed and monitored by the newly formed Inclusive York Forum (IYF), includes identifying and removing some of the barriers that make it difficult for people to access services and participate fully in the life of their neighbourhood and city. It also focuses activity on improving the quality of life of people in York's poorest neighbourhoods and communities.

At neighbourhood level there are many examples of community participation in local decision making and service planning. These include:

- **18 Ward Committees** hold quarterly meetings with residents to enable them to influence decisions made about local issues. Each ward committee is provided with a revenue and capital budget, allocated by head of population, to deliver local improvements based on suggestions and the priorities of the local population. During 2006 /07 ward committees are expected to produce a Neighbourhood Action Plan in response to issues identified within each area. These will include a position statement, the ambition and vision for the ward committee and a delivery action plan. The intention is to utilise these to future

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increase the public influence on decision making and service provision and to tackle the real needs within the neighbourhoods.

- Upward of **22 Residents Associations** with power to decide on delegated Estate Improvement budgets. Each Association is given a yearly budget for its day to day running costs as well as officer support and advice about how to influence decision making and service improvement planning.
- **31 Local Councils** which hold regular liaison meetings with city council officers and once a year with the Council Leader. Relations between CYC and York's Local Councils are governed by a Charter agreed in April 2004 called Valuing Communities.
- Numerous and vibrant **Community Centres** which fall under 4 categories:
 - (1) Owned, and directly managed and staffed by the Council for example Burton Stone Community Centre;
 - (2) Community centres housed in buildings owned by the council, which have a voluntary management committee and Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the council, and receive a grant for £7,200 per annum. The grant represents support to each management committee for undertaking day-to-day management of the centres and associated costs. E.g. Bell Farm Social Hall and Foxwood Community Centre;
 - (3) Community centres housed in owned or leased premises with a voluntary management committee that receive support from the Council either by way of an SLA and associated grant or in-kind support, where CYC officers help the local community develop around an emerging centre until such time as needed.
 - (4) Independent self-financing Community Centres, some of which have risen out of Community Trusts.

The York Compact agreement, which guides the relationship between local statutory organisations and the voluntary and community sector in the city, was re-launched as a multi-agency compact on 28 June 2004. It sets out a framework for good practice in the areas of funding, consultation, volunteering, the black and minority ethnic voluntary sector and community organisations (partnership working code of practice to be agreed). A multi-agency Compact Working Group oversees implementation of the Compact in signatory bodies.

Since it was founded in 1939, York Council for Voluntary Service has been at the heart of community activity in the city, playing a significant part in the development of the many voluntary services throughout York. York CVS provides a range of services and support to voluntary and community organisations, including information and advice; development of new organisations; representation, liaison and promotion of partnership working across the sectors; and a variety of direct services including the Volunteer Centre, finance and administrative services, office space and meeting rooms.

A major £1m building project is set to complete the development of the CVS's Priory Street Centre as a highly successful, modern and fully accessible resource centre for voluntary action in York, by summer 2006. Funding for the project is being

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provided partly through a £380K grant through the government's ChangeUp programme and partly by the proceeds from the sale of the organisation's previous headquarters, Community House at 8-10 Priory Street.

Local people's involvement in volunteering and the voluntary sector is also promoted through the 'York Cares' employee volunteering scheme, and thriving student and staff volunteering initiatives at both the University of York and St John's University College. A multi-agency partnership, including local schools, is working to develop and further expand young people's contribution to volunteering through the Connexions-funded Millennium Volunteers scheme.

"Active York", the city's Sport and Active Leisure Partnership, focus on four 'Sports Zones' (North, East, South, West) with a view to engaging the local community and delivering plans developed by volunteers within each community. It is through this programme of community engagement and providing positive activities for young people and adults that sport and active leisure can contribute to a stronger community.

b) Performance and data

In terms of the overall deprivation score for York unitary authority York is ranked 219 out of a total of 354 local authorities in the country, with the most deprived local authority being indicated by a rank of 1. The City of York boundary contains 118 Super Output Areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 indicates that the majority of York's Super Output Area's are within the 50% least deprived SOAs in England. However, there are ten SOA's that are within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England. Six of these areas have been identified as being clustered in the Westfield and Clifton wards:

SOA	Ward	IMD SCORE	RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Total No of SOA's in England	York's SOA as a % of total SOA's in England
E01013443	Westfield	44.86	3324	32482	10.23%
E01013399	Hull Road	44.10	3501	32482	10.78%
E01013347	Clifton	43.84	3563	32482	10.97%
E01013367	Guildhall	41.32	4214	32482	12.97%
E01013349	Clifton	40.83	4353	32482	13.40%
E01013386	Heworth	38.31	5129	32482	15.79%
E01013448	Westfield	37.39	5423	32482	16.70%
E01013444	Westfield	35.95	5880	32482	18.10%
E01013335	Acomb	35.75	5943	32482	18.30%
E01013350	Clifton	35.57	6019	32482	18.53%

York has a relatively small but increasingly significant minority ethnic population of 4.9%, which doubled between 1991 and 2001. The largest black and minority ethnic (BME) groups are Chinese, Asian and people of mixed race. However evidence suggests that some of the largest BME groups in York are Travellers, Turkish, Kurdish and people from Eastern European / Balkan states (who would all be most likely to tick the "white other" box in the census). All these groups are at risk of discrimination and exclusion.

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Data on the scope and scale of the local voluntary and community sector is not currently collated in full by any one organisation. York CVS, in conjunction with York Evening Press, produces an annual listing of voluntary and community organisations primarily working in the fields of health and social care (York Citizen's Guide), which includes around 270 entries. Provisional data collected by the York Children's Trust Unit in 2005 (unpublished) indicated in excess of 200 voluntary and community organisations in the authority area that work with children and young people. There are also known to be substantial numbers of local organisations providing sports, leisure and arts facilities, putting an overall estimate of voluntary and community organisations in the city probably in excess of 1,000.

In terms of volunteer engagement, some data is available from the volunteer brokerage organisations. This gives some indication of 'volunteer throughput', but does not in any sense reflect the numbers of local people engaged in voluntary activity in the city. For example, York Volunteer Centre receives an average of 262 enquiries from potential volunteers each month; whilst the approximate numbers of volunteers 'on the books' of the other brokerage services last year were: York Cares 300, Millennium Volunteers/Active York 400, and York University Students in Schools 500.

A 'user survey' carried out by York CVS in the autumn of 2005 was completed by 68 local voluntary and community organisations, primarily in the health and social care sector. According to the data provided, these 68 organisations between them had 5 full time and 2035 part time volunteers, working approximately 5270 hours in total each week.

10% of York residents spend at least one hour a week on voluntary work for sport (Source: MORI report for Sport England – March 2005). Through the employment of 4 physical activity co-ordinators and large scale investment in facilities across the city, it is hoped to improve this figure by 3% over the next 2 years. The most significant CYC development is Oaklands Sports Centre which has undergone a £1.9m transformation to indoor and outdoor facilities.

York CVS is working with the North Yorkshire Forum for Voluntary Organisations to develop a shared database of voluntary and community organisations working across the York and North Yorkshire sub-region. Funded through Change-Up, this is currently under development and should 'go live' in summer 2006, although it is expected that it will take up to a year before the database is fully populated.

Once it is fully established, the database will provide a significant range of mapping data about the local voluntary and community sector, including data on numbers and demographics of both volunteers and users, and key funding streams. In the meantime, an initial exercise to map the extent to which the Voluntary and Community sector contributes to Safer and Stronger aims has been included at Annex B.

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c) Key challenges

- **Empowering communities to influence decision making processes**

Although there are many mechanisms for York residents to become involved in the running and planning of local services, it is increasingly noticed that participation is declining. Moreover, empirical evidence shows that such participation has never been particularly vibrant in the case of those who are most deprived, BME Communities, and the young.

York CVS provides information and practical support to enable local voluntary and community organisations to contribute to joint planning processes. For example, there are Voluntary Sector Forums on Mental Health, Learning Difficulties, and children, young people and family services, which provide representation onto Partnership Boards, and an accountability mechanism for those representatives. Funding has recently been secured through York Children's Fund, to employ a children and young people's worker with a remit that specifically includes enabling voluntary and community organisations working with children and young people to have a voice in multi-agency partnerships such as the children's trust arrangements (YorOK). York Assembly for Older People has developed a focus for representation on any issue relating to the quality of life for older people in the City and a similar body is being developed by disabled people. Carer representatives are supported through a well-established Carers Forum whose work is administered by the York and Selby Carers' Centre.

The CVS Chief Executive represents the sector on the Without Walls Partnership Board and chairs its Inclusive York Forum. Consultation with local organisations on key issues is arranged according to need, through the CVS newsletter, other written information, and through consultation meetings when appropriate.

- **Narrowing the gap between the most and least deprived people in the city**

One fifth of the population is classed as being in poverty by the recently updated Seebohm Rowntree study, this equates to 8.47% of York's SOA's that are within the most deprived 20% of England's Super Output Areas. A sub-group of the Inclusive York Forum (IYF) is developing an Anti-Poverty Strategy for the city, which will include measures focussed on most deprived areas as well as citywide approaches. The development of York Credit Union to improve access to secure savings, low cost loans and financial advice to everyone in York, particularly those on low incomes or those facing financial exclusion and 'credit poverty', will assist in both citywide and neighbourhood specific approaches.

- **Increasing levels of volunteering in the city**

As described above, York has a number of organisations involved in volunteer recruitment and brokerage which all assist people in finding suitable volunteering opportunities and also work with organisations in the recruitment of volunteers. Effective partnership working is being developed between these (for example, recent launch publicity for the York Cares employee volunteering scheme also included information about the Volunteer Centre for those unable to volunteer through an employer).

York Volunteer Centre has Volunteering England accreditation and provides a range of support and development services to local volunteer-using organisations. This includes information and advice on good practice in volunteer management,

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quarterly 'Volunteering Network' meetings addressing issues of common concern, and recently has included development of joint training for volunteers from different organisations, and the start of a joint initiative looking at engagement of potential volunteers from 'hard to reach' groups. Volunteering England funding secured for York in 2005/6 allowed development of new publicity and marketing materials aimed at a wide audience.

Volunteers are the lifeblood of sport in York accounting for 75% of all provision of activity within the sector. The retention of volunteers is reliant on a successful support package, and innovative ways that clubs can develop to ensure continued volunteer support. To recruit more volunteers we must be able to reward and recognise the work undertaken and to offer a package of support that includes training opportunities and mentoring schemes.

There is, therefore, a robust basis for future development of volunteering in the city. However the extent to which this is achieved will be closely linked to the availability of resources to support this work. There are serious concerns regarding the longer term sustainability of the Volunteer Centre.

- **Growth of the voluntary and community sector**

There are two challenges relating to the growth of the voluntary and community sector in the city. The first relates to the availability of meaningful mapping data. This is being addressed through the development of the ChangeUp funded shared database, described above. Once fully populated, this will provide baseline data against which changes in the sector can be measured.

The second challenge relates to the need to define what would constitute 'desirable growth' in the sector in York. Partners are in agreement that simple measurements in terms of 'more organisations', or even 'more funding' do not necessarily indicate a healthier and stronger voluntary sector. It is felt that an appropriate way forward will be to review the profile of the voluntary and community sector when known, against the identified priorities for the city in the LSP and LAA, and from this identify specific targets for growth in relevant parts of the sector that will help achieve the agreed objectives. (For example, there is growing evidence that development of voluntary sector sports clubs and other activities for young people can help reduce anti-social behaviour in an area.) It will of course also be necessary to ensure a robust voice for the voluntary and community sector in developing the agreement.

5 Cleaner, Greener Communities

a) National / Local Picture

The national Neighbourhood Renewal and Liveability Agenda emphasises the importance of quality local environments and their impact on people's quality of life and sense of well-being. This means creating attractive and welcoming parks, play areas and public spaces. It is also about improving the physical fabric and infrastructure of streetscapes, as well as improving people's perception of the quality of their local environment.

One of the LSP's seven top-level objectives is to be a model sustainable city. LSP strategic aims within this objective are to significantly reduce the adverse impact on the environment of current lifestyles, promote taking pride in the environment to local people and to support them in improving the quality of their communities. Hand in hand with this is the desire to be a city with a reduced eco-footprint, low levels of pollution and waste production and high levels of recycling. Patterns of consumption within York are not sustainable at current levels and waste production is high and increasing. The cleanliness and safety of local neighbourhoods remains a key concern for local residents. The LSP's performance around these objectives is championed and monitored by the York Environment Forum, which has a strong membership of community groups and the Local Agenda 21 Steering Group.

York Pride is one of the Council's four top-level priorities. It is about improving the cleanliness and condition of our physical environment. The main aim is to improve customer satisfaction by engaging local people and businesses in helping to "Clean Up" and "Green Up" the city. It's about how "liveable in" York feels. York Pride covers a wide range of places such as the city centre streets, parks and open spaces, housing estate green spaces and the roads and paths in and around York.

To assist the local authority in achieving the aims of York Pride, York Business Pride has been established. Many local and national businesses have joined forces to provide additional funding to tackle standards of the physical environment and seek to deliver improvements with the local authority. York Pride has also been expanded to public involvement with the introduction of York Community Pride. Community groups, 'Friends of' groups and individuals, have the ability to apply for funding for improvement projects. Many residents are also recognised for their contributions to improving York, through the York Community Pride Awards.

To deliver the national and local agendas the authority established a street Environment Service. This is a team of qualified enforcement officers who tackle issues on the street from the perspective of a member of the public. The officers are delivering tangible benefits on the ground in areas such as enforcement of litter, fly-tipping, graffiti, fly-posting amongst others. A key element of delivering the improvements has been through auditing the standards on every street in the city, against which targeted improvements are made.

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b) Performance and data

In the recognition of the need to deliver improvements to the physical environment LPSA2 funding is being utilised to deliver stretches to the targets for cleanliness (BVPI199a) and the associated indicator of customer satisfaction.

c) Key challenges

- **Improving the street environment and the level of public satisfaction**

Improving the standard of the street environment is a key national and local driver. It is imperative that standards are further improved to meet this agenda and that there is a corresponding improvement in the satisfaction levels on the street. To this end a more complex understanding needs to be developed of the link between perception, the actual standards and the effect that this has on public satisfaction with their local neighbourhood and with the city as a whole.

- **Building strong partnership links to collectively tackle poor standards**

As with many issues concerning the local environment, the local authority is only one element of society which can positively affect the standards on the street to make the city a safer, cleaner and greener environment. Although York has gone a long way to establish effective links with partners, businesses and the public, to enhance the improvements that can be realised, this needs to be developed further. This will assist with the building of strong communities who can collectively tackle and improve standards where single agencies, partners or individuals would fail.

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

1. Please tick one box:

Home Office only funded area

Home Office and ODPM funded area

2. Name of unitary/metropolitan/district(s) **City of York**

3.

<p>Lead Partner Contact Details:</p> <p>Name: Colin Mockler Role: Head of Performance Improvement Organisation: City of York Council Email Contact Details : colin.mockler@york.gov.uk Telephone: 01904 552002 Address: Guildhall, York, YO1 9QN</p>	
<p>List other partners represented in agreement negotiation: North Yorkshire Police Authority, City of York Council, Selby & York Primary Care Trust, North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service, York CVS.</p>	
<p>Funding Streams. Details of allocations to the area for each funding stream for 2006/07</p>	
Funding Stream	Allocation
Domestic Violence	£14, 286.00
Anti-Social Behaviour	£25,000.00
Building Safer Communities	£236,660.00
Capacity Building	£25,000.00 (not guaranteed)
TOTAL	£300,946.00

The national outcomes for SSCF are listed below. Please list the mandatory and negotiated indicators/measures and targets for each. In two tier areas where the county is involved please state if it is a county target or to which district(s) it applies.

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.						
1. Outcomes:	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones 2006/7	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money).	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
To reduce overall crime by 22.4% by 31 March 2008	Vehicle Crime (Theft from a vehicle; theft of a vehicle & vehicle interference)	LPSA2 36% reduction Target level 3115	06/07 3435 05/06 3754 04/05 4074	SYP	£16,753	
	Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (inc attempts)	BCS 30%reduction Target level: 746 LPSA2 36% reduction Target level : 682	06/07 806 06/07 757 05/06 831 04/05 906	SYP		
	Theft from a vehicle including attempts	BCS 30% reduction Target level: 2281 LPSA2 36% reduction Target level: 2085	06/07 2381 06/07 2295 05/06 2505 04/05 2715	SYP		
	Vehicle interference	BCS 30% reduction Target level: 381 LPSA2 36% reduction Target level: 348	06/07 403 06/07 383 05/06 418 04/05 453	SYP		
	Domestic burglary (inc attempts)	BCS 30% reduction Target level: 1642 LPSA2 36% reduction Target level: 1501	06/07 1699 06/07 1662 05/06 1824 04/05 1985	SYP	£31,000	
	Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	BCS 25% reduction Target level: 1391	06/07 1465	SYP	£7,000	
	Criminal damage	BCS 25%reduction Target level: 4034	06/07 4212	SYP	£32,754	
	Violent crime (Common Assault & Woundings)	LPSA2 13% reduction Target level: 2181	06/07 2319 05/06 2392 04/05 2448	SYP	£23,753 £19,286 DV	£6,714 DV

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs (Continued).						
1. Outcomes:	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones 2006/7	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money).	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Reduce overall crime by 22.4% by 31 March 2008	Common assault (inc on a PC)	BCS 10% reduction Target level: 1339 LPSA2 13% reduction Target level: 1295	06/07 1392 06/07 1377 05/06 1413 04/05 1451	SYP		
	Woundings	BCS 10% reduction Target level: 916 LPSA2 13% reduction Target level: 886	06/07 952 06/07 942 05/06 979 04/05 997	SYP		
	Robbery of personal property	BCS 10% reduction Target level: 180	06/07 181	SYP		
	Theft from a person	BCS 10% reduction Target: 716	06/07 733	SYP		
	SYP staffing costs contribution					£66,000
	CAPACITY GRANT £25,000 Sub-regional activity towards merger/closer working of CDRPs					£20,000 Spotlight £5,000 Co-ord
To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs	% of BCS respondents who perceive that people using or dealing drugs are a problem in their local area.	Information available available at Force level only	* See comment below	Y & NY Drug Action Team		
	% of PPOs discharged from drug treatment who were retained in treatment for at least 12 weeks.	Target currently suspended until national collection system developed.	Target currently suspended	Y & NY Drug Action Team		
To reduce youth re-offending rates	No. of young offenders who receive: - a final warning, or - are sentenced to a (YOT supervised) disposal, or - are released from custody (into YOT or ISSP supervision) between 1 Oct – 31 Dec in the year specified.	Current performance: 37.6% of young offenders re-offending 2008 Target: 34.6%		York Youth Offending Team		
	2) Average no. of offences committed per young offender, whilst subject to a bail or remand episode during the specified year.	Current performance: 3 offences on average 2008 Target: 2.8 offences		York Youth Offending Team		

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs (Continued).						
1. Outcomes:	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones 2006/7	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money).	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
To reduce anti-social behaviour and improve community safety	% of illegal sales detected through Test Purchase Programme.	Current performance: 17% 2008Target: 10%		Environmental Health and Trading Standards		
	% of residents reporting that 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' in their area represent either a 'very big problem' or a 'fairly big problem'.	Current performance: To be established 2008Target: 4% reduction from baseline.	Interim Target: 2% reduction from baseline.	Environmental Health and Trading Standards		
	% of residents that 'agree strongly' or 'tend to agree' when asked "Do you agree or disagree that York is a safe city to live in, relatively free from crime and violence?"	Current performance: 47% 2008Target: 68%		Environmental Health and Trading Standards	£53,400 Network 2 £26,000 PACY	£13,515 Network 2
To improve Road Safety	Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic incidents on York's roads.	Performance 2004: 122 KSI 85 KSIs over the period 1.1.06 – 31.12.08		Sustainable Transport Team, Transport Planning Unit		
Comments: * Community perceptions of drug use / dealing is available on an annual basis at Force level. We are investigating whether this indicator can be measured through the council's Resident Opinion survey.						

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: Increased capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision-making and are able to influence service delivery.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for overseeing delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
(Governance) To increase no. of local people participating in decision making processes and influencing service delivery	% residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	Baseline to be obtained through Talkabout survey in April 2006. Targets will be calculated by Sept 06.		Inclusive York Forum		
	No of residents who are participating in the ward committee decision making process on the allocation of funding	4500	Interim target of 4200 in 06/07	CYC, Neighbourhood Pride Unit		
(Cohesion) Increase in community cohesion and inclusion	% of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people can get on well together.	Baseline of 46% in Nov 04. Latest position to be obtained through Talkabout survey in April 2006. Targets will be calculated by Sept 06.		Inclusive York Forum		
(Volunteering) Increase in volunteering	% of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least 3 times in the past year.	Baseline to be obtained through Talkabout survey in April 2006. Targets will be calculated by Sept 06.		Inclusive York Forum		
	Number of volunteers reported by local voluntary organisations, included on shared database	Baseline to be obtained when new database fully populated	See below	Inclusive York Forum		

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: Increased capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision-making and are able to influence service delivery (Continued).

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for overseeing delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
(VCS Profile) Growth in VCS activity	Growth of the local VCS in the past year - as identified through shared database	Baseline to be obtained when new database fully populated	Database 'live' by June 06. Population to be developed during 2006/7 – target for completion March 07 but dependent on resources	Inclusive York Forum		
	The proportion of key public services delivered by the VCS			Inclusive York Forum		

Comments:

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods with service providers more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improving their delivery.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money).	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Neighbourhood Action Plans for all ward committees	% of ward committees with a neighbourhood Action Plan	100% of ward committees to have a NAP, which will include a vision/ ambition statement and action plan		CYC Neighbourhood Pride Unit		
Comments:						

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

National Outcome: Cleaner, safer and greener public spaces.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money).	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Improved levels of street cleanliness	BV 199a: The proportion of relevant land and highways (expressed as a percentage) that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level.	Stretch Target: 17%	Interim target: March 2007 20%	CYC Neighbourhood Pride Team		
	BVPI199b: The proportion of relevant land on highways from which unacceptable levels graffiti are visible	3%	4% target for 06/07	CYC Neighbourhood Pride Team		
	BVPI199c: The proportion of relevant land on highways from which unacceptable levels of fly-posting is visible.	1%	1% target for 06/07	CYC Neighbourhood Pride Team		
	BVPI199d: The year on year reduction in the total number of incidents and increase in the total number of enforcement actions taken to deal with fly-tipping	2	3 target for 06/07	CYC Neighbourhood Pride Team		
Improved satisfaction with the local environment.	BV 89: The % of people satisfied with local cleanliness	Stretch Target: 70%	Interim target: March 2007 65%	CYC Neighbourhood Pride Team		
	COLI5: % of people satisfied with their local area / neighbourhood	84%	Interim target for 06/07 of 83%	CYC, Neighbourhood Pride Team		
Comments:						

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

Arrangements being put in place to prepare for Local Area Agreement (April 2007)

Without Walls Partners and the Council's Management Team committed to developing an LAA in September 2005, which would take effect from April 2007. Block and Partnership leads have been identified and the LAA project plan sets out development milestones / timetable through to sign off in February 2007.

The council has reorganised its services around four blocks, which mirror those of the LAA framework. The new directorates and suggested CYC block leads are:

Children and Young People: Director of Children's Services

Healthy Communities and Older People: Director of Adult Services (joint delivery of this block with PCT)

Safer and Stronger Communities: Director of Neighbourhoods

Economic Development and Enterprise: Director of City Strategy

Cross cutting leads have also been identified in respect of issues concerning culture, sustainability and inclusion.

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

Statement of how VCS has been involved, (including any use of VCS for outcome delivery)

In March 2005, the City Council hosted a "Spotlight on Equality" conference, attended by a wide range of people representing the diverse backgrounds of the local population – people of different ethnic origins, faiths, gender, ages, disability and sexuality. At the conference 'equality reports' were presented and delegates were asked to judge how well they felt the Council were doing – had the right issues and actions been identified and did people believe that we would be able to make the improvements that were promised? The council's equality plans have since been amended in light of comments made at the conference and are included in the 'Pride in our communities' Equality Strategy 2005-8. Issues raised that impact on building safer and stronger communities included that we need to reduce fear of crime amongst disadvantaged or marginalised groups and to review how well decision making processes involve people from excluded communities.

The community will play a far greater part in determining priorities at the neighbourhood level and ensuring that agencies work together with the police to address those priorities. Both City of York Council and North Yorkshire Police already work to a ward based structure. This provides the basic framework through which neighbourhood policing is being delivered. The concept fits closely with the council priorities of York Pride and Safe City and has been introduced in five high crime wards on a pilot basis (Clifton, Micklegate, Westfield, Woodthorpe & Dringhouses and Heworth).

In order to provide baseline data at the outset of the Neighbourhood Policing pilot in York, 2,000 questionnaires based on the British Crime Survey questions and questions from the HMIC Inspection process, were sent out to a random sample of addresses within each of the five pilot wards. The response rates for these were extremely good for a postal return, ranging from 27% in Clifton and 38% in Heworth Ward. The respondents were given a list of problems and asked to identify which they considered to be a problem in their neighbourhood. They were also given a list of crimes and asked which caused them concern in their neighbourhood. Finally they were asked to identify the top issues and priorities that they would like agencies to address in their ward.

Priorities identified by the community fall into three categories: those that can be resolved quickly in the short term, medium term issues and those that will require long term or more preventative measures requiring agencies working together toward a common aim. In order to demonstrate activity at an early stage and to encourage the community to 'buy in' to the neighbourhood policing concept, an action day was held in January 06 in each of the pilot wards. This focussed on activities undertaken over a 24 hour period involving all services engaged in community safety. Now that a number of the short term issues identified within the consultation processes have been tackled, the Joint Action Groups are moving on to tackle medium and long term issues and delivery of Neighbourhood Policing utilising a seven stage 'reassurance model'.

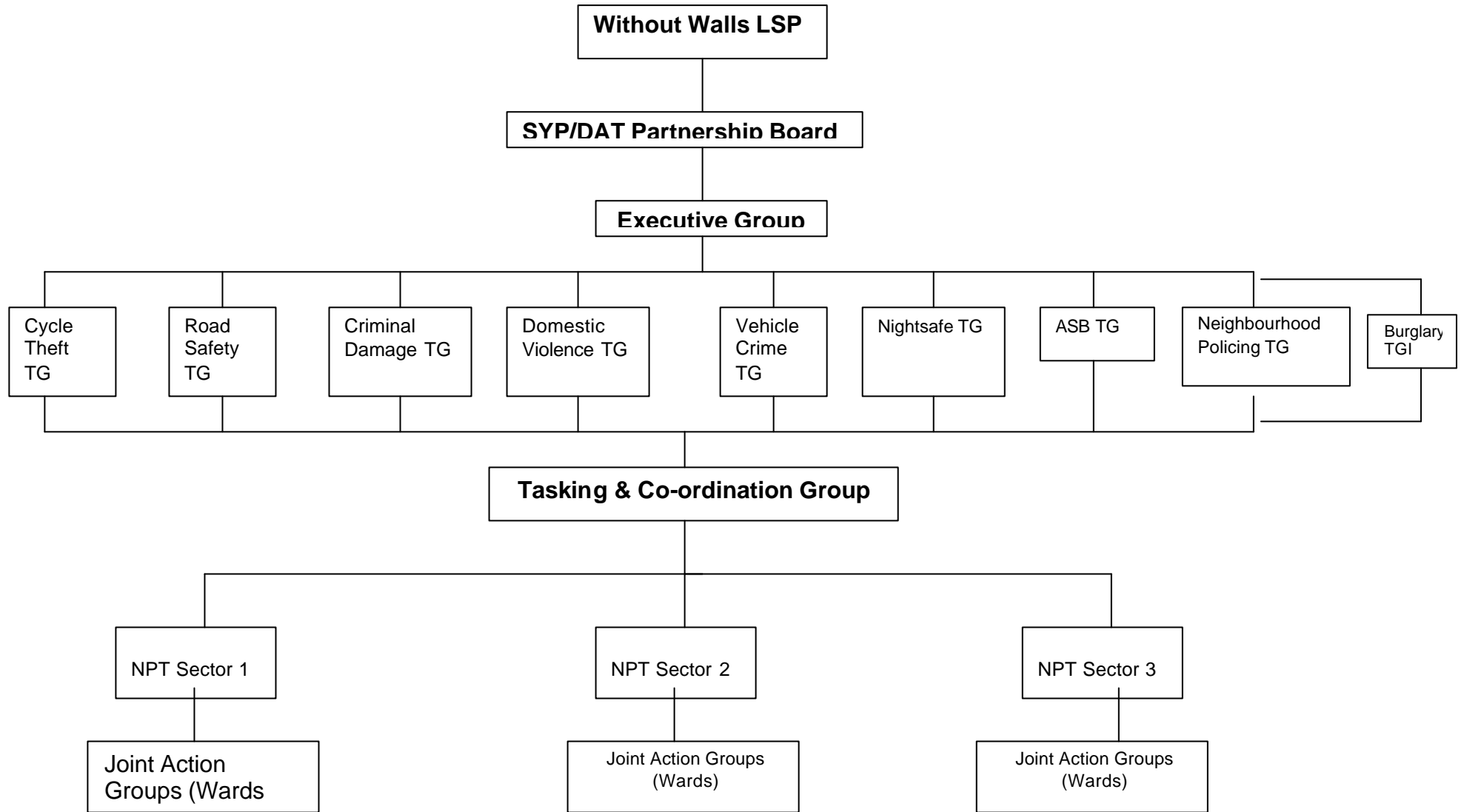
City of York Council set up a multi-agency working group to update the Safer and Stronger Communities Plan for 06/7 and invited York Council for Voluntary Service to be involved. Kate Tayler, Information and Development Manager, took on this role and contributed information about the VCS's involvement in 'stronger communities' derived from CVS staff members' current work and knowledge, and from information provided by local organisations about their activities e.g. for the York Citizen's Guide. York CVS is currently working with the North Yorkshire Forum for Voluntary Organisations to develop a shared database of voluntary and community organisations working across the York and North Yorkshire sub-region. Once it is fully established, the database will provide a significant range of mapping data about the local voluntary and community sector.

Continued partnership work with Age Concern and Community Watch demonstrates the enormous value of voluntary sector involvement that is key to the Stronger Communities agenda and in supporting crime reduction targets through their contribution to burglary reduction. It was not possible to carry out wider consultation directly with VCS organisations on the detailed content of this plan because of the uncertainties over the timescale and required content. CYC intends to develop effective mechanisms for involving VCS organisations in development and delivery of the full Local Area Agreement, and will be consulting with the sector on preferred ways of doing this, in the very near future.

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND STATEMENT OF AGREED OUTCOMES 2005/06 - 2007/08
HOME OFFICE AND ODPM

Identification of any support needs

SYP/DAT Delivery Structure



Please note that this diagram only represents the links relative to Safer & Stronger Communities as there are other lines of accountability for specific areas of SYP/DAT work that are not shown. - March 2006

Safer & Stronger Communities – Community Involvement Mapping

1) Reduced crime, fear of crime, perceptions of anti social behaviour and harm caused by illegal drugs	
Activity	Comment
Age Concern	Provision of home security advice and services for residents aged 60+ on low incomes.
Alcohol Advice Service	Counselling, advice and information fro problem drinkers, their families and friends.
Alcoholics Anonymous	Self-help fellowship aimed at support in maintaining abstinence from alcohol.
Alternatives to Violence Project	Workshops to help people develop self-confidence, people skills and ability to get on with family, neighbours and workmates.
Business Link / Chamber of Commerce	Provides a 24-hour business information and advice resource for commercial entities / to serve the needs of businesses throughout the City of York and the County of North Yorkshire.
CLINKS	Organisation that supports voluntary organisations working with offenders and their families.
Compass One	Compass One is an independent agency offering advice, information and counselling on all matters related to the use and misuse of drugs.
Community Centres	Activities within centres help public help themselves to fight crime e.g. Self-defence classes. Also help people come together to form a community within which people feel supported to tackle the fear of crime together.
Community Payback	Probation Service
Community Rangers	Funded by Ward Committees
Community Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 Neighbourhood Watch Coordinators in York; • 35 – 40,000 households covered by N/Watch • Also incorporates Shop, Allotment and School Watch.
Face to Face	Neighbourhood Mediation Service
Kick It Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-racism campaign • Profile awareness in schools • Educate Young People
Neighbourhood Policing Action Group	SYP Delivery Group
Neighbourhood Policing Pilots	Currently covering five wards
Neighbourhood Policing Ward Profiles	Baseline data used in neighbourhood policing pilots.
Network 2	Work with young people at risk of participating in Anti Social behaviour.
North Yorkshire Drug Action Team	Partnership of senior representatives from many organisations including the health service, the police, the probation service, local authorities, treatment provider agencies, the prison service and Customs & Excise.
Priority and Prolific Offenders Panel	SYP led Group
Resident's Associations	Inform and invite their members to become involved in community safety issues. Form community safety support groups.
RACY	Partnership of Retailers Against Crime in York
Target Hardening Fund	
Victim Support / Witness Service	Provides support to all victims of crime / witnesses and their families.
Voluntary Sector Youth Services	Including uniformed and church groups, sports groups etc.
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Committees across the city, which meet 4 times per year, provide a focus for public involvement and engagement in Community safety issues; • 'Your Ward' informs the public about crime and safety issues and this encourages residents to get involved; • Public suggest Community Safety schemes needed and are also involved in deciding which schemes to fund.

1) Reduced crime, fear of crime, perceptions of anti social behaviour and harm caused by illegal drugs cont.

YACRO	York Association for the care and resettlement of offenders.
York Childcare	Development organisation for Out of School and Holiday Clubs
York Playspace	Run "Chill Out Zones" for 8 – 13's in disadvantaged areas
York Racial Equality Network	Provides support to individuals experiencing racial harassment, discrimination, or isolation.
Yorkshire Tourist Board	
Youth Offending Team	Partnership working with young people between the ages of 10 and 17 who are involved in offending behaviour.

2) Cleaner, safer, greener public spaces

Activity	Comment
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	Promotes, coordinates and supports conservation volunteering.
Commercial Services	Street Scene – responsible for street cleaning services.
Community Payback	Probation Service with Projects ranging from graffiti removal, litter clearing and repairing playground equipment to bringing derelict areas back into use and renovating church yards.
Community Pride Funding	Fund of £50k per annum that residents can access for grant funding of between £100 - £1000 to improve their local area
Leisure Services	Park Ranger Service
PACY	A partnership between York Arc Light Project, City of York Council and the York Association for the Care and Reform of Offenders
Residents Association	Influence/decide on the development of community safety infrastructure and environmental improvements on estates through the Estate Improvement Grant
Section 106 funding	
Street Environment Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CYC funded team, which cover the whole of the city and carry out Street Environment Audits. • Officers are deployed when the public make requests via the York Pride Action Line (YPAL). • YPAL exists to enable the public to report Cleaner, Safer, Greener issues.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (CYC)	'Designing out crime' and creating sustainable communities.
Voluntary Organisations that 'take care' of green spaces:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clifton Green Committee • Friends of St. Nicholas Field • Friends of York Cemetery • Nether Poppleton Millennium Green Trust • Wheatlands Community Woodland Working Group • Etc.
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of safer and better used public spaces; • Support and promote environmental awareness and recycling initiatives.
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Including provision of 'Running Wild' Groups (out of school range of activities for 8 – 13 year olds)
Yorventure Fund	Independent not-for-profit Environmental Body that distributes grants through the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme with landfill tax credits generated by Yorwaste. Yorwaste operate 7 different landfill sites throughout North Yorkshire. The tax money that Yorwaste reclaim is donated to Yorventure to distribute amongst community projects that are within 10 miles of any of the 7 Yorwaste sites.

3) Increased capacity of local communities to participate in local decision making and influence service delivery	
Activity	Comment
Active York Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four zone action groups (N / S/ E / W); • Each produce a development plan and distribute zone funding
BME communities of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YREN • Travellers Trust • YUMI • Centre for Global Education • York Mosque • Muslim Association • English Conversation for women
Citizen's Advice Bureau	Advice, information and advocacy, in particular on benefits, debt, employment and housing.
Community Centres	Provide mechanisms for people to become involved in the local area.
Community Radio	XpressYork – project to establish community radio in York.
Housing COMPACT group / Residents Associations Federation	Both groups influence Housing service design and delivery at the earliest stage possible
Disability – Communities of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blind and Partially Sighted Society • Disability Information and Advice Centre • Include us In • MIND • Mainstay • Resource Centre for Deafened People • York Access Group • York People First • + 20 – 30 others
Future Prospects	Free education, training & employment advice centre.
Friends Groups	Voluntary groups that take care of green spaces - Volunteers / Engagement / Local area decisions
Gender – Communities of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survive • Rape Crisis • Women's Aid • WRVS • Lesbian Line • Women's Institute • Centre for separated families • Townswomen's Guild etc.
Inclusive York Forum	Sub Group of York's Local Strategic Partnership whose standing members are representatives of groups whose members often experience exclusion.
LGB communities of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gay Men's Group • LGB Youth Group • Lesbian Line • MESMAC
18 Neighbourhood Action Plans	Will be in place from 2007. Ultimately they will provide a mechanism for members of the public to steer the long term service development both in improving the environment as well as in improving community safety
Older People – Communities of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older People's Assembly • Age Concern • U3A • Older Citizen's Advocacy York • St Sampson's Centre • + huge range of lunch / social clubs
Planning Structures (various)	VCS orgs involved in directly e.g. 'Planning Bookcase' for Children & Young People.

3) Increased capacity of local communities to participate in local decision making and influence service delivery (Continued)	
Activity	Comment
Residents Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanisms for people to become involved their local community • Decide the allocation of Estate Improvement Grant resources
Surestart	Government initiative to help families in deprived areas.
'The Shop'	Tang Hall Coordination Work
Voluntary Sector Forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health • Learning Disability • Children, Young People and Families • Carers Forum
WANCAB	Walmgate and Navigation Crime Action Group – Resident led.
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanisms for people to become involved in infrastructure improvements and community development activity in their local • Fund community based groups to provide advocacy and involvement of public in service delivery and decision making, like Planning panels
Without Walls	York's Local Strategic Partnership
York Advocacy	Provision of advocates to assist people with learning disabilities.
York CVS	CVS' role in working with VCS organisations and through contributing to Without Walls
York People First	Self advocacy group run by and for people with learning difficulties, helping people to speak up for themselves and provide information.
York Volunteer Centre	In addition to other volunteer brokerage organisations e.g. York Cares, Millennium Volunteers.
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust / Running Wild	Out of school range of activities for 8 – 13 year olds.
Young People – Communities of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playspace • York Action on Young Homeless • York Childcare – Out of School Clubs • Pre-school Learning Alliance • SNAPPY • Young Carers • Voluntary sector youth groups (inc. uniformed) • York Youth Forum
YOUR WARD	This is a publication produced 4 times per year for each of the 18 Ward Committee areas. It includes features and information which support community engagement and involvement in civic/local affairs

4) Improved quality of life in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods with service providers more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improving their delivery	
Activity	Comment
Age Concern	Providing companionship, advice and practical support to older people.
Arclight	Year round emergency direct access hostel for the homeless. Dormitory accommodation, hot food, showers, medical services, needle exchange. Resettlement and support services.
Carecent	Services for homeless and lonely. Breakfast, clean clothing & shower if required. Befriending, listening and signposting to agencies if required.
Community Centres / Committees	Provide mechanisms for people to become involved in the local area.
Community Furniture Store	The store is an independent charity; it provides low cost furniture in good condition to people on low income.
Connexions	Information and advice service for young people.
Future Prospects	Free education, training & employment advice centre.
Housing Associations	Providing good quality rented homes for people on low incomes in housing need.
Lifelong Learning Development workers	
Network 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target football sessions at Burnholme and Oaklands • Tackle Anti Social behaviour
Nightstop	Free emergency accommodation for homeless young people (16-25), preventative work in the community and provision of I
Oaklands Football Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address anti-social behaviour • Training in leadership • Provides opportunities to volunteer / work
Playspace / Chill Outs	Provides and promotes play for children in and around York.
Pre-School learning alliance	Aims to promote community situations where parents can begin to understand and provide for the needs of their children.
Residents Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have overseen and continue to oversee the development of “social contracts” between service providers and users in some of the most deprived areas of the District e.g. the Bell Farm Agreement, Foxwood Agreement • Ensure that funds are allocated for improvements in housing estate infrastructure in some of the most deprived areas of the District.
Salvation Army	
Streets Ahead	Streets Ahead is an eight-page magazine produced three times a year for council home tenants. Through its features it aims to give information on council services such as housing and social care as well as Neighbourhood Pride issues
Street Sport Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community delivery (in targeted areas) • Engages young people
York Childcare	Out of school clubs
York Credit Union	Financial co-operative offering safe savings and low cost loans to people who live or work in York.
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Including provision of ‘Running Wild’ Groups (out of school range of activities for 8 – 13 year olds)