

North Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel**19 April 2018****Promoting engagement between the Panel and the
Community Safety Partnerships****1.0 Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 This report considers the potential benefits for both the Panel and the Community Safety Partnerships in fostering more regular engagement and invites both parties to consider how this may be achieved.
- 1.2 To facilitate this discussion, the Panel are also invited to review the background report provided at Appendix A by the Community Safety Partnerships and ask any questions as needed.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The Panel has identified that a key area missing from its work programme is engagement with relevant partnerships across the force area. It is felt that undertaking to develop a better understanding of the work and priorities of certain partnerships could help to strengthen the Panel's role of 'support and challenge' in relation to scrutinising the PCC's performance. It has been determined that a key gap in partner engagement is with the two Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) which operate across the force area; namely the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP) and Safer York.
- 2.2 A number of Panels have looked to develop regular, structured engagement with their CSPs to the benefit of both parties and which helps contribute to more proactive scrutiny. As such, the Panel has invited the Chairs of the two CSPs and their supporting officers to attend this meeting to help explore the potential benefits for a more regular dialogue.

3.0 Community Safety Partnership arrangements – then and now

- 3.1 Community Safety Partnerships were set up as statutory bodies under the Crime and Disorder Act 2008. The "responsible authorities" work together to develop and implement strategies to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safe. Responsible authorities include police (and, previously, police authorities), fire, local authorities, health and probation services. They work out local approaches to deal with issues including antisocial behaviour, drug or alcohol misuse, burglary and re-offending. Under these arrangements, up until the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners in 2012, each CSP was allocated a proportion of the Home Office's Community Safety Fund and was directly responsible for determining how this funding be used to tackle crime and reduce re-offending in that district.
- 3.2 With the advent of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, CSPs continue to act as statutory bodies but PCCs are not classed as a "responsible authority" so are not obliged to sit on the CSPs. Although the Commissioner is not

obliged to sit on the CSPs, the Act explicitly states that both parties must have regard to each other's priorities when exercising their functions and developing their respective plans. The PCC can request reports from the CSP and can, should they feel it necessary, convene meetings of the CSPs. The Community Safety Fund is no longer allocated to CSPs. Instead, the PCC determines how the funding is used and allocates crime and disorder reduction grants in their force area. Originally there were six CSPs working together in North Yorkshire, plus a CSP in York. In 2014, the responsible authorities agreed to establish one partnership in North Yorkshire, the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP). The NYCSP is supported by the district-based Local Delivery Teams (LDTs).

- 3.3 The NYCSP is chaired by Dr Justin Ives (CEO, Hambleton District Council) and supported by the Head of Safer Communities from NYCC, Odette Robson. Safer York is chaired by Stuart Simpson (Group Manager, Fire and Rescue Service, York) and supported by Jane Mowat, Head of Community Safety at City of York Council. Each of these representatives will be attending the Panel meeting.

4.0 Potential benefits of better engagement – Panel and CSPs

- 4.1 The paper enclosed at Appendix A has been developed by the two CSPs to help give Panel some context to the way in which they work and how they are structured. In seeking to progress a dialogue with the Panel, the CSP Chairs have been invited to pick up in particular on:

- current CSP priorities (including delivery structures and funding);
- current challenges to achieving priorities; and
- how the CSPs work with the PCC to support the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.

- 4.2 It is anticipated that there could be numerous benefits for both parties in promoting a more regular dialogue. For example, the CSPs may assist the Panel by:

- developing an understanding of and focus on the key issues common to localities across the force area;
- helping Panel to get a better understanding of the link between the strategic direction set by the PCC and its impact on crime and community safety in localities;
- monitoring the impact of different community safety interventions and commissioning approaches; and
- helping to maximise the impact of local resources by ensuring that the PCC addresses the issues that matter most to local communities.

- 4.3 Similarly, the Panel would be well-placed to support the CSPs by, for example,

- informing and supporting the PCC to ensure her approach and plans reflect the needs and interests of communities across North Yorkshire and York;

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- providing appropriate support and challenge to the PCC to ensure that there is sufficient regard to CSP priorities and plans; and
- providing scrutiny over the effectiveness of services commissioned through the OPCC.

4.4 Panel Members are invited to draw on the attached paper and the opportunity for discussion with the CSP Chairs to enable both parties to consider respective roles and the potential benefits to more regular engagement. In doing so, it may be helpful to pose two questions:

- how can the CSPs and the Panel work together better to share information?
- how can the Panel support the CSPs to help ensure that local priorities are met?

5.0 Ways of promoting better engagement

5.1 Currently, the key mechanism used for information-sharing with the CSPs is via circulation of the Panel's Key Messages after Panel meetings have taken place. Some of the Panel Members also sit on their Local Delivery Team in North Yorkshire, for example. But the opportunities for ensuring a two-way flow of information are limited or have not been fully maximised.

5.2 Panel and the CSPs may wish to consider the following mechanisms for promoting and developing a closer dialogue. It may not be necessary to put every one of the following mechanisms in place but both Panel and the CSP leads are invited to consider which may bring the most benefit and would also be the most practical to achieve:

- a) CSP Chairs could be invited to attend a Panel meeting, as standard, once a year for an open discussion on progress against priorities, issues of concern, the impact of commissioned services, etc. Two potential exceptions to this approach:
 - the Panel Chair may wish to request the attendance of a CSP Chair (or representative) during the course of the year, for example to help inform a particular issue under consideration or if a concern has arisen;
 - the CSP Chairs may request that an item be put on to a Panel agenda by contacting the Panel Chair and explaining the reasons for this.
- b) The Panel has a statutory role in approving and providing recommendations on the PCC's Police and Crime Plan and CSPs could be encouraged to help inform the Panel's response to this, for example by way of formal comment being sought from CSPs on drafts prior to the Panel meeting.
- c) Continue regular circulation of Panel Key Messages to CSP leads and any community safety newsletters/updates to the Panel.
- d) Those Panel Members who sit on a CSP/LDT could provide a regular brief update to their CSP/LDT as appropriate on Panel business, where relevant. Similarly these Members could feed in any issues arising via their LDT/CSP to the Panel where these pertain to issues of interest or concern to the Panel.

- e) The CSPs could be invited to provide a briefing note at say a six-monthly point in-between annual attendance at Panel (see point a)). This note would be intended to support the Panel Members in assessing whether there are any issues which need to be picked up at Panel. This is not intended to be an onerous task but instead calling upon information and examples which the CSPs will already hold or be aware of. As a minimum, this could help identify:
- progress made by the CSPs in supporting delivery of the Police and Crime Plan;
 - progress made through the OPCC in supporting the Community Safety Plans;
 - any concerns or suggestions to raise with the Panel.

6.0 Recommendation

6.1 That the Panel:

- (a) consider the cover report and paper provided at Appendix A; and
- (b) agree a way forward for promoting regular engagement with the area CSPs.

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10th April 2018

Background Documents:

Appendix A - Overview report by the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership and the Safer York Partnership

Appendix A

1. Within the force area of North Yorkshire there are two community safety partnerships, North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP) and Safer York Partnership (SYP). CSPs are made up of 'responsible authorities'.
 - Police
 - Local Authorities
 - Fire and Rescue Authority
 - Probation Services (National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company)
 - Health (Public Health, Foundation Trusts, Clinical Commissioning Group, Mental Health Services).
2. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are under a statutory duty to work together to
 - Reduce reoffending
 - Tackle crime and disorder
 - Tackle anti-social behaviour
 - Tackle alcohol and substance misuse
 - Tackle any other behaviour, which has a negative effect on the local environment.
3. Addressing shared priorities can have a significant impact on achieving efficiencies across all partner organisations and partnerships. The impact of multi-agency partnerships working independently of each other can unintentionally result in new ways of working, processes, policy and procedures not being considered in the widest possible terms. Connectivity between the Safeguarding Boards (Children and Adults) and the CSPs across North Yorkshire and City of York exists via the Systems Leadership Forum and Inter Board networks within York and North Yorkshire. The plans of the Boards are inter-connected, with clarity on which partnership is leading on areas of activity and relevant performance reports are shared across the Boards.
4. North Yorkshire Police produces a Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA). The most recent JSIA (December 2016) was compiled utilising the national MoRILE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) threat matrix. In order to support the delivery of an evidence-based and comprehensive assessment, a large number of thematic research reports were generated. Information was obtained from North Yorkshire Police databases, existing intelligence products, internal and external subject specialists and partners' reports. However, in agreeing priority areas for 2017/18 it was recognised that the remit of a CSP is broad and needs to reflect not just these themes which pose threat, risk and harm from a policing perspective, but also those of our partners and communities.
5. The priority areas of CSPs and other related partnerships need to complement those of the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021. In particular:

Caring about the vulnerable we will have an in-depth understanding of how we can best protect the most vulnerable people in our society and will invest in services, skills and partner relationships to deliver the best outcomes.

Ambitious collaboration we will reach out to partners and drive innovation forward to enhance policing, public protection, community safety and local justice services.

6. NYCSP's strategy clearly highlights that the purpose of NYSCP is to develop a strategic vision and direction that will enable a wide range of agencies and organisations to deliver the most effective community safety services for the communities of North Yorkshire, within available resources. *"Working together to make North Yorkshire a safer place."*
7. It should be noted that whilst NYCSP's function is more strategic in respect of countywide priorities, Safer York Partnership fulfils a strategic role but also has the operational responsibility for local delivery in the City of York.
8. NYCSP's delivery plan 2017/18 has 3 priority areas for action.
Priority 1 North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership's Development
NYCSP's needs to influence structures and resources so that appropriate processes and resources are in place to deliver effectively. The Home Office, via 'Delivering Safer Communities: A Guide to Effective Partnership Working' (2007), identified 'Hallmarks of Effective Partnership.' These have been embedded into a NYCSP self-assessment and are reviewed and updated on an annual basis.
 - Empowered and effective leadership
 - Effective and responsive delivery structure
 - Visible and constructive accountability
 - Intelligence led business processes
 - Appropriate skills and knowledge.
9. **Priority 2 Multi-Agency Community Safety Hubs**
Each of the districts has a multi-agency community safety hub. Each hub is different and proportionate to local needs. There are some common areas that have been developed collectively by the hubs and a JCG has a specific responsibility of managing these processes and reporting this to NYCSP.
10. **Priority 3 Protecting Vulnerable People**
There are a number of issues identified in the JSIA which span across partnerships. These areas include,
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Female Genital Mutilation
 - Forced Marriage
 - Hate Crime
 - Human Trafficking
 - Preventing Extremism and Community Tensions.

Appendix A

In protecting vulnerable people it is vital that there is efficient co-ordination (both strategically and operationally) to protect people from harm as early as possible and a range of tools to disrupt and target perpetrators as rigorously as possible. As well as these safeguarding areas, protecting people from serious harm also incorporates other areas of significant risk including people being seriously injured in road traffic collisions and preventing health-related consequences of sustained substance misuse.

The agreed areas of delivery that NYCSP and SYP lead on strategically are

- Prevent (working with individuals vulnerable to radicalisation)
- Domestic Abuse.

Robust, joint strategic arrangements and processes exist across NYCSP and SYP.

11. The plan is a 'live' document and is updated for every NYCSP pre-agenda meeting with the chair and vice chair. The plan is RAG rated, allowing for effective monitoring and scrutiny by NYCSP.
12. In meeting its statutory responsibilities, NYCSP has reporting from established multi-agency partnerships.
Reducing reoffending (Business Delivery and Innovation Board)
Tackle crime and disorder (Serious and Organised Crime Board)
Tackle anti-social behaviour (Local Delivery Teams/ Community Safety Hubs)
Tackle alcohol and substance misuse (North Yorkshire Drugs and Alcohol Partnership)
Tackle any other behaviour which has a negative effect on the local environment (95 Alive- Road safety).
13. In refreshing its strategy and delivery plan, NYCSP has recently undertaken a development session. Members proposed that the three key areas of partnership development, community safety hubs and protecting vulnerable people remain. However consideration should be given to including hate crime and community cohesion, within protecting vulnerable people. A proposal regarding this will be discussed at the next NYCSP meeting on the 27th April 2018.
14. Safer York Partnership has six priorities:
 - River and Road Safety
 - Keeping the City Centre Safe
 - Protecting People from Harm (aligned to NYCSP Priority 3)
 - Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Tackling Serious Organised Crime
 - Tackling Substance Misuse including delivery of the York Alcohol Strategy.
15. There are some clear synergies between the priorities of both CSPs and where practical, they work together through joint delivery arrangement (Domestic Abuse Joint Co-ordinating Group) or as part of county/city multi-agency networks (Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and Serious Organised Crime).

16. Each of Safer York Partnership's priorities is led by one of the statutory partners and detailed reports are received on two priorities at each meeting with other reporting by exception.
17. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) funds some specific projects, areas of work; this funding is reviewed on an annual basis by the OPCC. Commissioning Managers from the OPCC sit on the CSPs and other related groups. There is specific funding from the OPCC for Domestic Abuse Services. Significant progress has taken place on the joint alignment for commissioning of Domestic Abuse Services with the establishment of a Domestic Abuse Commissioning Group, bringing together those partners who fund the services across North Yorkshire and York (OPCC, North Yorkshire County Council and City of York Council).
18. Each of the Local Delivery Teams has a small amount of funding for target hardening, reactive activity and communications. There is also strategic communications funding for county/city wide campaigns, which is agreed between the two CSPs and supports activity on the shared priorities.
19. Bids can also be made via the CSPs and LDTs to the PCC's Community Safety Fund. A successful bid has been made recently to develop a graphic novel and film depicting local Prevent issues for delivery in education settings and other groups.
20. The breadth of community safety continues to grow. The partnerships are seeing a growing need for further support and development of identified priorities e.g. Prevent. We're aware from referrals and intelligence that there are other areas that are having significant impacts on our communities e.g. cyber-crime, human trafficking and modern slavery. Effective multi-agency arrangements and partnerships are more important than ever. It requires resources, capacity and potential re-alignment of funding.

Dr Justin Ives

Chair
North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership

Stuart Simpson

Chair
Safer York Partnership