



Meeting Agenda

**Community Focus Committee,
Town Hall, Lytham St. Annes
Thursday 10th December 2009, 6:15pm**

The main doors to the Town Hall will be open to the public at 6:00pm
The maximum capacity for this meeting room is 60 persons –
once this limit is reached no other person can be admitted.

COMMUNITY FOCUS COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

CHAIRMAN

Keith Hyde

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Thomas Threlfall

Councillors

Christine Akeroyd

Elizabeth Clarkson

Barbara Douglas

Dawn Prestwich

John Prestwich

Paul Rigby

John Singleton

Janine Owen

Kathleen Harper

Tony Ford

Maxine Chew

Lyndsey Greening

Ken Hopwood

Linda Nulty

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Our Vision

To establish Fylde Borough Council as a high performing local authority

Our Corporate Objectives

To improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of our communities through:

- The promotion and enhancement of the natural built environment
- Increasing the availability and access to good quality housing for all
- Maintaining healthy and safe communities to reduce the fear of crime
- Supporting and sustaining a strong and diverse Fylde coast economy to further enhance employment prospects

We will achieve this by:

Focusing on customer requirements
Clear community and organisational leadership
Delivering high quality, cost-effective services
Partnership working



AGENDA

PUBLIC PLATFORM

To hear representations from members of the public in accordance with Committee procedure rules

ITEM	PAGE
1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST: <i>If a member requires advice on Declarations of Interest he/she is advised to contact the Monitoring Officer in advance of the meeting. (For the assistance of Members an extract from the Councils Code of Conduct is attached).</i>	4
2. SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS: <i>Details of any substitute members notified in accordance with council procedure rule 26.3</i>	4
3. LYTHAM CLUB DAY PUBLIC CONVENIENCE PROVISION	7-9
4. PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT	10-16
5. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP	17

Personal interests

8.—(1) You have a personal interest in any business of your authority where either—

(a) it relates to or is likely to affect—

- (i) any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;
- (ii) any body—
 - (aa) exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (bb) directed to charitable purposes; or
 - (cc) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union),

of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;

- (i) any employment or business carried on by you;
 - (ii) any person or body who employs or has appointed you;
 - (iii) any person or body, other than a relevant authority, who has made a payment to you in respect of your election or any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties;
 - (iv) any person or body who has a place of business or land in your authority's area, and in whom you have a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that person or body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital (whichever is the lower);
 - (v) any contract for goods, services or works made between your authority and you or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi);
 - (vi) the interests of any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25;
 - (vii) any land in your authority's area in which you have a beneficial interest;
 - (viii) any land where the landlord is your authority and you are, or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi) is, the tenant;
 - (xi) any land in the authority's area for which you have a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer; or
- (b) a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a relevant person to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision;

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b), a relevant person is—

- (a) a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association; or
- (b) any person or body who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;
- (c) any person or body in whom such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000; or
- (d) any body of a type described in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(i) or (ii).

Disclosure of personal interests

- 9.—(1)** Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (7), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you attend a meeting of your authority at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- (2) Where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority which relates to or is likely to affect a person described in paragraph 8(1)(a)(i) or 8(1)(a)(ii)(aa), you need only disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of that interest when you address the meeting on that business.
- (3) Where you have a personal interest in any business of the authority of the type mentioned in paragraph 8(1)(a)(viii), you need not disclose the nature or existence of that interest to the meeting if the interest was registered more than three years before the date of the meeting.
- (4) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the personal interest.

- (5) Where you have a personal interest but, by virtue of paragraph 14, sensitive information relating to it is not registered in your authority's register of members' interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have a personal interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- (6) Subject to paragraph 12(1)(b), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you have made an executive decision in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.
- (7) In this paragraph, "executive decision" is to be construed in accordance with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 22 of the Local Government Act 2000(d).

Prejudicial interest generally

- 10.—**(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority you also have a prejudicial interest in that business where the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest.
- (2) You do not have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority where that business—
- (a) does not affect your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in paragraph 8;
 - (b) does not relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in paragraph 8; or
 - (c) relates to the functions of your authority in respect of—
 - (i) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
 - (iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the receipt of, such pay;
 - (iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
 - (v) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
 - (vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

Prejudicial interests arising in relation to overview and scrutiny committees

- 11.—** You also have a prejudicial interest in any business before an overview and scrutiny committee of your authority (or of a sub-committee of such a committee) where—
- (a) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by your authority's executive or another of your authority's committees, sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees; and
 - (b) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were a member of the executive, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph (a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken.

Effect of prejudicial interests on participation

- 12.—**(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of your authority—
- (a) you must withdraw from the room or chamber where a meeting considering the business is being held—
 - (i) in a case where sub-paragraph (2) applies, immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence;
 - (ii) in any other case, whenever it becomes apparent that the business is being considered at that meeting;
 unless you have obtained a dispensation from your authority's standards committee;
 - (b) you must not exercise executive functions in relation to that business; and
 - (c) you must not seek improperly to influence a decision about that business.
- (2) Where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of your authority, you may attend a meeting (including a meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee of your authority or of a sub-committee of such a committee) but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

REPORT



REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
CUSTOMER & OPERATIONAL SERVICES	COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	DECEMBER 10 TH 2009	3

LYTHAM CLUB DAY PUBLIC CONVENIENCE PROVISION

Public item

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

Summary

The report provides details of the risk and cost implication for the Council of providing portable public conveniences on Lytham Club Day and other Club Days, galas and events.

Recommendations

1. That the committee consider the risks and the financial implication presented in this report and recommends that the Council supports the provision of portable public conveniences for all club days and major events.
2. The committee recommend that it is a requirement of event organisers to consider the provision of public conveniences as part of the event management plan.
3. The committee accepts that Council does not fund portable public conveniences for Lytham Club Day because there is currently no budget and no policy provision to do so.

Portfolio Holder

The Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Environmental Well Being is Councillor David Eaves.

Report

1. A notice of motion was made to Council on July 27th 2009 stating that the Council:
 - Considers its moral obligations to provide extra public conveniences on the day that Lytham Club day is held each year.

- Acknowledges that the level of public convenience provision in relation to the Lytham Club Day event was inadequate.
 - Resolves, to review this issue with a view to a Task and Finish Group being created to investigate this issue further.
2. In response to the Notice of Motion the Customer & Operational Services Director has made several enquiries into the implications of providing portable public conveniences as part of the resolution to investigate the matter further.
 3. The investigations have been focused around the provision of portable public conveniences for any major outdoor event and not just Lytham Club Day on the grounds that there are several Club Days, galas and fetes across the Borough. Although the notice of motion specifically makes reference to Lytham Club Day and the authority can make a decision to support the provision of facilities for that event there are other major outdoor events held across the Borough that would also benefit from support.
 4. The Council has identified a reputable organisation that specialises in the provision of portable public conveniences for large outdoor events. Lytham Club Day was used as an example to obtain a quotation for the service. To provide 32 flushing toilets, 2 disabled units and 4 bay urinals for the weekend would cost approximately £2800. This price is inclusive of delivery and collection.
 5. The provision of portable public conveniences would require consultation over the location of the facilities and a risk assessment into the health and safety implications. This would be the responsibility of the event organisers but would inevitably require some involvement from the Council.
 6. The Council has no budget provision to fund portable public conveniences for events managed by third party organisations in the Borough. If the Council was to provide the facilities for Lytham Club Day then a budget would need to be established in accordance with the procedures in place for budget growth items.
 7. The provision of facilities would have to be considered for any other outdoor events that have sufficient people in attendance to warrant portable public conveniences.
 8. A budget of £3000 would need to be proposed and approved for the authority to fund facilities for Lytham Club Day. However, there is a financial risk to the Council because of the number of other events that would benefit from the same support and the facilities they would require is unknown so cannot be budgeted for. This is a piece of work that the authority does not currently have the resources to implement and should not be undertaking because the responsibility for the provision of facilities lies with the event organisers.
 9. The Council has no policy in place that states it will be responsible for the provision of public conveniences for events delivered by third party organisations. Events have previously been held in the Borough and portable public conveniences have been provided but these were funded by the event organisers.
 10. Club days, galas and other events hosted by third party organisations are an important part of the local economy across Fylde with the majority of the financial benefit going direct to local businesses. The Council already provides support to

major outdoor events through cleansing, parks and waste services. The provision of portable public conveniences is an important consideration when planning and managing events and as such should be an inclusive part of the events package and the responsibility of the event organisers.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	The cost of the authority providing portable public conveniences for events is a high financial risk that is currently unfunded and cannot be established.
Legal	There are no direct legal implications arising from the report.
Community Safety	There are no direct community safety implications.
Human Rights and Equalities	There are no direct human rights and equalities implications arising from the report.
Sustainability	There are no direct sustainability implications arising from this report.
Health & Safety and Risk Management	Health & safety and risk management implications would have to be assessed for each occasion facilities are provided for events.

Report Author	Tel	Date	Doc ID
ALLAN OLDFIELD	(01253) 658576	NOVEMBER 18TH 2009	

List of Background Papers		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection

List of appendices

None

REPORT



REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
CUSTOMER & OPERATIONAL SERVICES	COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	DECEMBER 10 TH 2009	4

PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT

Public item

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

Summary

The report provides details of the performance exceptions for data reported up to October 31st 2009. Performance exceptions highlight both good and poor performance to date measured against the targets set for the current financial year.

Recommendations

1. That the committee scrutinise the performance exceptions detailed in the report and make any necessary recommendations to the lead officer and / or Portfolio Holders in response to the exception performance outturn.

Portfolio Holder

The Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Partnerships and Community Engagement is Councillor Karen Buckley.

Report

1. Appendix 1 to the report is a table of the 2009/10 performance measures that have been identified as exceptions for the purpose of this report. Performance exceptions include any indicators that are performing above or below the target performance set for the current financial year. Indicators that are not highlighted below as under or above the current target have been analysed as part of this report and are on target.

Exception Performance: Under Target

2. The sickness absence total (FYS03) is currently 12.82 days per employee per annum against a target of 10.5 days. The sickness absence data is the performance for the previous 12 months. It is calculated on a 12 month rolling basis dating back to September 30th 2008. This period of time includes several long term sickness absence cases that have subsequently been resolved.
3. The highest levels of sickness absence are in the Operational Service areas where employees are required to work in all weather undertaking physically demanding tasks and exposed to hazardous substances. Appendix 2 includes two charts that provide details of the sickness absence at the two Operational Service Depots. The data is from April 1st 2009 and covers the first six months of the current financial year up to September 30th 2009. It is clear from this data that the number of days sickness absence at both locations has been significantly reduced during the current financial year. The Thornton Depot has reduced from X% sickness absence to X%. The St Annes Depot has reduced from X% to X%. The data for the corporate performance will start to reflect this drop in sickness absence over the next few months as the rolling data covers less of the previous year and more of the current year. The Operational Services team are currently working on the provision of flu vaccinations for all front end service staff.
4. The length of time taken to respond to Freedom of Information requests (FYS14) is currently 9.45 days compared to a target figure of 6 days. There have been some requests that have taken time to obtain the necessary reports and data. The legal team send out a weekly reminder to managers with the latest performance data.
5. The percentage of employees trained in customer care (FYS17) is significantly below the target of 95% at 73% and has been getting progressively worse. The indicator is a measure of the number of staff that have been through the basic customer care skills course. The course has not been operated for almost two years because of resource implications resulting in the current performance. The course will be set up again early in 2010 to redress this, though it may take beyond the end of the current financial year to reach 95%.
6. The number of net additional homes provided (NI154) is a national performance measure that will be compared with all other local authorities. The current performance of 89 units is the figure up to October 31st 2009 which is seven twelfths into the current financial year. The on target figure for this period should be 178 units. The current under performance is a direct result of the economic climate and in particular the housing market. Officers are investigating what measures can be taken by the Council and its partners to directly or indirectly stimulate the market but it is highly unlikely that the target of 306 units will be achieved by March 31st 2009.
7. The number of households living in temporary accommodation (NI156) is currently 17 compared to the target of 6. The target of 6 has been set as a level that the authority will look to keep at or below at any point in time. The current economic climate has also had an impact on this indicator and the housing team are currently working to secure permanent accommodation with a view to reducing the number by the end of the financial year.

8. The percentage of 'major' planning applications determined within the target timeframe (NI157a) is 33.33% against a target of 60% and the percentage of 'other' applications (157c) is 56.25% against a target of 80%. The data included in Appendix 1 for these indicators is for the period up to July 31st 2009 therefore it is not possible to provide an assessment of the performance to date. The current targets have been set in an attempt to get the performance to that of the national average for the speed of determination.

Exception Performance: Above Target

9. The number of unique hits on the website (FYS09) and the number of online transactions (FYS10) are currently out stripping the target for the third year in a row. In 2006 the Council had less than 89,000 unique hits on the website for the whole year, the site has now had 130,809 unique hits in six months to September 30th 2009. The same continual increase of online transactions is experienced month on month despite setting more challenging targets each year. It is expected that the current targets will be exceeded this year. This performance is a direct result of the continued development of the website based on customer feedback and the addition of more and more services. During the year a new online chat facility had been developed that has proved to be more and more popular every month and every page now has a direct tab link to the online complaints form, a feature that is not found on the majority of local authority or private sector websites.
10. The percentage of phone calls answered (FYS18) is currently 12% above target at 92%. This is the best performance reported for the customer service team and is directly related to the increased speed of handling each call and the falling number of calls with more customers choosing to deal with the Council online which offers increased accessibility and services.
11. The time taken to process housing and council tax benefit claims (NI181) is significantly within the target of 15 days at 9.77 days. This is one of several measures that has benefitted from the shared service with Blackpool. In the current economic climate it is important that residents who are most in need of financial support receive their payments as soon as possible. The benefits team has recognised this and made the speed of processing a priority.
12. The level of street cleanliness for litter (NI195a) at 5% and detritus (NI195b) at 6% are significantly within the target figures. The data for these measures is recorded from industry standard random samples of streets across the borough. Clean streets and a litter free local environment are key priorities for the local authority and contribute to the quality of life.

Performance Updates

13. In September 2009 the new corporate complaints system was launched and the two measures FYS04 the total number of service complaints received and FYS05 the percentage of complaints responded to in the target time of five working days were introduced. A target has not been established yet for the total number of complaints received because there is no baseline data to work from. In the first two months the authority had 561 complaints across all services.

14. A target of 95% has been established for the complaints to be responded to within five working days. The performance of 98.9% in the first two months is above target. The system is being closely monitored, reviewed and improved in line with feedback from customers and staff. The system has been made as easy as possible for anyone to use which has led to customers going online and using the easy to access form for issues that are not complaints. These are not included in the performance data for FYS04 and FYS05 but responses are chased up because a response is still required within five working days. A review of customer service standards early in 2010 will consider improved target response times especially for customers that choose to contact the Council using email or online forms.
15. All complaints are closely analysed by a dedicated corporate working group with the data used to set up process improvement reviews in service areas where there are large numbers of complaints.
16. The Council has recently received national recognition for the work that has been carried out on NI14 the measure of avoidable contacts. This indicator requires detailed analysis of service contacts to assess whether they are waste / duplication or whether they are value to the customer. The Council has developed an accurate means of calculating this indicator and then using the data to determine where process improvement reviews can be carried out. The process improvement reviews lead to reduced waste and failure and an improved NI14 score, in six months the figure was reduced from 37% to 31%.
17. Successfully linking NI14 to process improvement is the concept that other authorities have been interested in and as result the Customer & Operational Services Director was invited to hold a presentation at a regional and national conference on NI14.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	There are no direct financial implications arising from the report.
Legal	There are no direct legal implications arising from the report.
Community Safety	There are no direct community safety implications arising from the report.
Human Rights and Equalities	There are no direct human rights and equalities implications arising from the report.
Sustainability	There are no direct sustainability implications arising from this report.
Health & Safety and Risk Management	There are no direct health and safety or risk management implications arising from the report.

Report Author	Tel	Date	Doc ID
ALLAN OLDFIELD	(01253) 658576	NOVEMBER 18TH 2009	

List of Background Papers		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection

List of appendices

Appendix 1: The Exception Performance Indicators

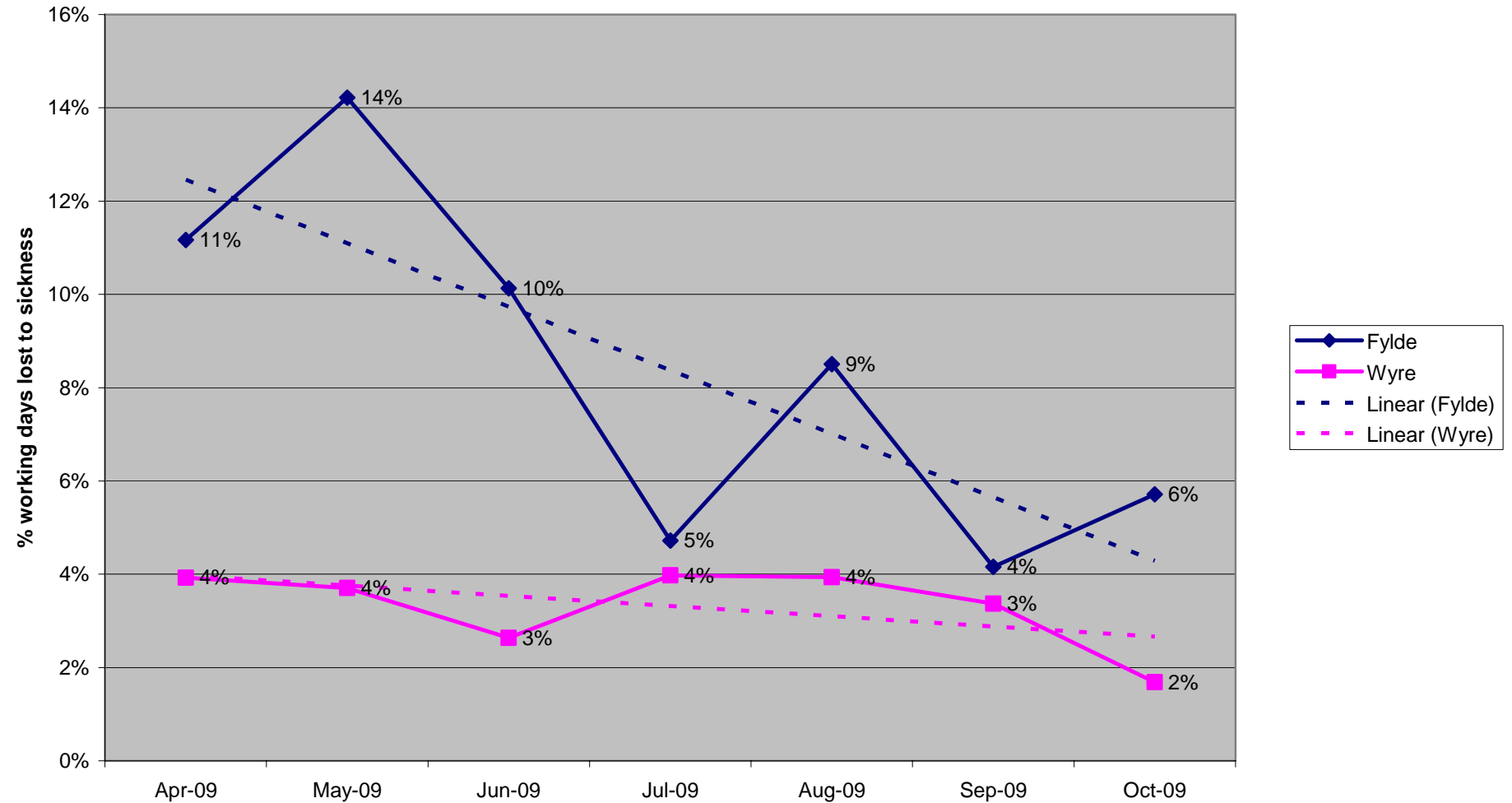
Appendix 2: Sickness Absence at Fylde & Wyre Depots

Appendix 1: The Exception Performance Indicators

Ref No.	Indicator Description	Current Performance	Target Performance	2008/09 Performance
FYS03	The number of days sickness absence per employee	12.82 days	10.5 days	13.07 days
FYS04	The total number of complaints received	561	None Set	Not Applicable
FYS05	The % of complaints responded to within five working days	98.9%	95%	Not Applicable
FYS09	The number of unique hits on the Council website	130,809	180,000	171,517
FYS10	The number of customer transactions carried out online	13,942	27,000	24,106
FYS14	The average number of days taken to respond to FOI requests	9.45 days	6 days	8.53 days
FYS17	The % of council employees trained in customer care	73%	95%	86%
FYS18	The % of calls to 01253 658658 answered	92%	80%	80%
NI14	The percentage of avoidable contacts received	31%	30%	37%
NI154	Net additional homes provided	89	306	297
NI156	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	17	6	13
NI157a	The % of major planning applications determined in target time	33.33%*	60%	33.33%
NI157c	The % of other planning applications determined in target time	56.25%*	80%	69.10%
NI181	Days taken to process new benefits claim	9.77 days	15 days	No Data
NI195a	The % of streets sampled with litter evident	5%	8%	6%
NI195b	The % of streets sampled with detritus	6%	12%	13%

* Data has not been reported since July 31st 2009.

Appendix 2: Sickness at Fylde & Wyre Depots Apr-Oct 2009



REPORT

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS DIRECTORATE PARTNERSHIPS TEAM	COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10 TH DECEMBER, 2009	5

CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP

Public Item

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

Summary

Members are advised that it is now an annual statutory responsibility to scrutinise the performance of the Crime and Disorder Partnership and to take the opportunity to offer advice.

The purpose of this report is to inform the Community Focus Scrutiny Committee of the work of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) to allow an informed scrutiny of the Partnership under the requirements of the Crime and Disorder (Overview & Scrutiny) Regulations, 2009 and Sections 19 and 20 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 as amended by section 126 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. There are also regulations under section 20 of the Police and Justice Act which provide that there should be an on-going relationship developed between scrutiny and the CDRP's.

Recommendation That members of the scrutiny committee ask any questions on the work of the partnership and consider how they might wish to engage with the Partnership in the future, for example, the Chairman of the Committee could be invited to sit on the Partnership and/or representatives of the Committee could be invited to participate in future strategic assessment activity regarding the partnership.

Alternative options considered and rejected

The submission of half yearly reports from each of the responsible authorities for Crime and Disorder was considered to be less a efficient option than that being recommended

Cabinet Portfolio

The item falls within the following Cabinet portfolio:

Social Wellbeing

Councillor Cheryl Little

Report

1. Fylde Community Safety Partnership is a good partnership, as endorsed by Government Office North West, with some fine examples of excellent partnership working and value for money. For example Fylde have demonstrated partnerships with Blackpool with the introduction of monitored CCTV and the Domestic Violence MARAC which is hosted by Blackpool Domestic Violence Unit. There has been numerous crime prevention initiatives held jointly between Blackpool and Fylde across Western Division. Fylde also have regular attendance and participation with the North Locality Joint Commissioning Group of LDAAT, the Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Action Team where Fylde, Wyre and Lancaster are represented.

2. Statutory Partners in Fylde CDRP comprise of:-

Fylde Borough Council
Lancashire County Council
Lancashire Constabulary
Lancashire Police Authority
Lancashire Fire and Rescue
North Lancashire Primary Care Trust
Lancashire Probation Trust

3. Crime Statistics

Following the end of a three year strategy which saw an overall reduction of 18.2% in overall crime, the year got off to a bad start in April with crimes up by 200. To-date total crime is up by 141 offences representing an increase of 6.5%. This month there has been a criminal damage spike with 71 offences of car scratching being recorded. Detection rate is 30.8%.

All crime figures 2167 in 2008 compared to 2308 in 2009. April 408, June 326 and October 320. The average has been 330 over the last 3 years.

Violent crimes are 41 up on the year, 98 crimes in 2009 compared to 55 in 2008.

31 RJ's (Restorative Justice) have been conducted since April.

Assault with less serious injury is 4 up on the year, up 19 in April. Detection rate 47.8%.

Common assault is up 35 on the year, 149 in 2009 compared to 114 in 2008.

The majority of violent crime has not been in licensed premises and the Nightsafe Operation has helped to keep this particular crime to 19 offences year to date compared to 17 last year.

Serious acquisitive crime is up 12 on the year, 269 crimes in 2009 compared to 257 in 2008.

Burglary in dwellings has the highest detection rate of 25.3%, 85 in 2009 compared to 80 in 2008.

July and August had a spate of car key burglaries which was thoroughly investigated with a good result. Auto crime up 8, 173 in 2009 compared to 165 in 2008. A lot of this has come from insecure cars and working to get the message across.

Criminal damage is down 6% year to date, 552 in 2009 compared to 587 in 2008.

The Neighbourhood Policing Team is to be increased in the town centre as this attributes to 30% of the crimes. Work being done with the Coppice Children's Home and Bracken Lodge which is due to open soon. The Nightsafe operation will continue. Funding has been requested from the CDRP for a Christmas Operation to tackle violent crime. A bin labelling initiative has been launched. ASBOs/ABCs are continuing and the new Drinking Ban Orders (DBOs) can be used where necessary. The newly installed monitored CCTV system in St Annes and Kirkham is proving to be successful.

ANPR is going to be extended throughout Lancashire following successful funding bids by Lancashire Constabulary and the total benefits of this system to Fylde as a whole have to be analysed following a further funding request made to the LSP which has yet to be ratified.

Road Casualties are collated on a County basis and fall into the categories of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) and the figure in Fylde for April to October 2008 of 20 increased to 21 in 2009, a 5.0% increase.

There were no fatalities in April to October 2008 which increased to 1 in April to October 2009. Slight injuries in April to October 2008 were 164 and these have increased to 182 in the same period of 2009.

Road Safety for the residents of Fylde is a priority area and there is currently a proposal for the LSP to fund a motorcycle for use by the Police in the rural areas of Fylde to address speeding offences.

4. Domestic Violence

During the period July 2009-September 2009 there were 226 reported incidents which was a 31% increase on the previous quarter and also the same period for previous year. There had been a decrease of actual crimes reported from 79 in 2008 to 56 in 2009. The detection rate is 61.2% and this is due to insufficient evidence and reporting by the victim. An action plan is in place to increase detection rate over 70%. The figures are similar to the rest of the county. Repeat victimisation is 26% in 2009 compared to 30% in 2008 and these are picked up at the MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences). The MARAC is held once a month with an average of 5-6 'High Risk' cases being discussed. The administration for Fylde is carried out by Blackpool Domestic Violence Unit and funded by Lancashire Constabulary via monies from the Safer Lancashire Board. All partner agencies provide good representation at the meetings and links are made to substance and alcohol misuse agencies.

5. Anti Social Behaviour

All Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in Fylde, which are reported by members of the public to the Police or to Fylde Borough Council, are recorded on either the Lancashire Constabulary SLEUTH system or the council FLARE system. By interrogating both networks it is possible to get an over all picture of the current situation regarding ASB.

The Police figures for the period April – September 2009 show that ASB continues to decline, with a further decrease of 10%. The category Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour, accounts for 70% of the reported incidents. Such issues have been proactively addressed with the use of various 'Tools and Powers'. Consequently in Fylde we now have 12 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), 7 Adult Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) and 2 Juvenile ABCs. The Housing Providers have also been impactful, positively applying the 7 Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs), which have been applied for and granted by the Courts.

The areas of Fylde which report the greatest incidences of ASB are Central and Ashton wards in St Annes. Over the first half of this year, 25% of ASB has been reported as occurring in this locality. This has been addressed in various ways, such as the Local Strategic Partnership, Central Ward 'Shaping The Place' project, which has been effective in regenerating the area. On a day to day basis, regular liaison with both the Community Fire Safety Practitioner and the Council Community Warden has improved engagement within the local community. Targeted Policing Operations such as Nightsafe and Operation Alleyway, aimed at tackling the late night economy and the juvenile nuisance within the neighbourhood, have been adopted as good practise. The positive outcome is that through the adoption of these interventions, ASB has decreased by 6% throughout Ashton and Central ward.

In comparison to April – September 2008 the Council ASB figures show an increase of 9%. This is explained by increased reporting in the two categories of Animal Problems and Graffiti. As a consequence of the local Police no longer dealing with any reports of stray, lost/found dogs, such matters are now dealt with by the Council Dog Wardens. Also, Graffiti is a recently new category which all CDRPs have been asked to record; hence an increase in council ASB figures.

On a positive note environmental damage and littering complaints have decreased by 32%. The Council's Environmental Protection Officers have over this period been proactively carrying out a 'Tyre and Waste Regulation Survey' at all relevant premises across Fylde. This has publicised the offences related to the disposal of waste and clearly had a positive effect. The Team are also intending to pursue a multi-agency operation tackling the carriage of waste, working in partnership with the Police and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

The Fylde Borough Council Community and Sport Development Officer has been working relentlessly, putting together a full programme of diversionary activities across the Borough. Residential courses, regular sports and activity events, supported by her Play Workers, Cricket Coach and Sports Development Officer, have ensured sustainability of the council youth programme in Fylde.

Overall, in the Fylde CDRP, between April – September 2009 there is a 6% decrease in ASB compared with the corresponding months in 2008.

6. CCTV

The CDRP have made a large financial commitment to the new monitored CCTV system and there are 6 cameras in St Annes and 2 in Kirkham. These are monitored by the Blackpool CCTV room at peak time monitoring on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 21 incidents have been captured since September, 14 in St Annes and 7 in Kirkham, resulting in 1 arrest. 5 of these incidents have been during peak time. Feedback needs improving and there should a sheet for each incident. Results will be evaluated. Shoplifting has reduced since the CCTV has been operational. All teams to be trained on how to download from the system.

St Annes and Kirkham were identified as high priority areas for CCTV due to crime statistics but should further funding become available in the future, Lytham would be considered for further cameras.

7, Fire and Rescue Statistics

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Total for Qtr	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Total for Qtr
Primary Fires	16	10	10	36	14	9	9	32
Fatalities from Primary Fires	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Non-Fatal Casualties from Primary Fires	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Deliberate Primary Fires (excl. vehicles)	1	3	3	7	1	1	2	4
Deliberate Primary Vehicle Fires	3	1		4	3	2	1	6
Deliberate Secondary Fires (excl. vehicles)	13	7	14	34	5	5	13	23
Deliberate Secondary Vehicle Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidental Dwelling Fires	6	3	3	12	6	3	2	11
Fatal Casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Fatal Casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unwanted Fire Signals	13	10	17	40	12	11	13	36
Home Fire Safety Checks	225	190	223	638	150	181	190	521

Insecure buildings are being checked regularly and links are being made with security at Pontins Holiday Centre which has now closed. Additionally a similar situation has arisen with the old Land Registry Building in Lytham

8. Assessment

A successful away day was held in September which involved all on the CDRP to assess the current priorities of the CDRP and provide a delivery focus for the future.

Regular PACT meetings are held in all Neighborhood Policing Areas with good levels of public consultation regarding local problems. A successful 'Face the Public' session on 19th November at Morrisons in Kirkham gave the public an opportunity to meet with senior officers and members from the CDRP. The event demonstrated an excellent community engagement exercise where people were asked about their feelings of safety and confidence in the Police and Local Authority in tackling Crime and Disorder in Fylde. The data will be analysed to ensure it feeds the Strategic Assessment and informs all the partners. Additionally a Constabulary led confidence summit was held at Accrington in October and the top CDRP in Lancashire was identified as Fylde. A Police Authority consultation event was held at Lytham Hall on 26th November to debate the future challenges facing CDRP in the near future.

9. Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Team Update

The new adult service is operational as at 1st October with J2R (Journey To Recovery) within the new service provider for adults (DISC) being the lead organisation. The provider will be working with drug and alcohol users at Tier 2 and 3 levels and will be developing across North Lancashire. 8 contracts have been incorporated and the feedback so far is positive. The Criminal Justice Drug Services 'Tower programme' is being dismantled although North Lancashire will have a stand alone element continuing with Addaction from April 2010. Future funding for the 'Young Peoples Alcohol worker is being looked into as is future commissioning for Criminal Justice and Young Peoples Services. Work is due to start on the Ormerod Building imminently although a temporary facility in the refurbished scout hut at the rear of these premises has now created a Youth Cafe.

NI40, Substance misusers in effective treatment (target was achieved for 2008 but commissioning of services will affect the 2009/2010 target.

Alcohol referrals are higher than expected under the new provider and there will need to be fresh look at how this is dealt with.

10. Lancashire Probation Trust Update

Community Payback has reported several projects of work under the aims of the probation trust providing 40-300 hours of unpaid work. They are supervised by the Project Supervisor who is a skilled person. They cannot work on any profit making projects or work that would be undertaken by someone else and projects are voted by the public and a form will be rolled out for future work through PACT meetings. Community Payback will become a strategic partner in April 2010. Funding bids will be submitted for tools and equipment to Community Safety. Examples include, ground clearance, painting benches, environmental cleanups etc.

11. Partnership Financial Position

Income

- In addition to income received via the Lancashire Community Safety Area Based Grant and the Police Authority Second Homes Money, further income has been provided by the Local Strategic Partnership to provide the service costs of a Young Persons Alcohol Worker in the Fylde High Schools until the end of the current Financial Year (£18,500)
- A further £3,000 has been agreed by LDAAT North Locality Joint Commissioning Group to provide a flexible budget managed by the CDRP to assist with PPO schemes and help reduce the risk of re offending.

Expenditure

Major expenditure:-

- CCTV contribution – As agreed by the Partnership, there will be 'Revenue' contributions to the new managed CCTV system over the next three years.
- FCWA Outreach Worker – An ongoing contribution which provides an essential service to DV victims in Fylde
- Fire awareness Courses- Organised jointly between LFRS and the Police this is a very worthwhile multi agency initiative which has seen a reduction in ASB and first time entry into the criminal justice system in the Kirkham and Wesham area. This is also another POP shortlisted entry
- Community Development Diversionary Activity Initiatives – these have included sports initiatives and a planned programme of events throughout school holidays

Regular expenditure & initiatives to address priorities

- CCTV Rapid deployment camera movement
- Policing Operations specifically aimed at emerging crime issues in relation to Serious Acquisitive Crime, Assault with less serious injury and serious Violent Crime. Operations have included Fylde Club and Field Days, Bank Holidays etc.
- Property Marking Kits distributed re an increase in Hot Spot Areas of Burglary and vehicle thefts
- Crime prevention initiatives eg advertising, media, leaflets, cycle coding kits, cycle locks, caravan watch signs.
- Graffiti removal operation
- Wesham and Warton with Freckleton Cleansweep Operations
- UV Torches for all Fylde Police Officers and PCSOs
- Prison Me No Way Charitable Trust Initiative re 'consequences of crime'
- Contribution to additional litter bins re ASB
- DVD production and Launch
- LDAAT Arrest referral worker Blackpool Custody
- Safer and Confident Banners (CCTV) St Annes Square and Kirkham, Poulton/Preston Street
- Sanctuary Schemes for DV Victims
- Ancillary costs eg meetings, room hire, refreshments, course attendance etc.
- The expenditure on providing additional work by Jo Bambrough until the end of the financial year has been fully justified by both the Interim and Full Evaluation Reports carried out by John Moores University. Unfortunately, mainstreaming of this post is still an issue albeit that the work undertaken has justified past expenditure by the Partnership. The evaluation has provided an evidence base for this type of work to be considered when recommissioning Young Peoples Services in both the Locality and throughout Lancashire when the time arrives.
- A 2010 edition of the Community Safety Handbook delivered to every household in Fylde.
- Bin labels attached to every wheelie bin in Fylde giving a Crime Prevention Message of Keep it Safe, Keep it Locked.

Risk Assessment

This item is for information only and makes no recommendations. Therefore, there are no risks to address

Conclusion

Fylde Community Safety Partnership is a good partnership with some fine examples of excellent partnership working and value for money.

The Scrutiny Committee members are invited and ask questions on any aspect of the work of the Partnership and offer any advice on how the work of the Partnership could be developed further.

Report Author	Tel	Date	Doc ID
Bryan Ward	(01253) 658	30 November	

List of Background Papers		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection
Document name		Council office or website address

Attached documents

1. Statutory guidance of the scrutiny of CDRP's.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	None arising
Legal	None arising
Community Safety	No implications arising directly
Human Rights and Equalities	None arising
Sustainability and Environmental Impact	None arising
Health & Safety and Risk Management	None arising

NATIONAL SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

DELIVERING SAFER AND CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES



Guidance for the Scrutiny of Crime
and Disorder Matters – England

Implementing Sections 19 and 20
of the Police and Justice Act 2006

Contents

Introduction	1
Section 1: An introduction to community safety	3
1.1 Brief history	3
1.2 Community safety priorities	4
1.3 Who delivers on community safety?	5
1.4 The responsible authorities	6
1.5 The performance landscape for crime and policing	10
1.6 Scrutiny and community safety – working together	11
Section 2: What good scrutiny of crime and disorder would look like – putting it into practice	14
2.1 What scrutiny is, and why it is important	14
2.2 Structural issues	16
2.3 Key areas for scrutiny	18
2.4 More general issues around partnership working	22
Section 3: Detailed guidance on sections 19 and 20 of the Act	23
3.1 Committee structures	23
3.2 Role of the committee	24
3.3 Frequency of meetings	26
3.4 Co-option	28
3.5 Responding to requests	32
3.6 Attending committee meetings	33
Appendices	35
Appendix A – Glossary	35
Appendix B – First step resources	37
Appendix C – The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009	39
Appendix D – Section 126 of the Local Government Involvement in Public Health Act 2007	42

Introduction

Crime is consistently one of the top concerns for communities everywhere – and therefore working to keep the areas we live in safe and harmonious is an ongoing priority for politicians and public servants alike.

But, safety depends on far more than the action of the few professionals for whom it is their dedicated occupation. It needs a creative and cooperative approach that draws in other services – from licensing, to activities for teenagers, to planning – but also engages the community at large: businesses; faith groups; local charities; community groups; and individual members of the public.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) have made significant progress over the past ten years, but further evolution is always required. Throughout this document you will see references to changes made as the result of recent reforms – reductions in bureaucracy, devolving responsibilities to the local level, streamlining of processes. The powers now given to enable councillors to scrutinise CDRPs are integral to this new landscape.

At heart, scrutiny is about accountability. Councillors have a unique place in local decision making, providing a clear line of democratic accountability between decision-making and the people they serve. The new provisions will enable them to bring their unique perspective to bear on how CDRPs are tackling crime and disorder and potentially benefit communities everywhere..

These powers are given to local authorities' scrutiny functions by sections 19 and 20 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 ('the Act') – as amended by section 126 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. There have also been regulations passed under section 20 of the Police and Justice Act. These provisions provide local authorities with a framework for the development of an ongoing relationship between CDRPs and scrutiny bodies.

This guidance has been written for a variety of people:

- For those working in community safety, it will introduce them to scrutiny in local government, to the principles that underpin it, and to the positive contribution it can make to their work: and
- For councillors, and officers working in local authorities, it will provide information on community safety issues (including the national policies and structures) and give them advice on how scrutiny can add value to the work they do with partnerships.

Key points which may be particularly useful to certain groups are contained in **coloured boxes** throughout the document: CDRPs may find the information in the **orange** boxes most useful; councillors and local authority officers, the **purple** boxes and the **green** boxes will be useful to all groups.

The guidance consists of the following sections:

- Section 1: an introduction to community safety, for members and officers who may be unfamiliar with some of the themes and the jargon.
- Section 2: an exploration, through some worked examples, of what good scrutiny of crime and disorder issues might look like.
- Section 3: a discussion of the practicalities, including the designation of crime and disorder committees and community safety partner responsibilities.

Notes on the wording and scope of the guidance

Where we have used the word “committee” in the guidance, in most instances we are referring to what the regulations call the “crime and disorder committee”. We have omitted the prefix to minimise unnecessary repetition of the phrase.

This guidance applies to England. Separate guidance covering Wales will be issued later in 2009 as the provisions will come into force in Wales on 1 October 2009.

Section 1 - An introduction to community safety

1.1 Brief history

You might find this most useful if you are a scrutiny member or officer.

All councillors are now aware of the partnership landscape that connects so much of the work of local public services. But the history of partnerships has been a story of evolution more than design. Partnerships on safety are one of the oldest and most prescribed parts of the local strategic partnership family.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) were created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder (although they are not called CDRPs in the statute). They are known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Wales. They exist to ensure that a number of prescribed 'responsible authorities' work together to jointly agree and delivery community safety priorities. The responsible authorities are:

- The local authority
- The police force
- The police authority
- The fire and rescue authority
- The primary care trust

The responsible authorities have a duty to work in co-operation with the 'co-operating bodies' who are probation, parish councils, NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts, proprietors of independent schools and governing bodies of an institution within the further education sector. It is likely that from April 2010, probation authorities will become responsible authorities and the duties of CDRPs will be expanded to include reducing re-offending.¹

Other partners can also sit on the CDRP, meaning that membership can vary widely across the country. However, the above core membership is the same for every partnership.

Since 1998, CDRPs have become an integral part of the work of police forces and local authorities in particular, though a wide range of partners may also be involved, tackling a range of local issues to do with safety.

Unlike most elements of local strategic partnerships, CDRPs have been subject in the past to a very significant amount of direction, legislation, and targets from the centre. A review of the Crime and Disorder Act concluded in 2006 and subsequent amendments to legislation were made through the Police and Justice

¹ Provisions included in the Policing and Crime Bill

Act 2006. This resulted in regulations² and guidance that further evolved the work of CDRPs.

What does this mean for me?

Councillors and scrutiny officers might reflect on the fact that these CDRPs have a relatively long history, which means relationships may be well established and partners cautious about how the dynamic may be affected by new scrutiny activity. They may also be used to working within a tightly defined framework, and may only recently have begun to adapt to an approach that is more flexible and allows more local discretion.

1.2 Community safety priorities

All CDRPs in England are now part of a new performance framework. What this means is that CDRPs should not be subject to any central targets or funding streams apart from what is negotiated through the Local Area Agreement. There are four main elements to the performance framework:

- National Public Service Agreements (PSAs) as measured through the National Indicator Set (NIS)
- the Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA)
- The Place Based Survey

Government identifies its priorities for reducing crime through these PSAs, whereas LAAs reflect local priorities.

PSAs and LAAs change periodically; it is important to emphasise that these will reflect, at local level, changes in the community safety landscape in the area, and, at national level, changes in national priorities reflected in government policy.

In order to identify and deliver on the priorities that matter the most to local communities, CDRPs are required to carry out a number of main tasks. These include:

- preparing an annual strategic assessment. This is a document identifying the crime and community safety priorities in the area, through analysis of information provided by partner agencies and the community.
- producing a partnership plan, laying out the approach for addressing those priorities;
- undertaking community consultation and engagement on crime and disorder issues; and
- Sharing information among the responsible authorities within the CDRP.

² The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 and The Crime and Disorder (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2007

These key tasks have been affected by the changes put in place relating to the CDRP performance regime. More information can be found at Section 1.5.

What does this mean for me?

Targets in the LAA will be considered by scrutiny in any case – councils were given powers to scrutinise LAAs as part of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. It may not provide best use of scrutiny resources to focus too much time on performance information. But the strategic assessment provides a chance to get underneath high-level information and think about how well the partnership understands the area and its mapping need. Some areas have access to quite sophisticated crime and anti-social behaviour mapping technology, for example, that councillors may be unaware of and find insightful.

1.3 Who delivers on community safety?

The Independent Review of Policing carried out by Sir Ronnie Flanagan, and published in early 2008, stated that, “policing is far too important to be left to the police alone” (p 5). This is even more relevant when it comes to community safety and was behind the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Community safety is not just about the police. Like every challenging outcome that local authorities and their partners deliver for their communities, community safety needs a wide range of people and organisations to be involved and contributing to address crime and its causes.

This theme was expanded upon by the Policing Green Paper, *From the Neighbourhood to the National: Policing our communities together*, published in July 2008, which emphasises the role both of CDRPs, other partnerships and of local communities in improving community safety.

The public policy imperative for close joint working, across a wide range of organisations and sectors, is consequently very clear.

Looking more widely at partnership

A good illustration of how effective community safety needs to be creative and draw in the widest group of agencies is provided in the practical guide called *Tackling Gangs*. While gangs and gang violence may seem like a serious problem for the police to deal with, the guidance shows how real impact can only be achieved with a much wider approach. The guidance recommends creating a multi-agency partnership to include:

- Police
- Local authority: community safety, anti-social behaviour team, children and young people’s services, housing
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Further education colleges
- Prison Service

- Probation Service
- Youth Offending Team

Though these would provide leadership, there might be other organisations to involve to really make a difference:

- the business community – they have an interest in reducing crime and can provide job training, voluntary opportunities and sponsorship for projects;
- the voluntary and community sector – they can create vital links to hard to reach parts of the community, providing both trusted services and valuable information;
- Department for Work and Pensions and Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency – they can help crack down on gang members committing benefit fraud or licensing offences
- Revenue and Customs – they can help tackle illegal import of weapons and drugs
- Primary Care Trusts – gang members will often report to A&E when injured, but not report to the police
- TV licensing – can go into gang members homes and be part of a campaign to put pressure on gang members

1.4 The responsible authorities

In Section 1.1 we mentioned the statutory responsible authorities sitting on the CDRP. While the role of scrutiny is to **scrutinise the partnership as a whole**, good scrutiny is based on relationships and mutual understanding. This section explains the individual roles within the partnership in more detail.

Local authority

Most local authorities have staff dedicated to community safety, though resources in smaller districts may be limited. But community safety needs the support of a wide range of people throughout the council to be effective. The council has a legal duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to carry out all its various functions with due regard to the need to prevent crime and disorder in its area. This duty is likely to be extended to include reducing re-offending from April 2010³.

Public policy makers in local authorities and other sectors have grappled for some time with issues relating to the links between crime and services provided by the council and its partners. The relationships between specific services such as child welfare, education and training, health (including mental health), and crime and disorder priorities are complex.

³ Provisions included in the Policing and Crime Bill

A common priority is tackling anti-social behaviour. In order to successfully tackle anti-social behaviour you first need to understand it – therefore information exchange and analysis of the problem including those involved is the first stage. Co-ordinating services including youth support, drug and alcohol action, policing and park management will then be important given their links to those involved in anti-social behaviour. The solution to an anti-social behaviour problem does not lie with one service or partner agency alone.

The importance of giving people a good start in life is obvious – this is why local authority functions such as **Children's Trusts** and **Youth Offending Teams** are important contributors to community safety. Youth Offending teams sit within the local authority but bring together multi-agency partnerships around education, health and social services. They are overseen nationally by the **Youth Justice Board**.

If people have jobs, relationships, houses and good mental health they are far less likely to commit crime or re-commit crime even if they have been convicted in the past. Other important partners are **Drug and Alcohol Action Teams** – another local authority team that leads a multi-agency partnership and links into the community safety partnership. **Housing services**, either in-house, arms length or from social housing providers, are an important partner, both in getting people settled but also in tackling problems such as estates whose design encourages crime. Apart from the specialist teams named above, **adult social services** have a role to play in working with people with chaotic lives and mental health needs in particular.

Police

No one person is in overall control of policing in England and Wales. The current governance arrangement which involves chief officers of police, police authorities and the Home Secretary - what is known as the 'tripartite arrangement' - has evolved over time, based on the broad principles of political impartiality of the police, policing by consent of the public, the Government's overall responsibility for ensuring a safe society in which to live, and the need for the expenditure of public money to be properly accounted for.

There are 43 police forces in England and Wales, as against the 381 local authorities, which means that many police forces deal with several local authorities at once. For some areas this is more problematic than others. In London there is only one police force, the Metropolitan Police, for all 32 borough councils. However, London is divided into 34 **Basic Command Units (BCUs)** which are coterminous with each borough, with two separate BCUs for Heathrow and the Royal Parks.

Chief Constables have discretion to organise their force anyway they see fit, and may use a variety of different terms for the sub-units within the force, including BCU, Division, District or Borough. In Thames Valley Police there are only five BCUs, for example, but these are subdivided into “Local Policing Areas” that are coterminous with local authorities.

Below the BCU level there are **Safer Neighbourhood Teams**. These have been rolled out throughout England and Wales and are an important part of partnership working. The latest focus is on joining up Neighbourhood Policing with Neighbourhood Management.

Police authority

The role of the police authority is to secure an efficient and effective police force for the area. This is done by setting the strategic direction for the police in the area for which the authority is responsible, and by holding the Chief Constable to account. All police officers and staff are accountable to the Chief Constable, and the Chief Constable to the police authority.

In order to do this, police authorities have an officer structure that supports a committee made up of local councillors and independent members, with councillors holding a majority of one. Councillors are drawn from top-tier authorities using a formula to give political balance. At least one of the independent members must be a magistrate. Most police authorities have between 17 and 25 members, though 17 is typical.

The police authority sets the strategic direction for the force by, amongst other things, deciding how much council tax should be used for policing (allocated by the use of precepts) and putting in place local police priorities. In doing so, police authorities also have a statutory duty to consult communities.

In holding the Chief Constable to account, police authorities carry out functions similar to those which the scrutiny committee might seek to exercise. It is important to emphasise that scrutiny bodies and police authorities should work closely together to ensure that their activities are complementary.

Fire and rescue

Fire and rescue services have a relatively focused remit, but are often committed and enthusiastic members of community safety partnerships. Fire and rescue is structured into 50 services across England and Wales. Accountability is provided through the **fire authority**. The fire authority is a committee of councillors. How this committee is made up depends on the boundaries of the fire service. Where boundaries are co-terminous (which is the case for counties) the fire authority is a committee of the council. Where the fire service covers more than one authority, there is an external committee that is made up of councillors from each

of the local authorities in the area. The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority is an exception. It oversees the London Fire Brigade, and is made up of eight members nominated from the London Assembly, seven from the London boroughs and two appointed by the Mayor.

The contributions of the fire and rescue service may make to community safety might include:

- fire safety education, focusing on children in schools and groups in the community who may be particularly vulnerable;
- road safety - reducing collisions and accidental deaths;
- planning for, and reacting to emergencies such as floods; and
- being a positive mentor and role model for young people.

Primary care trust

Health is a statutory partner in CDRPs through legislation. Its role is often problematic and they have been the most difficult partner to engage in CDRPs. Areas where health has a role in community safety include:

- tackling the misuse of alcohol, drugs and other substances, commissioning and providing appropriate drug and alcohol services;
- arranging for the provision of health advice or treatment for people who put themselves or others at risk through their use of drugs or alcohol;
- helping to support the victims of domestic violence; and
- working with other local partners to help prevent problems occurring in the first place, for example by alerting the police to licensed premises where a lot of alcohol-related injuries occur.

Probation

Each provider of probation services in an area is expected to become a responsible authority through legislative changes which are likely to take effect from April 2010. Probation authorities will then have an equal role in CDRPs alongside the other five responsible authorities. Some probation areas already have effective relationships and a clear role within local partnerships, although the duty placed on partnerships to address re-offending and on probation to be a full responsible authority will enhance this relationship in the future.

Probation is part of the **National Offender Management Service (NOMS)**, which also runs prisons and therefore has an important role in the criminal justice system. The changes planned through developments in NOMS will bring about **Probation Trusts** who will both commission and provide court and offender management services.

Some examples of probation's role include:

- preparing pre-sentence reports to help magistrates make sentencing decisions;
- supervising community orders, including **Community Payback**;
- helping offenders develop life skills so they can get back into education or employment;
- collaborating on programmes to tackle issues like drugs, drink driving and domestic violence; and
- supporting **Multi-Agency Public Protection Programmes (MAPPA)** which assess and control high risk offenders on release

1.5 The performance landscape for crime and policing

The performance landscape for community safety, and CDRPs, is changing.

Scrutiny should be aware that police and community safety partnerships are adjusting to significant changes in planning, monitoring and assessment. Although, the changes brought about in the Policing Green Paper should make it easier for the police to work even more collaboratively at the local level, but there may be a period of adjustment and learning, which could even create opportunities for scrutiny to contribute constructively through challenge and help with policy development.

Some of the changes are:

- introduction of the Policing Pledge;
- greater focus on rigorous scrutiny of performance of the police force by the police authority;
- external monitoring to move from the Home Office to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC);
- crime maps and neighbourhood-level information now available for all 43 forces from December 2008;
- much more public information – surveys, website with quarterly information, public reporting of police authority inspections, letters from HMIC to chief constable and chair setting out performance issues and requiring an action plan; and
- greater focus on self improvement and peer support. Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnerships will have responsibility for supporting CDRPs.

Confidence

The most significant recent change for both the police and partnerships is in a new approach to dealing with community confidence. All other targets on crime have been abolished except for one, which is a public perception indicator measured through the British Crime Survey. The question they ask members of the public is whether they agree with this statement:

The police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area.

Confidence presents a significant opportunity for scrutiny – the most significant factor in the Metropolitan Police Service’s approach to confidence is community engagement. In representing the community, scrutiny has the potential to make a real contribution to understanding confidence and increasing it.

1.6 Scrutiny and community safety – working together

Community safety partners have a long history of working together and getting results. The introduction of crime and disorder scrutiny committees enhances existing partnership arrangements by developing a clear structure for overseeing and reviewing the delivery of joint responses on community safety and by creating a clearer link between partner agencies and the public on community safety.

Because the role of scrutiny should be focused on the partnership as a whole, if issues arise which relate specifically to a particular partner organisation, it may be appropriate to refer such issues to the governing bodies of that organisation for action.

Scrutiny, done well, can always add value. Public services can be improved by an independent eye providing balanced, researched and constructive ideas. Part of that success, however, depends on choosing the right topic and understanding the landscape. Here are some suggestions about how the scrutiny of crime and disorder matters could add value and focus on issues that matter to the public:

Neighbourhoods – Neighbourhoods are very important for both community safety and councillors, but understanding how to make the most of this connection may need some careful investigation – there is no national direction on what neighbourhoods should look like, so they are different everywhere. But every part of England and Wales has a neighbourhood policing team, and many local authorities have linked this with their own neighbourhood management and with ward councillors.

Confidence – The new confidence agenda for councils and the police presents real opportunities for scrutiny. As well as being a shared responsibility across the two organisations, it’s also an area that councillors should have a unique perspective on. As the police and partners develop an increased focus on communicating and engaging with the public, scrutiny may be able to provide practical help and suggestions. This might draw on community knowledge, or help link the police with the experience of other services in the area that have been successful at building a connection with local people. Police authorities are tasked to hold the Chief Constable to account for performance against the

confidence measure, so this might also be a fruitful area for joint scrutiny with the police authority.

Criminal justice – The Policing and Crime Bill contains measures to add reducing re-offending to the core areas of focus for CDRPs, as well as increasing the responsibilities of probation. These changes, along with a clear focus on integrated offender management will mean that there will be a period of change. The Ministry of Justice is also encouraging magistrates to become more involved in engaging with the community. Partnerships might benefit from the support of scrutiny to help them manage these transitions successfully, and get the most from better engagement with the criminal justice community.

Territory and hierarchy – Partnership working is complex, particularly in areas with complex geography such as two-tier areas. There can be tensions between the county's LAA – which will have community safety targets - and district CDRPs – because in most cases CDRPs exist at district council boundaries although there is a requirement for county co-ordinating arrangements to add value and bring together district community safety activity. For scrutiny to be successful, councillors need to develop an understanding of what the local crime and disorder structures are, the dynamics that exist at different layers of partnership activity and of any tensions that might exist. Scrutiny provides an invaluable tool in offering an independent voice to challenge whilst still respecting local flexibilities and sensitivities.

Choosing a community safety topic...

Bedford Borough Council has an effective process for choosing topics which has helped them work in closer partnership with the police. When developing the scrutiny work programme, they carry out a formal consultation process which includes direct mail to partner organisations, advertisements in the local media and borough and parish council newsletters, and discussions with the directly elected mayor, councillors and the citizen's panel.

On one occasion, the police responded to this invitation and requested a review of local "cop shops" and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). This created a context that was followed up by collaboration throughout the process. When a public forum was held in a local school to gather scrutiny evidence, it carried both the council and police logos and attracted a good audience. Members got 'their hands dirty' by spending half a day on the beat with PCSOs. PCSOs completed confidential questionnaires which also went to the council's own street and park rangers.

At the end of the process, the police and community safety teams remained involved, participating in both the review of the evidence and the informal meeting to consider what recommendations to include in the review final report.

As a result of this collaborative approach, the report was accepted and police implemented the majority of the recommendations, twice reporting back to the scrutiny committee on progress. More widely, the review developed and cemented relationships and demonstrated the value scrutiny can add to partners' own priorities.

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Section 2 What good scrutiny of crime and disorder would look like – putting it into practice

Section 2.1 What scrutiny is, and why it is important

You might find it most useful to read this section if you are a community safety partner.

In 2000, the Government passed laws changing the way in which most councils conducted business and made decisions. Up until that point, decisions had been made in committees. All members of the council were on one of these committees and (theoretically) could play a part in the decision-making process.

Now, decision-making in all but a handful of small district councils (called “fourth option authorities”) is carried out by an executive. This is either an elected mayor, or a cabinet of a number of councillors, each with responsibility for a specific policy area.

To balance this concentration of executive authority and to ensure that other members could contribute to the council’s decision-making and policy development processes, the Government made provision for what was known as ‘overview and scrutiny.’ Under section 21 of the Local Government Act 2000, local authorities altering their executive arrangements would have to set up a committee, or committees, of the council to carry out this overview and scrutiny work. The Government did not specify what the roles of these committees would be, but most authorities sought to establish a system whose responsibility would be both to hold the executive to account and to carry out policy development work. Common to all scrutiny functions is the fact that they can research issues and recommend actions to be taken, but their only powers are to advise and persuade, based on the evidence they gather and analyse.

Since 2000, the responsibilities and powers of scrutiny committees have expanded considerably.

- Firstly, the bulk of detailed scrutiny work is now carried out away from committees, in “task and finish” groups (some authorities call these by different names, but they are basically small, time-limited informal panels made up of councillors, and sometimes people co-opted from the local community because of their experience or knowledge).
- Secondly, scrutiny work now encompasses the work of partners, not just the local authority. These powers have been given by a succession of pieces of legislation including the Health and Social Care Act 2001 and the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (more details on these provisions can be found below).

Principles of Scrutiny⁴

There are four fundamental roles that define good scrutiny and underpin scrutiny activity:

1. provides 'critical friend' challenge to executive policy-makers and decision-makers;
2. enables the voice and concerns of the public and its communities to be heard;
3. is carried out by 'independent minded governors' who lead and own the scrutiny process; and
4. drives improvement in public services

Scrutiny in action

The practice of scrutiny varies hugely around the country. It is impossible to adopt a nationwide approach or standard for scrutiny, which is why both the introduction of crime and disorder scrutiny arrangements under sections 19 and 20 of the Police and Justice Act 2006, and the regulations that support them, are based on a flexible, enabling approach.

If you are a community safety partner, you will have to work closely with the relevant scrutiny bodies that cover your geographical area to see how the scrutiny of community safety matters will work best for you.

A 'one size fits all' approach is not appropriate and this guidance provides examples of high-quality scrutiny work to support local authorities in developing an approach to crime and disorder scrutiny that both fits in with other scrutiny policies, takes account of local partnership arrangements, and is proportionate and therefore adds value to local crime and disorder activity. See Section 2.2.

Politics

If engagement with scrutiny (the concept of it, and as it is practiced in local authorities) is a new thing for you, you may be concerned about politics. You may be especially concerned that, by attending committee or giving evidence in another way, you will be drawn unwillingly into political debate.

Scrutiny as practiced in most authorities is generally non-party political in its approach. Councillors have done a great deal to ensure that a culture of consensus operates on committees, and members of all political parties work well together on many councils. While disagreements may arise, all councillors have a commitment to ensuring that the work they do, and the work that the authority does, meets the needs of local residents.

⁴ According to research carried out by the Centre for Public Scrutiny

Sometimes this commitment manifests itself in political discussion and debate. As partners and councillors alike, you should recognise that scrutiny often examines subjects that are highly political in nature.

This is not necessarily a negative thing. Some of the best examples of good scrutiny are instances where members, officers and partners have harnessed the power of political debate to carry out thorough analysis of a given issue. For example, there have been a number of highly successful reviews into local residents' fear of crime – an emotive and political issue which members, with their understanding both of local politics and the local community, are extremely well placed to investigate.

Section 2.2 – Structural issues

In English unitary areas

The boundaries of unitary areas in England (areas where a single local authority is responsible for a given geographical area), will only rarely match the boundaries of a police area, or the operational area of another partner (this is often called co-terminosity). Often, a single community safety partner might have to deal with a number of different authorities operating in neighbouring areas. This can have the effect of stretching resources, and duplicating scrutiny activity undertaken in different authorities. It may be a particular challenge for police authorities.

Because of the problem of co-terminosity, partners and those scrutinising their actions alike should be careful both to ensure that the demands that they make on each other are not unreasonable, and that neighbouring unitaries work closely with one another – aligning their work programmes to minimise duplication where possible.

London boroughs are also unitary authorities, but the governance position here is slightly different given the role played by London's Mayor. Community safety partnerships should still engage with London borough scrutiny as above, but there should be recognition that the Greater London Authority is likely to have an interest in some of the work of partnerships, where it has broader implications.

In two-tier areas

Two-tier areas present some complications. These are where (usually) a number of district councils, and a single county council, operate in a given geographical area. Responsibility for specific services are divided between districts and counties. The division of services is historic in nature and can often be difficult for those outside the local government sector (and, indeed, for many within it) to understand.

Some district councils are so-called “fourth option” authorities. This means that they have not adopted the new executive arrangements, and still operate under the old committee system. However, most of these authorities operate a scrutiny function of some kind, which will need to accord to the same principles and requirements set out in this guidance for other authorities.

If you are working with a district council or county council as a partner, you should consider the following:

- You should not assume that you will be able just to talk to the county (or conversely the districts) to the exclusion of others, simply because they cover the same geographical area (and even though some district councillors are also county councillors).
- You should not assume that talking to the districts and the county will involve duplication of work – as stated above, they have separate roles and functions.
- You should encourage the districts and the county to work together to deliver a scrutiny function that is able to add most value in the context of what are likely to be quite complex local governance arrangements.

If you are a councillor or officer in a district or county council, you should consider the following:

- You should work with the other councils in the county area to see if you can develop a joint approach to the scrutiny of community safety issues. A number of counties have already started developing joint scrutiny across the board in a county – **Cumbria** and **Cambridgeshire** are examples of areas where councils have come together to carry out scrutiny work which cuts a cross a number of different authorities in a two-tier area. This could take the form of a standing arrangement, or a more ad hoc approach, whereby you could consider whether other councils in your area are likely to have an interest in the topic you are considering for scrutiny, and, if so, seek ways of working collaboratively.
- You should also work with other councils in developing your work programme. By so doing, you can identify areas where more than one authority is planning to carry out a piece of work on a given subject over the course of a municipal year. The evidence-gathering process can be planned so as to ensure that multiple pieces of work complement each other. There may be a possibility for carrying out such work jointly, as described above. This will minimise the risk that partnerships will be expected to contribute to a large number of reviews on a similar subject at the same time.
- Community safety partners may not understand the distinction between work undertaken in district and county councils. When planning joint work,

you should consider how districts and the county will work together on community safety issues. You should not assume that the county will automatically “lead” on community safety issues for the area.

Section 2.3 – Key areas for scrutiny

Use of different techniques

Scrutiny can take a variety of different approaches to scrutinising community safety issues. While the focus of sections 19 and 20 and the regulations, is on committees, a lot of scrutiny work is likely to be undertaken in different ways.

- **Policy development** – scrutiny committees may carry out in-depth scrutiny reviews focused on a specific topic relevant locally. Often this is done by means of a task and finish group, which will examine evidence from a wide variety of sources before producing a report and recommendations, to which partners and/or the council’s executive will have to respond. These pieces of work arguably have the most impact on local policy making, and we will provide you with some examples of them below.
- **Contribution to the development of strategies** – if the community safety partnership is putting together a strategy, plan, or policy, it may be useful to build in a process for scrutiny at draft stage. Councillors can provide valuable evidence to support the drafting process – especially intelligence from the local community.
- **Holding to account at formal hearings** – bringing in representatives of the partnership and questioning them about their roles, responsibilities, and activities. This is the simplest method for scrutiny to “hold the partnership to account”, though this has limitations in terms of constructive outcomes and should be a small part of interaction between scrutiny and the partnership.
- **Performance management** – examination of the performance of the partnership, often using high-level scorecards or, where appropriate, more detailed data. The best scrutiny functions will use this as an opportunity to look at performance “by exception” (which will highlight both particularly good, and particularly poor, performance), as part of their existing processes for monitoring performance across the Local Area Agreement. This could involve the committee looking at particularly good performance, to see what lessons can be learned, thus sharing good practice across all public and third sector organisations operating in the local area.

Comprehensive area assessments and scrutiny

CAA is about providing for the public a rounded view of the performance of local public bodies and how they deliver in partnership. Judgements are based on the evidence that public bodies generate through their ordinary working, and therefore high-quality evidence from scrutiny will appropriately influence Audit Commission leads in making those judgements.

Generally speaking, scrutiny has two important roles to play within the assessment process:

1. Looking at the results of assessments, and using this data to decide which areas of crime and disorder/community safety activity should be the subject of scrutiny work.
2. Carrying out scrutiny investigations which feed into the assessment process. In particular, scrutiny may want to focus on identifying areas of exceptionally good performance that merit 'green flags.'

Particular strengths for scrutiny

Scrutiny can, by using the different techniques above, apply itself to a number of different policy areas. We have identified a number of particular strengths of scrutiny – engagement and involvement of local people, analysis of issues of local concern, and promotion of joint working – and provide a number of examples of successful reviews demonstrating these.

Engagement and involvement of local people

Detailed scrutiny work can help the community safety partners to involve local people more in the work they carry out. This can be difficult for partners to do on their own, and the experience and knowledge – and community intelligence – which councillors can bring to the process is invaluable.

Rugby was one of the first councils to pilot the operation of community safety scrutiny. To involve the community in the work they undertake, they have decided to co-opt a number of community representatives onto the committee that looks at community safety issues..

Of course, you may feel that a more flexible approach is required. Many authorities have involved local people closely in carrying out work by co-opting them onto informal “task and finish” groups instead of onto the formal committee.

Even traditional public meetings can be worthwhile in gathering valuable evidence which can be used to influence future policy-making. **Waltham Forest** held a public meeting about knife crime, focusing on children and young people, which heard emotive evidence from victims and relatives on the devastating

effect of such crime on the community, as well as positive and constructive ideas on how the problem could be solved.

Analysis of issues of local concern

The fear of crime is a significant issue for many people. This can cause problems for partners, who find it difficult to reconcile this perception with the reality, in many areas, of falling crime levels. This can be interpreted by local people as an unwillingness to respond to problems which they know exist in the local community, irrespective of the evidence which has been gathered by sources such as the council and the police. Scrutiny can play, and has played, a vital role in resolving this impasse and setting out a way forward for local people and professionals.

In **Harrow**, particular concerns arose when it became apparent that, although Harrow was London's safest borough in terms of violent crime, the fear of crime was rising almost exponentially, and was a key issue for residents as identified through the Quality of Life survey. Members decided to conduct a review on the subject which culminated in a conference bringing together local people and a wide range of community safety – and other – partners in the local community. This led to a more keener understanding amongst partners and the council of how the issues around perception of crime had arisen, and a commitment to tackling these issues. Recommendations were made which contributed to a significant reduction in the fear of crime the following year.

In **Middlesbrough**, members carried out work into the perceived problem of “teenagers hanging around”. Again, this was an issue of perception. By taking evidence from young people and those who felt threatened by their behaviour, members were able to build an understanding between the different groups involved, and present a report on the matter which informed local partners' responses to the fear of crime (and encouraged joint working between community safety partners and others).

Anti-social behaviour is another issue which is often high on the local political agenda, connected to the more general fear of crime which we have covered above. Here, again, scrutiny can help to cut through perceptions and provide clear evidence to back up given policy recommendations.

For example, responding to concerns about the rise in violent alcohol-related crime in its city centre, **Stoke** carried out a review of the issue which involved community safety partners, and others more widely involved in business and regeneration. Recommendations included the need to highlight to the council and partners of the good work already being undertaken and joint working between transport providers, the licensing authority, businesses and community safety

partners improve the night-time environment.

General benefits of joint working

In **Redbridge**, the scrutiny function carried out an in-depth piece of work into CCTV. This resulted in the council and a number of partners – not just CDRP partners – putting together a strategy for the more effective deployment and use of CCTV cameras. This included the placement of relocatable cameras, and the requirement that the likely effectiveness of new installations would have to be demonstrated, with agreement being reached across the partnership.

As demonstrated by our case study example of **Haringey** – set out later in this document - scrutiny can also work well to improve relationships between partners.

Members in **Middlesbrough** have recently been carrying out work on the responses of the criminal justice system to the needs of victims of crime. This work involved a large number of local partners, including Youth Offending Teams and the Probation Service. It looked at the difficult issues around the differences between victims and perpetrators of crimes, and the chains of events that can lead one to the other. It evaluated the services provided to such people by a whole range of partners, identifying gaps and seeing where joint working needed to be improved. This kind of work is particularly valuable in creating more meaningful partnership working that can go beyond high-level agreement over strategy into sustained collaboration on operational issues.

In **Oxfordshire**, the county's Community Safety Scrutiny Committee carried out a review to answer the question, "How can Oxfordshire County Council and county councillors best engage with the county's Neighbourhood Action Groups?" These groups were set up to work with the police's small ward-level community policing teams. Recommendations were made which included the enhancement of information sharing between NAGs and other community safety partners – thus improving the extent to which community intelligence found its way into more strategic policy-making – and an increase in resources, both from the police and the council, to ensure that NAGs could be of maximum effectiveness.

In **Cardiff**, the scrutiny function carried out a review of the area's approach to community safety, with the intention of "mainstreaming" an understanding of community safety (mainly across the council), in response to the objectives of section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act (which we explained in section 1).

Many of these issues will be explored in more depth in Section 3, below.

2.4 More general issues around partnership working

The scrutiny of community safety issues is just one part of a wider agenda in local policy-making for partnership working. Scrutiny has a significant opportunity to contribute to this agenda, and will be doing so in a number of ways:

- through providing evidence to influence judgements as part of the Comprehensive Area Assessment;
- through monitoring the delivery of partnerships against the negotiated targets in the Local Area Agreement; and
- through an understanding of the wider implications of community safety issues, informed by section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act.

For this reason, it is important to emphasise that the scrutiny of community safety partners and community safety issues is not a stand-alone exercise. It should always be seen in this wider context. Scrutiny will have a role to play in linking up partners working across the spectrum of local policy-making – not just those working in community safety.

Councils should develop ways to integrate the scrutiny of community safety issues within a cohesive and coherent strategy for the scrutiny of other partners and the services they deliver.

Section 3 - Detailed guidance on sections 19 and 20 of the Act and the Regulations

3.1 Committee structures

Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 requires every local authority to have a crime and disorder committee with the power to review or scrutinise decisions made or other action taken in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 (the Regulations) complement the provisions under section 19.

All authorities – including fourth option authorities - will need to create, or designate, a crime and disorder committee to deal with crime and disorder scrutiny (see section 2, above, for more detail on executive arrangements).

The terms of reference of the committee are to scrutinise the work of the community safety partnership and the partners who comprise it, **insofar as their activities relate to the partnership itself**. These partners are listed in section 1, above.

It will be up to each authority – along with its partners - to decide on the best way to put procedures in place for these new scrutiny powers.

The Act and the Regulations do not require councils to alter existing committee structures. There, must, however, be a formal place where community safety matters can be discussed. The crime and disorder scrutiny role could be undertaken by:

- a dedicated crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committee (or Sub-Committee) This may be required where there is specific demand – for example, in the case of larger authorities or those councils with a well-developed system of subject-based sub-committees; or
- the main overview and scrutiny committee, in those authorities which only have one or two scrutiny committees. The committee could establish task and finish groups with the specific remit to deal with crime and disorder scrutiny matters, while retaining the ultimate responsibility to look at community safety issues. A small group of Members with a specific remit to scrutinise these crime and disorder issues would enable the Members to focus/specialise on those issues and provide effective scrutiny of crime and disorder matters. The use of small task and finish groups of this type could prove to be an effective technique where local authorities and their partners would rather not use a formal committee for the discussion of all community safety issues.

Section 3.2 Role of the committee

Whether you are a councillor or a partner, you will find that scrutiny work is more effective where it focuses on a policy issue, rather than on a single organisation.

This is why the legislation gives powers to scrutinise the CDRP, rather than the partners – this supports a focus based on policy and finding solutions. Focusing on policy :

- gives the partners the reassurance that the crime and disorder scrutiny committee is there to ensure that the community safety partnership is accountable and its performance is improved, rather than just 'having a go' at the partners;
- emphasises the fact that scrutiny is focused on improvement, on enhancing the performance of existing services, and on a constructive examination of the priorities of the partnership; and
- means that there is wider scope for the committee, or group of members, to cut across organisational boundaries over the course of their investigation.

The role of the committee in whichever form it is applied should be as a 'critical friend' of the community safety partnership, providing it with constructive challenge at a strategic level rather than adversarial fault-finding at an operational level.

At a basic level, the role of the committee is to do the following:

- to consider Councillor Calls for Action that arise through the council's existing CCfA process. Detailed guidance on CCfA has already been issued. Although the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 put in place CCfA provisions for community safety and for other local government matters respectively, local authorities should ensure that their procedures for all CCfAs are the same, to minimise unnecessary bureaucracy.
- to consider actions undertaken by the responsible authorities on the community safety partnership; and
- make reports or recommendations to the local authority with regard to those functions. In practice, the nature of the committee and its work should mean that recommendations will be directly for responsible partners as well. We will discuss this issue later in this section.

The committee should include in its work programme a list of issues which it needs to cover during the year. This should be agreed in consultation with the relevant partners on the community safety partnership and reflect local community need.

Councillor Call for Action (CCfA) for both local government matters and for crime and disorder matters came into force in April 2009. CCfA gives councillors a new right to raise matters of local concern with their council's overview and scrutiny committee. Overview and scrutiny committees can then decide whether to use their powers to investigate the issue.

There are a range of options available to committees in considering how to respond. They could, for example, instigate a review of policy, call members and officers to attend a meeting, and answer questions or make recommendations to the executive. They can even require the executive to review a decision that it has made.

CCfA is therefore a valuable tool in equipping councillors to act as powerful advocates for the communities they serve and to strengthen still further their role as community champions. Councillors will of course continue to resolve issues informally, as they do now. But where they are not satisfied that real action has been taken to resolve the issue they have raised, they have the ability to ask the overview and scrutiny committee to take the matter further.

The crime and disorder CCfA will be an important tool for community safety partnerships to work together to resolve crime and disorder problems, in a forum which is open to the public. It should therefore boost public confidence that police and local authorities are acting on crime and anti-social behaviour issues.

More information on CCfA can be found in the IDeA and CfPS Best Practice Guide <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pagelId=9410176>

Protocols

Throughout this section we suggest that partners and the scrutiny function at the local authority (or local authorities) might want to consider developing a short, flexible and meaningful protocol which lays down the mutual expectations of scrutiny members and partners of the community safety scrutiny process. This could well enable you to embed the committee's work programme more effectively within its core purpose. Certainly, getting the work programme right will be crucial to the success of the scrutiny process for community safety.

If you are thinking of developing a protocol, do remember that it should be a means to an end – a method of improving the relationship between the scrutiny function and its partners. It is not a legal document setting down minimum standards or something which you are required to “comply” with. The example below, of Haringey, illustrates the point of meaningful joint working, and of the virtues of seeking to build real relationships.

Building relationships with community safety

The London Borough of Haringey has been doing in-depth reviews of community safety for many years, and has a strong relationship with community safety partners. Building that relationship for them was all about people. Firstly, the council community safety team sat across the corridor, and they built informal relationships as officers. Secondly, the cabinet member for community safety was once a scrutiny chair, and she acted as an advocate for scrutiny, suggesting ways that they could get involved and support what partners were doing. Thirdly, the police seconded an officer to work in the council for several years so the scrutiny function was able to build relationships with a familiar face. These opportunities enable the scrutiny function to build a reputation for being an independent voice. Partnerships can have their own tensions, and partners in Haringey learned that scrutiny could moderate between different views and carry out genuinely useful work that partners valued, supporting policy formulation and facilitating a community response. Their workstreams included:

- Anti-social behaviour – this was successful because it was deliberately timed to fit with a strategy the partnership was writing and could therefore feed into the strategy directly;
- CCTV – the partnership requested the scrutiny functions help as part of a wider review of CCTV, and even provided funding to engage Leicester University for expert advice; and
- street prostitution – this review also used a well-known criminologist, and it was so well regarded that Haringey's scrutiny function was later called as a witness by the London Assembly during their own review of the topic across London

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3.3 Frequency of meetings

The regulations leave the frequency of meetings to local discretion, subject to the minimum requirement of once a year.

If a local authority decides to undertake “set piece” community safety scrutiny only once a year, this annual meeting could be in the form of an event looking at crime and disorder matters and discussing which crime and disorder matters should be considered in the next municipal year as matters of local concern.

In addition, the scrutiny function should consider community safety issues more consistently throughout the year, just as it would with any other subject matter. Although it is difficult to suggest an arbitrary figure for an “ideal” number of meetings, scrutiny functions and partners should work together to come up with local solutions, which might form a combination of formal meetings, informal “task and finish” groups, or other methods of evidence gathering and public involvement.

As part of the accountability role of the committee, it might be useful to request the attendance of senior members of the partnership at key meetings through the year. This might include the chair of the partnership, the Cabinet member with community safety responsibilities, or senior members of partner organisations, such as the local police commander.

Two-tier scrutiny

We touched briefly on issues of two-tier scrutiny in Section 2, but this section goes into more detail on the practicalities.

The requirements under sections 19 of the Police and Justice Act and the Regulations will apply to both county and district local authorities.

Whilst it will be for each local authority to decide how it will implement crime and disorder scrutiny, it makes sense that both tiers work together as far as possible to avoid any duplication. As explained in Section 2, above, districts and counties should consider developing a joint approach for looking at community safety issues that cut across organisational boundaries.

Joint crime and disorder committees

Section 21 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 amends section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act to enable the Secretary of State to make an order requiring councils to appoint a joint committee to carry out crime and disorder scrutiny functions. This will be used **where CDRP mergers have taken place**, so that responsible authorities and co-operating bodies are not required to answer to two or more separate crime and disorder committees. Otherwise, committees may find it beneficial to work together informally..

A number of local authorities have already taken this joint approach and because of the link with the LAA and community safety, one possibility would be that community safety issues could form part of the work of a joint overview and scrutiny committee.

Councils in **Cumbria** have created a Joint Committee which aims to take a

strategic overview of the performance and delivery of the community strategy as co-ordinated through the Cumbria Strategic Partnership.

Staffordshire County Council have set up a Partnerships, Scrutiny and Performance Panel to examine the performance of the Local Area Agreement which includes the delivery of the community safety agenda.

A county-wide committee specifically for community safety might be made up of the chairs of the district council crime and disorder committees as well as some county councillors – it should be pointed out that councils will still need their own committees despite the existence of joint structures. This is as much for the sake of pragmatism as to meet the requirements of the Act – there will always be local community safety issues best dealt with by individual authorities.

While a joint approach to crime and disorder scrutiny is beneficial, it should not be undertaken instead of scrutiny by individual local authorities at a district or county level, but should be used to complement that form of scrutiny. It should also be emphasised that it is quite possible to take advantage of many of the benefits of joint working merely through enhanced communication between neighbouring authorities and their relevant partners. For many authorities and their partners, joint arrangements may not be appropriate or desirable at present.

Section 3.4 Co-option

The regulations allow crime and disorder committees to co-opt additional members to serve on the committee. These co-optees can be specialists in particular areas and can bring great value and expertise to the committee's work.

Members can be co-opted in accordance with the Regulations, which allow a committee to co-opt additional persons provided that they are an employee, officer or member of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body and are not a member of the executive of the local authority. The committee can decide whether they should have the right to vote. However, the decision to allow them to vote should be taken in accordance with any scheme in place under Schedule 1 to the Local Government Act 2000. Membership can be limited to membership in respect of certain issues only. The council should take care to clarify the role of such a co-optee, who may be expected, as part of the committee, to hold his or her own organisation to account.

There is also a general power to include additional non voting members under section 21(10) LGA and paragraph 5 of Schedule 8 to the Police Justice Act.

Co-option and Schedule 1 to the Local Government Act 2000

Under Schedule 1 of the Local Government Act 2000, councils can put in place a formal scheme (similar to the council's scheme of delegations) to allow a co-opted member to have full voting rights.

If you already have a scheme, your co-option plans for community safety must comply with it. Local authorities may prefer ask people [to contribute informally to small task and finish groups or to participate as non-voting members, rather than as full voting members of committees, to ensure that co-optees' work and contribution is focused on areas where they can add most value. So the council and its partners may agree that, although co-option to a committee might be appropriate, the co-optee should not have voting rights.

Co-option and police authorities

Police authorities occupy a unique position within the landscape of community safety partnerships. They have a clear, statutory role to hold to account the police.

In this context, it is vital that local authorities' community safety scrutiny complements this role. Local authorities should, in all instances, presume that the police authority should play an active part at committee when community safety matters are being discussed – and particularly when the police are to be present.

Local authorities should take the following steps to involve police authorities in work undertaken by their committees.

Option 1

One member of the crime and disorder committee should be a member of the police authority. We envisage this being the approach that will be adopted by most (but not necessarily all) counties and unitaries.

However, there are a number of circumstances where this will not be possible. In many authorities (unitaries, counties and districts alike) there may be no member appropriate to sit on the committee in this capacity. The principal reasons would be:

- If the relevant local authority representative on the police authority is a member of the executive; or
- If the local authority has no direct member representation on the police authority. There are many areas for which this will be the case, given

that most police authorities cover large areas but only have 9 local councillor members.

Option 2

The second option is for all other circumstances – covering most districts, and those counties and unitaries where having a police authority member on the committee will not be possible.

In these circumstances, a member of the police authority should be issued with a standing invitation to attend the committee as an “expert adviser”. Ideally this would be a police authority member, but subject to local agreement there may be some circumstances, and meetings, where a police authority officer would be more appropriate. For example, care will need to be taken when inviting police authority members to attend when they are also councillors.

Such an advisor would not be a formal member of the committee, but would be able to participate in committee discussion as an expert witness.

Steps should also be taken to ensure that, where appropriate, the police authority have a direct input into the delivery of task and finish reviews that involve the police. The level of involvement in such work that is appropriate can be decided between the police authority and the local authority, the authorities delivering the work.

Agreement over these issues should – as we suggested at the beginning of this section – form part of a protocol between the local authority and its partners. This will allow for local differences, and for agreement over further methods of engagement and involvement – the sharing of work programmes and delivery of joint work pertaining to the police, for example.

The vital thing to remember is that clear and sustained engagement between the police authority and the local authority, as equals, will be necessary to make sure that their roles complement each other. This goes beyond attendance at committee, which should be treated as only one element of this engagement.

These arrangements, and the unique relationship which is necessary between councils and police authorities, should not divert scrutiny bodies or their partners from the fact that the scrutiny of community safety is about much more than the police force and their activities, as we made clear in earlier sections.

Option 3

The third option would be for committees to consider co-opting a police authority member onto the committee when policing matters are being considered, and it would be for the police authority to decide the most appropriate member to

appoint – this can be an independent or councillor member. This would provide a more direct link between the police authority and overview and scrutiny committee and would be particularly relevant if the committee is considering matters directly relevant to policing.

To co-opt or not to co-opt...

Suffolk's Local Area Agreement Joint Scrutiny Panel has adopted co-option as a new way to invigorate scrutiny and involve the community. The panel has appointed six Independent Community Members as permanent co-opted scrutiny members with full voting rights. An advertising campaign was held and applicants were put through a rigorous recruitment process. The roles are well-defined with both job specifications and person profiles. Though the roles were advertised in the media, the most effective marketing was through established networks of people already involved actively in the community.

The Independent Community Members are paid expenses but no salary, and are committed to six meetings a year. In practice, however, they are very enthusiastic and engaged and take part in a great deal more, including task and finish groups. The added dividend of these new faces has been a renewed interest and energy for scrutiny from existing councillors. An Independent Community Member was elected as Chairman by panel members.

The LAA Joint Scrutiny Panel, as well as involving the community, also links together relationships in a two-tier area. The panel has members from the county and each district and borough council in Suffolk, and is a forum which is an effective example of cooperation across the tiers.

Cardiff City Council uses expert witnesses to improve its scrutiny reviews. In November 2007 the council did a theme review of the structure in the council for delivering crime and disorder reduction. Cardiff regularly looks to bring in the highest profile experts possible for its theme reviews, such as Professor Michael Parkinson on competitiveness and Ben Page from Ipsos Mori on consultation. For this review they invited South Wales Police, Cardiff Local Health Board, the National Probation Service, Welsh Assembly Government and the Home Office to bring high-level expertise and enhance their understanding of wider issues.

Your contacts for more information:

Sue Morgan, Suffolk County Council, sue.morgan@suffolk.gov.uk
Richard Phillips, Cardiff City Council, R.Phillips@cardiff.gov.uk

Section 3.5 Responding to requests

Requests for information

As part of the crime and disorder scrutiny process, the relevant scrutiny committee will from time to time request for further information from the community safety partnership – performance information, for example.

When asked, the partnership will be under a duty to provide this information. There is no specific timescale for this, but the committee can expect a response to be provided as soon as reasonably possible.

Timescales

Community safety partnerships will be obliged to respond to requests from committees within a reasonable time. The committee and the partnership may want to agree a certain timescale locally.

Partnerships should bear in mind the need for the information to be relevant to the committee's purposes. There is obviously little purpose in burying councillors beneath a morass of reports filled with technical jargon. This may provide you with an opportunity to reappraise how internal reports could be drafted in a more accessible style and made more widely publicly available. You could assign a named link officer in your organisation to liaise with the scrutiny committee, to ensure that communication is swift and effective, and that requests for information can be dealt with smoothly.

If you are a councillor, or are an officer supporting councillors, you should ensure that requests for information are well focused and thought through. Requests should avoid duplication (with requests made quite recently, or requests being made by neighbouring councils which might impact on the same partner organisations).

Information requests and data protection

The information provided by responsible authorities and co-operating bodies must be depersonalised, unless the identification of an individual is necessary or appropriate in order for the committee to properly exercise its powers. The information should also not include information that would be reasonably likely to

prejudice legal proceedings or current or future operations of the responsible authority or co-operating body.. In practice, it is unlikely that the committee which will need to receive reports relating to specific individuals, or where specific individuals are mentioned in respect of crime and disorder matters.

Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 should not be used as a method to bypass the requirement to depersonalise information by placing reports which are not depersonalised onto Part II of a committee agenda, as an item to be heard without the press or public present.

Making and responding to recommendations

If a committee drafts a report or recommendations which have an impact on community safety issues, the following should occur:

- Copies of the reports and recommendations should be sent to the such responsible authorities or co-operating bodies as are affected by the report or recommendations, or as otherwise appropriate in accordance with section 19(8) of the Police and Justice Act 2006;
- The relevant partner (or partners) should submit a response within a period of 28 days from the date the report or recommendations are submitted (or if this is not possible as soon as reasonably possible thereafter); and
- Following the receipt of the response, the committee will need to agree with the relevant partner(s) how progress in implementing the recommendations will be monitored.

As we have already suggested, a protocol might be helpful to define how these arrangements will work in practice. Such a protocol could well make provision for the scrutiny function to consult the partnership informally on a report, or recommendations, before the report is formally submitted. This consultation will make it more likely that recommendations, when they are formally made, are relevant and realistic.

With this provision there is a clear link between the Police and Justice Act and the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act, which also requires partners to respond to requests for information, and to respond to reports and recommendations made by an authority's scrutiny function. Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act complements these existing powers.

Section 3.6 Attending committee meetings

From time to time, the committee may request the attendance of a representative of the partnership.

It is common practice in local authority overview and scrutiny work for people to attend to give evidence to scrutiny enquiries. It is often good practice for those attending to receive details of why they are attending such meetings.

If you are a community safety partner, and you receive such a request, you are obliged to send a representative to attend unless reasonable notice has not been given to the person of the intended date for the meeting. What is meant by "reasonable notice" is not clarified in the regulations or legislation and is something which could be defined in a local protocol on crime and disorder scrutiny as agreed by the committee and local partners.

You should not consider such an invitation as a threat. Instead, it is an opportunity for crime and disorder partners and the committee to discuss issues of mutual concern or to highlight positive work to help reduce crime and disorder. The attendance of officers/employees can also help support local public scrutiny. It will generally be more appropriate for more senior employees/officers to attend, mainly because they are likely to have the general expertise to enable them to answer policy questions at the meeting itself.

Likewise, if you are a councillor, you should not consider the power to invite representatives of the partnership to attend to discuss community safety issues as a power that you can exercise without regard to the capacity constraints of the partners you are inviting, or the value they are likely to be able to add to a committee discussion.

Glossary

Here are some terms you may come across that have not been mentioned elsewhere in this document:

- **Activity Based Costing (ABC)** –an approach taken in the police which tries to measure how police time is spent, in order to improve efficiency. It is being scaled back for being too bureaucratic, but will still be used in a more limited way.
- **Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACs)** – is the assessment framework for the police and community safety, and has been designed to link with Comprehensive Area Assessment. It replaces the Policing Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF).
- **Justice Reinvestment** – is a concept from America that aims to reduce re-offending by moving resources down to the local level. There is a pilot currently being run to test this idea in London called “Diamond Districts”.
- **Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB)** – is the partnership board that oversees criminal justice. Though it is called “local” it usually operates at a higher level than the local authority.
- **National Intelligence Model (NIM)** – is a business model for policing that uses intelligence about crime patterns to inform how resources, including across partnerships, are deployed.
- **Prolific and other Priority Offender scheme (PPO)** – is a scheme run by all CDRPs to provide a focus on offenders who have been identified as posing the highest risk to communities.
- **Restorative Justice** – is an approach used alongside criminal justice to help victims gain a sense of closure, help offenders recognise the impact of their crime and reduce the chance they will re-offend.
- **Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA)** – is legislation that gives local bodies powers to use covert techniques such as surveillance.
- **Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)** – is the national agency with responsibility for tackling crimes such as drug trafficking, money laundering and major fraud.

- **National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA)** – is the policing equivalent of the Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA), producing guidance, learning and development, and providing some national infrastructure.
- **Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)** – is the inspectorate for policing which works alongside the Audit Commission on Comprehensive Area Assessment, and delivers APACs (see above).
- **Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)** – is the national body representing Chief Constables, but has a wider role in developing policy than most professional associations.

First Step Resources

Crime Reduction Website

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk

This website is the Home Office's one stop shop for information on crime reduction. There are some interesting sources of information – for example, at www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/toolkits, topics cover a range of areas which might arise in a scrutiny review, such as Fear of Crime or Alcohol Related Crime. The toolkits include facts and figures and policy context for each topic, which could be a useful shortcut for desk based research. There is also a collection of research on a wide range of topics, from Neighbourhood Watch, to Street Sex Work to Taxi Robberies.

The research tab also has a page providing direction to all the latest sources of crime statistics.

Delivering Community Safety: A guide to effective partnership working (2007)

This is the official guidance for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships. It sets out statutory requirements, suggested practice, potential barriers and possible solutions and implementation checklists. If scrutiny function is looking to test a partnership against the standard for good practice, this resource is the best place to start.

Flanagan Review Final Report (2008)

In 2007 the Home Office announced an independent review of policing by Sir Ronnie Flanagan to look at neighbourhood policing, bureaucracy, accountability and managing resources. Flanagan was then Chief Inspector of Constabulary and is well respected in the policing community. His review was widely welcomed though he explicitly refused to make any positive recommendations about changes to structural accountability in the police. This is a readable report and is a useful insight into concerns and priorities in the policing community.

Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime (2008)

This independent review was led by Louise Casey, the former 'Respect Tsar.' with a reputation for toughness and plain speaking. The review focuses on why communities have lost confidence in criminal justice, and why they don't take a

more active role in fighting crime. It is a useful read for those involved in scrutiny because it focuses on public perceptions, is written in a conversational style and makes practical and interesting recommendations, including for local authorities.

From the Neighbourhood to the National: policing our communities together (2008)

This is the latest Policing Green Paper, which paved the way for the Policing and Crime Bill. It provides the most recent expression of the current Government's perspective and intentions on policing and community safety. Readers should be aware, however, that the expressed intention to legislate for new Crime and Policing Representatives will not come to pass, as it was dropped from the Bill shortly before publication. Instead an internal Labour party review was set up under David Blunkett to look again at the difficult issue of local accountability of the police.

Integration Neighbourhood Policing and Management

There is no publication to support this, but information about the project is available on the IDeA website. The IDeA and National Policing Improvement Agency are co-ordinating a group of 'exemplar sites' to help progress the integration neighbourhood policing with neighbourhood management – one of the key recommendations of the Flanagan Review.

Tackling Anti-social Behaviour Website

www.respect.gov.uk

Anti-social behaviour is a key issue, and one that has particular importance for members of the public, and therefore for councillors. This website is a one-stop resource on everything to do with tackling anti-social behaviour. One resource that is particularly practical and interesting is the collection of step-by-step guides to tackling a ranges of very specific problems, from graffiti to mini-motos to fireworks. Scrutiny committees doing themed reviews may find resources here to help them assess performance and identify positive recommendations.

National Community Safety Plan 2008-11
Cutting Crime: A new partnership 2008-11

These two documents were published together – one is the overarching strategy on crime, the other is a more focused document on community safety which replaces an earlier plan. The Community Safety Plan reflects the general drive across government to reduce the central burdens on local delivery, though councillors will note there is still a significant focus on national priorities which partnerships will be reacting to. These documents may not be as user-friendly for councillors as some other resources.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2009 No. 942

CRIMINAL LAW, ENGLAND AND WALES

The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny)
Regulations 2009

Made

6th April 2009

Laid before Parliament

8th April 2009

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(2)

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20(3) and (4) of the Police and Justice Act 2006⁽¹⁾.

In accordance with section 20(4) of that Act, the Secretary of State has consulted with the Welsh Ministers⁽²⁾ regarding the provisions in relation to local authorities in Wales.

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.

(2) These Regulations shall come into force in respect of local authorities in England on 30th April 2009 and in respect of local authorities in Wales on 1st October 2009.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“2006 Act” means the Police and Justice Act 2006;

“depersonalised information” means information which does not constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 1998⁽³⁾.

Co-opting of additional members

3.—(1) The crime and disorder committee of a local authority may co-opt additional members to serve on the committee subject to paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5).

(2) A person co-opted to serve on a crime and disorder committee shall not be entitled to vote on any particular matter, unless the committee so determines.

(3) A co-opted person’s membership may be limited to the exercise of the committee’s powers in relation to a particular matter or type of matter.

(4) A crime and disorder committee shall only co-opt a person to serve on the committee who—

(a) is an employee, officer or member of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body; and

(b) is not a member of the executive of the committee’s local authority (or authorities).

(5) The membership of a person co-opted to serve on a crime and disorder committee may be withdrawn at any time by the committee.

Frequency of meetings

4. A crime and disorder committee shall meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions as the committee considers appropriate but no less than once in every twelve month period.

Information

5.—(1) Where a crime and disorder committee makes a request in writing for information, as defined in section 20(6A) of the 2006 Act(4), to the responsible authorities or the co-operating persons or bodies, the authorities, or persons or bodies (as applicable) must provide such information in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be provided no later than the date indicated in the request save that if some or all of the information cannot reasonably be provided on such date, that information must be provided as soon as reasonably possible.

(3) The information referred to in paragraph (1)—

(a) shall be depersonalised information, unless (subject to sub-paragraph (b)) the identification of an individual is necessary or appropriate in order to enable the crime and disorder committee to properly exercise its powers; and

(b) shall not include information that would be reasonably likely to prejudice legal proceedings or current or future operations of the responsible authorities, whether acting together or individually, or of the co-operating persons or bodies.

Attendance at committee meetings

6.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a crime and disorder committee may require the attendance before it of an officer or employee of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body in order to answer questions.

(2) The crime and disorder committee may not require a person to attend in accordance with paragraph (1) unless reasonable notice of the intended date of attendance has been given to that person.

Reports and recommendations

7. Where a crime and disorder committee makes a report or recommendations to a responsible authority or to a co-operating person or body in accordance with section 19(8)(b) of the 2006 Act, the responses to such report or recommendations of each relevant authority, body or person shall be—

(a) in writing; and

(b) submitted to the crime and disorder committee within a period of 28 days from the date of the report or recommendations or, if this is not reasonably possible, as soon as reasonably possible thereafter.

Vernon Coaker
Minister of State

Home Office
6th April 2009

EXPLANATORY NOTE *(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations are made under section 20(3) (in respect of local authorities in England) and 20(4) (in respect of local authorities in Wales) of the Police and Justice Act 2006. The Regulations supplement the

provisions in section 19 of that Act by making provision for the exercise of powers by crime and disorder committees of local authorities.

Regulation 3 provides that crime and disorder committees may co-opt additional members from those persons and bodies who are responsible authorities within the meaning of section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and from those persons and bodies with whom the responsible authorities have a duty to co-operate under section 5(2) of that Act (the “co-operating persons and bodies”) subject to the provisions set out in that regulation.

Regulation 4 provides that a crime and disorder committee shall meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions, no less than once in every twelve month period.

Regulation 5 provides that responsible authorities or co-operating persons or bodies must provide such information as is requested of them by the crime and disorder committee, subject to the provisions in that regulation.

Regulation 6 provides that a crime and disorder committee may require the attendance before it of a representative of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body in order to answer questions, subject to the provisions in that regulation.

Regulation 7 provides that where a crime and disorder committee makes a report or recommendations to responsible authorities or co-operating persons or bodies in accordance with section 19(8)(b) of the Police and Justice Act 2006, the responses to such report or recommendations of each relevant authority, body or person shall be in writing and within 28 days of the date of the report or recommendations or, if this is not reasonably possible, as soon as reasonably possible thereafter.

(1)

2006, c. 48. Section 20 has been amended by section 121 and has been prospectively amended by sections 126 and 241, and part 6 of Schedule 18 to the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act [2007 \(c. 28\)](#). [Back \[1\]](#)

(2)

The functions of the National Assembly for Wales were transferred to the Welsh Ministers by virtue of paragraph 30 of Schedule 11 to the Government of Wales Act [2006 \(c.32\)](#). [Back \[2\]](#)

(3)

[2008 c.29](#). [Back \[3\]](#)

(4)

Section 20(6A) was inserted by section 121(2) of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act [2007 \(c. 28\)](#). [Back \[4\]](#)

Appendix D

Local Government Involvement in Public Health Act 2007 - Extract

Section 126

126 Reference of local crime and disorder matters to crime and disorder committees etc

(1) The Police and Justice Act 2006 (c. 48) is amended as follows.

(2) In section 19 (local authority scrutiny of crime and disorder matters), for subsections (3) to (8) substitute—

“(3) A local authority must—

(a) ensure that its crime and disorder committee has power (whether by virtue of section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2000 or regulations made under section 32(3) of that Act or otherwise) to make a report or recommendations to the local authority with respect to any matter which is a local crime and disorder matter in relation to a member of the authority, and

(b) make arrangements which enable any member of the authority who is not a member of the crime and disorder committee to refer any local crime and disorder matter to the committee.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b), arrangements enable a person to refer a matter to a committee if they enable him to ensure that the matter is included in the agenda for, and discussed at, a meeting of the committee.

(5) Subsections (6) and (7) apply where a local crime and disorder matter is referred to a crime and disorder committee by a member of a local authority in accordance with arrangements made under subsection (3)(b).

(6) In considering whether or not to make a report or recommendations to the local authority in relation to the matter, the committee may have regard to—

(a) any powers which the member may exercise in relation to the matter by virtue of section 236 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (exercise of functions by local councillors in England), and

(b) any representations made by the member as to why it would be appropriate for the committee to exercise any power which it has by virtue of subsection (3)(a) in relation to the matter.

(7) If the committee decides not to make a report or recommendations to the local authority in relation to the matter, it must notify the member of—

(a) its decision, and

(b) the reasons for it.

(8) Where a crime and disorder committee of a local authority makes a report or recommendations to the authority by virtue of subsection (3)(a), it must—

(a) provide a copy of the report or recommendations to any member of the authority who referred the local crime and disorder matter in question to the committee in accordance with arrangements made under subsection (3)(b), and

(b) provide a copy of the report or recommendations to such of—

(i) the responsible authorities, and

(ii) the co-operating persons and bodies,

as it thinks appropriate.

- (8A) Subsection (8B) applies where the crime and disorder committee of a local authority—
- (a) makes a report or recommendations to the authority by virtue of subsection (3)(a), or
 - (b) provides a copy of a report or recommendations under subsection (2) or (8)(b).
- (8B) Where this subsection applies—
- (a) the crime and disorder committee must notify the authority, body or person to whom it makes the report or recommendations or provides the copy that paragraph (b) applies, and
 - (b) the authority, body or person must—
 - (i) consider the report or recommendations;
 - (ii) respond to the committee indicating what (if any) action it proposes to take;
 - (iii) have regard to the report or recommendations in exercising its functions.”
- (3) In subsection (9)(b), for “subsection (1)(b) or (6)” substitute “this section”.
- (4) In subsection (11)—
- (a) after the definition of “crime and disorder functions” insert—

“electoral area” has the meaning given by section 203(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983;”, and
 - (b) for the definition of “local crime and disorder matter” substitute—

“local crime and disorder matter”, in relation to a member of a local authority, means a matter concerning—

 - (a) crime and disorder (including in particular forms of crime and disorder that involve anti-social behaviour or other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), or
 - (b) the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances,

which affects all or part of the electoral area for which the member is elected or any person who lives or works in that area.”
- (5) Section 20 (guidance and regulations regarding crime and disorder matters) is amended as follows.
- (6) In subsections (1) and (2), after “under” insert “or by virtue of”.
- (7) In subsection (5), omit—
- (a) paragraph (f); and
 - (b) sub-paragraphs (i) to (iii) of paragraph (g).

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