

## **POLICE AND CRIME PANEL** **PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD**



### **North Wales Police and Crime Panel**

Monday, 24 September 2018 at 2.00 pm  
Council Chamber - Bodlondeb, 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. **Announcements by the Chair**
5. **Presentation of the Digital Policing Portfolio by Geraint Jones (Business Engagement Lead, Sussex Police)**
6. **Presentation on the Commissioning Framework by Diane Jones (Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner)**
7. **Minutes** (Pages 1 - 11)  
To approve and sign as a correct record minutes of the previous meeting.
8. **Standing Agenda Items**
  - a) Update on actions from the previous meeting
  - b) Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner (Page 12)  
*(Submitted in accordance with the procedure for Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner)*
  - c) Feedback from Member Champions

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

- a) Periodic Update by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 13 - 35)
- b) Update on the 2018/19 Budget (as at 31 July 2018) (Pages 36 - 40)

**10. To consider reports by the Host Authority:**

- a) Summary of complaints received (Pages 41 - 44)
- b) To consider the Forward Work Programme for the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (Pages 45 - 46)

**11. Date of Next Meeting:**

Monday, 3 December 2018 @ 2.00 pm

**Membership of Panel**

Cllr Chris Bithell  
Cllr Dana Davies  
Cllr Julie Fallon (Chair)  
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**

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Monday, 4 June 2018 at 2.00 pm  
Council Chamber - Bodlondeb, Conwy

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Present: Councillor Julie Fallon (Chair)

Councillors: Dana Davies, Alan Hunter, Hugh Irving,  
Eric Jones, Neville Phillips, Dylan Rees, and Nigel Williams

Co-opted Independent  
Member: Pat Astbury and John Williams

Officers: Dawn Hughes (Senior Support Officer) and Richard Jarvis  
(Lead Officer/Legal Advisor)

Also in Attendance: Ann Griffith (Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner),  
Stephen Hughes (Chief Executive – Office of the Police and  
Crime Commissioner), Kate Jackson (Chief Finance Officer  
– Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner), Arfon  
Jones (Police and Crime Commissioner), Chief Constable  
Mark Polin (North Wales Police)

1. **APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR**

It was proposed and seconded that Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council) be nominated as Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2018/19.

**RESOLVED-**

**That Councillor Julie Fallon be re-appointed as Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2018/19.**

2. **APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR**

It was proposed and seconded that Pat Astbury (Co-opted Independent Member) be nominated as Vice-Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2018/19.

**RESOLVED-**

**That Pat Astbury be re-appointed as Vice-Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2018/19.**

3. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Chris Bithell (Flintshire County Council), Mathew Forbes (Co-opted Independent Member) and Councillor Peter Read (Gwynedd Council).

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

Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council) declared a personal interest, as her husband is a serving Police Officer in the North Wales Police.

5. **URGENT MATTERS**

None.

6. **ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

None.

7. **PRESENTATION BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE (MR. MARK POLIN), NORTH WALES POLICE**

The North Wales Police and Crime Panel received a presentation from the Chief Constable (Mr. Mark Polin), North Wales Police (NWP), which covered the following areas:

Policing objectives and priorities

- The Police and Crime Plan set out the strategic direction for North Wales.
- The North Wales delivery plan set out the priorities in more detail and what the ambitions were over the course of the Plan.
- Focus on: Vulnerability; Public confidence, treatment and satisfaction; Encouraging reporting and ethical recording; Discretion – continuum of disposals; and Dissatisfaction and service recovery
- Culture: One Team; integrity; understanding how the workforce was feeling and responding; health and well-being; and professionalism and behavioural standards

Performance

- There was an increase in recorded crime to 69.1 crimes per 1000 population in North Wales. National rank fell two places to 15<sup>th</sup> out of the 42 forces. Within the Most Similar Group (MSG), North Wales fell to 6<sup>th</sup> of the 8 forces, but remained 2<sup>nd</sup> in Wales.
- Percentage change in all recorded crime (December 2016 – December 2017):
  - North Wales showed an increase of 18.1% spread over the categories of recorded crime in the 12 months to December 2017.
  - Crime severity continued to increase versus offence levels, although this was in line with and following the England and Wales trend.

- Police Dealing with Concerns:
  - Opinions about Police dealing with concerns had seen NWP rise 5 places to 8<sup>th</sup> nationally, moving up from 63.8% for the 12 months to September 2017 to 65.8% for the 12 months to December 2017. The Force remained 2<sup>nd</sup> in its MSG and moved to 2<sup>nd</sup> in Wales.
- Household Crime:
  - The risk of household crime in North Wales stood at 6.3%; NWP fell to 5<sup>th</sup> nationally, but remained 1<sup>st</sup> in its MSG and 1<sup>st</sup> in Wales.
- Fair Treatment:
  - Survey results showed that those thinking that the police treated people fairly had improved from 73.8% for the 12 months to September 2017 to 74.6% for the 12 months to December 2017.
- Public Confidence Survey - NWP and the Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned a public confidence survey of North Wales' residents:
  - 91% of residents had confidence in NWP.
  - 92% of residents agreed that the police would treat them with respect.
  - Furthermore, satisfaction among those who had contact with NWP had been on the increase for many months now and NWP compared well with the other 43 forces in England and Wales
- NWP was dealing with more significant threats, such as terrorism, cybercrime, modern day slavery, child sexual exploitation and domestic violence. County Lines drug dealing was also a big threat to North Wales, with criminals targeting children and vulnerable adults to transport and deal drugs; the Chief Constable was reviewing resources in order to deal with this increasing problem.

#### Organisational developments

- Planning Infrastructure:
  - Planning and budget cycle had been set.
  - Savings programme in place, coupled with a stronger focus on 'cost-consciousness'.
  - Infrastructure planning well advanced, which include: Estate; Digital/IT, and Workforce.
- Estates Strategy: Specific programmes affecting the timing and potential cost savings during the life of the Estate Strategy included the Digital Enablement Programme; Operational Improvement Programme; and the Collaboration and Change Programme.
- Digital Reform: The Chief Constable suggested that the PCP received a presentation on the digital transformation programme, which included digital public contact, digital investigation and digital reporting, which would fundamentally change the way the public contacted the police.

- Workforce Transformation: Would require Forces to work in very different ways e.g. the introduction to the Police Education Qualification Framework would require new procurement processes and collaborative partnership working with Higher Education Institutions.
- Apprenticeship Levy: English Forces only had to meet 8% of training costs with the rest covered by the apprenticeship levy, forces in Wales faced paying 95% to 100% from their own budgets.
- The Operational Improvement Programme aimed to re-examine the Force's operating model to ensure that it was as efficient and effective as it could be, mindful of the savings target of £4.6 million
- Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Project: A whole system response to vulnerability by implementing ACE informed approaches for operational policing and key partners.

### Demand

- Increasingly the demand placed upon the police came not from crime but from other agencies; the greatest source of demand was from those who required psychiatric assessment. NWP had noted an unprecedented and substantial increase in demand for the deployment of its Police Negotiators to incidents involving subjects with mental health.
- This year alone negotiators had been called out to 150 suicide intervention incidents, all of who were suffering mental health.
- Mental Health Transformation Plan: Elements of the regional Mental Health Transformation Plan identified as key to reducing S.136 detentions and the mental health crisis in North Wales.
- Delays in ambulance response times and the impact this had on NWP.
- Reducing demand from frequent callers.
- Joint Working Success: Since the introduction of direct reporting by police officers to the WAST control room, the number of adverse incidents had reduced. To add to this, the introduction of clinicians into the JCC had improved communication and dynamic joint working considerably.

The Chief Constable also informed the PCP of the strengths and challenges ahead, which included maintaining the momentum in the face of rising demand and financial restraints.

Furthermore, the PCP was informed that following the departure of the current Chief Constable (Mr. Mark Polin), Deputy Chief Constable Gareth Pritchard would be taking over as Acting Chief Constable until a new appointment was made, supported by the Assistant Chief Constable Richard Debicki who would become the Acting Deputy Chief Constable.

The PCP thanked the Chief Constable for his informative presentation and went on to discuss the following:

- Shared resources with Local Authorities:
  - The Chief Constable explained that a pilot had been undertaken with Denbighshire County Council, however it had not been taken further by the Council; further collaborative opportunities may arise from the introduction of the new digital platform.
- Apprenticeship Levy
  - The Police and Crime Commissioner agreed to provide an update to the PCP on the situation with the Apprentice Levy and Police Forces in Wales at the next meeting.
- The need to look at alternative triage options to reduce demand on the Police, the Ambulance Service and A&E Departments.
- Retention of Fire Arms Officers.
- Recruitment of CID Officers and frontline policing
  - The Chief Constable explained that a piece of work was being undertaken looking at crime vulnerability in the context of neighbourhood policing and where demand was and the different forms of investigation.
  - As crime severity continued to increase and the growing problem with County Lines Organised Crime Groups, there was a significant challenge in balancing investigative resources and frontline policing, set against a backdrop of finding significant savings.
  - The PCP advised that Norfolk Police Force had invested in Police Officers rather than PCSOs.

The Chair questioned whether the right priorities were in the Police and Crime Plan for North Wales. In response, the Chief Constable felt they were the right priorities and were unlikely to change in the future, however there had to be a focus on partnership working.

The PCP thanked Mr. Polin for all his service with North Wales Police and wished him well in his new role as Chief Executive of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board.

## 8. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the Police and Crime Panel held on 12 April 2018 were submitted for approval.

### **RESOLVED-**

**That the minutes of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel held on 12 April 2018 be approved.**

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

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) provided an update on an action from the previous meeting:

Minute 54 – Violent Crime Statistics: The PCC advised that statistics would be provided at the next meeting in relation to the number of victims, the number of crimes recorded against the victim and the outcome.

In relation to (b) the PCC advised that he would be unable to provide information on the amount of time Officers spent on violent crime, as this was too resource intensive.

10. **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 Police and Crime Panel (Councillor Chris Bithell) had submitted the following questions, which the PCC had responded to as follows:

1. In an article in the Sunday Times (25/03/18) concern was expressed about the failure of the Metropolitan Police Force in sharing vital information regarding children at risk to other agencies, such as children's services, contrary to the strong recommendations of major reports following the Baby P and Victoria Climbié inquiries. It is alleged that this failure is largely due to concerns about breaching data protection laws and that the force is thus placing the privacy rights of paedophiles above the safety and welfare of children.

Can the Panel and the public of North Wales be assured that the North Wales Police Force is carrying out its duty in regularly and promptly logging and sharing such vital information with other relevant agencies and is doing all that it can to ensure the protection, welfare and safety of children is paramount?

*Answer:*

1. *The sharing of information to partners is supported and underpinned through various pieces of legislation.*

*In November 2016 North Wales Police created a Central Referral Unit (CRU) with a vision to provide an efficient response aimed at protecting children, young people and vulnerable adults from harm. The concept has proven extremely beneficial and is now embedded within our organisation, achieving an entirely consistent and streamlined process in relation to making timely decisions alongside appropriate sharing of information with our partner agencies.*

*Referrals are assessed and researched following a standardised approach which has significantly improved the decision making process in relation to identification and management of risk. Where children are concerned and safeguarding issues identified, this information is always shared with the respective partner agencies - nothing overrides the welfare and safety of children. The sharing of such information is not isolated to child sexual abuse as outlined in the initial query, but holistically wherever a safeguarding issue is identified.*

2. An article in the same edition of the Sunday Times (25/03/18) reported concerns of the failure of the UK Government to keep its pledge to train 1000 armed police officers by March 2018 following terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels in 2015 and 2016 and repeated after the terrorist attacks in Westminster, Manchester and London Bridge. Apparently Police Chiefs have only managed to persuade 650 officers to train to bear arms.  
What is the current position in the North Wales Police Force regarding the number of trained firearms officers and their ability to be able to deal promptly and effectively with a terrorist attack in the region if one should occur?

*Answer*

2. *In 2014 North Wales and Cheshire entered into a collaboration agreement and created a joint armed policing alliance. The Alliance is currently at capacity in terms of the number of trained Authorised Firearms Officers, under the requirements of its armed policing strategic threat and risk assessment (APSTRA).*

*The force shares firearms training facilities with forces in the North West. Officers are trained in accordance with Authorised Professional Practice (national guidance provided for the police service) and units set nationally by the College of Policing. Officers regularly attend regional exercises to fully test the response to a marauding terrorist firearms attack.*

*In their report published in March 2018 HMICFRS assess NWP as having necessary arrangements in place to ensure that it can fulfil its national policing responsibilities.*

The PCC advised that Officers from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner had also met with Councillor Chris Bithell, who was satisfied with the answers to his questions.

11. **LIST OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER**

The North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) was presented with a list of key decisions made by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) between 23 March and 18 May 2018.

The Chair felt that there was not enough information (both within the report and on the Office to the Police and Crime Commissioner's (OPCC) website) to scrutinise the decisions taken. In response, the Chief Executive to the OPCC advised that most of the decisions related to the commissioning of services and that further information would be made available at the next meeting, when the PCP would receive an update on the outcomes from the Commissioning Strategy for 2017/18.

The PCC confirmed that the Commissioning Officer did prepare a quarterly monitoring report on the Commissioning Strategy, which could be shared with the PCP.

In relation to the decision take on 25 April 2018 to provide a contribution of £22,893 to OWL Cymru Community Networks, the PCC explained that the contribution was to run a community network hub predominately in the Flintshire and Wrexham areas, which did extend to Denbighshire and was a based on decisions taken by the previous PCC.

**RESOLVED-**

**That further information on the decisions taken in relation to Commissioning Strategy be provided to the next meeting of the Police and Crime Panel.**

12. **FEEDBACK FROM MEMBER CHAMPIONS**

The Police and Crime Panel (PCP) received feedback from Member Champions as follows:

Finance Champion

Councillor Dana Davies reported that she had spoken to the Chief Finance Officer of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner regarding the appointment of consultants to recruit members of the Audit Committee and assured the PCP that the recruitment process had been appropriate, in order to attract the necessary skills. To provide further reassurance, Councillor Davies would attend a future meeting of the Audit Committee to ensure the right calibre of candidates had been recruited.

The PCP was also informed that work was being undertaken to prepare the draft statement of accounts. In addition, the PCP was advised that there had been movement in reserve balances due to capital investment in Llay Police Station and the Community Safety staffing budget.

Councillor Davies requested that a report be prepared on the situation in relation to the Apprenticeship Levy, particularly as Welsh forces were not benefiting from the levy to support their training costs. The Chair would also be raising the matter of the Levy at a forthcoming meeting with the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA).

#### Modern Slavery and Child Exploitation Champion

Pat Astbury informed the PCP that she had attended a meeting of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Innovation Fund, which had considered applications for funding for projects to prevent crime and disorder in the community. There had been significant interest in the fund and it also highlighted that there was potential for collaboration between organisations.

Members were also advised that she had met with Detective Superintendent Jo Williams, who was supporting the national roll out of the Adverse Childhood Experience Programme.

#### 13. **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 March to 1 May 2018.

The PCC highlighted the following areas of the report:

- Priority 1 – Domestic Abuse:
  - CPS Data showed that Domestic Abuse cases were consistent and positive, with approximately an 85% success rate in court.
  - There was also a decrease of -6.8% in the number of repeat offenders.
- Priority 2 – Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking:
  - There continued to be a large amount of activity being undertaken in this area, which was being recognised nationally.
  - North Wales was one of four Forces with a specialist Modern Day Slavery unit.
  - Intelligence submission and public awareness was increasing.
- Priority 3 – Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE):
  - Current reported levels of CSE crimes remained low with little resulting in repeat victimisation or offending.
  - The PCC acknowledged the work undertaken by Barnardos in this field.
- Priority 4 – Organised Crime Groups:
  - Year on year there had been a 6.1% increase in drugs offences.
  - The Force continued to consistently pursue County Lines Organised Crime Groups (OCG).
  - OCGs were targeting vulnerable young people and increasingly utilising children (as young as 14 years of age) to transport drugs across the county lines.

The Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) felt that some of the information provided within the periodic update could be improved to provide a more holistic picture and would look at reviewing the information going forward.

The PCP welcomed this review and felt that perhaps the focus should be on the areas of concern and poor performance, so the PCP could scrutinise these areas in more detail.

The PCC advised that the Strategic Executive Board scrutinised any areas of concern and poor performance; and would review what data could be shared with the PCP; Councillor Dana Davies suggested that an appendix to the periodic update could be provided, which highlighted the key performance indicators.

Reference was also made to the process for recruiting a new Chief Constable. The Chief Executive of the OPCC confirmed that all those involved in the process would have appropriate training and that an Independent Member had been approached to ensure a fair, open and transparent recruitment process was undertaken to identify the best candidate.

It was envisaged that assessments and interviews would take place in August 2018.

The Deputy PCC advised the PCP of the successful North Wales Police Promoting Bilingualism Conference held on 21 May 2018; the purpose of the conference was to highlight what the Force and other partner emergency services had achieved in promoting bilingualism in the workplace.

**RESOLVED-**

**That the PCP supports a review of the information provided in the Police and Crime Commissioner's Periodic Update as outlined above.**

**14. NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL EXPENSES 2017/18**

The Lead Officer and Legal Advisor to the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) presented a report, which provided details of the PCP's administration costs, translation costs and individual Panel Member claims for expenses and allowances, as required by the Home Office Agreement for 2017/18.

Whilst PCP expenditure was lower than in the previous year, expenditure of £82,778 exceeded the Home Office grant of £70,975; this was mainly due to Officer time spent on the administration of the PCP and was absorbed by the Host Authority.

Councillor Dana Davies felt that representation should be made to the Home Office and the WLGA, as Welsh PCP's were unable to access 'top up' funding from Local Authorities to support the work of the Panel, as was the case in England.

The Chair confirmed that she would bring this matter up with a meeting with the WLGA on 13 June 2018.

**RESOLVED-**

**(a) That the North Wales Police and Crime Panel's administration costs, translation costs and individual Panel Member claims for expenses and allowances be noted and published as required.**

**(b) That the Chair raises the matter of the Home Office Grant with the WLGA on 13 June 2018.**

**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.

**RESOLVED-**

**That the Forward Work Programme be approved.**

**16. DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

The next meeting of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel would be held on Monday, 24 September 2018 at 2.00 pm.

(The meeting ended at 4.10 pm)

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## QUESTIONS TO POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Person submitting question	Date of PCP Meeting	Question	Submitted to PCC
John Williams	24/09/18	<p>Given the time restrictions now placed on police bail, have the total numbers of persons given bail by the police reduced in North Wales.</p> <p>If this is the case and in the light of criticism made by Judge Rhys Rowlands in a recent drug case (reported Daily Post 30/8/18) are there any specific problems being encountered in bringing persons before the courts and what is being done to remedy the situation.</p>	04/09/18

**Update for the Police and Crime Panel**  
**24<sup>th</sup> September 2018**  
*Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner, North Wales*

**Introduction**

This is my report to the Panel for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May to the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018.

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 have decided 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 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 continue to be delivered effectively and efficiently. In that respect, some information regarding core policing is also scrutinised at SEB.

In preparing this report for the Panel I have given consideration to the request made by the Panel at the last meeting that "focus should be on the areas of concern and poor performance, so the PCP could scrutinise these areas in more detail". As I said at the time, the Strategic Executive Board reviews all performance, both good and poor performance. Performance figures against all of my strategic priorities will continue to be shared with Panel members as I have always done, alongside what action I have undertaken to scrutinise the performance.

## Priority 1: Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is showing improvements in a number of areas, including the quality of investigation, numbers of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs) issued, conditional bails applied and conviction rates. There has been an increase in domestic crime recorded but also less repeat victims and offenders. A shift from domestic non-crime to domestic crime could indicate an increase in crime recording rigour. I am pleased that there have been improvements in all areas for this priority.

Repeat Victims - Week 20 (week commencing 13<sup>th</sup> August) shows a reduction of 2.1%. There are 32.9% more male victims this year to date than last. Research has been carried out around domestic abuse repeats to understand possible reasons behind the reduction in repeats. I understand that the research indicates that the reduction is genuine and not related to any change in crime recording or counting rules.

Repeat Offenders - Week 20 shows a reduction of 25.5%. Domestic abuse offenders are predominantly in the 25-34 years age group. Wrexham Town has seen a large reduction of 68.4%, but this is based on small numbers, reducing from 38 to 12.

The Domestic Abuse Victim Confidence and Satisfaction team are currently being recruited and are due to start work shortly.

Successful Prosecutions - As at March 2018 81.3% of DA court cases were successful compared to 77.3% the previous year to date.

DVPNs – As at Week 20 there has been a 60.3% increase in DA occurrences where at least one DVPN has been issued. Officers consider domestic violence protection notices (DVPN) and domestic violence protection orders (DVPO) at an early stage following a domestic abuse incident. These notices and orders may be used following a domestic incident to provide short-term protection to the victim when arrest has not been made but positive action is required, or where an arrest has taken place but the investigation is in progress. The process is designed to give breathing space to victims by granting a temporary respite from their abuser and allowing referral to support services. The DVPN/DVPO process can be pursued without the victim's active support, or even against their wishes, if this is considered necessary to protect them from violence or threat of violence.

It is a two-stage process involving both the police and the magistrates' court. Once the police have served a DVPN on the suspect, an application must be made to the magistrates' court for the DVPO within 48 hours of the DVPN being served. There are strict conditions which apply at each stage. Breach of either the notice or the order carries a power of arrest.

It is vital that where a DVPN or DVPO is issued there is a plan for monitoring and enforcing the conditions. This may involve the victim in notifying police of breaches and the use of local policing teams to monitor the victim and/or suspect.

Advice has been given to all police officers regarding the need to consider safeguarding victims after perpetrators have been released from custody, and when North Wales Police are not in a position to charge. The use of conditional bail and DVPNs must be considered. During Daily Tasking each DA case is considered and reviewed. During fortnightly meetings, DVPNs are monitored and teams tasked with proactive reassurance visits.

The focus now needs to be around understanding the impact of DVPOs as this appears to be where North Wales Police is doing something different to other forces. NWP appears to be ahead of several very large forces in terms of DVPO numbers.

Conditional Bails - Changes to bail rules in April 2017, means police only have a month to bring a charge after an arrest. This led nationally to a surge in the number of suspects "Released Under Investigation" (RUI) without any conditions. The proportion of Domestic Abuse related arrests resulting in conditional bail disposals in North Wales saw a significant drop when RUI was introduced. However, this has since recovered somewhat, with an increasing trend. As at Week 20 17.2% of domestic abuse related attendance at custody resulted in a conditional bail being issued.

As at Week 20, evidential footage from Body Worn Video was obtained in 11.6% of DA occurrences. This rises to 59.5% where a DVPN has been issued.

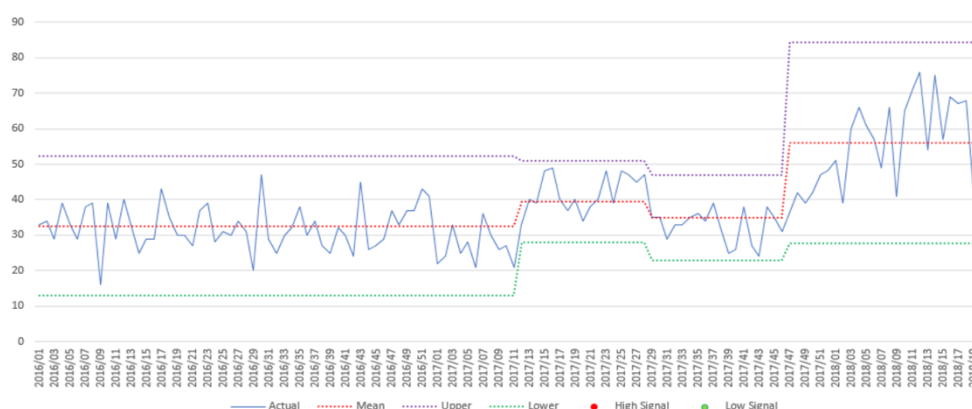
There have been no domestic related homicides this fiscal year.

Looking at overall file quality figures (not just for DA), the quality has improved significantly over the last couple of years, from 81.3% in 2016 to 89.2% so far in 2018.

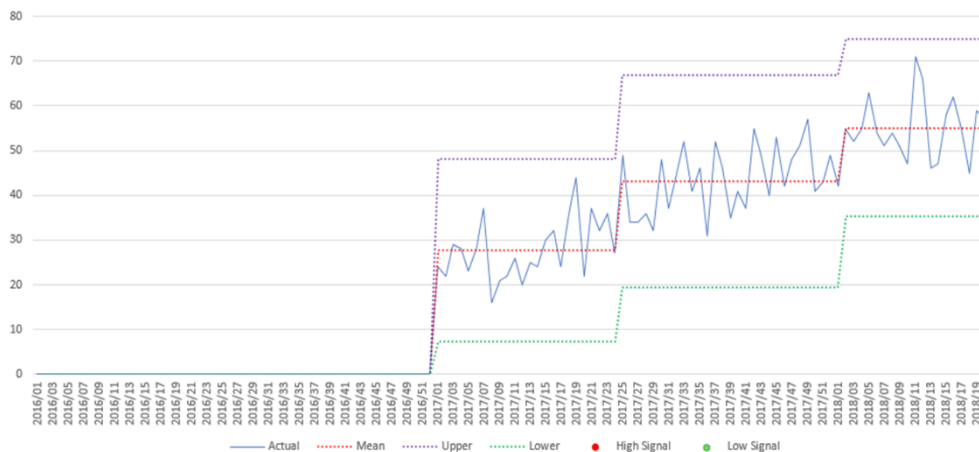
2016	81.3%
2017	84.7%
2018 YTD	89.2%

Stalking and harassment is a crime group that is anticipated to continue increasing due to more malicious communications reporting, and additional harassments recorded due to changes in counting rules from April 2018. The figures for March 2018 have seen a 130% increase in stalking and harassment offences, this is partly associated with malicious communications offences being included within harassment and stalking figures.

### Stalking and Harassment



## Malicious Communications



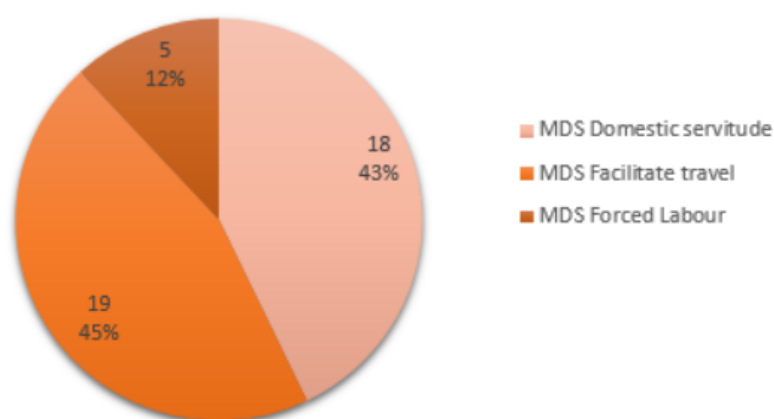
During this period considerable work has been undertaken in introducing a Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Performance Framework for the region. This is the first time that the region will have a full strategic picture on the delivery of domestic abuse services. This Framework will be detailed further in my Commissioning Officer's presentation to the Panel on the 24<sup>th</sup> September.

### **Priority 2: Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking**

Modern Day Slavery (MDS) occurrences remain at a low level but I am assured that this doesn't reflect the large amount of preventative and investigative work that is ongoing.

Over the last 12 months 18 (43%) of reported offences have been in relation to domestic servitude, 19 (45%) to facilitate travel and 5 (12%) forced labour.

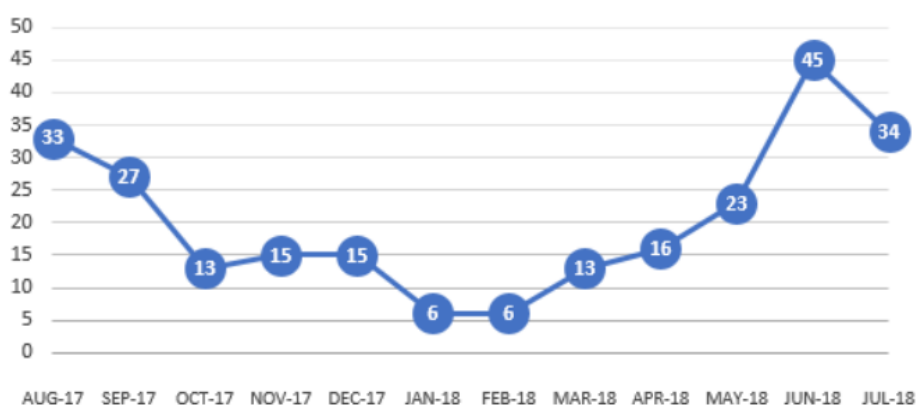
**MDS Offences types reported over last 12 months**



As at July 2018, there had been 9 NRM referrals year to date. The MDS unit continues to work closely with Barnardo's, Soroptomists, Immigration, Welsh Government, GLAA, and BAWSO.

The trend in Modern Day Slavery Intelligence has been increasing recently with a slight reduction in July.

Intelligence submissions over last 12 months



The Modern Day Slavery Unit is now disseminating separate intelligence bulletins to officers in relation to their respective areas. This appears to be positively influencing the volume of intelligence submitted by officers in relation to MDS. We have also seen an increase in referrals from members of the public, possibly due to increased social media coverage / output. Barnardo's generate intelligence when dealing with victims and this is also impacting positively. Increases in MDS activity can also be attributed to general police activity.

The investigation of MDS is complex and there are a number of investigations ongoing across North Wales. Two persons have recently been charged with trafficking offences as part of Operation Lenton and two cases of forced labour are currently with CPS after lengthy investigations.

North Wales Police's approach to MDS is best demonstrated in a very recent case where a member of the public raised concerns direct to the MDS unit regarding the treatment of two foreign workers at a Chinese restaurant. The MDS unit conducted background research and offered tactical advice. Local Policing Service CID took ownership and planned a joint visit with our partners (BAWSO and Immigration) to check on the welfare of the two workers. A timely and professional response was provided. The concerns were negated and it was established that both workers were university students earning extra money in their spare time of their own volition. This is typical of the mature approach being taken across North Wales to MDS concerns. It reflects a professional, flexible, joined-up response being taken in conjunction with our partners. Partnership working continues to be particularly strong in local authority areas such as Wrexham and Flintshire.

The last meeting of the Regional Modern Slavery Group was held on Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018. As lead Panel Member for Modern day Slavery an invitation was extended to Mrs Pat Astbury to attend the meeting. She was unfortunately unable to attend. A representative from the OPCC and the Force attended the meeting.

A National MDS Conference (by Modern Slavery Police Transformation) was held in June. A representative from my office attended the event. We also extended the invitation to Mrs Astbury. This event was aimed at senior policing practitioners to consider the strategic and practical demands that modern slavery presents to police forces.

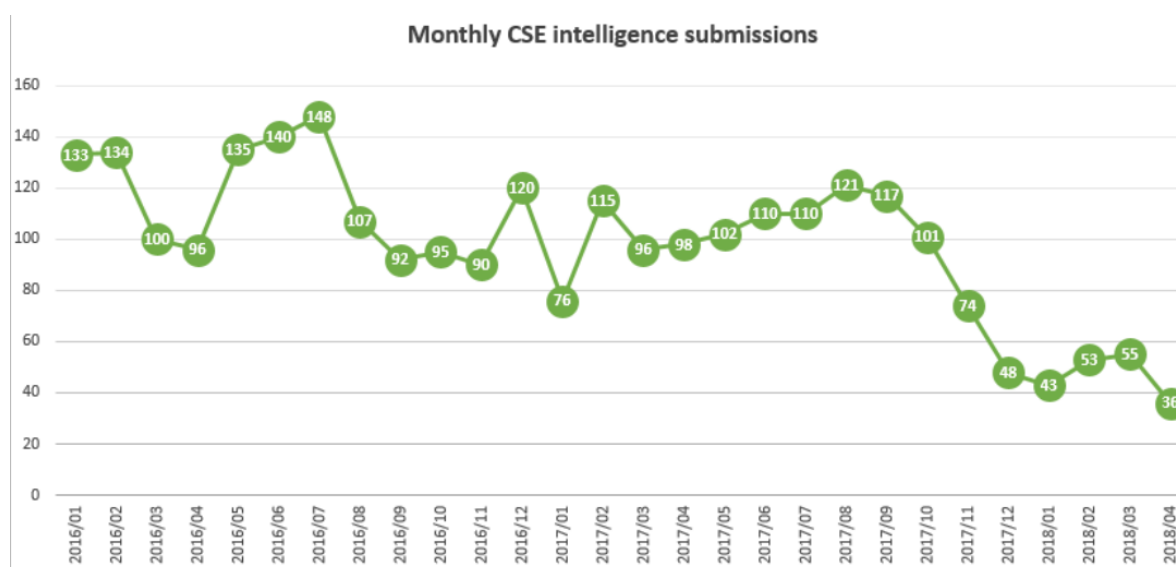
Also in June my Deputy Commissioner, Ann Griffith, attended a national event organised to raise the awareness of wider partners in the public sector. This event was aimed at a raft of partners (outside of policing) who have a vital role in relation to dealing with modern slavery and making NRM referrals.

Further MDS awareness raising training is due to be given to Wrexham elected members on Monday 8<sup>th</sup> October. This is joint awareness raising on County Lines and Modern Slavery and is being delivered by North Wales officers and an OPCC Policy Officer.

I have given a detailed response to a Home Affairs Select Committee on Modern Slavery – see the full response in Appendix 2.

### Priority 3: Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

There were 36 CSE intel submissions in July 2018 in comparison with on average 100 intel submissions per month in 2017/18. This demonstrates that there has been a downward trend in CSE intelligence.



I am told by senior officers that the drop off in intel submissions is as a result of losing the Return Home interview service which was previously provided by Barnado's. Wrexham County Borough Council continues to supply a good standard of intelligence as a result of employing someone to provide the return home service and Flintshire County Council are considering buying into the Wrexham post. Work is ongoing to introduce a new process for return from missing interviews across North Wales. I hope that this service is reinstated as soon as possible since its removal is having a detrimental impact on vulnerable children across North Wales.

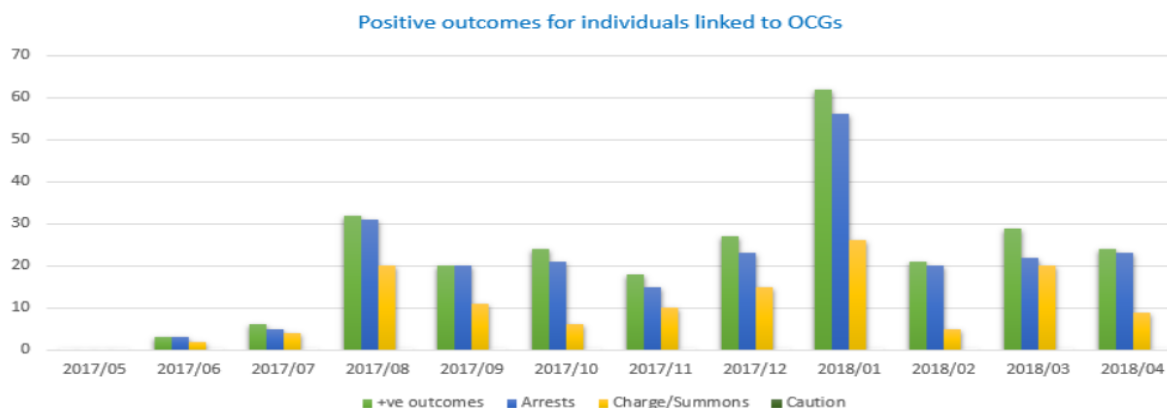
At my Strategic Executive Board on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2018 I requested further information regarding CSE due to the limited information provided by the Force in its performance report.

One change I am considering making to my Police and Crime Plan in 2019 is amending the wording of this strategic priority from Child Sexual Exploitation to Child Criminal Exploitation. This change

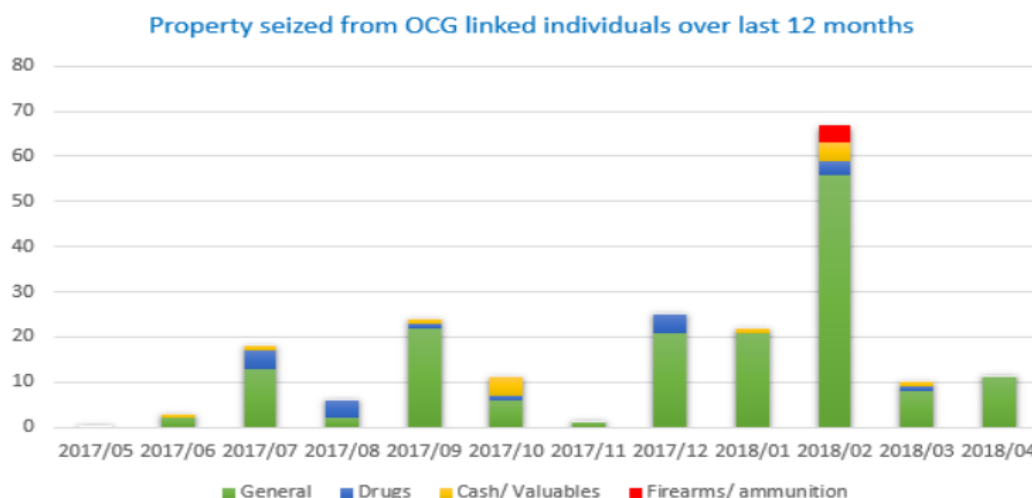
would capture county lines incidents which are increasing in frequency and the vulnerability of the children and young people concerned cannot be overstated.

#### Priority 4: Organised Crime Groups (OCG)

There are currently 28 Active Organised Crime Groups in North Wales. These OCGs have a total of 267 individuals attached to them.



Assets were seized from 11 offenders in July, all were General Property related.



#### Recent successes include:

- The Op Teal trial came to a successful conclusion with Les Baines from Connahs Quay found guilty of the murder of Merseyside male Matthew Cassidy (19yrs). David Woods of Merseyside had already pleaded guilty to the murder. This murder was in relation to a drug dispute involving Merseyside County Lines gangs operating in the Deeside area. The two men were sentenced to a total of 53 years.
- Redvers Bickley was convicted of the murder of Tyler Denton and the attempt murder of 3 members of the victim's family. Bickley was sentenced to life imprisonment.
- During March 2018 a handgun containing ammunition, 1 shot gun and 4kg of controlled drugs were recovered from undergrowth in a public area in Holyhead – this recovery was linked to a North Wales OCG.

- During March a violent attack on a local male in the Holyhead area was reported. He had been stabbed repeatedly leaving him with life threatening injuries. A 22yr old male from the Merseyside area was arrested for the attack. He was in the area drug dealing with others believed to be part of an OCG active in the Bangor and Holyhead area.
- Police pursued and arrested a Principal OCG member for an Aggravated Burglary and wounding. Police also seized £39,000 and a further 3 OCG members and 4 others were arrested for their involvement. This was a targeted attack in relation to drug dealing activity. This action will no doubt have disrupted their cash flow and criminality. 3 main OCG members have pleaded guilty and others await trial in October 2018.
- An OCG operating within North Wales, West Yorkshire, London and Bedfordshire responsible for large scale Steroid Production has recently been dismantled. 14 OCG members have received significant sentences totalling over 45 years and there is an international arrest warrant for a member who has fled the country.
- Policy activity has led to the disruption and arrest of a Met based County Lines OCG which was operating in the West Conwy area. 3 of the principal nominals are now serving prison sentences and the OCG is no longer active in the North Wales area.

#### **Operational Impact days:**

Proactive traffic stops and proactive patrols were recently carried out in known drug supply areas in Gwynedd North.

In March a series of dawn raids were carried out at 7 addresses in the Deeside area. These raids resulted in a number of arrests and a substantial amount of drugs were recovered.

A series of raids in the Wrexham, Llangollen and Merseyside areas resulted in arrests, drug and cash seizures.

The targeting of an OCG which was the main supplier of Spice impregnated paper into local prisons has managed to dismantle the OCG. 3 OCG members including the principal have been arrested for drug conspiracy offences, and are awaiting trial in September 2018.

It is recognised that OCGs from other areas are often committing their criminality and spending their criminal gains at caravan sites across North Wales particularly during the summer season. A series of multi-agency action days have taken place, in particular in the Conwy and Denbighshire Coastal area, with a view to intelligence gathering and making the area as hostile as possible to OCG related criminality.

In April the UK Government released the Serious Violence Strategy to tackle the increase in knife crime, gang violence and the impact of substance misuse. Following the release of the Strategy the Government have requested a call for evidence from public services. My response to this Strategy is included in Appendix 1 below.

## Priority 5: Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods

In March 2018, it was reported that 74.3% of respondents believed that North Wales Police **Understands Community Issues**. This placed North Wales Police 7th nationally for the 12 months to March 2018 (down 2.6 pp on the 12 months to December 2017). This places North Wales Police 3rd in its Most Similar Forces Group (MSG) and 2nd in Wales.

As at March 2018, for **Police Responding to Community Issues**, North Wales Police was 13th nationally with 63.2% for the 12 months to March 2018, down 2.6 pp on the 12 months to December 2017. This placed us 2nd in our MSG and 2nd in Wales.

In July 2018 the number of **RMS searches** being carried out on a mobile device continued to grow as the mobile devices are more widely distributed. Feedback regarding the mobile devices is good regarding usability. As at July 2018 officers are shown 'out of station' for 42.2% of available hours, with PCSOs showing 43.7%. There is a need to understand this data at a more local level. Senior Management Teams have asked for Airwave data specific to their stations for them to understand when officers and PCSOs are out, and verify the data against operational activity.

### Core Policing Issues:

As of week 20 of the 18/19 fiscal year there had been a 16.6% increase in recorded crime. Increases overall are driven by violence without injury. Within this, increasing crime types are common assault, harassment and malicious communications. Common assault accounts for half of the increase, with the other half evenly split between harassment and malicious communications. The majority of common assaults have been experienced in Denbighshire Coastal and Abergele, although levels have returned to within the normal parameters in recent weeks. Research has shown that there is not an increase in domestic related common assault, so this has been ruled out as a factor. Further profiling is being carried out.

**Anti-Social Behaviour** at Week 20 shows a 21.0% reduction across North Wales. The expected seasonal uplift in ASB has not occurred this year, with levels not increasing at all in some Local Policing Areas. I am informed that this reduction is due to the change in recording practice around stalking and harassment, where more incidents are being recorded as Violence without Injury crimes instead.

The **average immediate response time** is 12.00 minutes, which remains stable despite an increase in the volume of calls. This ranges from 8.7 mins in Wrexham Town to 16.99 mins in Gwynedd South.

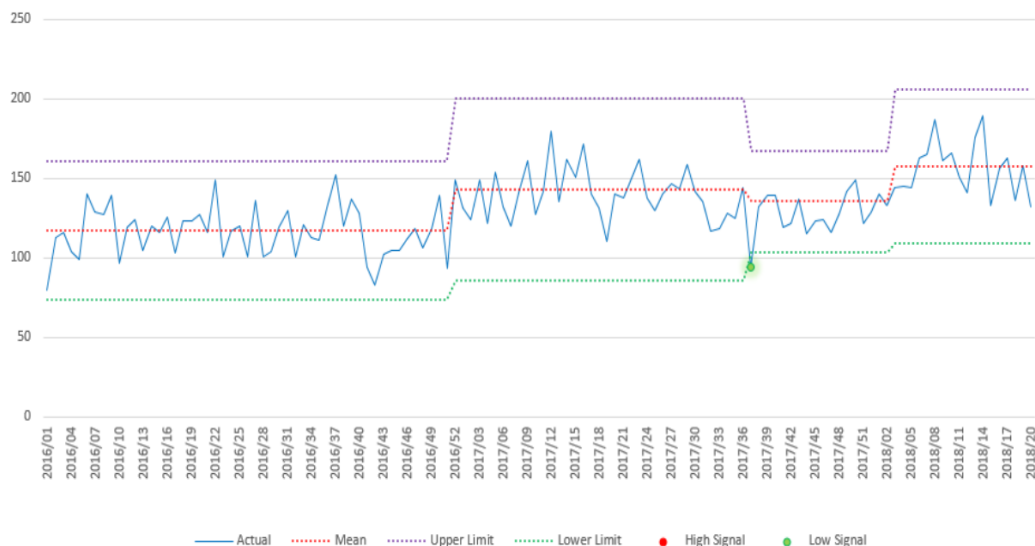
**The number killed or seriously injured on our roads** had reduced by 7.2% as of March 2018 (down from 307 to 285). However initial figures for the beginning of the 18/19 fiscal year show a high level of motorcyclist deaths.

### Violent Crime:

At the last meeting of the Panel I was asked to provide 'Violent Crime Statistics' to Panel Members. Please see the said statistics below. Members will note that recorded violence with injury has

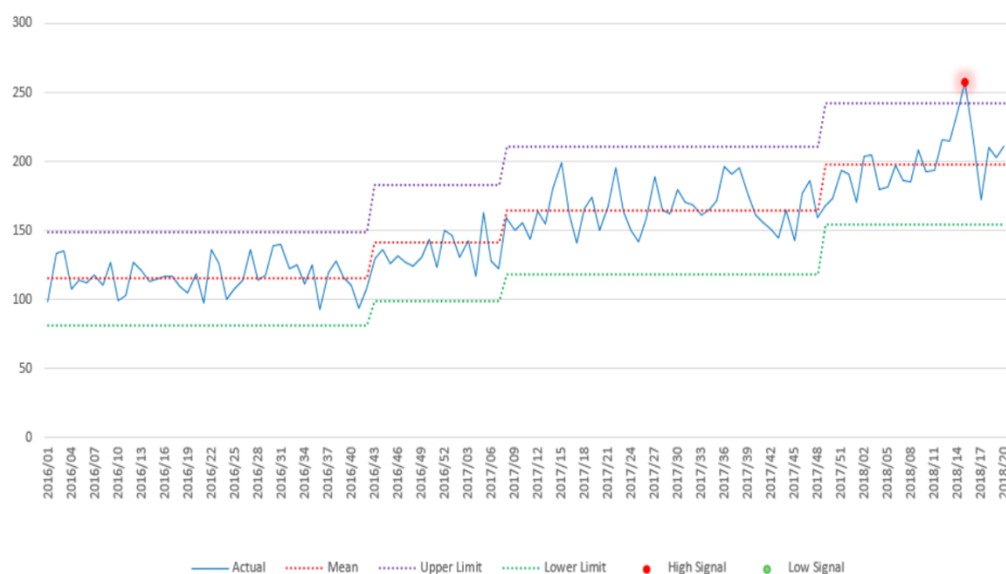
remained relatively stable since April 2016 but there has been a significant increase in violence without injury.

### Recorded Violence with Injury - April 2016 to August 2018



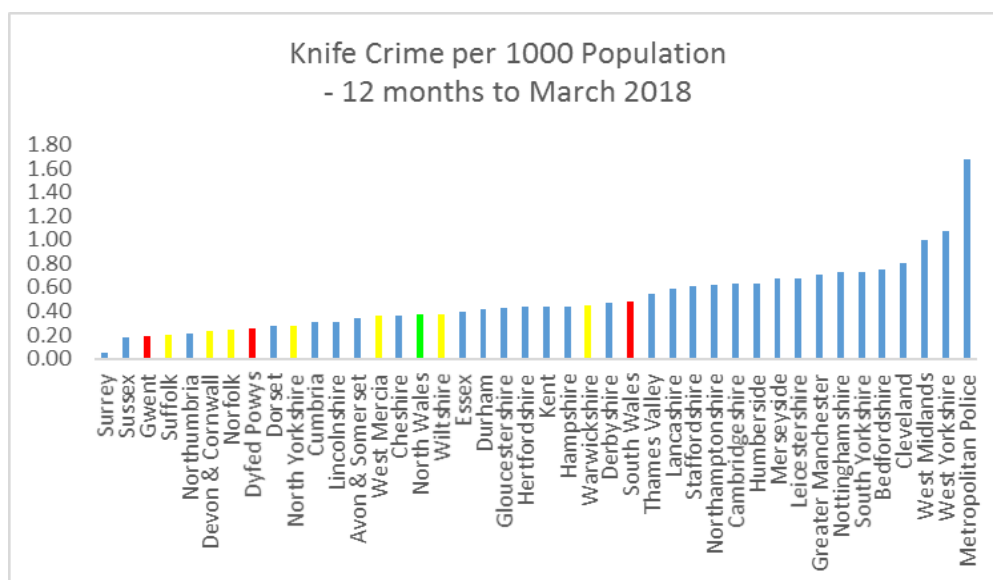
	2018	2017	2016	Sum:
1 Charged/Summonsed	74	853	1323	2250
2 Youth Caution	0	30	27	57
3 Adult Caution	32	136	187	355
5 Offender Deceased	0	2	3	5
8 Community Resolution	22	189	333	544
9 CPS Public Interest	11	42	42	95
10 Police Public Interest	73	263	166	502
11 Below Age	12	42	45	99
12 Suspect Ill	3	21	18	42
13 Victim Too Ill	1	11	4	16
14 No suspect	63	362	251	676
15 Victim Support	192	1024	993	2209
16 No Support	555	2298	1988	4841
17 Time Limit Expired	8	29	45	82
18 Investigation Complete	86	470	433	989
20 Other Agency	116	304	137	557
New	1214	459	32	1705
Sum:	2462	6535	6027	15024

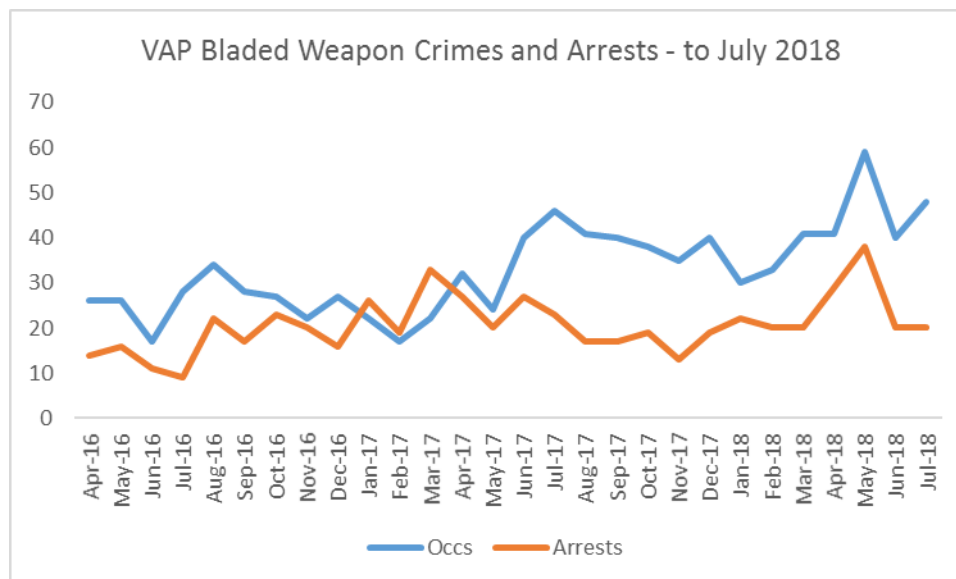
## Recorded Violence without Injury April 2016-July 2018



## Knife crime:

For the 12 months to March 2018, North Wales were in 16<sup>th</sup> place nationally with 0.37 knife crimes per 1000 population. This places us 6<sup>th</sup> in our MSG and 3<sup>rd</sup> in Wales. This is better than last quarter when we were 20<sup>th</sup> nationally with 0.44 per 1000 which put us in 8<sup>th</sup> place in our MSG and 3<sup>rd</sup> in Wales.





The above data show the number of crimes, classified as Violence Against the Person, that have been recorded, where a knife / blade / sharp instrument has been recorded as the Weapon Used / Weapon Used Subtype (Occurrence MO).

	Crimes	Arrests	Arrest Rate
YTD	188	107	56.9%
Last YTD	142	97	68.3%
% Change	32.4%	10.3%	-11.4 pp

The "Arrest" data refer to these crimes in which at least one person has been recorded as "Arrested". Data to the end of June 2018 shows a 11.4 percentage point reduction in the arrest rate, although arrests levels are tracking the recorded levels more closely over recent months.

The below data enables Panel Members to see the types of crimes recorded where a knife/blade/sharp instrument has been recorded as the Weapon Used. Members will note that there has been a 19.4% increase in Knife Crime when you compare quarter 1 18/19 with quarter 1 17/18. The biggest increase has been seen in 'Assault with intent to cause serious harm'.

'Knife Crime' Offence description	Q1 2018/19	Q1 2017/18	% Change
Attempted murder	0	1	-100.0%
Threats to kill	6	4	50.0%
Assault with intent to cause serious harm	33	18	83.3%
Endangering life	0	0	-
Assault with injury, Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury and Assault with injury on a constable	23	26	-11.5%
Sexual assault	1	0	-
Rape	0	2	-100.0%
Robbery	17	16	6.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19.4%</b>

## 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 1st May 2018 until the 1st August 2018 I met with the following individuals/organisations (in addition to officers and staff from North Wales Police), and attended the following events:

#### May

- Kenny Khan & Becca Brown;
- Visit to Holyhead Port;
- Nefyn Show;
- Meeting with the other Welsh Commissioners and the Presiding Judge for Wales;
- Home Office event regarding DV Consultation;
- Meeting with Jenny Williams (Strategic Director of Social Care and Education at Conwy Council) regarding the development of 'Community Hubs';
- Policy Deep Dive "Drugs and Alcohol";
- National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network;
- APCC General Meeting;
- Seminar Iaith Gymraeg;
- Visit to the Llandudno Junction Mosque;
- Meeting James Deakin regarding "Fix rooms";
- Independent Inquiry Child Sexual Abuse Wales Reference Group;
- Roadshow to Forces - North West;
- North Wales Safer Communities Board;

#### June

- Kaleidoscope 50th Anniversary Celebrations, House of Commons, London;
- Speech at COPACC event, Daventry;
- OPCC Community Awards Evening;

#### July

- Visit to Denbigh in Bloom;
- APCC CJS & Victims Standing Group Meeting, London;
- Police Bravery Awards 2018, London;
- APCC Board Meeting, London;
- Policy Deep Dive re Brexit;
- National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network;
- APCC General Meeting, London;
- Titan Familiarisation Day, Warrington;
- North & Mid Wales Association of Town Councils quarterly meeting;
- Royal Welsh Show;
- Visit to Denbigh Youth Shed;
- Strategic Executive Board;

- Substance Misuse Contract Day;
- Meeting with representatives from the Farmers Union of Wales.

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:

[Chief Constable to Retire](#)

[Police bosses urge UK Government U-turn on drug consumption rooms to save lives and reduce crime](#)

[Police boss campaigns for Wales to take control of the cops](#)

[No cop out for banks, says police boss](#)

[New police station going for hat-trick of awards](#)

[Police boss wants more mobile drugs testing units at music festivals and clubs](#)

[Police boss is searching for custody visitors](#)

[Funding from police boss averts crisis at rape and sexual abuse charity](#)

[Search for watchdogs to take a lead in keeping paw and order](#)

[Award for Delwyn - the gaffer of a footballing league of nations](#)

[Unsung heroes rewarded for work with victims of domestic abuse](#)

[Special task force honoured for combating virulent drug](#)

[Crashing out of Europe will put North Wales people in jeopardy](#)

[Joy's delight at award for police station's £25 million boost for region's economy](#)

### **Police and Crime Commissioner's Community Awards Evening**

The Police and Crime Commissioner's Awards Ceremony took place in June at the Kinmel Manor Hotel in Abergele. The purpose of the awards is to recognise people and groups who help police to keep their neighbourhood a peaceful and safe place to live and work and who help in rehabilitating offenders.

I have experienced at first hand the work and effort some members of the community put into helping the police and making North Wales a better, safer place to be. It was therefore an honour to award people and groups who had made a real difference to the lives of people living and working in their area.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is a special award, given to recognise wide reaching contributions to public life and community, working in North Wales helping to prevent crime and support communities. This award is specifically to recognise where someone has made a significant

and long term contribution for the benefit of society as a whole. Brenda Fogg, from Hope Restore in Llandudno was this year's winner.

Hope Restored is a Llandudno based charity that operates from the Lighthouse Community Church in Great Orme Road. It was started by Brenda Fogg in 2010 to support homeless people. Since that time, the charity has worked effectively under Brenda's leadership. She is supported by volunteers and has managed to help in excess of 500 people since 2010.

There were 10 awards in total including the Community Champion Award, Victims Champion Award, Rehabilitation Award, Equality and Diversity Award, Children and Young People's Award, the Police and Crime Commissioner's Outstanding Achievement Award, Domestic Abuse Support Award, Drug Intervention Award, Social Value Award and Anti-Slavery Champion Award.

Details of all the winners can be found on my website.

### **The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner:**

From 1st May 2018 until the 1st August 2018 the Deputy Commissioner met with the following individuals/organisations (in addition to officers and staff from North Wales Police), and attended the following:

- The other 3 Welsh Deputy Police and Crime Commissioners;
- North Wales Police's Diversity Unit;
- Welsh Language Seminar;
- North Wales Safer Communities Board;
- Confidence and Ethical Standards Committee;
- Cathryn Williams, CSE Social Worker;
- The Commissioner's Awards Ceremony;
- North Wales Criminal Justice Board;
- All Wales Visioning Conference;
- All Wales Women in Justice Group;
- Scott McPherson, Home Office;
- North Wales Regional Leadership Board;
- Cabinet Secretary;
- Hannah Griffith, National Probation Service;
- IOM Cymru Regional Group;
- Regional IOPC Referral Workshop;
- Cross party meeting re Policing Board for Wales;
- National Modern Slavery Partnership Conference;
- Input to new recruits;
- APCC General Meeting;
- Reducing Women's Imprisonment Task and Finish Group;
- Strategic Executive Board;
- Meeting with CRC and NPS regarding approved premises for women;
- PSD scrutiny meeting.

## **Commissioning**

All commissioned projects are on track and no risks have been identified.

A Regional Commissioning Meeting will be taking place on the 13<sup>th</sup> August to discuss a Regional Independent Domestic Violence Advisor Service.

The Early Intervention Panel met on the 14<sup>th</sup> May to evaluate and discuss the projects which had been submitted. The level of interest has been very encouraging and 36 applications submitted proposals which resulted in a claim for funding of just over £600,000. The total available is £100,000.

The applications were sifted and 6 applicants have been asked to submit full business case. These business cases are currently going through an appraisal process and I expect to make a decision regarding the successful applications shortly.

During this period the Commissioning Team were subject to a successful internal audit.

The Commissioning Framework is currently under review.

## **Victims**

The Victim Help Centre Governance Board met on the 25<sup>th</sup> July. The Victim Help Centre has attended a number of rural shows across the region over the summer months to market and highlight to members of the public what services are available at the centre.

During the reporting period 10,236 victims were supported through the centre.

## **Crime Recording**

Following the 2017 HMICFRS Crime Data Integrity Inspection the Crime Recording User Group (CRUG), on which my office is represented, has been monitoring the progress of the implementation plan. One of the main areas of concern was the need for NWP to record all crimes reported within 24 hours. A new process has now been introduced which has reduced the crime recording time frame to under 24 hours. This will continue to be monitored via CRUG until members are certain that this new process is working successfully.

## **HMICFRS Update**

Due to the changes in the way HMIC inspect forces, following the introduction of the Force Management Statements in May 2018, there is no update relating to HMICFRS activity.

## **Substance Misuse and consultation**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> August I held a North Wales Diversion Programme workshop at the OptIC in St Asaph for third sector and public services who are involved with low level offenders. The workshop was a great success with over 40 people attending and providing their inputs on what they feel would work best in North Wales. The facilitator in attendance at the workshop will provide a report which will include the key findings. This report will be shared with the Panel once it has been received.

Following the feedback from the workshop work will begin on developing a diversion scheme which will include short term diversion similar to the Bristol Education programme and an intensive diversion programme for those leading chaotic lifestyles (similar the Checkpoint programme in Durham). Further information on this project will be included in future panel updates.

### **Equality and Diversity**

My Office together with the Force Diversity Unit is currently in the process of refreshing our joint strategic equality plan. See below the link to the consultation on my website. Members of the Panel are invited to give their own feedback via this consultation about what they consider should be our equality priorities for the next 4 years.

<http://www.northwales-pcc.gov.uk/Document-Library/Accountability/Equality/Equality-Objectives-Consultation.pdf>

### **Hate Crime Awareness Week**

I am administering this fund and inviting bids for projects to raise awareness of hate crime. This year Hate Crime Awareness Week falls from 13<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October. I am seeking to fund local community projects and initiatives that promote the awareness of hate crime. I have £5,000 of funding (through Welsh Government) to distribute.

## Correspondence

Correspondence figures from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018:

Category of Correspondence	Number
Specific Feedback regarding the policing service	60*
General Feedback re the policing service	34
Complaints referred to PSD	3
Staff issues	1
General Correspondence	479

\*more than one piece of correspondence received from numerous individuals

#### Appendix 1:



Violence Strategy-  
Call for Evidence.pdf

#### Appendix 2:



Response to Home  
Affairs Select Commit

## **Response to Home Affairs Select Committee on Modern Slavery – North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner Observations**

### Scope of questions

- The current scale and nature of modern slavery
- The impact of the Modern Slavery Act 2015
- How to increase understanding and reporting of modern slavery offences
- The impact of 'county lines', and how this issue can be tackled
- What success in tackling modern slavery would look like, and what benchmarks should be used to measure progress
- Current levels of support for victims, and how it can be improved
- How the police and immigration system's response to modern slavery offences could be improved
- What the priorities for the new Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner should be

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### **Current scale and Nature**

Modern slavery is a hidden crime, the more resources you put into it, the bigger the problems seems to be. Areas that do not put the resources into finding modern slavery, do not see they have a problem. The number of NRMs generated is directly impacted by the resources put in to finding modern slavery by police forces.

Another blocker to seeing the size and scale of modern slavery in the UK is that many victims do not see themselves as victims and don't come forward.

Anecdotally modern slavery is a far bigger problem than what the recorded figures show.

Due to general lack of knowledge and awareness amongst staff and public, the scale and nature is still unknown. Since training, we have seen an increase in referrals amongst staff, partners and members of the public, but there is still a long way to go with awareness and will take some years before we get an indication of the nature and scale within North Wales.

### **Impact of the Modern Slavery Act 2015**

The Modern Slavery Act is a fantastic piece of legislation. It is now being used in a positive way for matters that it was not designed for but can help with, such as child sexual exploitation and County Lines, which is really good news. Modern slavery charges are easier to bring/prove under this legislation. County Lines victims can go into the NRM.

The legislation also led to the use of Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs) which have been used in Wales as part of a pilot. ICTAs have resulted in many more children being protected.

There are also useful powers under the act such as Risk Orders which allow restrictions on movement without a conviction. Some forces need to consider better use of the legislation. Every force should have a dedicated Modern Slavery Unit with specialist knowledge around modern slavery and the legislation.

There should be improved statutory guidance for the Modern Slavery Act

The impact has resulted in the force having to have dedicated staff – MDS unit to raise awareness, ensure conformity to the Act and Home Office Crime Recording. The act has also enabled victims to have access to support quickly as the competent authority recognises their circumstances. This in turn has increased demand on Local Authority and support services as the referrals and strategy discussions increase, especially with regards to children and Child Criminal Exploitation. Previously victims would have been treated as suspects and prosecuted. More information is being shared to partners

### **How to Increase Understanding of Modern Slavery**

It would be obvious to use third sector providers to help increase the general understanding and awareness of modern slavery in the UK. However, there are a high number third sector organisations who deal with modern slavery. There are too many and there is little or no governance over what they do and the services they provide. Some, however, are excellent and provide a great and valuable service – how can this be monitored and measured.

In addition there is a need to increase the number of authorised first responders within the third sector. The NHS need to be a statutory first responder. It is an anomaly that this is not the case, theirs is a very important role.

Awareness raising amongst professionals who are most likely to come into contact with the most vulnerable in society and therefore more susceptible to exploitation, eg Homeless, Immigration, Medical Staff, Royal Mail and Local Authority. Increase social media interaction with public. Increase knowledge amongst force solicitors who will be attending court to secure trafficking orders. Continue social media campaigns with public and Modern Slavery Helpline.

### **Impact of County Lines**

The impact of County Lines is huge. Forces need to make extensive use of the legislation for modern slavery and human trafficking.

County Lines has always been an issue but since the introduction of the Act, the now would be suspects are offered support and given an opportunity to access help if they have been exploited. When investigation a county lines drugs investigation with children suspected of exploitation, an Modern Slavery Investigation will also run in tandem. Unfortunately, a lot of the children involved will not engage due to fear and without the defence putting forward S45 in court, even when there is a positive NRM then Law Enforcement are unable to intervene and a victimless prosecution is difficult with no evidence and just intelligence for their parties. We also have difficulty around safeguarding and OCGs often have a long reach into the victim's friends and families who are threatened / subjected to serious violence. The issue needs tackling within education – school. North Wales police are in the process of making a drama which will tie in with a school programme,

delivered by School liaison officers. Apply for the Early Intervention Youth Fund which has just been launched.

### **What does success in tackling modern slavery look like?**

An increase in NRMs, more victims safeguarded, more convictions, longer prison sentences for offenders, increase amount of money obtained through forfeiture (NB modern slavery is a cash rich crime – human being can be sold over and over again).

Where money is seized as a result of modern slavery, funding should come back in to police forces. Forfeiture should fund Force responses to modern slavery.

More of the money received through forfeiture and POCA should come back to police forces and the CPS.

### **Support for Victims**

Every force should have a victim support officer dedicated to modern slavery.

The NRM period should be extended to 60 days.

Survivor Care Pathway Wales that identifies victims to the Government's National Referral Mechanism (NRM) process - the pathway process is defined and effective but regarding victims more resource is required for first responder charities to cover every time a victim is found and needs their presence, especially out of hours cover (Fri after 5pm to Mon 9am).

### ***Pre NRM***

Awareness around Modern Slavery is slowly being disseminated through the police and local authorities but the message needs to keep being reinforced through bulletins, training and Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) etc to get to front line staff.

One area to highlight to local police would be current case studies in their areas so they can build up profiles of victims. For local authorities, highlighting with them that a potential victim might need some support in temporary accommodation (few days) to get their full story rather than issuing tickets to move them on.

### ***Main NRM support***

Victim support during the 45 days NRM process is good based on feedback from victims around the country but outreach provision after the 45 day period isn't particularly well defined and a bit of a postcode lottery on where the victim ends up in the UK. Some victims become destitute but others move on well.

There are pilot studies currently focussing on the effects of increased care of up to 12 months funded by the home office and a UK bill going through parliament to support the increased amount of care and other things. The provision of 12 month support will improve the chances of individuals with complex needs to move on well.

If the Home Office approve the 12 month support, this should be rolled out across the country not a phased roll out

The support should be well funded to help with things like mental health rehabilitation. This should be outside of the NHS system if required. e.g. funded one to one private talking therapies to deal with PTSD rather than just NHS group therapies.

#### **How can police and immigration response to MS offences be improved?**

There is a real problem around trust and Brexit has exacerbated this. People are afraid of being highlighted for immigration offences and so will not seek help from the police. Central government need to address how they tackle immigration in order to demonstrate that people can trust the authorities.

There should be additional resources for financial investigations units for modern slavery work/investigations.

Employment Agencies should be responsible for reporting suspected practises in the industry. They should have more scope to share information. There should be a legal responsibility on them to inform police of concerns/suspicious in regard to particular transactions and individuals. The onus for receiving information should not be simply incumbent on the police to ask.

#### **Priorities for Anti-Slavery Commissioner**

- Facilitate more named first responder organisations
- Support changes to forfeiture and POCA contributions
- Enable easier access to modern slavery resources – there are too many organisations with disparate information, there needs to be one reliable point of contact and source of information.
- Facilitate better co-working between central and devolved government to avoid duplication.

## AGENDA ITEM 9b

### Report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Update on the 2018/19 Budget (as at 31 July 2018)</b>
<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>North Wales Police and Crime Panel, 24 September 2018</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer</b>

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The purpose of this paper is provide members of the panel an update on:
- the outturn position for the financial year ended 31 March 2018
  - the policing budget for North Wales as at 30 June 2018 (month 3).

#### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 To note the report.

#### **3. Update on the 2017/18 outturn**

- 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 included a net budget of £0.793m for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, a net £1.262m for commissioned services, and a net transfer from reserves of £0.295m (after revisions).
- 3.2 The revenue outturn position included a net transfer to reserves of £0.533m (an underspend of £0.828m compared to the revised budget) which is broadly in line with the position reported to Police and Crime Panel at the end of quarter 3.
- 3.3 The capital budget in the Medium Term Financial Plan was £20.341m. Capital expenditure in 2017/18 was £18.422m, with the variance being due to the timing of delivery of vehicles and IT projects. The remaining budget is to be carried forward into 2018/19. £10.583m was drawn from revenue reserves to fund capital expenditure, with a further £3.031m capital receipts used. The remainder was funded from Home Office Capital Grant (£0.462m), direct revenue contribution (£1.604m) and internal borrowing (£2.742m).

- 3.5 A summary of the budgets and outturn is given below. Full details are included within the [Statements of Accounts](#).

	Original Budget £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
<b>2017/18</b>				
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Employees	124,151	126,385	126,591	206
Premises	7,718	8,138	7,904	(234)
Transport	4,234	4,221	3,418	(803)
Supplies and Services	19,740	20,639	21,413	774
Debt Charges and Contributions to Capital	1,864	1,864	2,108	244
Contingencies	800	-	-	-
Community Safety Fund	1,166	1,262	1,268	6
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>159,673</b>	<b>162,509</b>	<b>162,702</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>(16,681)</b>	<b>(18,997)</b>	<b>(20,018)</b>	<b>(1,021)</b>
<b>Transfer to/(from) reserves</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>(295)</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>143,217</b>	<b>143,217</b>	<b>143,217</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Funding</b>				
Grants	(71,728)	(71,728)	(71,728)	-
Precept	(71,489)	(71,489)	(71,489)	-
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(143,217)</b>	<b>(143,217)</b>	<b>(143,217)</b>	<b>-</b>

- 3.6 The reserves position is as follows:

Usable Reserves	31/3/17 Actual £m	31/3/18 Actual £m	31/3/19 Projected £m	31/3/20 Projected £m	31/3/21 Projected £m	31/3/22 Projected £m
Capital Receipts Reserve	3.663	<sup>a</sup> 1.487	1.599	1.025	0.748	0.748
General Fund Balance	5.189	5.189	5.189	5.189	5.189	5.189
Earmarked Reserves	29.256	<sup>b</sup> 19.206	13.732	12.976	12.941	12.823
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>38.108</b>	<b>25.882</b>	<b>20.520</b>	<b>19.190</b>	<b>18.878</b>	<b>18.760</b>

<sup>a</sup>The movement of £2.176 is the net position after capital funding of £3.031m and capital receipts of £0.855m

<sup>b</sup>The £10.050m movement in the year is the net of £10.583m withdrawn to fund capital expenditure, and £0.533m (net) transferred to reserves from revenue.

## 4. 2018/19 Budget Update

- 4.1 The net budget of £146.467m was approved at Police and Crime Panel on 22 January 2018. This includes £0.803m for the OPCC and £1.467m for the Community Safety Fund. Further information can be found on the Police and Crime Commissioner's [website](#).

- Employees – projected underspend £0.437m.

This is the net effect of a number of factors, the most significant of these being police staff pay (projected underspend £0.489m). This is largely the result of turnover savings.

- Transport – projected underspend £0.315m

There is an underspend in car and travelling costs relating to a reduction in the number of PIVs (personal issue vehicles). There is also a saving related to the estimated cost of NPAS (National Police Air Service). The NPAS recharge is under review, and therefore the saving expected this year may not be achievable on an ongoing basis.

- Supplies and Services – projected overspend £0.175m
  - There is a projected overspend of £0.083m in equipment, based on historical expenditure levels.

4.2 At the current time, capital charges, contingencies and the community safety fund are projected at budget.

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

	Original Budget £'000	Budget 31 July 2018 £'000	Actual 31 July 2018 £'000	Projection to Year End £'000	Projected Variance £'000
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Employees	127,721	127,620	43,194	127,183	(437)
Premises	7,783	7,839	2,354	7,844	5
Transport	3,865	3,849	1,158	3,534	(315)
Supplies and Services	20,144	20,343	6,019	20,518	175
Debt Charges and Contributions to Capital	1,864	1,864	16	1,864	-
Contingencies (see above)	800	800	-	800	-
Community Safety Fund	1,467	1,467	23	1,467	-
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>163,644</b>	<b>163,782</b>	<b>52,764</b>	<b>163,210</b>	<b>(572)</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>(17,298)</b>	<b>(17,335)</b>	<b>(5,778)</b>	<b>(17,366)</b>	<b>(31)</b>
<b>Movement in reserves</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>146,467</b>	<b>146,467</b>	<b>46,986</b>	<b>145,864</b>	<b>(603)</b>
<b>Funding</b>					
Grants	(71,728)	(71,728)	(24,246)	(71,728)	-
Precept	(74,739)	(74,739)	(20,058)	(74,739)	-
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(146,467)</b>	<b>(146,467)</b>	<b>(44,304)</b>	<b>(146,467)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net underspend</b>					<b>(603)</b>

4.4 Included in the above is income and expenditure related to the Victims' Services grant from the Ministry of Justice. £808,731 has been allocated to the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner. £787,821 has been earmarked for the commissioning of victims' services, with the remainder contributing to our

associated costs. Commissioned services include: the Victims' Help Centre, IDVA, and ISVA.

4.5 Also included above is the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The revised budget for the year is £801,643. As at 31 July, expenditure was £254,326, and the projected outturn was £784,909, which is in line with the budget, but is subject to change.

4.6 The revised budget for the commissioning of services was £53,368. As at 31 July the expenditure was £25,013, with a net projection of £52,318.

## 4. Capital

4.1 The original capital programme for 2018/19 was £11.346m. Taking into account slippage and some minor additions and deletions, this increases to £13.369m.

Scheme	Expenditure b/f £'000	Budget 2018/19 (reprofiled) £'000	Expenditure 2018/19 to 31.07.18 £'000	Budget – Future years £'000	Total Budget £'000	Expenditure to 30.06.18 £'000
Wrexham new build facility Llay	18,651	2,649	1,844	-	21,300	20,495
Wrexham in town facility	246	1,622	235	-	1,868	481
Llandudno new build	2,742	63	-	-	2,805	2,742
Other estates	1,049	3,575	2,827	6,406	11,030	3,876
Vehicles & equipment	8,161	2,337	300	5,755	16,253	8,461
IT & Communications	5,445	3,118	326	3,869	12,432	5,771
<b>Total Capital Programme</b>	<b>36,294</b>	<b>13,364</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>16,030</b>	<b>65,688</b>	<b>41,826</b>

## 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 July 2018.</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.



<b>REPORT TO:</b>	North Wales Police and Crime Panel
<b>DATE:</b>	24 September 2018
<b>CONTACT OFFICERS:</b>	Richard Jarvis – Lead Officer and Legal Advisor to the Police and Crime Panel  Dawn Hughes – Senior Support Officer to the Police and Crime Panel
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	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 and the Deputy PCC (Ann Griffith).

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The PCP has received a total of 7 recordable complaints against the PCC and 1 recordable complaint against the Deputy PCC during their term of office.
- 2.2 Of the 8 complaints received, 2 complaints are now closed and the outcomes previously reported to the PCP. Appendix 1 provides details of 3 complaints that have been resolved since the last report and 3 complaints received that required no further action, as they were an abuse of the complaints procedure as set out in the Regulations.
- 2.3 There is currently 1 complaint against the PCC that is uncategorised at present, as awaiting further information from the complainant.
- 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 in this reporting period (January – September 2018). 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 Following consultation with Panel Members, the PCP revised its Complaints Procedure on 12 April 2018 and delegated the Panel's statutory responsibilities as to the handling of certain complaints made against the PCC and DPCC to a Complaints Sub Committee as permitted by legislation; the membership of the Complaints Sub Committee includes the Chair, Vice Chair and one Elected Member of the PCP.
- 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.
- 4.7 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 Office for Police Conduct](#) - 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 latterly the Complaints Sub Committee 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 and the DPCC 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) for monitoring purposes.

## **8. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION**

- 8.1 To inform the PCP of the number of complaints received on a regular basis as required by legislation.

## APPENDIX 1

## UPDATE ON COMPLAINTS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2018

Reference Number	Date Complaint Received	Complaint Category	Complaint Type	Details of Complaint	Action	Resolution
PCPCOM1/201718	15/06/2017	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to tweets made by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), which were considered offensive and defamatory by the complainant.	Matter closed	The Lead Officer is of the opinion that the PCC's conduct was inappropriate and an apology has been issued by the PCC to the complainant.
PCPCOM2/201718	21/07/2017	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to the PCC's behaviour and the use of social media on 15/07/17, when the Commissioner spent the day experiencing what it is like to be homeless in Wrexham.	Matter closed	Both the PCC and the Complainant have accepted that there have been shortcomings and have now put their differences aside.
PCPCOM3/201718	10/01/2018	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to the PCC's unprofessionalism in dealing with a complaint about the Independent Office of Police Conduct (IOPC)	No action taken	The Lead Officer is of the opinion the PCC performed his statutory duty by considering the complaint, however it is not within his remit to overturn decisions by the IOPC; no further action taken, as an abuse of the complaints procedure, as set out in Regulations.
PCPCOM4/201718	15/02/2018	Commissioner	General	The complaint relating to the PCC's failure to answer letters by the Complainant	No action taken	The Panel has no remit to look in to the merits of the PCC's decisions in this regard and therefore cannot act as an appeal body against them. No further action taken, as an abuse of complaints procedure as set out in Regulations.
PCPCOM5/201718	19/03/2018	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to comments made by the PCC on social media and a safeguarding matter.	Matter closed	The Complaints Sub Committee met on 23/05/18 and recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the PCC should have made the referral to the North Wales Police in relation to the posts on social media.</li> <li>• That the Correspondence Policy should be amended so that any incidents of criminality are reported to the Police without approval by the author.</li> <li>• That Mr Jones removes any references to his role of Police and Crime Commissioner on his personal social media pages.</li> </ul>
PCPCOM6/201718	21/03/2018	Commissioner	General	The complaint relates to a police investigation	No action taken	No further action taken as not within the remit of the PCP and an abuse of the Regulations.

**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**  
**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD**



**NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**  
**FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME**

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Responsible Officer (including e-mail address)</b>
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>Update on Budget for 2018/19</b>	Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer (OPCC)
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>Update on the Police and Crime Panel Budget for 2018/19</b>	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer and Legal Advisor
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>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.</b>	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>To receive the Commissioner's Annual Report for 2017/18</b>	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>Commissioning Framework 2018/19</b>	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
<b>3 Dec 2018</b>	<b>To receive the Commissioner's Annual Report for 2017/18</b>	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
<b>28 Jan 2019</b>	<b>Proposed Precept for 2018/19</b>	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
<b>25 Mar 2019 - TBC</b>	<b>Update by the Chief Constable</b>	Chief Constable Carl Foulkes
<b>Future Items</b>		
<b>TBC</b>	<b>Review of the Police and Crime Panel's Terms of Reference</b> To review the Terms of Reference to ensure they remain fit for purpose.	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer