

## Agenda

**Meeting: Corporate and Partnerships  
Overview & Scrutiny Committee**

**Venue: Brierley Room, County Hall,  
Northallerton DL7 8AD  
(see location plan overleaf)**

**Date: Monday 12 March 2018 at 10.30 am**

Recording is allowed at County Council, committee and sub-committee meetings which are open to the public, please give due regard to the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at public meetings, a copy of which is available to download below. Anyone wishing to record is asked to contact, prior to the start of the meeting, the Officer whose details are at the foot of the first page of the Agenda. We ask that any recording is clearly visible to anyone at the meeting and that it is non-disruptive. <http://democracy.northyorks.gov.uk>

Please note that all members of the public should report to reception at the North Block (Health and Adult Services) on the day of the meeting.

### Business

1. **Minutes of the meeting held on 11 December 2017** (Pages 6 to 14)
2. **Declarations of interest**
3. **Public Questions or Statements**

Members of the public may ask questions or make statements at this meeting if they have given notice to Daniel Harry of Policy & Partnerships (*contact details below*) no later than midday on Wednesday 7 March 2017. Each speaker should limit themselves to 3 minutes on any item. Members of the public who have given notice will be invited to speak:-

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• at this point in the meeting if their questions/statements relate to matters which are not otherwise on the Agenda (subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes);</li><li>• when the relevant Agenda item is being considered if they wish to speak on a matter which is on the Agenda for this meeting.</li></ul> |
|---|

4. **Chairman's Announcements - Any correspondence, communication or other business brought forward by the direction of the Chairman of the Committee. (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)**
5. **Reducing adult reoffending** – Louise Johnson, National Probation Service, North Yorkshire and Martin Weblin, Community Rehabilitation Company
  - A) **National Probation Service** - Presentation by Louise Johnson
  - B) **Community Rehabilitation Company** – Presentation by Martin Weblin

**(Pages 15 to 70)**
6. **Progress against the 2020 target of 70% of contact being managed by customers using digital self-service channels** – presentation on the day of the meeting - Sarah Foley, Customer Service Central Manager, NYCC
7. **Draft Council response to the consultation on the proposed closure of Northallerton Magistrates Court** – Neil Irving, Assistant Director, Policy and Partnerships, NYCC

**(Pages 71 to 81)**
8. **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** – Jason Geldard-Phillips, Data Governance Manager, Technology and Change, NYCC and Robert Beane, Veritau

**(Pages 82 to 84)**
9. **Work programme** – Daniel Harry, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager, NYCC

**(Pages 85 to 89)**
10. **Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances.**

Barry Khan  
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)  
County Hall  
Northallerton

Date: 2 March 2018

**NOTES:**

- (a) Members are reminded of the need to consider whether they have any interests to declare on any of the items on this agenda and, if so, of the need to explain the reason(s) why they have any interest when making a declaration.

The relevant Corporate Development Officer or Monitoring Officer will be pleased to advise on interest issues. Ideally their views should be sought as soon as possible and preferably prior to the day of the meeting, so that time is available to explore adequately any issues that might arise.

(b) **Emergency Procedures For Meetings**

**Fire**

The fire evacuation alarm is a continuous Klaxon. On hearing this you should leave the building by the nearest safe fire exit. If the main stairway is unsafe use either of the staircases at the end of the corridor. Once outside the building please proceed to the fire assembly point outside the main entrance

Persons should not re-enter the building until authorised to do so by the Fire and Rescue Service or the Emergency Co-ordinator.

An intermittent alarm indicates an emergency in nearby building. It is not necessary to evacuate the building but you should be ready for instructions from the Fire Warden.

**Accident or Illness**

First Aid treatment can be obtained by telephoning Extension 7575.

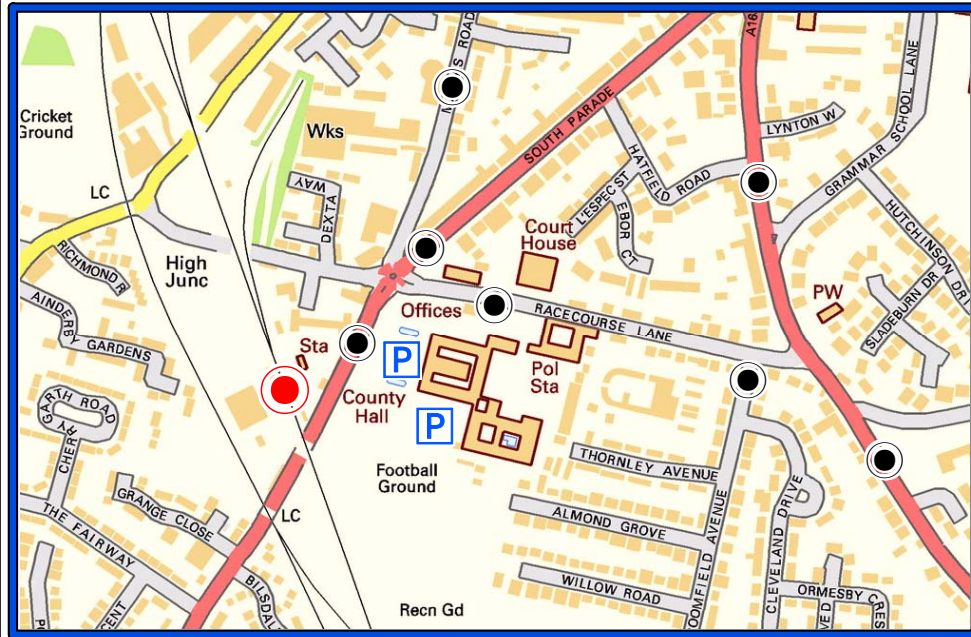
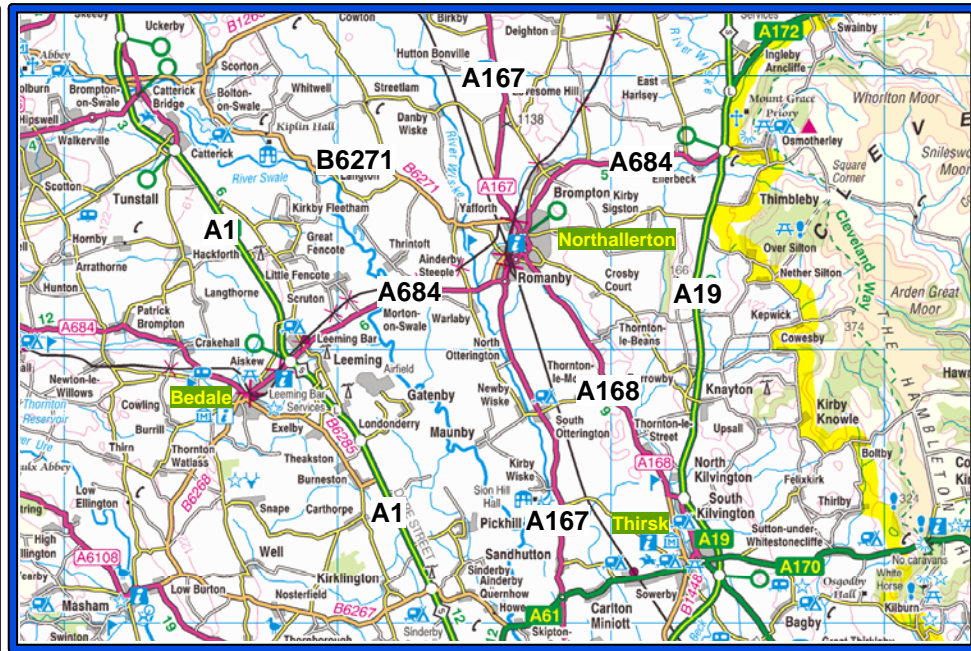
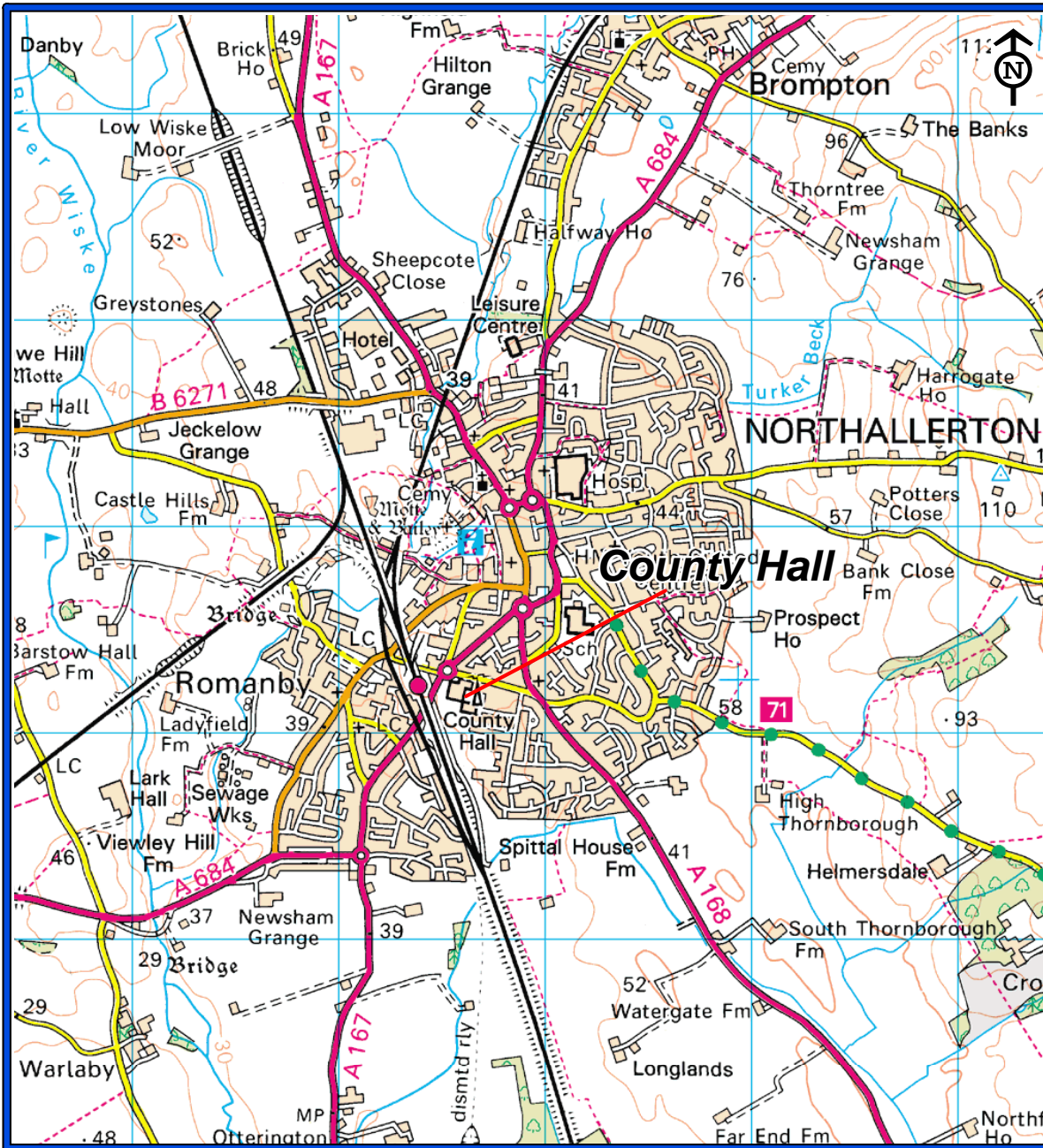
# Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee

## 1. Membership

County Councillors (13)					
	<i>Councillors Name</i>	<i>Chairman/Vice Chairman</i>	<i>Political Group</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>	
1	ARNOLD, Val		Conservative	Kirkbymoorside	
2	ATKINSON, Margaret		Conservative	Masham and Fountains	
3	BASTIMAN, Derek	Chairman	Conservative	Scalby and the Coast	
4	GOODRICK, Caroline		Conservative	Hovingham and Sheriff Hutton	
5	GRIFFITHS, Bryn	Vice-Chairman	Liberal Democrat	Stokesley	
6	HASLAM, Paul		Conservative	Harrogate Bilton and Nidd Gorge	
7	MUSGRAVE, Richard		Conservative	Escrick	
8	PARASKOS, Andy		Conservative	Ainsty	
9	PARSONS, Stuart		NY Independents	Richmond	
10	RANDERSON, Tony		Labour	Eastfield and Osgodby	
11	TROTTER, Cliff		Conservative	Pannal and Lower Wharfedale	
12	WILKINSON, Annabel		Conservative	Swale	
13	WILSON, Nicola		Conservative	Knaresborough	
<b>Total Membership – (13)</b>			<b>Quorum – (4)</b>		
<b>Con</b>	<b>Lib Dem</b>	<b>NY Ind</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>Ind</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>

## 2. Substitute Members

<b>Conservative</b>		<b>Liberal Democrat</b>	
	<i>Councillors Names</i>		<i>Councillors Names</i>
1	CHAMBERS, Mike MBE	1	WEBBER, Geoff
2	ENNIS, John	2	
3	PATMORE, Caroline	3	
4	LUNN, Cliff	4	
5	JENKINSON, Andrew	5	
<b>NY Independents</b>		<b>Labour</b>	
	<i>Councillors Names</i>		<i>Councillors Names</i>
1		1	DUCKETT, Stephanie
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	



Visitor Parking  
at County Hall



Northallerton National  
Rail Station



Bus Stops

### County Hall

Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL7 8AD



North  
Yorkshire County Council

Tel : 0845 8 72 73 74

## North Yorkshire County Council

### Corporate and Partnership Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at County Hall, Northallerton on 11 December 2017 at 10.30 am.

**Present:-**

County Councillor Derek Bastiman in the Chair.

County Councillors, Margaret Atkinson, Bryn Griffiths, Cliff Lunn (substitute for Caroline Goodrick), Richard Musgrave, Andy Paraskos, Caroline Patmore (substitute for Paul Haslam), Tony Randerson, Cliff Trotter, Annabel Wilkinson and Nicola Wilson.

**Also in Attendance**

County Councillors Carl Les (Executive Members).

Officers: Julie Blaisdale, Assistant Director, Library and Community Services, NYCC; Marie-Ann Jackson, Head of Stronger Communities Programme, NYCC; Mike Roberts, Head of Highway Operations, Highways and Transportation, NYCC; Neil Irving, Assistant Director, Policy and Partnerships, NYCC; Louise Rideout, Senior Strategy and Performance Officer, NYCC; and Daniel Harry, Scrutiny Team Leader, NYCC.

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillors Val Arnold, Caroline Goodrick (substitute Cliff Lunn), Paul Haslam (substitute Caroline Patmore) and Executive Members David Chance and Greg White.

**Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book**

**26. Minutes**

**Resolved –**

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 11 September 2017, having been printed and circulated, be taken as read and be confirmed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

**27. Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest to note.

**28. Public Questions or Statements**

There were no public questions or statements.

**29. Library Service Reconfiguration - 6 month Post Implementation Review**

Considered -

Report and presentation of Julie Blaisdale, Assistant Director, Library and Community Services and Marie-Ann Jackson, Head of Stronger Communities Programme presenting the findings and initial recommendations of an early, interim, 6-month review of the North Yorkshire library service following its reconfiguration in April 2017.

Julie Blaisdale stated that 33 libraries had successfully made the transition to being community run as of 1 April 2017. This was a 6 month post implementation review and a full 12 month review would be brought to the committee in the summer of 2018. Julie Blaisdale then gave a presentation, the key points of which are summarised as below:

- A restructure of library staffing ran in parallel to the transition of the 33 libraries to being community run
- The role of the library staff changed to become one that supported and mentored volunteers, enabling them to take on responsibility for running the libraries on a day-to-day basis
- The identified budget savings (£1.4m) are on track to be achieved and there has been no significant loss of service following the transition
- There has been no central government intervention in the reconfiguration of the library service and only one library closed (Hunmanby)
- All of the libraries can access performance data so that they are able to compare and contrast how they are doing, which has helped engender a healthy competitive spirit
- Ongoing process of gaining feedback from the community libraries so that the support given by library staff and the Stronger Communities Team can be adapted and targeted
- An annual conference is held to bring together the 33 libraries and share experiences and establish peer support
- There are some issues that relate to the initial transition that are being dealt with, including volunteer training, ICT, lease agreements and property management.

Julia Blaisdale stated that way in which the libraries had been transferred from Council management to community management had gained national recognition as best practice in a recent HM Government report. Julie Blaisdale agreed to circulate a link to the report to committee members.

Cllr Richard Musgrave asked whether it would be possible to see the original business case that was made for the reconfiguration of the library service as it was difficult to understand how successful it had been without being able to make a comparison against what was originally envisaged.

Julie Blaisdale agreed to circulate a link to the report that went to the Council Executive meeting in 2015.

Cllr Bryn Griffiths queried whether we were providing support, advice and guidance to other local authorities who were considering transferring their libraries into community management. If so, then was an appropriate charge made.

In response, Julie Blaisdale said that all local authorities worked together to share good and best practice for free.

Marie-Ann Jackson outlined how the next step was to develop libraries, where there was a need and interest, into community hubs that could offer access to a broad range of services. Examples included, the development of 'touch down' office space for partners and the rental of library space to other community groups and organisations. Cllr Derek Bastiman asked what long term support was being made available to the library volunteers and whether there was a risk that people currently volunteering would lose interest once the transition had been completed or the scale of the task of running a library become clear.

Marie-Ann Jackson said that the Stronger Communities Team continue to provide support to the community libraries, support that was approximately 40% of the staff time.

Marie-Ann Jackson stated that there has been some churn in trustees and that a lot of

effort was put into the recruitment and retention of volunteers. It was recognised that there was an increasing need for volunteers to help with the delivery of services across the public sector and that the Council alone relied upon about 5,000.

Cllr Derek Bastiman queried whether the Council had a plan to recruit and retain the volunteers that it needed now and may need in the next 3 to 5 years. Also, whether such a plan also linked to the work of other public sector organisations.

Cllr Bryn Griffiths noted that there was a risk that, as the current cohort of volunteers aged, there would be increasing competition for a dwindling number of volunteers in the county.

Marie-Ann Jackson stated that work was underway at the Council to better understand the current and future use of volunteers in the county and what needed to be done to recruit and retain them.

Julie Blaisdale said that Cllr Helen Swiers was running a series of events to recognise the contribution that volunteers made.

In summing up, Cllr Derek Bastiman thanked Julie Blaisdale and Marie-Ann Jackson for attending and congratulated them on everything that they, their teams, library staff and volunteers had done to make the transition a success.

#### **Resolved -**

- a. That there is continued support from both Libraries staff and Stronger Communities to enable community libraries to be sustainable and self-sufficient in the long term
- b. That further work is done to ensure that sufficient volunteers are recruited and retained to enable community libraries to be sustainable and self-sufficient in the long term
- c. Julie Blaisdale to send the link to the HM Government Taskforce Report on library service reconfiguration best practice to the committee members
- d. Julie Blaisdale to send the link to the paper that went to Executive in 2015 outlining the Business Case for the transformation of library services provision
- e. Julie Blaisdale and Marie-Ann Jackson attend the committee meeting at 10.30am on Monday 18 June 2018 to provide an update on the first 12 months of the new service model, including work that is being done by to recruit and retain volunteers.

### **30. First 100 days of the Parish Portal**

Considered -

The report of Sarah Foley, Customer Service Central Manager/Customer Programme Manager and Mike Roberts, Head of Highway Operations, Highways and Transportation, providing an overview of the first 100 days of the Parish Portal, identifying progress made and areas for improvement.

Mike Roberts noted that Sarah Foley was unable to attend the meeting and had sent her apologies. Julie Blaisdale was present to assist.

Mike Roberts then gave an overview of the early development and implementation of the Parish Portal, as summarised below:

- There are 731 Parish Councils in North Yorkshire, of which the total number of inactive councils is unknown. Of the total, 320 Parish Councils have registered for



- an account. This is compared to a target of 355 (50%) by the end of January 2018.
- The Parish Portal enables those registered to access updates added by Highway Officers on work that has been identified and is underway
  - Work is ongoing to register more Parish Councils
  - Five Highways services can be accessed through the Parish Portal at present. The number of Council services accessed could be increased, subject to understanding what it is that the Parish Councils would find to be of most use
  - The Parish Portal has enabled significant savings to be achieved, 2,400 hours staff time per year, across Area Business Support Teams, Highway Customer Communication Officers and Highway Officers.

Mike Roberts stated that there has been positive feedback from those Parish Councils that currently use it and also that the functionality of the portal could be developed significantly.

At this point a number of committee members raised concerns that the Parish Portal enabled Parish Councils to have access to more detailed information on highways issues and how they were being responded to in the local area than County Councillors could access.

In response, Mike Roberts stated that the Parish Councils could register a County Councillor as a recipient of the data and information they receive.

Julie Blaisdale noted the concerns of the committee members and stated that the Council's Technology and Change Service are currently looking into how County Councillors could view the information that is seen by their respective Town and Parish Councils, noting that some councillors may have as many as 30 Parish Councils in their electoral division.

Julie Blaisdale asked for volunteers from the committee to work with Technology and Change on the development of this management dashboard.

In response, Cllr Andy Paraskos and Cllr Tony Randerson volunteered.

Cllr Annabel Wilkinson asked that an email be sent out to all of the remaining Parish Councils to highlight the advantages of registering for the Parish Portal and some of the added functionality that has been developed since its launch.

Cllr Andy Paraskos stated that not all Parish Councils had ready access to or familiarity with ICT. As such, work may need to be done to identify which Parish Councils required additional support to get on-line and using the Parish Portal.

Cllr Caroline Patmore said that the Parish Council Clerks were key and that they needed to be provided with ICT support.

Cllr Margaret Atkinson stated that the Parish Portal had led to a significant drop in the number of complaints that she received about outstanding Highways issues.

Cllr Richard Musgrave asked whether any work was being done with the district and borough councils on a shared portal.

In response, Mike Roberts stated that the option was there to join up with a wide range of agencies and organisations but that the system tended to work best for asset-based issues, such as street lights and pot holes.

Cllr Derek Bastiman summed up and thanked Mike Roberts for attending the meeting.

**Resolved -**

- a. Sarah Foley, Mike Roberts and Julie Blaisdale to attend the committee meeting at 10.30am on Monday 18 June 2018 to provide an update on the Parish and Customer Portals, particularly take up by Parish Councils and the support given to Parish Councils in using the portals
- b. Julie Blaisdale to provide a briefing to a future 'Members Seminar' on the Parish Portals
- c. Julie Blaisdale to email committee members seeking volunteers for testing out the management dashboard that is being developed by the Council's Technology and Change service.

**31. Outcome of the Workshop (14 November 2017) on the Parish and Customer Portals**

Considered -

The update by Julie Blaisdale, Assistant Director, Library and Community Services on the outcome of the workshop for committee members on 14 November 2017 on the Parish and Customer Portals.

Julie Blaisdale noted that the workshop had been attended by 5 County Councillors and that there had been a good debate about the Parish and Customer Portals and how they could be developed further.

The key issue that arose was one of County Councillors being better informed of what issues had been logged in a Parish Council area, what was being done to resolve them and whether any remained outstanding.

Cllr Derek Bastiman stated that this had been addressed as part of the discussions on the previous agenda item and asked whether committee members had anything further to add before moving onto the next item.

Cllr Tony Randerson noted his disappointment that the workshop had failed to address his original concern that there needed to be some means by which a query or request by a County Councillor could be flagged and so receive urgent attention. The reason being that when people brought an issue to a County Councillor it was often because it remained unresolved and people were disgruntled. As such, it needed immediate attention.

**Resolved -**

- a. That the update be noted.

**32. Stronger Communities Programme - Progress Report**

Considered -

The report of Marie-Ann Jackson, Head of Stronger Communities, providing an update on the work of the Stronger Communities Programme.

Marie-Ann Jackson said that the role of the Stronger Communities Programme was to support communities to play a greater role in the delivery of services in North Yorkshire and achieve some key community objectives. In doing so, there were opportunities to mitigate the impact of reductions in local authority funding.

Marie-Ann Jackson gave an overview of some of the key areas of work, challenges and areas for development, as summarised below:

- The focus in the first three years has been upon the four priority service areas of community libraries; children, young people and families (school readiness); sustainable community transport; and services for older people and adults with additional support needs (loneliness and social inclusion).
- In the first two years of operation the Programme invested £1.9m on more than 250 community projects across 80 communities
- The 2016 LGA Peer Review stated that more could be done to empower communities. This prompted a review of the Stronger Communities Programme and a move away from grants giving to a new model of delivery and the 'Inspire, Achieve, Innovate' investment plan
- There are four strategic projects that are being undertaken in 2017: North Yorkshire Connect; Physical Activity Services for Older People; Go Local; and an Approved Provider List
- The role of County Councillors as community champions was increasingly important
- Future work is likely to focus on prevention and also recruitment, retention and training of volunteers.

Marie-Ann Jackson said that a five year independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stronger Communities Programme and its new investment approach will be commissioned in 2018.

Cllr Derek Bastiman asked how the right balance was achieved between what the community identified as an area of need and what the Council wanted to achieve or do with that community.

In response, Marie-Ann Jackson said that there was a balance to be struck and often some negotiation was needed. It was often the case, however, that there was a coincidence of needs.

Cllr Derek Bastiman highlighted the need to be assured, before agreeing any grant funding, that an agency, organisation or community group was resilient and sustainable in the long term.

Marie-Ann Jackson stated that every effort was made to check that organisations were sustainable and had clear, long term investment and finance plans in place.

Cllr Derek Bastiman thanked Marie-Ann for attending the committee meeting and asked that she come to a future meeting to provide an update on how the recruitment and retention on volunteers is supported.

**Resolved -**

- a. To support the work of the Stronger Communities Team
- b. Marie-Ann Jackson to attend the committee Mid Cycle Briefing on 23 April 2018 to provide an update on how the Council is working to recruit and retain volunteers in the county.

**33. Refresh of the County Council Plan 2017/21**

Considered -

The report of Neil Irving, Assistant Director, Policy and Partnerships and Louise Rideout, Senior Strategy and Performance Officer, updating on the Ambitions and High Level Outcomes being considered as part of the refresh of the 2017-2021 Council Plan.

Neil Irving confirmed that this is a refresh of the existing County Council Plan and that

the intention is to take it to Executive on 30 January 2018 and then to Council on 21 February 2018. As such, this is an opportunity for the committee to comment upon the Ambitions and High Level Outcomes.

Neil Irving gave an overview of the plan and the planning process and made the following key points:

- An earlier version of the County Council Plan had previously been reviewed by at the committee Mid Cycle Briefing on 30 October 2017
- All of the actions that support the Ambitions and High Level Outcomes have been signed off by senior officers
- The aim is to test out the general direction of the Plan, the tone and emphasis
- The Ambitions link back to key Council and partnership strategies and policies
- A final draft will be circulated to members for comment over the Christmas period.

A number of committee member queried the ranking of the High Level Outcomes. In response, Neil Irving said that they were not in priority order but had been numbered for the purpose of referencing.

In response, Cllr Derek Bastiman stated that it would be helpful to have the High Level Outcomes ranked in order of priority or importance. If that was to be done, then the following changes could be made:

- In the 'Every Child' ambition, place 'A healthy start to life with safe and healthy lifestyles' to the top of the list
- In the Every Adult' ambition, place 'Vulnerable people are safe....' To the top of the list.

There was general agreement amongst committee members that this was the preferred prioritisation.

Cllr Bryn Griffiths said that there was no longer a requirement to have a Community Plan and that the current plan was due to expire. He asked whether there would be a new version that would run alongside the County Council Plan.

Neil Irving replied that much of what had previously been in the Community Plan had now been included in the County Council Plan and had been articulated in a more meaningful way. As such, there seemed little value in having a separate Community Plan.

Cllr Bryn Griffiths expressed his concerns that there was a risk that the issues that had been identified as important in the Community Plan could be lost. Cllr Bryn Griffiths said that he would reflect upon this and get back to Neil Irving, if he remained concerned.

**Resolved -**

- a. To re-consider the numbering of the High Level Outcomes, reflecting the priorities agreed by the committee
- b. Neil Irving to attend the committee meeting on 3 December 2018 to update on progress with the implementation of the County Council Plan.

**34. Committee Member visit to Wetherby YOI on 31 October 2017**

Considered -

The report of Daniel Harry, Scrutiny Team Leader, updating on the outcome of the visit that County Councillors Bastiman and Randerson undertook to HMI YOI Wetherby on

31 October 2017, as part of the ongoing interest of the Committee in understanding what can be done to reduce reoffending rates amongst young offenders in the county.

Daniel Harry said that the visit had been arranged to better understand from a young person's perspective, what worked in terms of reducing offending and re-offending. This followed on from discussions about youth justice services at the committee meeting on 19 June 2017 where it was found that North Yorkshire had higher rates of re-offending by young people than other similar areas.

Daniel Harry explained that the visit had been arranged with the Governor of HM YOI Wetherby and that he and Councillors had been accompanied by Lisa Atkinson of the NYCC Youth Justice Service and escorted around the site by Lex Gray, Resettlement Officer at HM YOI Wetherby.

Daniel Harry said that they had spoken with one young person from North Yorkshire who was in custody, as part of the escorted visit.

Cllr Derek Bastiman said that the visit had been extremely helpful in understanding the realities of imprisonment. A great deal of positive work was being done with young people in custody at HM YOI Wetherby to help them rehabilitate. This included, access to 30 hours of education and training a week, mental health services, physical health services and drug and alcohol misuse services. There was also a very successful Army Cadets programme that helped some start a career in the military after release from custody.

Cllr Derek Bastiman said that there were significant resource pressures at HM YOI Wetherby which meant that some of the educational and rehabilitation programmes were disrupted when prison staff were called away to manage an incident.

Cllr Tony Randerson said that the cells were what you would find in an adult prison. Even though those people in custody were young people, in many respects they were treated like adults. Cllr Tony Randerson also noted that there were sometimes violent assaults in the prison and that most of the young people in custody had been sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment, ranging from 9 months to indeterminate sentences.

Cllr Derek Bastiman stated that many of the education and rehabilitation programmes could only be accessed by young people who were serving longer sentences and that there needed to remain a strong focus upon equipping these young people with skills and a trade that would enable them to earn a living upon release.

Cllr Annabel Wilkinson said that there were community projects for young people who had offended that helped them build up work experience and skills. This included restaurants that employed former offenders.

Cllr Cliff Trotter noted that in the past it had been possible to setup football matches with HM YOI Wetherby and other local prisons. This had been a useful element of rehabilitation.

Cllr Nicola Wilson said that more could be done around day release and enabling people to get used to work and established prior to being released from prison.

Cllr Richard Musgrave queried how much it cost to keep a young person in prison and whether that money could be better spent in the community.

Cllr Bryn Griffiths suggested that it may be helpful for committee members to visit an adult prison to better understand what work was done with them there to reduce the likelihood of reoffending upon release.

Daniel Harry suggested that a visit to a C-Category prison may be helpful, as the adults there will have been in the prison system for some time, engaging in rehabilitation and

preparing for release.

Cllr Derek Bastiman agreed and asked Daniel Harry contact a local Category C adult prison that had prisoners from North Yorkshire and setup a visit for committee members.

In summing up, Cllr Derek Bastiman expressed his thanks to the prison Governor and staff who had made the visit possible. Also, to the young person who had given his time to speak with the Councillors and share some of his experiences.

**Resolved -**

- a. That a letter of thanks be sent to the Governor of HM YOI Wetherby for allowing the visit to take place and to note the time and effort put in by Lex Gray and the prison officers to make the visit successful.
- b. That a letter of thanks be sent to the young person who was interviewed.
- c. That Julie Firth attend the meeting of the Committee on 12 March 2018 to provide an update on the 'Youth Justice Strategic Plan', the implementation of the new model of practice and the impact this has had upon reoffending rates.
- d. That Daniel Harry setup a visit for committee members to a Category C adult prison, likely to take place in spring 2018.

**35. Work Programme**

The report of Daniel Harry, Scrutiny Team Leader, NYCC, providing Members with a copy of the committee work programme for review and comment.

Daniel Harry introduced the report and members suggested a number of areas for inclusion as agreed below.

**Resolved -**

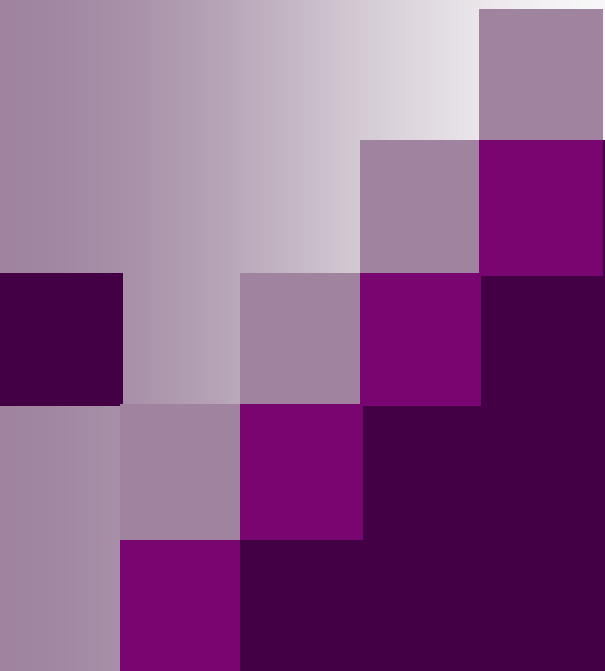
- a. An item for scrutiny of branch bank closures in the county and access to face to face banking and ATMs, particularly in rural areas, be included on the agenda for the committee meeting on 12 March 2018.
- b. An item for scrutiny of Post Office closures in the county and access to face to face banking and ATMs, particularly in rural areas, be included on the agenda for the committee meeting on 12 March 2018.
- c. An item for scrutiny of the governance of the Council's traded services be included in the committee work programme.

**36. Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances**

No other business was raised.

The meeting concluded at 12.10.

DH



**National Probation Service (NPS) :  
Briefing for NYCC Corporate and Partnership  
Overview and Scrutiny Committee 12 March 2018**

**Louise Johnson**

NPS North East - Head Of Area York & North Yorkshire

## Aim to cover ...

- NPS Headlines 17-18
- MoJ Proven Reoffending Data
- Performance & Quality
- Programmes & Interventions
- Questions.



# NPS Mission, Vision & Values

## *Mission*

We protect the public, reduce reoffending & support victims - Preventing victims by changing lives

## *We do this by:*

- Assessing risk and advising the courts to enable the effective sentencing and rehabilitation of all offenders.
- Working in partnership with Community Rehabilitation Companies and other services providers; and
- Directly managing those offenders in the community, and before their release from custody, who pose the highest risk of harm and who have committed the most serious crimes.

## *Our Vision is to*

- deliver the best possible service to the public, enforcing the sentence of all court, and working together with partners, communities, and with those offenders under our supervision to change their lives through reform, rehabilitation, and reparation to help build safer communities.

# Our Values

## What's important to the way we work

- **We believe in the capacity of people to change** – we know that through excellent professional practice, strong partnership working and by making clear what is expected of offenders, we can help them change their lives
- **We are accountable** – we are proud of our role in protecting the public which is always at the heart of our decisions
- **We are collaborative** – we work with individuals and with national and local services to create a real and sustained difference
- **We are effective** – our work is focused on delivering results, building on our skills and experience, and embracing evidence and innovation to provide a service the public can be confident in
- **We are fair** – we value the diversity of our staff, our communities and individuals, knowing that this strengthens our ability to be responsive and affect real and long-term change in how people live their lives
- **We are professional** – we trust and support our staff to make the best decisions for public safety, investing in their ongoing development, encouraging innovation and always striving for excellence.

# NPS Headlines

- Transforming Rehabilitation – NPS & CRC's
- One National Probation Service made up of 7 Divisions across England & Wales (high risk/MAPPA/courts/Statutory victims) – YNY part of NPS NE Division
- 2017-18 E3 Programme (Efficiency, Effectiveness and Excellence) introduced a national operating model and a consistent approach to roles and responsibilities, resources, policy and practice across the organisation.
- HMPPS - April 2017 launch by the Secretary of State for Justice, of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, HMPPS. New organisation with responsibility for the roll out of the Government's reform programme to reduce reoffending and protect the public.
- NPS2020
- OMiC (Offender Management in Custody)

# Governance & Structure of NPS:

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 **Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, (HMPPS)** replaced NOMS as the Executive Agency responsible for delivering prison and probation services across England and Wales. Michael Spurr is the Chief Executive of HMPPS.



**Michael Spurr Chief Executive  
HMPPS**



**NPS Executive Director –  
Sonia Crozia**



**NPS Director – North East  
Lynda Marginson**



# NPS Headlines

- July 2017 saw the appointment of a new Justice Secretary, David Lidington, who has subsequently been replaced, in January 2018, by David Gauke
- Nat, Div & Local Priorities remain focused on system improvement & achieving our core priorities – Protecting the Public; Reducing Reoffending; Supporting Victims by Changing Lives
- Focus on Mental Health & Treatment Services - development of Joint Protocol with DoH and other bodies to bring work Probation, Health, and treatment services closer together.
- Justice Committee Inquiry - Transforming Rehabilitation findings still pending.
- Sec of State Parole Board Review & Victims

# MoJ Proven Reoffending Data

- Published by MoJ 25th January 2018. Full information: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics)
- Attached for information a **NPS NE Proven Reoffending Quick Guide** which sets out the current position.
- Present limitations mean that only NPS Divisional data is available. Further breakdown of the data by the NPS is not currently possible as there is no access to the raw data for NPS. It is not possible to compare NPS with CRC's or compare NPS Divisions with each other.

# NPS Performance & Quality

- NPS Effective Probation Practice Team established 2017-18
- Divisional Performance team & new Quality & Development Officer roles
- Quality Frameworks: Audit work, Toolkits, & Inspections eg Neglect Toolkit, CSC Referral PIT
- New NPS Workload Measurement Tool launched
- NPS NE Performance Dashboards introduced – Women; Compliance; Transition cases (pending)
- Performance across the NPS National Performance measures & NPS NE Priority measures, for the NPS NE Division, as well as at local level within York & North Yorkshire, has remained strong throughout 2017-18.
- Significant improvements evidenced and sustained within year by NPS YNY.
- Current performance and outcomes across the six YNY geographically dispersed court sites is one of the highest in the Division.

# NPS Performance & Quality - Measures to Judge Success

26 National Performance Measures in place. These cover:

- Court work & allocation
- Starting the sentence
- Programmes & requirements
- Enforcement & risk escalation
- Completion of sentence
- Stakeholders & Quality (includes victim satisfaction)
- There are 11 additional NPS NE Priority measures which include measures relating to MAPPA as well as the percentage of 'on the day Court reports.'



# Programmes & Interventions

- **Divisional SOTP established**
- **Horizons (NPS) NPS SOTP staff have undertaken a new national training programme (Horizons). This is a new SOTP programme for men who have been assessed as being medium risk on Risk Matrix 2000 and who have been convicted of a sexual offence**
- **Accredited Programmes & UPW delivered through CRC**
- **Discretionary Services – Rate Card eg Project NOVA (Veterans)**
- **AAMR pilot**
- **IOM 2020 - Review & Refresh**
- **DRR & ATR Provision**
- **Statutory Victim Teams restructured across NPS NE**



# Rehabilitation Pathways

- Focus on public protection and rehabilitation
- Promoting offender engagement & compliance
- Systems approach – working in partnership
- Oasys – assessing & addressing criminogenic needs (key areas include mental health, alcohol/Substance misuse, accommodation, ETE, Thinking Skills, relationships, Lifestyle, & attitudes)
- Service delivery responsive to individual needs and characteristics to maximise outcomes
- Approach based on Desistance research



# Protecting the Public, Reducing Reoffending and Supporting Victims – NPS Working in Partnership across York & North Yorkshire

- LCJB
- HMCTS
- Community Safety Partnerships
- Safeguarding Children & Adults
- MAPPA
- YOT Boards
- Domestic Abuse JCG & related forums



# Questions

# Understanding Proven Reoffending: Quick Guide

## Introduction

Proven Reoffending data is published by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and is measured in two main ways:

- **'Binary Rate'** – Percentage of offenders in the cohort who have a proven offence.
- **'Frequency Rate'** – average number of proven reoffences per reoffender in the cohort.

## Offender Cohorts

Each offender cohort (or group) is made up of offenders who are released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, or received a caution within a given three month period e.g. those who were released from custody or received a non-custodial sentence between Oct-15 to Dec-15.

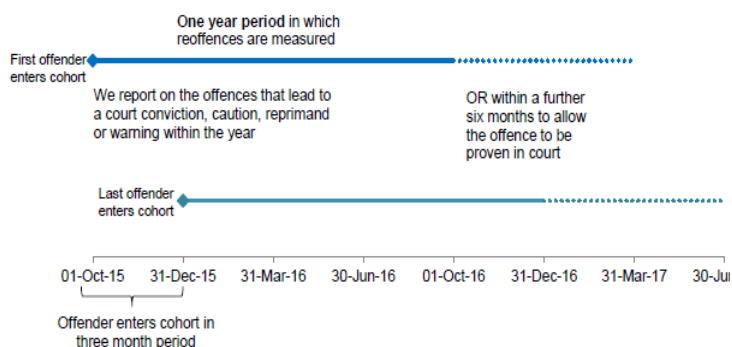
Each offender is tracked for 12 months following them entering the cohort for proven reoffending. Cohorts of offenders are divided into Adult and Juvenile offenders and are tracked separately.

## Proven Reoffending Definition

Reoffending is difficult to measure. Following consultation by the MoJ, proven reoffending is defined as:

- An offence committed in a one year **'follow-up period'** following release from custody or receipt of a non-custodial sentence..
- ..that results in a court conviction, or caution in the one year **'follow-up period'** or within a further six month **'waiting period'** (to allow time for cases to progress through courts).

The cohort entry, one year follow-up period and six month waiting period are shown in the diagram below:



\*Diagram from the MOJ guide to proven reoffending statistics

For an offence to be proven, it must:

- Be recordable (doesn't include offences such as speeding, no driving licence, TV licence evasion)
- Committed in England or Wales
- Prosecuted by the Police
- Proven through caution, reprimands or final warnings (for juveniles) and court convictions.
- Not a breach offence, i.e. breach of a court order

## Data Sources

Proven Reoffending is calculated using data combined from a number of sources. nDelius (Adults), P-NOMIS and eAsset (Juveniles) provide details of the offender cohort to be tracked, which is matched to PNC data to provide proven reoffending details for the cohort.

## Predicted Reoffending Differences (Adjusted Binary Rate)

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS4/G) is a score that can be used to predict the rate of reoffending of a group of offenders. The OGRS4/G scores for NPS Divisions and CRCs were captured in 2011 to provide a baseline rate of predicted reoffending. These rates were, as expected, different for each CRC and NPS Division.

Given that the predicted rates of reoffending were different, it is not possible to simply compare the Binary Rate of Reoffending (percentage of offenders who reoffend) between providers as everyone was at a different starting point.

To address this, a third measure of reoffending called the **'Adjusted Binary Rate'** is also calculated. In summary, this adjusted rate gives the percentage of offenders with a proven reoffence, taking into account the likelihood of them reoffending in the first place.

The adjusted binary rate is used to determine payment for the CRCs with upper and lower limits set for payment, non-payment and deductions. These limits are different for each provider as they are based on the baseline OGRS4/G (predicted reoffending) of the offender group.

## Limitations on the Data

- The introduction of a new methodology means that comparisons cannot be made with reoffending data calculated using the old method..
- Comparison between CRCs is possible due to the use of the adjusted binary rate of reoffending (described above). The adjusted rate has not been produced for NPS Divisions which means that it is not possible to compare NPS with the CRCs, or compare NPS Division with each other. To recap, without taking into account the predicted rates of reoffending for each group, everyone is at a different starting point so cannot be fairly compared.
- These statistics are produced by the Ministry of Justice. Further breakdown of this data by the National Probation Service is not currently possible as there is no access to the raw data for the NPS. CRCs have no access to the raw data.

Further information on the Proven Reoffending measure including statistics can be found on the gov.uk website

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics)



## North Yorkshire County Council Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee

12 March 2018

1. The original request / area of interest from NYCC was reoffending data and the levels of reoffending in North Yorkshire. The CRC supervise a considerable element of those who receive either custodial sentences and are released on licence or who are supervised through community orders, programmes on drugs alcohol, domestic violence and offending or who complete unpaid work (Community Service) in North Yorkshire. It is not unreasonable to assume the CRC would have access to the reoffending rates for this element of the population.
2. As the committee will be aware at previous committee meetings the CRC was unable to provide data that was specific to North Yorkshire but did anticipate that as the reoffending measures applied to the CRC ran through a full cycle and a measured cohort completed we would be given access to the data in a way that allowed us to assess our impact in areas smaller than the overall contract area (Humberside, Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire). It was anticipated that this would be available in October 2017 and a further appearance at this committee was arranged.
3. In October 2017 it became clear that the Ministry of Justice had no intention of making available the reoffending data for any of the CRCs in any more detail than the one number for overall reoffending rates and one for frequency of reoffending and that this would apply to the contract package area (Humberside, Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire) They would not be providing the data behind those numbers.

4. It is very disappointing to the CRC that we cannot access detailed information and the decision of the Ministry of Justice has been a surprise to all the CRCs nationally. At the previous meeting there was not, unsurprisingly, a great appetite for data on the full Humberside Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire area as this was of limited utility for the committee. However, I have attached the full Ministry of Justice report (Appendix 1) issued in which the final figures for the initial cohort and interim figures for later cohorts can be seen.
  
5. I have also attached a short report produced by 'Get the Data' (Appendix 2) who are recognised as having a good understanding of the reoffending data and which focusses on the main lessons and issues with the data. It provides some illumination for those interested in those figures and may be a more accessible read over the Ministry of Justice report. I would suggest reading that report over the Ministry report. It also highlights a current issue with the reoffending data.
  
6. The final data for the cohort discussed at previous meetings is set out below

**Table 1: Final proven reoffending results for the October to December 2015 payment by results cohorts, by Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)**

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Adjusted proportion of offenders who	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Average OGRS4/G Oct-Dec 2015 cohort	baseline LCI	baseline UCI
----------	--	--	-----------------------	----------------------	--	--------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

						reoffend (%)					
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,201	1,170	580	2,684	49.57	50.72	4.63	49.45	48.31	49.37	52.31

**Table 2: Proven reoffending Age Analysis for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service, October to December 2015, England and Wales**

Probation provider	October to December 2015								
	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50+	Total
<b>Humberside, Lincolnshire &amp; North Yorkshire</b>									
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	49.4	51.1	46.0	57.6	54.4	50.4	46.3	28.4	49.6
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.49	3.66	3.93	5.96	4.88	5.36	4.84	3.48	4.63
Number of reoffences	143	337	424	697	454	370	179	80	2,684
Number of reoffenders	41	92	108	117	93	69	37	23	580
Number of offenders in cohort	83	180	235	203	171	137	80	81	1,170
Average OGRS4/G score	49.4	53.7	48.1	54.5	51.2	50.4	34.7	23.9	48.3

**Table 3: Proven reoffending Gender Analysis for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service, October to December 2015, England and Wales**



Probation provider	October to December 2015		
	Female	Male	Total
<b>Humberstone, Lincolnshire &amp; North Yorkshire</b>			
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	47.2	50.0	49.6
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	4.96	4.57	4.63
Number of reoffences	417	2,267	2,684
Number of reoffenders	84	496	580
Number of offenders in cohort	178	992	1,170
Average OGRS4/G score	40.9	49.6	48.3

The overall performance of HLNy CRC in terms of reoffending has been good in that there is a measurable improvement in the reoffending rates, the levels have not been high enough to achieve performance related payments but this has been the case for all but two or three companies nationally. The way in which the data is set and performance calculated is currently a matter of discussion at the centre between the MoJ and the CRC providers.

## North Yorkshire the local picture

17. In working with offenders in North Yorkshire the CRC provide services for those supervised by the company directly on licence or community orders and those sent to the CRC for interventions by our partners in the national Probation Service. As well as the traditional probation elements of one to one supervision and enforcement, programmes on areas from domestic violence to drink driving and thinking skills the CRC is developing our work in a number of areas.
18. **Drugs and Alcohol** - Drugs work is often provided by cases being referred to partners in DISC a service commissioned in the main by the Public Health section of North Yorkshire County Council. North Yorkshire does not have a waiting list to access prescribing services and that is a good thing but as always budgets are under pressure. CRC service users can access some help with alcohol in the county and that is also a benefit. The overall number of opiate users on our caseloads is declining and multi drug and alcohol use appears to be more frequent.

19. **Accommodation** – Adequate housing is a constant challenge for our service users and accommodation while not sufficient in itself to prevent reoffending is something that if not in place hinders progress in all other areas and prevents people being able to establish lives free of offending. The CRC works with Foundation Housing and Horton amongst others in placing service users in accommodation. However, if there was better access and access to more secure long-term accommodation as well as accommodation when people leave custody then we consider that the reoffending rate could be beneficially affected.

## 20. Unpaid Work

Unpaid Work or Community Service is provided across the county with many hundreds of people completing orders each year, below is an example of one project in North Yorkshire. In the past year HLNy has supervised 208,511 hours of unpaid work which at the minimum wage equates to almost £1.6 million. Projects run from regular pieces of work in charity shops and community projects to one of work nominated by local communities.

21. An example of this was the Scruton Village Green where a local Parish councillor Parish Councillor Richard O’Neil said: “I would like to express my gratitude for the hard work undertaken by the payback team for clearing leaves from the village green at Scruton. Each week the teams arrived promptly and by the amount of bags that were filled, they worked extremely hard right up to the end of the day.”

Joe Murphy, one of HLNy CRC’s Community Payback supervisors, led a group of offenders who also carried out some extra work, clearing leaves on a smaller green and digging out soil and plants that had formed over a footpath narrowing it significantly, this footpath is vital to a resident who is wheelchair bound and uses the footpath as access into the village.”

He said: “We are delighted the people who carried out community payback have been praised for their efforts. The men really appreciated that because it makes all the difference when they know that their actions are applauded.

“Community Payback helps people learn new skills and feel they are giving something positive back into society.”

22. Cllr O’Neil said: “In all nearly 120 bags were filled, and the green looks amazing. I personally have had five residents phone or approach me to compliment the work carried out. As in previous years Scruton Parish Council and the Scruton residents are extremely grateful to your organisation for allowing this work to be carried out.”

### **23. Women's programme**

The CRC operates over four women's centres with our partners DISC where women service users are seen in a woman only environment and support and groupwork and employment work are carried out. there is a high level of attendance and the programme is being used in increasing numbers by CRC staff.

### **24. Through the Gate**

The CRC have established a programme of assessing people housing need in custody and then managing the referral and transfer of cases with a housing need to the community. our aim is to accommodate all people leaving custody so that they have an address that will be secure for a minimum of three months from the date of release. This is being undertaken with Shelter a housing charity who have staff placed in Hull, and Lincoln Prisons and we also liaise with similar projects in West Yorkshire.

### **25. Peer mentors**

We are increasingly working to involve service users who have done well on supervision and want to give something back as volunteers. Known as Peer Mentors they are recruited and trained by the CRC and are being used to support accredited programmes, inductions, unpaid work and provide links to partner agencies. This is in its early stages and we have about 50 currently working in HLNy with 20 in North Yorkshire . they provide not only a unique level of access and credibility with some service users but also an insight into how we work and how we could improve our services.

### **26. Alcohol bands**

The CRC is involved in a trial with the local PCCs office and Ministry of Justice regarding the use of alcohol tags. Like an electronic tag but one that records your alcohol use these are placed on suitable offenders on a Court condition and then the wearer undergoes interventions around both their alcohol use and other offending behaviour. It is hoped that this enforced period of abstinence combined with the work that the offender also has to undertake will result in long term changes reductions in offending.



Ministry  
of Justice

Published 25 January 2018

## Final and Interim Proven Reoffending statistics for the Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service

### Introduction

The first set of final results, for the October to December 2015 cohort, were published in October 2017<sup>1</sup>. This publication provides the final results for the second offender cohort, January to March 2016, and the first combined annual cohort (October to December 2015 and January to March 2016). These are based on a **one-year proven reoffending measure** for adult offenders being managed in the community in England and Wales by **Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs)** under **Payment by Results<sup>2</sup> (PbR)** arrangements, and by the **National Probation Service (NPS)**. This is the measure against which CRCs will be assessed for the PbR element of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms.

The following two reoffending measures will be used to assess CRC and NPS performance:

- the **binary** rate (proportion of offenders who reoffend)
- the **frequency** rate (the average number of reoffences per reoffender)

The performance of each CRC in reducing reoffending, on both the binary and frequency measures, will be assessed against the baseline year 2011<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, the binary rate for each CRC is subject to adjustment for changes in the case mix of offenders being supervised, using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS), version 4/G<sup>4</sup>, to allow performance to be assessed against the baseline.

In addition to the final results, the publication also includes **interim** proven reoffending statistics for the April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-result-statistics-october-2015-to-december-2016>

<sup>2</sup> PbR is paid for the achievement of statistically significant reductions in reoffending against the baseline year of 2011 as set out in Transforming Rehabilitation contracts with CRCs.

<sup>3</sup> The 2011 PbR baselines and associated methodology documents are available at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/transforming-rehabilitation](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/transforming-rehabilitation)

<sup>4</sup> Further information on the Offender Group Reconviction Scale 4/G can be found in the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

and January to March 2017 offender cohorts<sup>5</sup>. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) included proposals in its July 2015 consultation<sup>6</sup>, to provide early insights into CRC and NPS performance in reducing reoffending. These have been produced since October 2016 and are based on a **reoffending-to-date measure**.

This bulletin was developed in response to the consultation and will provide **final results** and **interim proven reoffending statistics** for the following offender cohorts:

- PbR-eligible<sup>7</sup> offenders managed by CRCs
- Offenders managed by the NPS who meet the same eligibility criteria as those in the CRC PbR cohorts

**It is important to note that, while interim results provide useful and timely information, they will only give a broad indication of progress and, therefore, care should be taken when interpreting them. The measure against which CRCs will be assessed for PbR will be based on the final results, compared against a 2011 baseline.**

**Final results for the April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016 and January to March 2017 CRC offender cohorts will be published in April 2018, July 2018, October 2018 and January 2019 respectively.**

For technical detail on how final and interim proven reoffending are measured, please refer to the accompanying guide to proven reoffending statistics<sup>8</sup>.

For feedback related to the content of this publication, please email us know at [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

---

<sup>5</sup> Note that while CRCs (under public ownership until February 2015) and the NPS began operating in June 2014, a bedding-in period was allowed before assessing performance against targets.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/519644/proven-reoffending-consultation-response.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519644/proven-reoffending-consultation-response.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> A full list of PbR eligible offenders is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>

## 1. Final reoffending rates – 2015/16 annual cohort

This is the **first set of final one-year reoffending results for the annual cohort of offenders being managed in the community by CRCs**. The first annual cohort is made up of two quarterly cohorts only: October to December 2015 and January to March 2016. All offenders have been subject to the full one-year follow-up period and the additional six-month waiting period as detailed in the guide to proven reoffending statistics<sup>9</sup>.

**Payments or deductions on the frequency rate are made on the annual cohort only, and payments will only be made if the annual binary rate is lower than the 2011 baseline.**

### What we can say

1. **Two CRCs**, Merseyside and Northumbria CRCs, have **met their frequency rate targets**.
2. The remaining **19 CRCs have not met their frequency rate targets**.
3. The binary rates for Merseyside and Northumbria CRC are lower than the 2011 baseline binary rates. This is sufficient to allow them to receive payment for meeting their respective frequency targets.

### What we cannot say

1. We cannot comment on annual binary top-up targets<sup>10</sup> with respect to the first annual cohort as **no such targets were set for the 2015/16 annual cohort**.
2. There are no annual targets for the NPS, so we cannot comment on whether or not the NPS are meeting their targets.

---

<sup>9</sup> A full description of the measure of reoffending is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/563180/F15.05\\_-\\_2011\\_PbR\\_baselines\\_and\\_thresholds.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/563180/F15.05_-_2011_PbR_baselines_and_thresholds.xlsx)

**Table 15: Final proven reoffending results for the 2015/16 annual payment by results cohort (Oct–Dec 2015 & Jan–Mar 2016), by CRC**

CRC name	2011 baseline			2015/16 annual cohort (Oct-Dec 2015 & Jan-Mar 2016)						
	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average OGRS4/G Current cohort	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.72	4.12	44.12	2,564	1,068	5,452	41.65	43.19	42.58	5.10
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.70	4.44	49.1	2,360	1,105	5,150	46.82	47.22	48.70	4.66
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	45.87	3.96	47.67	4,293	1,698	6,801	39.55	44.46	42.76	4.01
Cumbria & Lancashire	49.93	4.30	48.73	2,079	839	3,939	40.36	47.10	41.98	4.69
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	47.62	3.96	46.86	3,432	1,473	6,649	42.92	45.33	44.45	4.51
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	4.20	48.69	1,669	727	3,060	43.56	45.39	46.86	4.21
Durham Tees Valley	53.77	4.74	52.95	1,663	846	5,360	50.87	51.52	52.31	6.34
Essex	47.77	4.12	46.57	1,335	565	2,664	42.32	43.83	45.07	4.72
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.62	4.56	48.20	1,501	625	3,036	41.64	46.24	43.60	4.86
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	50.84	4.37	49.45	2,293	1,118	5,187	48.76	47.84	50.36	4.64
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	47.72	4.40	46.43	2,869	1,216	5,905	42.38	44.45	44.36	4.86
London	46.06	3.85	43.86	8,117	3,529	14,714	43.48	43.66	43.68	4.17
<b>Merseyside</b>	45.31	4.51	47.08	2,114	749	2,952	35.43	40.09	42.42	3.94
Norfolk & Suffolk	50.13	4.72	48.56	995	429	2,145	43.12	43.76	47.91	5.00
<b>Northumbria</b>	55.17	5.15	53.51	1,619	770	3,834	47.56	51.34	49.73	4.98
South Yorkshire	48.56	3.97	50.78	1,646	827	4,460	50.24	50.97	50.05	5.39
Staffordshire & West Midlands	42.34	3.78	45.42	5,222	2,171	10,102	41.57	43.96	43.03	4.65
Thames Valley	47.89	4.30	47.82	1,646	751	3,935	45.63	45.96	47.49	5.24
Wales	50.64	4.11	48.79	4,294	1,936	8,478	45.09	45.61	48.26	4.38
Warwickshire & West Mercia	45.56	4.28	46.71	1,327	586	2,860	44.16	43.71	47.16	4.88
West Yorkshire	46.13	3.98	49.45	2,679	1,190	5,609	44.42	47.99	45.88	4.71

**Note:** CRCs highlighted in **bold** are currently in the **payment region** based on their results for the 2015/16 annual cohort, and all others are in the **deduction region**.

## 2. Final reoffending rates for CRC and NPS – January to March 2016 quarterly cohort

The first set of final results for the quarterly cohorts were published in October 2017 (for the October to December 2015 cohort). This publication presents the final results for the **second quarterly offender cohort. They are based on a cohort of offenders being managed in the community by CRCs and the NPS following probation reforms.** All offenders have been subject to the full one-year follow-up period and the additional six-month waiting period as detailed in the guide to proven reoffending statistics<sup>11</sup>.

**Comparisons of performance between different CRCs can now be made by comparing the adjusted binary rates.**

### What we can say

1. There have been statistically significant **reductions** in the adjusted binary reoffending rate for 9 of the 21 CRCs in the **January to March 2016 cohort** when compared to the 2011 baseline reoffending rates.
2. There has been no statistically significant **increase** in adjusted binary reoffending rates for any of the CRCs for the **January to March 2016 cohort**.
3. Payments or deductions on the frequency rate will be made on the **annual cohort only**, and payments will only be made if the annual binary rate is lower than the 2011 baseline.
4. The first frequency payments will be based on the 2015/16 annual cohort consisting of the October to December 2015 and the January to March 2016 cohort periods only (section 1).

### What we cannot say

1. We cannot say which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets on a single quarterly cohort. In order to assess which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets, please see the final results for the 2015/16 annual cohort in section 1. Frequency is assessed on an annual basis only.
2. It remains the case that **comparisons cannot be made between CRCs and NPS** due the difference in the nature of offenders being managed.

---

<sup>11</sup> A full description of the measure of reoffending is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>.

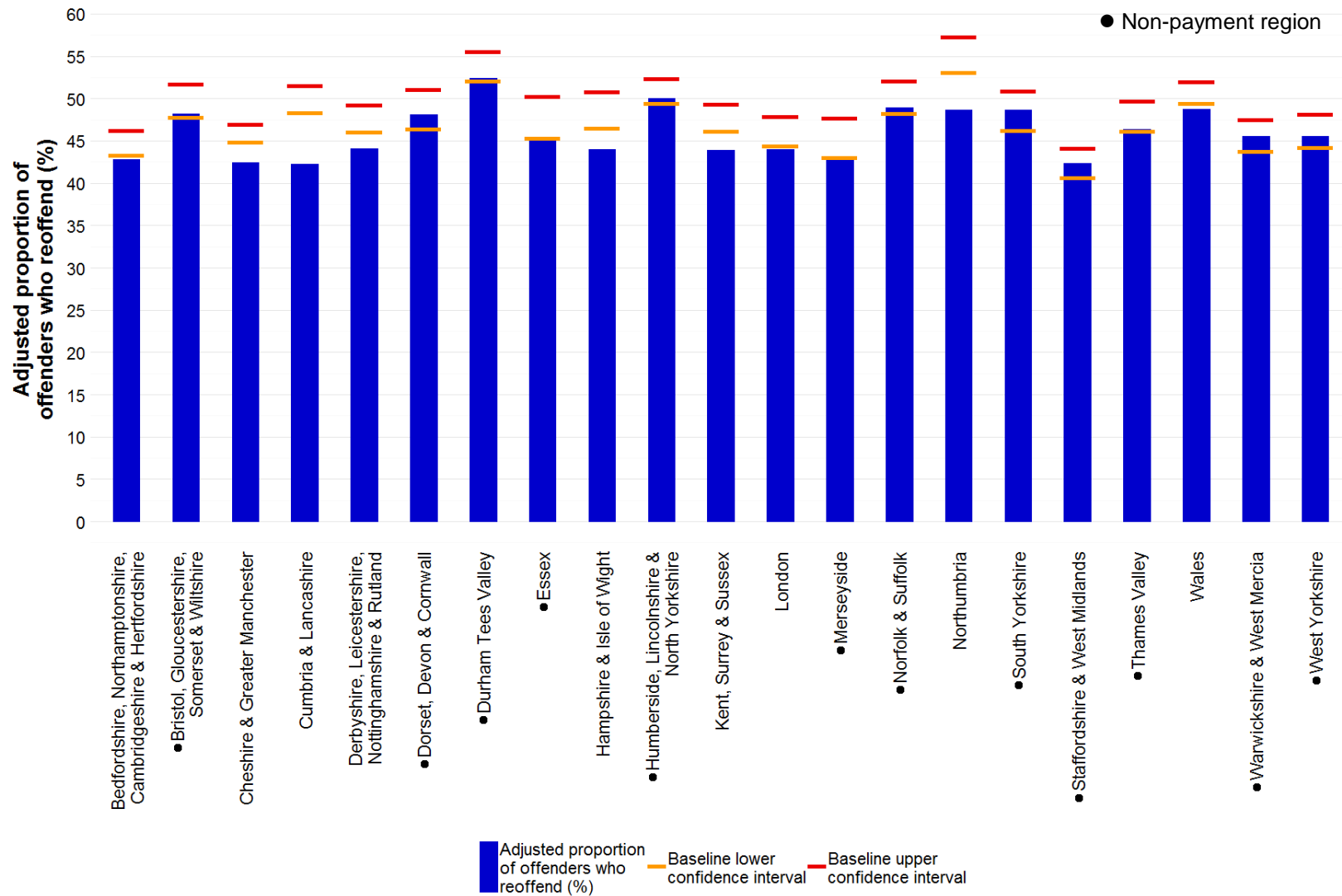


**Table 1: Final proven reoffending results for the January to March 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC**

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G Jan-Mar 2016 cohort	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Baseline lower confidence interval	Baseline upper confidence interval
<b>Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire &amp; Hertfordshire</b>	1,378	1,298	535	2,778	41.22	42.85	5.19	42.49	44.12	43.27	46.17
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,286	1,220	560	2,608	45.90	48.17	4.66	46.83	49.10	47.77	51.63
<b>Cheshire &amp; Greater Manchester</b>	2,230	2,111	827	3,403	39.18	42.44	4.11	44.41	47.67	44.82	46.92
<b>Cumbria &amp; Lancashire</b>	1,074	1,027	412	2,053	40.12	42.26	4.98	46.58	48.73	48.33	51.53
<b>Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire &amp; Rutland</b>	1,764	1,653	700	3,174	42.35	44.06	4.53	45.15	46.86	46.02	49.22
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	837	819	357	1,479	43.59	48.10	4.14	44.18	48.69	46.37	51.01
Durham Tees Valley	849	810	410	2,660	50.62	52.37	6.49	51.20	52.95	52.05	55.49
Essex	688	645	268	1,209	41.55	45.37	4.51	42.75	46.57	45.30	50.24
<b>Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight</b>	773	756	318	1,592	42.06	43.97	5.01	46.30	48.20	46.47	50.77
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,169	1,123	538	2,503	47.91	49.99	4.65	47.36	49.45	49.37	52.31
<b>Kent, Surrey &amp; Sussex</b>	1,539	1,451	603	2,907	41.56	43.87	4.82	44.12	46.43	46.14	49.30
<b>London</b>	4,263	3,998	1,733	7,244	43.35	44.00	4.18	43.21	43.86	44.32	47.80
Merseyside	1,129	1,070	386	1,501	36.07	43.08	3.89	40.08	47.08	43.00	47.62
Norfolk & Suffolk	451	438	195	927	44.52	48.97	4.75	44.11	48.56	48.19	52.07
<b>Northumbria</b>	875	845	382	1,731	45.21	48.64	4.53	50.07	53.51	53.09	57.25
South Yorkshire	831	795	386	2,119	48.55	48.65	5.49	50.69	50.78	46.23	50.89
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,728	2,588	1,054	4,772	40.73	42.38	4.53	43.77	45.42	40.62	44.06
Thames Valley	874	835	374	1,990	44.79	46.38	5.32	46.24	47.82	46.11	49.67
<b>Wales</b>	2,242	2,133	972	4,226	45.57	48.76	4.35	45.60	48.79	49.37	51.91
Warwickshire & West Mercia	678	635	266	1,366	41.89	45.57	5.14	43.03	46.71	43.69	47.43
West Yorkshire	1,437	1,345	594	2,796	44.16	45.57	4.71	48.05	49.45	44.18	48.08

**Note:** CRCs highlighted in **bold** have seen statistically significant reductions in the adjusted binary reoffending rate in the January to March 2016 cohort when compared to the 2011 baseline reoffending rates.

**Figure 1:** Final rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **January to March 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 1)



**Table 2:** Final proven reoffending results for the **January to March 2016** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

<b>NPS division</b>	<b>Number of offenders in the measurable cohort</b>	<b>Number of reoffenders</b>	<b>Number of reoffences</b>	<b>Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)</b>	<b>Average number of reoffences per reoffender</b>	<b>Average OGRS4/G Jan-Mar 2016 cohort</b>
London	1,055	377	1,434	35.73	3.80	40.64
Midlands	1,407	517	2,103	36.74	4.07	42.77
North East	1,626	682	2,945	41.94	4.32	47.59
North West	1,511	543	1,950	35.94	3.59	44.64
South East and Eastern	1,244	415	1,702	33.36	4.10	40.07
South West and South Central	983	359	1,545	36.52	4.30	42.31
Wales	630	282	1,137	44.76	4.03	48.48

### 3. Interim results

The interim results provide a broad indication of progress. They should be more reliable for earlier cohorts where the follow-up and waiting periods are closer to being fully elapsed. Nevertheless, the figures presented in the tables should be interpreted with caution for two main reasons:

1. **They are interim estimates which are based on provisional data and a reoffending-to-date measure, rather than a measure with defined follow-up and waiting periods.** As a result, they are susceptible to availability of data and are more volatile than the one-year reoffending measure. The one-year proven reoffending measure (by which PbR will be assessed) allows a 12-month follow-up period for reoffending to elapse, and then a further six-month waiting period for cases to progress through the courts, and an additional one month for police forces to enter and validate the data.
2. **The binary results have not been adjusted for the mix of offenders in the cohort.** The final set of binary results for each cohort will be adjusted for changes in the case mix of offenders being supervised using the OGRS4/G before performance is assessed against the 2011 baseline.

Furthermore, the number of offenders identified in the measurable cohort<sup>12</sup> may still change and, hence, change the characteristics of the cohort. This could impact both the binary rate and the frequency rate. It, therefore, remains the case that no conclusions can be drawn until final results are published. For more information about how the measurable cohort is defined, please see the guide to proven reoffending statistics, specifically the entry on “Cohort” under “Definitions for the measurement of interim proven reoffending for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service” and the section on “Matching offender records for proven reoffending”.

#### What we can say about interim results

1. The change in results between publications is likely to be smaller for the cohorts for which more time has elapsed (for an example, see figure 4).
2. Interim rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix (using OGRS4/G), so the picture for any given cohort may change when the corresponding final rates are published.
3. The average OGRS4/G scores for the **April to June 2016, July to September 2016 and January to March 2017** offender cohorts show that each CRC is managing offenders that are less likely to reoffend compared to the baseline year of 2011.
4. The average OGRS4/G scores for the **October to December 2016** offender cohorts show that, in all but one case (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire &

---

<sup>12</sup> The measurable cohort consists of PbR eligible offenders who can be matched to the Police National Computer database – the data source used for measuring reoffending.

Hertfordshire CRC), each CRC is managing offenders that are less likely to reoffend compared to the baseline year of 2011.

5. South Yorkshire CRC, Staffordshire & West Midlands CRC and West Yorkshire CRC are **currently in the non-payment region** based on their respective unadjusted binary rates for the April to June 2016 offender cohort.
6. Warwickshire and West Mercia CRC is currently the only CRC in the **April to June 2016** offender cohort to have exceeded the threshold for triggering a **deduction** based on its unadjusted binary results.
7. The **remaining 17 CRCs are currently in the payment region.**
8. Two CRCs, Staffordshire & West Midlands CRC and Warwickshire and West Mercia CRC, are currently the only CRCs in the **July to September 2016** offender cohort that are in the **non-payment region** based on their unadjusted binary rate. **All remaining CRCs are currently in the payment region.**

#### **What we cannot say about interim results**

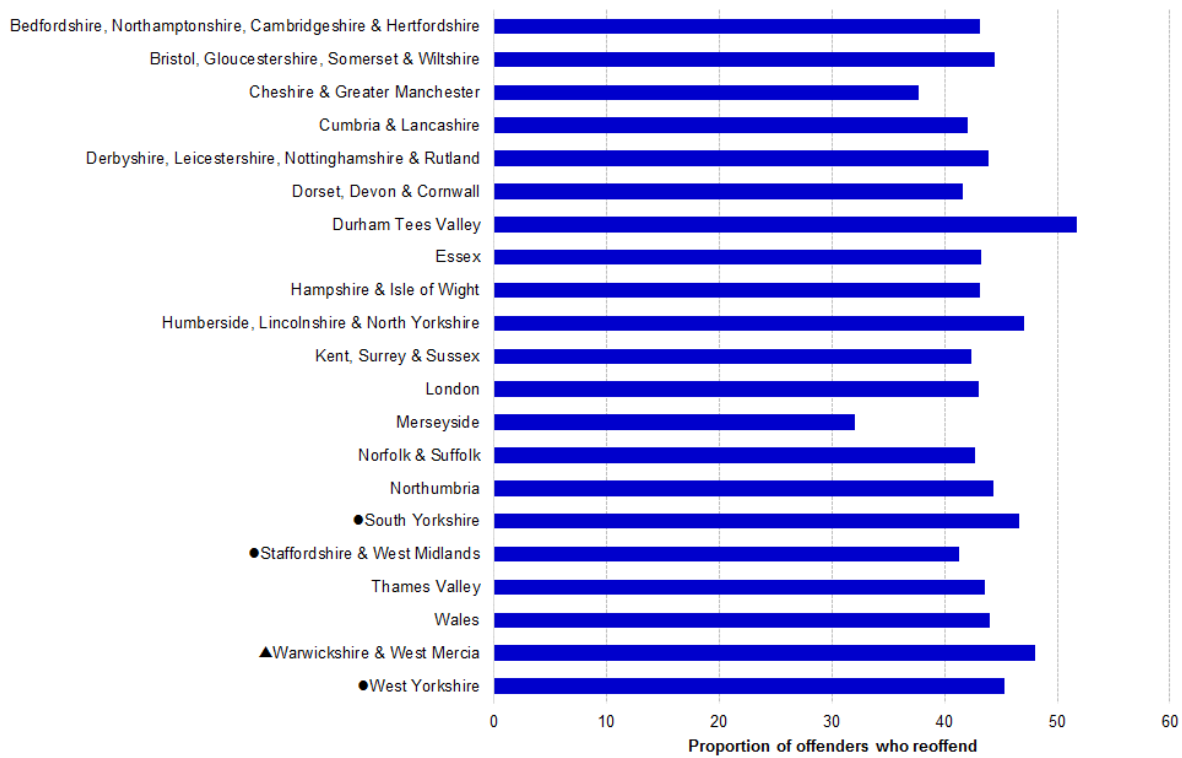
1. CRC A is on target / not on target to achieve statistically significant reductions in reoffending against the baseline year of 2011.
2. The interim results show that CRC A is performing better or worse than CRC B. (Interim results have not been OGRS4/G-adjusted; therefore, comparisons between different CRCs will not be possible.)
3. The interim results show that CRCs are performing better or worse than the NPS. (Due to differences in the types of offender being managed between the CRCs (low to medium risk offenders) and the NPS (high risk offenders), comparisons between CRCs and the NPS should not be made.)
4. We cannot comment on the performance of CRCs against their frequency targets for the **April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016** and **January to March 2017** offender cohorts as frequency payments for these cohorts will be made for the 2016/17 annual cohort results only. At this early stage, the frequency results for the 2016/17 annual cohort will be variable and are likely to change substantially before publication of final 2016/17 annual cohort results in January 2019.

#### 4. April to June 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

**Table 3:** Interim proven reoffending results for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

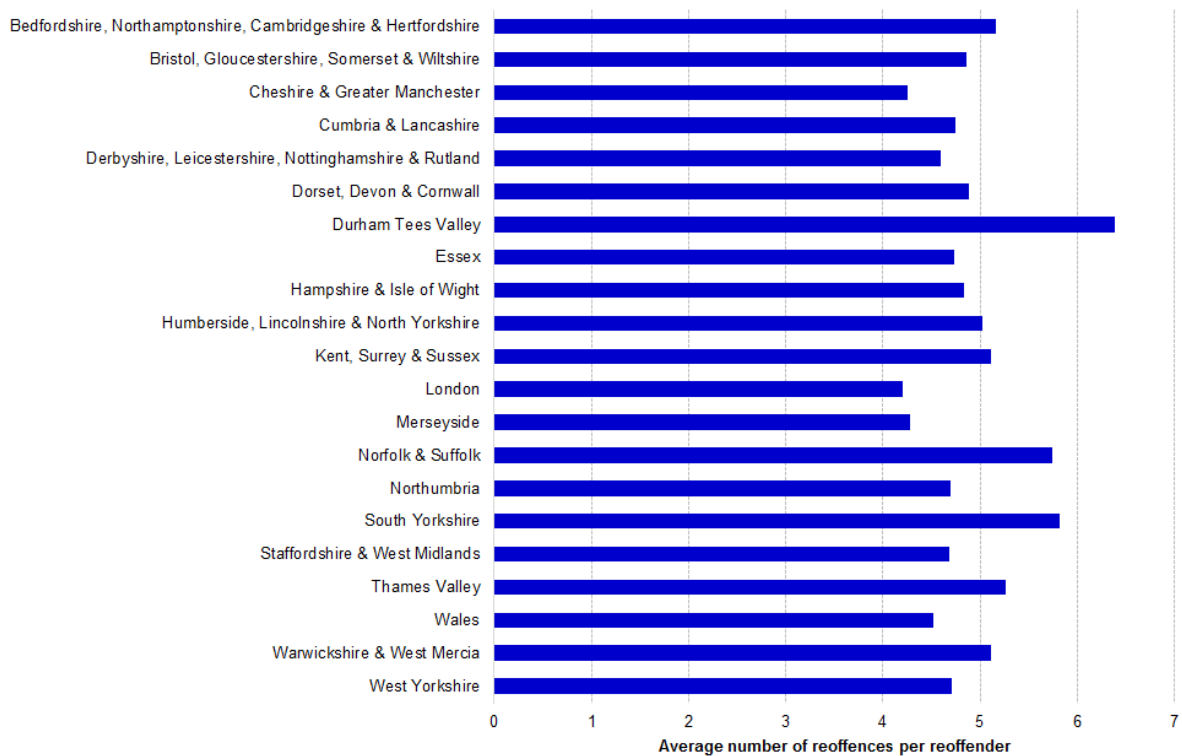
CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,334	1,270	548	2,829	43.15	5.16
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,218	1,149	511	2,484	44.47	4.86
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,159	2,040	768	3,267	37.65	4.25
Cumbria & Lancashire	998	937	394	1,871	42.05	4.75
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,823	1,723	756	3,473	43.88	4.59
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	788	761	317	1,550	41.66	4.89
Durham Tees Valley	797	764	395	2,521	51.70	6.38
Essex	638	594	257	1,218	43.27	4.74
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	763	737	318	1,537	43.15	4.83
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,108	1,067	502	2,520	47.05	5.02
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,516	1,432	607	3,101	42.39	5.11
London	4,361	4,079	1,755	7,372	43.03	4.20
Merseyside	1,134	1,088	348	1,490	31.99	4.28
Norfolk & Suffolk	490	466	199	1,144	42.70	5.75
Northumbria	815	787	349	1,637	44.35	4.69
South Yorkshire	762	725	338	1,968	46.62	5.82
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,726	2,566	1,059	4,955	41.27	4.68
Thames Valley	853	835	364	1,916	43.59	5.26
Wales	2,001	1,911	840	3,796	43.96	4.52
Warwickshire & West Mercia	673	631	303	1,550	48.02	5.12
West Yorkshire	1,439	1,341	608	2,859	45.34	4.70

**Figure 2:** Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **April to June 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)

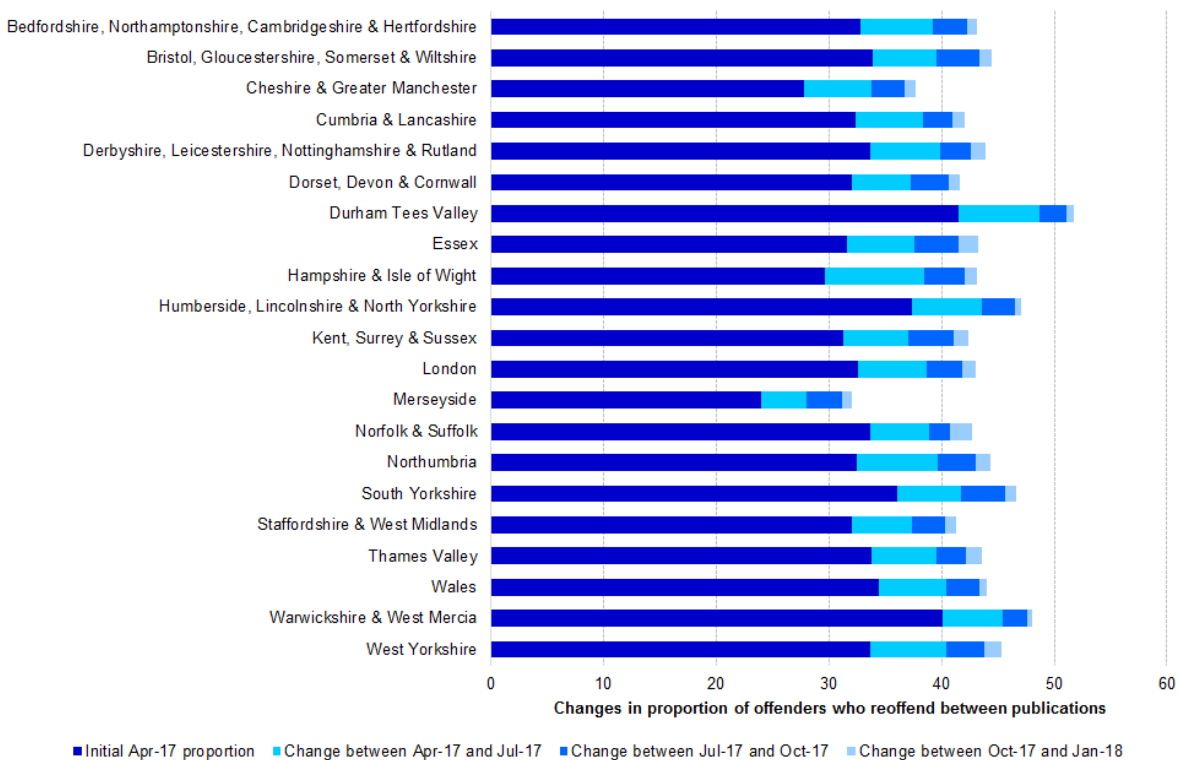


● non-payment region      ▲ deduction region  
 (Note that these rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix, so this picture may change when final rates are published in April 2018.)

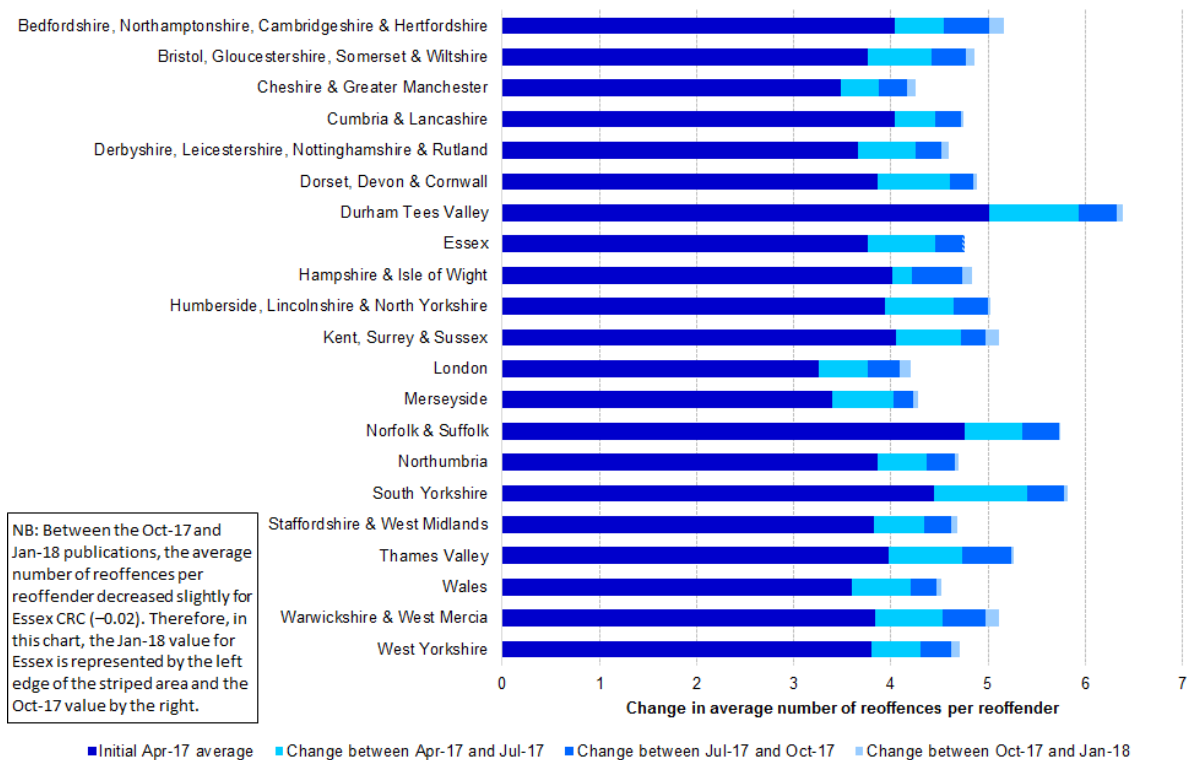
**Figure 3:** Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **April to June 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)



**Figure 4: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3 from the Apr-17, Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**



**Figure 5: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3 from the Apr-17, Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**





**Table 4:** Interim proven reoffending results for the **April to June 2016** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

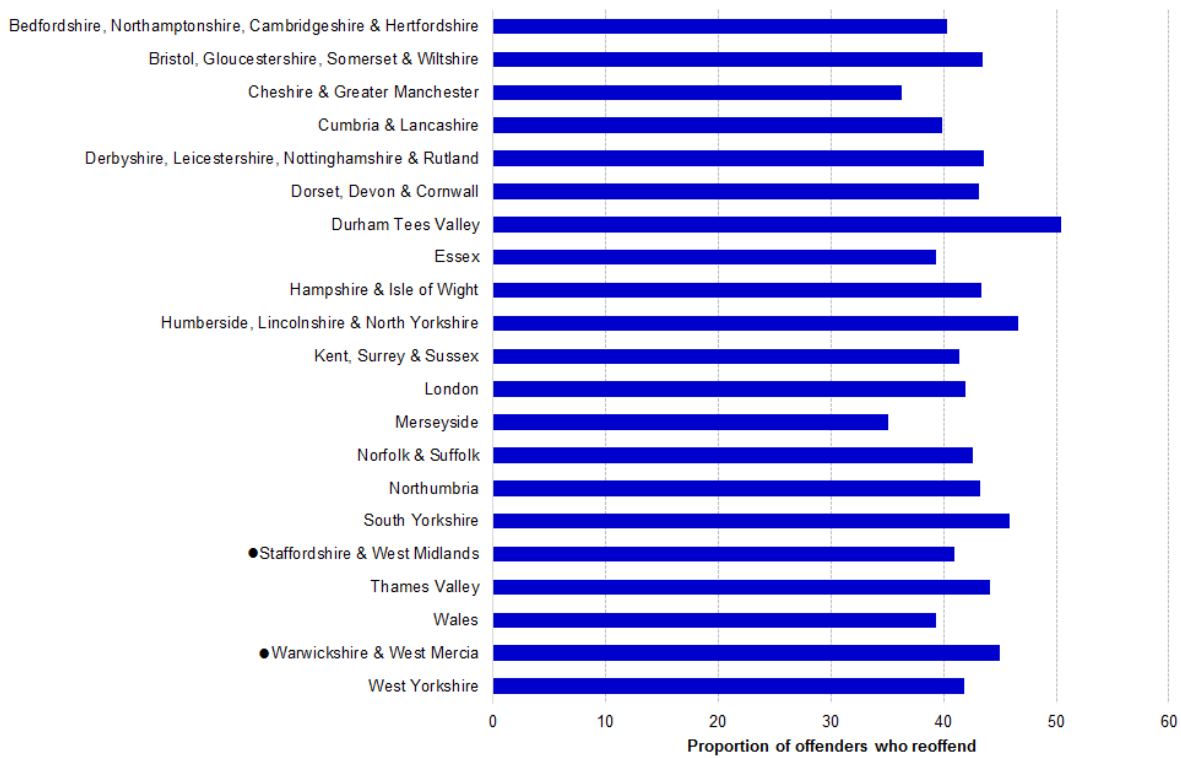
<b>NPS division</b>	<b>Number of offenders in the measurable cohort</b>	<b>Number of reoffenders</b>	<b>Number of reoffences</b>	<b>Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)</b>	<b>Average number of reoffences per reoffender</b>
London	996	353	1,642	35.44	4.65
Midlands	1,418	491	2,043	34.63	4.16
North East	1,665	682	3,017	40.96	4.42
North West	1,518	564	2,111	37.15	3.74
South East and Eastern	1,227	408	1,945	33.25	4.77
South West and South Central	1,014	346	1,401	34.12	4.05
Wales	685	296	1,260	43.21	4.26

## 5. July to September 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

**Table 5:** Interim proven reoffending results for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

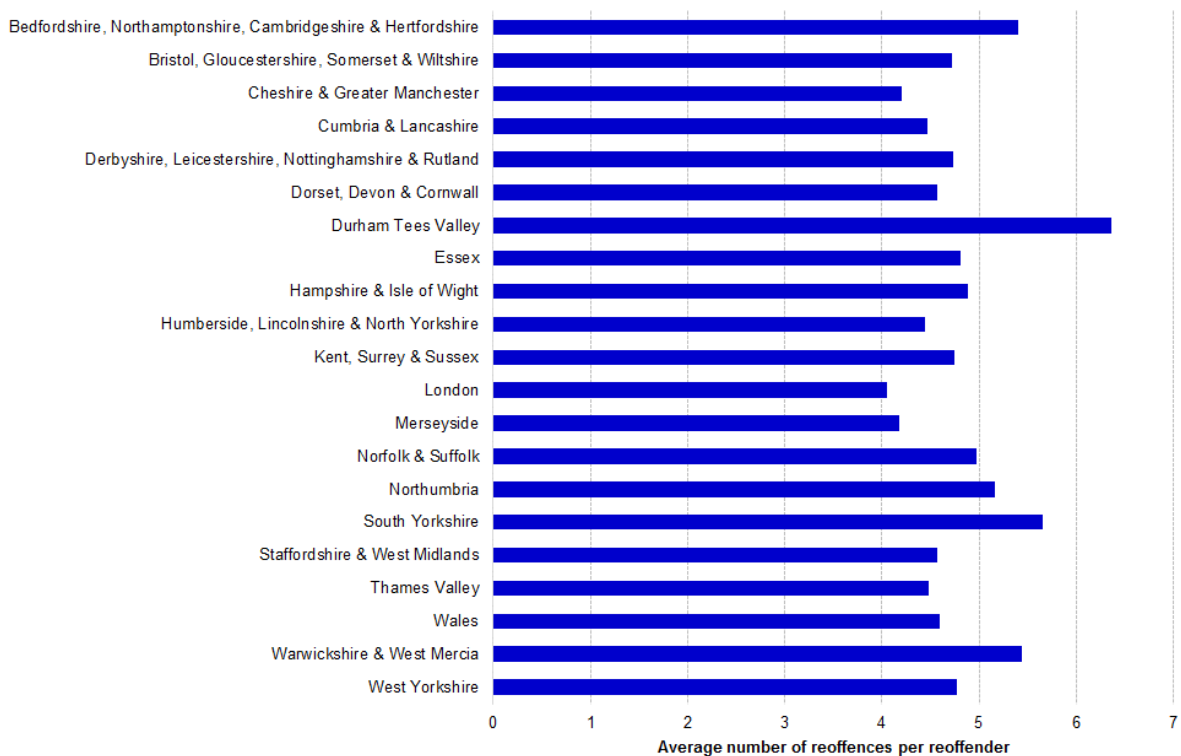
CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,218	1,160	468	2,527	40.34	5.40
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,215	1,158	503	2,375	43.44	4.72
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,026	1,888	684	2,878	36.23	4.21
Cumbria & Lancashire	979	926	369	1,647	39.85	4.46
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,627	1,521	662	3,136	43.52	4.74
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	786	758	327	1,496	43.14	4.57
Durham Tees Valley	775	738	372	2,368	50.41	6.37
Essex	589	541	213	1,025	39.37	4.81
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	801	772	335	1,638	43.39	4.89
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,072	1,031	481	2,137	46.65	4.44
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,542	1,443	597	2,835	41.37	4.75
London	4,188	3,888	1,629	6,605	41.90	4.05
Merseyside	1,026	977	343	1,435	35.11	4.18
Norfolk & Suffolk	486	455	194	964	42.64	4.97
Northumbria	767	744	322	1,662	43.28	5.16
South Yorkshire	829	793	364	2,057	45.90	5.65
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,634	2,460	1,008	4,605	40.98	4.57
Thames Valley	797	764	337	1,511	44.11	4.48
Wales	1,923	1,806	710	3,260	39.31	4.59
Warwickshire & West Mercia	661	614	276	1,503	44.95	5.45
West Yorkshire	1,370	1,283	537	2,562	41.86	4.77

**Figure 6: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5)**

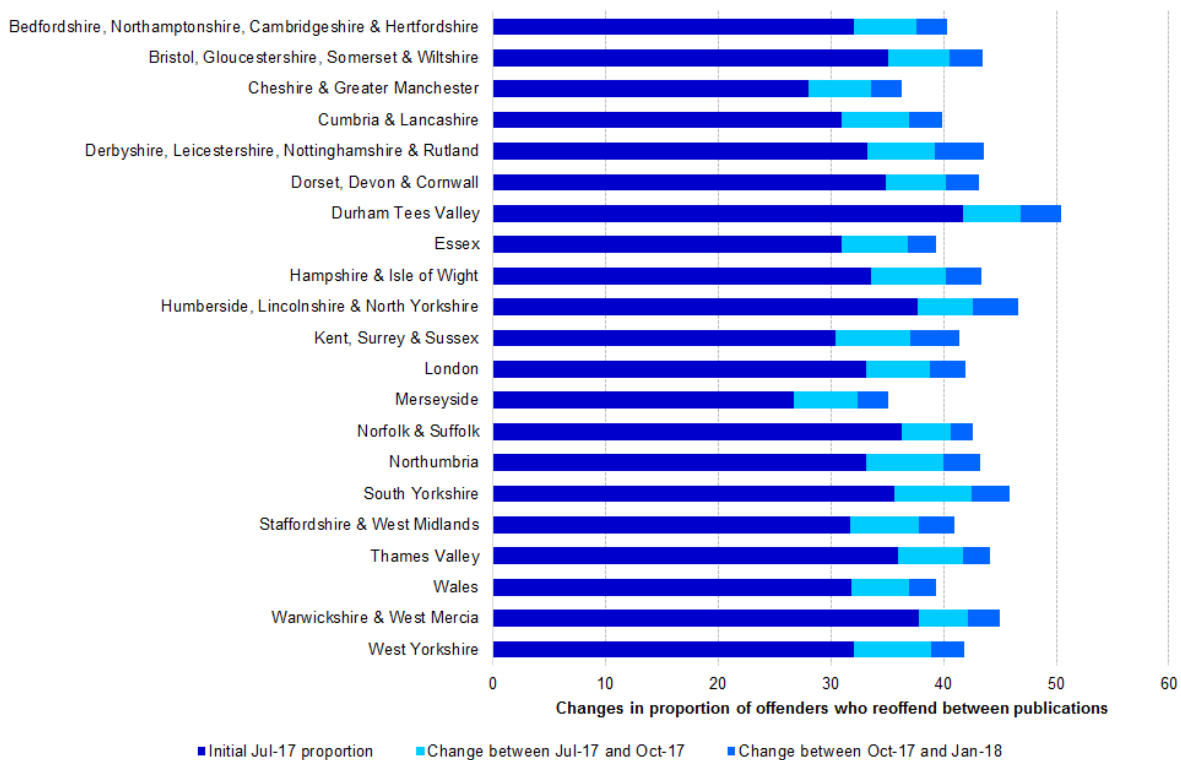


● CRCs in the non-payment region (Note that these rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix, so this picture may change when final rates are published in July 2018.)

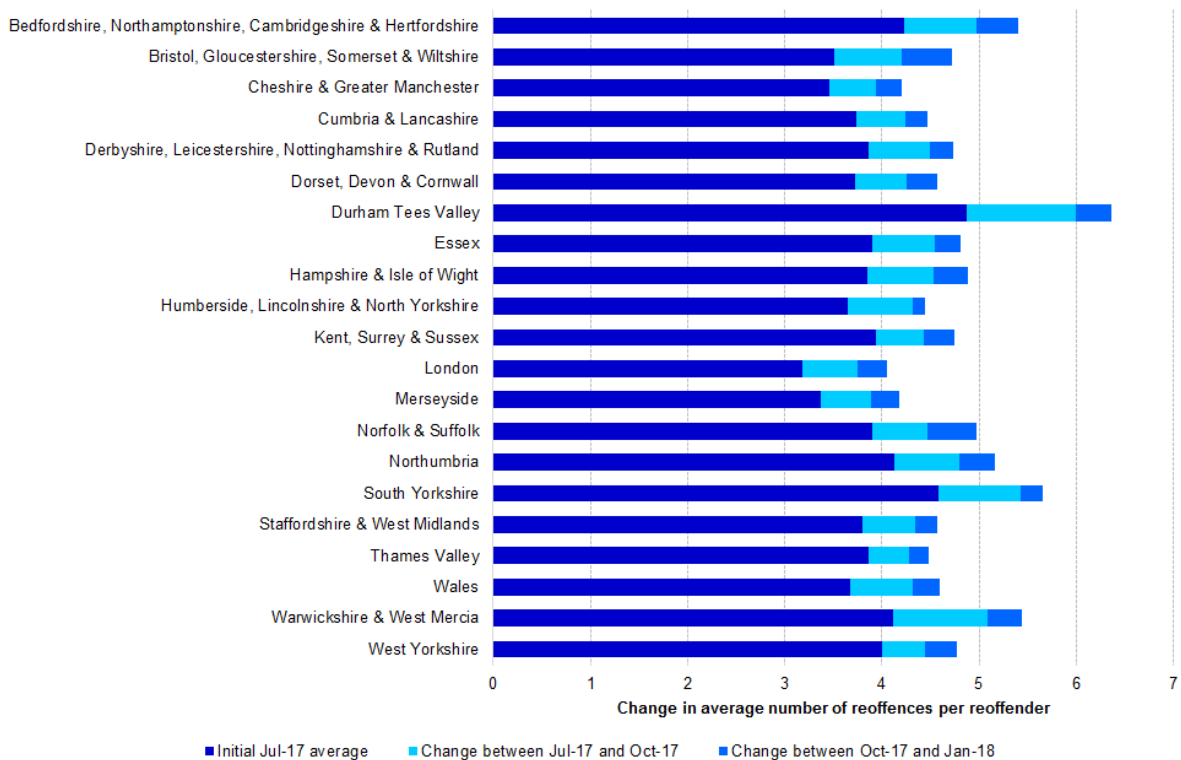
**Figure 7: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5)**



**Figure 8:** Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5 from the Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)



**Figure 9:** Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5 from the Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)



**Table 6:** Interim proven reoffending results for the **July to September 2016** performance measure cohorts, by NPS division

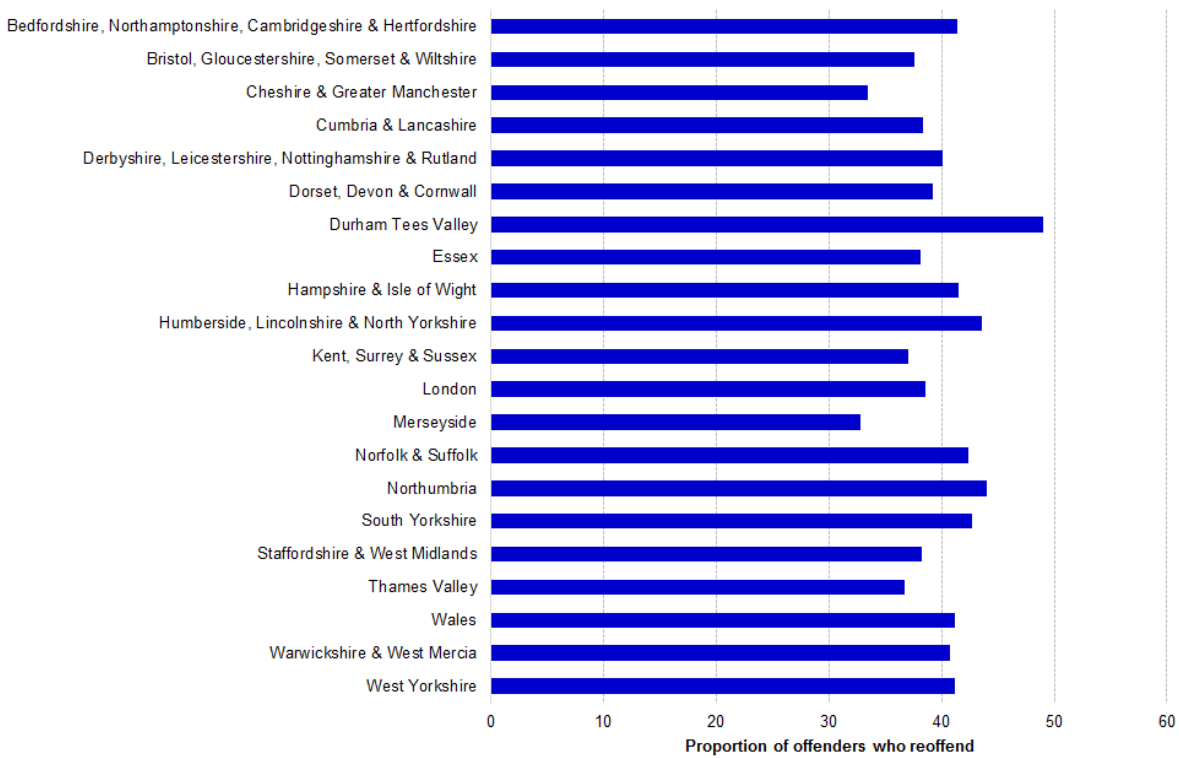
<b>NPS division</b>	<b>Number of offenders in the measurable cohort</b>	<b>Number of reoffenders</b>	<b>Number of reoffences</b>	<b>Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)</b>	<b>Average number of reoffences per reoffender</b>
London	989	363	1,566	36.70	4.31
Midlands	1,489	528	2,048	35.46	3.88
North East	1,648	667	3,093	40.47	4.64
North West	1,538	545	2,032	35.44	3.73
South East and Eastern	1,175	368	1,568	31.32	4.26
South West and South Central	1,120	355	1,663	31.70	4.68
Wales	651	273	1,129	41.94	4.14

## 6. October to December 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

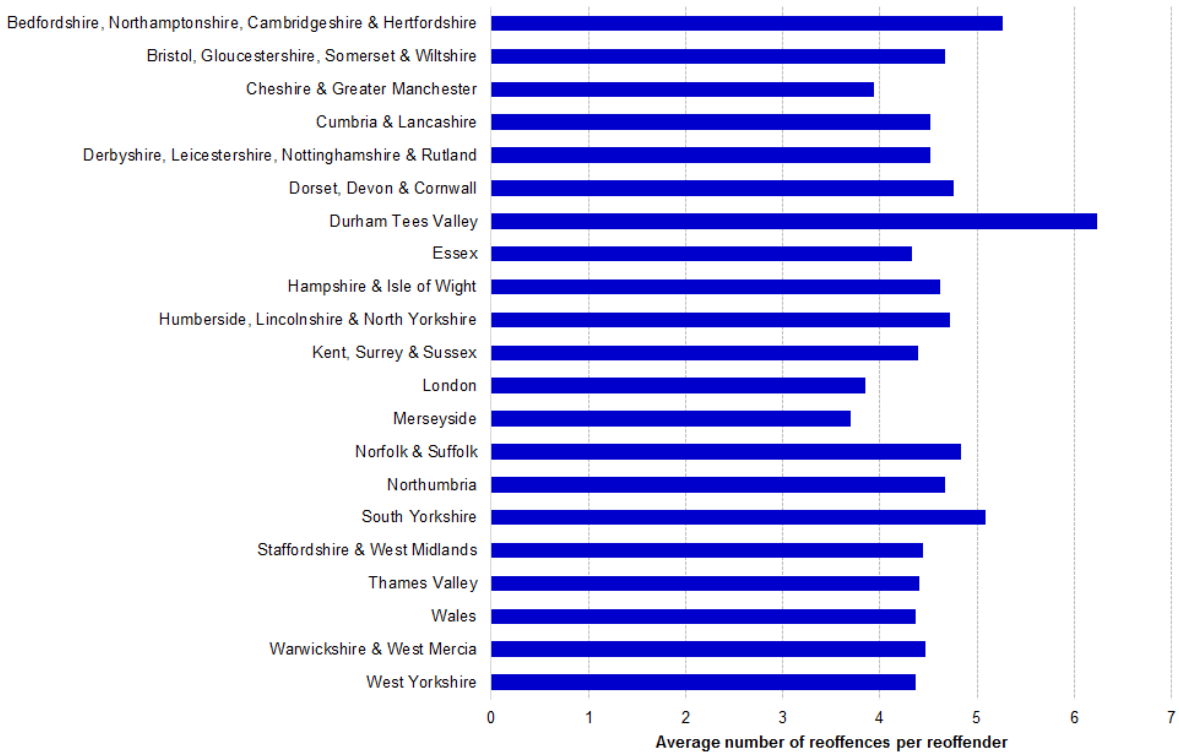
**Table 7:** Interim proven reoffending results for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,241	1,170	484	2,546	41.37	5.26
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,118	1,035	389	1,819	37.58	4.68
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,175	2,064	690	2,713	33.43	3.93
Cumbria & Lancashire	979	914	350	1,581	38.29	4.52
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,566	1,455	583	2,636	40.07	4.52
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	675	647	254	1,210	39.26	4.76
Durham Tees Valley	803	759	372	2,320	49.01	6.24
Essex	610	572	218	943	38.11	4.33
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	738	715	297	1,371	41.54	4.62
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,061	1,023	446	2,106	43.60	4.72
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,466	1,380	511	2,244	37.03	4.39
London	4,056	3,770	1,454	5,594	38.57	3.85
Merseyside	1,019	968	317	1,172	32.75	3.70
Norfolk & Suffolk	461	444	188	909	42.34	4.84
Northumbria	708	689	303	1,415	43.98	4.67
South Yorkshire	731	702	300	1,525	42.74	5.08
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,342	2,239	856	3,798	38.23	4.44
Thames Valley	763	742	272	1,199	36.66	4.41
Wales	1,790	1,701	700	3,061	41.15	4.37
Warwickshire & West Mercia	657	611	249	1,114	40.75	4.47
West Yorkshire	1,400	1,310	539	2,355	41.15	4.37

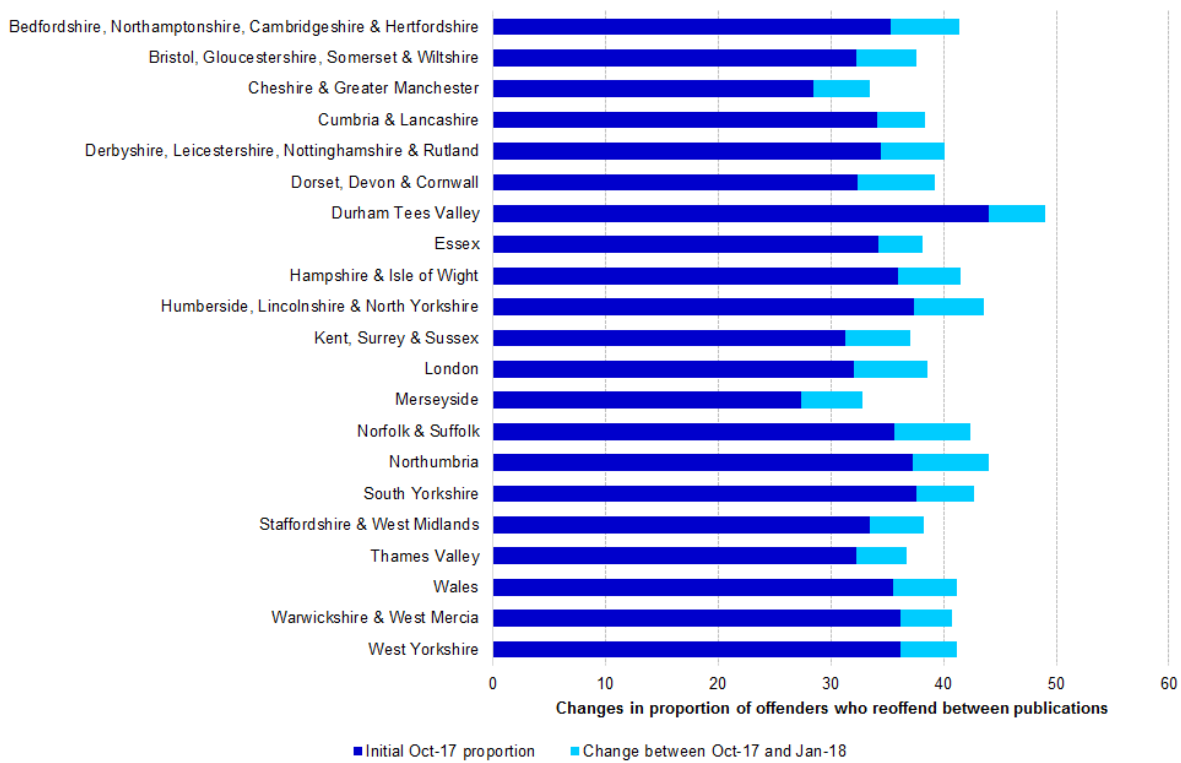
**Figure 10: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7)**



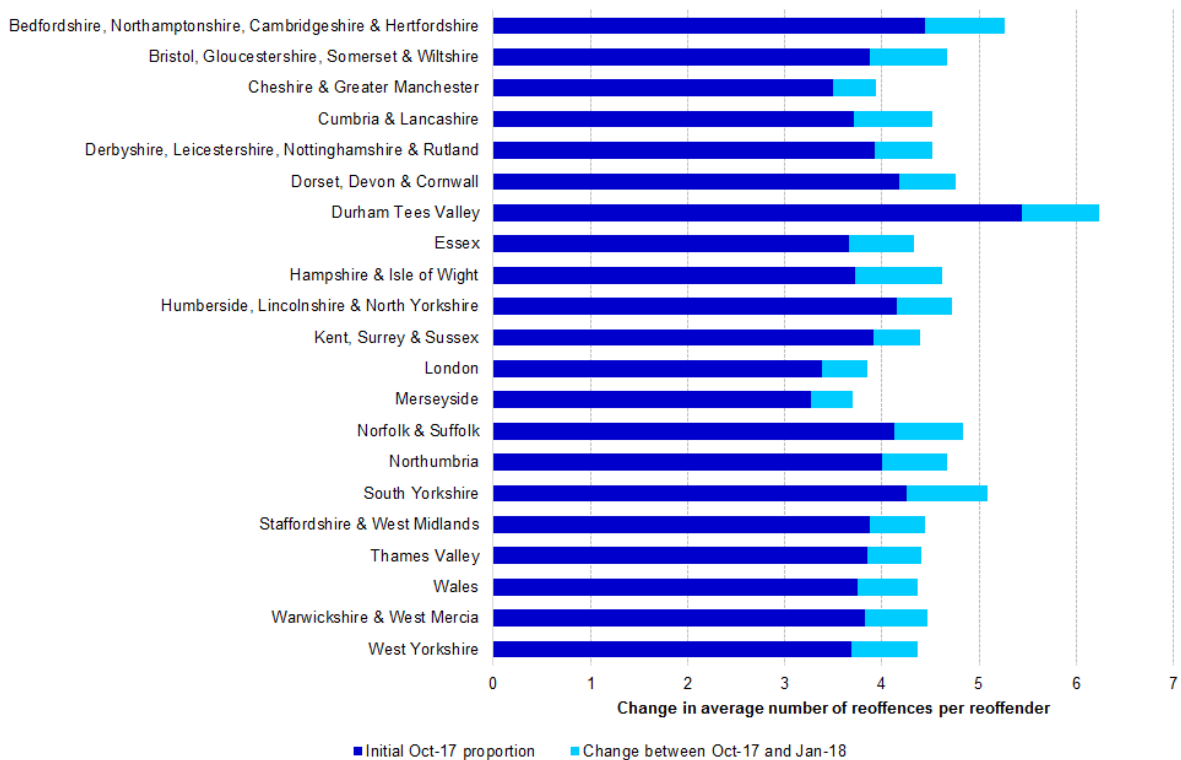
**Figure 11: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7)**



**Figure 12: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7 from the Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**



**Figure 13: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7 from the Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**





**Table 8:** Interim proven reoffending results for the **October to December 2016** performance measure cohorts, by NPS division

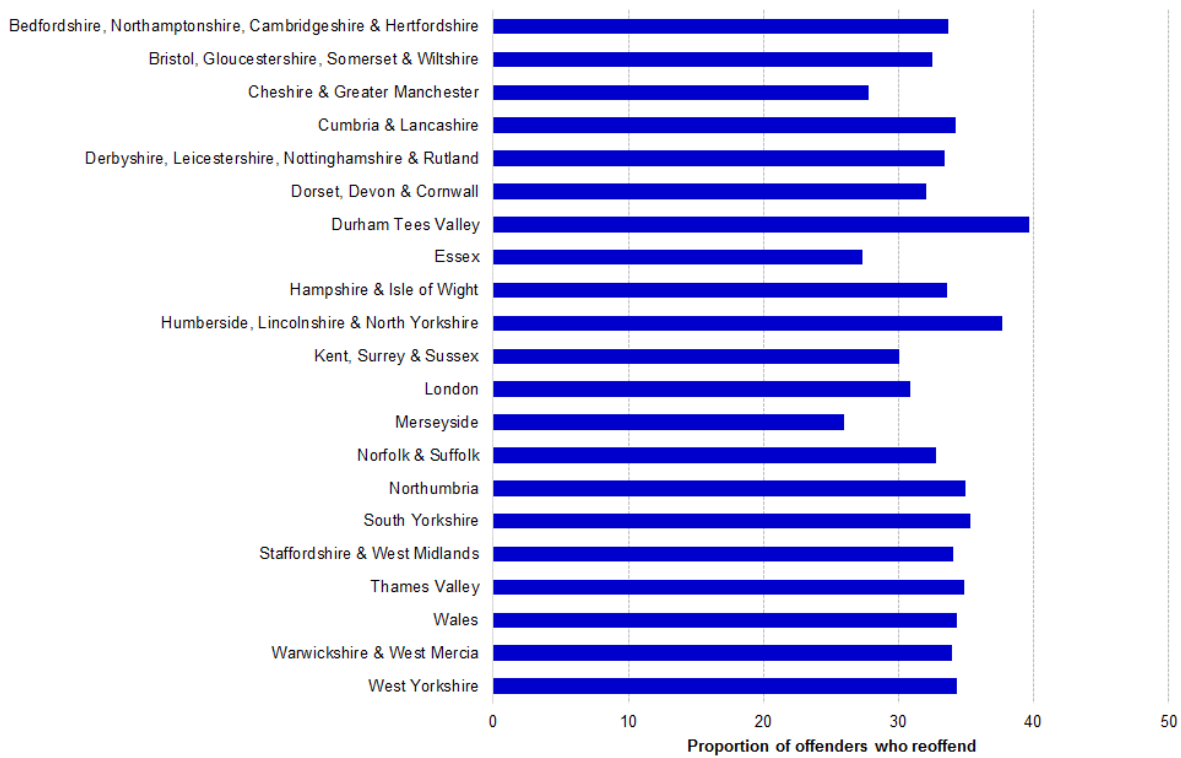
<b>NPS division</b>	<b>Number of offenders in the measurable cohort</b>	<b>Number of reoffenders</b>	<b>Number of reoffences</b>	<b>Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)</b>	<b>Average number of reoffences per reoffender</b>
London	1,043	302	1,253	28.95	4.15
Midlands	1,371	439	1,911	32.02	4.35
North East	1,662	584	2,341	35.14	4.01
North West	1,459	452	1,550	30.98	3.43
South East and Eastern	1,258	373	1,646	29.65	4.41
South West and South Central	1,057	351	1,444	33.21	4.11
Wales	676	286	1,123	42.31	3.93

## 7. January to March 2017 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

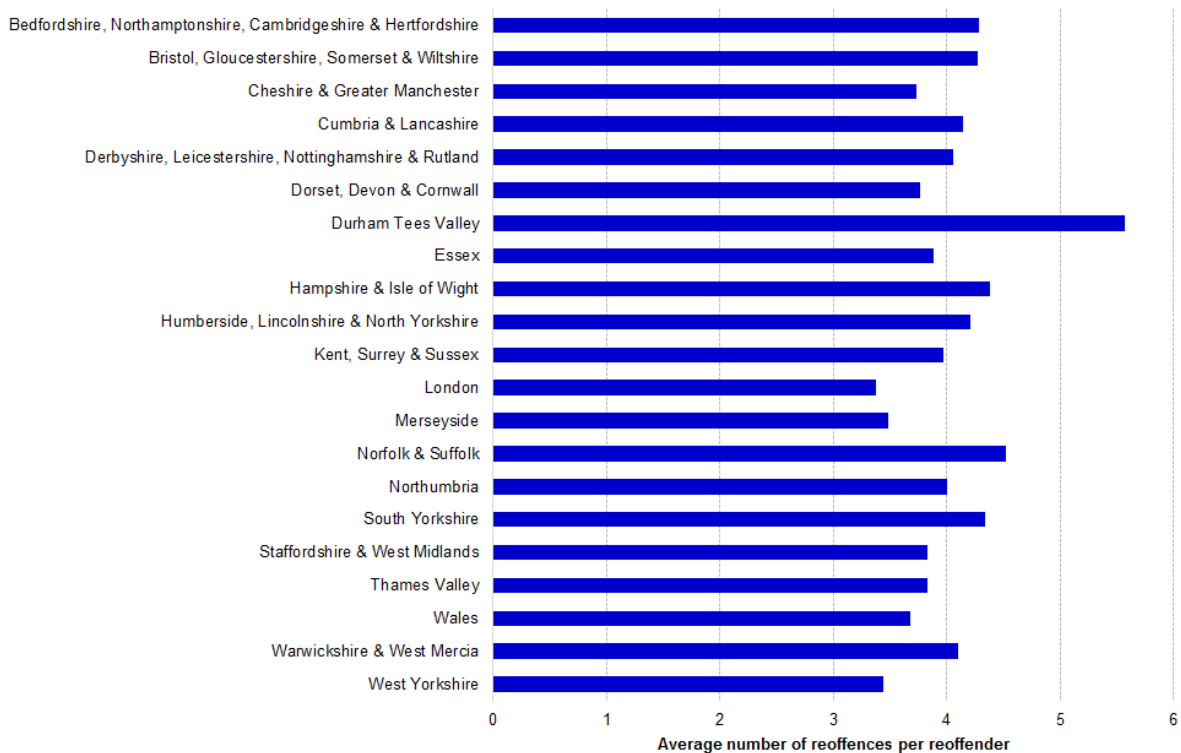
**Table 9:** Interim proven reoffending results for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,342	1,280	431	1,846	33.67	4.28
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,210	1,140	370	1,582	32.46	4.28
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,242	2,112	587	2,193	27.79	3.74
Cumbria & Lancashire	1,032	976	334	1,384	34.22	4.14
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,675	1,583	529	2,144	33.42	4.05
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	758	731	234	880	32.01	3.76
Durham Tees Valley	876	844	335	1,867	39.69	5.57
Essex	685	636	174	675	27.36	3.88
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	829	811	272	1,193	33.54	4.39
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,121	1,095	412	1,735	37.63	4.21
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,572	1,478	444	1,761	30.04	3.97
London	4,380	4,098	1,264	4,263	30.84	3.37
Merseyside	1,108	1,053	273	951	25.93	3.48
Norfolk & Suffolk	550	522	171	773	32.76	4.52
Northumbria	791	761	266	1,066	34.95	4.01
South Yorkshire	838	807	285	1,236	35.32	4.34
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,577	2,411	821	3,143	34.05	3.83
Thames Valley	829	804	280	1,073	34.83	3.83
Wales	1,813	1,707	586	2,154	34.33	3.68
Warwickshire & West Mercia	733	687	233	956	33.92	4.10
West Yorkshire	1,500	1,383	475	1,636	34.35	3.44

**Figure 14: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 9)**



**Figure 15: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 9)**



**Table 10:** Interim proven reoffending results for the **January to March 2017** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

<b>NPS division</b>	<b>Number of offenders in the measurable cohort</b>	<b>Number of reoffenders</b>	<b>Number of reoffences</b>	<b>Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)</b>	<b>Average number of reoffences per reoffender</b>
London	1,068	301	1,024	28.18	3.40
Midlands	1,471	382	1,333	25.97	3.49
North East	1,611	478	1,714	29.67	3.59
North West	1,482	415	1,296	28.00	3.12
South East and Eastern	1,263	283	1,234	22.41	4.36
South West and South Central	1,095	283	1,087	25.84	3.84
Wales	714	245	866	34.31	3.53

## 8. Average offender group reconviction scale scores

As proven reoffending is related to the characteristics of offenders, the actual rate of proven reoffending will depend, in part, on the characteristics of offenders coming into the system. OGRS4/G is used to control for some differences in offender characteristics across different offender groups. While the proportion of offenders who reoffend is adjusted using OGRS4/G for CRC final results, this will not be possible for the interim results; OGRS4/G only offers a one-year and a two-year prediction of reoffending, whereas interim results are based upon a reoffending-to-date measure. Average OGRS4/G scores have, however, been provided in Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 for individual CRCs. These tables also include the corresponding scores from the baseline year of 2011, which will enable users of this report to assess whether or not CRC cohorts are more or less likely to reoffend than offenders from the baseline year.

For more information on how to use and interpret the average OGRS4/G scores, please refer to the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

**Table 11:** Average OGRS4/G scores for the **April to June 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	April to June 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.71
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	46.81
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	44.63
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	46.80
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.26
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	43.80
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	51.79
Essex	46.57	46.29
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	44.69
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	47.36
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	45.25
London	43.86	43.73
Merseyside	47.08	39.34
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	44.40
Northumbria	53.51	50.22
South Yorkshire	50.78	50.21
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.29
Thames Valley	47.82	45.57
Wales	48.79	45.38
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	44.48
West Yorkshire	49.45	47.93

**Table 12:** Average OGRS4/G scores for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	July to September 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.06
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	46.98
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	44.64
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	46.91
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.99
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.94
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	52.30
Essex	46.57	42.64
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	45.87
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	46.66
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	44.22
London	43.86	43.43
Merseyside	47.08	40.76
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	43.61
Northumbria	53.51	49.27
South Yorkshire	50.78	48.53
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.63
Thames Valley	47.82	44.56
Wales	48.79	44.70
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	43.58
West Yorkshire	49.45	47.48

**Table 13:** Average OGRS4/G scores for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	October to December 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	44.45
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	44.82
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	43.62
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	47.44
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.27
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.85
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	50.93
Essex	46.57	43.82
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	46.28
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	46.72
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	41.79
London	43.86	43.68
Merseyside	47.08	39.96
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	46.54
Northumbria	53.51	51.23
South Yorkshire	50.78	48.58
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.81
Thames Valley	47.82	45.50
Wales	48.79	46.65
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	44.78
West Yorkshire	49.45	48.65

**Table 14:** Average OGRS4/G scores for the **January to March 2017** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	January to March 2017 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.63
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	45.76
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	42.28
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	47.15
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.23
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.65
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	50.33
Essex	46.57	44.09
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	45.26
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	45.96
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	43.50
London	43.86	43.36
Merseyside	47.08	39.57
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	45.90
Northumbria	53.51	49.52
South Yorkshire	50.78	47.59
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.72
Thames Valley	47.82	46.78
Wales	48.79	44.82
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	43.17
West Yorkshire	49.45	46.82



## Further information

Interim data presented in this publication is provisional. Final figures are based on a one-year reoffending rate. Upcoming publications of final data are listed in the following table.

<b>Final data for cohort</b>	<b>Published in</b>
April to June 2016	April 2018
July to September 2016	July 2018
October to December 2016	October 2018
January to March 2017	January 2019

## Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A technical document providing detail on how reoffending is measured, information on how the data is collected and processed, and background information on the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms.
- A set of tables.

## Contact

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: [newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the Justice Statistics Analytical Services division of the Ministry of Justice:

Nick Mavron, Head of Prison, Probation and Reoffending Statistics  
Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ  
Email: [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

**Next update: 26 April 2018**

**URL:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/payment-by-results-statistics>

© Crown copyright  
Produced by the Ministry of Justice

Alternative formats are available on request from [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

### **Puzzling Performance? Unpicking TR Results after 6 months**

*Today's post is the latest in a series by Jack Cattell of Get the Data in which he analyses the latest private probation performance data, digging into the complexities of reconviction data and payment by results outcomes.*

At the end of January, the Ministry of Justice published the final results for a second cohort ([January to March 2016](#)), making 6 months of results available altogether. In this blog I am pleased to follow-up my initial analyses of the first payment by results [figures](#). In that earlier piece I counselled that it was too early to come to any definitive conclusions, and in this article I am using careful analyses of the evidence to try and explain some of the seemingly puzzling results and to indicate where policy makers and practitioners might usefully direct their attention.

It was widely reported in the [national press](#) that the overall results are a blow for the government, with only 2 CRCs in line for bonus payments. But are they failing to cut reoffending? I found from the MoJ data that we would have expected, based on 2011 performance, there to be 25,375 re-offenders across the CRCs but there were in fact 24,218 (a drop of 5%).<sup>[1]</sup> In contrast, however, we would have expected 105,759 re-offences when in fact 112,284 were recorded across the CRCs (an increase of 6%).<sup>[3]</sup>

The results are caused by the two main measures of reoffending moving in opposite directions. For the two completed cohorts, the overall reoffending rate was 45% compared to the baseline rate of 47%. In contrast, the average number of re-offences across the CRCs was 4.6 compared to an expected rate of 4.2 – this represents an 11% increase.

Both results are explored in more detail below.



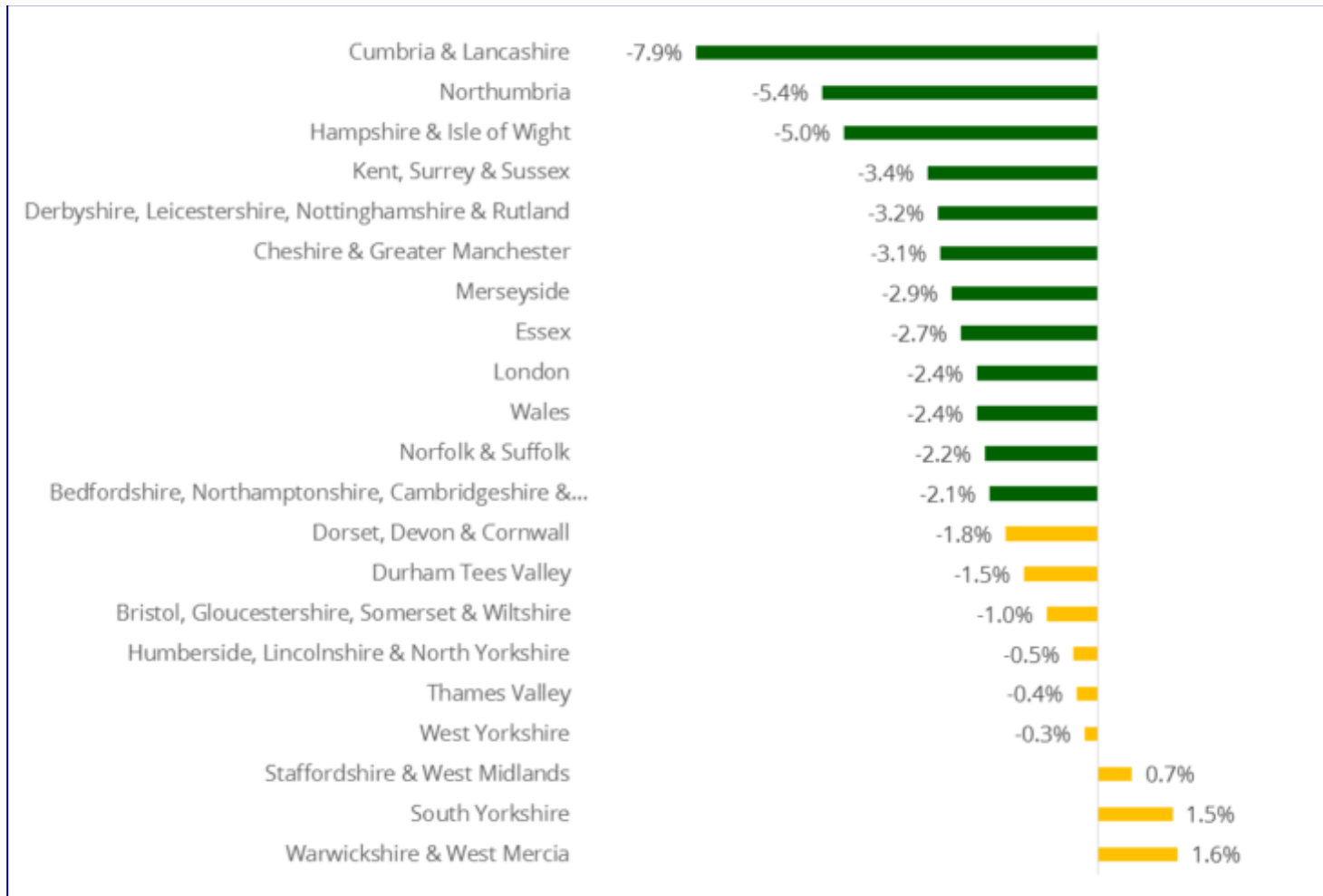
#### **Jack Cattell**

Jack works for Get the Data which provides Social Impact Analytics.

[All Posts by Jack](#)

**[Reoffending rate\[4\]](#)**

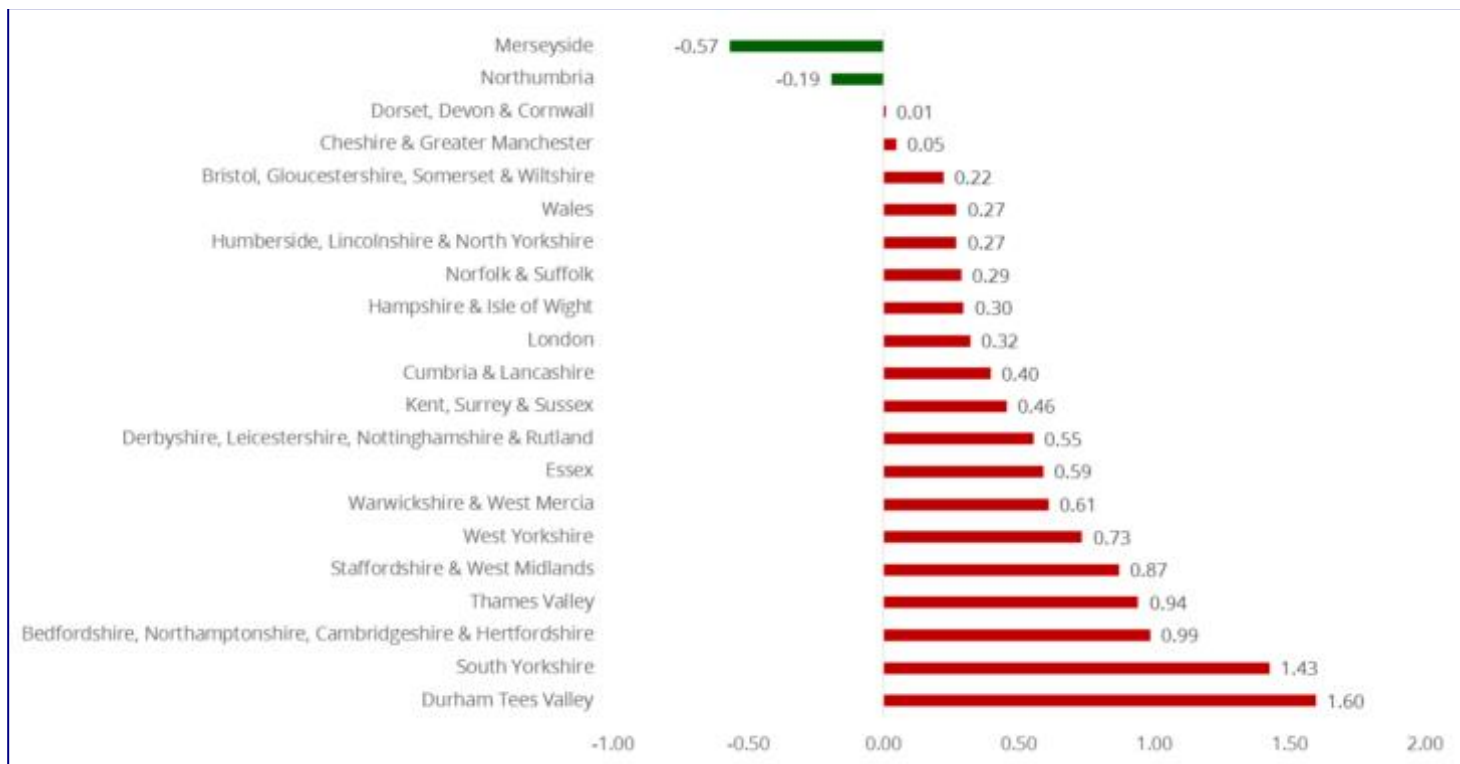
The reoffending rate was lower than the 2011 baseline rate at all but three CRCs. At twelve of these CRCs the reduction was large enough for bonus payments to be paid (indicated by the green bars in the chart below). Cumbria & Lancashire’s reoffending rate was a substantial 7.9% lower, and Northumbria and Hampshire & Isle of Wight both recorded average reductions of over 5%. Staffordshire and West Midlands, South Yorkshire and Warwickshire, all recorded increases in reoffending compared to the baseline rate. None of these increases, however, were sufficient to trigger fines. Both South Yorkshire and Warwickshire & West Mercia were in danger of being fined, so performance has improved. The reoffending rate in both was approximately 3% lower in the January to March 2016 cohort than in the October to December 2015 cohort.



Difference in Binary Reoffending Rate between Current Performance and the 2011 Baseline

### Frequency of reoffending

All but two of the CRCs’ frequency of reoffending rates are worse than the 2011 baseline. The largest increase is at Durham Tees Valley where re-offenders on average committed 6.3 offences compared to 4.7 at the baseline. The increase at South Yorkshire was similarly high (5.4 now compared to 4.0 at the baseline). The two CRCs where the frequency rate decreased were Merseyside (4.5 offences to 3.9) and Northumbria (5.15 to 5). Therefore, the Ministry of Justice [state](#) that only these two CRCs are on track to receive PbR bonus payments.



Difference in Average Number of Re-offences between Current Performance and the 2011 Baseline

### Why the difference?

The fact that the PbR results are moving in two opposite directions is puzzling. The reduction in the binary reoffending rate is of course a welcome change, whereas the frequency of reoffending increasing perhaps signifies more entrenched, prolific offenders which is a worry. An important question all of the CRCs are probably asking themselves is: why is this happening? Four potential explanations come to mind.

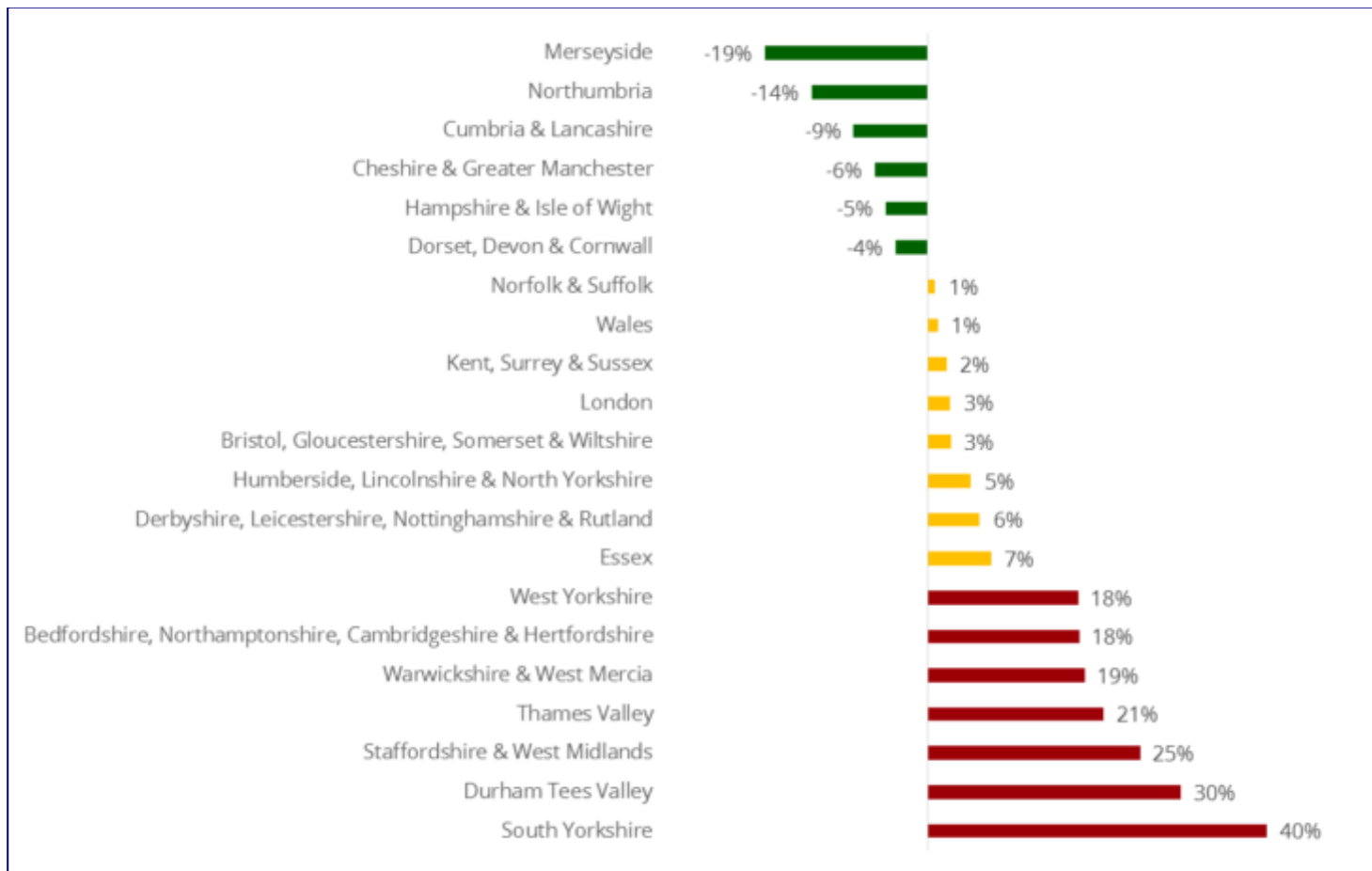
1. The simplest explanation would be that the CRCs are causing the changes. The senior management teams in each CRC might have focused on reducing binary rates of re-offending and gave less attention to prolific offenders. CRCs should analyse their performance data to understand if they are prioritising resources inversely to how prolific an offender is expected to be.
2. Second, feedback on my first blog of the TR reoffending rates suggested the observed reduction in reoffending rates was due to police cuts ([the police positive outcome rate is going down](#) for example). So how can the police increase the frequency of re-offending? [We know](#) that the police are charging fewer offenders and the crimes they commit are more likely to be harmful than in the past. This might signal that the police are prioritising harmful and prolific offenders and infrequent offenders of low harm offences are not being picked up.
3. Third, a problem with the PbR frequency measure cannot be discounted. The measure excludes non-offenders so reducing the binary rate of re-offending could hurt you on the frequency rate. In the case of Cumbria & Lancashire, the binary rate of reoffending reduced by 7.9%. It would be safe to assume that reductions in reoffending are more likely to come from offenders

expected to reoffend infrequently. The CRC's 9% increase in frequency of reoffending would have been partly caused by the reduction in binary reoffending, assuming the remaining re-offenders' behaviours did not change substantially.

4. The final reason would be that the profile of the offenders has changed, with prolific offenders representing a greater proportion of the cohort. Due to a combination of multiple factors – e.g. fewer people are receiving a caution or court conviction [than in 2011](#), [fewer young people are entering the CJS](#), changing police behaviours – we might expect fewer people would present to court but those that do are more entrenched in their offending and require greater rehabilitative support.

## Conclusion

If I had to choose a reason why we are seeing these results, I would focus my energy on understanding how the profile of offenders has changed since 2011. Many of the macro trends point to a change in the types of offenders presenting at court and my experience suggests that probation services are unlikely to cause a large increase in frequency of reoffending on their own. There is opposite evidence (the overall OGRS score is lower now than in 2011) and some CRCs have been criticised for their poor performance. I think this chart describes best the great variability in performance:



Proportional Difference Between Actual Re-offences and Expected Number of Re-offences (based on 2011 performance)

The chart describes the proportional increase or decrease in re-offences compared to expected number (based on 2011 performance). Three distinct groups emerge: the CRCs doing better than expected led by Merseyside, the middle group that are performing similarly to or a bit worse than 2011 and the seven CRCs where the number of re-offences is 18% or more higher than the expected number. A CRC should therefore investigate how its performance is interacting with the macro trends and whether it is making things better or worse. This could also provide the evidence to challenge the MoJ's frequency of reoffending measure that does not make an adjustment for a changing profile of offenders.

[1] The expected number of reoffenders was calculated by: OGRS Adjusted Baseline Reoffending Rate x Number of offenders

[3] The expected number of re-offences was calculated by: Expected number of reoffenders x Baseline Re-offence Frequency

[4] The results I derived from the published cohort data are very slightly different to the MoJ's published figures for the combined cohorts. I assume this is because of rounding to two decimal places in the reoffending rates and OGRS scores.

**North Yorkshire County Council**  
**Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee**  
**12 March 2018**

**Consultation on the closure of Northallerton Magistrates' Court**

**1 Purpose of report**

- 1.1 To invite the Committee to comment on the draft County Council response to the Ministry of Justice and Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service consultation on a proposal to close Northallerton Magistrates' Court.

**2 Background**

- 2.1 On 18 January 2018 the Ministry of Justice and HM Courts & Tribunals Service published a consultation document proposing the closure of Northallerton Magistrates' Court to consolidate and improve the efficiency of courts in the area. The consultation seeks the views of everyone with an interest in the work at this court and runs for 10 weeks, ending on 29 March 2018.
- 2.2 The proposal is close Northallerton Magistrates' Court and transfer the workload to courts in York, Harrogate, Skipton and Middlesbrough.
- 2.3 The consultation document sets out travel times for Richmond, Ripon, Bedale, Sowerby, Leyburn, Hawes and Northallerton to these alternative courts. It also states that during the 2016/17 financial year, the operating costs of Northallerton Magistrates' Court were approximately £140,000 and the court sat for a total of 1,474 hours out of a possible 3,810 available hours.
- 2.4 The proposed closure is part of the larger £1 billion investment in the process of reforming court and tribunal services throughout the country; and proceeds from the sale of the building would go contribute to this investment.
- 2.5 The consultation is seeking views on whether Northallerton Magistrates' Court should be closed, the proposed reallocation of work, any other options which might work, and whether or not the range and extent of the equality impacts have been correctly identified.
- 2.6 The draft NYCC response to the proposal can be found at appendix 1.
- 2.7 The full consultation document can be accessed at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/digital-communications/northallerton-magistrates-court-future-proposal/>

2.8 The final County Council response will be agreed with Cllr Carl Les as the relevant Executive portfolio holder.

### **3 Recommendation**

3.1 That the Committee review the draft County Council response to the Ministry of Justice and Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service consultation on a proposal to close Northallerton Magistrates' Court.

Neil Irving  
Assistant Director Policy and Partnerships  
1 March 2018

Appendix 1: Draft NYCC response to Ministry of Justice questionnaire



## Appendix 1: Draft NYCC response to Ministry of Justice questionnaire

### 1. Northallerton Magistrates' Court:

#### a. Do you agree with our proposals to close Northallerton Magistrates' Court?

No. North Yorkshire County Council appreciates and understands the current financial constraints placed upon the HM Courts & Tribunals Service. However, we do not feel the document successfully sets out a case for closing Northallerton Magistrates' Court. The proposals appear designed to deliver on the principle of reducing costs for the HM Courts & Tribunals Service at the expense of ensuring access to justice.

The consultation document is of a poor quality and does not provide sufficient information to allow for intelligent consideration and response. We discovered that changes (corrections) were made to the consultation document sometime after it was first published, but these weren't announced or publicised.

When we responded to the proposed merger of the Local Justice Areas (LJAs) in North Yorkshire in 2014 we called on the government not to use the merger as a precursor to closing magistrates courts in North Yorkshire in the future. The resulting North Yorkshire LJA meant that outside of York there are just four magistrates courts: Skipton, Scarborough, Harrogate and Northallerton to serve England's largest county. The first version of the document incorrectly stated on page 5 "*There are five magistrates' courts currently situated in North Yorkshire. These are located at York, Skipton, Harrogate, Northallerton and Teesside in Cleveland.*" Teesside is not in North Yorkshire nor the North Yorkshire LJA. As cases are normally listed in the LJA where the offence took place or where the defendant lives, it would seem to be unusual to see people from North Yorkshire or offences taking place in North Yorkshire to be considered in Teesside.

The consultation documentation states the number of hours utilised for each court but does not calculate the utilisation rates and it also does not include any regional or national comparator levels. There is also no indication of how this has changed over time, if it has reduced and if so, what factors have contributed to it. The reallocation of work would appear to increase the utilisation of the court with the highest current utilisation rate much more than those with the lower rate but there is no indication in the document of the predicted impact on the other courts. The documentation does not provide all that data required to make a reasonable assessment of the issue.

In 2014 road traffic cases were centralised in Northallerton in line with Ministerial policy for the creation of dedicated traffic courts in each police force area. Traffic cases are a growing area and York is used to support the centralisation in Northallerton, which indicates that the court in Northallerton could be utilised more for this purpose if wanted. The consultation does not mention this fact and does not detail where road traffic cases will be considered in the future.

The consultation document and the impact document only provides information on the operating costs of the courts proposed for closure. It is therefore not possible as a consultee to ascertain if the costs of operating Northallerton are out of line with others in the region. There is also no indication of how this has changed over time, if it has reduced and if so, what factors have contributed to it. There is also no information on income generated. The documentation does not provide all that data required to make a reasonable assessment of the issue.

This proposals come on top of the closure of Selby Magistrates' court in 2013, the proposal to close Skipton Magistrates' court in 2010 and the closure of Richmond, Pickering and Whitby Magistrates' courts following consultation in 2001. Each of these closures results in people living in rural areas having to travel further and further afield. When Richmond Magistrates' Court were closed, the consultation stated there would "always" be Northallerton Magistrates Court. Large areas of North Yorkshire are in the top 5% most deprived for access to services in the country. For some residents journeys by public transport to a neighbouring magistrates' court can take over an hour. Also depending upon the time of day that the case is heard it is not always possible for them to travel back home by public transport in the same day. Travelling from some areas there will only be one option for public transport which would result in the possibility of both the defendant and witnesses travelling on the same bus or train. The proposals are likely to increase travel claims and the number of 'no shows' from defendants and claimants.

The proposal moves away from the concept that local justice is best served by magistrates who are local people with an understanding of local circumstances. Teesside is located in Middlesbrough, an urban centre which has no comprehension of the principles, values and day-to-day issues of life in the deeply rural areas of Richmondshire. Even within North Yorkshire, the areas are very different and have different perspectives on life and community issues.

The document states "*Northallerton is situated 23 miles from Teesside, 32 miles from York, 32 miles from Harrogate and 46 miles from Skipton. There are good road, rail and bus links to both Teesside and York.*" There are good links to Northallerton and this is why it is such a good place for the Magistrates' Court to be located. However, it is not true of all the areas that access Northallerton. Areas of Richmondshire in particular do not have good links. Richmond and Catterick Garrison have regular bus services that connect them to Darlington while Leyburn is a hub for local bus services through Wensleydale and across to Richmond. The most rural parts of the plan area have more limited services, and frequency depends on how close they are to the main routes through the area.

The consultation states that given the age of the building (1937), the facilities offered are out of date, neither modern nor fit for current or future purposes. However, other than highlighting the lack of separate waiting facilities for prosecution and defence witnesses there are no details of what this means. York Magistrates' Court is substantially older (1891) and the consultation document states its facilities are adequate despite accessibility issues - disabled access is only available if attendees notify the Court beforehand as access requires staff assistance. It does not mention

that York Magistrates' Court had to close due to flooding December 2015 / January 2016 and could potentially be at risk again. Again the consultation document does not provide that data to allow consultees to make an informed view on the argument. The document does not clearly set out facilities for each court or provide any information on maintenance costs or other factors.

An analysis of the facilities listed on the Court and Tribunal Finder pages of the gov.uk website allows an easier comparison of the facilities in the courts – and suggests that the facilities at Northallerton are not out of step with others locally.

	Northallerton	Harrogate	Skipton	Teesside	York
Guide Dogs welcome	√	√	√	√	√
Baby changing facility available	√	√	√	√	√
Disabled access	√	√	√	√	
Disabled access requires staff assistance					√
Disabled parking can be arranged	√			√	
Accessible toilets available	√	√	√	√	
Private interview rooms available	3	3	2	8	5
Hearing enhancement facilities	√	√	√	√	
Prayer/quiet room available	√				√
Public pay phone	√				
Public toilets	√				√
Public waiting room	√				√
Refreshments			√	√	√
Video conference and prison link facilities		√	√	√	√
Youth court video link facility	√				
Vulnerable witness waiting area					√

Source: court and tribunal finder / gov.uk

The closure may reduce your efficiencies and operating costs but will increase inefficiencies and operating costs for our Trading Standards Service. The service uses Northallerton Magistrates' Court as a private prosecutor and to obtain warrant and Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) authorisations. The closure of Northallerton Magistrates' Court will mean considerable more time spent travelling, at least an hour each way, this will add to the time pressures on the team. It may also lead to complications in trading standards cases sent to the crown court as under the current arrangements, cases initially prosecuted by North Yorkshire County Council Trading Standards in Northallerton currently go to Teesside but if cases are initially prosecuted in Skipton, Harrogate or York or Skipton they may go to Bradford, York or Leeds. This again would considerably increase travelling time and add other administrative complications.

We understand that some administrative staff have already been moved out to York which, if correct, suggests pre-determination which would be a breach of the Gunning Principles regarding consultation endorsed by the Supreme Court.

**b. If we close Northallerton Magistrates' Court what are your views on the proposed options for re-allocating the work?**

The closure of Northallerton Magistrates' Court will extend travelling times beyond the "reasonable distance" criteria for people living in rural areas of the district, particularly for those who have to rely on public transport. In our previous response to court closure we stated that reasonable distance is defined by the majority of the public to be within a 60 minute commute of their nearest court by public transport. It is already the case that for users of public transport living in some areas of the district, travelling times to Northallerton exceed the 60 minute commute. Even by your calculations, many of which we would challenge, you estimate that currently three areas have a public transport public transport commute of 60 minutes or more but under your proposed changes this would increase this to five and the average commute would be 75 minutes. There are no details of how you calculated your average commuting times which means we have been unable to challenge this in any detail.

The consultation document demonstrates a lack of understanding of North Yorkshire and its population. The population figure in the consultation document for Richmond is incorrect as are most of the travel times for Richmond. Travel times are given from Sowerby when the market town is Thirsk. It does not include any understanding of the issues of travelling certain routes other than the time and distance given on google maps. It also misses out a number of towns that we would expect to see considered and does not really consider the more isolated rural areas.

The area that would be impacted upon by this proposal the most is Richmondshire. The population of the district spread over 1,318 km<sup>2</sup> miles covering a large northern area of the Yorkshire Dales including Swaledale and Arkengarthdale, Wensleydale and Coverdale. In Richmondshire 76.0% (40,833 people) live in rural areas and of these 11.8% (6,359 people) are in the two most rural categories. 20 out of 34 LSOAs in Richmondshire are within the 20% most deprived in England in terms of Geographical Barriers to Services (which looks at road distances to key services). This very rural district already has to travel a considerable distance to Northallerton for justice and this proposal will increase it.

All the options mean considerable travelling for people from Hawes and other locations in Upper Wensleydale. The proposal is to send people to Skipton. This may look good on paper to people who do not know the area but the road between the two is isolated and can be impossible to pass in the winter. The car route used in the consultation document in winter requires the driver to go over either Fleet Moss, Newby Head, or The Stake Pass, all roads having to surmount fell top summits of between 1,800 – 2,000 feet high and are very often impassable for days at a time in the hostile weather that prevails in the Upper Dales. For example on

several days in February and March 2018 all three routes were closed by snow. This could mean that through no fault of their own, but down instead to dreadful weather, a defendant would be sentenced in their absence simply because they were unable to reach Skipton Magistrates' Court. The A684 from Hawes to Northallerton is never closed by snow as it is priority one gritted. This is why Northallerton is the preferred location for accessing services over Skipton. The alternative route to Skipton via Leyburn would take around 2 hours and would be around 60 miles. The public transport option you quote takes 1 hour 32 minutes but this involves getting a bus and a train and would not get anyone to court before 11:10am.

The proposal to send people from Ripon to Harrogate is sensible for those that live in Ripon and its immediate area; and is what we would have expected to happen currently. However, for those residents from the north of Harrogate district in Masham and surrounding areas it will prove more difficult. The earliest that a person travelling by public transport from Masham would be able to attend a hearing at Harrogate Magistrates' Court would be 10:30am. This journey would involve travelling to Ripon and then catching a second bus. The journey takes around 1 hour 20 minutes rather than the 43 minutes you quote from Ripon.

The consultation document does not effectively cover all the communities in Richmondshire. There is a need to consider Reeth (and thus the other communities in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale), Gunnerside in Swaledale and Langthwaite in Arkengarthdale. There is no indication of which court residents in these area would access, and if it is Teesside how they might get there and back in a day on public transport. In addition Catterick Garrison has the largest population in the district and this has not been considered.

The table below shows journey times to these areas calculated on the same basis as the consultation document. The alternatives would all increase journey times much more considerably for the rural areas than Catterick Garrison.

		Reeth	Gunnerside	Langthwaite	Catterick Garrison
Population		730	273*	231~	16,440
North Allerton	Miles	26	31.6	29.1	15.4
	Car	45 mins	56 mins	1 hr	35 min
	Public Transport	1 hr 36	2 hr 23	1 hr 10	1 hr 12
Teesside	Miles	39.3	45.4	45	30.3
	Car	1 hr 20	1 hr 40	1 hr 20	1 hr 10
	Public Transport	2 hr 10	2 hr 50	2 hr 32	1 hr 46

York	Miles	60.4	62.5	59.1	45.3
	Car	1 hr 50	2 hrs	1 hr 50	1 hr 30
	Public Transport	1 hr 54	2 hr 45	2 hr 40	2 hr
Harrogate	Miles	45.4	51.6	49.1	35.3
	Car	1 hr 25	1 hr 40	1 hr 40	1 hr 15
	Public Transport	3 hr 52	3 hr 21	3 hrs 7	2 hr 38
Skipton	Miles	38.5	53.2	66.9	42.2
	Car	1 hr 25	1 hr 40	2 hrs	1 hr 20
	Public Transport	3 hrs 22	4 hr 25	not possible	3 hr 10

Source: Google – longest time in range used.

\* population for Melbecks Parish which includes Gunnerside

~ population of Arkengarthdale Parish

### c. What other options do you think might work?

Under the principle of ensuring access to justice, the consultation document states; *“To ensure continued access to justice when assessing the impact of possible closures on both professional and public court and tribunal users, taking into account journey times for users, the challenges of rural access and any mitigating action, including having facilities at local civic centres and other buildings to ensure local access, modern ICT and more flexible listing, when journeys will be significantly increased.”*

However, you do not present any such options for the more remote communities that currently use Northallerton. We would ask you to consider the use of more local facilities rather than the alternative courts proposed if you must insist on closing Northallerton.

### d. Would these closure and re-allocation proposals have any particular impacts for you or any group you represent?

The closure would also impact on the delivery of our Trading Standards Service. The service uses Northallerton Magistrates’ Court as a private prosecutor and to obtain warrant and Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) authorisations. The court has already reduced the number of private prosecution days that they have to once a month and this has resulted in longer waits for return dates. For prosecutions one of our staff has to attend, this proposal could significantly increase

their travelling time and if cases are distributed across 4 different courts it could increase administrative inefficiencies for our service. For warrant and Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) applications, decisions are made in private prior to the morning or afternoon sessions, a Trading Standards staff member will need to appear, give evidence and answer questions. The closure would considerably increase the time the investigator needs to make these applications and so takes significant time away from investigations. Trading standards officers frequently appeared at Selby Magistrates' Court to prosecute traffic regulation matters on behalf of NYCC Highways. These cases are now listed at York and the combination of additional travel time (because of congestion in York) and a busier court list means officers might have to spend a whole day at court and travelling to court rather than half a day. The majority of our staff are based in Northallerton this means that the closure of Northallerton will mean considerable more time spent travelling, at least an hour each way, this will add to the time pressures on the team.

It may also leave to complications in trading standards cases that are sent to the crown court. Under the current arrangements, cases are initially prosecuted by NYCC Trading Standards in Northallerton and then go to Teesside Crown Court. The team have developed good working relationships with Teesside and would not want to lose this link. If cases are initially prosecuted in Skipton, Harrogate or York these would go to Bradford Crown Court, York Crown Court or Leeds Crown Court. Applications for Orders under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 are also made at Teesside Crown Court by accredited financial investigators employed by the trading standards service and again it would require additional time and other resources if these applications had to be moved to another crown court on the basis that any trial would be elsewhere. In addition the usual chambers used by NYCC Trading Standards is in Middlesbrough so counsel would have to travel further and would not be able to attend to preliminary hearings whilst attending other matters at Teesside.

The closure and re-allocation proposals will have the biggest impact on people in rural areas without access to cars, in particular people living in Richmondshire. The barriers to housing and services Sub-Domain in the government's Indices of Deprivation 2015 shows that 56% of the district falls into the top 20% most deprived in the country. This very rural district already has to travel a considerable distance to Northallerton for justice and this proposal will increase it.

## **2. Do you think our proposals could be extended to include other courts?**

If the LJA is not a restriction then Darlington would make a more sensible option for many of the areas that currently use Northallerton, particularly areas of rural Richmondshire. Richmond and Catterick Garrison have regular bus services that connect them to. Under the current proposals some court attendees would need to travel via Darlington to get to Teesside.

*Table showing those communities for which Darlington would be more convenient than the option proposed. The shading in green indicates the proposed court in the consultation document, Darlington is highlighted in orange.*

		Richmond	Bedale	Leyburn	Hawes	Northallerton	Reeth	Catterick Garrison
Teesside	Miles	28.6	31	39.8	55.8	22.4	39.3	30.3
	Car	55	45-1	1 hr 10	1 hr 40	28 - 40	1 hr 20	1 hr 10
	Public Transport	1 hr 25	1 hr 12	2 hr 16	3 hrs 21	37 mins	2 hr 10	1 hr 46
York	Miles	51.9	42.9	52.7	69.1	32	60.4	45.3
	Car	1 hr 30	1 hr 15	1 hr 40	2 hrs	1 hr 10	1 hr 50	1 hr 30
	Public Transport	1 hr 27	1 hr 11	1 hr 48	2 hrs 48	34 mins	1 hr 54	2 hr
Skipton	Miles	43.7	45.9	34.7	30.9	46.5	38.5	42.2
	Car	1 hr 25	1 hr 15	1 hr 10	1 hr 10	1 hr 25	1 hr 25	1 hr 20
	Public Transport	2 hr 44	2 hrs 37	3 hrs 12	1 hrs 32	2 hr 5	3 hrs 22	3 hr 10
Darlington	Miles	13.2	21.3	24.2	39.1	16.6	39.3	16.5
	Car	35 min	40 min	50 min	1 hr 15	35 min	1 hr 20	40 min
	Public Transport	34 min	1 hr 7	1 hr 21	2 hrs 37	13 min	2 hr 10	54 min

Source: Google Maps

**3. Do you have any further suggestions for improving the efficiency of the criminal court estate in the North East?**

No.

**4. Do you think we have correctly identified the range and extent of the equality impacts? Do you have any other evidence or information concerning equalities that you think we should consider?**

No. You have summarised the data on the characteristics of sex, disability, race and religion at a high level against the North East as a whole but this does not effectively paint the picture of the area concerned. At first glance North Yorkshire may appear to be a largely mono-cultural county with little ethnic diversity. Research conducted on behalf of North Yorkshire Equality and Diversity Strategic Partnership highlights the 'super diversity' with BME (black and minority ethnic) groups being spread right across the county. This can lead to the invisibility of some groups and difficulties in providing appropriate services. The majority of residents are white British but there are increasing numbers of people from different ethnic groups.



The diversity of the area that this proposal will impact, has been shaped by the military with a younger age profile and more diverse population than the rest of North Yorkshire. 10% of the population of the Garrison are from non-white ethnic groups compared to 2.7% across North Yorkshire. Nepalese and Fijians have settled around Catterick Garrison and Topcliffe in Hambleton, with 858 Nepalese living in Richmondshire in 2011.

Another sizeable minority group in the area are the established communities of Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople. It is the one minority ethnic group in North Yorkshire for which the proportion of the population is as high as the English national average. North Yorkshire is also participating in the Syrian Vulnerable Persons (SVPs) Relocation Scheme and Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme and a number of refugee families have been resettled in Richmondshire and the Northallerton area. There is no consideration of the impact of these groups in your proposal.

**North Yorkshire County Council  
Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee  
12 March 2018  
Data protection reform and GDPR**

**Purpose of Report**

To inform the Committee about the forthcoming reform of data protection law, and the measures being taken by the County Council to prepare for it

**Background**

The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will come into force in May 2018. The UK government has introduced a Bill to incorporate it into UK law in advance of "Brexit". The Bill includes aspects of GDPR left to member states to decide, and also incorporates the Law Enforcement Directive.

All the main features of the current regime will remain; but it is no longer enough to comply, it will be necessary to be able demonstrate compliance. It follows that all the good practice being done now should continue, but the governance arrangements must be reviewed and relevant documentation revised and extended.

**Overview of key issues**

**Notification and fees**

While the requirement to "notify" (register with) the Information Commissioner will go, the Council must still pay a fee and have a written record of all its processing of personal data. It may be that the level of detail required will be similar to that included in the current notification, but it is possible that additional or more extensive information will be necessary.

The fee will increase from the current £500 pa to £2,900. The fee for individual councillors will increase from £35 pa to £40 (both subject to the Bill being passed unamended)

**Consent and Privacy Notices**

More information and explanation must be included in the Privacy Notices which must be given to customers, clients and other individuals. In particular they must include the "legal basis" for processing, of which the most relevant to the Council are

- fulfilment of a legal duty (such as safeguarding, or education)
- tasks done in the public interest (including discretionary services)
- performance of a contract (including the contract of employment)

If none of these is available, it may be necessary to rely on the individual's consent. However, in a significant change to current understanding, public authorities will not, in most circumstances, be able rely on consent, because of the supposed imbalance of power. Only if the individual has genuine choice and control will consent be valid. Where it is available, there must be evidence of that consent, which must be fully informed, freely given, and positively signified.

It follows that in many cases the terms of the forms signed by customers and clients will have to be revised so that they take the form of a Privacy Notice explaining what will happen, rather than a request for consent.

An imbalance of power also exists between employer and employee, which means that the Council may not be able to rely on consent to process employees' data.

However most such processing is done in performance of the employment contract, so this is not likely to affect current practice.

### **Data Protection Impact Assessments**

Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs) have long been good practice, but will be mandatory if a project poses risks “to the rights and freedoms of data subjects”. Examples would include proposals for large scale processing of special category data such as ethnicity, sexuality or health, or extensive CCTV monitoring.

All DPIAs will need to be signed off by the Data Protection Officer. Projects which will involve high-risk data processing may even need approval by the Information Commissioner.

### **Data Protection Officer**

All public authorities, as defined in the Freedom of Information Act, must appoint a Data Protection Officer (DPO). This role will be fulfilled for the Council by Veritau Ltd, under the terms of its existing contract.

### **Reporting data breaches**

The Council will be obliged to notify the ICO of serious data security incidents without undue delay, and at the latest within 72 hours. Time starts to run from the moment the Council becomes aware of the breach. “Serious” means that there is a risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. This will probably be decided on the sensitivity of the data, the number of people involved, and the possible consequences to them.

The individuals concerned must be notified as well, if the breach is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms.

In the event of a breach the following sanctions can be imposed by ICO:

- a written warning in cases of first and non-intentional non-compliance;
- regular periodic data protection audits;
- a fine of up to £17m (ie €20m) (an increase from the current £500k)

The Information Commissioner has said that she does not expect to amend her methodology for assessing the level of each fine so as to increase them significantly; it is simply that a higher maximum is available to her in extreme cases. There is therefore no significant increase in risk to the council here, only the continuing risk of actually suffering a significant data breach and being held culpable.

### **Data Processors**

A “Data Processor” is a contractor employed to process personal data. All of the privacy risks fall on the Council as the client of such a contractor, so the contract must ensure the contractor protects privacy properly. This principle is unchanged under GDPR.

Such contractors will in future however have to have their own DPO, if they fulfil the relevant criteria. They will also have to report incidents to ICO as well as the Council. They may not employ subcontractors without Council consent.

Data processing contracts must therefore be identified and reviewed, to ensure these risks are properly provided for. Standard clauses have been suggested by the Crown Commercial Service.

## **Data Subjects' rights**

Subject access requests must be answered within one month (reduced from forty days) although for complex or bulky requests the Council may notify the requester of an extension of a further two months. No charge may be made.

The so-called right to be forgotten: a data subject may require erasure of some or all of his or her personal data, on any of a number of grounds, unless there are legitimate grounds for it to be kept. The Regulation reverses the burden of proof so that the Council must demonstrate that it must retain the data, rather than the data subject showing how the processing is causing him or her harm.

## **Preparation and risk mitigation**

The Corporate Information Governance Group, chaired by the Corporate Director, Strategic Resources, has agreed an activity plan based on the ICO's 12 Step Plan for preparing for the GDPR, which will lead to compliance within the "grace period" of twelve months permitted by the Commissioner (ie by May 2019).

The 12 steps for GDPR readiness as stated by the Information Commissioners Office are:

1. Creating Organisation Awareness
2. Auditing Information Assets
3. Communicating Privacy Information
4. Enforcing Individuals Rights
5. Responding to Subject Access Requests
6. Identifying the Legal Basis for Processing Personal Information
7. Reviewing how Consent is Obtained and Used
8. Enforcing Children's Rights
9. Implementing Effective Data Breach processes
10. Implementing Data Protection By Design
11. Appointing a Data Protection Officer
12. Identifying if International Data Processing is Occurring

The Data Governance Team and Veritau update the group of progress against this activity plan on a routine basis.

## **Recommendations**

That the committee notes the changes outlined above and the risks they introduce; and also the measures taken to respond to them

Report author and contact:

Robert Beane, Information Governance Manager, Veritau Limited  
Telephone: 01609 533219  
E-mail: robert.beane@veritau.co.uk

**North Yorkshire County Council  
Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee  
12 March 2018  
Work Programme**

**Purpose of Report**

That Members review the Committee's work programme, taking into account the outcome of discussions on previous agenda items and any other developments taking place across the County.

**Work Programme**

The Work Programme is attached at **Appendix 1** and Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's Work Programme, as required.

**Remit of the committee**

The Corporate and Partnerships overview and scrutiny committee scrutinises the Council's corporate organisation and structure, resource allocation, asset management, procurement policy, people strategy, equality and diversity, performance management, communications, partnership working, community development and engagement and community safety (as the designated Crime and Disorder Committee).

The Corporate and Partnerships overview and scrutiny committee has a specific legal duty, under the Police and Justice Act 2006, to act as the crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committee. This means that the committee has the power to:

- Review or scrutinise decisions made, or action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions
- Make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions.

**Scheduled committee dates and mid-cycle briefing dates in 2018**

Forthcoming committee dates are:

- 10.30am on 12 March 2018
- 10.30am on 18 June 2018
- 10.30am on 3 September 2018
- 10.30am on 3 December 2018.

Forthcoming mid-cycle briefing dates are:

- 10.30am on 23 April 2018
- 10.30am on 30 July 2018
- 10.30am on 29 October 2018.

**Recommendation**

Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's Work Programme.

Daniel Harry  
Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager  
North Yorkshire County Council  
Tel: (01609) 533531  
Email: [daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk)  
28 February 2018

## Corporate & Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Work Programme Schedule 2016/17 & 2017/18

### Scope

- The Council's corporate organisation and structure, resource allocation, asset management, procurement policy, people strategy, equality and diversity, performance management, communication and access to services.
- Partnership working, community development, community engagement, community strategies and community safety.
- This Committee is the Crime & Disorder Committee for the purposes of Part 3 of the Police and Justice Act 2006.

### Meeting dates

<b>Scheduled Committee Meetings</b>	<b>12 March 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>18 June 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>3 September 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>3 December 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>4 March 2019</b> 10.30am
<b>Scheduled Mid Cycle Briefings</b> Attended by Group Spokespersons only	<b>23 April 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>30 July 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>29 October 2018</b> 10.30am	<b>21 January 2019</b> 10.30am	<b>15 April 2019</b> 10.30am

**Agenda Briefings** (Attended by Group Spokespersons only) - will be held at 9.30am on the day of the committee meeting.

\*NOTE – this meeting was changed from a mid-cycle briefing to a full committee meeting.

**Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee**  
**Work Programme Schedule 2016/17 & 2017/18**

**Reports**

<b>11 December 2017 - Committee</b>	
2020 Council – Community Libraries	Review of first 6 months of operation - Chrys Mellor, General Manager, Libraries
Stronger Communities	Stronger Communities Annual Report 2016/17 – Neil Irving, Marie-Ann Jackson
Community Safety - Youth Justice Strategic Plan	Follow up to Committee Member visit to Wetherby YOI on 31 October 2017
Customer access	Outcome of the workshop (14 November 2017) on the Parish and Customer portals and first 6 months of the Parish Portal – Julie Blaisdale and Anne-Louise Arkle
County Council Plan 2017/21	Refresh – Neil Irving and Louise Rideout
<b>22 January 2018 – Mid Cycle Briefing</b>	
Access to services	Branch bank closures and access to face to face banking and ATMs, particularly in rural areas
<b>12 March 2018 - Committee</b>	
Community Safety – Youth Justice	Youth Justice Strategic Plan – implementation of the new model of practice and the impact this has had upon reoffending rates – Julie Firth
Community Safety – Adult Reoffending	Changes to the Probation Service – Louise Johnson, National Probation Service, North Yorkshire and Martin Weblin, CRC
Customer access	Progress against the 2020 target of 70% of contact being managed by customers using digital self-service channels – update - Julie Blaisdale and Sarah Foley, Customer Programme Manager
Community Safety - Justice	Response to the consultation on the proposed closure of Northallerton Magistrates Court
2020 Council – data protection	General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – Jason Geldard-Phillips, NYCC
<b>23 April 2018 – Mid Cycle Briefing</b>	

2020 Council – Partnerships and Traded services	Overview of partnership arrangements and traded services – how things are shaping up – Gary Fielding and Barry Khan
Stronger Communities	Recruitment and retention of volunteers through the Stronger Programme and across the Council as a whole – Marie-Ann Jackson
Access to Services	Post Office closures – exploratory discussion to determine lines of enquiry for scrutiny – linked to Bank branch closures – Mark Gibson, External Affairs Manager, Post Office
<b>18 June 2018 - Committee</b>	
Locality Budgets	Future delivery – Neil Irving
Community safety - PCC	Formal collaboration of Blue Light Services - review of progress made with the implementation of plans for collaboration between North Yorkshire Constabulary and North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service – Julia Mulligan, Police and Crime Commissioner
2020 Council – Community Libraries	Review of first 12 months of operation – Julie Blaisdale, Marie-Ann Jackson and Chrys Mellor
Customer access	Update on the operation of the Parish and Customer portals and Parish Council engagement - Julie Blaisdale, Sarah Foley and Mike Roberts
2020 Council – Partnerships and Traded services	Overview of partnership arrangements and traded services – Annual Report of the Brierley Group – Gary Fielding and Barry Khan
Community safety	Follow up to visit adult C-category prison
<b>30 July 2018 – Mid Cycle Briefing</b>	
Equality and Diversity	Overview of progress with achievement of the Council’s Equality and Diversity objectives – Deb Hugill
North Yorkshire Syrian Refugee Settlement Programme	Update on progress - follow up to presentation at 3 October 2016 committee meeting – Jonathan Spencer
<b>3 September 2018 - Committee</b>	
Community Safety - NYCSP	Update on the North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership, including: implementation of Delivery Plan; partnership working; impact – Odette Robson and Dr Justin Ives.



<b>29 October 2018 – Mid Cycle Briefing</b>	
Community Safety - Prevent	Progress to date and future plans – Neil Irving and Odette Robson
<b>3 December 2018 - Committee</b>	
County Council Plan 2017/21	Progress with the first year of implementation - Neil Irving and Louise Rideout

**Areas of overview and scrutiny that do not yet have a confirmed date for committee:**

- Rationalisation of NYCC property portfolio
- Devolution – proposals and progress to date

Daniel Harry  
28 February 2018