North Yorkshire County Council

Agenda

Notice of a public meeting of

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

To:	**Councillors Karl Arthur, John Cattanach, Mark Crane, Melanie Davis, Stephanie Duckett, Tim Grogan, Mike Jordan, Andrew Lee, Cliff Lunn, John McCartney, Bob Packham, Andy Paraskos, Kirsty Poskitt, Jack Proud, Steve Shaw-Wright, Arnold Warneken, Robert Windass and Nathan Hull.**
Date:	**Wednesday, 29th June, 2022**
Time:	**10.00 am**
Venue:	**Brayton Community Centre, Foxhill Lane, Brayton, Selby, YO8 9EL**

Business

1. **Appointment of Chairman - To elect a Chairman of the Committee, to serve until the first meeting of the Committee following the Annual Meeting of the Council in 2023.**

2. **Minutes of Meeting held on 8th April 2022 - To agree as an accurate record**   **(Pages 3 - 8)**

3. **Appointment of Vice-Chairman - To elect a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, to serve until the first meeting of the Committee following the Annual Meeting of the Council in 2023.**

4. **Chairman's Welcome, Introductions and Apologies**

5. **Declaration of Interests**

Enquiries relating to this agenda please contact Stephen Loach Tel: 01609 532216
or e-mail stephen.loach@northyorks.gov.uk
Website: www.northyorks.gov.uk

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OFFICIAL

6.   **Public Questions or Statements**

Members of the public may ask questions or make statements at this meeting if they have given notice and provided the text to Steve Loach of Democratic Services (contact details below) no later than midday on Monday 27 June 2022. Each speaker should limit themselves to 3 minutes on any item. Members of the public who have given notice will be invited to speak:

• 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);

• when the relevant Agenda item is being considered if they wish to speak on a matter which is on the Agenda for this meeting.

If you are exercising your right to speak at this meeting, but do not wish to be recorded, please inform the Chairman who will instruct those taking a recording to cease whilst you speak

7.   **Area Constituency Committees - Ways of Working Report**   **(Pages 9 - 16)**

8.   **Appointments to Committees and Outside Bodies**   **(Pages 17 - 22)**

9.   **Data Profile for Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee**   **(Pages 23 - 50)**

10.   **Special School Provision for Selby - Update - Report to follow**

11.   **North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service - Risk and Resource Consultation document provided by the Office of the North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner**   **(Pages 51 - 70)**

12.   **Work Programme**   **(Pages 71 - 76)**

13.   **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

21 June 2022

For all enquiries relating to this agenda or to register to speak at the meeting, please contact Stephen Loach, Democratic Services Officer on Tel: 01609 532216 or by e-mail at: stephen.loach@northyorks.gov.uk

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

Minutes of the meeting of the Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee held virtually via Microsoft Teams on 8th April 2022 at 10 am.

Present:-

Members:-

County Councillors Karl Arthur (Chairman), , Mike Jordan, Andrew Lee, Cliff Lunn, Richard Musgrave, Don Mackay, John McCartney, Andy Paraskos, Chris Pearson and Cliff Trotter; together with Co-opted Member, Howard Ferguson.

Apologies

Apologies were received from County Councillor Stephanie Duckett

Invited Executive Members:-

County Councillors David Chance and Carl Les.

Officers:-

Tom Jenkinson (Stronger Communities Delivery Manager); Liz Meade (Stronger Communities Delivery Manager); James Malcolm (Area Highways Manager); Sharon Fox (Area Highways) and Steve Loach (Democratic Services).

Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book

All decisions made by the Committee are subject to the procedure set out in Minute No. 132, below.

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132. Chairman's Welcome, introductions and apologies

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and read out the following statement:-

Under his delegated decision making powers in the Officers' Delegation Scheme in the Council's Constitution, the Chief Executive Officer has power, in cases of emergency, to take any decision which could be taken by the Council, the Executive or a committee. Following on from the expiry of the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, which allowed for committee meetings to be held remotely, the County Council resolved at its meeting on 5 May 2021 that, for the present time, in light of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic circumstances, remote live-broadcast committee meetings should continue (as informal meetings of the Committee Members), with any formal decisions required being taken by the Chief Executive Officer under his emergency decision making powers and after consultation with other Officers and Members as appropriate and after taking into account any views of the relevant Committee Members. This approach will be reviewed by full Council at its AGM meeting in May.

133. **Minutes**

Resolved -

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 14 January 2022, having been printed and circulated, be taken as read and confirmed and would be signed by the Chairman as a correct record at the next available opportunity.

134. **Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

135. **Public Questions or Statements**

John White of Whitley Parish Council attended the meeting and outlined the following question/statement:-

"Please can we table the same question for the April meeting, and are these now open to the public? Unfortunately more than 8 weeks have past and we've still not heard anything from NYCC re our crossing. Nothing at all. The background is that as far back as November 2020 we got funding for a pedestrian crossing awarded and it was only a few weeks later we made our first contact with NYCC. We have repeatedly been told the work has been ordered and told we will be notified when the work will start. Unfortunately we are beginning to lose faith that we will ever get the much needed pedestrian crossing. We do feel we have been very patient as we appreciate the CC will have many priorities. I hope you can put our question to the committee and obtain an explanation why we are still waiting and why no one ever contacts us."

The Area Highways Manager, James Malcolm, apologised to Mr White for the delay in response and thanked him for resubmitting this issue. He explained that the plan for the crossing had been ordered and was expected to be on site in June 2021, however, the County Council had subsequently moved away from the contract with Ringway, which resulted in a delay for a number of projects. There had also been a large scale reduction in available labour resources which had led to further delays. He had considered it appropriate, therefore, to only provide an update when the scheme was ready to start. The project would now commence on Monday 11th April 2022 and would take two weeks to complete.

Mr White welcomed the news and thanked the Area Highways Manager for his response.

136. **Executive Update – COVID, LGR and any other issues.**

The Leader of the Council, County Councillor Carl Les, outlined the following:-

- COVID figures remained high but appeared to be reaching their peak. People appeared to be less ill with this strain of the infection, but the number of people infected was very high. He emphasised that people could still become very ill through COVID, therefore, care should continue to be taken to not spread the infection.
- The LGR workshops were progressing well and it was expected that everything would be in place for all services to be transferred in a safe and legal manner in twelve months time, with as seamless a transition as possible. The Transition Board was not meeting in the run up to the election, however, the Officer Group continued to meet. The reason behind LGR was to open up the opportunity for

devolution/levelling up. The Leader had met with the Minister and had a positive meeting with City of York Council in respect of devolution. Options for moving forward with this were being explored, but it was recognised that there would be challenges. Briefings had been undertaken with the MPs in respect of devolution, and they were supportive of taking this forward. Various priorities will be considered in relation to taking devolution forward from here, and provided the proposed refurbishment of Harrogate Conference Centre as an example.

- It was expected that there would be a major role for the ACCs going forward, in line with the proposals for LGR and ensuring local decision making is kept to the forefront of the democratic process.

Members raised the following issues in relation to the update by the Leader:-

- A Member asked whether North Yorkshire and York would get a West Yorkshire type devolution, with more decision making devolved, or a South Yorkshire type with little additional decision making powers. In response the Leader emphasised that he hoped there would be more decision making powers at a local level, but recognised that Civil Servants would be reluctant to lose their influence on these issues.
- It was noted that when the Harrogate Conference Centre was initially developed, Harrogate Council acquired a great deal of debt, and it was unclear at whether this was paid off. Concern was raised that a refurbishment would create more debt. The Leader stated that he did not think that the original debt was paid off, which was why they were seeking funding for the refurbishment. He emphasised that although this was a major project for Harrogate, it would be considered alongside all the region's priorities by the new Council, and should support not be provided, then alternative sources of funding would have to be pursued.

County Councillor David Chance provided an update on the response to the COVID pandemic by the Stronger Communities team, noting that a detailed report on this would follow later in the meeting.

- A range of programmes had been developed to assist with the strengthening of local communities.
- Many of the COVID support services, introduced during the pandemic, were now concentrating on restoring confidence to people in local communities.
- The Local Assistance Fund was available for those in crisis, and there had been a steep rise in those requiring assistance.
- Support and assistance continued to be provided for refugees and asylum seekers.
- Local food banks continued to receive support.

County Councillor Andrew Lee provided a verbal update on the latest position regarding the COVID 19 pandemic and the County Council's response.

- The most recent figures showed that the local COVID rate was 550 – 700 per 100k over the previous 7 days and rates were slowly declining.
- Every effort should continue to be made to lower the COVID rates
- The vaccination programme continued to be operating well with a very high take up within North Yorkshire. People were encouraged to continue with their current vaccination programme as this reduced the chance of developing serious illness.
- The position would continue to be closely monitored and, if necessary, the response could be increased, dependent upon the levels of infection, and their direction of travel.

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- Government COVID guidelines had changed on 1st April with more emphasis now on learning to live with COVID. Despite that it was emphasised that a sensible approach should still be adopted in terms of mask wearing and avoiding unnecessary contact.

Resolved –

That the Executive Members be thanked for their updates the details of which be noted.

137. **Stronger Communities and Community Response to COVID19 Update**

Tom Jenkinson (Stronger Communities Delivery Manager) and Liz Meade (Stronger Communities Delivery Manager) presented their report, highlighting the   following:-

- Background - developing and mobilising community support infrastructure in response to the COVID19 (Coronavirus) pandemic.
- Community Support Organisation Performance (2021/22):-
    - 23,301 prescriptions delivered;
    - 36,288 shopping deliveries made;
    - 61,319 befriending calls and 33,990 phone check ins made;
    - 17,311 transport requests fulfilled; and
    - 48,923 meals delivered and 11,281 food parcels distributed.
- Covid19 Related Work
    - Sustainable Food Support
    - Holiday Activities and Food Programme
    - Household Support Fund
    - Digital Inclusion
- Wider Stronger Communities Programme Work
    - Children and Young People
    - Health and Wellbeing
    - Capacity Building
- Planning for 2022/23
    - Independent Evaluation
- Local Area Information
    - The Community Support Organisations within the Constituency
    - The Current Situation
    - Additional Grant Funding – Staying Healthy, Independent and Connected
    - Moving forward.

Members discussed the report and the following issues and points were raised:-

- It was noted that much of the work being undertaken at the moment was aimed at supporting people to be independent again.
- A Member stated that he was part of the "Carers Count" group and was aware that many people were unsure as to where to obtain help and advice. Age UK was currently closed in Selby and he wondered whether there were plans for something to be provided in its place. He also noted that there were a number of issues with the local bus services but people were unaware of the Community Transport provision available, and he asked how that could be addressed. In response it was acknowledged that obtaining information and support in the Selby district was challenging. Every effort was being made to address this matter and details of groups that can provide assistance and information will be made available. The areas where the biggest challenges are currently, in terms of information and support, are benefits, community transport, hospital and medical. People are being directed towards Selby AVS to obtain relevant information, as it

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was recognised that there were challenges in the area. The concerns raised were being acted upon. The Member noted that there were issues for people living in the Sherburn area in relation to medical needs, including transport to and from appointments and picking up medication, many of them being elderly and infirm. He stated that he was directing people to community transport services but finding appropriate routes was challenging. In response it was noted that the most effective models of community transport in North Yorkshire were being evaluated with a view to introducing a more effective, similar service in the Selby area. The issue with operating such models was getting sufficient volunteers to deliver the service effectively, however, every effort was being made to improve the services, and to ensure elderly and infirm people were supported appropriately.

- The Chairman stated that he was a Member of the Selby AVS Board, and wished to pass on his regards to the Chair of that Board in relation to the help and information provided to local communities during the pandemic. He also welcomed the excellent information provided by NYCC during that period. Officers echoed the statement and also thanked Members and local residents for the support that they had provided during those difficult times.

- It was noted that Ukranian refugees were now beginning to arrive in the area and a great deal of background work was taking place in respect of that. Support would be provided in local communities to assist with the resettlement process but an understanding of what will be required will take place initially.

Resolved –

That the officers be thanked for the report, and answers to issues raised, the details of which be noted.

138.   Work Programme

Considered -

Considered -

The report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) providing a Work Programme for Members to consider, develop and adapt.

It was noted that this would be the final Meeting of the Committee within the current County Council and it was expected that the new Committee would develop the existing Work Programme.

Details of the proposed dates for meetings of the Committee during 2022/23 were provided

Resolved –

(i)   That the Work Programme be noted;

(ii)   That the proposed Meeting dates for 2022/23, as set out below, be approved:-

- 2.30pm on Thursday 9th June 2022
- 2.30pm on Thursday 22nd September 2022
- 10am on Friday 13th January 2023
- 2pm on Thursday 6th April 2023

139.   Next Meeting

Resolved -

That the next meeting of the Committee be held at 2.30pm on Thursday 9th June 2022.

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

There was none.

The meeting concluded at 10.50pm.

SML

North Yorkshire County Council
Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee
29 June 2022
Area Constituency Committees' Ways of Working

Purpose of Report
To provide a guide about Area Constituency Committees' ways of working for the period ending 31 March 2023.

The County Council has six Area Constituency Committees which are coterminous with the six Parliamentary constituencies within North Yorkshire. Each committee meets formally in public four times a year.

A guide about Area Constituency Committees' ways of working for the period ending 31 March 2023 is attached at **Appendix 1**.

Work to develop a new way of working for the area committees is underway as part of the Local Government Review 'Localities' work stream. Once options for a working model for the area committees has been developed, based upon what was outlined in the LGR submission - The new council | North Yorkshire County Council, these will be considered by councillors and the Executive. In the interim, the scheduled meetings of the existing Area Constituency Committees will continue to meet.

Alongside the 'business as usual' committee meetings, it is envisaged that a series of informal, development meetings will be held which enable councillors to build up their understanding of the constituency area and the new operating model of the area committees in the new unitary authority.

The attached guide refers only to the 'business as usual' ways of working through to 31 March 2023.

Recommendation
The Committee is asked to note this report and the appended guide.

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

Background documents: Constitution of North Yorkshire County Council

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Area Constituency Committees - Guide for May 2022 – March 2023

Purpose of Area Constituency Committees

To improve the quality of life for people in their area by acting as a 'critical friend' to policy makers and decision makers, enabling the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and driving improvements in public services.

Responsibilities

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward local issues which potentially affect more than one Electoral Division
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Consider and respond to petitions submitted to the County Council which relate to the Constituency area and contain 500 or more signatures, in accordance with the Council's petitions scheme
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Maintain a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Role of Committee Members

All members of the Area Constituency Committee have a key role to play in ensuring that Council and other public sector services are delivered effectively, efficiently and that they achieve good outcomes for local people. The things that committee Members can do, include:

- Contributing to the development of the committee's work programme, providing constructive challenge and suggesting topics for inclusion

- Actively engaging with all stages of the committee review and scrutiny process, including any additional groups or meetings that are set up outside of the scheduled, formal meetings of the committee
- Developing constructive relationships with other members of the committee, the relevant portfolio holders and service leads
- Working apolitically as a committee, with a strong focus upon service improvement and outcomes
- Receiving the data, information and analysis that is presented in an impartial manner
- Assessing the data, information and analysis presented to the committee and testing the conclusions that are drawn
- Contributing to the development of recommendations, based on the committee's deliberations, which are specific, realistic and relevant.

Membership

The committee membership comprises County Councillors whose Electoral Divisions are within the Constituency area. The quorum for formal meetings of the committee is 3 voting Members.

All Area Constituency Committees have the discretion and power to co-opt additional members, but co-opted members do not have voting rights. An alternative to co-opting is for the committee to invite people with specialist knowledge to attend as and when required.

There are a small number of Electoral Divisions that are covered by more than one Area Constituency Committee. Where this is the case we usually ask the councillors concerned to nominate their substantive ACC. The substantive ACC is then that which a councillor would routinely attend and which they would vote at, should the need arise. You are able to attend the other ACCs meetings that cover your division and participate in those meetings but you will not be able to vote on any matters there.

This arrangement was put in place when the ACCs were introduced in 2018. It will be reviewed as part of the LGR Locality work stream and they work that they are doing to develop the committees and the responsibilities that they take on as part of the new unitary arrangements from 1 April 2023.

Meetings

The Area Constituency Committee will routinely meet formally four times a year. Additional meetings may be held, or working groups may be established and held, (either virtually or in-person), as necessary, at the discretion of the committee.

From May 2022, informal meetings of a committee's Members will be introduced and held every two months to build understanding of the local area, provide an opportunity for learning and development, and adopt the new model for delivery of area committees ahead of formal implementation in April 2023.

Formal meetings of a committee will be held at a venue within the Constituency area.

All venues should have good road and public transport access, access to Wi-Fi and any necessary ICT, and be compliant with relevant Health and Safety and Disability legislation.

Consideration should be given to having at least one formal meeting of the committee at a time and venue that best suits the local MP.

Informal meetings of committee Members, or of any Working Groups, may be held virtually using Microsoft Teams.

Meetings will usually be kept to a maximum 2.5 hours' duration.

A report providing feedback on each formal meeting of the committee, including any recommendations from the committee, is submitted to a meeting of the County Council's Executive.

Public Questions and Statements

An item of business on every committee agenda is "Public Questions and Statements". The procedures for Public Questions and Statements are set out in the County Council's Constitution (any member of the public to speak on any matter at a meeting for up to three minutes subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes, subject to them giving notice to Legal and Democratic Services prior to a meeting).

The Chairman has discretion to waive the notice period and the restriction on the length of time for which a person can speak. The Chairman usually exercises their discretion depending on the amount of business scheduled for that particular meeting.

The need to engage with and respond to local issues identified by members of the public needs to be balanced by the need to ensure that scheduled items on the agenda can be dealt with effectively and efficiently within the time that the committee has available. The situation to avoid is one in which public questions dominate the meeting.

Committee members and co-opted members are disqualified from raising questions under this item of business. They can, however, contribute to the development of the work programme for the committee, highlighting local issues of concern that fall within the remit of the committee.

Members of the public should not be permitted to participate in debates and should vacate the speaker's chair/position on conclusion of their question/statement and/or after any permitted supplementary question has been asked.

Work Programme

The work programme is the document that the committee bases its work upon. The work programme is not a static document and should be kept under ongoing review.

The Democratic Services Officer (DSO) and the Chairman and Vice Chairman are expected to take ownership and management of the work programme and ensure

that it has items for the committee to review and scrutinise that are: relevant; in the public interest; add value; and being scheduled in a timely and efficient way.

The sources of items for the work programme can include:

- Performance data, information and analysis, in particular when it has been benchmarked against similar local authorities
- Inspection reports, such as those produced by the Care Quality Commission or OFSTED
- National research findings
- National policy changes
- National and local consultations and public engagement events
- County Council Plan
- County Council budget and delivery against savings proposals and targets
- Agendas for Executive
- Overview and Scrutiny
- Local issues raised by elected members, members of the public or highlighted in the media
- Local networks and partnerships.

Where an initial area of interest or line of inquiry is identified, further information is gathered to ascertain whether this is a valid area for review and local scrutiny that will add value and not duplicate work that is already underway.

The agenda for every formal meeting of the committee includes an item on the committee work programme. This provides Members with an opportunity to reflect on the issues that have been identified and assure themselves that such issues continue to be appropriate for the committee.

Links to County Council Overview and Scrutiny

Scrutiny aims to contribute to the Council's corporate outcomes in many ways, including:

- Enabling Councillors to become directly involved in the development of: policy and strategy; consultation and public engagement planning; and the performance management of the Council
- Keeping Councillors and the public informed of key issues, priorities and initiatives
- Enabling direct engagement with the people of North Yorkshire
- Acting as a critical friend and providing Cabinet Members and senior officers with a non-partisan forum in which to test out ideas, approaches and gain feedback and suggestions
- Providing a structure, through the call-in process, for scrutinising specific decisions of the Executive
- Scrutinising issues of public concern beyond the remit of the Council.

There are five thematic overview and scrutiny committees, each of which meets in public four times a year. It is important that the work of the Area Constituency Committees adds to and does not duplicate the work of the overview and scrutiny committees. This can be achieved by identifying issues of local concern, discussing

them with the relevant lead scrutiny officer and working out what role the Area Constituency Committee could play.

Any questions

Please contact Daniel Harry, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager, if you have any queries or concerns.

T: 01609 533531
E: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk

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North Yorkshire County Council

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

29 June 2022

Appointments to Outside Bodies

1.0	**Purpose of the Report**
1.1	To invite the Area Constituency Committee to make appointments, on behalf of the County Council, to various outside bodies.

2.0 **Background**

2.1 The County Council's Constitution identifies various outside bodies to which this Area Constituency Committee is responsible for making appointments to, on behalf of the County Council. The Constitution identifies three categories of outside bodies. Those to which this Area Constituency Committee appoints are in Categories 2 and 3 (known as Local Bodies).

2.2 Category 2 outside bodies typically operate across the geographic area of more than one Electoral Division. The Constitution states, with regard to Category 2 outside bodies, that:-

- Those appointed should be County Councillors;
- Some officer briefing or other support may be provided;
- Any report back will be to the Area Constituency Committee (which may report to the Executive on it, if appropriate); and
- Expenses will be paid to County Councillors unless they are payable by the body appointed to.

2.3 Category 3 outside bodies typically operate across a smaller geographic area, usually within a single Electoral Division. The County Council's Constitution states, with regard to Category 3 outside bodies, that:-

- the person appointed is expected to be a member of the local community, but may Be the local Member;
- the local Member will make a nomination to the relevant Area Constituency Committee;
- there will be no officer support;
- there will be no report back (unless the local Member deems it necessary) and any Report back will be to the Corporate Director - Strategic Resources; and
- Expenses will not be paid by the County Council.

2.4 Members appointed by the Area Constituency Committee to the outside bodies listed in Appendices A and B, when acting on behalf of those other organisations, are covered by the County Council's Indemnity Policy for Officers and Members.

3.0 **Outside Bodies to which this Area Constituency Committee Appoints**

3.1 Category 2 outside bodies to which this Area Constituency Committee appoints are listed at Appendix A.

3.2   Category 3 outside bodies to which this Area Constituency Committee appoints are listed at Appendix B.

4.0   Further Information concerning each Outside Body

4.1   The County Council's Legal and Democratic Services department seeks and maintains the following information in respect of each outside body. Such information is available to Members on request.

- Purpose of outside body
- Meetings – frequency per year; venue; time of day/evening meetings held
- Minutes

5.0   Term of Appointments

5.1   Past practice has been to appoint representatives to outside bodies to serve until the date of the subsequent County Council elections.

5.2   In accordance with 5.1, it is recommended below that the appointments now made to Category 2 outside bodies should be "to serve until the County Council elections in 2027".

5.3   With regard to Category 3 outside bodies, the alternative is for the Area Constituency Committee to appoint for the term "until a replacement is appointed".

6.0   Nomination and Appointment Process

6.1   At today's meeting of the Area Constituency Committee:-

- In respect of Category 2 outside body appointments, the Chairman will invite Members to announce nominations at the meeting. Nominees should be County Councillors. Each nomination must be seconded. If the number of nominations for appointment to any outside body exceeds the number of vacancies on that body, Members will be asked to vote by show of hands to identify which County Councillors shall be appointed.

- In respect of each Category 3 outside body appointment, the Chairman will invite the relevant local Member, listed in the last column at Appendix B, to announce the name of his/her nominee for each vacancy on that outside body. Nominees are expected to be a member of the local community but may be the local Member. Once seconded, Area Constituency Committee Members will be asked to vote to approve those appointments.

6.2   Local Members are asked to provide, to Daniel Harry following today's meeting, the contact details (ie, postal address, email address and phone number) of the local members of the community who the Area Constituency Committee appoints to Category 3 outside bodies. Such information is required for forwarding to the Secretary of the outside body.

7.0   Recommendation

7.1   With regard to each Category 2 outside body listed at Appendix a, that the County Councillor, to be nominated and selected at today's meeting, be appointed to Represent the County Council on that outside body, to serve until the County Council Elections in 2027.

7.2   With regard to each Category 3 outside body listed at Appendix B, that the nominee for each vacancy, to be nominated at today's meeting by the relevant local Member, be appointed as the County Council's appointee on that outside body, to serve until a replacement is appointed.

Barry Khan
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
County Hall
NORTHALLERTON
19 May 2022

Report Author: Daniel Harry

Background documents:

County Council Constitution – [New Council Constitutions (northyorks.gov.uk)](https://northyorks.gov.uk)

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Schedule 5

Appointment to Outside Bodies

2.   LOCAL BODIES (appointments by Area Committees)

♦   Those appointed to these bodies should be County Councillors.
♦   The appointments will be made by the Area Committee(s) concerned.
♦   Some officer briefing or other support may be provided.
♦   Any report back will be to the Area Committee (which may report to the Executive on it, if appropriate).
♦   Expenses will be paid to County Councillors unless they are payable by the body appointed to.

Outside Body	No of seats	Appointed until May 2022
National Coal Mining Museum for England Liaison Committee	1 (+1 sub)	M. Hobson Sub:
Safer Selby Local Delivery Team	1	CC S. Duckett
Selby District Association for Voluntary Services	1 + Sub	CC Mike Jordan

3. **LOCAL BODIES (appointee expected to be a member of the local community (but may be the local Member) nominated by the local Member)**

- The person appointed is expected to be a member of the local community, but may be the local Member.
- The local Member will make a nomination to the relevant Area Committee.
- The relevant Area Committee will make the appointment.
- There will be no officer support.
- There will be no report back (unless the local Member deems it necessary). Any report back will be to the Corporate Director - Strategic Resources.
- Expenses will not be paid by the County Council.

NB: The following outside bodies are not Partnerships for the purpose of Partnership Governance as they do not meet the relevant criteria.

Outside Body	No of seats	Appointee until May 2022	County Councillor to Nominate
Criddling Stubbs Educational Charity	1	CC John McCartney	CC John McCartney
Edward Atkinson Charity (Camblesforth)	1	CC Mike Jordan	CC Mike Jordan
Mary Waud Foundation (Cliffe School Charity)	1	CC Mike Jordan	CC Mike Jordan
Oglethorpe and Dawson Educational Foundation	3 (at least 1 woman)	Mrs J Marshall B. Rowntree D. Mackay	CC Kirsty Poskitt
St John's Catholic School for the Deaf, Boston Spa	1	M. Hobson	CC Bob Packham
Wistow Church of England School Charity	1	CC Andrew Lee	CC Andrew Lee

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee
29 June 2022

Data Profile for Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)

1.0	**PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**
1.1	To enable committee members to review key data for the committee area and determine whether any issues highlighted in the data profile merit further investigation and inclusion on the committee work programme.

2.0   BACKGROUND

2.1   The data pack at Appendix 1, provides a statistical overview of your Area Constituency Committee, including key statistics on Population, Universal Credit, Housing, Crime, Health and Wellbeing, Education and Skills, Economy and Income, Fuel Poverty, Transport, Air Pollution and Carbon Footprint. Included is key comparator data for Yorkshire and the Humber and England.

2.2   A version of this data pack was last brought to the Area Constituency Committees in May 2018. At that time, the committees used the data to inform the development of the work programme.

2.3   Individual data packs have been produced for each Electoral Division and will be circulated following this meeting.

3.0   CONSIDERATIONS

3.1   The data pack is based upon a Local Insight tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), using open data published by government. This open source data provides some helpful indications about some of the key issues experienced by people living and working in the area. It may also help inform how the work of the committee develops as the new unitary authority for North Yorkshire is established.

3.2   Further consideration could be given regarding any questions raised by the data provided in the pack, whether there are any issues that require further investigation and whether any items can be identified for inclusion in the committee work programme.

4.0	**RECCOMMENDATIONS**
4.1	That the committee members review the data identifying any issues of concern for follow-up, further investigation or for addition to the committee work programme
4.2	That committee members consider how this data, information and analysis can help develop their understanding of the local area and, in turn, how this then informs the development of the roles and responsibilities of the Area Constituency Committees in the new North Yorkshire unitary authority.

Barry Khan
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
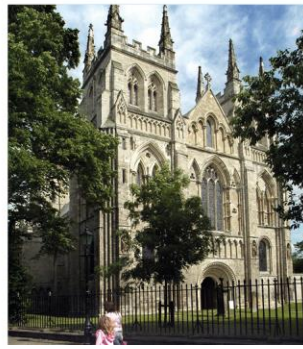County Hall, NORTHALLERTON
25 May 2022
Report Author: Daniel Harry, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager.

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Member Induction Pack:

Data Profile for your Area Constituency Committee

Local Insight profile for 'Selby & Ainsty ACC' area

LI - North Yorkshire

Report created 9 March 2022

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Local Insight for North Yorkshire

This pack provides a statistical overview of your Area Constituency Committee, including key statistics on Population, Universal Credit, Housing, Crime, Health and Wellbeing, Education and Skills, Economy and Income, Fuel Poverty, Transport, Air Pollution and Carbon Footprint. This pack allows you to compare data from your area to the comparator areas of Yorkshire and The Humber and England.

About This Data Pack

This data pack is produced through a Local Insight tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), which is a 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute. **OCSI** develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services.,. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information used within this report is open data published by government.

OCSI collect local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators to use in this report.

How we have identified your Area Constituency Committee

The information contained within this pack will provide a helpful guide to the newly defined Area Constituency Committee for the new North Yorkshire Council.

However, it should be noted that because the new Area Constituency Committees don't match perfectly with historical data collection areas, there may be occasional discrepancies. Equally, it should be noted that the 2011 census data used in this pack is due to be updated by the Office of National Statistics in the spring/ summer 2022. This will provide more up-to-date data based on each new Area Constituency Committee. Therefore, data within this pack should be taken as a guide only.

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The following table is a summary of key points of this report.
In each instance, performance for Selby & Ainsty ACC has been compared to both North Yorkshire and England averages where practicable.
The comments should be viewed in conjunction with the relevant sections for a fuller understanding

Summary of the Key Points	
Population: Age and Gender	The population for North Yorkshire is 620,611 as at mid-year 2020, which is the most recent statistical release. Of this, 105,686 (17.0%) of the county's population live in Selby & Ainsty ACC. The area's 65+ population is 20.8%, compared to 25.0% in North Yorkshire as a whole and 18.5% in England as a whole. The dependency ratio of working age adults (16-64) to 65+ population and the 0-15 population is 0.65 in Selby & Ainsty, 0.71 North Yorkshire as a whole and 0.60 in England as a whole. The dependency ratio shows the number of working age adults available to care for those over 65+ and under 15. In Selby and Ainsty there are therefore a greater proportion of working age adults are available to care for these dependent populations than in other ACC areas. *MYE ONS 2020*
Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants	Universal Credit (UC) for working age is paid on a number of criteria linked to: employment, unemployment, income support and housing benefits. UC is related to low income levels. Selby & Ainsty averages for UC are comparable to North Yorkshire averages, however are below the England averages in the various criteria for UC for working age. This would indicate a slightly lower dependence on UC for working age benefit claimants. *DWP 2021*

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Vulnerable Groups: Deprived neighbourhoods	There are low levels of deprivation in Selby & Ainsty as defined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019, with only 1.4% of the area's population living in the top 20% of the most deprived areas in England. The corresponding rate for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for North Yorkshire as a whole is 5.8%, with England as a whole at 20.0%. *Indices of Deprivation 2019*
Housing	In Selby & Ainsty there are higher levels of owner occupied properties at 75.9%, than in England as a whole at 64.1%, and North Yorkshire as a whole at 70.2%. Selby & Ainsty has lower levels of private rented accommodation (10.0%), in comparison to both North Yorkshire as a whole (14.3%) and England as a whole (15.4%). *Census 2011* Average house prices (all types) are lower in Selby & Ainsty at £292,272, compared to North Yorkshire as a whole at £301,186 and England as a whole at £350,964. *Land registry (Dec20- Nov21)*
Crime and Safety: Recorded crime	In the month of November 2021, there were 5.2 crimes per 1000 population in Selby & Ainsty. This compares to North Yorkshire as a whole at 6.2 per 1000 population and England as a whole at 7.9 per 1000 population. During the period December 2020 to November 2021,"All Crimes" (an overall measure) were lower in Selby & Ainsty at 69.6 per 1000 population, compared to North Yorkshire as a whole at 82.5 per 1000 population and England as a whole at 94.1 per 1000 population. *Data Police UK*

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Health and Wellbeing: General Health and limiting long-term illnesses	Health Deprivation Hotspots are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. 1.4% of the population of the Selby & Ainsty area live in one of the top 20% of Health Deprivation Hotspots for England. This indicates a higher proportion of people living in neighbourhoods with good levels of overall health. The corresponding rate for North Yorkshire as a whole is 6.2% and for England as a whole 19.6%. *Indices of Deprivation 2015*
Education and skills: Qualifications and participation in higher education	Selby & Ainsty has lower levels of working age (16-64) people with no qualifications (20.4% of working age population), compared to both North Yorkshire as a whole (20.8% of working age population) and England as a whole (22.5% of working age population) In addition, Selby & Ainsty has similar numbers of people holding a degree qualification (27.8% of working age population), as North Yorkshire as a whole (29.2% of working age population) and England as a whole (27.4% of working age population). *Census 2011*
Economy: Income and Fuel Poverty	The average annual household income level in Selby & Ainsty is £44,648. This compares to £41,628 in North Yorkshire as a whole and £43,996 in England as a whole. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use. The percentage of households in fuel poverty in 2019 for Selby & Ainsty (13.3%) is less than for North Yorkshire (14.6%) and England (13.5%). *ONS 2017/18*
Economy: Economic Activity	The percentage of people aged 16-74 who are "economically active" in Selby & Ainsty is 73.6%. This is higher than the rate in North Yorkshire as a whole at 71.9% and England as a whole at 69.9%. *Census 2011*

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Population: Age and gender
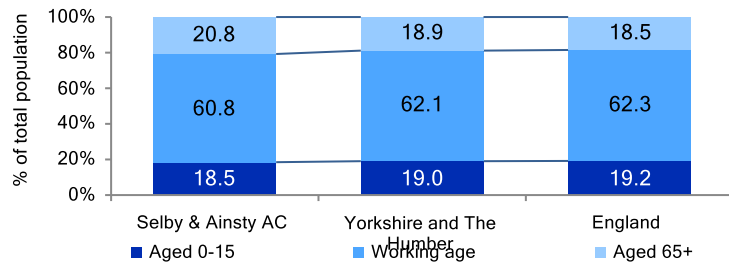
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Selby & Ainsty ACC. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age.

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas by broad age band.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
105,868	19,552	64,342	21,974	0.65
49.2% male; 50.8% female	18.5% (England average = 19.2%)	60.8% (England average = 62.3%)	20.8% (England average = 18.5%)	England average = 0.60

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: Population estimates by 5-year age band
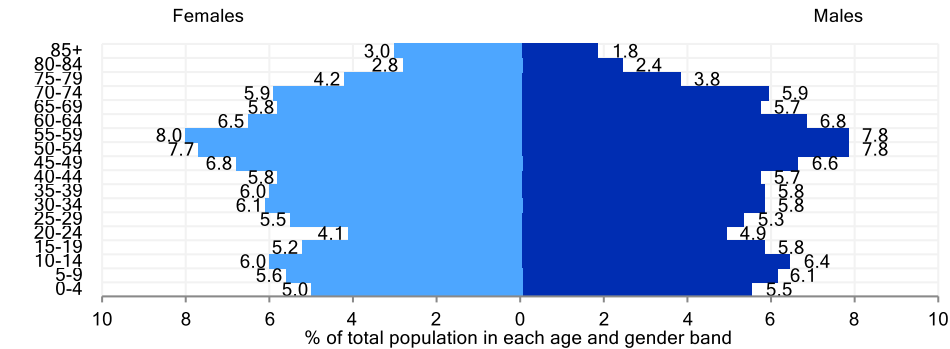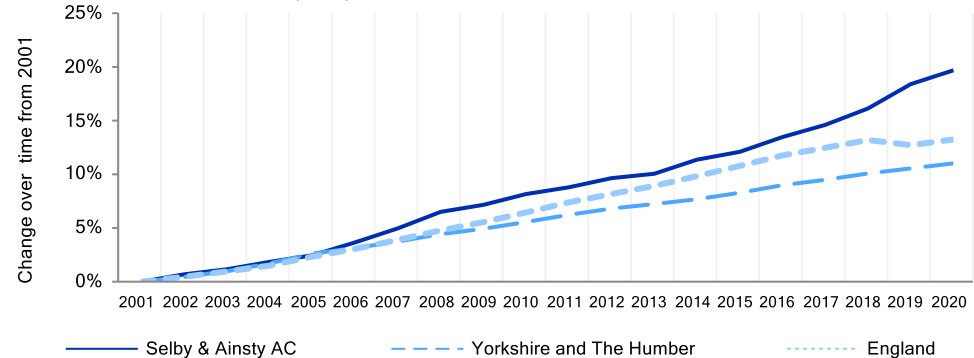Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)

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Population: Ethnicity

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Selby & Ainsty ACC by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from non-White ethnic minority groups, as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic groups.

The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).
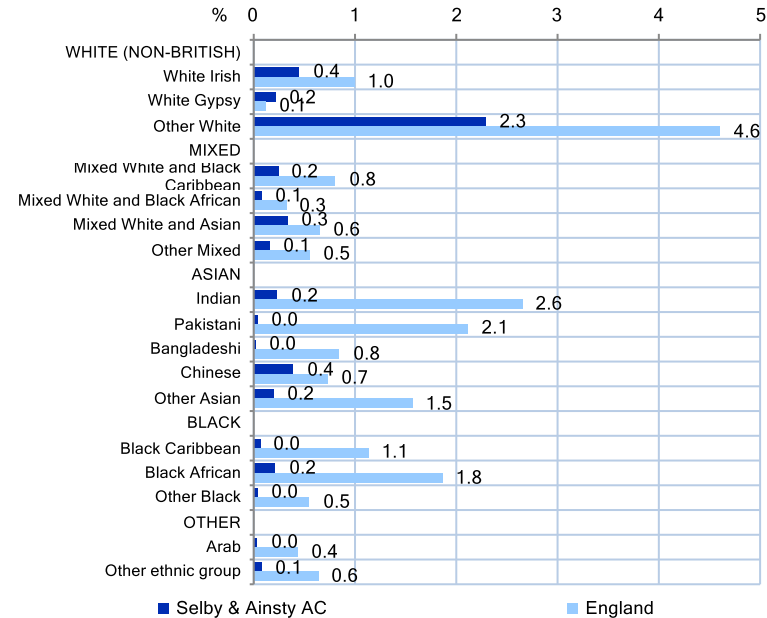
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
91,557	1,783	2,787	718
95.2% (England average = 79.8%)	1.9% (England average = 14.6%)	2.9% (England average = 5.7%)	0.7% (England average = 2.3%)

Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
746	245	74	1,478
0.8% (England average = 7.8%)	0.3% (England average = 3.5%)	0.1% (England average = 1.0%)	3.7% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)
Source: Census 2011

■ Selby & Ainsty AC   ■ England

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Universal Credit: Households

What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows a breakdown of Universal Credit (UC) households by type and criteria.

- **Carer Entitlement:** Households on UC containing household members who have regular and substantial caring responsibilities for at least 35 hours per week. Only one carer element is allowed per individual; in joint claims, two carer elements can be included providing both partners are not caring for the same disabled person.

- **Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award where there is responsibility for a child or qualifying young person who normally lives in the household.

- **Disabled Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award and the child element is increased by a disabled child addition if a child meets the criteria.

- **Housing Entitlement, Private rented:** Households on UC that are renting privately and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.

- **Housing Entitlement, Social rented:** Households on UC that are renting social housing and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.

- **Single with dependent children:** Households on Universal Credit that comprise a single person with child dependant(s).

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UC households: Carer Entitlement (Nov-21)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Nov-21)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Nov-21)
326	2,378	112
0.8% (England average = 1.5%)	5.7% (England average = 7.7%)	0.3% (England average = 0.6%)

UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Nov-21)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Nov-21)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Nov-21)
1,193	1,757	1,706
2.9% (England average = 5.8%)	4.2% (England average = 5.2%)	4.1% (England average = 5.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Total households claiming Universal Credit by type and criteria breakdown
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

■ Selby & Ainsty AC ■ England
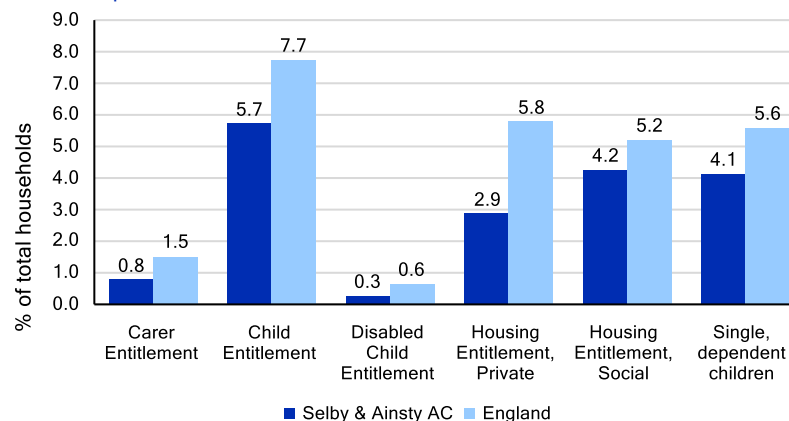
What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

Universal Credit (UC) has replaced legacy benefits for new claimants. The UC rollout began in April 2013, with single jobseeker's moving on to the new benefit and by March 2016 the rollout intensified to include other groups who are out of work or on low incomes. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of the proportion of UC claimants that are either in employment or unemployed across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas.

Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty.

Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (Dec-21)	Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (Dec-21)
2,702	3,130
4.2% (England average = 5.9%)	4.9% (England average = 8.1%)

Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-21)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-21)	Universal Credit claimants (Jan-22)
183	2,625	6,041
0.3% (England average = 0.6%)	6.3% (England average = 9.9%)	9.4% (England average = 14.0%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Dec-21)

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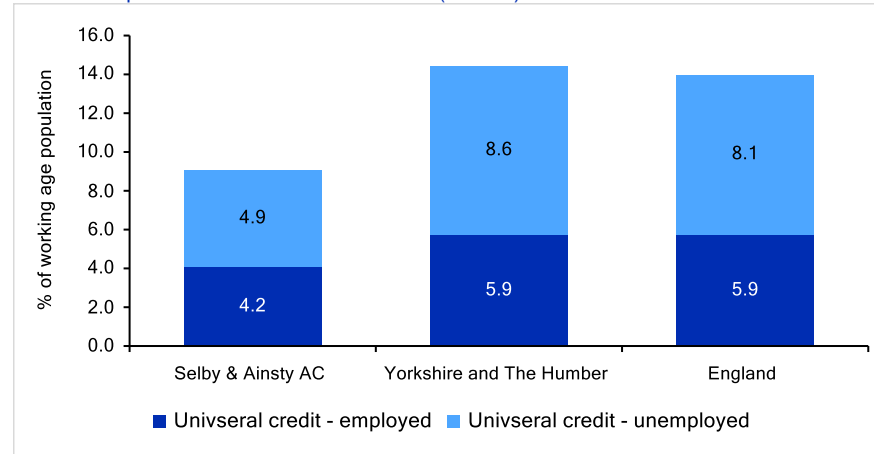
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Selby & Ainsty ACC based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. IMD 2019 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2019 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2019 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.[1]
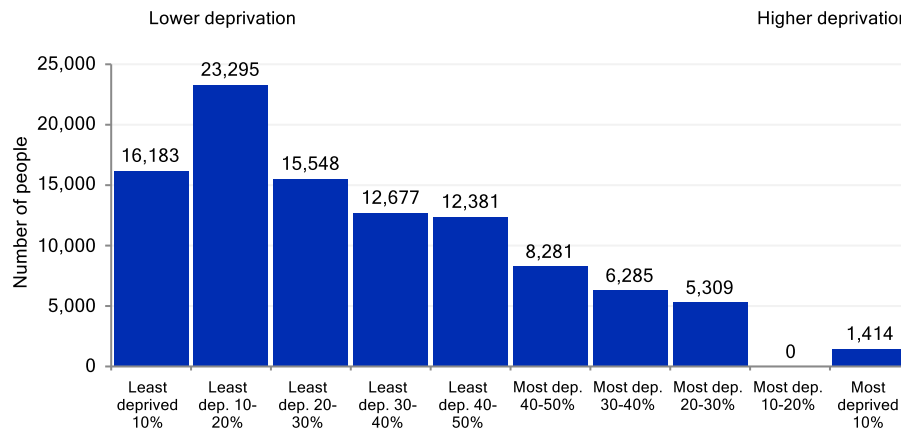
The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Selby & Ainsty ACC living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2019 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Selby & Ainsty ACC living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
1,414	1,414	1,414	14,445
1.4% (England average = 20.0%)	1.4% (England average = 20.0%)	1.4% (England average = 19.5%)	13.8% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
1,414	27,615	9,922	2,225
1.4% (England average = 19.6%)	26.4% (England average = 21.4%)	9.5% (England average = 21.0%)	2.1% (England average = 20.4%)

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

Lower deprivation — Higher deprivation

Decile	Number of people
Least deprived 10%	16,183
Least dep. 10-20%	23,295
Least dep. 20-30%	15,548
Least dep. 30-40%	12,677
Least dep. 40-50%	12,381
Most dep. 40-50%	8,281
Most dep. 30-40%	6,285
Most dep. 20-30%	5,309
Most dep. 10-20%	0
Most deprived 10%	1,414

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[1] The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.

Housing: Tenure

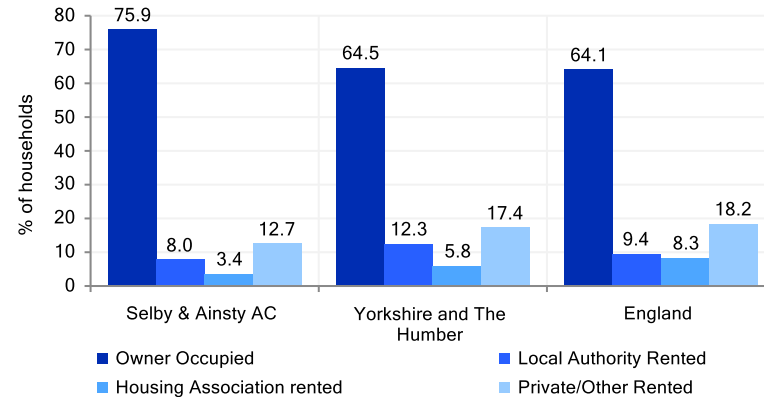## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Selby & Ainsty ACC. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
29,990	14,036	15,724
75.9% (England average = 64.1%)	35.5% (England average = 30.6%)	39.8% (England average = 32.8%)

Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
231	4,520	3,160
0.6% (England average = 0.8%)	11.4% (England average = 17.7%)	8.0% (England average = 9.4%)

Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
1,360	3,951	1,072
3.4% (England average = 8.3%)	10.0% (England average = 15.4%)	2.7% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Selby & Ainsty ACC. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.
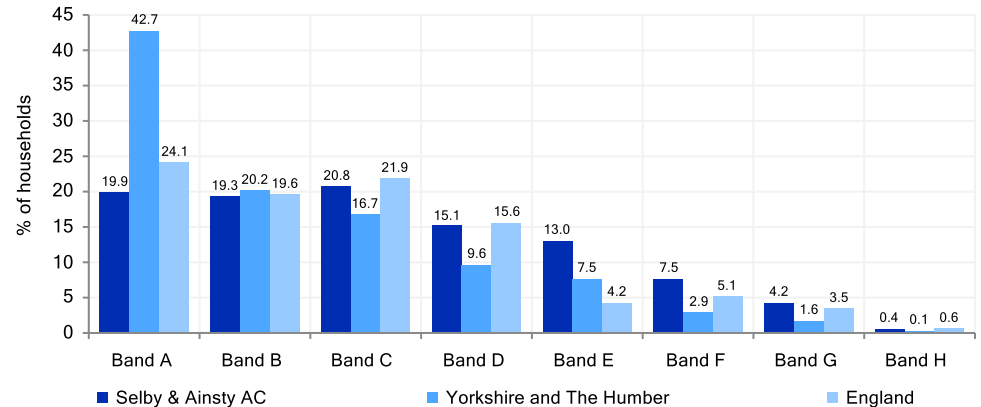
House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses).

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number and proportion (as a percentage of all rateable households) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)
£292,272	£401,003	£139,143
England average = £350,964	England average = £495,591	England average = £310,435

Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021)
£224,940	£196,025	9,248
England average = £310,255	England average = £288,314	19.9% (England average = 24.1%)

Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2021)
8,974	9,663	5,650
19.3% (England average = 19.6%)	20.8% (England average = 21.9%)	12.1% (England average = 9.2%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2021)

	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
Selby & Ainsty AC	19.9	19.3	20.8	15.1	13.0	7.5	4.2	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	42.7	20.2	16.7	9.6	7.5	2.9	1.6	0.1
England	24.1	19.6	21.9	15.6	4.2	5.1	3.5	0.6

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map
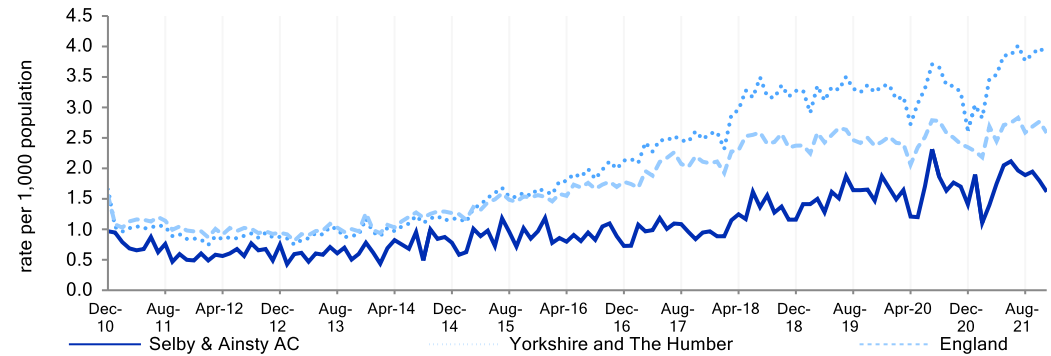
The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line chart to the right tracks monthly change in recorded violent crime across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas.

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All crimes November 2021 monthly total	All crimes Sep-21 to Nov-21	All crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21
521	1,734	7,371
5.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.9)	17.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 24.5)	69.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 94.1)

Violent crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21	Criminal damage incidents Dec-20 to Nov-21	Anti-social behaviour incidents Dec-20 to Nov-21
2,216	592	2,593
20.9 per 1,000 population (England average = 30.9)	5.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.4)	24.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 22.0)

Burglaries Dec-20 to Nov-21	Robberies Dec-20 to Nov-21	Vehicle crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21
239	25	259
5.8 per 1,000 households (England average = 9.0)	0.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 0.9)	2.4 per 1,000 population (England average = 5.0)

Source: Recorded crime offences – https://data.police.uk/ (2020/2021)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

Selby & Ainsty AC — Yorkshire and The Humber — England

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What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Selby & Ainsty ACC living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Selby & Ainsty ACC with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2011-2015)
1,414	15,384	6,689	62
1.4% (England average = 19.6%)	16.0% (England= 17.6%)	10.8% (England= 12.7%)	1.5% (England= 2.8%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
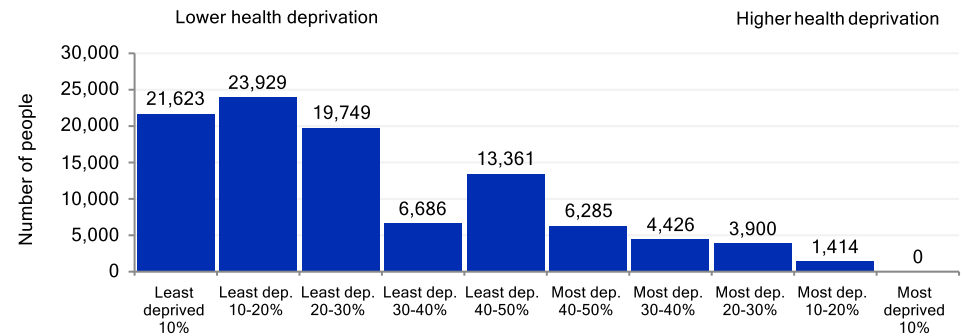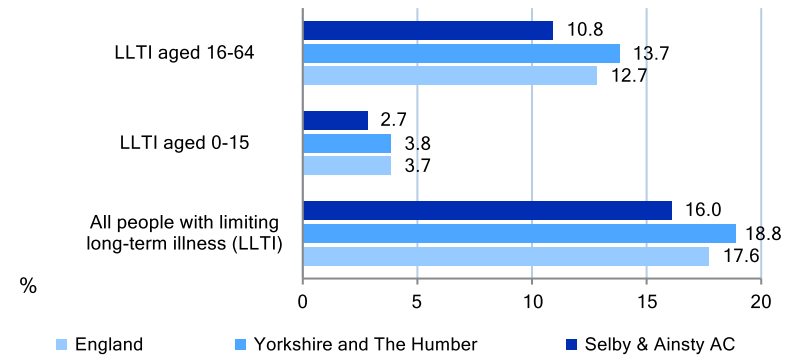Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011

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What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition and hospital admissions and A&E attendance rates for children (aged under 5 years). The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

The information boxes at the bottom show the rate of emergency hospital admissions and A&E attendances for children (aged under 5 years) per 1,000 resident population in Selby & Ainsty ACC. Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. Over one quarter of emergency hospital admissions in children aged under 5 years in 2014/15 was for respiratory infections. A&E attendances in children aged under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

Emergency hospital admissions for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)	A&E attendance for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)
201	383
(England = 162)	(England = 630)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2017/2018 - 2019/2020)

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2015/2016 - 2019/2020)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.
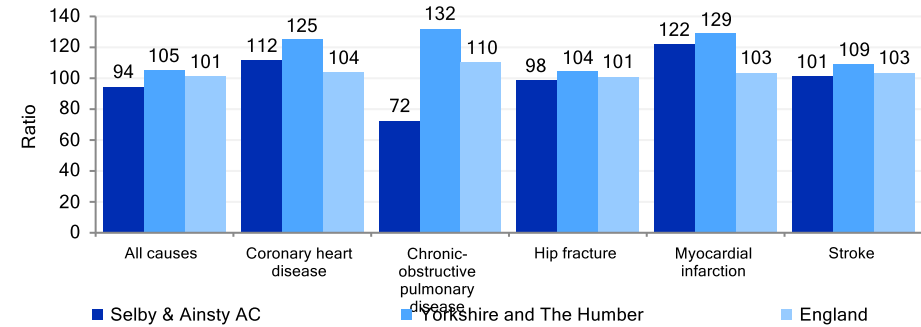

Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

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Health and wellbeing: Disease Prevalence
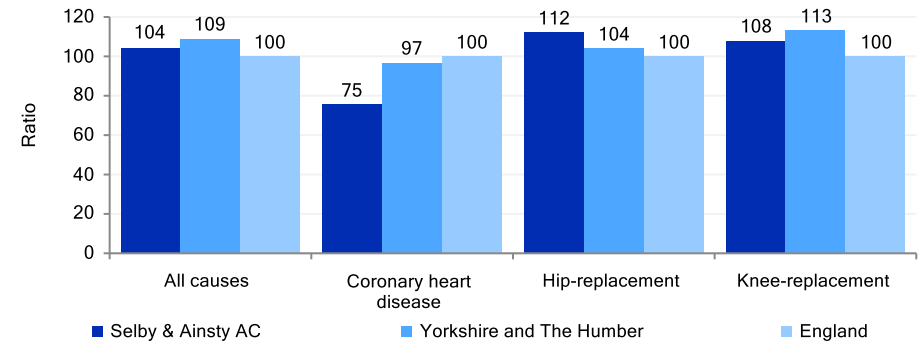
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in Selby & Ainsty ACC.
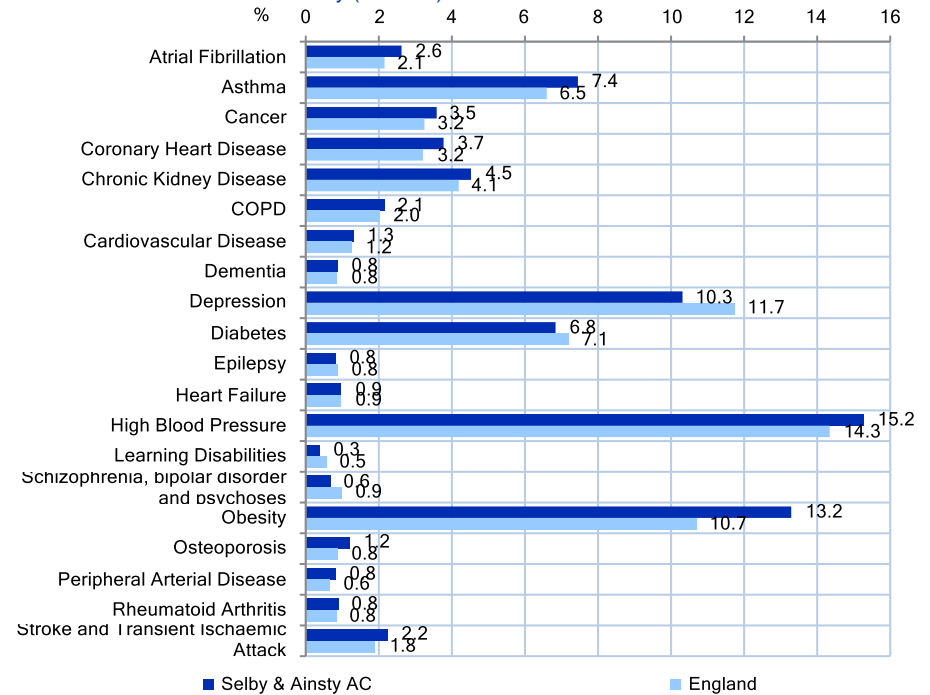
The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

It should be noted that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.

For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area for more details.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the estimated percentage of prevalence by category of health condition.

Figure: % of estimated disease prevalence
Source: House of Commons Library (2019/20)

Condition	Selby & Ainsty AC	England
Atrial Fibrillation	2.6	2.1
Asthma	7.4	6.5
Cancer	3.5	3.2
Coronary Heart Disease	3.7	3.2
Chronic Kidney Disease	4.5	4.1
COPD	2.1	2.0
Cardiovascular Disease	1.3	1.2
Dementia	0.8	0.8
Depression	10.3	11.7
Diabetes	6.8	7.1
Epilepsy	0.8	0.8
Heart Failure	0.9	0.9
High Blood Pressure	15.2	14.3
Learning Disabilities	0.3	0.5
Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychoses	0.6	0.9
Obesity	13.2	10.7
Osteoporosis	1.2	0.8
Peripheral Arterial Disease	0.8	0.6
Rheumatoid Arthritis	0.8	0.8
Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack	2.2	1.8

■ Selby & Ainsty AC   ■ England

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What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Selby & Ainsty ACC, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification. *Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.*

The Chart on the bottom left shows the proportion of people turning 18 between 2010-11 and 2014-15 who went on to enter higher education.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
15,984	**10,622**	**13,024**	**9,885**
20.4% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	13.6% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	16.6% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	12.6% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
21,786	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
27.8% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Participation in higher education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered higher education by age 19)
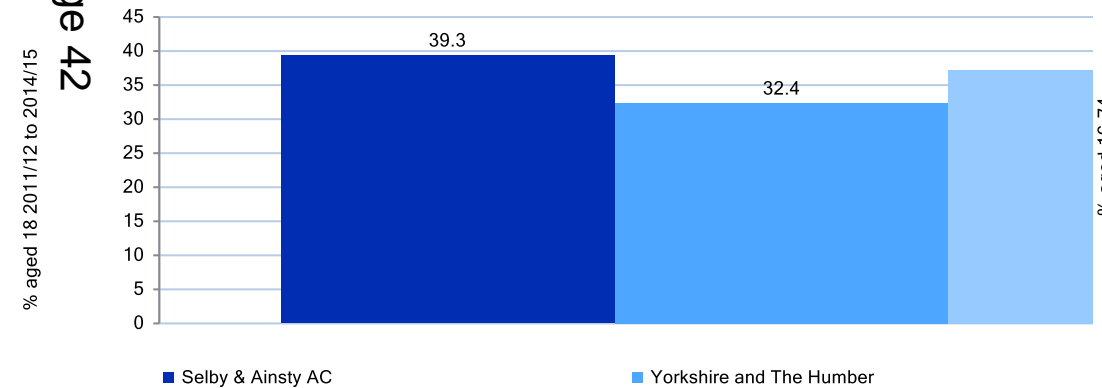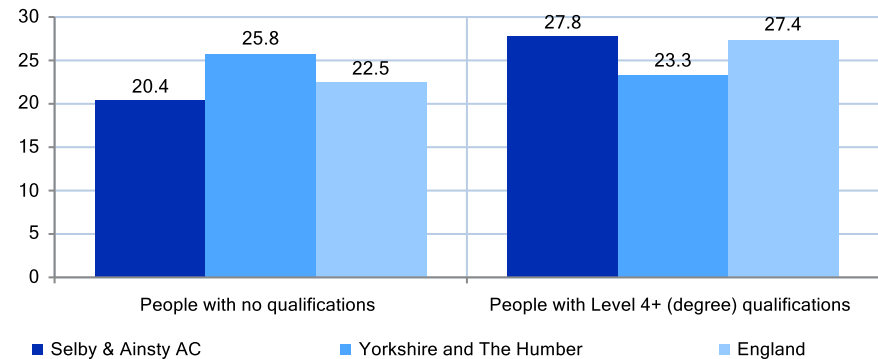Source: Office for Students (OFS)

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2011

% aged 18 2011/12 to 2014/15

■ Selby & Ainsty AC	■ Yorkshire and The Humber

% aged 16-74

■ Selby & Ainsty AC	■ Yorkshire and The Humber	■ England

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What information is shown here?

The charts on this page show the education levels of pupils in Selby and Ainsty ACC showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

At Key Stage 1 and 2 the figures show the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard or above in reading, writing and maths combined. At Key Stage 4, the figures show the average attainment 8 score (calculated by adding together a student's highest scores across eight government approved qualifications).

The chart on the top right shows the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1. The chart to the bottom right shows the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2. The chart below shows the average attainment 8 score for Key Stage 4.
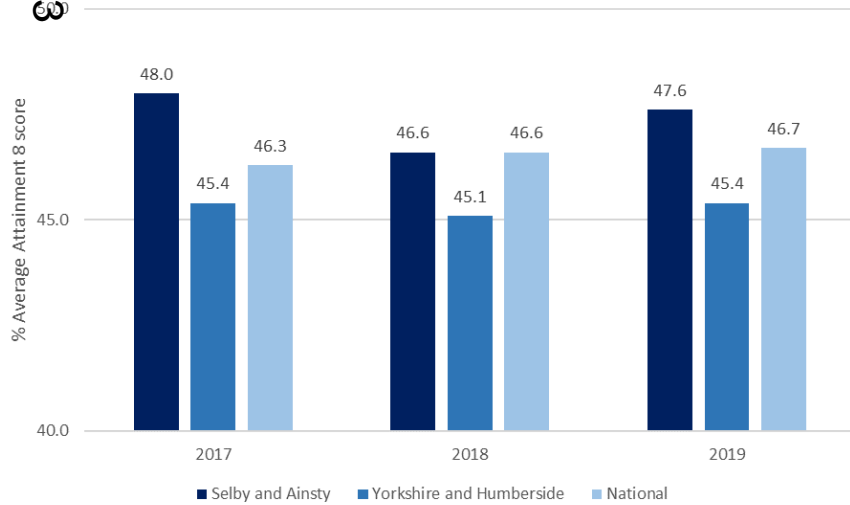
Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 (percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above at KS1)
Source: Nexus (2017-2019)

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (average attainment 8 score)
Source: Nexus (2017-2019)

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 (percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above at KS2)
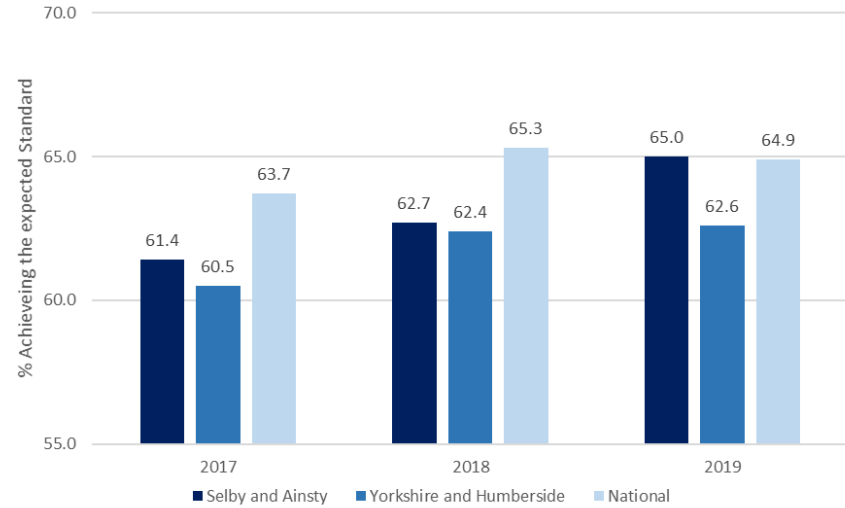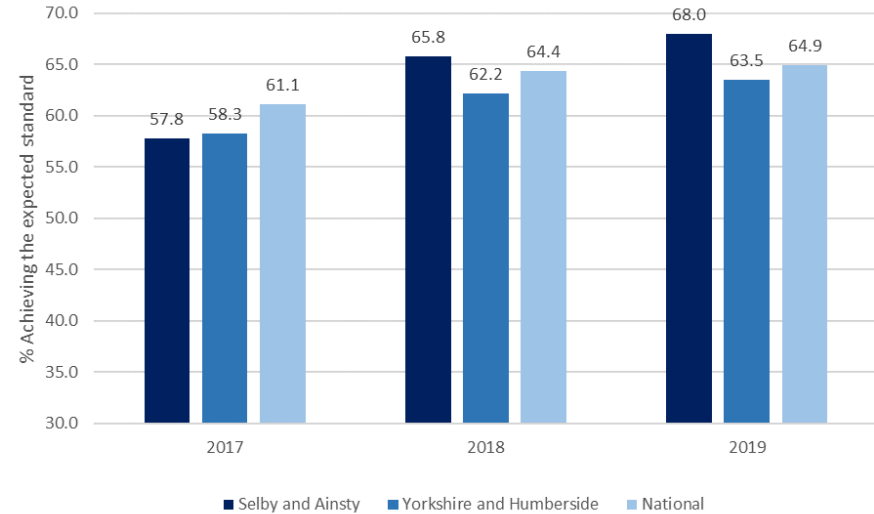Source: Nexus (2017-2019)

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at four types of income category: average household income; average equivalised household income after housing costs; households living in fuel poverty and median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.
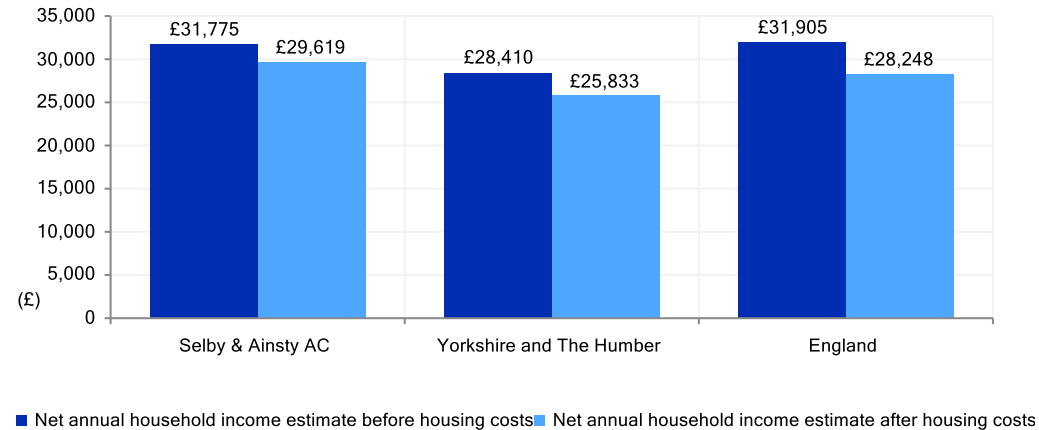
The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Selby & Ainsty ACC below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Selby & Ainsty ACC and comparator areas before and after housing costs.

Annual household income (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Annual household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2019)
£44,648	£29,619	5,610
England Average = £43,966	England Average = £28,248	13.3% of households (England = 13.5%)

Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)
£26,528
England Average = £24,577

Figure: Annual household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2017/18)

Legend:
- Net annual household income estimate before housing costs
- Net annual household income estimate after housing costs

Selby & Ainsty AC: £31,775 / £29,619
Yorkshire and The Humber: £28,410 / £25,833
England: £31,905 / £28,248

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Selby & Ainsty ACC.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (*note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students*).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
52,250	29,533	10,582	7,976	18,772
73.6% (England average = 69.9%)	41.6% (England average = 38.6%)	14.9% (England average = 13.7%)	11.2% (England average = 9.8%)	26.4% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011

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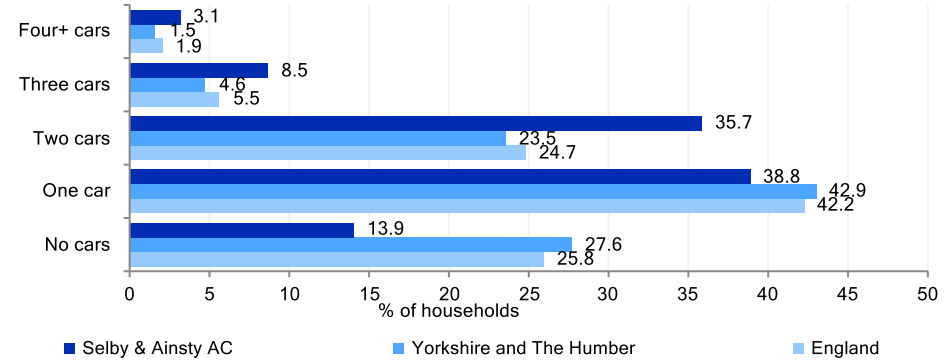OFFICIAL

Access and transport: Car ownership
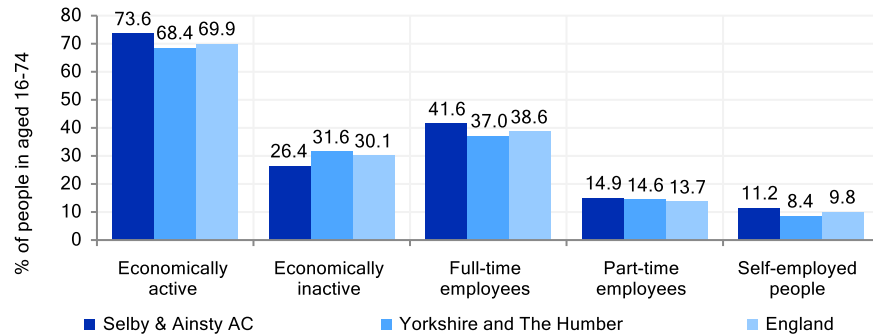
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Selby & Ainsty ACC. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Selby & Ainsty ACC, while the chart shows the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
5,505	15,330	14,120	3,365	1,210
13.9% of 39,530 households (England = 25.8%)	38.8% of 39,530 households (England = 42.2%)	35.7% of 39,530 households (England = 24.7%)	8.5% of 39,530 households (England = 5.5%)	3.1% of 39,530 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011

Four+ cars: 3.1 / 1.5 / 1.9
Three cars: 8.5 / 4.6 / 5.5
Two cars: 35.7 / 23.5 / 24.7
One car: 38.8 / 42.9 / 42.2
No cars: 13.9 / 27.6 / 25.8

% of households

■ Selby & Ainsty AC   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Selby & Ainsty ACC. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

The final information box on the right shows the overall Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. The metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport for each LSOA.The data incorporates a "door-to-workplace" measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility. For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/
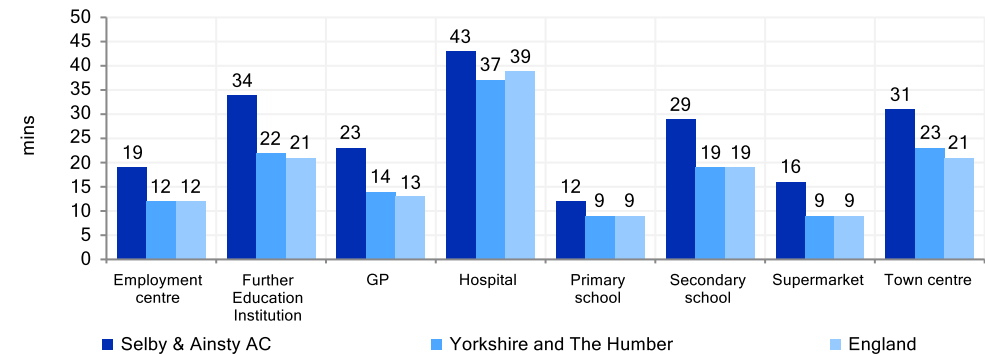
Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
8.4km	4.2km	2.1km	0.8km	1.2km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Job Access Score (2021)
732315.9
698519.5 average = 698519.5

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010); UK Onward (2021)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2017)

Legend: ■ Selby & Ainsty AC   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England

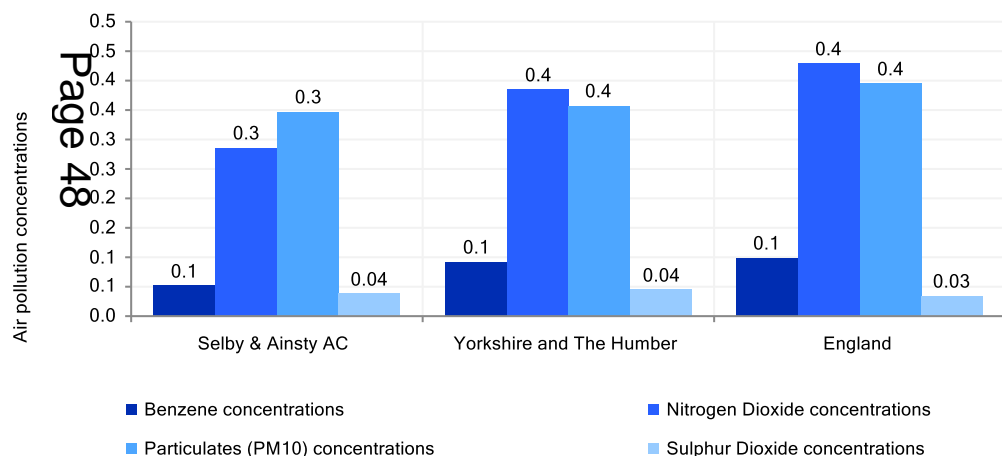Local Insight profile
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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows background concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2016 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

The fifth information box shows the total carbon footprint per person in units of kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This data is sourced from the place-based carbon calculator. For more information please visit: https://www.carbon.place/.

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)
0.05	0.3	0.3	0.04	8755
(England average = 0.10)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.03)	(England average = 8133)

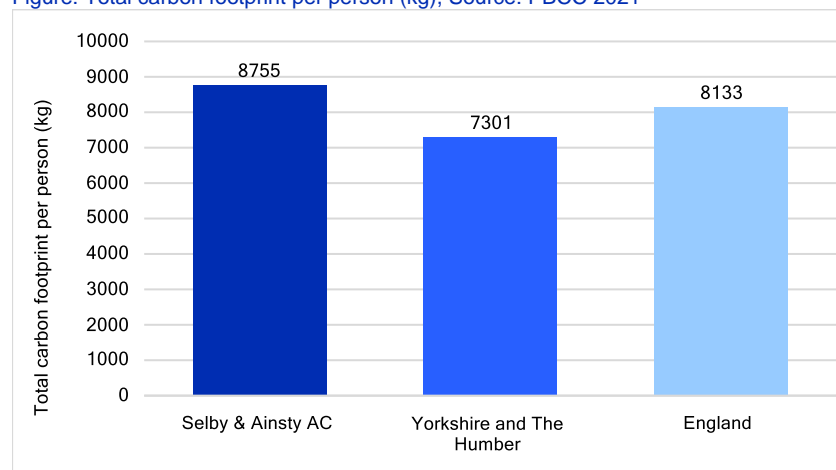Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 - from National Air Quality Archive 2016), PBCC 2021, Morgan, Malcolm, Anable, Jillian, & Lucas, Karen. (2021). A place-based carbon calculator for England (https://www.carbon.place/about/)

Figure: Total carbon footprint per person (kg), Source: PBCC 2021

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 – from National Air Quality Archive 2016)

Links to further information:

All areas	https://www.ons.gov.uk/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	Health and Wellbeing	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-health
2011 Census Data	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2011	Adult Social Care	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monthly-statistics-for-adult-social-care-england
Universal Credit	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/universal-credit-statistics	Education	https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics
Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	School Performance	https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/
Housing	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-levelling-up-housing-and-communities/about/statistics	Transport	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics
Crime	https://data.police.uk/data/	Digital	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-update-summer-2021

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North Yorkshire Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner

Working to keep your community safe

NORTH YORKSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

Risk and Resource Model 2022-25 Consultation

Proposals Information

Have your say!

Helping you be safe and feel safer in North Yorkshire and York

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Contents

What is a Risk and Resource Model?

The Risk and Resource Model sets out the risk in our county and city and how we will deploy our resources to address and reduce that risk. It will ensure that our firefighters and staff are in the right place at the right time to deliver the right and most appropriate service, with the right equipment and skills in the best possible way.

Throughout this document we will refer to the Risk and Resource Model as the RRM.

RISK = a combination of the likelihood and consequences of emergency incidents, whether they be fires, water rescue, road traffic collisions or other emergency rescue situations.

RESOURCE = our people, stations, fire engines and equipment.

We last consulted people about how we use our resources in 2015 to help develop our current RRM, which is in place until September 2022.

Consulting on the RRM

We are setting out seven proposals on which we want to hear your views.

These have been developed by North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service and recommended to the Commissioner by the Chief Fire Officer to take forward to consultation.

All of the proposals are subject to consultation and we want to fully engage with our communities and workforce in the development of the RRM, so it can be finalised with your views taken into account.

Our public consultation will be open for your feedback from 23 May to 14 August 2022. Please have your say by completing our survey at: www.TellCommissionerZoe.co.uk

A consultation summary report and final Risk and Resource Model will be presented to the Commissioner's Executive Board in September 2022 for adoption. Following this we will publish the final document.

Our aim

Our aim is to provide a range of prevention, protection, response and resilience services in the most effective and efficient way to keep our communities safe. We need to deploy our resources in a way which best addresses and reduces the risks in our area.

The proposals in this document are based on our extensive assessment of risk across North Yorkshire and the City of York outlined in our Community Risk Profile.

Our intention is to enhance and expand the work we do to prevent emergency incidents from happening in the first place, in your homes, places of work and your communities.

We intend to modernise and invest in our On-call service model to ensure it is sustainable and fit for the future. Our intention is to release funds by 2025 to invest in the way we recruit, pay and contract our On-call firefighters to improve the availability of On-call fire engines, especially during the day.

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About us

Our service area

The North Yorkshire and York Fire and Rescue Service area is one of the largest in England covering more than 3,200 square miles and over 6000 miles of road. Our Service area has isolated rural settlements and farms, market towns, and larger urban areas such as York, Harrogate, and Scarborough. Our area has two of England's ten national parks, three designated areas of outstanding natural beauty, over 200 sites of special scientific interest and over 12,000 listed buildings.

Overall, our area is sparsely populated, but there are still over 340,000 households and over 830,000 residents. The resident population is increasing steadily and becoming predominantly older. The City of York is also home to over 21,000 students, with two universities. More than 20 million visitors come to our area each year. There are over 37,000 active businesses across the area, with hospitality and entertainment being some of the main industries.

The road network is the main means of transport connecting small towns and villages. The rural nature of our area means that people often travel further to access work, education and services. Several major arterial routes also cross our area – the A1(M), M62, A64, A59, A66 and A19.

Two of the major rivers in the county are the River Swale and the River Ure, joining together to form the River Ouse which flows through York. The coastline of North Yorkshire runs for approximately 45 miles from just north of Whitby to south of Filey.

How we deliver our services

North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service keeps people and places safe by integrating and balancing the use of Prevention, Protection, Response and Resilience activities, both in our communities and in our workplaces.

Prevention

Preventing emergencies from happening in the first place through education, advice and support.

Protection

Protecting our commercial and public buildings from the risk of fires and reducing the impact should they happen.

Resilience

Helping our communities to protect themselves against, prepare for and recover from emergencies.

Response

Responding to emergency incidents and limiting their impact.

Our current resources

This map shows how our resources are currently deployed

We employ just over 700 staff;

313 full-time firefighters, 322 On-call firefighters, 20 control room staff and 91 support staff.

Response resource

We have 38 fire stations and use a range of duty systems to crew our 46 fire engines as follows (see map for location of the fire engines):

full-time shift fire engine
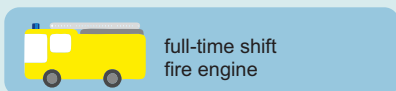
5 full-time shift fire engines crewed 24-hours a day by full-time firefighters

full-time day crewed, pager at night fire engine
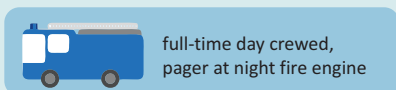
7 full-time day crewed fire engines crewed between 08:00-18:00 every day by full-time firefighters. Outside of these hours they carry an alerter and respond from home.

On-call crewed, on pager fire engine
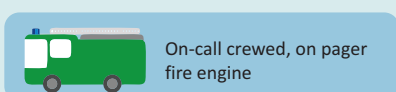
24 On-call fire engines crewed by On-call firefighters who carry an alerter and respond from their home or place of work.

2 fire engines are crewed by volunteers.

RICHMONDSHIRE

Reeth
Richmond
Colburn
Hawes
Leyburn

Mas

Lofthouse

HARROGA

CRAVEN

Bentham
Settle
Grassington
Summerbridg

Skipton

Key

Fulltime shift fire engine

Fulltime day crewed, pager at night fire engine

On-call crewed, on pager fire engine

Volunteer unit

Aerial Ladder Platform

High Volume Pump/ Water Bowser

All terrain vehicle/moors/ grass fires

Water rescue boat

Specialist water rescue capability

Types of fire engine

Our 46 fire engines are made up of different types; Emergency Rescue fire engines, 4x4 Emergency Rescue fire engines, and Light Rescue fire engines (which can also be used as Tactical Response fire engines when only crewed by 3 firefighters and which respond to a more limited range of emergencies).

We also have a range of specialist vehicles and capabilities such as aerial ladder platforms and water rescue teams strategically positioned across our Service area.

Page 56

Lythe

Whitby

Stokesley   Danby

Goathland

Robin Hood's Bay

SCARBOROUGH

Headquarters
Northallerton

HAMBLETON

Bedale

Kirkbymoorside

Scarborough

Thirsk

Helmsley

Pickering

Filey

RYEDALE

Sherburn

ham

Ripon

Easingwold

Training Centre

Malton

 TE

Boroughbridge

CITY of YORK

Knaresborough

Huntington

Harrogate

Acomb

York

Tadcaster

SELBY

Selby

Your Service

Prevention and Protection resources

Our full-time firefighters undertake general prevention and protection activity across our county. They are supported by specialist officers who provide guidance and expertise, and who also deal with our more complex cases. We currently have 16 specialist protection officers and 16 specialists in our prevention department, including 8 Community Safety Officers and 4 Public Safety Officers.

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Our Risk Profile 2022-25

The services we provide to the public need to address and reduce the current and future risks in our area.

We have developed a Community Risk Profile (CRP) providing a comprehensive and forward-looking assessment of the risks in our area balanced with an understanding of the communities we serve and the places where they live and work.

The CRP has identified three main areas of risk in North Yorkshire and York:

- accidental home fire risk and fatality/injury risk
- road risk and fatality/serious injury risk
- water risk - flooding, rescues and other water-related risk

Other risk categories exist and further information can be found on these in our Community Risk Profile - https://www.northyorksfire.gov.uk/about-us/who-and-what/community-risk-profile/.

We have a good understanding of what, where and why these risks exist in our county and city and the factors that increase the likelihood of our services being needed. It allows us to understand how and where we can intervene early to reduce the need for our emergency response.

Our Service area and model

The size, geography and rurality of our area present challenges around travel (distances, times, and the nature of the roads), and for ensuring we can provide equal access to our services across our area.

We have an ageing population who are less at risk of having a fire at home, but more at risk of severe consequences should one happen, and who are also vulnerable to a wider range of emergency incidents. The high number of visitors and students means that our population and risk profiles fluctuate throughout the year.

Two-thirds of our fire stations are On-call stations where firefighters respond to a pager from home or from their work. Because many people do not live and work in the same community anymore, many of our On-call stations struggle to have enough firefighters available to respond, especially during the day when demand is highest. This means we have to move fire engines and firefighters around to maintain cover and fire engines may be responding from further away than our public might expect because their local station is not available.

Incidents we respond to

We attend and deal with over 6,000 emergency incidents each year, including: fires in buildings and in the open, complex rescue incidents involving road traffic collisions, hazardous materials, building collapses and rescuing people trapped in water.

Fires account for the lowest number of incidents attended which is at odds with public perception of what we mainly respond to. We attend a higher proportion of non-fire incidents, such as road traffic collisions and water related incidents.

There is a range of risk within each station area, so our staff need to be multi-skilled and flexible to deal with a very broad range of incidents. We need to increase our focus on prevention to address and reduce risk and the need for an emergency response.

Nearly half of the incidents we attend are false alarms, the majority of which are automatic fire alarms. Attending these incidents takes our crews away from delivering our full range of services.

Many of our fire engines attend a relatively low number of incidents but our fire station locations need to stay as they are to cover the expanse of our area.

Accidental fires at home

Factors that increase the likelihood of having a fire in the home or of having a severe outcome from a fire are being over 65 and living alone, frailty, living in socially rented accommodation and deprivation.

We have scored and mapped these risk factors to show the level of risk in different areas. The map opposite shows that home fire risk in our county is generally low or very low with small pockets of risk in our more urban areas and to the south-east of the area.

For more information on home fire risk, see our Community Risk Profile, pages 18-19.

Combined Risk For North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service Area

Legend
- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High
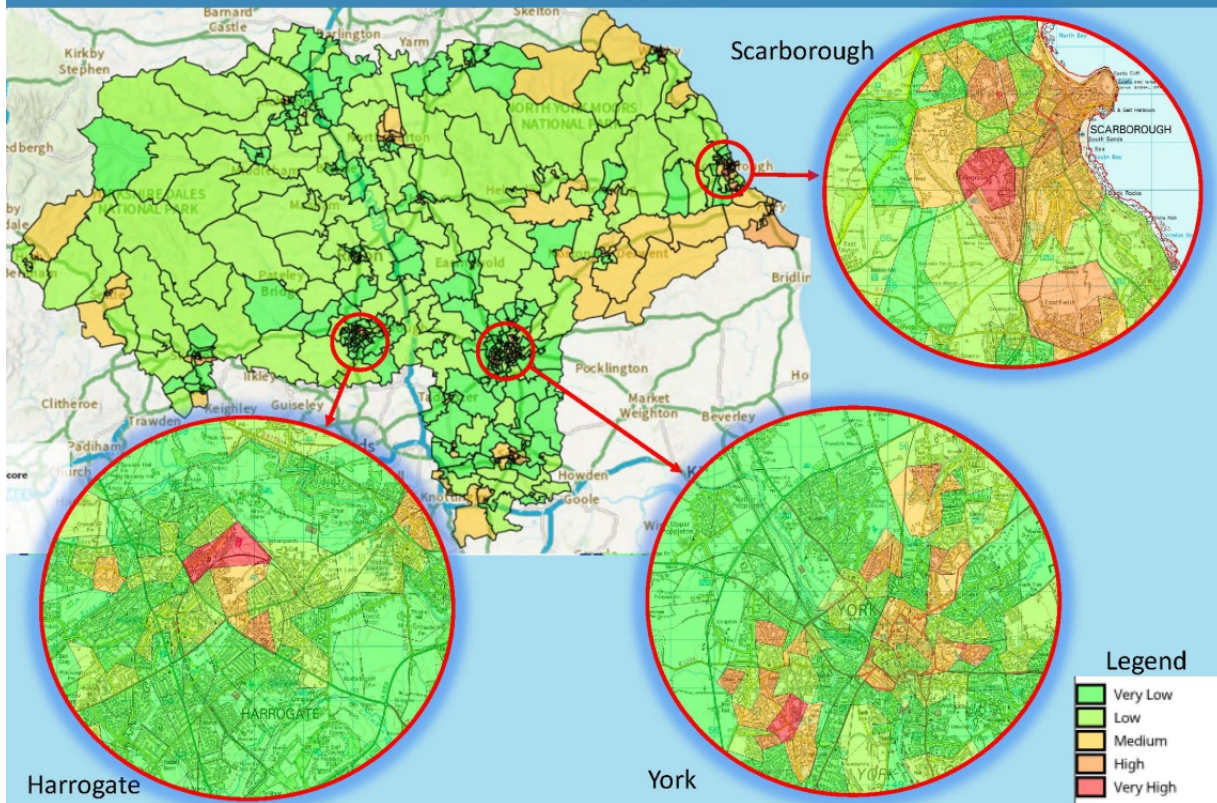
Road

Road risk in our Service area is greater than our incident data indicates as our attendance is not requested to all road traffic collisions.

Rescues from road traffic collisions are increasingly complex because of new vehicle technology.

Around 6 in 10 collisions which result in people being killed or seriously injured happen on our more rural roads - mainly on roads with a 60mph speed limit. Many of these roads are in our On-call station areas which are not always available to respond, particularly during the day.

We recognise that road risk is a significant area where we need to focus our prevention activity.

For more information on road risk, see our Community Risk Profile, pages 20-23.

Water

Flooding incidents and water rescues are an increasing area of demand for our Service. Water rescue incidents can be complex and present significant risk to our firefighters and other rescuers, for which we must plan and train, and equip accordingly.

Other risks

Environmental factors and the impact of climate change will continue to be a major influence to changes in the risk. Although the incidence of events such as wildfires and flooding are relatively low in comparison to other incident types, when they do happen, they can be protracted and over a wide scale. We need to ensure that we can continue to provide our assistance when these types of incident happen.

Innovation is introducing new firefighting techniques and rescue equipment. We need to keep up with the pace of technological advancement to ensure that we are best placed to deliver our range of services in the modern world.

Heritage buildings present a special risk in our area, but the risk is very well managed and we have plans in place as to how we respond.

For more information on other risks, see our Community Risk Profile, pages 28-31.

Some of these incidents are preventable, as they are often linked to human behaviour such as driving through flood water. We need to increase our emphasis on helping communities build resilience.

For more information on water risk, see our Community Risk Profile, pages 24-27.

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Our Resource Model 2022-25 proposals

North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service has developed proposals based on the Community Risk Profile to address and reduce the risks across the Service area of North Yorkshire and the City of York.

There are seven proposals – four which require full consultation as they would change the way we deliver our services across the area and three which do not require full consultation but which we are including so that you are informed about the full picture of change.

Proposals for consultation

1 **Improving our prevention and protection work**

2 **Managing attendance to Automatic Fire Alarms**

3 **Response resource in the York area**

4 **Response resource in Harrogate and Scarborough**

Other Service change

1 **Specialist water rescue resource capability in Craven**

2 **Introduction of emergency response principles**

3 **Introduction of alternative duty systems**

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to have your say

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Proposals for consultation

These proposals would change the way we deliver our services across the area so we want to know whether you think we should implement them.

## 1 Improving our prevention and protection work

Permanently increase the specialist staff in our prevention and protection departments and increase prevention and protection activities across the Service.

Proposal

- Permanently expand our prevention and protection departments, including the introduction of additional specialist roles.

- Increase the use of On-call firefighters to deliver more prevention activity in our rural areas.

- Develop the multi-agency Public Safety Service across the Service area in conjunction with partners.

Why are we proposing this?

- If we have to respond to an emergency, harm has already happened. Our ambition is to prevent emergencies from happening in the first place.

- We aim to prioritise and increase the amount of prevention work we do to reduce the risk of harmful fire, road and water emergencies in our area.

- Our proposals will increase prevention expertise to support the delivery of our services and our ability to direct our prevention activity to where it is needed the most.

- Recent investment to expand our protection team is funded by a one-off grant from the Government. We want to make these staffing levels permanent and sustainable.

- We need to increase our prevention and protection capability in our rural areas. Currently, most of our prevention and protection activity is delivered by full-time firefighters, mainly in the more urban areas because that is where our full-time fire stations are located.

- The positive value of the Public Safety Service delivering multi-agency prevention work is being demonstrated in Craven by the work of the Public Safety Officers.

Page 61
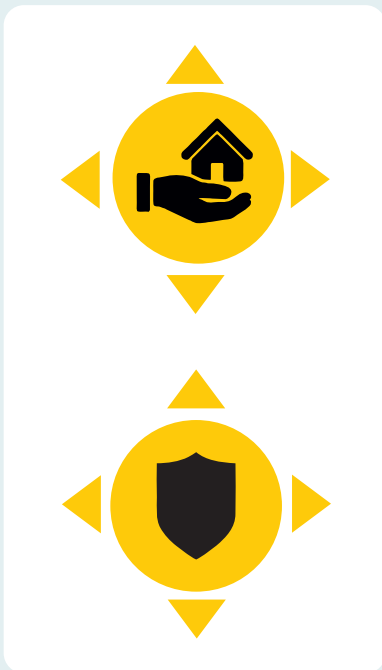
## ② Managing attendance to Automatic Fire Alarms

Reduce response to low-risk Automatic Fire Alarms (AFAs) which are often unwanted fire signals (an alarm activated by a something other than a fire).

Proposal

- Continue to always respond to AFAs at premises where people sleep.

- Increase the timespan when we would not respond to AFAs at premises where people do not sleep by two hours (from 08:00-18:00 to 07:00-19:00).

- Continue to respond to AFAs at premises which present a high risk to firefighter safety but remove the requirement to automatically respond to premises that present a low risk to firefighter safety.

- Introduce the ability to charge for attendance at repeat AFAs.

- Remove the need to always use blue lights and sirens when responding to AFAs at premises where people do not sleep, and keep the fire engine available for redirection to more critical incidents if required.

- Review the type of response we provide to AFAs. For example, we might send a single officer in a car to determine whether we need to attend rather than 4 firefighters on a fire engine.

Why are we proposing this?

- We attend around 2,550 AFAs every year - 38% of all incidents. 9 in 10 prove to be false alarms which we call unwanted fire signals (UwFS).

- UwFS attendance uses valuable time and resource, diverting our operational crews from prevention and risk reduction activities and other more critical incident types.

- We currently do not attend AFAs at premises where people do not sleep between 08:00 and 18:00. Increasing this timeframe by two hours would reduce our AFA demand each year by about 3,5% (90 fewer attendances).

- We hold risk information about a range of premises. Non-automatic attendance to premises with lower risk to firefighter safety during the day would result in a reduction in AFA attendances of around 12% (310 fewer attendances) each year.

- There is no legal duty on Fire and Rescue Authorities to respond to calls originating from AFA systems to establish if there is a fire.

Page 62
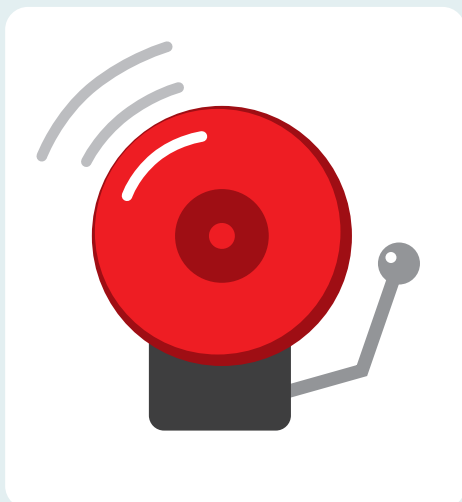
③ Response resource in the York area
Change Huntington to an On-call fire station to rebalance the emergency response resource with the risk that exists in the York area.

Proposal

- Change Huntington from a full-time to an On-call fire station, keeping the On-call fire engine and removing the full-time shift fire engine.

If this was to happen we would:

- Redeploy all full-time firefighters from Huntington to other stations or roles, including prevention roles.

- Base a small group of full-time firefighters at the station to increase the availability of the On-call fire engine during the day. Once On-call firefighter availability has improved, the need for a team of full-time firefighters to be based at the station will be reviewed.

- This small group would undertake prevention and protection work in the local area, help recruit more On-call firefighters, and carry out other critical work such as gathering risk information and hydrant maintenance.

- The Aerial Ladder Platform currently based at Huntington will be retained in the York area.
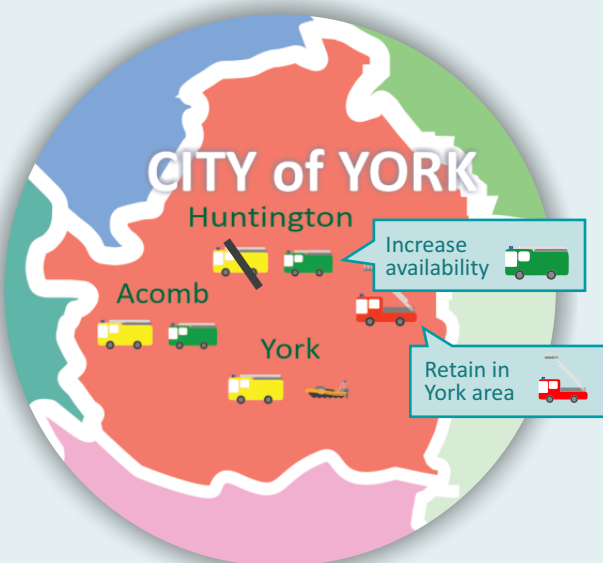
Why are we proposing this?

- The Huntington station area has relatively low combined fire risk and low activity levels. It currently has a full-time shift fire engine and an On-call fire engine. By comparison, York and Acomb station areas have higher levels of risk and activity, but York has one full-time shift fire engine and Acomb has a full-time shift fire engine and an On-call fire engine.

- Of the 7 full-time shift fire engines in the Service, Huntington responds to significantly fewer emergencies. In the last 5 years, Skipton, an On-call station, and Selby, a full-time day-crewed station, responded to more fires in the home than Huntington.

- The Huntington area has one area around New Earswick where the risk of a home fire is higher. There have been few life and property fire incidents in this area over the last 5 years but we would focus our prevention activity in this area to reduce this risk. This area is also close to York and Acomb fire stations.

- The On-call fire engine at Huntington and the full-time shift fire engines at York and Acomb would still provide a good primary emergency response (i.e. the first engine to respond to an incident), across the whole Huntington station area with a maximum additional response time of 3 minutes and 47 seconds. Further emergency response support would continue to be available from Easingwold and Malton.

- The availability of the Huntington On-call fire engine is currently poor, particularly during the day when demand is higher. Daytime availability would improve significantly with the support of full-time firefighters until On-call firefighter availability is improved.

- Without this proposal, we would not be able to achieve proposal 1 to increase prevention and protection resource.

④ Response resource in Harrogate and Scarborough

Replace the Tactical Response fire engines with Emergency Rescue fire engines, crewed during the time when emergencies are most likely to happen.
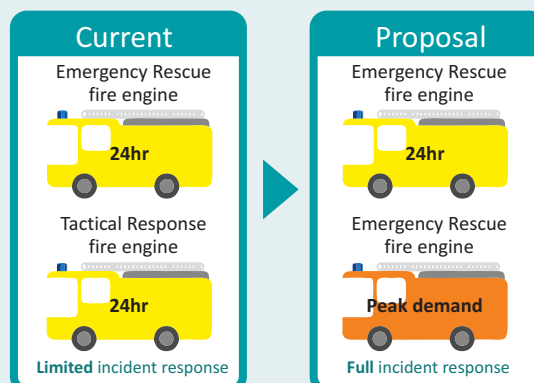
Proposal

- Currently both Harrogate and Scarborough Fire Stations have two fire engines each:
  - One Emergency Rescue fire engine, crewed by 4 firefighters 24-hours per day, which responds to all emergencies.
  - One Light Rescue fire engine used only as a Tactical response fire engine, crewed by 3 firefighters 24-hours per day, which only responds to certain emergencies.
- There would be no change to the current Emergency Rescue fire engine based at each station.
- We would swap the Tactical Response fire engine at each station for another Emergency Rescue fire engine, which can respond to all incidents, and only crew it during the day when emergencies are most likely to happen.

If this was to happen we would:

- Increase the number of full-time firefighters based at each station during the day shift to crew the second Emergency Rescue fire engine.
- Continue to provide an immediate emergency response with one fire engine during the night when demand is lower, backed up by fire engines from nearby On-call stations.
- Redeploy the full-time firefighters that were required to crew the Tactical Response fire engine during the night-shift to other stations or roles, including prevention roles.
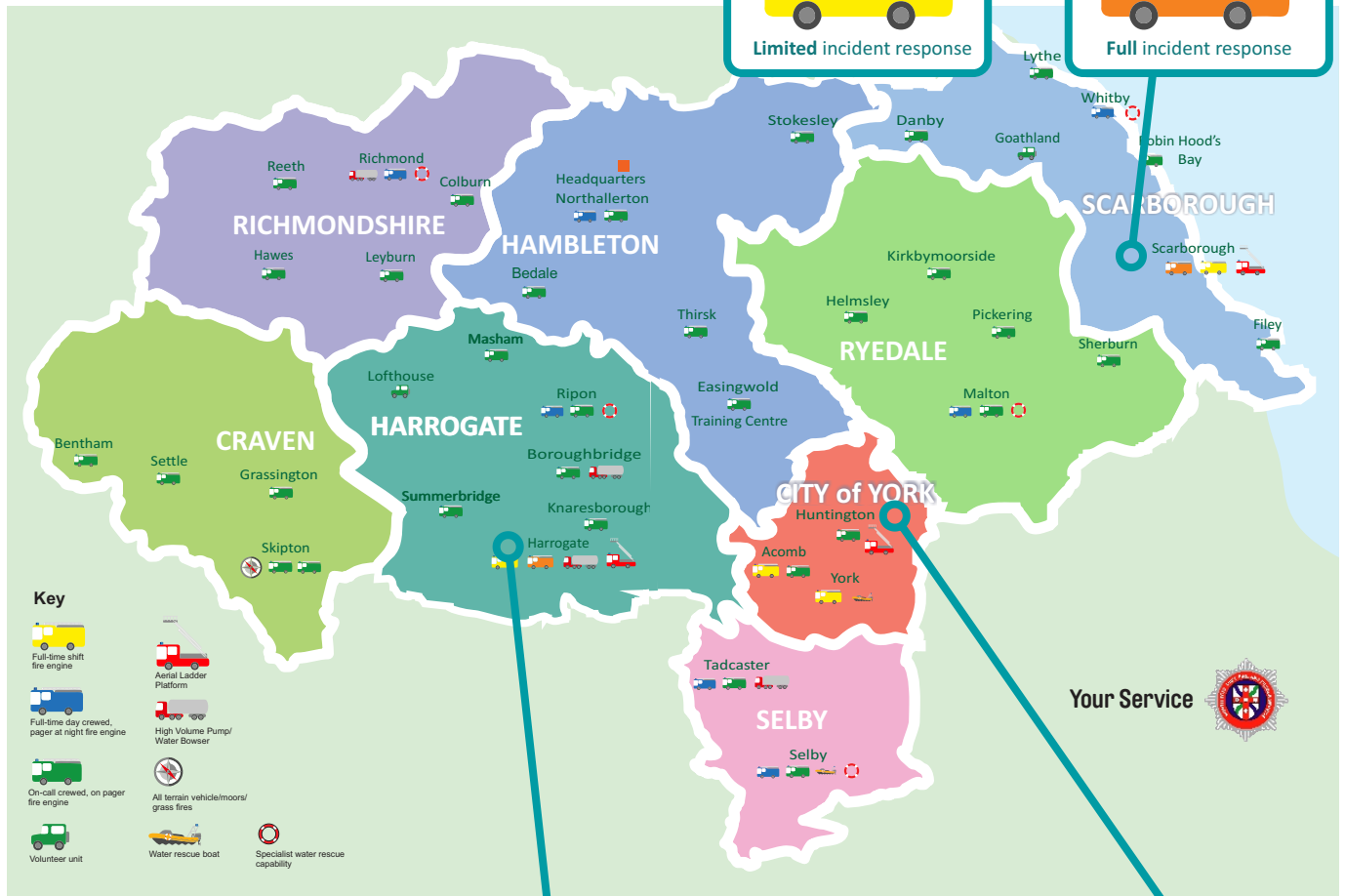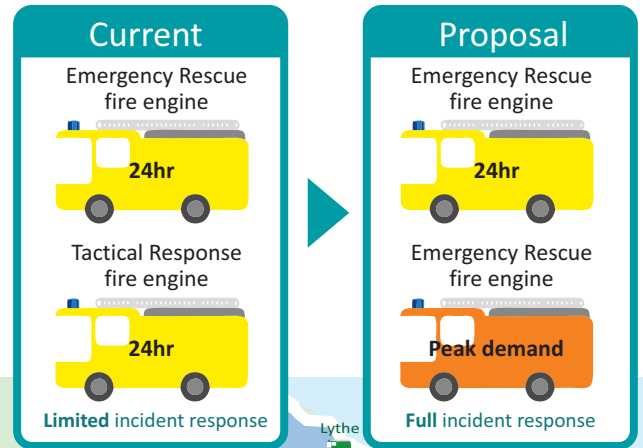
Why are we proposing this?

- Over two-thirds of calls for assistance from Harrogate and Scarborough happen between 09:00 and 22:00.
- A Tactical Response fire engine can only respond to a limited range of emergencies. This means that we currently have to move fire engines into these station areas to provide cover when the Emergency Rescue fire engine is busy.
- Swapping the Tactical Response fire engine for an Emergency Rescue fire engine would mean that the second fire engine at these stations would be immediately available to respond to any emergency during daytime hours when emergencies are most likely to happen. This would reduce our need to move our fire engines around to provide cover, reduce reliance on neighbouring On-call fire engines which are less available during the day, and provide better resilience to respond to major incidents across our whole Service area.
- The availability of our On-call fire engines increases during the night to provide emergency response support, reducing the need for two full-time shift fire engines at these two stations.
- Without this proposal, we would not be able to achieve proposal 1 to increase prevention and protection resource.

Current	Proposal
Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**
Tactical Response fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **Peak demand**
Limited incident response	**Full** incident response

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4 **Response resource in Scarborough**

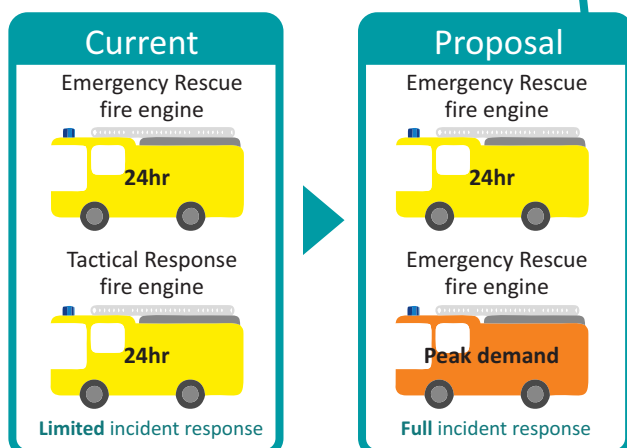| Current	Proposal
Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**
Tactical Response fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **Peak demand**
Limited incident response	**Full** incident response

Proposed changes to response resource in the York area, Harrogate and Scarborough (Proposals 3 and 4)

Reeth
Richmond
Colburn
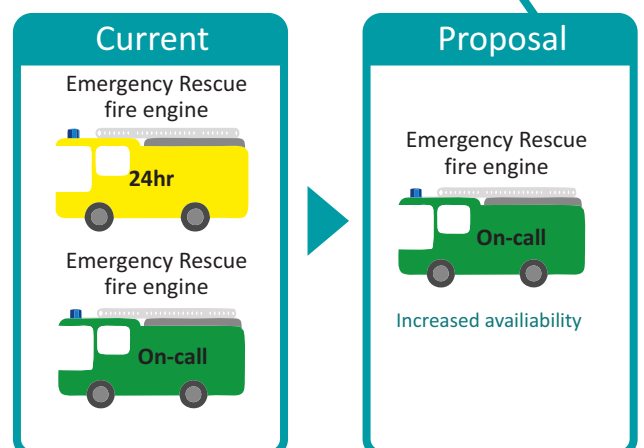**RICHMONDSHIRE**
Hawes
Leyburn

Headquarters Northallerton
HAMBLETON
Bedale
Thirsk

Stokesley
Danby
Goathland

Lythe
Whitby
Robin Hood's Bay
SCARBOROUGH
Scarborough –
Filey

Kirkbymoorside
Helmsley
Pickering
Sherburn
RYEDALE
Malton

Masham
Lofthouse
Ripon
HARROGATE
Boroughbridge
Summerbridge
Knaresborough
Harrogate

Easingwold
Training Centre

CITY of YORK
Huntington
Acomb
York

Bentham
Settle
Grassington
CRAVEN
Skipton

Tadcaster
SELBY
Selby

Your Service

Key

Full-time shift fire engine

Full-time day crewed, pager at night fire engine

On-call crewed, on pager fire engine

Volunteer unit

Aerial Ladder Platform

High Volume Pump/ Water Bowser

All terrain vehicle/moors/ grass fires

Water rescue boat

Specialist water rescue capability

4 **Response resource in Harrogate**

Current	Proposal
Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**
Tactical Response fire engine **24hr**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **Peak demand**
Limited incident response	**Full** incident response

3 **Response in the York area**

Current	Proposal
Emergency Rescue fire engine **24hr**	
Emergency Rescue fire engine **On-call**	Emergency Rescue fire engine **On-call**
	Increased availiability

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Other Service change

These proposals do not change the way we provide our services and do not require full consultation, but we want you to be informed about the complete picture of change and would welcome your feedback.

1 Specialist water rescue capability in Craven
We are upskilling and equipping firefighters to provide a new specialist water rescue capability in Craven.

Proposal

- Train a team of 10 firefighters at Skipton On-call fire station on specialist water rescue skills and equipment to enter fast flowing water.

- Should the water rescue team be mobilised there would be sufficient crew still available to maintain availability of one of the two fire engines at Skipton to respond to emergencies.

Why are we proposing this?

- All our firefighters are trained to deal with water risk incidents, but some receive enhanced training and equipment to respond to more complex water rescue incidents.

- We have 5 specialist water rescue teams located across the Service area who can enter fast flowing water to rescue people.

- Of the 218 life-risk water incidents attended over 5 years, almost 20% happened in the Craven District – mostly in the Skipton area.

- The nearest specialist water rescue team to Craven is Ripon which is around 45 minutes away from Skipton and around 1hr 20mins from the western end of Craven.

- The absence of a dedicated water risk capability allowing entry into fast flowing water within the Craven area represents a significant gap which we are addressing.

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## ② Introduction of emergency response principles

We are formalising how we respond appropriately, quickly and safely to emergencies so that you know what you can expect from us.

Proposal

- Because of the nature of our area and where our stations are located, we have established these response principles rather than a single response standard (a publicly stated target time to respond to an emergency).

- Our response principles reinforce our commitment to mobilising our resources with the correct strength, at speed, and safely:

  - Strength: mobilising the correct level of resources (fire engines, equipment and personnel) for the incident type.

  - Speed: arriving at the incident as quickly as we can from the point of being alerted to it. This includes the call handling, crew turn out, and drive time.

  - Safely: responding as safely as we can by following our 'drive to arrive' policy. We tailor our response speed to the type of incident to which we are responding.

- We will monitor our response times across fire, road and water incidents against our stated response principles, considering which are in response to a threat to life or property.

Why are we proposing this?

- Our Community Risk Profile identifies our main risks as fire, road and water so it is important that we monitor our response times against these risks, especially those where the consequences might be more severe.

- The nature of our county in terms of its size and road network, coupled with a diverse range of duty systems across our fire engines, makes it difficult for us to determine a meaningful, single response standard to share with the public which is why we have designed these principles.

- Measuring against a single response standard would be meaningless to the public – whether we could reach you within that time would depend heavily on how far from or close to our stations you are because our station areas do not significantly overlap.

- Our aspiration is to provide specific response standards by the different duty systems we use (full-time shift/full-time day crewed/On-call) and distance from our stations, as this will also shape where we focus our prevention and protection work to reduce risk. However, at this point we need to learn more about our data and any nuances created by our duty systems and geographical area. Therefore, we do not currently intend to implement a standard.

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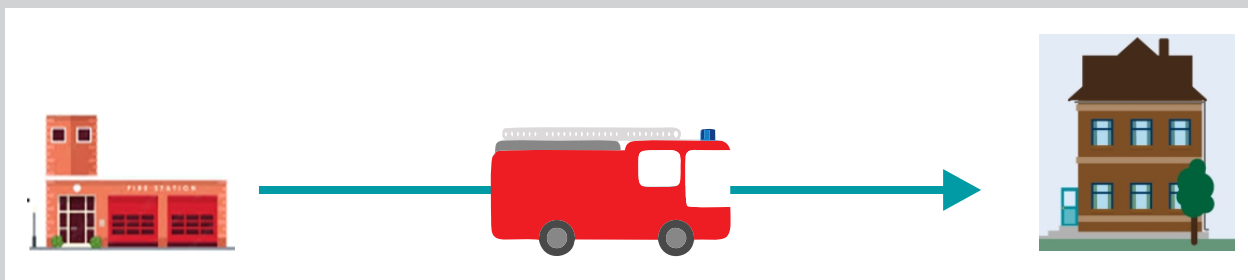
③ Introduction of alternative duty systems
We would like to introduce a self-rostering duty system across all our full-time fire stations and change the timings of our shifts.

Proposal

- Introduce a self-rostering duty system across all our full-time shift and day crewed stations.

- Review the start/finish times and duration of shifts at our full-time fire stations, dependent on staff consultation.

- Although this does not require public consultation, it is important context as it supports our other proposals in aligning our emergency response resources to when emergencies are most likely to happen and increases our productivity.

Why are we proposing this?

- Our current start/finish times are 08:00 to 18:00 (dayshift) and 18:00 to 08:00 (night shift). Our risk profile tells us that most incidents happen between 09:00 and 22:00 so a change to the start/finish time of a shift would better match this.

- We already have self-rostering systems operating effectively at 2 of our day crewed stations and in our Control Room.

- The benefits of using a self-rostering duty system are proven and numerous, including:

  - Alignment with the incident demand profile, providing a greater immediate response capability;

  - Providing flexibility for staff around work/life balance and appealing to a broader, more diverse range of applicants;

  - Greater ability to balance crewing fluctuations and maintain crewing at optimum, improving our resilience;

Investing in our services

Implementation of the proposals would deliver recurring funding, building up to just over £1.5m per year from 2025/26.

We would reinvest these funds in vital areas of our Service. Through the consultation on the Fire and Rescue Plan, you told us we should prioritise improving the availability of our On-call fire engines in rural areas and increasing prevention and protection work across the Service area.

Improving the availability of On-call fire engines

Between 08:00 and 18:00, when demand is highest, often more than 20% of our 31 On-call fire engines, that is six or more, cannot be mobilised due to low numbers of available On-call firefighters to crew them because fewer people live and work in the same community these days.

We need to invest more than £1.6m per year to deliver a sustainable model that improves On-call availability. We expect to be able to deliver this investment in 2025/26. We would invest in a range of improvements to attract, recruit and retain On-call firefighters.

Investment beyond On-call improvements

During both 2023/24 and 2024/25 we would provide opportunities for people to move from primarily response roles to specialist prevention and protection roles. Permanent investment in prevention will need to be a key area for consideration within the next RRM.

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Have your say

To participate in our consultation, please complete the online survey which can be found on our website:

www.TellCommissionerZoe.co.uk

Alternatively, if you require a paper-based questionnaire or assistance in completing or providing your feedback, please contact us by phone or email.

This consultation is being Quality Assured by Opinion Research Services, an independent social research agency, to ensure it is conducted fairly and without bias. This document has been assessed and approved for publication.

You can contact the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner in the following ways:

Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner, 12 Granby Road, Harrogate, HG1 4ST

01423 569 562

info@northyorkshire-pfcc.gov.uk

northyorkshire-pfcc.gov.uk

northyorkspfcc

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![North Yorkshire County Council logo]

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

29 June 2022

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 area.

Work Programme

The Work Programme is attached at **Appendix 1** and takes account of the areas of work identified by the previous Committee. These items could be considered during 2022/23 by the new Committee and Members can prioritise these for consideration at future meetings. Members can also suggest new issues for consideration that can be placed into the Work Programme.

It is recommended that the new Committee regularly revisits the Work Programme to review areas that could be covered in forthcoming meetings with additional, relevant items identified by Members added to the Work Programme.

Remit of the committee

The Area Constituency Committees:

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward issues affecting their local Electoral Divisions
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the Committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee

- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Make recommendations on the application of Innovation funding (supported by the Stronger Communities Team)
- Develop a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Scheduled Committee dates for 2022/23

- 10am on Wednesday 29th June 2022
- 2.30pm on Thursday 22nd September 2022
- 10am on Friday 13th January 2023
- 10am on Friday 28th April 2023

Recommendation

(i) Members are asked to consider and develop the Committee's Work Programme;

(ii) That the date and time of scheduled meetings for 2022/23 be noted.

Steve Loach
Democratic Services

June 2022

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee Work Programme 2021/22 and 2022/23	
10am on 14th January 2022	
Subject	**Description**
Annual Budget Consultation	To review the budget and make recommendations to Executive
COVID 19 – Executive update	Update on the County Council's continued response to the pandemic
Local Government Reorganisation	To receive an update on the progress being made on this issue
Schools, Educational achievement and sustainability	To provide an update on these issues.
Update on the "Better Together" initiative	To receive an update on this issue
Work Programme	To consider appropriate topics for consideration at forthcoming meetings
10am on 8th April 2022	
Subject	**Description**
COVID 19 and LGR – Executive update	Update on the County Council's response to the pandemic from Executive Members
Stronger Communities – Annual Update	To provide the annual update on the work of the Stronger Communities team, particulary in response to COVID
Work Programme	To consider appropriate topics for consideration at forthcoming meetings
End of County Council 2017 – 2022	

Start of County Council 2022/23 and Council 2023/27	
2.30pm on 9th June 2022	
Subject	**Description**
Introduction to Area Constituency Committees	To provide the new Committee with details that will assist Members with their participation in the Area Constituency Committee meetings.
Membership of Area Constituency Committee	To determine whether Co-opted Members will be appointed to the Committee and, if so, on what basis.
Appointments to Outside Bodies	To appoint representatives to various Outside Bodies which fall within the remit of the Area Constituency Committee
Data Profile for Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee	To consider the data profile of the Constituency Area with a view to identifying issues for inclusion in the future work programme
North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service - Risk and Resource Model 2022-25 Consultation	To consider the details of the consultation.
Update on the proposed special needs school at Osgodby	To provide an update on the current status of the proposal
Work Programme	To consider appropriate topics for consideration at forthcoming meetings
2.30pm on 22nd September 2022	
Subject	**Description**
Discussion of issues with Local MP	Discussion of issues of relevance with the Local MP, Nigel Adams.
COVID 19 and LGR – Executive update	Update on the County Council's continued response to the pandemic
Update on the "Better Together" initiative	To receive an update on this issue

Role of ACCs following LGR	To consider the role of the ACCS following the completion of LGR
Work Programme	To consider appropriate topics for consideration at forthcoming meetings

Scheduled Committee dates for 2022/23

- 10am on Wednesday 29th June 2022
- 2.30pm on Thursday 22nd September 2022
- 10am on Friday 13th January 2023
- 10am on Friday 28th April 2023

Areas of work previously identified for Inclusion in the Work Programme:

1. Economic Development Strategies
2. Road Safety in the Selby District
3. The "Better Together" Initiative
4. Local enterprise and future investment - LEPs
5. Traffic management and traffic congestion
6. The development of appropriate skills for emerging employment opportunities
7. Fairer Funding
8. Tourism
9. Policing and Crime Statistics
10. New Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner
11. North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service – update
12. Flooding issues in the Constituency Area

Author:
Steve Loach
Democratic Services
June 2022

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