

Notice of a public meeting of

Housing and Community Safety Policy and Scrutiny Committee

- To:** Councillors Fenton (Chair), Pavlovic (Vice-Chair), Baker, Heaton, Hollyer, Vassie and Wells
- Date:** Tuesday, 18 January 2022
- Time:** 5.30 pm
- Venue:** Remote meeting

AGENDA

Until the end of January 2022, the Council is reverting to holding its scrutiny meetings remotely in the interests of minimising any risks to the public, elected Members and staff during the continuing Covid pandemic. Meetings continue to be held in accordance with statutory requirements. Scrutiny Committees are non-decision making bodies and as such this remote meeting will not be regarded as a formal meeting of the Committee. It provides an opportunity for Members of the Committee to comment upon the business set out in the agenda, without making formal decisions. Members of the public may register to speak as set out below:

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point in the meeting, members are asked to declare any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests, any prejudicial interests or any disclosable pecuniary interests which they may have in respect of business on this agenda.

- 2. Minutes** (Pages 1 - 6)
To approve and sign the minutes of the Housing and Community Safety Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 19 October 2021.

- 3. Public Participation**
At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. Members of the public may speak on agenda items or on matters within the remit of the committee.

Please note that our registration deadlines have changed to 2 working days before the meeting, in order to facilitate the management of public participation at remote meetings. The deadline for registering at this meeting is 5:00pm on Friday 14 January 2022.

To register to speak please visit www.york.gov.uk/AttendCouncilMeetings to fill out an online registration form. If you have any questions about the registration form or the meeting, please contact the relevant Democracy Officer, on the details at the foot of the agenda.

Webcasting of Remote Public Meetings

Please note that, subject to available resources, this remote public meeting will be webcast including any registered public speakers who have given their permission. The public meeting can be viewed live and on demand at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts.

During coronavirus, we've made some changes to how we're running council meetings. See our coronavirus updates (www.york.gov.uk/COVIDDemocracy) for more information on meetings and decisions.

- 4. Finance and Performance Quarter 2 Monitor** (Pages 7 - 14)
2021/22
This report provides details of the 2021/22 second quarter monitoring position for both finance and performance across Housing & Community Safety. The paper incorporates data to September 2021, which was reported to Executive on 18th November 2021.

5. Safer York Partnership Priority: Tackling High Risk Antisocial Behaviour (Pages 15 - 44)

This report provides an overview of how Antisocial behaviour (ASB) is tackled in the city, focusing on the work of the joint North Yorkshire Police/City of York Council Community Safety Hub and the plans to develop that approach based on learning from delivery during the challenges of COVID.

6. Work Plan (Pages 45 - 46)
To discuss the committee's Work Plan for 2021/22.

7. Urgent Business
Any other business which the Chair considers urgent.

Democracy Officer

Joseph Kennally

Contact details:

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For more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports and
- For receiving reports in other formats

Contact details are set out above.

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی مہیا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

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City of York Council

Committee Minutes

Meeting	Housing and Community Safety Policy and Scrutiny Committee
Date	19 October 2021
Present	Councillors Fenton (Chair), Pavlovic (Vice-Chair), Heaton, Hollyer and Vassie
Apologies	Councillors Baker and Wells

24. Declarations of Interest

Members were asked to declare, at this point in the meeting, any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests or any prejudicial or discloseable pecuniary interest that they might have in respect of the business on the agenda.

Councillor Pavlovic declared a pecuniary interest in relation to the item Finance and Performance Quarter 1 Monitor 2021/22, he highlighted the section about MP requests and that he worked part time for one of York's MP's whose office made the requests.

25. Minutes

Resolved: That the minutes of the meeting held on 14 July 2021 be approved and signed as a correct record.

26. Public Participation

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak under the Council's Public Participation Scheme.

27. Finance and Performance Quarter 1 Monitor 2021/22

The Committee considered the Finance and Performance Quarter 1 Monitor for 2021/22 and enquired about the debt and options regarding repayment and the length of time to repay. Officers outlined that the Council would consider options when it was due to start its repayment which would consider things such as interest to be paid, it was noted that the Council faced a challenge as under the current government model the Council did not make money on social housing and when the Self-financing

Settlement was agreed with government forecasts had put Council revenue in relation to housing as higher than they have been.

The impact of things such as Covid-19 and Brexit were touched on and it was confirmed that the Council's Housing Delivery Program had seen delays of up to 9 months. Officers did highlight however, that the investment from the private sector in house building in York was strong, but this would mean a continued issue surrounding access to resources in the short term.

Members highlighted issues raised by residents about accessing broadband and superfast broadband, even on streets where it had been installed. Officers asked that Members contact them about any specific examples and they will raise with suppliers. Finally Members enquired about the access to data and officers noted its availability online and agreed to share the Key Performance Indicator link for members.

Resolved:

- i. The Committee noted the financial and performance management position across Housing & Community Safety.

Reason: To ensure expenditure is kept within the approved budget and performance is effectively scrutinised.

28. Housing Service - impacts of Brexit and Covid

The Committee received a wide ranging update on the impact Covid-19 and Brexit had had on the work of Housing Services. It was noted that the team had continued to work to deliver a 24 hour service during Covid as well as undertaking work to stop anyone sleeping rough during the first lockdown. Areas such as Voids were highlighted as particularly having been affected which had created a backlog of work. Accessing resources and trained trades workers were also highlighted as significant problems which had affected the work of the service.

Staffing levels in Housing Services were raised by Members and whether it had been affected by the Councils additional controls on recruitment related to Covid-19. Officers explained that due to the Council finances and the impact of Covid-19 additional scrutiny on recruitment had been put in place by the Corporate Management Team however, this had not been a block on recruitment where it was required, instead, it was noted that recruitment of those with skills such as joinery had been hard due to a lack of qualified people available in the job market. Officers highlighted that

wage inflation could affect Council recruitment in the medium term especially as the Council is facing a problem of an aging work force.

The backlog of work was discussed and it was highlighted that a spike in work was reported after all work undertaken at Council properties resumed. Offices highlighted how this had created long list of cases, 159 Void properties, and an increased number of FOI's, MP letters, and Councillor enquiries. Members acknowledged the significant challenges faced by the team but highlighted that council tenants with a long backlog of issues requiring maintenance was a serious issue to providing homes fit for habitation and that the Council had a duty to people who in most cases would not be able to find alternative accommodation.

The budget for Housing Services was discussed and it was noted that the Council had set a key challenge to reduce its number of Void properties, this would make more homes available for those on the housing waiting list, but also allow the Council to make more back in rents. Officers also highlighted that the underspend on repairs from the previous year due to Covid, was carried forward into this year's budget for the service, Members did however, highlight that despite the overspend being brought forward the Executive had removed £200,000 from the Council's budget for repairs. Members also enquired about rent arrays and whether this was a serious issue, officers noted that usually tenants would aim to pay and this was not a major issue for the Council.

The issues around volatile energy prices were raised and it was noted that a Housing Hardship Fund was available that officers highlighted to residents, as well as, directing people to support such as that from York Advice Network residents were always encouraged to get the best energy deals. Members suggested that Community Hubs could potentially support residents about finding energy deals and support. It was also noted that would to create more energy efficient homes would have a positive impact for residents energy bills.

Resolved:

- i. Noted the impact of Brexit and Covid-19 on Housing Services;
- ii. Officers to explore what support could be provided at Community Hubs regarding energy bills.

Reason: To ensure the Committee remain aware of the ongoing challenges within Housing Services.

29. Housing Energy Efficiency Strategy

Officers introduced the Housing Energy Efficiency Strategy, they noted the Government's plans for the UK to become net carbon zero by 2050 and York's commitment to achieve this by 2030. It was confirmed that more than 30% of York's Co2 emissions came from housing. Discussing the strategy Members requested additional context surrounding the cost of retrofit in York be provided, they highlighted that a full retrofit would be an expensive challenge but the Council could benefit from outlining an estimated cost.

Members raised the prospect and challenge of creating programs that would encourage investors to get involved in retrofit. It was discussed what programs could be used such as upfront investment from the Council. It was confirmed that there were mechanisms to retain costs incurred to retrofit properties that are subject to right to buy.

The Committee discussed current housing data to ensure the Council was aware of the level of installation in Council properties. The Local Plan was also raised and what policies were outlined around the required level of energy efficiency. Officers noted that the Council was working on the Housing Supplementary Planning Document to go alongside the Local Plan which would include requirements relating to energy efficiency of homes being built.

Resolved:

- i. That the Committee requested that the Housing Supplementary Planning Document be brought to the Committee to be reviewed prior to its finalisation.

Reason: To allow the Committee the opportunity to feed into the production of the Housing Supplementary Planning Document.

30. Report on the Homeless Winter Night Provision 2021/22

The Committee were provided with a update on the Homeless Winter Night Provision 2021/22, it was confirmed that Covid-19 had reduced the services initial numbers of homelessness. The Council had maintained relationships with hotels that provided additional accommodation in the first lockdown should the Council need to access it again. Members were provided with a wide range of work that was undertaken to support people to avoid becoming homeless and supporting those that do.

Members enquired about the use of former care homes after the Council had been able to reopen Cromby House. Officers noted Cromby House had provided a good opportunity but that there was not another former care home in a state that would make it suitable to use in the same way.

Enquires were also made about Probation Services recommending people present in York, officers noted while not common it could be to do with a lack of provision in a home authority. Members also discussed the projected rise this year in people presenting to the service and whether this was expected to return to previous year's levels, Officers noted that the number of people presenting fluctuated and not one indicator could be accounted for the rise, therefore, it would be challenging to predict a decrease. They did highlight areas such as a rise in domestic violence having an impact and that work continued to be focused on the prevention of homelessness to ensure people remained in safe housing.

Resolved:

- i. The Committee noted the report on the Homeless Winter Night Provision 2021/22.

Reason: To ensure the Committee can provide input into the Councils the Homeless Winter Night Provisions for 2021/22

31. Work Plan

Members considered the Committees work plan for 2021/22.

Resolved:

- i. The Committee work plan was noted.

Reason: To ensure the Committee has a plan of work for 2021/2022.

32. Urgent Business

The Committee received a presentation on the Decent Homes Standard which outlined the changes made since 2016 which showed how the Council identified homes that did not meet the standard. The Committee requested that a report providing an update on the homes not currently confirmed as having passed being a 'decent home' be brought to the Committees meeting in April.

Resolved:

- i. Report on the Decent Homes Standard be brought to the Committees meeting at the 19th April 2022 meeting.

Reason: To provide the Committee with a update on the work undertaken to tackle homes not identified as a 'decent home'.

Cllr Fenton, Chair

[The meeting started at 5.34 pm and finished at 8.38 pm].



Housing and Community Safety Policy and Scrutiny Committee
18 January 2022
Report of the Corporate Director of Economy and Place
Finance and Performance Quarter 2 Monitor 2021/22
Summary

1. This report provides details of the 2021/22 second quarter monitoring position for both finance and performance across Housing & Community Safety. The paper incorporates data to September 2021, which was reported to Executive on 18th November 2021.

Recommendations

2. The Committee is asked to note the financial and performance management position across Housing & Community Safety.

Reason: to ensure expenditure is kept within the approved budget and performance is effectively scrutinised

Financial Monitor 2 2021/22

3. The table below provides a more detailed breakdown of the forecasts for services within Housing and Community Safety.

Service Area	Expend Budget £'000's	Income Budget £'000	Net Budget £'000	Projected Variance £'000's
Building Maintenance	14,327	-14,847	-520	0
Housing Options and Homelessness	5,051	-3,508	1,543	0
Private Sector Housing	1,153	-957	196	0
Community Safety	792	-81	711	0
Housing and Com. Safety (Gen Fund)	21,323	19,393	1,930	0

4. The Housing and Community Safety service are forecasting a nil variance at quarter 2 on general fund.
5. Housing Options and Homelessness includes the front line services provided to those in need of housing support, the provision of hostels at Peasholme and Howe Hill as well as homelessness initiatives. It is currently assumed the funding will be fully spent.
6. Given the early stage of the year and the overall Council financial position it is important that these service areas are able to manage costs within budget.

Housing Revenue Account

7. The Housing Revenue Account is forecasting a nil variance. The table below provides a more detailed breakdown along with commentary below.

Activity area	2021/22 Net Budget	Forecast 2021/22	Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Repairs & Maintenance	7,990	7,990	0
General Management	6,628	6,628	0
Special Services	2,668	2,688	+20
Other Expenditure	18,438	17,980	-458
Dwelling rents	-31,731	-31,413	+318
Non Dwelling Rents	-429	-429	0
Charges for Services	-1,329	-1,289	+40
Other Income	-636	-556	+80
Total	1,599	1,599	+0

8. The Housing Revenue Account budget for 2021/22 was set as a net surplus of £1,220k. There were carry forwards of £2,819k agreed as part of the outturn report meaning the revised budget stands as a £1,599k deficit. Overall, the account continues to be financially strong and is forecasting a nil variance against this revised budget.

9. There is a forecast shortfall in dwelling rental income of c£320k due to the number of void properties and the work required to bring the properties to a lettable standard. Housing Operations & Building Services have been working together to improve the turnaround of void properties and commenced a pilot scheme at the beginning of October to reduce the void days across the central areas. This shortfall in rental income also impacts the service charges income, which has a shortfall of £40k. These pressures will be offset by lower than budgeted debt costs as both the interest rate on debt being lower than that modelled in the business plan and land for the Housing Delivery Programme has not been appropriated as planned. Overall the HRA is forecasting to come in on budget at quarter 2.
10. The HRA working balance as at 31 March 2021 was £28.8m. The HRA projected outturn means that the working balance will reduce to £27.2m at 31 March 2022. This compares to the balance forecast within the latest business plan of £26.8m.
11. The working balance has been increasing in order to start repaying the £121.5m debt that the HRA incurred as part of self financing in 2012. The current business plan assumes that reserves are set aside to enable to the debt to be repaid over the period 2023/24 to 2042/43.

Performance – Service Delivery

12. In spite of the many challenges that the organisation and City has faced over the last year, performance across the wider organisation, not just the Council plan indicators, has continued to remain high and continues to compare favourably when benchmarked against other areas with similar characteristics to York. Whilst Covid and the actions taken to tackle the global pandemic have in places affected performance in the short-term, the general pattern for data and information monitored by the Council is that levels of resident and customer satisfaction, timeliness and responsiveness, as well as various directorate and service based indicators, have remained positive.
13. The Executive for the Council Plan (2019-23) agreed a core set of strategic indicators to help monitor the council priorities and these provide the structure for performance updates in this report. The indicators have been grouped around the eight outcome areas included in the Council Plan. Some indicators are not measured on a quarterly basis and the DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the

latest three results whether they are annual or quarterly. It is likely that due to impacts of COVID, a number of the Council Plan indicators will see a significant change both in terms of their numbers and their direction of travel in future reporting periods. The majority of the performance measures within the Council Plan have a lag between the data being available, and the current reporting period and therefore impacts will not be immediately seen, and may occur over several years as new data becomes available.

14. Relevant performance items around the Council plan topics “Creating homes and World-class infrastructure” and “Safe communities and culture for all” are reported below, as historically other topics in the Council plan are reported to the other various scrutiny setups.

Creating homes and World-class infrastructure						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Net Additional Homes Provided - (YTD)	560 (2019/20)	622 (2020/21)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Not available	2021/22 mid year data available in November 2021
Net Housing Consents - (YTD)	3,466 (2019/20)	1,133 (2020/21)	↓ Bad	Quarterly	Not available	2021/22 mid year data available in November 2021
Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	23 (2019/20)	10 (2020/21)	↓ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2021/22 data available in November 2021
Average number of days to re-let empty properties (excluding temporary accommodation) - (YTD)	66.86 (2020/21)	58.97 (Q1 2021/22)	→	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2021/22 data available in October 2021
Energy efficiency - Average SAP rating for all Council Homes	70.60 (2018/19)	70.60 (2019/20)	→	Annual	Not available	2020/21 data available in November 2021
Number of new affordable homes delivered in York	18 (Q1 2021/22)	42 (Q2 2021/22)	→	Quarterly	Not available	Q3 2021/22 data available in January 2022
Average broadband download speed (Mb/s)	56.1 (2019/20)	147.1 (2020/21)	→	Annual	National Data 2020/21 68.92	2021/22 data available in June 2022
Superfast broadband availability	94.13% (2020/21)	95.53% (2021/22)	→	Annual	National Data 2021/22 95.86%	2022/23 data available in September 2022

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

New Additional Homes Provided

15. Between April 2020 and March 2021 there were 622 net additional homes completed. Of these additional homes:
- 81% were completed on housing sites;
 - 15.9% resulted from sites benefitting from relaxed permitted development rights to allow conversion to residential use. All these homes resulted from developments at Shepherd Engineering Services (Mill Mount) and Ryedale House (Piccadilly);

- Changes of use of existing buildings to residential use and conversions to existing residential properties accounted for 25.6% of all completions;
- 22% were on individual sites that saw the construction of five or less dwellings;
- Development sites including the Hudson House, Toft Green site, the Ryedale House, Piccadilly site, the Former Del Monte Site in Skelton and the Germany Beck site in Fulford all provided notable completions over the year.

Net Housing Consents

16. Between April 2020 and March 2021, there were 1,133 net housing consents. This represents a sustained high level of approvals over the last four years. Of these consents, the main features were;
- 79.6% were granted on traditional housing sites;
 - Notable housing schemes at the Former Gas Works, Heworth Green, the Castle Mills Car Park site in Piccadilly and vacant land on Eboracum Way;
 - 233 student cluster flats at Frederick House, Fulford Road;
 - A further 127 homes at Bootham Crescent and Duncombe Barracks had the benefit of approval through a resolution to grant planning permission subject to legal agreements prior to March 2021.

Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation

17. The number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation remains at a lower level to that seen in previous years. The latest available data shows that there were 10 households with dependent children in temporary accommodation at the end of Q4 2020-21 compared to 19 at the end of Q3 2020-21. It should be noted that these figures are snapshot figures.

Average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation)

18. The average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation) was 70 days at the end of Q2 2021-22. This is similar to the position at the end of March 2021, although an increase from 59 days at the end of Q1 2021-22. The increase in days previously seen during 2020-21 was mainly due to the repairs team being unable to repair vacant properties due to the COVID-19 restrictions.

Energy efficiency – Average SAP rating for all Council Homes

19. No update since the Q4 2020-21 Monitor as annual data.

Number of new affordable homes delivered in York

20. The number of new affordable homes delivered in York remains high, with 60 delivered during the first six months of 2021-22 (a reduction on the 83 delivered during the same period in 2020-21 but a large increase on the 33 delivered during the same period in 2019-20).

Superfast broadband availability/Average broadband download speed (Mbs)

21. In 2021-22, 95.53% of properties in York had access to superfast broadband, which compares to 94.13% in 2020-21. This increase can be attributed to the Council’s continued work with service providers to improve infrastructure.
22. The average broadband download speed in York in 2020-21 was 147.1Mb/s, which compares to 56.1 Mb/s in 2019-20. The national benchmark download speed is 68.92 Mb/s in 2020-21. This data is provided by an Ofcom panel of consumers so should be treated as an indication rather than actual figures. Data for 2021-22 will be available in December 2021.

Safe Communities and culture for all						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	84.90% (Q2 2020/21)	84.00% (Q1 2021/22)	➡	Quarterly	Community Life Survey 2020/21 79%	Q3 2021/22 data available in January 2022
All Crime per 1000 population	16.2 (Q1 2021/22)	5.8 (August 2021)	➡	Quarterly	National Data 2020/21 75.9	Q2 2021/22 data available in November 2021
Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre ARZ	390 (Q1 2021/22)	340 (Q2 2021/22)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q3 2021/22 data available in January 2022

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live

23. Talkabout panel surveys are run twice a year in Q1 and Q3 and therefore there is no update in this monitor. Previous data is shown within the table.

All Crime per 1000 population

24. Overall crime levels in York for 2021-22 up until the end of August indicate that crime levels have risen slightly since 2020-21 and are back to pre-pandemic levels, although levels are remaining stable throughout the year to date. Figures for Q2 will be available at the end of November 2021.

Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre (Alcohol Restriction Zone)

25. Incidents of anti-social behaviour have remained stable during 2021-22 up until the end of September, with the Q2 figure of 340 slightly lower than the same period in 2020-21.

Annexes

26. All performance data (and approximately 1,000 further datasets) within this document is made available in machine-readable format through the Council's open data platform at www.yorkopendata.org under the "performance scorecards" section.

Consultation

27. Not applicable.

Options

28. Not applicable.

Council Plan

29. The information and issues included in this report demonstrate progress on achieving the priorities set out in the Council Plan.

Implications

30. The implications are:
- **Financial** are contained throughout the main body of the report.
 - **Human Resources (HR)** There are no HR implications related to the recommendations
 - **One Planet Council / Equalities** Whilst there are no specific implications within this report, services undertaken by the council make due consideration of these implications as a matter of course.
 - **Legal** There are no legal implications related to the recommendations
 - **Crime and Disorder** There are no crime and disorder implications related to the recommendations
 - **Information Technology (IT)** There are no IT implications related to the recommendations

- **Property** There are no property implications related to the recommendations
- **Other** There are no other implications related to the recommendations

Risk Management

31. An assessment of risks is completed as part of the annual budget setting exercise. These risks are managed effectively through regular reporting and corrective action being taken where necessary and appropriate.

Contact Details

Authors:	Chief Officer Responsible for the report:		
Patrick Looker Finance Manager	Neil Ferris Corporate Director of Place		
Ian Cunningham Head of Business Intelligence	Report Approved	x	Date 7/1/22
Wards Affected: All			✓
For further information please contact the authors of the report			

Glossary of Abbreviations used in the report:

ASB	Anti-social behaviour
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
CPN	Competitive Procedure with Negotiation
CYC	City of York Council
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
HRA	Housing Revenue Account
ICT	Information Communication Technology
NHS	National Health Service
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure



Housing and Community Safety Policy & Scrutiny Committee

18 January 2022

Report of Director of Place

Safer York Partnership Priority: Tackling High Risk Antisocial Behaviour

Summary

1. At the request of the Housing and Community Safety Policy and Scrutiny Committee, this report provides an overview of how Antisocial behaviour (ASB) is tackled in the city, focusing on the work of the joint North Yorkshire Police/City of York Council Community Safety Hub and the plans to develop that approach based on learning from delivery during the challenges of COVID.

2. Legislative Framework

Anti-social behaviour is defined in law (Crime and Disorder Act 1998) as conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause harassment, alarm, or distress to any person. In 2014, the legislation with which to tackle anti-social behaviour was streamlined within the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to enable issues to be dealt with more effectively at the local level. This legislation puts the victim at the heart of the response to anti-social behaviour, making the tools and powers flexible to ensure that local agencies are able to respond to the different forms of anti-social behaviour within their locality. Details of the tools and powers available within the Act are attached at Appendix a.

3. Anti-social behaviour in York 2019-21

Appendix b provides data obtained from North Yorkshire Police. Please note the categories are:

Nuisance: Where a person or group causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community

Personal: Where a person targets a specific individual or group

Environmental: When a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings

- 3.1 In the Type by Month graph, the spikes in Environmental correlate to periods of lockdown and include the recording of COVID related incidents, otherwise levels have been fairly stable. Spikes in Nuisance correspond with restrictions lifting. It can be seen that levels had returned to normal by the end of 2021.
- 3.2 Alcohol related ASB has remained largely stable. During 2020 it is notable that large increases occurred when lockdown restrictions were lifted and similarly again in 2021 as the hospitality industry reopened after periods of lockdown.
- 3.3 As expected, the highest volume of ASB occurs in Guildhall Ward. This is largely city centre and alcohol related.
- 3.4 Data relating to enforcement activity taken by the Neighbourhood Enforcement Team is shown at Appendix c.

4. **York Community Safety Hub**

In 2014, City of York Council and North Yorkshire Police established a joint Community Safety Hub co-located in West Offices. The remit of the hub was to improve the way in which the police and council officers worked together to tackle the highest risk cases of anti-social behaviour. High risk cases are those cases which are complex, where victims are vulnerable or where the issues have impacted significantly on the quality of life for individuals or a community. Whilst prior to 2014, some excellent joint working had been achieved, the timeliness of dealing with cases was often compromised by duplicated effort, the constraints of organisational work patterns (police working shifts, council staff largely working Monday-Friday 9am-5pm) and communications.

The Hub was designed to bring a team of police officers dedicated to tackling antisocial behaviour together with council anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood enforcement officers and provide them with a case management system to facilitate the sharing of information and the use of their respective powers to address complex cases of anti-social behaviour. The project was initially supported by Police Innovation (Home Office) funding and was shortlisted to the finals of the Princes Trust Finance for the Future Award in 2015. As a result of the success

of the project, North Yorkshire Police rolled out the Community Safety Hub model forcewide, with a hub established in each District.

- 4.1 York's Community Safety Hub is managed by Head of Community Safety supported by two Community Safety Managers and a police sergeant. Community Safety Manager: Neighbourhood Safety manages a team of four Antisocial Behaviour Officers who deal with tenancy related antisocial behaviour. Community Safety Manager: Neighbourhood Enforcement manages a team of nine Neighbourhood Enforcement Officers who deal with environmental antisocial behaviour. The police sergeant manages a team of four warranted police officers who are dedicated to dealing with antisocial behaviour and largely work day shifts to facilitate partnership working with the council staff within the team and wider council services and other key partners. The team is supported by two partnership support officers, fulfilling administrative duties to support the hub.
- 4.2 The team manage cases using a system called Orcuma FIRst. This was procured by North Yorkshire Police as a secure shared case management system to ensure that information from police systems can be uploaded into cases and shared with the council officers in the team. All council staff working within the hub are police vetted. Cases held on Orcuma can be updated by members of the team to enable evidence gathering to support enforcement action and to ensure that all officers are able to see the latest information relating to each case.

5. **Our approach to tackling antisocial behaviour**

The Community Safety Hub deal with the most serious, high risk and high vulnerability cases of antisocial behaviour. These are cases where enforcement action may be the ultimate course of action, requiring the specialist skills of the antisocial behaviour and neighbourhood enforcement officers to build the case for prosecution through a process of rigorous evidence gathering over time. However, enforcement is always regarded as the final option and is only considered once all other actions to address the antisocial behaviour have been exhausted. This approach is important as it ensures that the perpetrator has been given every opportunity to change their behaviour, that any issues that may be influencing the behaviour of the perpetrator can be addressed and that an escalating log of interventions to address the behaviour can be demonstrated to the court.

- 5.1 Antisocial behaviour is identified in a number of ways. Tenants of council properties may report issues to their Housing Management Officer,

residents may report issues to the police on 101/999 or directly to the council. The majority of incidents may be resolved immediately, some require some joint working between police, council and other partners and a minority require a more intensive multi-agency problem solving approach.

- 5.2 The police work closely with housing to address emerging issues of anti-social behaviour using their respective tools and powers. Much of this falls within the informal courses of action outlined in Appendix a eg. Use of acceptable behaviour contracts, mediation and community resolution. Where these interventions are unsuccessful, cases are referred to the community safety hub who will then involve a range of partners to address all of the issues contributing to the antisocial behaviour. This may include health professionals where mental health is a factor, youth justice if the behaviour relates to young people and fire and rescue if there is an added risk from eg hoarding. Once a case is adopted by the hub, a case is established on Orcuma. This allows the police to provide all information relating to their involvement in the case. It also ensures that where there are environmental issues eg noise nuisance, rubbish accumulation or cannabis smell, neighbourhood enforcement officers are contributing to the wider evidence gathering that may be required to take enforcement action.
- 5.3. Not all antisocial behaviour relates to a single property. Hotspots can emerge where multiple reports are made to the police about a location. The majority of issues are dealt with by the police through increased presence and low level intervention, sometimes involving other partners. Where the issues are persistent and the impact on the community significant, a multi agency problem solving group will be established by the community safety hub. This will involve a wider range of partners who can contribute to work to tackle the problems and will often involve ward councillors to provide the direct link back to the community impacted by the behaviour.
- 5.4 In 2019, concerns over increased County Lines activity in the city led to the commissioning of a Locality Review by the Home Office Violence and Vulnerability Unit. A recommendation of this review was closer working between the police and local authority to disrupt serious organised criminal activity and to develop structures to tackle county lines at the local level. A weekly intelligence tactical meeting was established between the community safety hub, neighbourhood policing teams and police Intelligence Unit to share intelligence on county lines activity in the city and agree actions using a range of powers available to the police and local authority to deal with associated criminal and antisocial behaviour

and protect vulnerable victims from being cuckooed by drug dealers from other areas of the country.

6. **Lessons learnt from tackling antisocial behaviour during COVID**

COVID impacted significantly on the way in which antisocial behaviour was tackled from March 2020. With council staff and other partners working from home, courts closed to anything other than the most serious cases and a ban on evictions, the way in which antisocial behaviour cases were managed required a significant review. Multiagency meetings had to take place over virtual platforms and detailed risk assessments and safe ways of working guides had to be drafted to keep staff and members of the public safe. However, revised ways of working opened up some opportunities to explore different ways of tackling antisocial behaviour cases, particularly when the usual delivery channels were no longer available.

6.1 *Virtual Meetings*

Lockdown meant that face to face multi-agency meetings were not an option. However, the opportunity for partners to discuss cases and develop problem solving plans to address antisocial behaviour is a key part of multi-agency working. Although initially a learning curve in setting up and chairing meetings over a virtual platform, it soon proved to be a more effective and efficient way of bringing partners together both quickly (as room booking could previously be an issue) and also practically given that many key partners are not based in York and much time is spent travelling to and from meetings.

6.2 *Closure of the courts*

Whilst enforcement is always the last action taken to address antisocial behaviour, the community safety hub does undertake a number of prosecutions on an annual basis. Courts were closed to all but the most serious cases throughout much of 2020, making enforcement action difficult. Whilst evidence gathering could continue, there was no defined end date to work towards as in addition to the closure of the courts, there would inevitably be a backlog of cases once they resumed business. In order to ensure that this did not impact adversely on victims and communities impacted by antisocial behaviour, the community safety hub were required to look at alternative measures to address issues. This required more partnership working, including utilising support from the voluntary sector to work with victims and perpetrators.

6.4 *Early intervention and prevention*

Addressing problems through a more holistic approach in the absence of enforcement, highlighted the need to be looking at problems earlier and putting in place an early intervention and prevention approach to 'nip things in the bud' before they escalated into difficult to deal with cases.

6.5 *Better Communication between the Neighbourhood Policing Teams and Community Safety Hub*

Prior to COVID, the neighbourhood policing team inspectors had regular contact with the Community Safety Hub, both attending meetings at West Offices and also on an informal basis. With officers working from home, this contact was reduced, leading to concerns that issues may take longer to be brought to the attention of the hub. Daily meetings (initially by telephone conference call and later via Teams) were established involving community safety hub, neighbourhood policing teams and public protection. These were underpinned by analysis of police calls for service for antisocial behaviour over the previous 24 hour period and discussion of emerging issues, repeat locations, victims and nominals of interest. This ensures that issues are brought to the attention of the community safety hub at a much earlier stage, enabling problem solving meetings and plans to be developed.

6.6 *Review of delivery model*

As lockdown restrictions began to lift, concern was raised that this would lead to an escalation of antisocial behaviour as people regained their freedom and social mixing was reinstated. Following the government's roadmap to recovery, two multi-agency strategic meetings were convened to look at the impact of restrictions lifting on antisocial behaviour in the city centre and also in the York outer area. These meetings are attended by Heads of service within the council, key stakeholders and police inspectors to ensure that those attending have the power to allocate their respective resources to joint working. These meetings proved useful both in managing the impact of coming out of lockdown but also in keeping a strategic overview on the levels of antisocial behaviour across the city and facilitating the early intervention and prevention work identified in 6.4 above.

6.7 *Importance of communications*

As the community safety hub tackled emerging antisocial behaviour issues, including whilst the country was in lockdown, it became clear that communication was vital to reassuring communities that services were

still delivering and that partners were working together to address issues. Communications plans were developed to support multiagency problem solving and more emphasis was placed on carrying out joint visits to neighbourhoods to speak with residents to provide information on action being taken and reassurance.

7. **Case Studies (anonymised)**

7.1 *Tackling antisocial behaviour relating to council tenancies in a residential street*

Antisocial behaviour associated with a number of addresses in a street had been discussed regularly in the weekly intelligence meeting held between the community safety hub, police intelligence unit and neighbourhood policing team. With the closure of the courts, enforcement action was not an option. Whilst a great deal of work had been undertaken by the police and Housing Management Officer, the problems continued to escalate to a point that they were impacting detrimentally on a community who had historically been close.

7.2 An information sharing form was devised and sent out to all services and agencies who potentially had involvement in working with residents in the street. The form asked them for details of their involvement and invited them to a virtual problem solving meeting. The meeting involved representation from the neighbourhood policing team, local area coordinator, housing, community safety, probation and ward councillors. Each address of concern was discussed and actions agreed in relation to the tenant. These included the use of informal antisocial behaviour solutions, support to address wider health and lifestyle issues and opportunities for tenants to move to another property. Participation of ward councillors in the meetings ensured that information could be fed back to residents and residents views conveyed to the group. In addition, a letter was sent to residents. One issue highlighted through this work was a reluctance of residents to report issues to the police. It is the volume of reports made on 101 or 999 that alerts the police and partners (through the daily meetings) that a problem is emerging, enabling action to be taken. A letter was sent to all residents in the street, highlighting the importance of reporting and providing details of how to report using both 101 and anonymous reporting to crime stoppers. As a result of the work of the group, the issues ceased and peace was restored.

7.3 *Tackling youth related antisocial behaviour in an outdoor space*

Lockdown impacted significantly on the mental and physical wellbeing of many young people. Social distancing rules and the lack of social interaction for extensive periods meant that as restrictions lifted, there was an escalation in calls for service to the police relating to groups of youths gathering and causing antisocial behaviour. Through the daily conference calls, one area was consistently being raised as a 'hotspot' with reports of large groups of youths making noise into the night and early hours of the morning, leaving litter and verbally abusing residents. In addition a violent incident in the area created significant fear amongst vulnerable residents and criminal damage to a sports facility added to increased community tensions.

- 7.4 Dealing with antisocial behaviour relating to an open space is not straight forward. Whilst there is legislation to deal with environmental issues such as noise and litter, its application is very specific and difficult to implement. Noise nuisance legislation does not apply to open spaces. Therefore with the absence of a property from which the noise is emanating, it is not possible to take enforcement action under the Environmental Protection Act. Similarly, whilst there is legislation to deal with littering by issuing a fixed penalty notice, it is only applicable if the enforcing authority witnesses the litter being dropped and abandoned. Given that police and neighbourhood enforcement officers are uniformed officers, it is rare that individuals commit littering in their presence making it difficult to identify those responsible.
- 7.5 The issues emerged at Easter and continued throughout the summer, aided by light nights and good weather. The police used dispersal powers to enable officers to require the groups of youths to move when antisocial behaviour was reported. However, it was clear that this approach was failing to resolve the problem as dispersal was being used nearly every weekend and frequently during the week. Reports of littering and noise continued and the community were becoming frustrated by what they saw as an inability by agencies to address their concerns.
- 7.6 Initially, Officers from the community safety hub and neighbourhood policing team met with ward councillors to discuss the problems. This was followed by the establishment of a multiagency problem solving group involving officers from the police, community safety, youth justice, public protection (COVID support marshalls) and public realm services. An action plan was developed which included provision of an additional high volume bin, work with youth justice to engage with the young people and arrange litter picking, work with the sports facility to identify target hardening measures aimed at reducing opportunity for criminal damage

and increased police patrols to the area. In addition, a community engagement event was organised to visit all residents in the street most impacted by the behaviour, to outline the work that was being done, provide an opportunity to discuss the impact of issues and stress the importance of reporting concerns in a timely fashion to the police. This event also provided partners with the opportunity to explain their legislative powers and how these powers are applied.

- 7.7 Following the community engagement event, a survey was carried out of residents. This reported higher levels of confidence in the police and council addressing the only area of concern that remained, was that levels of litter would increase in the following spring. Work is taking place to develop a problem solving plan aimed at ensuring issues do not re-emerge in 2022.

8. **Developing the hub approach**

Based on the lessons learnt delivering services to address antisocial behaviour during the pandemic, a revised model has been developed. Community Safety Hub Police Officers continue to analyse the antisocial behaviour every 24 hours and a daily teams meeting takes place at 8:30am every morning. This meeting is attended by the neighbourhood policing teams and joined by community safety twice weekly and public protection twice weekly. This ensures that emerging issues are highlighted early.

- 8.1 Once an area, address or individual has been identified consistently through the daily meeting, a master case will be set up on the Community Safety Hub case management system Orcuma, immediately allowing evidence gathering to commence and ensuring that all officers in the hub are aware.
- 8.2 The York Outer Antisocial Behaviour Strategic Meeting Chaired by Head of Community Safety will continue on a monthly basis. A decision has been taken by the City Centre group that it is duplicating the work of the BID Safe and Secure Group and that there is no further requirement for a separate group under Safer York Partnership. The Outer group identifies hotspots, commissions the establishment of problem solving groups to address specific issues and oversees the delivery of problem solving plans. Additionally, it agrees resourcing of joint days of action and community engagement events which fall outside the remit of routine service delivery.

- 8.3 A monthly full team meeting of community safety hub team members takes place monthly where all ASB emerging issues are discussed and consideration given to the powers available within the hub to support multi-agency problem solving.
- 8.4 A new service level agreement between Housing and Community Safety has been agreed, underpinned by a joint virtual team day. This included developing the relationship between the two teams, establishing clearer pathways for referring cases earlier in the process from Housing to the Community Safety Hub and using the expertise of Community Safety Hub Officers to support Housing Management Officers dealing with complex cases.
- 8.5 The revisions to the delivery model will be included in the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy 2020=23 under the priority of Tackling High Risk Antisocial behaviour.

9. **Role of Ward Councillors**

In both of the case studies outlined, the Community Safety Hub worked closely with the ward councillors to ensure that they were engaged with the problem solving process and able to reassure the community that issues were being addressed. This approach has continued as other hotspot areas have emerged and ward councillors have been invited to participate in multiagency meetings. This will now be embedded within the problem solving approach delivered through the community safety hub.

10. **Communications**

The importance of communication in relation to community safety was highlighted particularly from March 2020 when COVID restrictions were put in place and communities left unsure whether services were available to them. Safer York Partnership's Twitter account has been used to provide information where problem solving work is taking place, issues are emerging in relation to antisocial behaviour and criminal activity and also to signpost to guidance and advice. This is being developed to ensure that we are engaging better with communities and providing information on the work of the community safety hub. In addition, the Safer York Partnership Website www.saferyorkpartnership.co.uk is being reviewed and updated to ensure that all information relating to community safety is up to date and readily available to the public.

Council Plan

11. The Community Safety Strategy links to the following priorities within the Council Plan 2019-23
- **Safe communities and culture for all**

Implications

12. In producing this report the following implications have been considered:
- **Financial** – none identified
 - **Human Resources (HR)** – none identified
 - **Equalities** – none identified
 - **Legal** Safer York Partnership is a statutory partnership identified within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 - **Crime and Disorder** - Safer York Partnership supports the Council's discharge of its crime and disorder duties under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 - **Information Technology (IT)** - none identified
 - **Property** – none identified
 - **Other**

No other implications identified

Risk Management

13. There are no identified risks relevant to this report.

Conclusions

14. Lessons learnt during COVID facilitated the review of the community safety hub and the approach to tackling antisocial behaviour through a multiagency problem solving approach. This will be reflected in the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy 2020-23.

Recommendation

15. Members are asked to note and contribute their views on the delivery of work to tackle antisocial behaviour and how this is reflected in the refresh of this priority within the Community Safety Strategy

Reason

16. To involve members in the development of service delivery in tackling antisocial behaviour in York.

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Neil Ferris
Director of Economy & Place

Report Approved Date 10/01/2022

Wards Affected:

All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers

Community Safety Strategy 2020-23

Abbreviations

CYC- City of York Council
NYP- North Yorkshire Police
BID- Business Improvement District
MIY- Make it York
ASB- Anti-Social Behaviour

MARAC- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NEO- Neighbourhood Enforcement Officer
NYCC- North Yorkshire County Council
NFU- National Farmers Union
PSPO- Public Space Protection Orders

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Appendix A

TOOLS AND POWERS TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**Informal Interventions**

Verbal or Written Warning: Police, Council or Housing officer should be satisfied there is evidence of ASB. The warning should be specific to the behaviour in question, why it is not acceptable and the impact it is having on the victim or community plus the consequences of non-compliance.

Community Resolution: Means of resolving less serious offences through informal agreement between the parties concerned as opposed to progress through the criminal justice system.

Mediation: In appropriate circumstances, an effective way of resolving an issue by bringing all parties together to agree a solution to the issue.

Acceptable Behaviour Contracts: A written agreement between a perpetrator of ASB and the agency or agencies acting locally to prevent that behaviour. They provide an opportunity to include positive requirements as well as prohibitions to help support the perpetrator in tackling underlying issues that may be driving their behaviour.

Parenting Contracts: Where information interventions are used with a young person aged under 18, his or her parents should be contacted. Parenting contracts are like an acceptable behaviour contracts but are signed by the parents of the perpetrator.

Formal Interventions

Civil Injunction: To stop or prevent individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour quickly, nipping problems in the bud before they escalate. Applied for by Local Authority, Police or Social Landlord. Issued by the County court and High Court for over 18s and Youth Court for under 18s.

Criminal Behaviour Order: Issued by any criminal court against a person who has been convicted of an offence to tackle the most persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity. Issued by any criminal court on conviction for any criminal offence. The order will include prohibitions to stop the ASB but can also include positive requirements for the offender to address the underlying causes of their behaviour.

Dispersal Power: Requires a person committing or likely to commit anti-social behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an area for up to 48hrs. authorised by a police inspector and used by Police Officers in Uniform. The power must specify the area to which it relates. Officers can confiscate any item that could be used to commit ASB eg alcohol. A direction can be given to anyone who is or appears to be over the age of 10. A person under 16 can be taken home or to a place of safety.

Community Protection Notice: To stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing antisocial behaviour which spoils the community's quality of life. Can be issued by Council Officers, Police Officers (not used by North Yorkshire Police) or social landlords. The CPN can deal with a range of behaviours. It includes requirements to ensure that problems are rectified and that steps are taken to prevent the behaviour reoccurring. A written warning must be issued first informing the perpetrator of the problem behaviour, requesting them to stop and outlining the consequences of continuing. A CPN can then be used including a requirement to stop things, do things or take reasonable steps to avoid further ASB. A fixed penalty can be issued of up to £100 if appropriate.

Public Spaces Protection Order: Designed to stop individuals or groups committing antisocial behaviour in a public space. Councils issue a PSPO after consultation with the police, Police and Crime Commissioner, the owner or occupier of land in the restricted area and other community representatives as they see fit. Restrictions and requirements are set by the council. They can be blanket restrictions or targeted against certain behaviour. They can restrict access to public spaces where that route is used to commit ASB. Can be enforced by police or council officers.

Closure Power: To allow the police or council to close premises quickly which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder. Applied for by the police or the council. A police officer or local authority can issue a closure notice. Flowing from this the closure order can be applied for no later than 48hrs after service through the courts. A notice can close premises for up to 48hrs out of court but cannot stop the owner or those who habitually live there from accessing the premises. An order can close the premises for up to 6 months and can restrict all access.

Absolute ground for possession: The 2014 Act introduced a new mandatory ground for possession of secure and assured tenancies where ASB or criminality has already been proven by another court. Applied for by social landlords or private rented sector landlords. Offences and/or

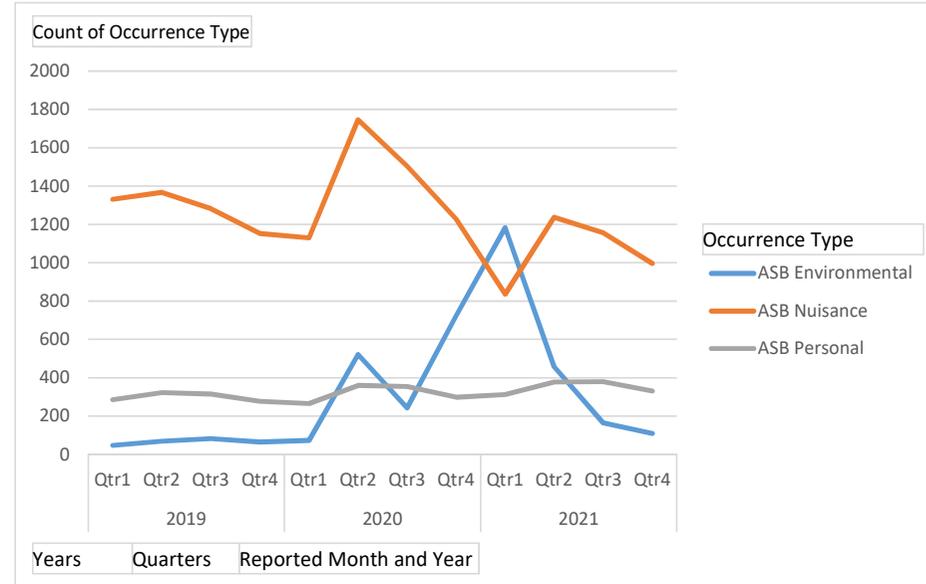
breaches need to have occurred in the locality of the property or affected a person with a right to live in the locality or affected the landlord, their staff or contractors.

(Further information can be found in the Home Office guidance document: Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers. Statutory guidance for frontline professionals, January 2021)

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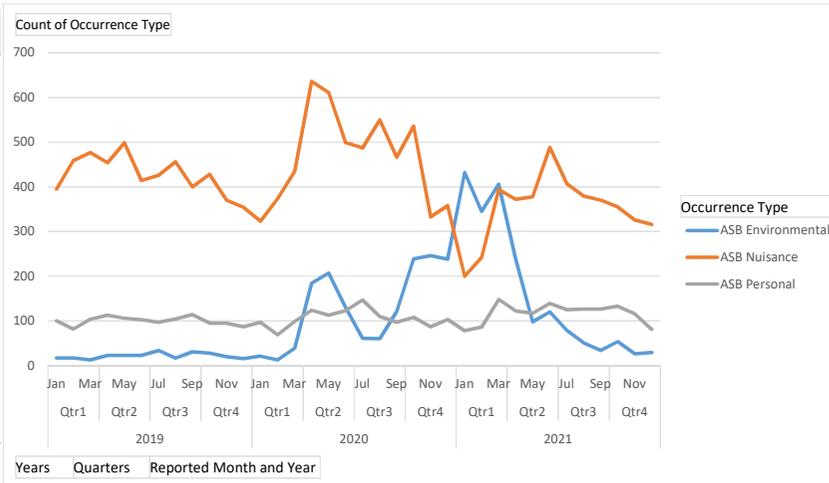
ALL ASB

Count of Occurrence Type	Column Labels			
Row Labels	ASB Environmental	ASB Nuisance	ASB Personal	Grand Total
2019	262	5132	1200	6594
Qtr1	47	1331	286	1664
Qtr2	69	1367	322	1758
Qtr3	82	1282	315	1679
Qtr4	64	1152	277	1493
2020	1559	5606	1277	8442
Qtr1	73	1130	265	1468
Qtr2	521	1746	360	2627
Qtr3	242	1503	354	2099
Qtr4	723	1227	298	2248
2021	1913	4227	1399	7539
Qtr1	1183	836	312	2331
Qtr2	457	1238	378	2073
Qtr3	164	1156	379	1699
Qtr4	109	997	330	1436
Grand Total	3734	14965	3876	22575



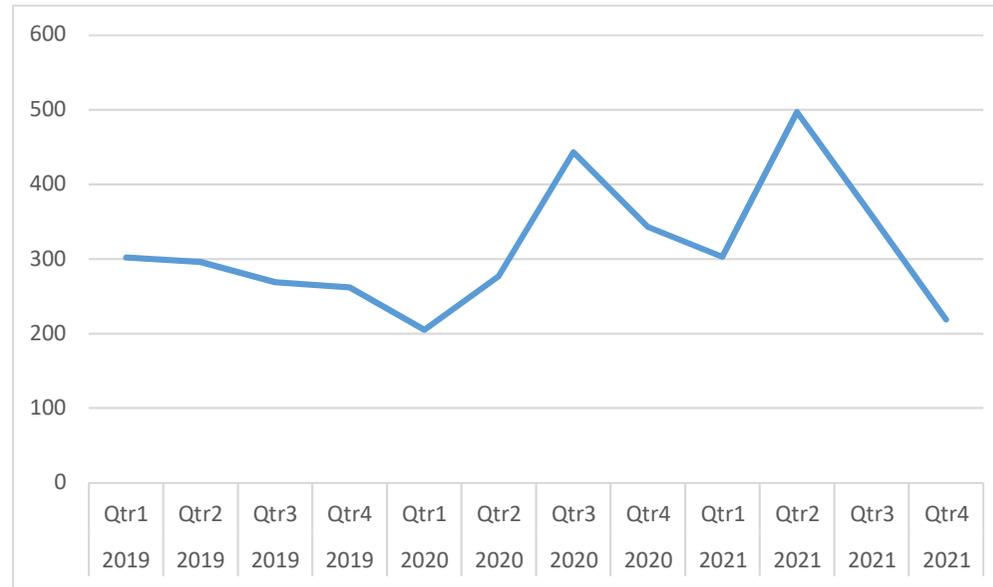
ALL ASB

Count of Occurrence Type	Column Labels			
Row Labels	ASB Environmental	ASB Nuisance	ASB Personal	Grand Total
Qtr1				
Jan	17	395	100	512
Feb	17	459	82	558
Mar	13	477	104	594
Qtr2				
Apr	23	454	113	590
May	23	499	106	628
Jun	23	414	103	540
Qtr3				
Jul	34	426	97	557
Aug	17	456	104	577
Sep	31	400	114	545
Qtr4				
Oct	28	428	95	551
Nov	20	370	95	485
Dec	16	354	87	457
2020				
Qtr1				
Jan	21	323	97	441
Feb	13	373	69	455
Mar	39	434	99	572
Qtr2				
Apr	184	636	124	944
May	207	611	113	931
Jun	130	499	123	752
Qtr3				
Jul	61	487	147	695
Aug	60	550	110	720
Sep	121	466	97	684
Qtr4				
Oct	239	536	108	883
Nov	246	333	87	666
Dec	238	358	103	699
2021				
Qtr1				
Jan	432	200	78	710
Feb	345	242	86	673
Mar	406	394	148	948
Qtr2				
Apr	239	372	122	733
May	98	378	117	593
Jun	120	488	139	747
Qtr3				
Jul	79	407	125	611
Aug	51	379	127	557
Sep	34	370	127	531
Qtr4				
Oct	54	355	133	542
Nov	26	326	116	468
Dec	29	316	81	426
Grand Total	3734	14965	3876	22575



ALCOHOL-RELATED ASB

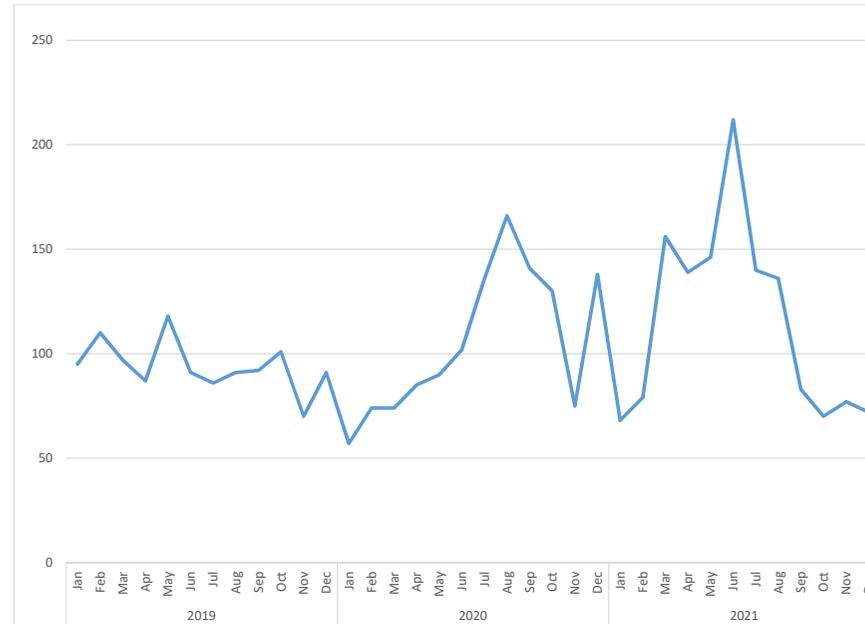
Count of NICL Closure Class	
Row Labels	Grand Total
2019	1129
Qtr1	302
Qtr2	296
Qtr3	269
Qtr4	262
2020	1268
Qtr1	205
Qtr2	277
Qtr3	443
Qtr4	343
2021	1378
Qtr1	303
Qtr2	497
Qtr3	359
Qtr4	219
Grand Total	3775



ALCOHOL-RELATED ASB

Count of NACL Closure Class	
Row Labels	Grand Total
2019	1129
Qtr1	302
Jan	95
Feb	110
Mar	97
Qtr2	296
Apr	87
May	118
Jun	91
Qtr3	269
Jul	86
Aug	91
Sep	92
Qtr4	262
Oct	101
Nov	70
Dec	91
2020	1268
Qtr1	205
Jan	57
Feb	74
Mar	74
Qtr2	277
Apr	85
May	90
Jun	102
Qtr3	443
Jul	136
Aug	166
Sep	141
Qtr4	343
Oct	130
Nov	75
Dec	138
2021	1378
Qtr1	303
Jan	68
Feb	79
Mar	156
Qtr2	497
Apr	139
May	146
Jun	212
Qtr3	359
Jul	140
Aug	136
Sep	83
Qtr4	219
Oct	70
Nov	77
Dec	72
Grand Total	3775

2019	Jan	95
	Fel	110
	Mar	97
	Apr	87
	May	118
	Jun	91
	Jul	86
	Au	91
	Se	92
	Oc	101
	No	70
	De	91
2020	Jan	57
	Fel	74
	Mar	74
	Apr	85
	May	90
	Jun	102
	Jul	136
	Au	166
	Se	141
	Oc	130
	No	75
	De	138
2021	Jan	68
	Fel	79
	Mar	156
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	Jul	140
	Au	136
	Se	83
	Oc	70
	No	77
	De	72



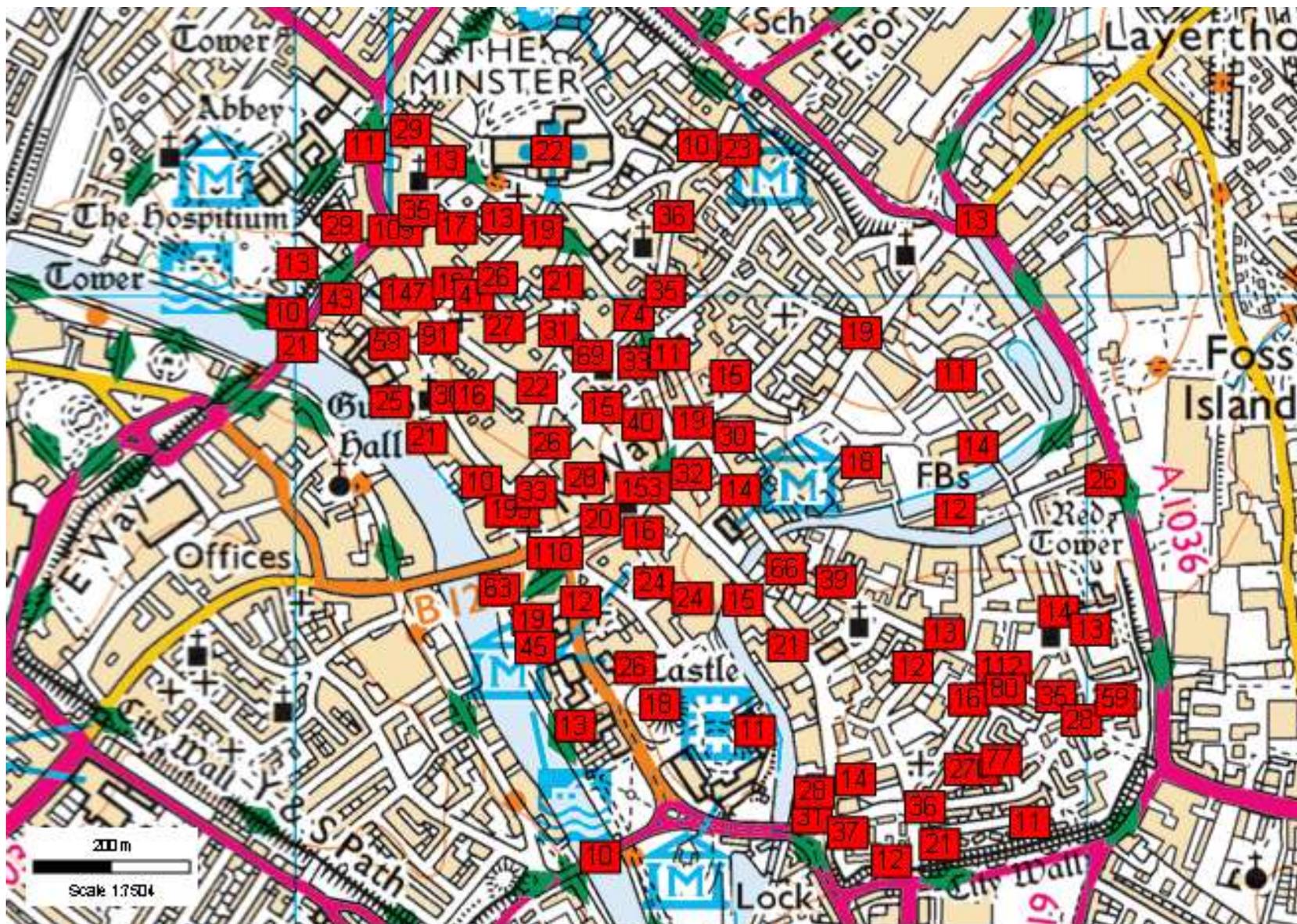
ALL ASB

Row Labels	Ward Sector (Top 10)	2019	2020	2021	Grand Total
00FFXE	Guildhall Inner	1464	1144	1044	3652
00FFPD	Westfield	597	930	720	2247
00FFNS	Heworth	466	705	628	1799
00FFXH	Micklegate Outer	470	615	636	1721
00FFNJ	Clifton	334	494	440	1268
00FFXF	The Groves	306	480	464	1250
00FFNX	Huntington and New Earswick	370	463	383	1216
00FFNU	Holgate	332	374	387	1093
00FFNM	Fishergate	235	381	421	1037
00FFPB	Skelton, Rawcliffe and Clifton Without	286	439	308	1033
00FFXB		238	401	344	983
00FFNL		205	310	268	783
00FFXD		313	185	221	719
00FFNG		187	234	251	672
00FFNQ		149	271	201	621
00FFPA		155	223	186	564
00FFPC		150	186	109	445
00FFNZ		83	129	105	317
00FFNN		48	94	85	227
00FFNK		43	79	65	187
00FFXG		27	67	91	185
00FFNH		42	63	71	176
00FFPE		34	73	51	158
00FFNT		24	46	27	97
00FFXA		22	32	13	67
00FFXC		1		3	4
00FFNP		2			2

ALCOHOL-RELATED ASB

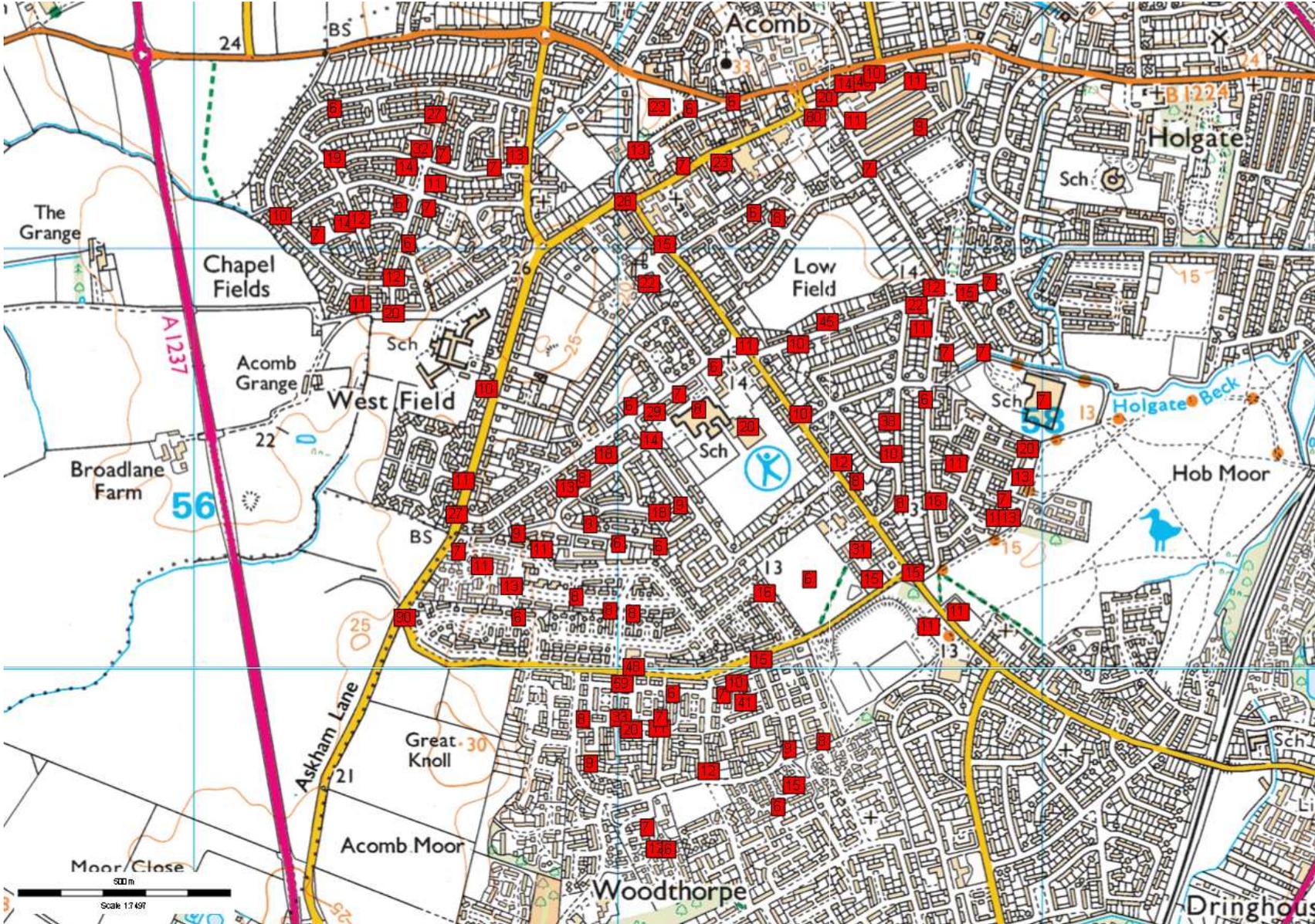
Row Labels	Ward Sector (top 10)	Grand Total
00FFXE	Guildhall Inner	1030
00FFXH	Micklegate Outer	424
00FFXF	The Groves	397
00FFXD	Micklegate Inner	267
00FFPD	Westfield	220
00FFNS	Heworth	214
00FFNM	Fishergate	196
00FFNJ	Clifton	176
00FFNU	Holgate	126
00FFXB	Hull Road	117
00FFNL		92
00FFNX		92
00FFPB		83
00FFNG		82
00FFNQ		56
00FFPA		45
00FFPC		33
00FFNN		25
00FFNZ		24
00FFNH		14
00FFXA		14
00FFXG		13
00FFNK		12
00FFPE		12
00FFNT		7
00FFNP		1

ASB 2019-2021 (count)

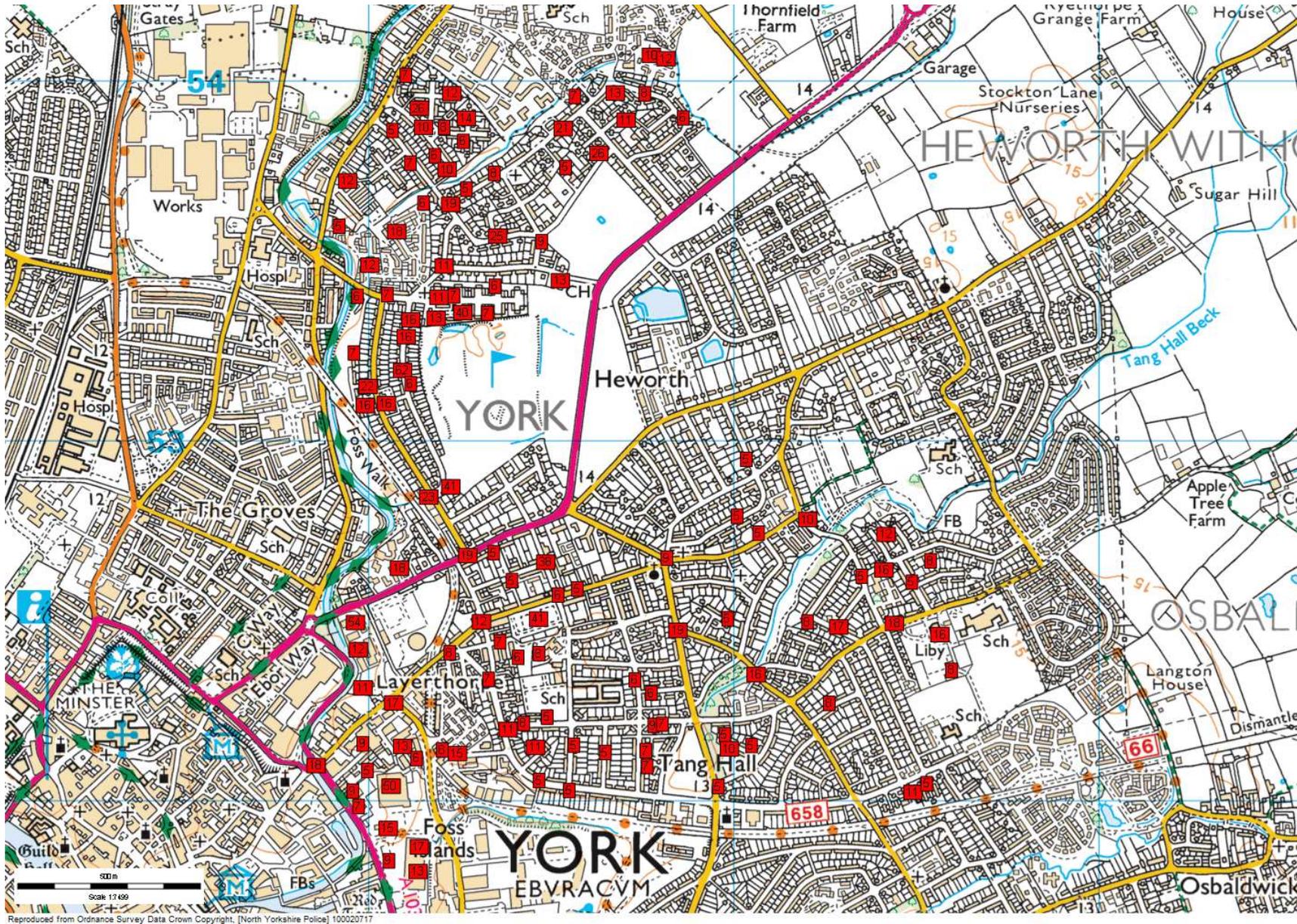


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ASB 2019-2021 (count)



ASB 2019-2021 (count)



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Place - Safer York - ASB Hub 2021/2022

No of Indicators = 34

Produced by the Business Intelligence Hub January 2022

APPENDIX C

			Previous		2021/2022										
			2020/2021	2021/2022 Predicted	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Target	Polarity	
Neighbourhood Enforcement	FLT02	Number of warning letters issued (Duty of Care over Waste)	Monthly	51	77	10	7	3	13	4	3	2	9	-	Neutral
	FLT03	Number of statutory notices issued (Unlawful Waste Carriers)	Monthly	42	83	12	7	4	19	2	4	6	1	-	Neutral
	FLT04	Number of fixed penalty notices issued (Business - not producing waste disposal documents/licences)	Monthly	35	30	4	0	3	3	5	0	5	0	-	Neutral
	FLT05	Number of duty of care inspections carried out (Business visits)	Monthly	42	83	12	7	4	19	2	4	6	1	-	Neutral
	FLT06	Number of Stop and Search Operations (Unlawful Waste Carriers)	Monthly	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FLT07	Number of formal cautions (Duty of Care over Waste)	Monthly	6	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FLT08	Number of prosecutions (Duty of Care over Waste)	Monthly	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FLT09	Number of injunctions (Duty of Care over Waste)	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FLT10	Number of prosecutions (Other - street urinations, noise etc)	Monthly	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	-	Neutral
	FPN04a	Fly-posting warning letters	Monthly	1	18	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	-	Neutral
	FPN04b	Noise warning letters	Monthly	689	759	59	41	86	78	66	75	50	51	-	Neutral
	FPN04c	Noise abatement notices	Monthly	20	35	2	2	5	4	3	2	3	2	-	Neutral
	FPN04d	Direction to Leave Notices	Monthly	12	9	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	-	Neutral
	FPN04e	Dog Control Orders	Monthly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN04f	S46 - Household Waste presentation	Monthly	328	695	48	30	120	29	12	13	11	200	-	Neutral
Penalty Notices	FPN01a	Fixed Penalty Notices - Dog Fouling	Monthly	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01b	Fixed Penalty Notices - Litter	Monthly	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	Neutral
	FPN01c	Fixed Penalty Notices - S34 non production of waste transfer notes/licences	Monthly	18	12	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01d	Fixed Penalty Notices - S46 Household Waste presentation	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01e	Fixed Penalty Notices - S47 Commercial Waste	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01f	Fixed Penalty Notices - Flytipping	Monthly	17	8	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01g	Fixed Penalty Notices - S43 Fly posting	Monthly	0	29	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN01h	Fixed Penalty Notices - Household Waste Duty of Care	Monthly	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral



Place - Safer York - ASB Hub 2021/2022

No of Indicators = 34

Produced by the Business Intelligence Hub January 2022

APPENDIX C

			Previous	2021/2022											
			2020/2021	2021/2022 Predicted	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Target	Polarity	
	FPN02a	Community Protection Notices - Dog Fouling (Private or communal areas)	Monthly	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN02b	Community Protection Notices - Waste accumulation on residential property	Monthly	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN02c	Community Protection Notices - Other	Monthly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Neutral
	FPN02d	Community Protection Notices - Warnings	Monthly	118	567	21	31	59	74	56	49	47	41	-	Neutral
CSPEC1	FLY-TIPPING - Number of issues reported	Monthly	2,277	2121	211	147	199	203	181	194	135	144	-	Neutral	

Housing and Community Safety Policy and Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2021/22 Municipal Year

	Dates of Committee Meetings	Item One	Item Two	Item Three	Item Four
HCS	Tuesday 15 June (Forum)	Work Planning 2021/22 Municipal year			
HCS	Wednesday 14 July	Affordable Housing on New Developments			
HCS	Tuesday 21 September (Forum)	Reflection on the Housing Delivery Program	Older Persons Accommodation		
HCS	Tuesday 19 October	Decent Homes Standard update	Retrofit Strategy Discussion	Winter homelessness provision	Q1 Finance Monitor
HCS	Tuesday 14 December (Forum)	Background to and proposed approach to the 'Resilient communities scrutiny review'			
HCS	Tuesday 18 January	Q2 Finance Monitor	Anti-Social Behaviour Report (to include management of ASB from a housing tenancy perspective, and an opportunity to feed in to the review of the Safer York Partnership strategy)		
HCS	Tuesday 15 March (Forum)				
HCS	Tuesday 19 April	Safer York Partnership Bi-Annual report			

Unassigned Items

1 Housing Strategy

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