

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD



North Wales Police and Crime Panel

Monday, 11 December 2017 at 2.00 pm
Council Chamber, Bodlonddeb, Conwy

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for absence**
2. **Declarations of Interest: Code of Local Government Conduct**
Members are reminded that they must declare the **existence** and **nature** of their declared personal interests.
3. **Urgent matters**
Notice of items which, in the opinion of the Chairman, should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency.
4. **Minutes** (Pages 1 - 17)
To approve and sign as a correct record minutes of the previous meeting.
5. **Update on actions from the previous meeting**
6. **Presentation on the Victims Help Centre, North Wales**
7. **Announcements by the Chair**
8. **Standing Agenda Items**
 - a) Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner
(Submitted in accordance with the procedure for Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner)
 - b) List of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner
(Pages 18 - 20)

9. To consider reports by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner:

- a) Periodic Update by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 21 - 38)
- b) Update on the 2017/18 Budget (as at 31 October 2017) (Pages 39 - 42)
- c) Comparison of the Budget of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 43 - 47)

10. To consider reports by the Host Authority:

- a) North Wales PCP - Budget Monitoring Report from 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017 (Pages 48 - 51)
- b) Summary of complaints received (Pages 52 - 55)
- c) To consider the Forward Work Programme for the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (Pages 56 - 57)

11. Feedback from Members who attended the National Conference

12. Date of Next Meeting:

Monday, 22 January 2018 @ 2.00 pm

Tuesday, 30 January 2018 @ 2.00 pm – only if precept is vetoed by the Police and Crime Panel.

Membership of Panel

Cllr Chris Bithell
Cllr Dana Davies
Cllr Julie Fallon
Cllr Alan Hunter
Cllr Eric Jones
Cllr Hugh Irving
Cllr Neville Phillips OBE JP
Cllr Dylan Rees
Cllr Peter Read
Cllr Nigel Williams

Pat Astbury (Vice-Chair)
Matthew Forbes
William John Williams

Flintshire County Council
Wrexham County Borough Council
Conwy County Borough Council
Conwy County Borough Council
Gwynedd Council
Denbighshire County Council
Flintshire County Council
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Gwynedd Council
Wrexham County Borough Council

Co-opted Independent Member
Co-opted Independent Member
Co-opted Independent Member

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NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Monday, 18 September 2017 at 2.00 pm
Council Chamber, Bodlondeb, Conwy

Present: Councillor Julie Fallon (Chair)

Councillors: Chris Bithell, Dana Davies, Eric Jones,
Neville Phillips, Peter Read, Dylan Rees, and Nigel Williams

Lay Member/
Co-opted Member Pat Astbury (Vice-Chair) and John Williams

Officers: Dawn Hughes (Senior Committee Services Officer), Richard
Jarvis (Lead Office and Legal Advisor) and Glenys Williams
(Translator)

Also in
Attendance: Ann Griffith (Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner), Kate
Jackson (Chief Finance Office – Office of the Police and
Crime Commissioner), Arfon Jones (Police and Crime
Commissioner), Meinir Jones (Executive Officer - OPCC),
Chief Inspector Paul Jones (North Wales Police), Susan
McTaggart MBE (Acting Chief Executive – OPCC) and
Rhian Rees Roberts (Policy Officer – OPCC), Detective
Chief Inspector Andy Williams (North Wales Police)

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Matthew Forbes (Co-opted Independent Member), Councillor Alan Hunter (Conwy County Borough Council) and Councillor Hugh Irving (Denbighshire County Council).

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST: CODE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONDUCT**

Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council) declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Agenda Item 8 (c) – Update on the 2017/18 Budget, as her husband is a serving Police Officer and as there would be some discussion on the recent announcement to remove the pay cap on Police Officer pay, Councillor Fallon left the meeting whilst the item was being discussed.

Councillor Chris Bithell (Flintshire County Council) declared a personal interest as he is a trustee of the Deeside Domestic Abuse Safety Unit, which benefits from funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner.

3. **URGENT MATTERS**

None.

4. **ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

None.

5. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) held on 10 August 2017 were submitted for approval.

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) provided clarification in relation to the following:

Minute 83 – List of decisions taken by the PCC: At the last meeting, the Chair questioned whether funding was being allocated locally to Wrexham, the PCC advised that funding was allocated based on need.

It was also clarified that the list of decisions provided at the last meeting, was a full list of the decisions taken by the PCC prior to the last meeting.

Minute 85 – Presentation on the Prevent Strategy: The Vice-Chair reiterated the PCP's thanks to Superintendent Jane Banham for the informative presentation.

Minute 87: Periodic Update by the North Wales PCP: Threat from MPS drugs, should read NPS drugs. The PCC also requested that deregulation be amended to decriminalisation of drugs on page 10 of the minutes. An update on the pilot scheme for Heroin Assisted Treatment would be provided at an appropriate time, as a Welsh Government Advisory Committee was currently looking into this matter.

RESOLVED-

That the minutes of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel held on 10 August 2017 be approved, subject to the amendments to Minute 87, as highlighted above.

6. **UPDATE ON ACTIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) provided clarification in relation to the following:

Minute 82 – Update on Actions from the previous meeting: The Chairs of the Community Safety Partnerships would be willing to attend Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committees, however it would be up to individual Councils to invite the Chair.

In relation to PCSOs attending Town and Community Councils meetings, there was an expectation that they should be attending, however if this was not the case, Members were urged to contact their respective District Inspectors.

Minute 87: Periodic Update by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner: The PCC advised that he would be unable to provide the data in relation to the three Anti-Social Behaviour categories and age profiles, due to the amount of resources it would take to collate the data.

At the last meeting, concern was raised that there had been a notable increase in the number of domestic abuse incidents, whilst the number of arrests had reduced slightly. Therefore, Detective Chief Inspector (DCI) Andy Williams, who was the strategic lead for domestic abuse across North Wales was in attendance to provide the PCP with further information.

DCI Williams advised that changes in the way crime was recorded and scrutiny from the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) had resulted in an improvement in crime data integrity, particularly in relation to crime recording standards, which had undoubtedly contributed to the perceived decrease in the arrest rates. Whilst it had been suggested that there had been an increase in the use of voluntary attendance, this did not seem to be the case as voluntary attendance had remained at a relatively low level.

In relation to the evident increase in the number of domestic abuse incidents, the PCP was also informed that there were examples of more than one crime being created from one domestic abuse incident, as per the recording standards; therefore each one of these crimes would be classed as domestic abuse on closure, however only one outcome would show detection.

The increase could also be attributed to the fact that people were now more confident to report crime, and that this should be seen as a positive step forward.

DCI Williams informed the PCP that the analysis provided him with the reassurance that Police Officers were doing their job and that the decrease in arrest rates, was not down to Officers not arresting, when they should be.

Members extended their thanks to DCI Williams for the information and discussed the following:

- Increase in violent crime, without injury, was in line with national trends:
 - Could include incidents of coercive and controlling behaviour, emotional, harassment and assault which causes no injury.
- The powers the Police had to charge, even if the victim drops the charges:
 - The PCP was informed that this was dependent on the Crown Prosecution Service and the evidence available.

RESOVLED-

That the information be noted.

7. **PRESENTATION BY CHIEF INSPECTOR PAUL JONES - CRIME RECORDING**

Chief Inspector Paul Jones gave the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) a presentation, which outlined the changes in crime recording practices and to give some context when reviewing results following inspections from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC).

HMIC started a series of inspections in 2014 and again in 2016 in to crime data integrity, to ensure that crime was recorded in line with the reporting procedures.

The presentation covered the following:

- **Statistic classification (Stats Class):**
 - When a crime is reported, a report is created in the Crime Recording Database, a Crime Assessor then decides on the stats class (type of crime) and then it is recorded as a crime.
 - Whilst previously, the Force had 72 hours to record a crime, to allow Officers time to investigate the incident, due to changes in reporting practices, the Force now had to record the crime within 24 hours.
 - Once the stats class had been decided and the crime was recorded, this could not be cancelled, unless there was additional verifiable information, (such as CCTV); Officers were unable to cancel crime on the balance of probability or if someone changed their mind. Therefore, there would be incidences of recorded crime, with no outcomes (detections).
- **Crimes and Outcomes:**
 - Crime is recorded when it is reported.
 - Examples of more than one crime being created from the same incident, but with only one crime being given a positive outcome, the other crimes would not receive a positive outcome and therefore it would seem there had been an increase in crime.
 - Every crime was given an outcome.
 - There were 21 outcomes: Outcomes 1 – 8 seen as positive (old detections) and outcomes 9 – 21 seen as negative outcomes.
- **Changing culture:**
 - NWP want to concentrate on the objectives within the North Wales Police and Crime Plan rather than the statistics.
 - Improve public confidence in the police.
 - Provide quality of service
 - Focus on the victim and provide the necessary support to the vulnerable.
 - Procedural justice.
 - Apply THRIVE and graded response policy: Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability and Engagement.
- **Crime Data Integrity**
 - HMIC undertook inspections of NWP in 2014 and 2016
 - 2014 - 95% of crime recorded
 - 2016 – 90% of crime recorded
 - Chief Inspector Jones clarified that all reported crime was logged, however some crimes were classed as non-recordable.

- Rules around recording are subjective and when NWP challenged the results with HMIC, 50% of the records were changed.
- HMIC inspection grading by Police Force area.

The PCP thanked the Chief Inspector for the presentation and discussed the following:

- Outcomes and detections.
- Data integrity and how to scrutinise effective performance.
 - In order to scrutinise effective performance from the PCP or Council's point of view, it was suggested that Officers could focus on reporting on any variance in data to identify trends.
 - In response, the PCC reiterated the need for cultural change and the focus needed to be on safeguarding victims of crime, rather than the number of crimes. Chief Officers would only be reporting on baseline figures and the direction of travel to the PCC; the HMIC Lead was happy with the cultural change and the focus being on safeguarding.
 - There would be a need to educate the public, as they looked at statistics as evidence of how well NWP was performing,
 - Chief Inspector Jones advised that it was important to monitor the signals in the Force's own area and not to compare with other areas; the focus should be on what the signals meant for North Wales.
- Changes in the way burglary crime was recorded.

The PCP was also informed that the HMIC had confirmed that NWP had improved in its crime recording practices and that processes had been put in place to address the recommendations within the inspection report.

RESOVLED-

That the presentation be noted.

8. LIST OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

The North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) was presented with a list of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) from 21 April 2017 to 23 August 2017.

Councillor Dana Davies (Wrexham County Borough Council) suggested that it would be useful if the date of implementation could be included within the report. The Chief Finance Officer confirmed that the decisions were implemented immediately, unless otherwise stated.

In relation to Decision DM.2017.23 – the Chief Finance Officer clarified that the funding provided to Community Safety Partnerships was £78,429.50 not £784,295 as stated in the report.

The Executive Officer (Meinir Jones) informed Members that further information could be provided in relation to the distribution of grants, if required.

RESOLVED-

That the list of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner between 21 April 2017 and 23 August 2017 be noted.

9. QUESTIONS TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

In line with the Protocol for Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) a member of the public (Mr. R. Hibbs) had submitted a number of questions to the PCC, which the PCC has responded as follows:

Question 1

The 2017 Police and Crime Plan is by far the best structured and presented plan for North Wales since 2012, but does the PCC accept that he has no real mandate to implement any of the drug policies set out on p16? None of these appear in his official 2016 election address, nor even as a strategic priority in his own Plan for which his function as a PCC can be openly scrutinised, so is he therefore expecting other agencies in North Wales to foot the bill for his policies whilst he and his deputy shout support from the stands?

Answer 1:

Firstly, PCCs are responsible for the totality of policing, and aim to cut crime and deliver an effective and efficient police service within their force area. We work in partnership across a range of agencies at local and national level to ensure there is a unified approach to preventing and reducing crime. All of the interventions I am proposing will help with this. In fact, given that the way we manage illegal drugs is at the heart of dealing with so much of the crime we face, it is incumbent on all PCCs to understand the issue, and be willing to be led by the evidence. To learn from what works elsewhere, to develop the most effective approaches possible, and so best protect the young and vulnerable, and the communities we live in, is at the core of what I seek to do.

As for who foots the bills, there is an extensive body of research showing all the measures I support to be highly cost effective - so would actually save the people of North Wales money. For example with regard to heroin prescribing clinics, and drug consumption rooms, Glasgow NHS plans to open both soon, and recently conducted a business case concluding: "Our proposals [for a heroin prescribing clinic and a drug consumption room]...would help to address a wide range of issues and so relieve considerable pressure on services elsewhere in the system. The evidence clearly shows the potential for these proposals to create long-term savings and so the economics of this issue are also compelling."

I understand that in Glasgow they intend to evaluate the costs and benefits of their plans to see which agencies save money and how much. Each would then be asked to contribute part of those savings proportionately, to

ensure the long term resourcing of the measures they want to put in place. With major overall savings to be had, all would then benefit financially, at the same time as health improves and crime falls.

Similarly, recent evaluations of programmes to divert people caught for minor drug offences away from prosecution have not only been shown to reduce levels of recidivism, but also to release police resources for other priorities. I would point towards Operation Turning Point in the West Midlands, Checkpoint in Durham and the Bristol Drug Education Programme.

Question 2:

Does the PCC realise that statements such as “war on drugs was lost a long time ago” send exactly the wrong message to individuals fighting addiction and to their families, undermines the morale of police officers upholding the law and threatens to drive a wedge between his office and the many statutory agencies, voluntary bodies and citizens committed to tackling the harm caused by over-consumption of drugs in North Wales?

Answer 2:

I would be knowingly misleading the public if I said I thought the War on Drugs was being won. The UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit concluded that to put drug dealers out of business we would need to consistently seize 60% of drugs, because profit margins are so high. Yet research in Scotland suggests we are currently seizing just 1-3% of heroin coming into the country - barely a cost of doing business and clearly impossible to raise to anything like the level needed to 'win' the war on drugs. Even the UK Government's own evaluation of its 2010-16 strategy concluded that overall drug use had not fallen, drug related deaths are at record levels, illicit drug markets are so resilient enforcement at best has localised and short-lived impacts, and did not affect street prices, while actually causing drug-market related violence. Online dark-websites are replaced as soon as any close, some drugs are at almost unprecedented purity levels, and the market created by the current approach is so lucrative for organised crime it easily repays the costs of smuggling. It also says there is very little evidence enforcement acts a deterrent to use, or that stop and search restricts supply, while involvement with the criminal justice system harms the young and vulnerable, and families. This is all in line with the Home Office's previous International Comparators Report which looked at countries all over the world before concluding there was no link between harshness of enforcement and use levels.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/628100/Drug_Strategy_Evaluation.PDF

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-international-comparators>

I have a duty to be honest with the people of North Wales, and when policies don't work I will not shy away from saying so, and exploring ones that could. But given polling shows 75% of the public agree with me that

we have lost the drug war, to claim otherwise would also risk undermining public faith in the police force, and the office of the PCC, and further feed a public mistrust of politicians that is corrosive to democracy.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/weve-lost-the-war-on-drugs-exclusive-1559854>

In fact, far from driving a wedge between my office and other agencies, there is now widespread agreement among major treatment organisation, health experts, bodies like the Royal Society for Public Health, the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, the World Health Organisation and many more that the War on Drugs is a counterproductive failure, and it is time to treat illicit drugs as a health issue. Having met with members of the Anyone's Child project I know increasingly those bereaved by drug overdoses are also concluding that the current approach endangers rather than protects us.

Questions 3, 4 and 5 all relate to the now well-established drug policy interventions that I support, and that have been introduced in a range of countries including Switzerland, Portugal and Canada with a view in particular to reducing drug-related deaths.

I will respond to some particular points, but rather than cherry picking individual statistics or reports, or reinventing the wheel, I note that the interventions I support on drugs are also directly supported by the recommendations of the UK Government's Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) which Mr Hibbs references in question 4. These are the gold standard independent statutory bodies respectively working at the UK and at European level.

Question 3:

The PCC singles out Portugal as a leading example of leadership and innovation in the field of drug policy, so can he please inform the Panel how many Enhanced Harm Reduction Centres of the kind he proposes for Wrexham are operating in Portugal today and how they contribute to the "whole system approach" operating there? Or does he agree with me that the only evidence-based aspects of drug policy in Portugal worth pursuing are reducing the UK prison population, and relentlessly driving down demand for drugs through insisting on evidence-based psychosocial interventions to treat problematic and addictive behaviours?

Answer 3:

The EMCDDA describes Portugal's approach as "a public health policy founded on values such as humanism, pragmatism and participation." Although Portugal only has around 40 drug related deaths a year - about 1/10th of the UK rate per million of the population, and far lower than before introducing their decriminalisation and health based approach in 2001, they are not complacent.

Faced with many of the same pressures we have in Wales, including cuts to social services and health budgets, and problems with poverty, as well as an aging drug using population, I understand they commissioned their first Drug Consumption Room in May, which is due to open in Lisbon later this year. This is in line with Scotland, Ireland and France all of which have or are about to open their first supervised drug consumption rooms.

In terms of Portugal's health-led decriminalisation based approach to drugs, the ACMD (along with the Royal Society for Public Health and the entire UN family of bodies) has also called for those caught in possession of drugs to be diverted towards health measures, not the criminal justice system. A position reiterated most recently by the Lammy Review for the government, which called for these kinds of diversion schemes to be rolled out nationwide, as I noted in response to question 1.

Question 4:

Can the PCC inform the Panel how many drug-related deaths are recorded each year within the socially conservative and secretive jurisdiction of Switzerland; whether this country is currently experiencing a downward trend; and how he sources his figures given they are not submitted to the European Monitoring Centre EMCDDA, presumably because of the large number of drug-related deaths taking place in clinics in Zürich?

Answer 4:

Switzerland is not an EU country so is not obliged to submit data to the EMCDDA. However, according to the Swiss Surveillance of Addictions, an epidemiological surveillance system mandated by the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), opiate related deaths have fallen from 376 in 1995 when heroin prescribing clinics and drug consumption rooms first started opening, as part of their health-led approach, to 134 deaths in 2014, out of a population of 8.4 million. Wales with a population of 3 million, had 158 opiate related deaths last year - so over three times the death rate of Switzerland.

<http://www.suchtmonitoring.ch/fr/3/7.html?opioides-mortalite>

We asked Jean-Felix Savary of GREA - an umbrella group of Swiss professionals working in the addictions field - about deaths in heroin clinics to get the very latest stats. He said (09/09/17); "I can confirm that no one has ever died from a heroin overdose in any Swiss HAT clinic, including in Zurich. It's strictly medically supervised, so there is technically no risk on that side. People also have their health rapidly improved in such programs." In fact, no-one has ever died from a drug overdose in any heroin prescribing clinic anywhere in the world, or in fact in any supervised drug consumption room either.

Question 5:

Since excess mortality is one of a number a key indicators of the success of any policy built around supervised injection and/or Heroin Assisted Treatment, does the PCC agree with the meta-analysis of 6 international trials of heroin prescribing published by the Director of the National Addiction Centre (Strang et al. 2015) which concludes that overall there is no statistically significant reduction in mortality compared to available alternatives ($p=0.38$, Figure 3)? And would he therefore tend to agree with the B.C. coroner's service in Vancouver that the experience in British Columbia has been that addicts still end up dying alone in their own home or indoors 90% of the time?

Answer 5:

The ACMD, in response to the UK's spiralling levels of drug-related deaths (DRDs), carried out an in-depth analysis of evidence from across the globe looking at a wide range of research into measures to reduce death rates - not just some studies. Based on this they released the report 'Reducing Opioid-Related Deaths in the UK'¹. This report is tailored to our situation, and states that in addition to opioid substitution therapy:

"Other substance misuse treatment options could be further developed in order to reduce the risk of death including broader provision of naloxone, heroin-assisted treatment [heroin prescribing clinics] for those for whom other forms of OST are not effective, medically supervised drug consumption clinics, treatment for alcohol problems, and assertive outreach to engage heroin users who are not in treatment into OST (especially for those who are homeless and/or have mental health problems)."

In its response to this report, the UK Government accepted that these measures had value to reduce deaths. Heroin Prescribing Clinics are also recommended in the Government's Modern Crime Reduction Strategy because of their scope to curb large amounts of acquisitive crime and street dealing. The UK Government specifically says PCCs wishing to explore these measures are encouraged and I quote; "to engage with the relevant local authorities which commission drug and alcohol treatment in their areas." (PQ Answered by Brandon Lewis MP, then Home Office Minister)

The EMCDDA has also carried out in depth separate reviews of research on both drug consumption rooms and heroin prescribing clinics around the globe, concluding both are highly cost effective ways to reach and stay in contact with highly marginalised target populations, resulting in immediate improvements in hygiene and safer use for clients, as well as wider health and public order benefits.

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/drug-consumption-rooms>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/insights/heroin-assisted-treatment>

The PCC would be happy to point towards extensive further evidence and expert advice to support the plans of my office, and in particular provide contacts in Switzerland, Portugal and Canada to whom Mr. Hibbs can talk directly for reassurance about the value of the various initiatives under consideration.

The PCC welcomed the questions and the opportunity to respond 'on the record' to Mr. Hibbs.

The Interim Chief Executive advised, that due to the nature of the questions, the OPCC had incurred costs to respond to the questions.

RESOLVED-

That the questions and answers be noted.

10. PERIODIC UPDATE BY THE NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) presented the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with his periodic update for the period 1 July 2017 until mid-August 2017.

The report provided details of performance against the first quarter of the 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan.

The PCC also provided details of his activities, since publication of the report, which included:

- Meeting with Mr. Neil Ayling and Mrs. Jenny Williams, Chairs of the Regional Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards to discuss their annual reports.
- Meeting with Sergeant Sam Roberts, Police Federation Board to discuss the apprenticeship levy.
- Visited 3 agriculture shows - Anglesey, Flintshire and Denbighshire and Meirionnydd.
- Engagement and consultations with various individuals, unions and societies.
- Meeting with Steven Carr (Welsh Government) to discuss the review of Community Safety Partnerships.
- Meeting with St Giles Trust to discuss the County Lines Project.
- Visiting the Shotton Hub, which undertakes work on child sexual exploitation.
- Attendance at the Berwyn Prison Independent Monitoring Board.
- Meeting with Mandy Burrows and Tony Jones, Welsh Government Diversity Co-ordinators, in preparation for Diversity and Hate Crime Week.
- Meeting with the North Wales Neighbourhood Watch Association
- Chairing a meeting of the North Wales Criminal Justice Board
- Attending training on modern slavery.

- Visiting Managers and Police Officers throughout North Wales to inform the budget planning process.

The PCP thanked the PCC for his update and discussed the following:

- Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) and the acknowledgement within the report that further investment was needed in these areas.
 - The PCC advised that he was looking at gaps in provision and that the models of SNTs in South Flintshire and West Conwy, split between soft and proactive policing were examples of good practice; the PCC was due to meet with the Chief Constable to discuss whether this model could be expanded throughout the Force area.
- Use of social media for community engagement:
 - The Deputy PCC acknowledged that 30% of the public did not have access to Broadband and that would need to be taken into consideration when consulting with the public.
- Visibility of PCSOs in the rural areas:
 - The PCC confirmed that PCSOs were allocated to districts, including the rural areas and if PCSOs were not visible, this should not prevent the public reporting crime in the normal manner.
 - The PCP reiterated that Town and Community Councils should contact their respective District Inspectors requesting attendance at their meetings.
- The assumption that the numbers of PCSOs were reducing, particularly on the Isle of Anglesey:
 - The PCC advised that a reduction in the number of PCSOs could be due to those joining the regular force.
 - Recruitment figures were discussed at the Strategic Executive Board and the Chief Finance Officer would ask if these figures could be circulated to the PCP.
 - The PCC also advised that scrutiny processes had been put in place to look at HR and vetting processes.

The Vice Chair advised the PCP that she had attended the Police Open day on Saturday 16 September 2017, which had been an excellent event.

RESOLVED-

- (a) That the Police and Crime Commissioner's periodic update be noted.**
- (b) That the Chief Finance Officer investigates whether the recruitment figures can be shared with the Police and Crime Panel.**

11. **ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER**

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) presented his Annual Report for 2016/17, which provided information on the policing priorities set by the PCC's predecessor Mr. Winston Roddick QC CB and the PCC's first full year in office.

In scrutinising the report, the Police and Crime Panel (PCP) discussed the following:

- Obtaining funding from the proceeds of crime seizures (POCA):
 - The PCC advised that North Wales Police were the top performers in Wales in recovering proceeds of crime.
 - Investigations would also be carried out into assets of the criminal to recoup as much of the proceeds as possible.
- HMP Berwyn prison in Wrexham and the ability for NWP to access funding if an incident occurred at the prison.
 - The PCC advised that as it was a new style prison, focusing on new style rehabilitation methods, this should reduce the likelihood of incidents at the prison.
 - The Prison Service also had its own Prison Riot Squad, which were trained to deal with any incidences.
 - The Deputy PCC had recently attended Public Safety Unit training.
- A joint Early Intervention Team, which was formed in Flintshire to work with those that generate the highest demand with regard to threat, harm and risk.
 - The PCC advised that he was hoping that this initiative could continue, depending on the financial situation next year.
- Drone Pilot Qualification:
 - The PCC advised that 10 Officers were now qualified and that it could be used in place of the helicopter in certain circumstances, hence reducing costs.
 - The drone was not yet operational as the NWP was awaiting a license.
- Mental Health Street triage:
 - The PCC advised that he was awaiting an evaluation report for this project.
 - Councillor Dana Davies requested that if the PCC was visiting the Triage that Local Members be invited to attend.
- Recruitment of Officers from Gwynedd South.
- Special Constabulary Road Safety Unit, which went live in December 2016:
 - Reference was made to recent press reports that a reduction in the number of roadside breath tests was linked to the reduction in Traffic Officers.
 - The PCC advised that the Special Constabulary Road Safety Unit would work alongside Roads Police and Community Speed Watch volunteers.

- It was noted that Road Policing did not feature in the Plan, therefore the PCC would not be reporting on performance of this Unit.

The PCP approved the Annual Report for 2016/17.

RESOLVED-

That the Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report for 2016/17 be approved.

12. UPDATE ON THE 2017/18 BUDGET (AS AT 30 JUNE 2017)

The Chief Finance Officer presented the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with an update of the policing budget for North Wales as at 30 June 2017.

The PCP was advised that the recent announcement to remove the pay cap on Police Officer pay would result in a 1% pay increase and a 1% unconsolidated bonus.

The Chief Finance Officer informed Members that the additional cost of approximately £351k in 2017/18 and 2018/19 would be funded from the £1.4m underspend. However, if the pay increase were to be consolidated and carried forward into future years it was not known how the costs would be managed and funded.

Reference was also made to the budget for the operation of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and how it compared to other OPCCs. The Chief Finance Officer advised that the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) published statistics on an annual basis, which could be presented to the PCP.

In relation to the expenditure on the Capital Programme up to 30 June 2017, the Chief Finance Officer confirmed that the final column included total expenditure for previous years.

RESOLVED-

(a) That the report be noted.

(b) That the Chief Finance Officer presents statistics from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in relation to the budgets for the operation of OPCCs.

(Note: Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council) declared an interest in this item and therefore left the meeting, whilst the item was being discussed)

13. **BUDGET AND PRECEPT PROCESS 2018/19**

The Chief Finance Officer presented a report, which advised the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) of the process and timetable for the Police and Crime Commissioner to set his budget and precept for 2018/19 and the role of the PCP in the process.

Appendix 1 of the report provided guidance for the scrutiny of the precept and showed that the timetable in North Wales was slightly in advance of the statutory timetable, in order to enable the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to provide information to local authorities in a timely manner.

Further information on the budget and precept process would be provided to the PCP at their Development Day on 23 October 2017.

RESOLVED-

That the report be noted.

14. **MEMBER CHAMPIONS**

The Lead Officer presented a report, requesting the North Wales Police and Crime Panel to consider appointing Member Champions to align with the priorities within the Police and Crime Plan and to oversee the budgetary and precept process.

The Lead Officer also advised of slight amendments to the Report and Protocol for Member Champions as follows:

- Paragraph 6.1 of the Report – The role of Member Champion was not a paid position and only authorised work would be paid.
- Paragraph 2.3 of the Protocol - The Lead Officer advised that the role of Member Champion should be run as a 12 month pilot and that link officers within the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) would not be assigned at this point in time following reconsideration by the OPCC. Any questions should be directed to the Lead Officer, or to the Interim Chief Executive or Chief Finance Officer from the OPCC in the interim.

The Interim Chief Executive advised the PCP that the Police and Crime Commissioner would like the matter to be deferred until such time he was satisfied with the Protocol. In response, the Lead Officer confirmed that consultation had previously been undertaken with Stephen Hughes (Chief Executive of the OPCC).

The PCP agreed that Members should be appointed to the roles subject to the Lead Officer and the Interim Chief Executive (OPCC) developing and agreeing a Protocol for the Member Champion role.

The Interim Chief Executive advised that the Development Day could inform further discussion around protocol.

RESOLVED-

(a) That the Member Champion role be established and run as a pilot for 12 months and that the Lead Officer to the Police and Crime Panel and the Interim Chief Executive (OPCC) develop and agree an appropriate Protocol for the role of Member Champion. The Member Champion role and 12 month period shall not commence until the Protocol has been agreed.

(b) That the following Members of the Police and Crime Panel be appointed as Member Champions:

- Domestic Abuse Champion – Councillor Chris Bithell (Denbighshire County Council)
- Modern Slavery Champion – Pat Astbury (Co-opted Independent Member)
- Organised Crime Champion – John Williams (Co-opted Independent Member)
- Sexual Abuse Champion – Pat Astbury
- Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods Champion – Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council)
- Finance and Resource Champion – Councillor Dana Davies (Wrexham County Borough Council)

15. TO CONSIDER THE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

The North Wales Police and Crime Panel was presented with the Forward Work Programme up to March 2018.

The PCP was reminded that there was a Development Day at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner on 23 October 2017.

RESOLVED-

That the Forward Work Programme be approved.

16. **DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

The next meeting would be held on Monday, 11 December 2017 at 2.00 pm.

(The meeting ended at 4.15 pm)

	<p>POLICE AND CRIME PANEL</p> <p>11th December 2017</p> <p>DECISIONS LOG</p> <p>Report of the Chief Executive</p>
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) is responsible for making a number of decisions throughout the year. These can include issues such as the budget and precept, appointments, policing priorities and legal transactions.

2. HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE

- 2.1 The Decision Making Policy provides the decision making process that the Commissioner for North Wales will adhere to. It provides the parameters, approach and principles and outlines the procedures for recording and publication of decisions made.
- 2.2 Decisions taken by the Commissioner will primarily arise from discharging his statutory functions: moreover, a statutory duty has been placed on the Commissioner to record and publish decisions of significant public interest arising from the exercise of those statutory functions, whether made by the Commissioner in private or as a result of a meeting of a public or private nature.
- 2.3 The statutory requirements in The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Orders 2011/12 and 13 (“the Orders”) for the recording and publication of information surrounding decisions, requires specific elements to achieve transparency and ensure integrity of those making decisions. Decisions made which are considered of interest to the public will be published on the Commissioner’s website and provided for the attention of the Panel in this report.

3. SCRUTINISING THE DECISIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Panel is responsible for overseeing the Commissioner and scrutinising his decisions.
- 3.2 It is the Commissioner’s intention to provide the Panel with a summary of all decisions made along with a summary of why the decision was made. It is intended that this will support the Panel in carrying out its duty in scrutinising his decisions.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 That the Panel note the content of this report.

5. DECISIONS LOG

5.1 The table below sets out the key decisions made from 22 August 2017 to 13 November 2017.

Date	Title and Links to the full decision	Summary
20.09.17	Specialist Advice from Transform	Transform, a charitable think tank, specialising in drug policy were asked to provide answers to questions put to the Police and Crime Commissioner via the Police and Crime Panel. The cost of obtaining this information was £100.
16.10.17	Women's Pathfinder Project £10K	Funding provided towards the research of establishing an All Wales Pathfinder project. The project lead is the Deputy PCC from South Wales. The Pathfinder scheme aims to improve the outcomes for women coming into contact with the criminal justice system in Wales.
16.10.17	Extension to a secondment	To provide cover for the chief executive (statutory) post for a period of long term sickness. The extension has been extended up to 31 December 2017 and will be reviewed further before the end of November 2017.
31.10.17	Hate Awareness Grant	Welsh Government provided the Police and Crime Commissioner with a grant of £5,000 to be utilised in the support of Hate Crime Awareness. This decision notice provides a breakdown of how the Commissioner distributed the grant in North Wales.
31.10.17	Recruitment of Joint Audit Committee Members	The contracts of all the Joint Audit Committee members will expire on 31 March 2018. The Commissioner and the Chief Constable have decided to employ the services of a recruitment agency, Gatenby Sanderson to recruit Joint Audit Committee members as from 1 April 2018. The recruitment fees will be £20,000 plus advertising costs.

5.2 Additional information can be found on the Commissioner’s website ([‘How we make decisions’](#)).

6. LEGAL TRANSACTION

6.1 In accordance with “the Orders”, the Commissioner publishes information on the Contracts, Property Transactions and Waivers to Standing Orders he has approved.

6.2 This report is put to the Joint Audit Committee for their information and scrutiny.

6.3 The latest report for the period ending 30 September 2017 can be found by clicking [here](#).

7. BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 Decision Making Policy, OPCC North Wales

7.2 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011

7.3 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information)(Amendment) Order 2012

7.4 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information)(Amendment) Order 2013

Report Author

M Jones, Executive Officer

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

(This report was prepared on 27 November 2017).

Update for the Police and Crime Panel
11th December 2017
Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner, North Wales

Introduction

This is my report to the Panel for the period from 15th August until the 1st November 2017.

This report deals with performance against the 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan. The report is not concerned with the specific statutory reporting requirements. It is concerned primarily with the Panel's broader function under section 28 (6) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) to review or scrutinise decisions made or other actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner (the Commissioner) for North Wales and to make reports and recommendations to me as Commissioner in that regard. Also, pursuant to section 13 (1) of the Act, it provides the Panel with the information which the Panel reasonably requires of the Commissioner for carrying out its functions (the specific requests).

Section One: My scrutiny of North Wales Police

Panel members will be aware that in 2017-2021 I intend to prioritise those areas identified as the main areas of threat, risk and harm. Namely:

- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**
- **Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation**
- **Organised Crime Groups**

In addition to these priorities, a visible and accessible police service continues to be of importance to the public. The Plan reflects what the public and the Police and Crime Panel have told me and **Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods** remains a priority for me.

Accordingly I now scrutinise North Wales Police by measuring its performance against these five priorities. The principal medium through which I carry out that scrutiny function continues to be the Strategic Executive Board (SEB) which I chair and on which the Chief Constable and his senior officers sit. A performance report is presented by the Force at each SEB meeting which sets out the current position and challenges in respect of each priority.

Whilst I monitor the Force's performance against these five priorities at my SEB meetings, it is of course a requirement that other aspects of policing continues to be delivered effectively and efficiently. In that respect, some information regarding core policing is also scrutinised at SEB.

Priority 1: Domestic Abuse

Record reviews undertaken by North Wales Police in relation to domestic abuse, CSE and modern slavery are showing significant improvements across the board compared with the March 2017 baseline for evidence of safeguarding, supervisory direction, expeditious progress and 'Victims Code Of Practice' compliance.

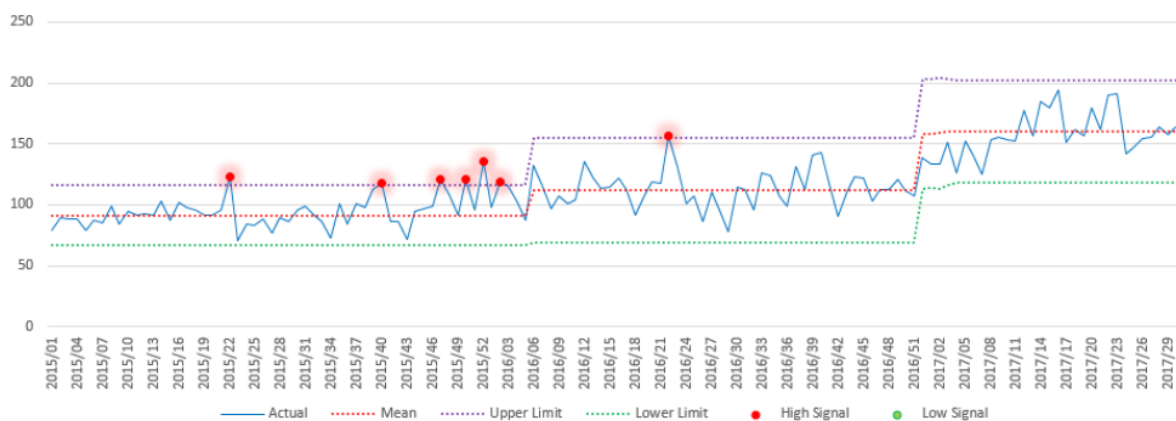
Changes made to recording processes are ensuring the Force captures all domestic crime, whether it is identified as an additional crime to the reported incident or through third party referral.

Increased emphasis is being put on Stalking and Harassment. Cases are being scrutinised through the PVPU Scrutiny Panel to ensure learning and to assist with developing effective guidance to deal with this area of vulnerability. My office is represented on the Scrutiny Panel.

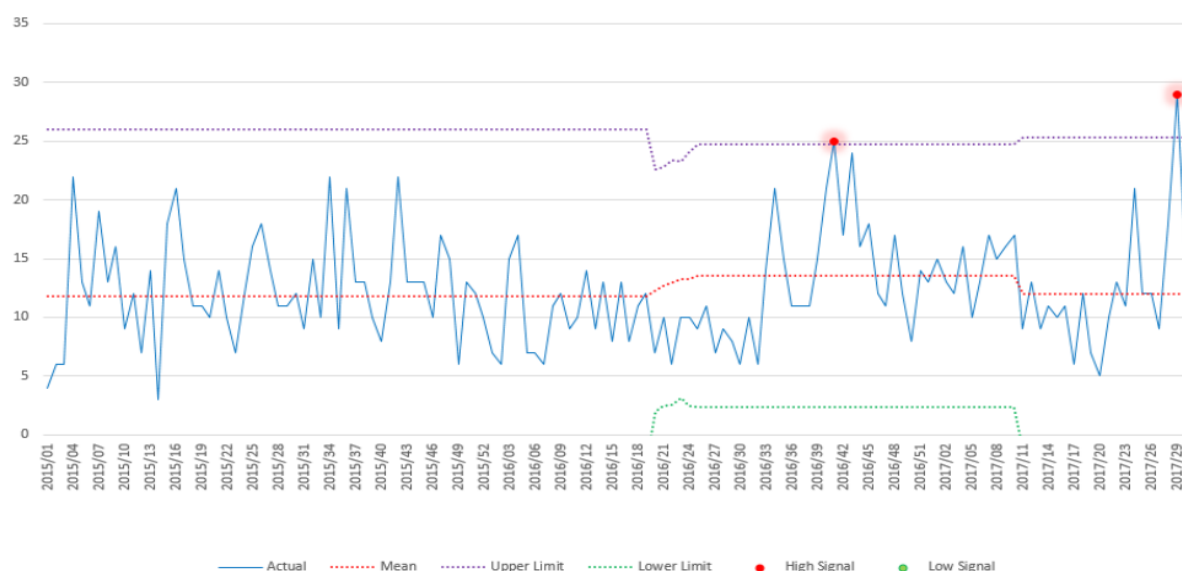
All high risk Domestic Abuse victims' cases are now being investigated by a detective by default.

There has been a 42.7% increase in recorded domestic abuse related crime, which has been subject to further research. All evidence examined supports the hypothesis that the increase is as a result of improved crime recording, rather than an increase in offending. As a result however the levels of repeat victimisation have increased, the timing of which coincides with the increase in recording. The same applies to repeat offending.

Repeat domestic victim trend



Repeat domestic offender trend



A number of hypotheses have been put forward relating to increases in crime and the absence of a correlated increase in arrests. I am currently working with the Force to test these hypotheses.

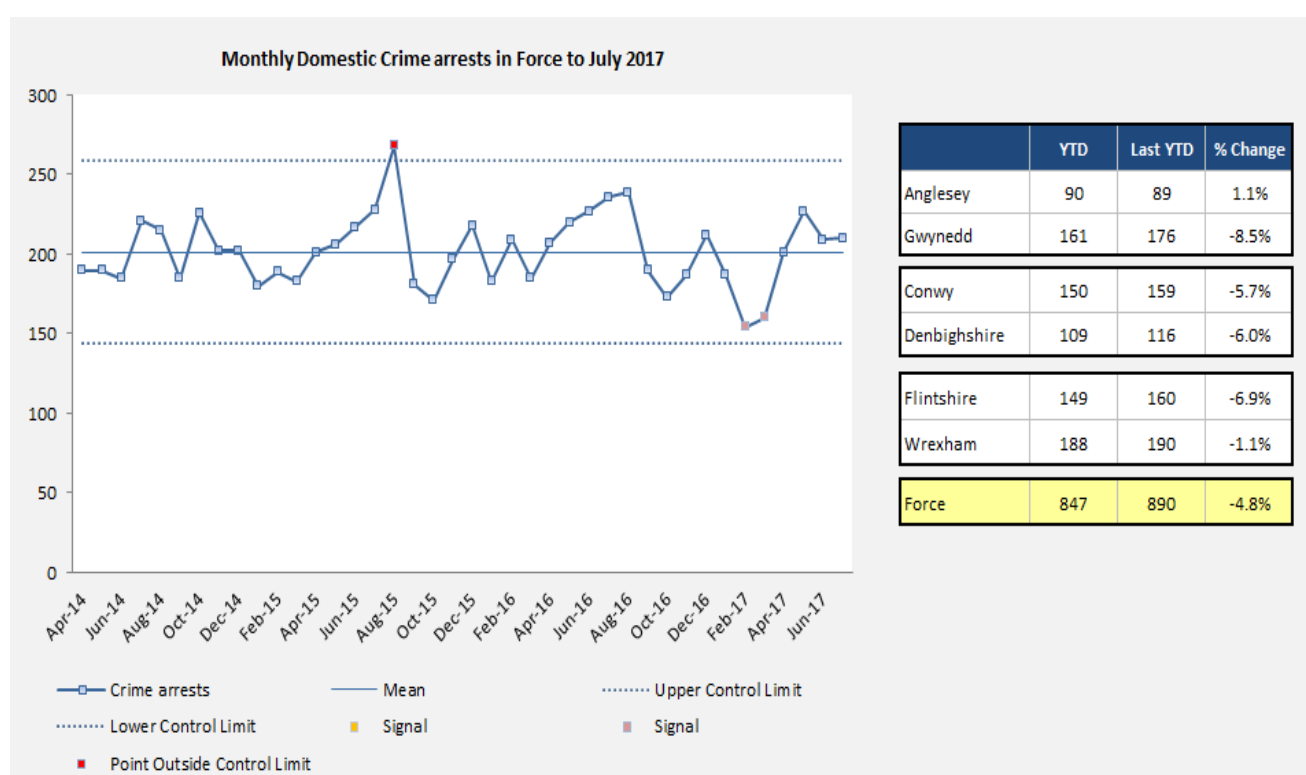
Recorded crime and outcomes

- a) Multiple crimes being created from the same incident would result in an increase in recorded domestic related crime;
- b) If multiples crimes are created, they all not all given a positive outcome if only one charge arises;
- c) The increase in recorded violence without injury is a national trend.

Arrests

- d) There is an increase in voluntary attendances which has offset the lack of increase in arrests;
- e) Additional crimes being recorded as a result of crime recording integrity have less opportunity for arrest, including historically reported crimes.

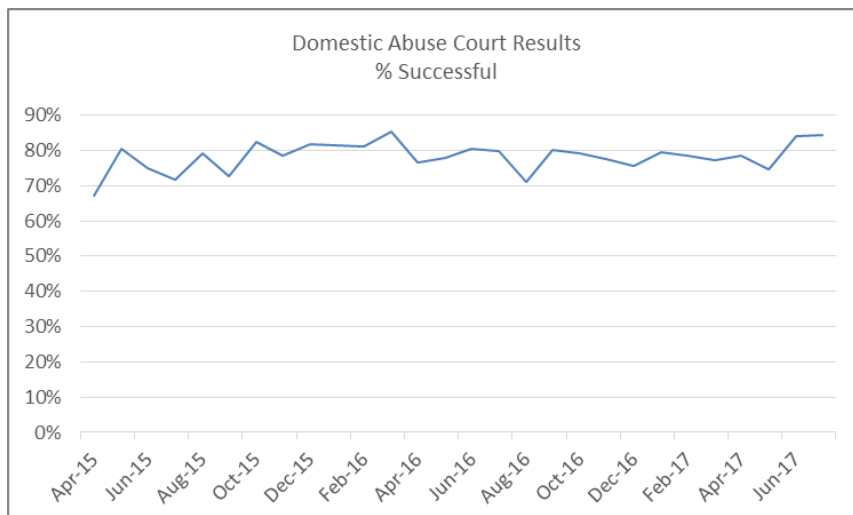
Domestic Arrests



Arrests for domestic related crimes appear to have stabilised recently, returning to levels previously seen before the drop off in levels in February and March 2017. There has been no indication from either the strategic lead for domestic abuse or operationally that there has been a change in Force policy on arresting for domestic related crime. This stability in arrests, despite increases in domestic related crime, indicates that there is an underlying consistent process.

CPS data show successful Domestic Abuse court cases to be consistent, and positive. Domestic abuse cases successful at court remain high at over 80%.

	Successful	Total Cases	% Successful
Month	92	109	84.4%
YTD	371	461	80.5%
LYTD	336	427	78.7%



There is a 1.8 percentage point improvement on last year-to-date, as at July 2017.

How have I made a difference during this period?

- Regular scrutiny via the PVPU Scrutiny Panel;
- Developing Perpetrator Intervention Programmes with the Force and partners;
- Looking at the potential to develop the IRIS Project in North Wales- training for General Practitioners on domestic abuse awareness;
- Sit on the North Wales Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Board;
- Received a comprehensive briefing on Female Genital Mutilation from the Force's Strategic Lead;
- Due to meet with Dr Cerys Miles, a forensic psychologist working as Head of Perpetrator Policy for Violence Against Women Domestic and Sexual Violence across Wales, who is responsible for supporting the development and commissioning of effective perpetrator services.

Priority 2: Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking

The number of crimes recorded remains low, which does not reflect the large amount of activity being undertaken.

In cases where there is no criminality other positive outcomes have been achieved utilising partners' legislation – for example minimum wages.

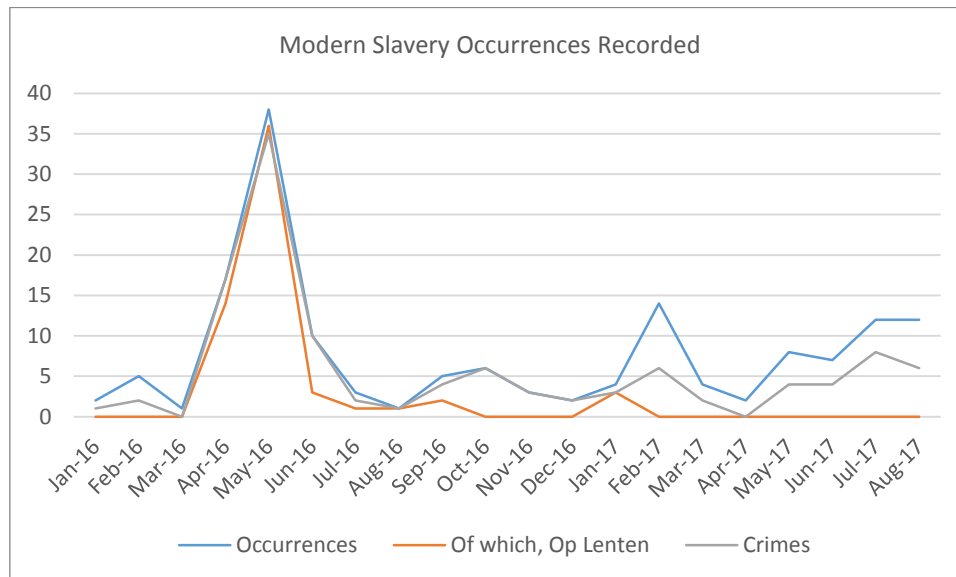
Extensive partnership work is underway and being developed.

Our awareness of the scale of the criminality has increased.

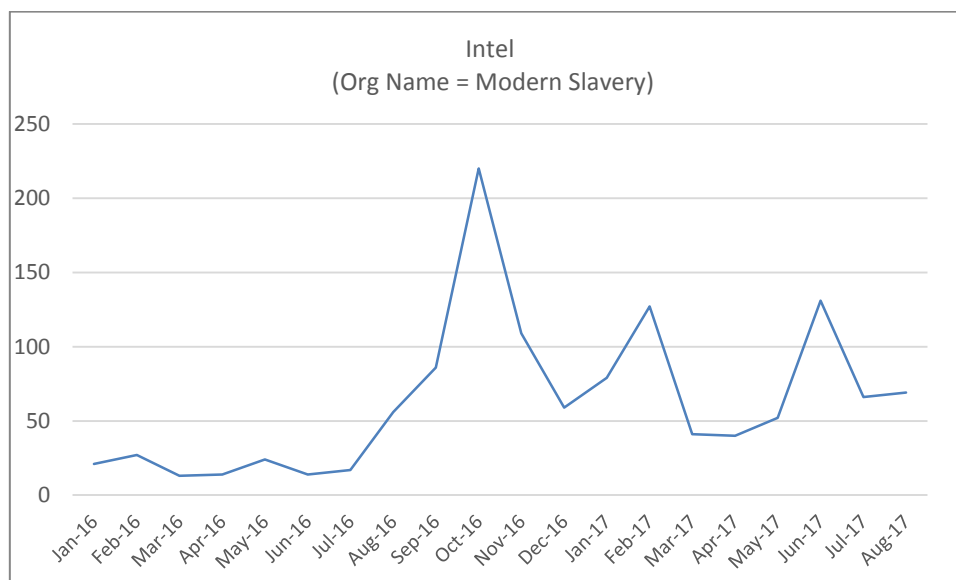
A funding stream has been identified to increase the force's Modern Day Slavery team. This will allow for greater interaction with partnerships and the promulgation of best practise.

There were five modern slavery crimes reported in August, the month just audited.

The below charts outline a stable number of occurrences being recorded. The spike in the data indicates Op Lenten occurrences and offences.



The chart data below highlight that there is a steady stream of intelligence being recorded:

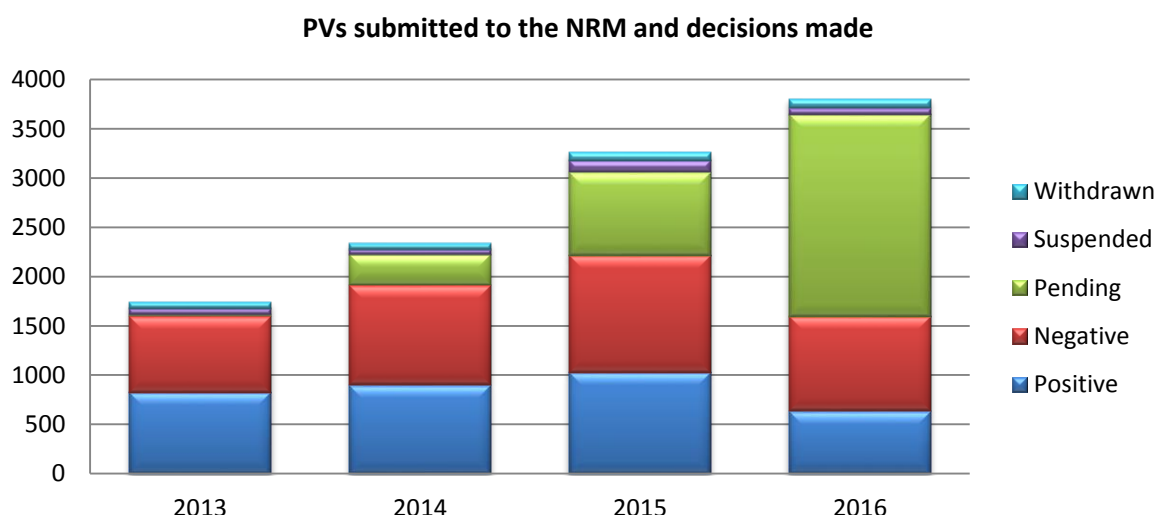


The table, below, shows a year-on-year increase in the recording of intelligence, highlighting that North Wales Police employees are aware and briefed of requirements in terms of potential Modern Day Slavery offences.

Record Type	LYTD	YTD	% Change
Occurrences	69	41	-40.6%
Crimes	65	22	-66.2%
Intel (Org Name = Modern Slavery)	125	358	186.4%

National picture

In 2016 3,805 potential victims (PVs) were submitted to the NRM (National Referral Mechanism), an increase of 17% from 2015.



- PVs were from 108 different countries from across the globe; Albania, United Kingdom and Vietnam were the most common countries of origin.
- The most common exploitation type recorded for PVs as an adult was labour exploitation, including criminal exploitation.
- For minors, the most common exploitation type was labour exploitation.

Of the 3805 PVs nationally, 123 were identified in **Wales**.

- 62 females, 61 males. 102 adults and 21 minors
- 78% of male PVs were exploited for labour. Sexual exploitation (55%) and domestic servitude (32%) were more common for female PVs.
- PVs were from 37 nations. The most common being Vietnam with 13% of total.

It is vital that partners work together to safeguard victims of Modern Day Slavery and deliver a range of multi-agency interventions.

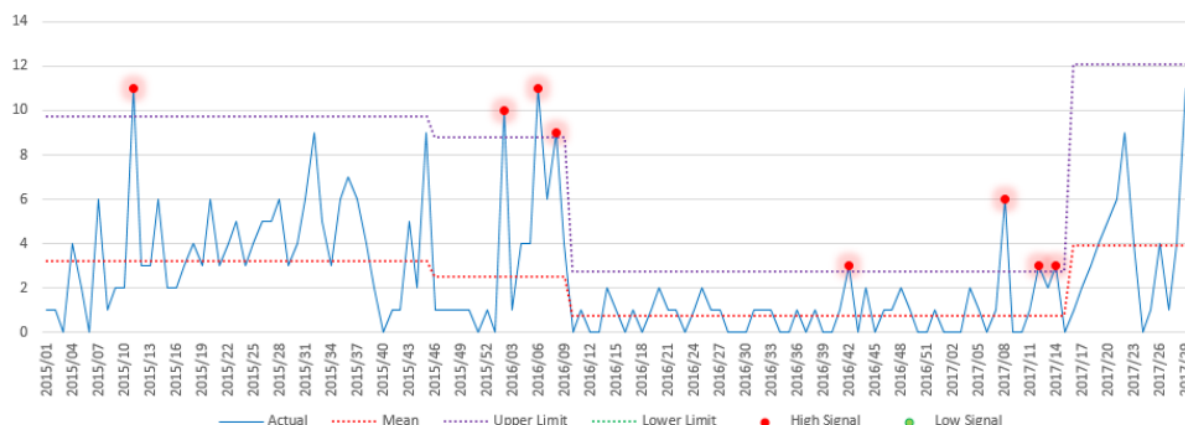
How have I made a difference during this period?

- The OPCC is represented on a Modern day Slavery Scrutiny panel which reviews Modern Slavery cases against national investigative standards to assess compliance.

- I am represented on the North Wales Regional Modern Slavery Group. The last meeting was held on 21st September 2017 and was attended by my Deputy, Ann Griffith. An important discussion took place at that meeting about the lack of activity and understanding around modern slavery by a number of partners, particularly from the local authorities. It is for this reason that I decided to host a conference to increase the understanding and awareness of key public sector partners about the issue of modern slavery, how it can manifest itself and what issues this raises.
- On 26th October 2017 I hosted a conference titled – ***Modern Slavery: Understanding Your Responsibilities***. A great deal of planning went into the delivery of this conference. I personally contacted the Chief Executive Officers of all the North Wales local authorities directly to ensure that suitable members of staff and relevant elected members were encouraged to attend. I brought together a number of prominent names in the area of modern slavery to deliver presentations to the conference. This included the Deputy Director for Tackling Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking at the National Crime Agency, Roy McComb, the Chief Executive of Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority, Paul Broadbent and the National Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, Kevin Hyland OBE. Each of these is not only an expert in their field but holds national lead portfolio to tackle modern slavery. The conference could not have had a more prominent group of experts to deliver the message.
- We also delivered 3 workshops at the event which were supported by the North Wales Police Modern Slavery Unit, North Wales Police Training and The Anti-Slavery Unit of Welsh Government. The workshops were aimed at different areas of business where a local authority may see modern slavery arise. This included first responders who are subject to the National Referral Mechanism such as social workers, others who may have more of a public protection role, for example environmental services, licencing or planning and also those in procurement.
- My office has received feedback from people who attended to commend us on hosting the event and raising awareness of the issue.
- Hosting this event has helped me raise awareness with key local authority partners, however, I am conscious that there are other sectors that will also benefit from increased awareness of this topic, in particular the tourism and hotel industry in North Wales. With the leadership of the Regional Group I am looking to support a further initiative to increase awareness of modern slavery amongst the North Wales tourism industry.

Priority 3: Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation

- CSE related crimes remain low although an escalation in the last few weeks was largely attributable to activity on Ynys Mon.



How have I made a difference during this period?

- Myself and North Wales Police have been concerned about the withdrawal of Barnardo's' Return Home Interview service since this service was invaluable in identifying children at risk of CSE and am concerned that the withdrawal of this service has led to less CSE crimes being discovered. We have raised these concerns with our local authority partners on several occasions. I understand that local authorities have now recognised this risk and that Mohammed Mehmet, Chief Executive of Denbighshire County Council is preparing a report on this issue to the North Wales Regional Leadership Board.
- I scrutinise matters relating to CSE at my Strategic Executive Board and via my team's attendance on the Force's PVPU Scrutiny Panel.

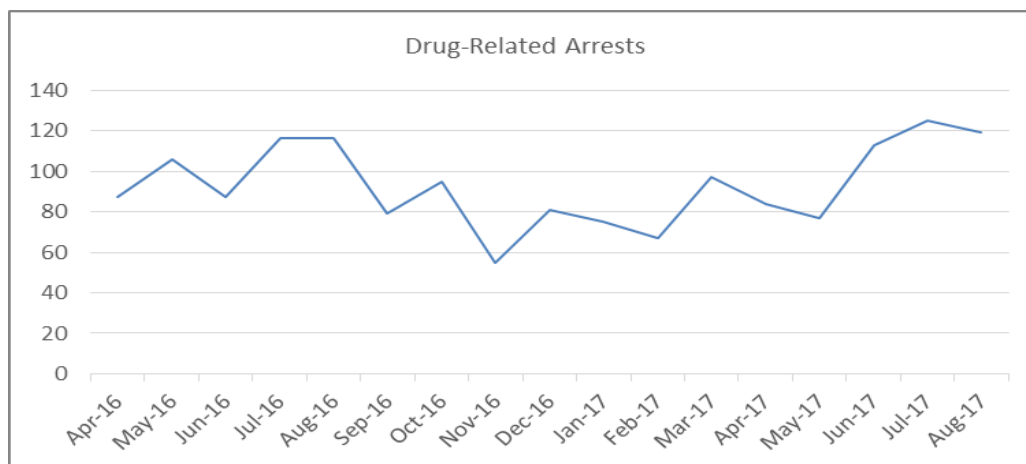
Priority 4: Organised Crime Groups (OCG)

Key points

- The strategic risk score (the risk score determined by North Wales Police in respect of each of the policing priorities) has increased mainly due to the risk in relation to the supply of class A drugs.
- Drug related arrests remain at similar levels to last year although the last three months have shown higher levels than normal.
- A number of Proceeds Of Crime Act (POCA) orders have been successful including OP Analogue (Asian Gold burglaries) currently standing at £1,010,675.
- To highlight North Wales Police's commitment to tackling organised crime one OCG being targeted has resulted in over 60 people being arrested, 100 Stop and Searches, 29 Warrants and over 70 mobile phones being seized in a 12 month period.
- The Safer Neighbourhood Teams successfully achieved 2 full closure orders and 1 partial closure order (with more in the pipeline). This has been heavily 'advertised' via social media.
- Operation Scorpion is directly targeting those involved in serious and organised crime, recent media releases including:
 - o Police target drug supply in Llandudno
 - o Police 'safeguarding' victims during Modern Slavery operation in Deeside.
 - o Multi-Agency Operation at Holyhead Port combating Modern Slavery
 - o Success in prosecuting and convicting a crime gang from Gwynedd & Anglesey involved in a fraud and money laundering 'racket' which left four vulnerable people with losses of over £700,000.

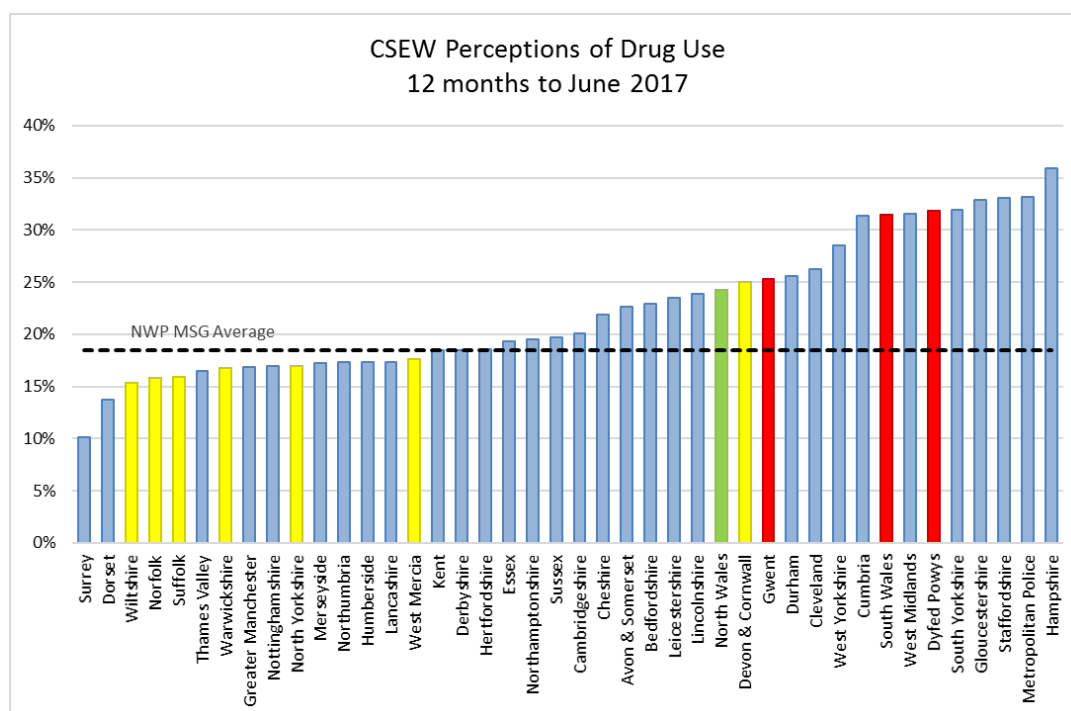
Drug related arrests

Since May 2017, there has been an increase in the number of drug-related arrests made.



Crime Survey England & Wales - Perceptions of Drug Use

Perceptions of Drug Use sits at 24.3% for the 12 months to June 2017, showing a slight 0.2 pp positive decrease from the 12 months to March 2017. NWP falls by 2 places to 28th nationally, but remains 7th in our Most Similar Group and 1st in Wales.



How have I made a difference during this period?

- As Chair of the North Wales Criminal Justice Board I am given regular briefings about the number of Proceeds of Crime Act orders and the work of the Force's Financial Investigation Unit;
- I am due to meet with representatives from Crimestoppers to discuss County Lines and the Cuckooing of vulnerable properties;

- The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner and I met with Evan Jones from St Giles' Trust to discuss a project which the Trust is currently responsible for in South Wales in respect of County Lines (in which vulnerable young people are coerced by criminal gangs to smuggle and deal hard drugs across socially deprived towns in South Wales).
- The Modern Day Slavery Conference which I recently hosted highlighted to partners how closely linked Modern Day Slavery and Organised Crime are- as a result of this close link a Multi-Agency Serious and Organised Crime local Profile, for Modern Day Slavery, has been completed.

Priority 5: Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods

Key points

- National indicators remain positive with 74.3% of the public agreeing that North Wales Police understands community issues. NWP sit 8th amongst all Forces in this regard.
- Force social media accounts show a healthy and growing engagement which was backed up by the recent Public Confidence Survey which showed higher levels of engagement and positive feedback on accessibility.
- 1350 Samsung S7 devices were deployed in February 2017 to frontline officers and PCSOs, with app functionality for the Force's Record Management System being released in June 2017.
- The next app update will include enabling officers to complete a plethora of forms (such as CID16 and Sudden Death forms) on their mobile devices.
- There were a large number of public engagement events in the last quarter, an example being the pop in session 'Cuppa with a copper' which is in a number of areas.
- A Problem Orientated Partnerships Event was held on the 19th September 2017 at the Deganwy Quays Hotel. The event embraced all that is good about partnership working and encouraged further participation through Reward and Recognition.
- There are currently 199 Specials in force as of 31st October 2017, with a target of 300 by April 2019. However, abstractions due to those joining the regular force are having an impact on reaching this figure by the due date.
- A Mobile Technology User Group has been established with representatives attending from the service areas. The forum offers the opportunity for users to contribute ideas for future developments and to provide feedback on existing solutions so plays an important role in ensuring the project is focused on the right things and what is delivered makes a difference.

How have I made a difference during this period?

- The engagement and communication section in Part 2 of this report demonstrates that I regularly engage with members of the public, businesses, third sector organisations, police officers and staff, and elected representatives from across North Wales. All of these meetings enable me to ascertain how effective North Wales Police is at understanding community issues and how engaged the public feel in respect of policing issues.

- My team also frequently scrutinise the Force's engagement Plans, and scrutinise how the Force performs against my 'Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods' Policing Priority at my Strategic Executive Board meetings.

National Performance

The most recent Office of National Statistics' Crime in England and Wales Survey indicates that where increase in crime between June 2016 and June 2017 is concerned, North Wales Police was ranked 6th with a 7% increase (i.e. NWP had the 6th lowest increase).

The force saw an increase in the majority of the crime categories but saw decreases in non-domestic burglary (by 14%), criminal damage and arson (by 6%), drug offences (by 6%) and public order offences (by 8%).

The increases were violence against the person (up by 19%), violence with injury (16%), stalking and harassment (23%), sexual offences (27%), robbery (19%), theft offences (4%), burglary (2%), domestic burglary (25%), vehicle offences (6%), theft from person (22%), bicycle theft (4%), shoplifting (3%), all other theft offences (4%), possession of an offensive weapon (1%) and miscellaneous offences (17%).

As stated above further scrutiny work is required by me and my office to further understand the increase of 19% in violence against the person. However, as was explained to the Panel at its most recent meeting by Ch Insp Paul Jones all evidence examined supports the hypothesis that the increase is as a result of improved crime recording, rather than an increase in actual offending.

Section Two: General Updates

In this section I provide the Panel with a brief summary of the main things I have been doing since the last meeting of the Panel.

Engagement and Communication

Part of my role is to provide information and to enable the community to engage with policing.

From 15th August until the 1st November 2017 I met with the following (in addition to officers and staff from North Wales Police):

- Jenny Williams and Neil Ayling regarding the North Wales Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards;
- Evan Jones from St Giles Trust;
- Representatives from the North Wales Neighbourhood Association;
- Ffrancon Williams from Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd;
- Only Boys Allowed;
- Gwersyllt Working Men's Club;
- Clwyd Magistrates Association;
- Arch Communities;
- Mr Ian Papworth from the North Wales Women's Centre;
- Clwyd Denbigh Federation of the Women's Institute in Llangollen;

- Representatives from Transform;
- Representatives from the Bristol Drug Education Scheme;
- Mr Tom Gash;
- Rosanna O'Connor, Director Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco Division;
- Niamh Eastwood;
- Paul Glaze, Chief executive of the Council for Voluntary Youth Services Wales;
- A Victim and their family;
- Hope Restored.

I also attended the following:

- The Anglesey Agricultural Show;
- Strategic Executive Board meeting;
- The Denbigh & Flint Show;
- The Meirionydd County Show;
- The Enhanced Harm Reduction Centre's Steering Group Meeting;
- North Wales Criminal Justice Board meeting;
- Modern Slavery training;
- Community Health & Wellbeing Event;
- North Wales Regional Community Safety Review Event;
- All Wales PCCs' Meeting in Llandrindod Wells;
- The launch of the Welsh Language Commissioner's third assurance report;
- Safer Communities Board Meeting;
- National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network;
- APCC General Meeting;
- North West PCC & Chief Exec Quarterly meetings;
- Police and Crime Panel Development Day;
- A briefing by Dyfodol;
- The OPCC's Modern Slavery Conference.

Since the last meeting of the Panel, in addition to meeting with community representatives, partners and members of the public, my Deputy and I have undertaken several key media activities. They include:

[Police boss blasts "patronising" response of Newsnight editor](#)

[Crooks' cash funds local crimebusters](#)

[Lord Ferrers](#)

[We need to take control of youth justice, says police boss](#)

[Boys' choir prepares for moving tribute to iconic poet Hedd Wyn](#)

[Migrant football team takes the field](#)

[Matthew is UK's First Support Officer for Victims of Modern Slavery](#)

[Police boss pledges support](#)

[Jamie hailed as role model New start for ex-homeless man who slept in cave and was urinated on in shop doorway](#)

[Police boss urges fans to behave so bubble can be burst for good](#)

[Police boss wants to work smarter to reduce rocketing demand on force](#)

The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner, Ann Griffith

The Panel asked to be informed about the work of the Deputy Commissioner. She is fully and very effectively committed to her very demanding work programme, as detailed below:

- Attended the Anglesey Show;
- Attended a Strategic Executive Board meeting;
- Met with Jan Williams from the IPCC for a quarterly professional standards meeting;
- Met with Evan Jones from St Giles Trust regarding County Lines;
- Met with representatives from the North Wales Neighbourhood Association;
- Op Lenten- received a briefing from Ruth Hale from Barnardo's.
- Attended the Meirionydd County Show;
- Met with Tim Nunn from Welsh Government;
- Visited young people at Isallt, Llandudno regarding the Children's Strategy;
- Sat on the Panel for the Problem Orientated Policing Awards;
- Met with young people from GISDA at Blaenau Ffestiniog;
- Attended a meeting of the All Wales Women's Pathfinder Governance Group;
- Met with Mark Parry, North Wales Service Manager for NSPCC;
- Met with Tracey Owen from NPS;
- Met with young people from Digartref Ynys Môn;
- Attended a meeting of the North Wales Criminal Justice Board;
- Gave an interview to Newyddion 9 on S4C regarding substance misuse and women;
- Provided an input into police officer training;
- Met with Barbara and Stuart Walls, managers of a supported living project in Flint;
- Met with Wendy Hyatt regarding the All Wales Women's Pathfinder;
- Attended a IOM Cymru Regional Group meeting;
- Attended a meeting regarding the North Wales Regional Community Safety Review;
- Met with the Children's Commissioner, Sally Holland;
- Attended a meeting of the IOM Cymru Board;
- Visited Clwyd Alyn's supported living project in Rhyl;
- Attended an all Wales PCCs' meeting;
- Held a quarterly Professional Standards Scrutiny meeting;
- Met with the other Welsh Deputy PCCs;
- Gave a presentation on her role to Merched y Wawr, Chwillog;
- Attended a workshop hosted by the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners;
- Attended a meeting of the Regional Modern Slavery Network;
- Attended an APCC General Meeting;
- Attended an All Wales Criminal Justice Board meeting at HMP Berwyn;
- Attended the Police and Crime Panel's development day;
- Attended an IPCC seminar on 'near misses';
- Attended an APCC/NPCC Joint Summit.

Commissioning

The Social Value Policy will be launched on the 16th November at the Conwy Business Centre.

Since my previous report to the Panel my team have been feeding into the Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Regional Strategy and Needs Assessment to ensure the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan are being met. Further work has been undertaken with the sector to act as Regional Banker for the Welsh Government's Grant in this regard. It is anticipated that this decision will be ratified at the VAWDASV Strategic Board on the 15th November.

I have recently been informed that an All Wales Transformation Bid for £6.8m in respect of an All Wales ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences) programme has been successful. I look forward to working with my colleagues and stakeholders to ascertain how this funding will assist us in addressing ACEs in North Wales.

I hosted a Community Safety Review event on behalf of the Welsh Government at the Optic in St Asaph on the 2nd October. Attendees included representatives from local authorities, the third sector, and commissioned services. This event dovetailed the work that has been undertaken by my office reviewing how my Crime and Disorder Fund is distributed to Community Safety Partnerships across the region. As a result of the review it has been decided that instead of automatically assigning this funding to CSPs, the fund will now be utilised as a grant for all interested organisations to bid into. The principal aim of this funding will be to intervene early so as to prevent crime and disorder. There is a total funding pot of £100,000 available and there will be a match funding requirement of 60%. Further details regarding this new scheme will be announced in the New Year. It is important to note that the overall Crime and Disorder budget for 2018-19 will remain the same.

Work is still ongoing with the review of the current Drug Intervention Programme. I have met with the Head of PPMS for Wales to discuss ways of effectively delivering the programme.

I am currently in the process of carefully considering a business case that has been developed for our consideration regarding the All Wales Pathfinder. This work involves detailed consultation with the Force and careful consideration of the outcomes achieved by the programme to date in North Wales.

Your Community Your Choice 2017 (my Participatory Budget Scheme) was launched in August. David W. Williams, Chair of PACT, administers this fund on my behalf. This year, a fund of £40,000 was made available via this scheme, for local community organisations to apply for. The money is funded jointly from the Commissioners' Fund and Proceeds of Crime Act monies.

Your Community, Your Choice aims to support local community groups/organisations with funding, determined by a public vote, to develop new or existing projects that help to improve the quality of life in local communities. All proposals are expected to support the current Police & Crime Plan, and encourage the development of positive working partnerships.

This year community groups were able to apply for:

- £2,500.00 for individual County applicants (Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Wrexham);
- £5,000.00 for pan-north Wales applicants (community organisations working across three or more counties).

Once again we had a fantastic response. When the application window closed on 30th September we had received 39 applications totalling £102,995.

Following initial vetting and assessment, 35 of these applications have gone forward to the public vote.

The public voting window was open until the 1st December 2017.

The Your Community Your Voice project is now into its fifth year. The first four years have seen over £165,000 being invested in grass-roots community projects.

Victims

The Ministry of Justice has recently announced the budget for Victims Services for 2018-19. The amount allocated to North Wales is £808,731.00. This is a slight decrease on the £814,076.00 allocated last year.

The Government will be publishing a strategy for victims of crime in 2018. This strategy should address how victims of crime should be supported by the Government, particularly in the context of the changing nature of crime and crime trends, which have resulted in a change in the type of support required by victims. There will also hopefully be more consideration given by the Ministry of Justice into the further devolution of nationally commissioned services.

HMIC Update

In September HMICFRS (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service) published the North Wales Crime Data Integrity Inspection Report. North Wales Police received the overall grading of 'Requires Improvement' with an estimated 5300 missed crime recording opportunities. There were however, a number of positives from this inspection and prior to the report being released the force had already made a number of changes.

Please see below my response to the inspection report detailing my views on the inspectorate's findings.


2017.10.30 Amber
Rudd -Crime Data Int

I am represented on North Wales Polices' Crime Recording User Group. I monitor the force's progress in implementing the changes suggested in the Crime Data Integrity inspection via this Group and progress against 'Areas for Improvement' are reported to my Strategic Executive Board meetings.

Custody

Under the Police Reform Act 2002 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 all Police and Crime Commissioners have a statutory duty to establish and maintain an Independent Custody Visiting Scheme.

Whilst the operation of the scheme is primarily the responsibility of the Commissioner this role is exercised in consultation with the Chief Constable.

The Independent Custody Visiting Scheme in North Wales enables appointed representatives of the local community to observe, comment and report on the conditions under which persons are detained at custody suites. In addition, it offers an extra level of mutual protection to detained persons and police officers by providing independent scrutiny of the treatment of detained persons and the conditions in which they are held.

Custody visitors are all volunteers and work as part of a team to meet the targets of the visiting programme. Currently there are 22 custody visitors in North Wales, who visit 3 designated custody suites; these are Eastern (Wrexham), Central (St Asaph), and Western (Caernarfon). Visits are only carried out at Mold, Holyhead and Dolgellau when the Custody Suites are in use.

In the first half of the year between April and September the custody visitors made 70 unannounced visits to custody and spoke to 224 detainees. No serious issues were reported on their detention.

I have also been scrutinising the number of children held in custody to ensure that the Children's Concordat is being implemented by the Force and our partners. The overall objective of the Concordat is to keep children out of custody, and if they are arrested to relocate them in appropriate accommodation as necessary.

The North West and North Wales custody conference was held on 14th October at Haydock Park.

The feedback following the event has been extremely positive, everyone that attended benefitted from the day.

All the forces in North West and North Wales were represented with over 100 people in attendance. Speakers included Inspector Dawn Samuels from North Wales Police who gave a presentation on preventing death in custody, Chief Inspector Roy McGregor, Merseyside Police spoke about the Children's Concordat and Katie Kempen, Chief Executive ICVA provided a national update on custody related issues. There was also a demonstration from Lancashire Constabulary on arrest and restraint techniques. The conference was facilitated by Mrs Susan McTaggart, Chief Executive of my office and the event was opened by Saréda Dirir, Deputy Police & Crime Commissioner for Cheshire.

The conference is an example of how well the Forces and the Commissioners' offices work together.

Consultation Update

I will soon be launching my consultation on the precept for 2018/19 via an online survey. The North Wales business group will also be consulted with prior to the precept proposal.

Panel members should also note that HMICFRS has launched a 12-week consultation on the design of force management statements (FMS). This consultation will run until 22 December 2017 – I would encourage all those with an interest in policing to respond. Your feedback will help make the FMS a valuable tool, enhancing local accountability of forces and helping improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

FMSs will be self-assessment instruments completed by forces, covering the Chief Constable's evaluation and projection of:

- a. The demand which the force is likely to face;
- b. The condition, capacity, capability, serviceability, performance and security of supply of the force's workforce and other assets (such as ICT);
- c. The force's plans to improve the efficiency with which the workforce and force assets are used; and
- d. The force's financial income.

It is envisaged that FMS's will enable HMICFRS to make decisions about a force's principal risk areas, and so design their inspection fieldwork and analysis to focus on those areas of risk.

FMS's should provide police and crime commissioners with information to enable them to assess the forces for which they are responsible and the extent to which the objectives of their police and crime plans will be successfully attained, and at what cost.

Correspondence

Correspondence figures from 17th August 2017 to 1st November 2017:

Category of Correspondence	Number
Specific Feedback regarding the policing service	77 <i>(34 e-mails from 1 individual)</i>
General Feedback re the policing service	60
Complaints referred to PSD	6
Staff issues	1
General Correspondence	273

Report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Title:	Update on the 2017/18 Budget (as at 31 October 2017)
Meeting:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel, 11 December 2017
Author:	Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The aim of this paper is provide members of the panel an update of the policing budget for North Wales as at 31 October 2017 (month 7).

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the report.

3. Update on the 2017/18 budget

- 3.1 The net revenue budget for the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales was approved by the Police and Crime Panel on 23 January 2017 at £143.217m. This includes a net budget of £0.793m for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and a net £1.262m for commissioned services. As at 31 October 2017, the total projection to the end of the year is a net £0.427m underspend; it is expected that the outturn at the end of the financial year is likely to be close to this current projection.
- 3.2 Expenditure is projected to be below the budget at the current time. However, this consists of a number of projected over and underspends. The most significant of these are:
- Employees – projected overspend £0.146m.

This is the net effect of a number of factors. There has been an increase in police overtime as a result of a number of major incidents in the first half of the year; the cost of these may need to be met from the Major Incident Reserve. In addition, mutual aid has been provided to national operations, the cost of this being funded from additional income.

On 12 September, the government announced that the pay increase for police officers would comprise a 1% consolidated pay increase, and a 1% non-consolidated pay increase. Although the pay increase for staff had not been confirmed at the time of writing, it is currently assumed that the value and terms will be similar. The combined cost of these increases is estimated to be £0.945m, which has been incorporated into the current projections. No additional funding is available to meet this additional cost, meaning that any net shortfall would need to be met from reserves.

Savings in officer and staff pay as a result of turnover has reduced the net overspend to £0.146m, although there is also a projected transfer to reserves of £0.394m related to the 2018/19 element of the non-consolidated pay increase.

- Premises – projected underspend £0.141m

Although the budget has reduced compared to previous years, based on current estimates of cost and usage energy costs are projected to underspend by £0.164m. The budget for running costs has been increased to fund security and maintenance works; this virement has been achieved by drawing on the Safety and Security Reserve, which was approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner on 17 August 2017 (Decision Notice DM.2017.21 refers).

- Transport – projected underspend £0.509m

The most significant item is a reduction in the projection for the air support unit. This is due to a reduction in the charge from the National Police Air Service (NPAS).

- Supplies and Services – projected overspend £0.294m

- There is a projected overspend of £0.162m in IT and Communications, with this increase related to the re-contracting of landlines.
- There is a projected overspend in the cost of equipment and uniforms of £0.083m, linked to the increased rate of recruitment of officers this financial year.
- Other supplies and services has a projected overspend of £0.264m, which is largely offset by the projected underspend on forensics (£0.225m).

3.3 We are currently projecting additional income of £0.611m. The majority of this relates to mutual aid reimbursement for recent national and regional deployments, with the remainder due mostly to increased grant income.

3.4 At the current time, capital charges, contingencies (with the exception of management of change) and the community safety fund are projected at budget.

3.5 A summary of the budgets and projections is given below.

	Original Budget £'000	Budget 31 October 2017 £'000	Actual 31 October 2017 £'000	Projection to Year End £'000	Projected Variance £'000
Expenditure					
Employees	124,151	124,993	73,064	125,139	146
Premises	7,718	8,138	4,423	7,997	(141)
Transport	4,234	4,191	1,792	3,692	(509)
Supplies and Services	19,740	20,435	9,682	20,729	294
Debt Charges and Contributions to Capital	1,864	1,864	-	1,864	-
Contingencies (see above)	800	514	-	514	-
Community Safety Fund	1,166	1,262	155	1,262	-
Total Expenditure	159,673	161,397	89,116	161,187	(210)
Income	(16,681)	(17,885)	(9,575)	(18,496)	(611)

Movement in reserves	225	(295)	-	99	394
Total Net Expenditure	143,217	143,217	79,541	142,790	(427)
Funding					
Grants	(71,728)	(71,728)	(42,543)	(71,728)	-
Precept	(71,489)	(71,489)	(41,702)	(71,489)	-
Total Funding	(143,217)	(143,217)	(84,245)	(143,217)	-
Net underspend					(427)

3.6 Included in the above is income and expenditure related to the Victims' Services grant from the Ministry of Justice. £814,076 has been allocated to the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner. £789,057 has been committed for the commissioning of victims' services, with the remainder contributing to our associated costs. Commissioned services include: the Victims' Help Centre, IDVA, ISVA and Get Safe Online.

3.7 Also included above is the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The budget for the year is £792,673. As at 31 October, expenditure was £465,464, and the projected outturn was £834,999, which is a projected overspend of £42,306. The reason for this is due to the cost backfilling the post of Chief Executive from August to December 2017. This overspend will be met from the OPCC reserve (balance at 31 March 2017 £0.258m) which was built up in previous years when there were staffing vacancies.

4. Capital

4.1 The original capital programme for 2017/18 was £18.461m as per the Medium Term Financial Plan. Taking into account slippage and some minor additions and deletions, this increases to £22.022m.

Scheme	Expenditure b/f £'000	Budget 2017/18 (reprofiled) £'000	Expenditure 2017/18 £'000	Budget – Future years £'000	Total Budget £'000	Expenditure to 30.09.17 £'000
Wrexham new build facility Llay	4,810	13,613	5,287	2,727	21,150	10,097
Wrexham in town facility	70	1,798	90	-	1,868	160
Llandudno new build	1,500	1,250	1,083	-	2,750	2,583
Other estates	2,181	503	69	900	3,584	2,250
Vehicles & equipment	6,746	1,771	19	5,473	13,990	6,765
IT & Communications	5,588	3,067	779	3,845	12,500	6,367
Total Capital Programme	20,895	22,002	7,327	12,945	55,842	28,222

5 Implications

Diversity	No separate diversity implications
Financial	<p>The purpose of this report is to inform the Police and Crime Panel of the revenue and capital monitoring position as at the end of October 2017.</p> <p>Adequate funding is vital to the delivery of the police and crime plan and to fulfil our legal requirements.</p>
Legal	No separate legal implications
Risk	No separate risk implications
Police and Crime Plan	No separate police and crime implications.

Report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Title: Comparison of the Budget of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Meeting: North Wales Police and Crime Panel, 11 December 2017

Author: Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Police and Crime Panel requested information on how the budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner compares with the budgets of its peers.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the report.

3. Background

- 3.1 The budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for 2017/18 is £0.793m, which, although higher than in recent years, remains lower than that of the former Police Authority.

- 3.2 The budget has been underspent in many years, largely due to the effect of vacancies and absences within the office. However, for 2017/18 it is projected that the budget will be insufficient, due to the cost of sickness cover for a statutory post.

- 3.2.1 A summary of the budgets and net expenditure since 2010/11 is shown below:

Year	Budget £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
2017/18	793	
2016/17	741	737
2015/16	731	774
2014/15	731	722
2013/14	731	618
2012/13	731	503
2011/12	731	634
2010/11	819	724

3.3 The budget for 2017/18 is made up of the following items:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Budget 2017/18	£'000
Staffing and employee costs	567
Premises	2
Travel, subsistence and attendance allowances	19
Supplies and services	205
Total	793

4. Comparison with others

4.1 In order to ensure that any comparison is valid, it is important to take the following into consideration:

- Does the budget figure for each Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner cover the same items of income and expenditure?
- Are we comparing Offices which are (or should be) similar?
- The most recent published figures at the time of writing relate to 2016/17. Therefore, these figures have been used for comparison purposes.

4.2 The published budget of £0.741m for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in 2016/17 represents the amount managed by this office. However, when the HMIC compares us to others, it uses the figures submitted in CIPFA's (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) statistical returns, as these should be completed on a standardised basis. For North Wales, this comprises:

Cost of the democratic process*	£0.133m
Office of the PCC	<u>£0.685m</u>
Total	<u>£0.818m</u>

* This comprises the salaries and associated costs of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

The difference of £0.077m is made up of the following adjustments:

Published budget	£0.741m
Add share of central costs allocated	£0.011
Add external audit	£0.051
Add treasury management	£0.015
Total net adjustment	<u>£0.077m</u>
Budget for comparison with others	<u>£0.818m</u>

For the purposes of comparison with other Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioner, the CIPFA figures have been used.

- 4.3 Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) prepared a comparison of cost per head of population for each Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, based on the CIPFA statistics. This information is shown in Appendix A. It is worth bearing in mind that the salary for each Police and Crime Commissioner is set by the Home Secretary, and is beyond the control of both the Commissioners and their offices. Because the range of salaries is narrow, this will be proportionately higher in areas with lower populations. Nevertheless, according to this analysis, North Wales' budget was around the average for all areas examined.
- 4.4 In order to get a real idea of whether the costs of this office are reasonable, it is useful to compare with others which are considered similar. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG) and Wales have been considered in more detail.
- 4.5 The table below shows the net budgets and the number of staff (full-time equivalents) for the Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioner for the Comparison Groups.

OPCC		Net Budget 2016/17 £'000	Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)
Devon & Cornwall	MSG	1,737	19.61
West Mercia	MSG	1,437	16
Warwickshire	MSG	901	11.58
Suffolk	MSG	857	10.3
North Wales		818	10.6
Wiltshire	MSG	790	7.22
North Yorkshire	MSG	788	10
South Wales	Wales	1,293	15
Gwent	Wales	1,056	15
Dyfed-Powys	Wales	926	14
North Wales		818	10.6

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The above comparisons show that the costs of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales are relatively low, being the third lowest within the Most Similar Group of Forces. It is also notable, that despite North Wales Police being the second largest force in Wales, the cost of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is the lowest in Wales. Within England and Wales (data available for 41 force areas) only six Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioner have lower net budgets than North Wales.

6. Implications

Diversity	No separate diversity implications
Financial	<p>The purpose of this report is to compare the budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales with the budgets of other Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioner</p> <p>There are no separate financial implications</p>
Legal	No separate legal implications
Risk	No separate risk implications
Police and Crime	No separate police and crime implications

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)/Local policing bodies

What is the expenditure of the local policing body on its own office and non-policing commissioned services?

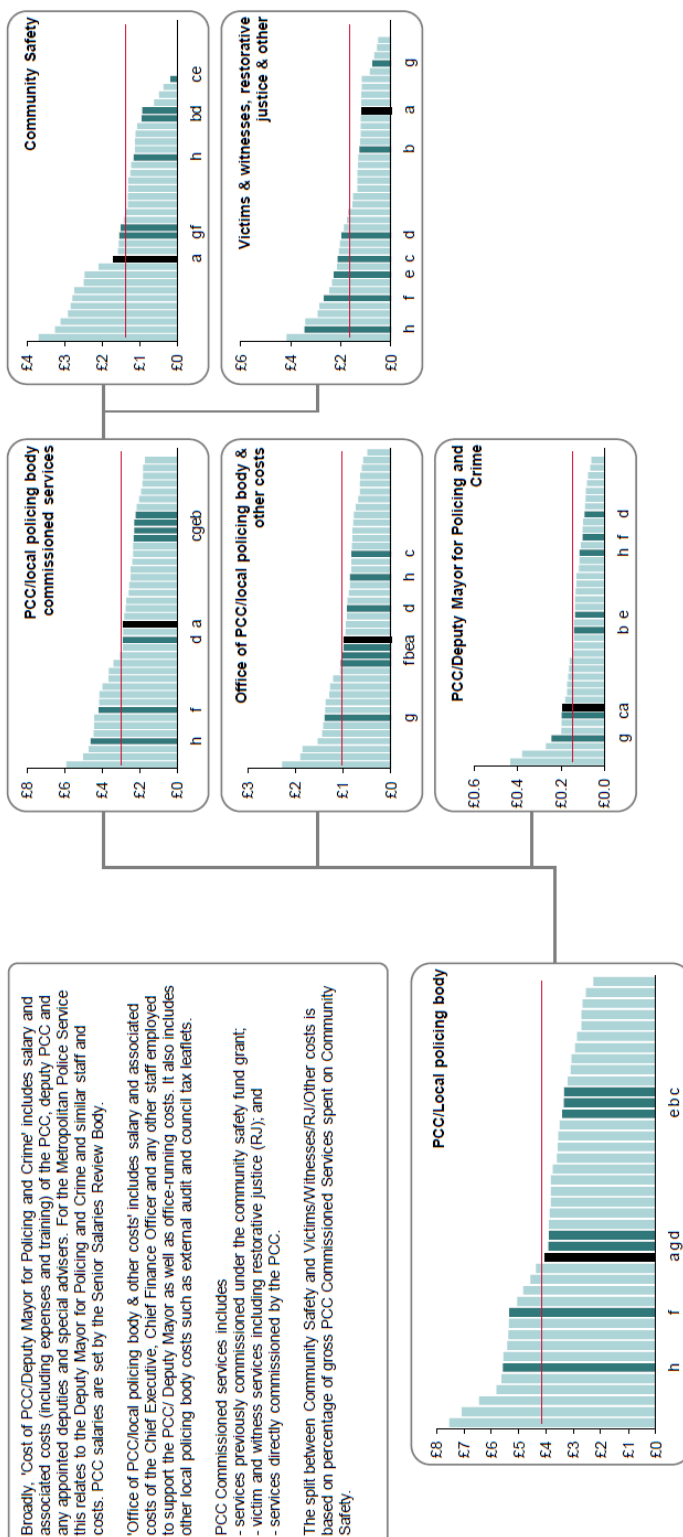
Broadly, 'Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime' includes salary and associated costs (including expenses and training) of the PCC, deputy PCC and any appointed deputies and special advisers. For the Metropolitan Police Service this relates to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and similar staff and costs. PCC salaries are set by the Senior Salaries Review Body.

'Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs' includes salary and associated costs of the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer and any other staff employed to support the PCC/Deputy Mayor as well as office-running costs. It also includes other local policing body costs such as external audit and council tax leaflets.

PCC Commissioned services includes

- services previously commissioned under the community safety fund grant;
- victim and witness services including restorative justice (RJ); and
- services directly commissioned by the PCC.

The split between Community Safety and Victims/Witnesses/RJ/Other costs is based on percentage of gross PCC Commissioned Services spent on Community Safety.



Population	694k		Averages		Diff' £m
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	
Community Safety	1.17	1.68	1.36	0.99	0.22
Victims & witnesses, restorative justice & other	0.82	1.18	1.64	1.96	-0.32
PCC/local policing body commissioned services	1.99	2.86	3.00	2.96	-0.10
Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.15	-0.07
Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs	0.69	0.99	1.03	1.00	0.03
PCC/Local policing body cost	2.81	4.04	4.18	4.11	-0.03
* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all MSG PCCs/local policing bodies.					-0.10
					-0.05

Data on the office of the PCC should be read with caution as staff numbers will vary according to the local context. Some staff within the OPCC may be providing a dual service to the force, e.g., finance, communications or analysis teams.

Note that HMIC do not inspect expenditure incurred by local policing bodies/PCCs.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

HMIC

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North Wales



REPORT TO:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP)
DATE:	11 December 2017
CONTACT OFFICER:	Richard Jarvis Lead Officer and Legal Advisor for the North Wales PCP Dawn Hughes Support Officer for the North Wales PCP
SUBJECT:	North Wales PCP – Budget Monitoring Report from 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with a six monthly budget monitoring report on the expenses of the PCP for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 In order to allow public scrutiny of PCP spending, a transparency requirement has been attached as a condition of the single grant payment and the PCP must publish as a minimum on their website, details of all their expenditure.
- 2.1 In addition, the PCP is required to put procedures in place to monitor and track spend against agreed budget, and also highlight how value for money is being achieved.
- 2.2 Therefore, the PCP will receive six monthly budget monitoring reports to satisfy this request.

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)/OPTIONS

- 3.1 That the six monthly monitoring report be noted.
- 3.2. That the PCP acknowledge that Officers monitor and track spend against agreed budgets and to ensure value for money.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 The Home Office provides the Host Authority with a grant allocation of £70,975 for the maintenance of a Police and Crime Panel to enable it to carry out the functions and responsibilities, in accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- 4.2 PCPs were introduced to scrutinise the actions and decisions of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC). The PCP will provide support and challenge to the PCC in the exercise of their functions.
- 4.3 The grant is allocated under three headings:
- Administration Costs, which includes Officer re-charge costs, and costs associated with the general management of the PCP, training and registration.
 - Member Costs
 - Translation Costs

The Host Authority is able to transfer funding between the three headings, as long as the total grant amount claimed is not exceeded.

- 4.4 Claims are submitted to the Home Office on a six monthly basis, which includes actual spend against predicted expenditure. The Host Authority holds the relevant evidence to support the claims.
- 4.5 Appendix 1 provides details of the claim for the period 1 April 2017 – 30 September 2017. Administration costs are higher than the 50% of the allocation for the reporting period. This is due to the high turnover of PCP Members following the Local Government Elections in May 2017, which required new nominations to comply with the political balance objective, together with the preparation and delivery of Member induction sessions. In addition, the increase in the number of complaints against the PCC and Deputy PCC takes up a disproportionate amount of Officer time.
- 4.6 Details of Member costs are also provided in Appendix 1; these are lower in the first reporting period, as only two meetings have taken place.
- 4.7 In respect of efficiencies, the PCP has reduced the number of scheduled meetings from 6 to 5, dispensing with the meeting in November. Whilst Member Champions roles have been established to further increase the scrutiny and support function of the PCP, it has been agreed that these are not paid positions and Members will be providing their time and endeavours on a goodwill basis.

4.9 Expenditure for the next reporting period October 2017 – March 2018 is predicted as follows:

- Administration Costs: It is likely that this part of the grant will be fully utilised and exceeded, due to amount of Officer time required to support the PCP. However, the Host Authority will only be able to claim the Grant Allocation.
- Member Costs: Members will be paid for attendance at the meetings of the PCP (there are currently 3 scheduled meetings in the next 6 months), the Development Day at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and attendance at the National PCP Conference for 4 Members. It is worth noting that there may be other training opportunities that arise in the next 6 months, which will require Member attendance.
- Translation Costs: It is likely that this part of the grant will be fully utilised, as all reports and agendas for the PCP are fully translated and a translation service is available at every meeting of the PCP.

4.10 All expenses incurred by Panel Members has to be authorised by the Lead Officer to ensure it provides value for money and benefits the PCP as a whole.

4.11 Any spend incurred by Officers has to be authorised by the Host Authority to ensure value for money.

5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The Home Office provides funding of £70,975 to the Host Authority for a Police and Crime Panel.

5.2 Appendix 1 provides details of expenditure for the period 1 April to 30 September 2017.

6. RISK

6.1 This budget monitoring report will provide the PCP with assurance that the grant for the PCP is being spent in an appropriate manner.

7. REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

7.1 To ensure the PCP complies with conditions of the Home Office Grant.

Police and Crime Panel Grant Expenditure for 2017/18

	<u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE APRIL – SEPT 2017</u>	<u>PREDICTED EXPENDITURE OCT 2017 – MARCH 2018</u>	<u>GRANT ALLOCATION 2017/18</u>
ADMINISTRATION COSTS	36,469.91	30282.00	53,300.00
MEMBER COSTS (Allowances & Expenses)	3,752.08	5749.00	11,960.00
TRANSLATION COSTS	3,184.16	3184.16	5715.00
Total	£43,406.15	£39,215.16	£70,975.00



REPORT TO:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel
DATE:	11 December 2017
CONTACT OFFICERS:	Richard Jarvis – Lead Officer and Legal Advisor to the Police and Crime Panel Dawn Hughes – Support Officer to the Police and Crime Panel
SUBJECT:	Summary of Complaints Received

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with a summary of complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), Mr. Arfon Jones since his election in May 2016 and the Deputy PCC (Ann Griffith) since her appointment in July 2016.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The PCP has received a total of 3 recordable complaints against the PCC and 1 recordable complaint against the Deputy PCC (see Appendix 1).
- 2.5 Whilst the PCP only has the remit to deal with complaints made against the PCC and DPCC, the PCP has received 3 complaints regarding North Wales Police between December 2016 and December 2017. These complaints have been forwarded to the Professional Standards Department and copies sent to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)

- 3.1 That the North Wales Police and Crime Panel notes the report and action taken in relation to the complaints received.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 The North Wales Police and Crime Panel has statutory responsibility as to the handling and determination of certain complaints made against the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC).
- 4.2 As from 1 February 2016, the PCP agreed to delegate its functions to the PCP's Lead Officer and Legal Advisor (Mr. Richard Jarvis), as the previous Lead Officer (Mr. Ken Finch) had left the Host Authority.
- 4.4 In accordance with the PCP's Complaints Procedure, the Lead Officer consulted with the Complaints Panel in determining the type of complaints received, the strategy for managing the complaints for informal resolution and the Panel's final resolution of the complaints.
- 4.5 Whilst the PCP is explicitly prohibited from investigating complaints by virtue of the statutory provisions, the PCP is permitted to encourage, facilitate and assist in the informal resolution of the complaint. As part of this process, the Lead Officer sought further information and clarification from the PCC and OPCC in relation to the complaints received.
- 4.6 Details of the complaints received and the outcome are attached at Appendix 1.
- 4.7 The OPCC is responsible for dealing with complaints regarding the Chief Constable. Complaints are recorded in accordance with the Police Reform Act 2002 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Statistics are published on an annual and quarterly basis by the [Independent Police Complaints Commission](#) - the statistics provide details of the total number of complaints received by each police force.

5. CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation has been undertaken with the Complaints Panel and the OPCC in relation to the complaints received.

6. RESOURCES

- 6.1 Whilst the Home Office does provide a grant to the Host Authority for administration costs, the requirement to resolve non-criminal conduct complaints against the PCC takes up a disproportionate amount of Officer time.

7. RISK

- 7.1 In order to comply with the Complaints Procedure, there is a requirement to report a summary of each complaint (such as can be reported in public) and the exercise of its functions for monitoring purposes.

8. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1 To inform the PCP of the number of complaints received on a regular basis.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BETWEEN MAY 2016 AND DECEMBER 2017

Date Complaint Received	Complaint Category	Complaint Type	Details of Complaint	Action	Resolution
18/11/16	Commissioner	General	The Complaint relates to the conduct of the PCC (Arfon Jones) with regard to his support of Stop Funding Hate, a campaign which aims to stop companies from advertising in and thus providing funds for certain newspapers that it argues use fear and division to sell more papers.	Referred to Panel	The Panel is of the opinion that the PCC's conduct has been appropriate and proper in the circumstances as he has expressed his own personal views via his own personal Twitter account. Matter closed 23/06/17
09/02/17	Deputy Commissioner	General	A self referral was made by the Deputy PCC relating to her failure to forward information to North Wales Police in a timely manner.	Referred to the IPCC, who then decided not to investigate and referred it back to the Panel for informal resolution	The Panel recommended that the OPCC amends its Correspondence Policy to reduce the risk of a reoccurrence by the DPCC, PCC or OPCC staff and that training be given within the next 6 months. Matter closed 23/06/17
15/06/17	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to tweets made by the PCC (Arfon Jones), which were considered offensive and defamatory by the complainant.	Referred to Panel	In progress
21/07/17	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to the PCC's (Arfon Jones) behaviour and the use of social media on 15/07/17, when the PCC spent the day experiencing what it is like to be homeless in Wrexham.	Referred to Panel	In progress

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD



NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

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Date	Subject	Responsible Officer (including e-mail address)
22 January 2018	Precept and Council Tax 2018/19	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commisisoner
22 January 2018	Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable for North Wales Police Force: Medium Term Financial Plan 2018-19 to 2021-22	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
22 January 2018 19 March 2018	North Wales Police and Crime Plan	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
22 January 2018	Revised Complaints Procedure	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officers and Legal Advisor
22 January 2018	Revised Protocol for Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer and Legal Advisor
30 January 2018	Will only take place, if the precept is vetoed by the Police and Crime Panel.	
19 March 2018	Meeting Schedule for 2016/17	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer and Legal Advisor
Future Items		
TBC	Annual review of the membership of the Police and Crime Panel To ensure the Elected Members of the Panel, shall, as far as practical, reflect the political balance and community demographic of North Wales.	Host Authority
TBC	Review of the Police and Crime Panel's Terms of Reference To review the Terms of Reference to ensure they remain fit for purpose.	Host Authority