

Police and Crime Commissioners and Community Safety Partnerships

This guidance note explains amendments made to the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 to require CSPs to share their partnership plans and community safety agreements with the PCC and give the PCC power to call together representatives of these authorities across their police area to attend a meeting. This guidance should be read alongside:

- The [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) (“the 1998 Act”)
- The [Crime and Disorder \(Formulation and Implementation of Strategy\) Regulations 2007](#) (“the 2007 Regulations”)
- The [Crime and Disorder \(Formulation and Implementation of Strategy\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2012](#) (“the 2012 Regulations”)
- The [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) (“the 2011 Act”)

Background

Section 6 of the **1998 Act** requires the responsible authorities¹ (commonly referred to collectively as a Community Safety Partnership (CSP)) in a local government area to work together in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in the area.

The **2007 Regulations** set out the way in which the responsible authorities should carry out their functions as a CSP under Section 6 of the Act, and require the preparation of:

- a partnership plan for the local government area, setting out the CSP’s priorities;
- a county level community safety agreement, setting out the ways the responsible authorities in the county might work more effectively to implement the identified priorities by joint working.

Section 10(1) of the **2011 Act** requires Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) (collectively referred to as elected local policing bodies in the 2011 Act) to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs in the police area.

Section 6(1A) of the **1998 Act**, inserted by the 2011 Act, requires the responsible authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the elected local policing body’s police and crime plan.

Section 10(2) of the **2011 Act** requires the elected local policing body and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.

The 2012 Regulations

The 2012 Regulations amend the 2007 Regulations so that:

¹ Police, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, Primary Care Trusts (England), Local Health Boards (Wales) and probation services

- county-level CSPs must send a copy of their community safety agreement to the PCC for their relevant police area;
- district-level CSPs (including metropolitan and unitary authorities in England, but excluding City of London) must send a copy of their partnership plan to the PCC for their relevant police force area;
- a PCC can require representatives of the responsible authorities for any area within the police area to attend a meeting to assist in the formulation and implementation of strategies relating to that area.

The 2012 Regulations apply only in England.

Requiring representatives to attend a meeting

When requiring representatives of the responsible authorities to attend a meeting, the PCC may specify:

- which responsible authorities are to send representatives to the meeting;
- the number of representatives that each responsible authority individually, or all of the responsible authorities together, must send; and
- the strategy/strategies that are to be discussed at the meeting.

The PCC can only require representatives to attend a meeting and make specifications as above:

- after consulting with any responsible authority who is affected; and
- if he considers it reasonable and proportionate in all circumstances, having taken into account the views of those responsible authorities who are affected.