



North Yorkshire
Community Safety Partnership

Partnership Plan 2015/18

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CHAIRS FOREWORD

As Chair of the newly formed North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NY CSP) I am pleased to present its first Partnership Plan for 2015/18.

The county of North Yorkshire remains one of the safest places to live in the country and it is our aim to maintain this, through continued partnership working, influencing strategies, and tackling the issues which matter to our local communities. The Partnership Plan identifies the countywide priorities in which it feels both a multi-agency and coordinated approach is required to best tackle the issues, those priorities being Domestic Abuse, Road Safety, Anti-Social Behaviour, Reducing Reoffending and Substance Misuse.

The plan also sets out its aims and objectives over the next three years and demonstrates how partners in North Yorkshire will work together to address the key community safety priorities for the County, identifying the shared objectives and outcomes required to improve the lives of the people of North Yorkshire to keep North Yorkshire as one of the safest places to live in the country.

Whilst enforcement of the law will always play a major part in community safety, much can be done to prevent problems before they arise and a great deal of effort is devoted to supporting vulnerable people and their families, tackling issues of substance misuse, improving road safety and improving security of people's homes. A major part of crime and disorder reduction can be achieved through considering and addressing the causes. The root causes include social issues of poverty, poor education attainment and training opportunities, unemployment and drug and alcohol misuse. Striving towards stronger communities, helping people become active citizens and improving personal responsibility in the community also contributes to improving community safety.

The NY CSP recognised such contributing factors and that Community Safety impacts on many other strategies, plans and service areas. It will ensure that every effort is made to join up activities through supporting and influencing of such plans across North Yorkshire. With this in mind a focus area of work for the partnership over the forthcoming year is to improve engagement of partners, develop how they contribute to NY CSP priorities and help influence future strategies.

There have been many changes in the world of community safety from changing legislation, agency restructures and the introduction of a Police and Crime Commissioner, however the challenging economic landscape remains an on-going concern and all agencies and services are continuing to look at the opportunities this presents in applying new methods of service delivery and resourcing. This plan outlines an opportunity for partners to focus their limited resources towards jointly delivering against the partnership priorities.

As my first year as Chair of the NY CSP and having already gained the commitment and support from key partners, I look forward to the challenges ahead and working together in partnership to providing safer communities in North Yorkshire.

**Mary Weastell, Chair of the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership
Chief Executive for Selby District Council & Assistant Chief Executive for North Yorkshire County Council.**

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act led to the creation Community Safety Partnerships(CSPs) in each local authority area. This recognised that tackling crime and disorder issues should not be left to the police alone to deal with.

1.2 For some time there have been six community safety partnerships working together within North Yorkshire. However during 2014 responsible authorities in the county of North Yorkshire agreed to establish a single Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for North Yorkshire, to be known as the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NY CSP). The CSP will be supported by district based Local Delivery Teams (LDTs).

1.3. To fulfil its statutory requirement the partnership has to produce a 3 year plan which is refreshed annually. As a newly formed partnership this is its first community safety plan and the priorities for North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership are:

- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Road Safety**
- **Serious and Organised Crime**
- **Drugs and Alcohol (Substance Misuse)**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
- **Reducing Reoffending**

1.4. Each priority is led by a partnership and Joint Coordination Group (JCG) which is responsible for championing positive outcomes based on the agreed action plan and will regularly report its progress to the NY CSP.

1.5. Moving forward for 2015/16 the principal development areas for the NY CSP will focus on:

- Developing a common understanding of the risks to effective delivery of community safety in North Yorkshire, and the mitigations required
- Improving engagement of partners and developing how they contribute to NY CSP priorities and help influence strategies
- Sharing models of learning and good practice and explore rolling out such models across the county
- Improving linkages between key partnerships to ensure effective overlap of agendas, with each partnership playing to their strength
- Finalising the rationalisation of the partnership structures around community safety in North Yorkshire, to work more smartly
- Developing an overview of the commissioning arrangements, budget reductions, policy changes in relation to Domestic Homicide Review (DHR)

- Developing a combined Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) and the joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
- Exploring resources available within local Universities for research, innovation and evaluation purposes.

1.6. A report will be produced annually outlining progress against delivery of the Partnership Plan and will be presented to the North Yorkshire County Council Corporate & Partnership Scrutiny committee.

2. SETTING THE SCENE FOR NORTH YORKSHIRE

2.1. North Yorkshire is England's largest county and covers 3,103 square miles, stretching from Scarborough on the North Sea coast to Bentham in the West, and from the edge of Teesside to south of the M62. In such a large and sparsely populated county there are challenges to delivering services, and demands and pressures on these services are increasing.

2.3 Crime and ASB levels have remained similar for the three years since June 2011, with annual peaks evident each August. Crime reporting levels continue to fluctuate but appear to be stabilising, with sustained increases seen in the reporting of Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse, Cycle Theft, Shop Theft and Violence Without Injury.

2.4. Overall crime performance per 1,000 resident population for the financial year to date (2014/15), shows North Yorkshire Police (NYP) as ranked third out of 42 police forces^[1]. In comparison with Most Similar Forces (MSF)^[2] NYP is currently ranked first^[3] (lowest crime) in the following crime categories; All Crime, Vehicle Crime and Criminal Damage & Arson, whereas for the category of Theft from a Person NYP is ranked the lowest (8th out of 8) within MSF.

2.5. Crime data is based upon the date on which the crime was recorded and not when it occurred. Increases in the historical reporting of crime, particularly sexual offences, have the potential to suggest misleading crime trends. The proportion of historical reporting has increased over the last three years.

2.6. It is also noted however that "A high proportion of victims do not, for a variety of reasons, report crime committed against them. These include victims of certain fraud types, cyber crime, child sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking and modern slavery...consequently there are gaps in our knowledge about the nature and scale of serious and organised crime^[4]". It is noted that these are the types of crime committed against some of the most vulnerable members of society.

^[1] iQuanta MSF Report - July 2014

^[2] Devon & Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Suffolk, West Mercia, Lincolnshire, Norfolk and North Wales

^[3] Period May 2014 - 31 July 2014

^[4] The National Crime Agency National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2014

2.7. Rates of alcohol related antisocial behaviour vary between districts. Between April and August 2013 the proportion of anti-social behaviour linked to alcohol ranged from 13% in Ryedale to 27% in Scarborough.²

2.8. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act led to the creation of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in each local authority area. This recognised that tackling crime and disorder issues should not be left to the police alone to deal with.

2.9. In the interests of efficiency and economy, the responsible authorities in the county of North Yorkshire agreed to establish a single Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for North Yorkshire, to be known as the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NY CSP). The CSP will be supported by district based Local Delivery Teams (LDTs).

2.10. The North Yorkshire County Council Citizens Panel Survey (Winter 2014)³ asked a question in relation to which service was responsible in dealing with incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour.

2.11. The following responses were received:

- The major group of all respondents (44%) agreed that the police and other local public services seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, whilst 24% disagreed, 25% 'neither agree nor disagree', and 7% 'don't know'.
- The major group of respondents (44%) also agreed that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, whilst 16% disagreed, 31% 'neither agree nor disagree', and 9% 'don't know'

2.12. This indicates that further community engagement is needed to increase awareness of the services who respond to Anti-social Behaviour incidents.

2.13. We aspire to keeping North Yorkshire one of the safest parts of the country to live, work and visit. We recognise that community safety cannot be delivered successfully by the police alone, but must involve broadly based partnerships ensuring that we tackle the causes of crime as well as crime itself.

3. MISSION

3.1. The mission for North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership is:

Working together to make North Yorkshire a safer place.

4. MERGED COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

² North Yorkshire Joint Alcohol Strategy 2014-2019

³ North Yorkshire Citizens Panel Winter Survey 2014

4.1. The Crime and Disorder Act of 1998 required the establishment of statutory Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in each local authority area. In accordance with this legislation six CSPs⁴ have been operating across North Yorkshire for a number of years.

4.2. During 2014 responsible authorities in the county of North Yorkshire agreed to establish a single Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for North Yorkshire, to be known as the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NY CSP). The benefits accruing from a single merged CSP for North Yorkshire are as follows:

- Clarity in leadership of the community safety agenda in North Yorkshire, providing a focus for engagement across all responsible authorities and other key stakeholders.
- A sharper focus to strategic arrangements across the county, aligning partners to best effect with rationalisation providing a practical solution to the resourcing of meetings.

4.5. The merger was formally approved by the PCC in October 2014.

4.6. The NY CSP will be supported by district based Local Delivery Teams (LDTs). A Local Delivery Team (LDT) will exist for each of the districts in North Yorkshire, their purpose being to bring together the operational managers of the Responsible authorities, supported by other relevant organisations, to coordinate and ensure the delivery of the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership Plan in the district, in particular to:

- Protect their local communities from crime and disorder, and help people feel safer;
- Deal with local issues like antisocial behaviour, drug or alcohol misuse, re-offending and crime prevention; and
- Assess local crime and disorder priorities and consult partners and the local community about how to deal with them.

4.7. The Safer York Partnership would remain for the City of York, however strong links would be maintained between both CSPs and consideration for joint working on common themes and influence initiatives where appropriate.

4.8. Rationalisation of the partnership structure around community safety in North Yorkshire puts us in a better position to work more smartly to make further reductions to crime and disorder.

5. LEGISLATION

5.1. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities, the police, and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation the responsible authorities, commonly referred to now as Community

⁴ Richmondshire and Hambleton Community Safety Partnership formally merged in 2011.

Safety Partnerships (CSPs), were required to carry out three yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies.

5.2. The Police and Justice Act 2006 introduced scrutiny arrangements in the form of the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee, as well as introducing a number of amendments to the 1998 Act including the addition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within the remit of the CSP strategies. Reducing reoffending was subsequently added by the Policing and Crime Act 2009.

5.3. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 set out further revisions to the 1998 Act, the most notable of which at CSP level was the replacement of three yearly audits with an annual joint strategic intelligence assessment, triennial partnership plan and public consultations. For two tier authorities such as North Yorkshire, a statutory requirement to develop a Community Safety Agreement was introduced. Prior to the NY CSP being formed, this later requirement was undertaken by the York & North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum (YNYSCF).

- **Key area of work:** From October 2015 the North Yorkshire Community Partnership will undertake an annual joint strategic intelligence assessment and produce a three year rolling combined Partnership Plan/ Community Safety Agreement, revised annually.

5.4. Changes to Legislation: Since the Community Safety Agreement & Partnership Plan came into effect, there have been many changes both nationally and locally that impact upon the work of partners involved in community safety.

5.5. Domestic Homicide Reviews: The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 and for North Yorkshire it was agreed that this responsibility would sit with the then York & North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum (YNYSCF) on behalf of local CSPs. It was however recognised that this work would also be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant CSP. From October 2014 the chair of the newly formed North Yorkshire CSP will undertake this responsibility.

- **Key area of work:** Further development on DHR processes and policies (as outlined in the DHR recommendations) are required to ensure that DHRs could be undertaken effectively and efficiently within partners' organisations across North Yorkshire.

5.6. Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC): The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to replace Police Authorities in England and Wales. This brought with it a requirement for the PCC to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs and for those authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. The legislation also brought with it a

mutual duty for the PCC and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.

5.7. Health: Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) were replaced with Clinical Commissioning Groups and are now a responsible authority within community safety partnerships (CSPs). In addition, the responsibility for Public Health now sits within upper tier and unitary authorities. . A North Yorkshire Joint Alcohol Strategy was launched in 2015 to reduce the harm caused by alcohol to individuals, families, communities and businesses in North Yorkshire. The strategy identifies key priorities for Public Health and partners to tackle over the next five years including the commissioning of a new treatment and recovery service for drugs and alcohol; North Yorkshire Horizons.

5.8. Anti-Social Behaviour: The new Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, received royal assent on 13th March 2014. The bill aims to introduce simpler more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour to provide better protection for victims and communities including a new Community Trigger and Community Remedy which will give people a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints. Partners are working on assessing the impacts of the new legislation and implementing the changes during 2014/15. A countywide development group is continuing to driving this legislation forward and embedding such powers & processes within partners policy frameworks.

5.9. Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (Prevent)The Prime Minister's Task Force on Tackling Radicalisation and Extremism committed to make delivery of Prevent a legal requirement in those areas of the country where extremism is of the most concern.

5.10. The Act will:

- Create a new duty on certain bodies to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The duty will apply to bodies including local authorities, the police, prisons, providers of probation services, schools, colleges, and universities.
- Allow the Secretary of State to issue guidance to those bodies on how the duty should be fulfilled.
- Give the Secretary of State power to direct a body to take certain action, which would be used to enforce compliance where the Secretary of State is satisfied that the body has failed to discharge the duty. These directions would be enforceable by a court order.

5.11. Where there is not a statutory duty for Community Safety Partnerships outlined in this act there is still a need for the NY CSP to have sight of the development within local authorities and partner around this agenda.

- **Key area of work:** A stronger link is required with the York and North Yorkshire Strategic Prevent Board to assist in increase the gathering of community

intelligence across partner services for the inclusion within the Counter Terrorism Local Profile.

5.12. Trafficking and Modern Slavery Bill 2014-15: The Bill consolidates the current offences relating to trafficking and slavery and will look at the following key areas:

- creates two new civil orders to prevent modern slavery
- establishes an Anti-Slavery Commissioner
- makes provision for the protection of modern slavery victims.

6. NATIONAL DRIVERS

6.1. Troubled Families Programme: Due to its success the current Government announced that they would be extending the Troubled Families Programme beyond the initial 3 year lifespan, for another 5 years with effect from April 2015, this time targeting an additional 400,000 families nationally. Due to the timescales covering a general election funding is only guaranteed for an additional 1 year 2015/16; it is hoped that the results of the programme would ensure its continuance irrespective of any change of government.

6.2. Due to the delivery success of North Yorkshire in the current programme, North Yorkshire has been identified as one of the 51 best performing areas who have been asked to embark on this new programme with effect from 1st September, and help shape Phase 2 in advance of the official April 2015 start date nationally.

6.3. Transformation of the Probation Service: From 1 June 2014 the rehabilitation of offenders across England and Wales is now managed and delivered by 21 regional Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) and the new National Probation Service (NPS), instead of 35 probation trusts.

6.4. CRCs and the NPS work collaboratively to reduce reoffending and keep communities safe - but the focus of each, and the types of cases they manage, differs. National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company for Humberside Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire are both responsible authorities within NY CSP.

6.5. Key areas of work for CRC:

- Taking on more than 80% of those people previously dealt with by the North Yorkshire Probation Trust.
- Working with a new client group - offenders sentenced to less than 12 months.
- The CRC will work within the Reducing Reoffending Board whose governance is within the local Criminal Justice Board. The CRC will work to establish understanding and communication between the CSP and the RRB.
- Developing partnership and links with services and agencies across North Yorkshire to reduce offending and provide services that will aid rehabilitation.
- Integrate our service developments with existing services such as accommodation, substance misuse, mental health and employment and training.

- To be open to ideas and joint working initiatives from our partners in the county.
- Developing Integrated Offender Management (IOM) services with the Police and North Yorkshire Horizons across the county to further improve an already proven and effective service.
- Continue to develop specific services for women across the county.
- Ensure effective Youth to adult transitions to build on the work already undertaken within the T2A agenda in the County.

6.6. Child Sexual Exploitation: Sexual exploitation of children and young people is continually evolving with new models, targeting techniques and control methods. The use of social media has expanded the issue and therefore CSE links with the key issues of e-safety and cyber bullying and extends to local and even international trafficking and/or abuse of young people even beyond our current geographical boundaries.

6.7. Recognised models include but are not exclusive to

- Inappropriate relationships: usually involving one perpetrator who has inappropriate power or control over a young person. The young person may believe they are in a loving relationship.
- “Boyfriend” model of exploitation and peer exploitation: the perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a “relationship” and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates.
- Organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking: young people (often connected) are passed through networks, possibly over geographical distances, between towns and cities where they may be forced/coerced into sexual activity with multiple men.

6.8. North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board recognises that sexual exploitation can have a serious long term impact on every aspect of a child or young person’s life, health, education and relationships. It also significantly damages the lives of families and carers. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) takes place across class, culture, ability, ethnicity and religion across the Country and therefore within North Yorkshire. ‘Safeguarding is everybody’s responsibility’ (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2013) and it is our collective responsibility to safeguard children and young people at risk of or suffering exploitation and to protect them from further harm. North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board will continue to raise awareness of CSE across North Yorkshire, promoting greater understanding of the issue and improving outcomes for children and young people. The sexual exploitation of children is child abuse and is unacceptable.

6.9. The North Yorkshire Safeguarding Board CSE Strategy and Work Plan are informed by national drivers including, but not exhaustive:

- Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013, Alexis Jay OBE
http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1407/independent_inquiry_cse_in_rotherham

- Report of Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Louise Casey CB

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/401125/46966_Report_of_Inspection_of_Rotherham_WEB.pdf

- “If it’s not better it’s not the end” – Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation In Gangs & Groups, Office of the Children’s Commissioner: One Year On (2015)
http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/content/publications/content_920

6.10. For further information please contact the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Board Project Lead: <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/>

6.11 Youth Offending

6.12. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 also established Youth Offending Teams (known as the Youth Justice Service in North Yorkshire). Working together in partnership and through the ‘Young and Yorkshire’ Children’s Plan, the YJS reaches out to the most troubled and disengaged young people to get them back on track.

6.13. Since 2007 the North Yorkshire Youth Justice partnership has reduced the number of young people entering the criminal justice system by 83%, reduced the number of re-offenders by 67% and reduced the total number of offences committed by young people by 68% (over 1200 fewer youth offences).

Key YJS priorities :

- Commitment to victims and restorative justice
- Prevention and reduction of youth crime
- Fewer young people in custody
- Protection of the public
- Safeguarding young people in the criminal justice system.

7. RESOURCE PRESSURES

7.1. From October 2014 to March 2016, the Police and Crime Commissioner (the PCC) has committed to investing community safety funding in line with 2013/14 funding levels through Safer York (SYP) and North Yorkshire (NYCSP) Community Safety Partnerships. For NYCSP over the 18 month period, this totals £400,948.

7.2. The PCC manages the funding allocated to the NY CSP via service level agreements with the seven district/borough councils on behalf of the Local Delivery Teams (LDTs). Appendix 1 outlines the funding allocated.

7.3. It is to be noted that the OPCC retains 10% of the 18 month funding pot (£40,095) to award to NY CSP if the LDTs are successful in achieving defined outcome improvements over the period.

7.4. The NY CSP will be asked to outline what they would spend this PBR funding on, if they are successful, as we approach the 12 month point i.e. during September 2015. If a CSP is unsuccessful the funding will be retained and rolled over into the 2016/17 financial year funding pot for community safety services. The NY CSP could consider

such funds for countywide initiatives if this is considered a better investment and adds more value for money rather than split this across the districts.

7.5. Organisations have committed resources to enable the functioning of this partnership. The Chair is the Chief Executive of Selby District Council/Assistant Chief Executive of North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and NYCC has agreed to provide the secretariat role for the partnership. This provides a strong platform in terms of leadership capacity and secretariat function.

7.6. The partnership is a strategic body which will take a longer-term cross-cutting view, agree priorities for the county, decide how best to take forward countywide projects, work in partnership with the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), influence and provide challenge to other decision makers including the PCC. As a result of this strategic role, the authorities and organisations which sit on the board are represented at a senior level by representatives with decision making authority.

7.7. The primary resource to deliver the agenda of the partnership is therefore the people who are representing their organisations and the capacity within their respective organisations and Local Delivery Teams (LDTs). A key role for those individuals will be to influence priorities and service delivery in their own organisations, partnerships and LDTs.

7.8. Whilst not holding a significant pot of countywide funding might be a challenge for the partnership, there are clearly significant human resources in this system. Indeed, the partnership is well placed to seek and attract external funding to deliver on priorities for the county in particular around innovation and evaluation, which can be explored further though, research capacity within York universities.

8. PARTNERSHIP GOVERNANCE

8.1. From October 2014 the North Yorkshire Community Partnership is responsible for undertaking a Strategic Assessment to produce a three year rolling Partnership Plan, revised annually. It is recognised that further development work is required by the partnership in making the assessment more joined up and partnership focused, linking more to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

8.2. Previously the York & North Yorkshire Safer Communities Forum (YNYSCF) arrangements around community safety had been working towards a number of countywide priority areas over the relevant years, which have included Domestic Abuse, Violent Crime & Night Time Economy, Road Safety and Reducing Reoffending via a Community Safety Agreement.

8.3. The identified countywide priorities for the NY CSP are to be supported by a Joint Coordinating Group (JCG) or an existing multi-agency partnership arrangements, such as 95 Alive Partnership (Road Safety), which undertakes the responsibility of a JCG. The JCGs will ensure a coordinated approach across organisations at a strategic level, whilst also providing delivery of Action Plans, management of JCG work streams and

monitoring performance against the Action Plans. Each JCG reported on a quarterly basis into the NY CSP on progress against each priority.

8.4. The chair of the North Yorkshire Partnership will report annually on the progress against delivery of the Partnership Plan to the North Yorkshire County Council Corporate & Partnership Scrutiny committee, in its role as a local authority Crime and Disorder Committee with the power to scrutinise the local CSP. Similarly, each Local Delivery Team will be scrutinised by the appropriate district/borough council Crime and Disorder Committee.

8.5. The flowchart below demonstrates the CSP reporting process:



9. COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES

9.1. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 legislation introduced Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs) with an associated requirement that partners must have regards to the PCC's Police and Crime Plan.

9.2. The PCC's Police and Crime Plan (2013-17)

This plan was updated in late 2014, 18 months after the Police and Crime Commissioner first took office. The vision remains unchanged as 'Be Safe, Feel Safe'.

9.3. Following public consultation four new strategic policing priorities were set by the Commissioner, and these are:

Protect vulnerable people

- Increase the safety of children, young people and vulnerable adults
- Address mental health – reduce risk and harm

- Address domestic abuse and sexual violence

Cut crime and anti-social behaviour

- Proactive policing (eg. cross-border crime, hate crime)
- Reduce reoffending (people and places)
- Strategic Policing Requirement

Focus on prevention and early intervention

- Focus on children and young people
- Tackle drugs and alcohol
- Improve engagement and education (eg road safety)

Improve victim care

- Improve and expand services
- Embed restorative justice
- Tackle repeat victimisation.

The North Yorkshire Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment

9.4. The update of 2014 identifies six cross-cutting priority themes for partnerships and commissioning activity required to keep people safe through a multi-agency approach. It is further noted that there is commonality with some of the activities of other groups such as Safeguarding Boards and the Health and Wellbeing Agenda and it is recognised that there is a need for the NY CSP to strengthen its links in these areas.

9.5. The six themes are:

- Alcohol
- Drugs - Illegal and New Psychoactive Substances ('Legal Highs')
- Mental health
- Supporting families away from offending and victimisation
- Data and knowledge management
- Cyber-enabled crime and technological advances.

9.6. The latter two relate more to a multi-agency approach to the delivery of services to communities based upon a common understanding of need, and to the emerging opportunities and challenges posed by a hi-tech world.

9.7. Positioned below these strategic themes are more detailed strands of tactical activity that will be undertaken, with recognition that different areas of the county will experience different matters, whilst also being cognisant of the national security picture.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping People Safe • Children - CSE, abuse, neglect • Protecting the elderly / vulnerable from crime, ASB and exploitation • Cyclists and motorcyclists (KSIs) • Tackling Serious and Organised Crime • Intelligence Requirements for cyber-enabled, legal highs and exploitation of vulnerable people • Effective Offender Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous or Sexual Offenders – MAPPA etc • Integrated Offender Management • Terrorism and Domestic Extremism (IR) • High Victim Impact and Services to Victims • Vulnerable or Intimidated • Persistently targeted • Victims of the most serious crime • Hidden Victims (IR) |
|---|--|

9.8. In order to ensure the Community Safety Plan remains relevant and captures new and emerging trends that arise, a strategic assessment will be completed annually and priorities reviewed.

Local priorities

9.9. The NY CSP will identify the key shared issues that will benefit from a strategic, county wide approach to maximise local delivery outputs and meet local priorities. These issues will be identified from the relevant local and other agency plans and will be supported to achieve effective, evaluated delivery. This will seek to streamline where different agencies have an overlap of responsibility and to agree which agency/organisation will take the lead and ownership of the output and reporting. Funding may still come from different sources and will be accounted for by the receiving agency.

9.10. The table below highlights the priorities within each LDT:

Theme	Rich	Hamb	Scarb	Ryedale	Craven	H'gate	Selby
Drugs and Alcohol	X	X	X	X		X	X
Domestic Abuse	X	X		X	X	X	
Road Casualties	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Offender Management (adult/YP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Safeguarding individuals (inc Child sexual exploitation)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Night Time Economy (NTE)			X	X		X	X
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cross border crimes	X	X		X	X	X	X

Links to strategic Plans

9.11. To progress the localism agenda, the NY CSP will develop towards more effective working relationships with local partnership structures in each district, recognising the value that these partnerships offer in addressing the North Yorkshire wide community safety priorities.

9.12. The priorities set out in this Partnership Plan link to, and assist in the achievement of a number of national and local partnership plans and strategies (see appendix 2).

9.13. A review of such county-wide strategies has identified a number of cross-cutting themes for the three or four years from 2015. They include:

- Identifying people who are most at risk from crime, ill-health and forms of exploitation.
- Key areas of focus include reducing alcohol linked to the Joint North Yorkshire Alcohol strategy 2014-2019, tobacco and substance mis-use amongst young people, and ensuring that professionals and the wider community are well-placed to identify signs of child sexual exploitation.
- Improving community capacity and resilience at a time when services are being reduced, especially in rural communities. This includes helping older people to

live independently for longer, with appropriate care and support from their communities.

- Developing partnerships between service-providing organisations, including sharing data and information, and improving the ways in which organisations collaborate together on service delivery.
- Addressing and preventing radicalisation, whilst also celebrating diversity.

Countywide priorities

9.14. From the priorities highlighted both locally and within the Strategic Assessment the CSP priorities will focus on the following areas:

- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Road Safety**
- **Serious and Organised Crime**
- **Drugs and Alcohol (Substance Misuse)**
- **Reducing Reoffending**

9.15. It to be noted that despite Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) being a priority across the county it is recognised by CSP that this is best dealt with at a local level. However there is a need for a coordinated approach to help embed the new powers and tools within responsible authorities. The ASB Delivery Group will function as a Task and Finish Group over the next 18 months and continue to drive this work forward.

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

10.1. North Yorkshire CSP is accountable for preparing this planning framework and working closely with the key partners involved. To ensure that we are working effectively as a partnership, the following approach has been used to determine and deliver our programme:

- Each priority has a designated lead agency
- Lead agency sponsors and champions deliver action plans that are required to meet the priorities
- Delivery action plans to contain specific tasks, milestones, timescales, measures and targets for each area of work
- The sponsor agency brings together a range of partners to ensure the priority is delivered, and this group will be accountable for delivery through the NY CSP.

10.2. Lead partnerships for each of the priorities have been identified below and have the responsibility for developing, with partners, the action plans to address the countywide priorities. The leads will also act as a champion for the designated priority and provide regular progress updates for the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership as required.

Priority Areas

- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
- **Substance Misuse**

Lead

Domestic Abuse JCG
Anti-Social Behaviour Delivery Group
Health & Wellbeing Board

- Road Safety
 - Reducing Reoffending
 - Tackling serious & Organised crime
- 95 Alive Partnership**
Reducing Reoffending Board
To confirm

11. PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPALS

11.1. The NY CSP is seeking to ensure that it adds value to the crime and disorder agenda.

11.2. Principal development areas during 2015/16 will therefore focus on:

- Developing a common understanding of the risks to effective delivery of community safety in North Yorkshire, and the mitigations required
- Improving engagement of partners and developing how they contribute to NY CSP priorities and help influence strategies
- Sharing models of learning and good practice and explore rolling out such models across the county
- Improving linkages between key partnerships to ensure effective overlap of agendas, with each partnership playing to their strength
- Finalising the rationalisation of the partnership structures around community safety in North Yorkshire, to work more smartly
- Developing an overview of the commissioning arrangements, budget reductions, policy changes in relation to DHR
- Developing a combined Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) and the joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
- Exploring resources available within the University of York for research, innovation and evaluation purposes.

12. MEMBERSHIP

12.1. The following organisations are members of the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership:

Organisation	Lead
Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group	Helen Farmer
Craven District Council	Samia Hussain
Hambleton District Council	Pat Wilson
Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby Clinical Commissioning Group	Debbie Newton
Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group	Amanda Bloor
Harrogate Borough Council	Nicky Garside
North Yorkshire County Council	Mary Weastell
North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority	David McCabe
North Yorkshire Police	Tim Madgwick
Richmondshire District Council	Pat Wilson

Organisation	Lead
Ryedale District Council	Jos Holmes
Selby District Council	Mary Weastell
Scarborough and Ryedale Clinical Commissioning Group	Simon Cox
Scarborough Borough Council	Hilary Jones
South Lakes Clinical Commissioning Group	TBC
Vale of York Clinical Commissioning Group	Mark Hayes
National Probation Service	Louise Johnson
Community Rehabilitation Company for Humberside Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire	Martin Davies

Total Funding Available per District:												
North Yorkshire CSP		Craven District Council	Hambleton District Council	Harrogate Borough Council	Richmondshire District Council	Ryedale District Council	Scarborough Borough Council	Selby District Council	Total Project Delivery Funding available:	Reactive Funding available:	Payment by Results amount:	Total Funding available:
Project Delivery Funding Available:		£23,846	£43,827	£81,653	£23,319	£20,572	£87,846	£43,705	£324,768	-	-	£400,948
Reactive Funding Pot:		£2,650	£4,870	£9,072	£2,591	£2,286	£9,761	£4,856	-	£36,085	-	
Payment by Result Pot:		£2,944	£5,411	£10,081	£2,879	£2,540	£10,845	£5,396	-	-	£40,095	
Total Funding Available (per District):		£29,440	£54,107	£100,806	£28,789	£25,397	£108,452	£53,957	-	-	-	
Ref.	Project Name:	Funding applied for:										
1	Multi-Agency Problem Solving (MAPs)	£22,186	£38,612	£43,185	£19,973	£20,001	£50,753	£32,202	£226,912	-		
2	Alcohol, Substance Misuse and Night Time Economy (ASMNTE)	-	-	£21,204	-	-	£32,775	£5,146	£59,125	-		
3	Prevention, Engagement and Reassurance (PEAR)	£1,000	£4,000	-	£2,700	-	£1,884	£5,146	£14,730	-		
4	Making Couples Safe (MCS)	-	-	-	-	-	£8,989	-	£8,989	-		
Total Project Delivery Funding applied for:		£23,186	£42,612	£64,389	£22,673	£20,001	£94,401	£42,494	£309,756	-		
RP	Reactive Funding Pot:	£2,650	£4,870	£9,072	£2,591	£2,286	£9,761	£4,856	-	£36,085		
Total funding applied for:		£25,836	£47,482	£73,461	£25,264	£22,287	£104,162	£47,350	£309,756	£36,085	£40,095	£385,936

Difference:	-£3,604	-£6,625	-£27,345	-£3,525	-£3,110	-£4,291	-£6,606		-£91,192	£0	£0	-£15,012
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NY Community Safety Partnership – Summary of key priorities Within partnerships' and partners' strategies

Documents reviewed:

- The North Yorkshire and City of York Domestic Abuse Overview Strategy 2014-2018
- North Yorkshire Alcohol Strategy 2014-2019
- Developing Stronger Families - NYCC Children's Trust Overview Presentation
- Mental Health Crisis Concordat: Improving outcomes for people experiencing mental health crisis (Department of Health and Concordat signatories February 2014)
- Delivery Plan for the National Probation Service (NE Division) 2014/15
- (Draft) Crime Prevention Strategy North Yorkshire Police
- North Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012
- North Yorkshire Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan 2014-2016
- (Draft) Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016
- District CSPs Delivery Plans 2014-2015 (except Ryedale which is 2014-17)

Underlying cross strategy themes

- Identifying those most vulnerable and improving early intervention and prevention techniques.
- Greater emphasis on partnership initiatives and multi-agency approaches – prevention/identification/action and innovation.
- An emphasis on innovation and quality of staff, through promotion and support leading to higher quality of service.

Alcohol Strategy – County Wide (NY Final Alcohol Strategy, District CSPs, Police and Crime Plan)

- Around a quarter of all people who drink are estimated to be drinking at harmful or hazardous levels. Enormous adverse health, social and economic effects of this. Three key outcome areas:
- **Prevention** through education, change in attitudes, avert irresponsible and unlawful sale of alcohol and working with businesses to promote sensible and safe drinking.
- **Identification and Treatment** – identifying those who need support, establishing clear pathways of support and referral, adequate training of professionals and ensuring specialist treatment is available to those who need it.
- **Action** – reduction of alcohol related crime through better application of licensing laws and closer workings with local partnerships to effectively manage the night time economy.
- Three underpinning themes of partnership working, reduction of inequality and protection for the vulnerable, promoting innovation while maintaining effectiveness and value for money.

Mental Health – County Wide

- Good progress made in North Yorkshire towards the long term goal of national commitment to Mental Health Crisis Declaration and the values it upholds.
- Effective and integrated approach to commissioning and delivery of mental health. Four key areas of action - access to support before crisis point; urgent and emergency access to crisis care; the right quality of treatment and care when in crisis; recovery and staying well, and preventing future crises.
- Closer partnership work needed to ensure continually improving service, to reach more people before crisis point, to maintain the high quality support that those in treatment require.
- Craven CSP – mental health cases dominated the agenda this year (2014-15).

National Probation Service – North East

- Aim to protect the public through advising the courts to enable effective sentencing and rehabilitation to all offenders and working closely with those offenders who are high risk before their release from custody.
- Working closely with partners, service providers and the community to change the lives of offenders through reform and rehabilitation to enable them to assimilate back into the community.
- Focus on engagement, innovation and quality of service underpinned by key values.
- Done through fundamental concepts of excellence described in NPS Delivery Plan

North Yorkshire Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan 2014-16 – County Wide

North Yorkshire Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan 2014-16 – County Wide

- Reduction of Crime – work with high risk young people to reduce recidivism rates, tackle substance abuse in those who are high risk and promote education, training and employment to significantly lower re-incarceration.
- Focus on young people who are at risk of or already in custody to improve assessments and resettlement upon release.
- Train staff and volunteers to an approved standard in restorative practice, improve on levels of victim satisfaction and engagement and will deliver our services in line with the new 'Code of Practice for Victims of Crime' – particular focus on hate crime.
- YJS represented on new Scrutiny Panel to ensure Out of Court Disposals are effectively used. Work with CSP's to ensure systems and services are in place before new ASB legislation implemented. Close collaboration with Prevention Hubs to intervene with those children and young people most at risk of falling into crime.
- Prevent child sexual exploitation, through effective training to help identify tell-tale signs. Multi-agency work to holistically tackle the problem.

Crime Prevention Strategy – North Yorkshire Police

- Plan to improve quality of life for all in the community. Work with public and partners to collaborate information to identify timely solutions to problems that might give

rise to crime and anti-social behaviour, integrate evidenced based crime prevention methods into police and partnerships activity as part of holistic crime reduction.

- Prioritise: **the Public** - support and prevention; **Places** – understand where and why crime happens, protection of property and safety in cyberspace; **Police** – develop the expertise of public contact police; **Policing Family** – promote and support volunteers; **Partners** – closer collaboration from the outset.

Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 – North Yorkshire

- **Protect vulnerable people** – increase the safety of children, young people and vulnerable adults, particularly those who might be isolated. Address mental health reducing the risk and harm. Lower the levels of domestic abuse and sexual violence particularly against children.
- **Cut crime and ASB** – proactive policing, using new technology and operational policing model to ensure right resources in right place, but to maintain police visibility where community safety undermined. Reduce reoffending through close partnerships with YJS and NPS. National/regional/local partnership on PREVENT.
- **Prevention and early intervention** – focus on children and young people who are most likely to be victims of crime. To continue tackling drug and alcohol abuse and the knock on effects it has for other crime levels. Improve communication between the police and the public.
- **Improve victim care** – improve on and expand existing services, new collaborative unit to work with the police to improve victims access to information and support. Focus on restorative justice and utilising new Out of Court disposal panels to ensure they are effective. Tackle repeat victimisation, encourage greater reporting of under-reported crime and build on the learning of THRIVE to ensure officers, staff, processes and systems facilitate swift and accurate identification repeat and vulnerable victims of crime.
- **Transforming the organisation** – focussed collaboration opportunities to meet savings but to maintain standards of service. Review core systems to ensure efficiency and productivity. Focus on demand reduction, move beyond traditional policing strategies.
- **People first** – embrace national code of ethics and establish independent panel to ensure staff and public alike dealt with fairly and appropriately.
- **Partnership and commissioning** – Knowledge, insight and evidence-based policing, creation of an insight centre as a single point for all knowledge, data, skills and information from a range of sources. Valuable partnerships, ensure appropriate resources are going to right partners, support the NYCSP and other key partners. Review the way the commissioning team and Partnership hub work together commissioning sharing of information and contract management.

Developing Stronger Families – North Yorkshire Children’s Trust

- Improve outcomes for families by delivering effective and efficient whole family services across all partners.

- Enable families to actively participate in the assessment and planning of support services which reflect their specific requirements.
- Transform the way agencies and partners work together to deliver services to families so as to ensure that they are responsive, flexible, integrated and inclusive.
- Develop strong leadership to ensure that all agencies work together to achieve the vision.
- Utilising good governance, effective communication and use of IT, willingness for all to adapt, skilled workforce training, continual internal and external appraisal and evaluation and updating – needed to implement and maintain effectiveness of programme.

Domestic Abuse Strategy – County Wide (NYCC and CYC, District CSPs)

- To coordinate services committed to early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse for adults, children and young people.
- To improve and deliver support to children and young people who are affected by domestic abuse.
- To improve the safety of victims who experience domestic abuse and support them in rebuilding their lives.
- To coordinate and deliver interventions for perpetrators to reduce offending.
- To work together to improve the equity and consistency of services with committed funding through effective partnership working.
- Local CPSs noted an emphasis on education, awareness and local innovation.

District Community Safety Partnerships – Ryedale, Craven, Hambleton + Richmondshire, Harrogate, Selby, Scarborough

- (Alcohol and Domestic Abuse Strategies across all).
- Emphasis on Road Safety campaign.
- Quality of life, developing stronger families, safety in the community and emphasis on NHW schemes, tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, and crime particularly home and shop burglaries.
- Hate crime reduction and awareness mentioned as a target in all CSP's except Craven.
- Selby focus on online crime and internet safety awareness.
- Scarborough, Selby and Hambleton + Richmondshire, emphasis on tackling Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Craven, Hambleton + Richmondshire, Harrogate, Scarborough, commitment to national programme to prevent radicalisation. Delivery of workshops and training to identify signs of radicalisation and those most at risk.
- Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby and Craven emphasis on travelling crime and cross border crime.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – County Wide

- Give every child the best start in life, reducing inequalities across the social gradient.
- Enable all to maximise their capabilities and take control over their lives through partnership work to improve access and quality of life learning.
- Create fair employment and quality of work for all.
- Progressive taxation and fiscal policies to create a minimum level of income for healthy living.
- Healthy and sustainable communities reducing impact of climate change and social isolation.
- Strengthen the role of ill health prevention and effectiveness of treatment pathways.