

**Police and Crime Commissioner
for Derbyshire
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DATE 16 May 2014

AGENDA STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

DATE OF MEETING	19 May 2014
TIME OF MEETING	2pm
LOCATION	Reception Room, Police HQ, Derbyshire
PCC CONTACT OFFICER	Mrs Liz Kelly (0300 1226007)
CONSTABULARY CONTACT OFFICER	Ch Supt S Gamblin (0300 122 4196)
DISTRIBUTION	PCC A Charles DPCC H Dhindsa CC M Creedon DCC A Goodwin T/ACC G Knighton T/ACC Smethem Mr D Peet Mrs H Boffy Mr T Neaves Ch Supt. S Gamblin Mrs L Kelly OPCC Performance Officer

**David Peet
Chief Executive
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire**

The short notice of the publication of papers in advance of the meeting is a constraint of the timetable of monthly meetings. Please note that all meetings of the Board are published in advance on the Commissioner's website.

**The meeting of the Strategic Governance Board on 19 May 2014
Reception Room, Police HQ, Ripley.**

AGENDA: Reports attached

ITEM	SUBJECT	DECISION NO.
ASK THE SGB Maximum 30 minutes allotted time <i>(If the Q & A Session is shorter than the allotted 30 minutes, the meeting will commence early)</i>		
1	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
2	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (IF ANY)	
3A	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER	
3B	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE	
4A	MINUTES/DIGEST OF DECISIONS Meeting held on 14 April 2014	
5	REVIEW OF ACTIONS	
6	FORWARD PLAN 4 Month Forward Plan	
COMMISSIONER DECISION REPORTS		
<i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i>		
7A	Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 – Community Remedy and Community Trigger	19/14
<i>Reports of the Treasurer</i>		
8A	Appropriate Adult Funding 2014/15	20/14
8B	Distribution of the Police Property Act Fund for 2014/15	21/14
8C	Internal Grant to the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners – Implementation of the Parker Review	22/14
8D	Annual Subscription to Police Treasurers Society 2014- 2015	23/14
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
9A	None	

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<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
10A	Rape Scrutiny Panel	24/14
	PERFORMANCE REPORTS	
<i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i>		
11A	Performance Report	
11B	Summary of Current Issues, Risks and Threats to the Commissioner by Organisations working with victims of Domestic Abuse in Derbyshire	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
12A	Domestic Abuse	
12B	Rape and Sexual Offences	
12C	National Air Support Service (NPAS)	
12D	Impact on Derbyshire Constabulary of the 2014 World Cup	
12E	Police Support Volunteers	
<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
13A	None	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
14A	Finance Briefing and Provision Out-Turn 2013/14	
	DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD	DECISION NUMBER
15A	Decisions taken but not yet reported to the Strategic Governance Board	17/14 – 18/14

The short notice of the publication of papers in advance of the meeting is a constraint of the timetable of monthly meetings. Please note that all meetings of the Board are published in advance on the Commissioner's website.

**POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

Held in the Reception Room, Force Headquarters, Ripley, Derbyshire. DE5 3RS

14 April 2014

In attendance:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner: PCC Charles, DPCC H Dhindsa, Mr D Peet, Mrs H Boffy, Ms K Holding, Mr J Orwin, Ms D Rimell

Constabulary: CC M Creedon, T/ACC G Knighton, Supt K Mahay, Mr T Neaves

Agenda No.	Item	Decision (including Dec No.)/ Action
Ask the SGB		
Questions had been received via twitter to ask questions of the Commissioner and Chief Constable. A note of all questions and the corresponding responses can be found on the Commissioner's website; http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/News-and-Events-Meetings/Meeting-Information/Ask-SGB.aspx		
1.	APOLOGIES DCC A Goodwin, T/ACC K Smethem, C/Supt S Gamblin, Mrs L Kelly	
2.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST None	
3A.	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER The PCC would like to acknowledge the good work which was done last week by Derbyshire officers following the homicide in Derby City. Although the case is still on going, the PCC would like	

3.B	<p>to pass on his and the deputy's appreciation to all officers involved.</p> <p>In relation to the HMIC Strategic Policing Requirements inspection, Derbyshire was noted as one of only three forces in the country which attained the knowledge to have a good state of preparedness for cyber-crime which is repeatedly recognised by the PCC and the Chief Constable as a major issue in the police service. The PCC mentioned It was good to get the public recognition from HMIC.</p> <p>In relation to the HMIC inspection on Domestic Violence, the PCC thought the Home Secretary's letter which was sent out to all forces and the media work highlighting that the police are not in a good position to deal with Domestic Violence was outrageous. PCCs colleague Clive Grunshaw (PCC for Lancashire) has written in strong terms to the Home Secretary because Lancashire was praised for the good work they were doing however they were condemned along with every other force within the report. The issues which were raised by HMIC in Derbyshire's case were around the use of the Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Scheme (DAPS). DAPS was already in the process of being reviewed and concerns were already being raised between the PCC and his deputy around the use of such a scheme. Open discussions have also taken place between the PCC and HMIC surrounding this. The PCC's personal concern is that if there is no restorative process for low level Domestic Violence incidents which wouldn't ordinarily go through a criminal justice process, then there is nothing else in place to effectively deal with these cases. If something is put in place then ensuring that it's right and proper and fully risk assessed is of most importance. Another point raised by HMIC was that the training for officers on domestic abuse is computer based and there are concerns about whether this is sufficient. The PCC mentioned that the issue in doing more substantial face-to-face training would include the financial and time constraints which exist as 2,000 officers would have to spend two days off the streets undertaking the training. Overall the PCC thought the HMIC report acknowledged the commitment of police officers in Derbyshire in dealing with domestic abuse and domestic violence incidents.</p> <p>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</p> <p>The Chief Constable mentioned that the HMIC force action plan which has emulated from all the HMIC work and around other areas for improvement which is comprehensive will be brought to the</p>	
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	<p>PCC as it develops.</p> <p>The Chief Constable also mentioned that it was very reassuring to see within the HMIC Strategic Policing Requirements report the recognition not just around cyber-crime and preparedness and training around cyber-crime but also public order. The Chief Constable mentioned that Derbyshire Constabulary meets its public order command requirements very well. There are some forces which have turned to others to provide on their behalf which is a very expensive way of doing it and isnt very compliant with the strategic policing requirement.</p> <p>The Chief Constable made everybody aware of the sudden illness of Inspector Coxhead. The PCC asked for his personal best wishes to be passed on to Inspector Coxhead and all her family.</p>	
<p>4. A</p> <p>4. B</p>	<p>MINUTES/ DIGEST OF DECISIONS</p> <p>Noted on page 2 (agenda item 7A), the amendment to the Police and Crime Plan had been made in consultation with the Chief Constable. To formalise the process it was agreed that the Chief Constable be formally consulted prior to presentation to the Police and Crime Panel on 27 March 2014.</p> <p>MINUTES OF THE JOINT ADULT RISK AND ASSURANCE COMMITTEE</p> <p>In relation to point 0.4.5 of the minutes, the Chief Constable mentioned that HMIC have not clearly communicated to the force or PCC what their plans are. There is a lack of clarity about where they are going in terms of their general direction. The Chief Constable mentioned that HMIC on one hand wants forces to focus on the Strategic Policing Requirement and quality but on the other hand there is still a part of HMIC which wants forces to focus on targets and metrics. The Chief Constable acknowledged that the JARAC was right in highlighting that the potential increased HMIC activity may lead to duplication of work between internal and external audit.</p>	<p>This has now been formally approved by the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Panel. The revised Police and Crime Plan will be published on the PCC website.</p>

<p>5.</p>	<p>ACTIONS OUTSTANDING</p> <p>Strategic Governance Board – 17 February 2014 – SCORECARDS Mr Peet met with the DCC and jointly agreed on a new way of monitoring performance which will take effect from the next SGB on the 19th of May. In future scorecards will come to every third meeting. A short report will be produced by the PCCs office for the intervening meetings comparing performance over the past 12 months.</p> <p>Noted.</p>	<p>Remove action.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>FORWARD PLAN Noted.</p>	
<p>7A</p>	<p>Stage 2 Transfer – Memorandum of Understanding Mr Peet reminded the SGB that on the 22nd of July 2013 the proposed stage 2 transfer scheme was formally agreed by the PCC. This was submitted to the Home Office in September 2013 which has since gained full approval by the Home Secretary. A copy of this report was provided in the meeting at appendix A. Mr Peet mentioned that one of the caveats of the stage 2 process was having a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place between the PCCs office and the force. A copy of the MOU was provided in the meeting at appendix B. The MOU will be reviewed again in 12 months' time to see if it's still fit for purpose.</p>	<p>Agreed by all. To be reviewed in 12 months' time. (April 2015)</p>
<p>7B</p>	<p>Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner – Ethical Framework Mr Peet mentioned that PCCs jointly agreed at an Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) meeting that they would look at pulling together an Ethical Framework. This document would help ensure that the Derbyshire PCC office would be in line with other PCC offices across the country. The document will outline how decision making will take place based on the NOLAN principles and should be read in conjunction with the Code of Conduct that the PCC signed back in December 2012 and the Deputy PCC when he came into post some time afterwards. The national recommendation is that this should be adopted and published on the PCCs website for the public to view. The PCC mentioned that the PCC in Dyfed Powys was asked to lead and develop on this</p>	<p>Agreed by the PCC to sign.</p>

	framework by the APCC. This was then sent out to all PCCs to sign so there is some consistency across the country. The PCC has agreed to sign this framework.	
8A	REPORTS OF THE TREASURER No reports presented.	No reports
9A	<p>REPORTS OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</p> <p>Headquarters New Building Update</p> <p>Mr Neaves introduced the report seeking the PCCs outline approval to proceed with the new building at Constabulary Headquarters. The report shows the scope and financial costs associated with the project as well as considering points whether a new build or a refurbishment of the old building is more practical. Mr Neaves mentioned that the cost has increased due to the inclusion of the Fire Authority in the new building and also due to the greater amount of police centralisation which could now take place. This will lead to long term efficiency savings for both the Constabulary and the Fire Authority. Mr Neaves also explained that a joint board will be setup between the Constabulary and Fire Authority to discuss the new building but also to look at the way in which the relationship between both organisations may develop in the future with a view to closer working. It was mentioned that a formula is currently being worked out as to how much the Fire Authority and Constabulary will each individually pay towards the cost of the new building. A bid is also being prepared by the Constabulary for the innovation fund money which has been made available by the Home Office to help contribute to the cost of the building. The Fire Authority are also putting a bid together for innovation fund money through the DCLG. In terms of the funding Mr Neaves mentioned that the Constabulary will initially use money from reserves however money will be raised from land sales and consideration may be taken to borrow money against the new building. The new building is due to be completed by autumn 2016.</p> <p>The Chief Constable raised concerns about how the funding formula will be calculated and how important it is to get this process right due to the complexities around different innovation fund money which both the Constabulary and Fire Authority are bidding for.</p>	The PCC has accepted all recommendations at point 3 in the report.

<p>10A</p>	<p>The PCC acknowledged that a need for a new building to replace the existing one which requires extensive works to be completed was recognised by the Police Authority some years ago and in the last year of the Police Authority, budget money was set aside to contribute towards a future new building. The PCC mentioned that he is supportive of the collaboration between the Constabulary and Fire Authority and believes in doing so represents best value for money from public funds. The PCC also highlighted that there is scope to save additional money by moving staff from properties which the Constabulary currently lease into the new building to further enhance long term savings. Finally, the PCC stated that the capital reserves being used by the Constabulary would not impact on future Police Officer numbers.</p> <p>The PCC accepted all the recommendations at point 3 in the report.</p> <p>JOINT REPORTS OF THE TREASURER/CHIEF CONSTABLE</p> <p>Internal Audit Plan 2014/15</p> <p>Mrs Boffy explained that in Derbyshire there is a Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Committee (JARAC) which supports both the Chief Constable and the PCC in the delivery of their proper financial management arrangements. The JARAC meet and receive reports on a regular basis from the internal auditors. Mrs Boffy explained that following consultation between herself, Mr Neaves , the Forces Director of Finance, and the Chief Executive Mr Peet, a draft audit plan has been compiled for 2014/15. The draft audit plan has been through the JARAC who have made a number of slight amendments. The draft plan was available at the meeting as an appendix and joint approval from the Chief Constable and PCC was sought.</p> <p>The Chief Constable and PCC both agreed to all the recommendations at point 3 stated in the audit plan.</p>	<p>The Chief Constable and PCC accept all recommendations at point 3 in the report.</p>
<p>11A</p>	<p>REPORTS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE No reports presented.</p>	
<p>12A</p>	<p>REPORTS OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</p>	

PERFORMANCE SCORECARDS

The Chief Constable provided an overview of performance highlighting;

- Total recorded crime had increased slightly on the 2012/13 outturn position.
- Increases in stealing offences notably in shoplifting, commercial burglary, and theft from/of vehicles.
- Violence against the person decreased from the 2012/13 outturn position.
- Rape has risen from the 2012/13 outturn position which can be attributed to increases in confidence to report incidents of this nature.

The Chief Constable mentioned that recent data had been released about the national use of police Taser. Derbyshire was noted as having one of lowest uses in the country. The PCC asked the Chief Constable whether or not there had ever been any injuries from the use of police Taser in Derbyshire. The Chief Constable said there had been none.

The Chief Constable also mentioned that Derbyshire had one of the highest conversion rates of breath tests to positives with regard to drink drivers in the country.

DCC Goodwin Scorecard

The Chief Constable mentioned that a sickness plan has been put in place to change triggers for absence intervention which was also addressed at the Police and Crime Panel. Police Officer sickness had increased from the 2011/12 outturn; however, performance on police staff sickness remains below the performance standard.

The Chief Constable mentioned that public satisfaction has remained strong and stable for this period based on data from the USAT database.

The PCC mentioned that Police Officer numbers are down by 44 in this period compared with the 2012/13 outturn. The Chief Constable informed the meeting that 3 separate intakes will take place this year to recruit at least 60 new officers to bring numbers back up.

T/ACC Knighton Scorecard

T/ACC Knighton informed the meeting that there had been issues surrounding the stability of the core IT systems around Command and Control and Guardian within Contact Management. There have also been issues with the national 101 non-emergency phone number. It was however highlighted that there had been very good support from the internal force IS department. The fundamental reason for these problems is the virtual infrastructure of the Contact Management centre in terms of the IT equipment. T/ACC Knighton mentioned that desktop based machines are currently being trialled which have proven to provide better stability. Force IS have also been speaking with Northgate, one of the Force's IT suppliers, to resolve the issues surrounding the Guardian system.

The PCC asked about the percentage of active specials committing 4 hours per week or more. T/ACC Knighton mentioned that he has written to all Special Constables recently asking them to all re-sign the Specials Volunteer Agreement which details the 16 hour commitment per month which is expected. The Deputy PCC expressed that the Constabulary want to use volunteers to their full potential and would like to see the percentage of specials committing 4 hour per week or more increase from 31.1%

The Deputy PCC acknowledged the recent good work of the specials for policing the Derby 10k run and the police cadets for helping to carry out public consultation surveys on behalf of the PCCs office.

T/ACC Smethem Scorecard

A rise in the volume of stealing offences was noted and the Chief Constable explained to the meeting this was mainly in the areas of shoplifting, commercial burglary, and theft from/of vehicles.

The PCC stated that interestingly a large number of stolen goods are under the value of £30. The PCC also noted a high percentage of stolen goods are being taken from large retailers and it was

**PCC to try and
arrange a round**

	<p>mentioned that a meeting should be setup if possible between the PCC, the Chief Constable and retailers regarding the issue.</p>	<p>table discussion with major retailers</p>
	<p>RESOLVED: The PCC gained direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
<p>12B</p>	<p>SAFEGUARDING ADULTS</p> <p>The Chief Constable referred to point 2.3 within the report outlining detection rates for offences against vulnerable adults which were noted as being broadly in line with overall detection rates for offences of that type; however criminal damage was described as having a much lower positive outcome rate at 12% compared to an overall rate of 23%.</p> <p>The PCC asked why PSH numbers have reduced significantly over the past two years as noted at 2.1 of the report. The Chief Constable explained the process has been refined since its introduction and is confident that officers are now more aware of what constitutes vulnerability.</p> <p>The Chief Constable mentioned at point 2.7 within the report that since September 2013, there is now a new 'absent' missing category, as recommended by the Home Office. A full explanation of absent and missing was explained during the meeting. The Chief Constable explained that absent persons are changed to missing persons if they have been missing for more than 24 hours. Children under 13 years of age are always recorded as missing.</p> <p>The PCC noted that at point 2.10 within the report missing adults had reduced significantly over the past two years and subsequently asked the Chief Constable if this was due to the introduction of the absent categorisation. The Chief Constable confirmed this was the case. The PCC then asked what audit work is currently being done to ensure the categorisation of absent and missing persons is correct. The Chief Constable informed the meeting that all absent and missing persons are considered every day as part of divisional tasking process.</p>	<p>Chief Constable to provide an update for the next SGB in relation to 2.12 of the report.</p>

	<p>The PCC highlighted that at point 2.12 within the report, repeat missing adults levels are significantly difference from those reported in the report to the SGB last July. The Chief Constable explained that he had been advised that this was due to the way the data has been reported in terms of the age of the person when they initially went missing and the age of the person now. The Chief Constable mentioned that this will be looked into further and reported again at the next SGB.</p> <p>The Deputy PCC welcomed the news at 3.7 that Safeguarding Adults is likely to become statutory around April 2015.</p> <p>The Chief Constable detailed Operation Atwood at 6.1, an operation to tackle people trafficking and highlighted the difficulties dealing with these cases as the victims do not always recognise that they have been exploited. A representative from the Home Office will be visiting the Force shortly and Operation Atwood will be discussed with them.</p> <p>The PCC noted that at point 7.2 within the report, it states a 'health check' review of the current arrangements for absent and missing is currently being arranged. The PCC asked who would be carrying this out. T/ACC Knighton informed the meeting that DCI Gareth Meadows will be doing this. Currently absent episodes are not recorded on Compact, the force's missing person system, but Compact is due to be upgraded in the near future, and after the upgrade, absent episodes will be recorded onto Compact.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The PCC gained direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
12C	<p>SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN</p> <p>The PCC noted that at point 2.2 within the report, not only have the number of child abuse offences risen over the past two years but the positive outcome rate had also increased.</p> <p>The PCC asked why cyber-enabled exploitation had increased significantly in 2013 compared with 2012. The Chief Constable explained that this area of reporting is similar to that of rape and</p>	

	<p>domestic violence whereby reporting is likely to continue to rise due to increased confidence of victims and proactive work undertaken by officers.</p> <p>In relation to point 3.9 within the report, the Chief Constable informed the meeting that the referral to DC ratio is over 60% above the national recommendation. There was comment as to whether this national recommendation is still realistic when forces are seeing their budgets cut.</p> <p>At the end of section 3.9 within the report it mentioned further work will be undertaken to understand the work loads. The PCC asked if some data could be obtained to look at the number of cases Derbyshire CAIU officers are dealing with compared with the national recommendation with regard to how it's being measured for further reassurance.</p> <p>In relation to the serious case reviews in section 8 of the report, the PCC made a general point about data sharing. The PCC highlighted the issues which exist around sharing data within organisations and across partners. The PCC asked the Chief Constable what assurance can be given that Derbyshire Constabulary are effectively sharing data. The Chief Constable highlighted that there is an overarching agreement in the county and city to share data, although the systems do not interface well with one another. The Chief Constable mentioned there is more work which could be done to share data and this is always highlighted in every serious case review as a point. The PCC commented about a national safeguarding database which was setup by the former Labour government but was scrapped by the current administration. The PCC noted that a similar system is now being built by the government after realising it's an essential point for data sharing for agencies to protect people.</p> <p>The Chief Constable informed the meeting that he would be concerned If significant funding was taken away from the Public Protection Department as part of the Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) review. The Chief Constable mentioned that this area of work represents real risk to the public.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The PCC gained direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	

13A	JOINT REPORTS OF THE TREASURER/CHIEF CONSTABLE No reports presented.	No Reports
14A	REPORTS OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE No reports presented.	No Reports
15A	DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD	

REVIEW OF ACTIONS

Decision No.	Agenda Item	Report Title and Action Required	Responsible Officer	Progress
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD – 16 SEPTEMBER 2013				
	12C	KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ROAD COLLISIONS Analysis on the Fatal Four to be incorporated in future KSI Reports.	Constabulary	For next report due in July 2014
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD – 14 OCTOBER 2013				
	12A	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE To include within the next DV report due in May, progress on MARAC review recommendations.	Constabulary	On this agenda
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 9 DECEMBER 2013				
	7B	LIVING WAGE The next steps in further considering how Derbyshire Police might implement the Act was listed within the report and an additional recommendation (5) was agreed; “to apply for living wage accreditation.”	OPCC	Being progressed.
	13A	RAPE SCRUTINY PANEL Awareness raising messages around issue of consent and also sexting to be sent out by both the Commissioner and Chief Constable media teams.	OPCC and Constabulary	To coincide with the run-up-to Christmas Media Campaign.
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 27 JANUARY 2014				
	13A	SCORECARDS To receive a report for a future meeting of the Board on Specials Recruitment.	Constabulary	Verbal Briefing to be provided at the May

				meeting.
		To receive an update on Force Volunteers.	Constabulary	On this agenda.
	13B	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE T/ACC Knighton to examine the Restorative Justice Scrutiny Panel recommendations relating to alcohol related cases and Hate Crime cases and report back to the PCC. T/ACC Knighton review where individuals have received more than 3 unconnected RJ disposals in one year and feed back to the Commissioner	Constabulary Constabulary	Briefing Received
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 17 FEBRUARY 2014				
	12A	SCORECARDS Further data on stress related absence to be presented to the commissioner.	Constabulary	A meeting between the DCC and PCC is being arranged
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 17 MARCH 2014				
	7A	OPCC AFFILIATION TO THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM The PCC to take out a group membership of the League at a cost of £70.00 per year.	Helen Boffy	Complete
	12B	CONTACT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (CCMC) – UPDATE Meeting with Hardyal Dhindsa to be arranged to discuss specific engagement activities	Constabulary/Hardyal Dhindsa	Briefing Received

	12E	PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DEPARTMENT (PSD) Investigate the possibility of collating comparative data on upheld allegations for a future meeting of the Board.	Constabulary	Verbal Update for the May meeting
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 14 APRIL 2014				
	4A	MINUTES/DIGEST OF DECISIONS To publish the revised Police and Crime Plan on the PCC website.	PCC	To be published week commencing 19 May
	7A	STAGE 2 TRANSFER – MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING To review the Memorandum of Understanding again in 12 months.	PCC/Constabulary	April 2015
	7B	DERBYSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER – ETHICAL FRAMEWORK To PCC to sign the ethical framework and publish on the PCC website.	PCC	To be published week commencing 19 May
	12A	SCORECARDS PCC to arrange a ‘round the table’ discussion with major retailers.	PCC	In hand
	12B	SAFEGUARDING ADULTS The Constabulary to provide a briefing at the next meeting of the SGB on repeat missing adult levels which were significantly different from those reported in the July SGB report.	Constabulary	Verbal Update for the May meeting.

Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
19 May 2014	<p>Finance</p> <p>Finance (Period 12) & Resources Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes Force - Information Services (IS) Quarterly Update PCC - Report on Funding Decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Chief Executive Performance Report Domestic Abuse and DAPs Rape and Serious Sexual Assault (includes MAPPA, RSOs) Helicopter Deployments Forces' response to World Cup – extended licensing hours.</p>
30 June 2014	<p>Finance</p> <p>Finance (Period 1) & Resources PCC & Force - Revenue Budget Outturn 2013/14 PCC & Force - Capital Outturn 2013/14 PCC & Force - Annual Report on Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators 2013/14 Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes Force - Estates Services and PFI Financing Quarterly Update PCC Report on funding Decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Chief Constable's Scorecards Gun and Knife Crime Organised Crime Groups (includes POCA) Terrorism & Domestic Extremism Quarterly Project Board Update Health & Safety Report (Jan-April) Contact Management Department (CCMC) Update</p>

Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
28 July 2014	<p>Finance Finance (Period 2) & Resources ***Outturn*** Force - Police Property Act Fund - contribution towards Derbyshire Community Foundation 2013/14 PCC & Force - Annual report on debtors Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes Force - monitor and report revenue spend against profiled budget including a predictive out-turn position and explanations of major variances Force - Procurement and Contracts Quarterly Update PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Chief Executive Performance Report JARAC Draft Minutes (meeting 17 July) PCC Annual Report Killed & Seriously Injured Road Collisions Wildlife Crime & Cruelty to Animals</p>
15 September 2014	<p>Finance (Period 4) & Resources PCC & Force - Revised Capital Programme 2013/14 - 2016/17 Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes Force - monitor and report revenue spend against profiled budget including a predictive out-turn position and explanations of major variances Force - Information Services (IS) Quarterly Update PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Chief Constable's Scorecards Contact Management Cyber Crime Economic Crime Quarterly Project Board Update</p>

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

19TH MAY 2014

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**7A: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME & POLICING ACT 2014 – COMMUNITY
REMEDY AND COMMUNITY TRIGGER**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To highlight the responsibilities for the Police & Crime Commissioner under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014, namely the Community Remedy document and involvement with Community Trigger.
- 1.2 To agree the consultation programme for the Community Remedy Document for Derbyshire.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In March 2014 the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 (the Act) received Royal Assent.
- 2.2 The Act places responsibilities upon the Police & Crime Commissioner to develop a 'Community Remedy Document' for their local area, to consult with stakeholders on the contents of said document and to agree a final version of the document with the Chief Constable.
- 2.3 It is intended that the Community Remedy Document will serve as a form of menu of options for restorative, out-of-court disposals for anti-social behaviour and low level crime.
- 2.4 Community Trigger is designed to be a mechanism by which local people can call upon their local authority to review actions taken in cases of anti-social behaviour or low level crime.

- 2.5 A threshold test will be applied to instigate a Community Trigger and the Police and Crime Commissioner is one of the named consultees on the development of the threshold.

3. COMMUNITY REMEDY

- 3.1 Community Remedy is defined within Part 6 of the Act:

101 The community remedy document

(1) Each local policing body¹ must prepare a community remedy document for its areas, and may revise this at any time.

(2) A community remedy document is a list of actions any of which might, in the opinion of the local policing body, be appropriate in a particular case to be carried out by a person who-

(a) has engaged in anti-social behaviour or has committed an offence, and

(b) is to be dealt with for that behaviour or offence without court proceedings

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an action is appropriate to be carried out by a person only if it has one or more of the following objects-

(a) assisting in the person's rehabilitation;

(b) ensuring that the person makes reparation for the behaviour or offence in question;

(c) punishing the person

- 3.2 The PCC has developed an online survey (Appendix A) that will ask the public if they might agree to this form of resolution should they be the victim of ASB or low level crime; seeking views on a potential list of outcomes; and inviting consultees to share their views on other potential outcomes.

- 3.3 It is suggested that the consultation takes place online, via the PCC's website, as well as at any public events the PCC is holding or attending. The PCC will

¹ The term Local Policing Body refers to the local Police & Crime Commissioner

also use existing networks such as the Derbyshire Alert scheme to raise awareness of the consultation and seeks views.

- 3.4 The PCC will also consult with each of the local authorities within Derbyshire both directly and through the Police and Crime Panel.
- 3.5 Following the consultation the PCC shall agree with the Chief Constable a final version of the Community Remedy Document, that shall be then published on the PCC's website.
- 3.6 The PCC also has the right to review the documents and will review the document after 12 months to ensure it is still fit for purpose.

4. COMMUNITY TRIGGER

- 4.1 The Community Trigger is described at Section 104 of the Act and requires a threshold to be identified at which an individual, or group of individuals, can call for a review of the response of statutory partners to a complaint of anti-social behaviour.
- 4.2 Statutory partners named are: local authorities (districts/boroughs, City and/or County), the Police, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and local social housing providers.
- 4.3 The PCC is a statutory consultee within the Community Trigger development process, specifically being consulted on the threshold for the trigger.
- 4.4 Whilst not contained within the legislation there has been a suggestion within the draft guidance that the PCC may also take on responsibilities around quality assurance of reviews and act as a route of appeal around the trigger threshold, however this is yet to be decided.
- 4.5 The PCC is currently represented within county-wide discussions around the development of the Community Trigger and its associated processes.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 That the PCC consults the public and partners on the potential Community Remedy Document as outlined at 3.2 – 3.4 of this report

5.2 That the PCC works with partners on the development of the Community Trigger threshold, and responds to any formal consultation on the matter.

6. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder			√
Environmental	√		
Equality & Diversity	√		
Financial	√		
Health & Safety	√		
Human Rights	√		
Legal	√		
Personnel	√		

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BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014

ATTACHMENTS

APPENDIX A Proposed Consultation Document

Community Remedy Consultation

Restorative Justice, as undertaken by Derbyshire Constabulary, is a process whereby an offender who has committed a low level offence or anti-social behaviour, and who expresses regret for their actions, undertakes reparative work to put right the harm they have caused as an alternative to going through the criminal justice system.

1. If you were a victim of a low level crime or anti-social behaviour, would you be supportive of using Restorative Justice under the circumstances outlined above?

Yes

No

2. There are a number of sanctions or options that the offender could be asked to complete as part of a Community Remedy. The Community Remedy list is being determined through consultation with the public and other partners.

Please select your top three options from the list below.

- *Mediation – use of a third party to bring together both parties to reach common agreement
- Face to face apology
- Structured diversionary activities, i.e. courses, training, Police and Crime Commissioner funded activities.
- Rehabilitation to offenders, i.e. alcohol treatment, anger management course
- Paying for damage caused to property.
- Reparative work to repair any damage caused, i.e. cleaning off graffiti
- Acceptable Behaviour Contract – written agreement specifying future behaviour
- Parenting Contract – similar to the above but is signed by a parent/guardian for U18's.
- Written assignment / Research
- *Counselling
- *Shuttle Conference – allows the victim and offender to put their views to each other without meeting face to face
- Tenancy Enforcement – through social landlords, local councils, housing associations

***Will be considered subject to resources.**

3. Do you have any other suggestions for possible sanctions or options for Community Remedy?

Yes

No

If you answered yes, please provide details

DRAFT

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

8A: APPROPRIATE ADULT FUNDING 2014/15

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To request 2x £10,000 financial contributions as S9 grants under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, to support the delivery of Derbyshire Appropriate Adult Advocacy Services (DAAS) across Derby City and Derbyshire.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The Derbyshire Appropriate Adult Service (DAAS) has been running since 2001 and provides professionally trained volunteers to assist vulnerable adults and juveniles (10-16 years old) through all the processes that can occur whilst in police custody. Callouts from custody are covered 365 days a year from 8am till midnight.
- 2.2 In total, across Derbyshire and Derby City, the service responds to over 2,000 callouts annually.
- 2.3 All callouts are covered by volunteers and the length of callout can vary from 1 hour for minor crimes up to 4 days for major crimes. Appropriate Adults are kept up to date via regular team meetings and a monthly newsletter.
- 2.4 The contract for the service is held by Derbyshire County Council, with financial contributions from Derbyshire Constabulary and Derby City Council.
- 2.5 In order to mitigate threats to the imminent continuation of this service the Commissioner has determined that he wishes to work in Partnership with Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council by contributing funding for a period of one year to support this valuable service. This will be match funding to the financial contributions made by the respective councils.

2.6 This will contribute to the delivery of two of the Police and Crime Plan Objectives.

- Objective 2: Work to provide strong and effective partnership working, and
- Objective 3: Work to keep people, particularly the most vulnerable, safe from harm & ASB

2.7 The service has been contracted and therefore has been subject to value for money. The grant will be subject to the standards Commissioner grant conditions and requirement that progress to a fully funded service is made during the year.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. That a Section 9 grant of £10,000 be made to Derbyshire County Council to support the delivery of the Derbyshire Appropriate Adult Service for 2014/15 only
- ii. That a S9 grant of £10,000 be made to Derby City Council to support the delivery of the Derbyshire Appropriate Adult Service for 2014/15 only

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		X	
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity		X	
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal		X	
Personnel	X		

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BACKGROUND PAPERS: NONE

ATTACHMENTS: NONE

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

8B: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE PROPERTY ACT FUND FOR 2014/15

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To approve the distribution from the Police Property Act Fund for 2014/15 including a contribution to Derbyshire Community Foundation (DCF).

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Commissioners are required under the Police Property Act 1897 (as amended) to set aside any money received from the sale of property which has come in to their possession if it has been seized, lost or abandoned and not subject to the Proceeds of Crime Act. Such property is sold and the Police Property Act Fund (PPAF) holds the proceeds. At the end of the year the balance on the PPAF is distributed.
- 2.2 The funding available for distribution in 2014/15 is £17,772.83 which will be administered as set-out in Table 1 below:-

TABLE 1

Proposed distribution

Police Property Act Fund	2014/15
Retained in case of future claims	£2,000
Contribution towards administration	£2,000
Towards upkeep of stores	£2,555
To Mutual Welfare Fund	£1,000
To DCF Police Authority Grassroots Fund	£10,217
TOTAL	£17,772

- 2.3 The Derbyshire Community Foundation will invest the grant, holding it in a ring fenced endowment fund and the interest earned will be used for small grants to community projects across Derbyshire that help to reduce crime or anti social behaviour.
- 2.4 The Deputy Commissioner Hardyal Dhindsa is the trustee on the DCF Grant Awards Panel and he reviews the grant applications along with the existing trustees, Mr Coleman and Mr Flint.
- 2.5 For information purposes, grants awarded since the incorporation of Police and Crime Commissioners are detailed at Appendix A.

3. RECOMMENDATION

- i. That the distribution for 2014/15 from the Police Property Act Fund be approved as

Retained in case of future claims	£2,000
Contribution towards administration	£2,000
Towards upkeep of stores	£2,555
To Mutual Welfare Fund	£1,000
To DCF Police Authority Grassroots Fund	£10,217
TOTAL	£17,772

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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BACKGROUND PAPERS: NONE

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A – Grants awarded by the Derbyshire Community Foundation 2013/14

Grant Awards 2013/14 - Derbyshire Community Foundation

Grant Applicant Name	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Date Award Approved
ACE Personal Safety Training	to cover a variety of expenses such as venue hire, publicity and website costs	£500	19/06/2013
ACE Personal Safety Training	to pay for salary costs for 2 sessional sports workers to work with youth volunteers over the summer to plan and develop a series of activities for young people	£450	19/06/2013
Mega Fitness	to pay for venue hire for the boxing sessions	£500	19/06/2013
Ripley Music Festival	to fund a contribution towards your 2013 staging costs to ensure that the activities on Friday, focusing on children and young people, could proceed	£500	19/06/2013
Fairfield Skatepark Community Group	to contribute towards the fundraising for the new skatepark facility	£500	19/06/2013
Community Soccerstars UK	to fund the 'Get into Soccer' holiday course for up to 30 young people	£500	19/06/2013
Sporting Futures	to fund the costs for one coach to continue the After School Project at Ironville & Codnor Park school	£469	19/06/2013
New Mills Community Festival	to contribute towards the insurance for the festival in 2014	£250	26/11/2013
G52	to fund a variety of activities for the coming year	£250	26/11/2013
Ripley Residents Assoc	to fund core running costs for the group for a year	£250	26/11/2013
Everybody Hurts	to fund a contribution towards books, printer inks or petrol costs	£250	26/11/2013
Netherseal Village Hall	to fund a contribution towards the cost of the alarm system	£262	26/11/2013

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

**8C: INTERIM GRANT TO THE ASSOCIATION OF POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONERS – IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARKER REVIEW**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To approve the payment of Derbyshire's share of the agreed costs of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) Implementation Board to action the outcome of the Parker Review, in the sum of £8,340.44.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) is an independent, professionally led strategic body which brings together the expertise and experience of chief police officers from the United Kingdom, providing a professional forum to share ideas and best practice, coordinate resources and help deliver effective policing which keeps the public safe. In the public interest and, in equal and active partnership with Government and partner agencies, ACPO leads and coordinates the direction and development of the police service in the United Kingdom. In times of national need ACPO, on behalf of all chief officers, coordinates the strategic policing response.
- 2.2 In 2012, Home office Ministers withdrew their financial support for parts of the ACPO; Police and Crime Commissioners (Commissioners) were asked to continue their financial commitment but in the new policing landscape they felt that it was important to examine the continued relevance of ACPO as presently constituted. An independent review was commissioned and led by General Sir Nick Parker and the final recommendations of this review were considered by APCC members in December.

- 2.3 General Sir Nick Parker recommended in his independent review that it was inappropriate for Commissioners to fund ACPO as a limited company. Commissioners, wishing to work with the leaders of the policing profession to establish a workable alternative based on Chief Constables' Council, approved an Implementation Board with an independent chair and the members of the Board to have a vested interest in achieving success
- 2.4 The Implementation Board comprises three PCC members of the ACPO Review Working Group, MOPAC, three Chief Officer rank police officers representing forces in England and Wales, a senior representative from the College of Policing and a Home Office representative. This ensures that the broad spectrum of those involved in policing in England and Wales will contribute to the development and implementation of the recommendations in the Parker report.
- 2.5 Having determined that Commissioners will not fund ACPO, recognising the need for continuity while an alternative solution is developed, APCC members agreed to make a grant available to the Implementation Board. Each Commissioner would make a grant contribution based on their Formula Spending Share in 2013/14. The grant from Derbyshire is £8,340.44 and is made under powers granted by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act Schedule 1 14 (1). This will allow the Implementation Board to work with ACPO to establish a sustainable alternative. This investment will prime the pump and sustain it while a business plan is developed and will ensure that critical activity currently provided by ACPO is transferred at no risk to the public.
- 2.6 There is a budget for this grant, held under the subscription heading.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. That Commissioner approves the interim grant contribution to the APCC for the Implementation Board in the sum of £8,340.44.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	√		
Environmental	√		
Equality & Diversity	√		
Financial		√	
Health & Safety	√		
Human Rights	√		
Legal	√		
Personnel		√	

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BACKGROUND PAPERS/ATTACHMENTS: NONE

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

8D: ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO POLICE TREASURERS SOCIETY 2014-15

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To approve the annual subscription to Police Treasurers for 2014/15 at £2,590.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The national body of Police Treasurers (formally Police Authority Treasurers Society, PATS) is the group of chief financial officers of Police and Crime Commissioners, which acts as a professional, non-political group whose aims are to

- To consult Members of the Society on matters of common interest relating to Police and Crime Commissioners, and to protect, promote and support sound financial management and control in the Police service.
- To co-ordinate and agree Advisers to support the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (the APCC).
- To undertake the analysis and publication of the Police Expenditure reports and future resources requirements, in liaison with the APCC, the Home Office and other bodies.
- To promote the professional interests and role of Police and Crime Commissioners Treasurers in England and Wales, in consultation with the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and the Home Office.

- 2.2 In support of the delivery of its functions, a technical team is engaged through Somerset County Council. From time to time and to deliver dedicated task and finish support, additional resources are engaged. All administration is

carried out by the members and there is no office overhead other than that shared with Somerset for the technical team. Officers volunteer to be specialist leads and represent Police Treasurers at relevant specialist meetings and groups.

- 2.3 To support this activity there is an annual subscription which for 2014/15 is £2,590 (2013/14 £2,480). This is made up of

Share of costs of Somerset Technical Staff	£1,340
Membership per Officer (incl meetings etc)	£90
Share of consultancy fees for formula review	£1,010
Engage academic research	£150

- 2.4 All Police and Crime Commissioner Treasurers were represented as members in 2013-14 and it is not anticipated (although cannot be confirmed at this time) that this will be the same in 2014-15.

- 2.5 There is a budget for this subscription.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. That Commissioner approves the subscription to Police Treasurers for 2014-15 for the Derbyshire Treasurer to be a member, in the sum of £2,590.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	√		
Environmental	√		
Equality & Diversity	√		
Financial		√	
Health & Safety	√		
Human Rights	√		
Legal	√		
Personnel		√	

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BACKGROUND PAPERS/ATTACHMENTS: NONE

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
JOINT REPORT OF THE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF CONSTABLE

10A: RAPE SCRUTINY PANEL

1. **PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To provide the Commissioner and Strategic Governance Board with an overview of the recent work of the Rape Scrutiny Panel within Derbyshire Constabulary and the work undertaken between November 2013 and April 2014. Due to changes in personnel within the Public Protection Team the panel met once during this period and reviewed two cases. In future the panel will meet every three months.

2. **INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The previous report detailed how the panel is constituted and how it works. The only material change is feedback structure into the following categories:
- Initial report
 - Procedures an/investigation process
 - Victim focus/ongoing support
 - Decision/prosecution
 - Community feedback
- 2.2 Due to redundancies at Derbyshire Friend, Andy Cave has resigned from the panel but we are trying to recruit a new member from the LGBT community.

APRIL MEETING

- 2.3 The focus of the April Meeting was for the panel to consider two cases which had been filed as “No Crime”. Both cases involved adults who were acquainted and in informal relationships.
- 2.4 In both instances the panel believed that the cases had been thoroughly investigated and that all enquires had been pursued. In one case the victim was uncooperative and later withdrew her allegation of rape. In both cases the witnesses to the circumstances around the incidents also refused to co-operate. There were no significant learning points for the Force.

FURTHER WORK

- 2.5 SV2 are reminding their Crisis Workers to ensure that victims are fully aware of all the options available to them should they decide not to pursue a Police investigation, including anonymous reporting (which helps with intelligence gathering and protecting potential victims - see 1.6) and self-referral.
- 2.6 The Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme (which includes sexual violence) and also known as Clare’s Law allows the Force to provide information to new partners about a person’s criminal history or intelligence if they approach the Force. This has the potential to reduce the vulnerability of women entering into new relationships.
- 2.7 Concern was expressed by panel members about the way some members of the Pakistani community can be dismissive of women in informal relationships (one of the victims was Pakistani), will not engage with the Police and do not support family victims of sexual violence. This discussion extended into the potential impact of any decision to enforce mandatory reporting of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Women are already unwilling to pursue allegations of rape against the father of their children (not wishing to label the children’s father a rapist). Women who have undergone FGM may also be unwilling to

undergo any medical examination which will reveal it and may therefore not report incidents of rape.

- 2.8 Concern was also raised by the panel in relation to victims of Domestic Abuse not necessarily being made aware that any offences disclosed during the DASH process will be investigated even without their co-operation/support.

Q25: Does this person do or say things of sexual nature that makes you feel bad or that physically hurt you or someone else: a. Please specify what and to whom.

This matter was also discussed at the Strategic Rape Group on 29th April and the matter has been referred to the Head of Crime DCS Platt for a decision as to whether victims should be warned before the DASH is completed that cases of serious abuse will be investigated despite their wish to the contrary or whether the Force should take a more pragmatic approach to such disclosures because issuing such a warning may mean the Force misses out on intelligence about perpetrators of sexual violence and/or reduce the ability of the Force to safeguard victims. This is a sensitive matter because safeguarding actions can disempower a victim, despite what they have already been through with the suspect, and that it may well make the situation worse.

- 2.9 SV2 continues to deliver its programme about the issue of consent to Year 10 and 11 Pupils. Over 1200 teenagers have already participated. SV2 also gave similar input to Freshers' Week programmes in autumn 2013. Schools are requesting delivery of a similar programme to younger pupils.
- 2.10 The Chair of the Panel, Kate Alcock has become a member of the Force's Strategic Rape Group with effect from April 2014.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

3.1 To receive the content of the report and the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable continue to meet bi-monthly to provide independent oversight of Rape Investigation in Derbyshire.

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

4.1 All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW– no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		✓	
Environmental	✓		
Equality & Diversity		✓	
Financial	✓		
Health & Safety	✓		
Human Rights		✓	
Legal	✓		
Personnel	✓		

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

19 MAY 2014

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

11A: PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide oversight trend data to support the PCC's holding of the Chief Constable to account for Constabulary performance.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

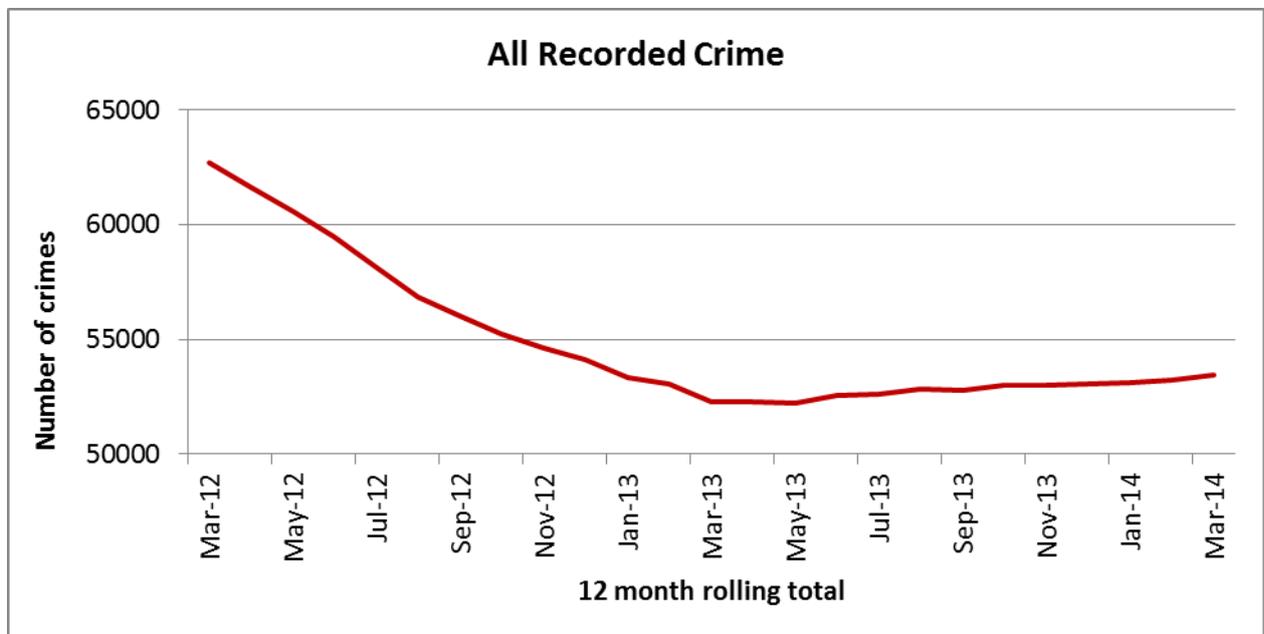
- 2.1 The PCC and Chief Constable have reviewed the amount and content of performance data being presented at SGB meetings (i.e. the Chief Constable's Performance Scorecards). As much of the data on the Scorecards does not change significantly from month to month, it has been agreed that the Scorecards will now be presented to the SGB on a quarterly basis in the months of June, September, December and March.
- 2.2 To ensure that the PCC maintains oversight of Constabulary performance, a Chief Executive Performance Report will be presented to the SGB in the intervening months.
- 2.3 This Chief Executive Performance Report is intended to be a summary, rather than a detailed analysis, and will only include trends for a limited number of areas, namely: All Recorded Crime, Violence, Sexual Offences, Theft, Domestic Violence and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)¹. The National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS), which set out the offences that the police are required to report to the Home Office, is a limited basket of offences which do not represent the whole area of risk and threat.

¹ Violence includes Violence with Injury and Violence without Injury; Stealing includes Domestic Burglary, Non domestic Burglary, Robbery, Shoplifting, Vehicle Crime and Other Stealing.

2.4 The following charts show 12 month rolling totals for all recorded crimes / ASB incidents for the above categories – this represents only those offences which the public have reported to the police. Three years of data have been used which equates to two years of rolling 12 month totals. However, Antisocial Behaviour Incidents were re-categorised to the three headings of Personal, Nuisance and Environmental from April 2012 and this is not directly comparable to data prior to this date. Therefore only two years of ASB data have been used which equate to one year of rolling 12 month totals.

ALL RECORDED CRIME

2.5 All Recorded Crime has been rising slowly for the past year, mainly due to increases in Theft, but is still well below the levels of 2011/12. The increase in this latest year follows ten years of crime reduction and is still some of the lowest recorded crime in the country. It also represents increased demand on the force at a time of austerity and reduced resources.



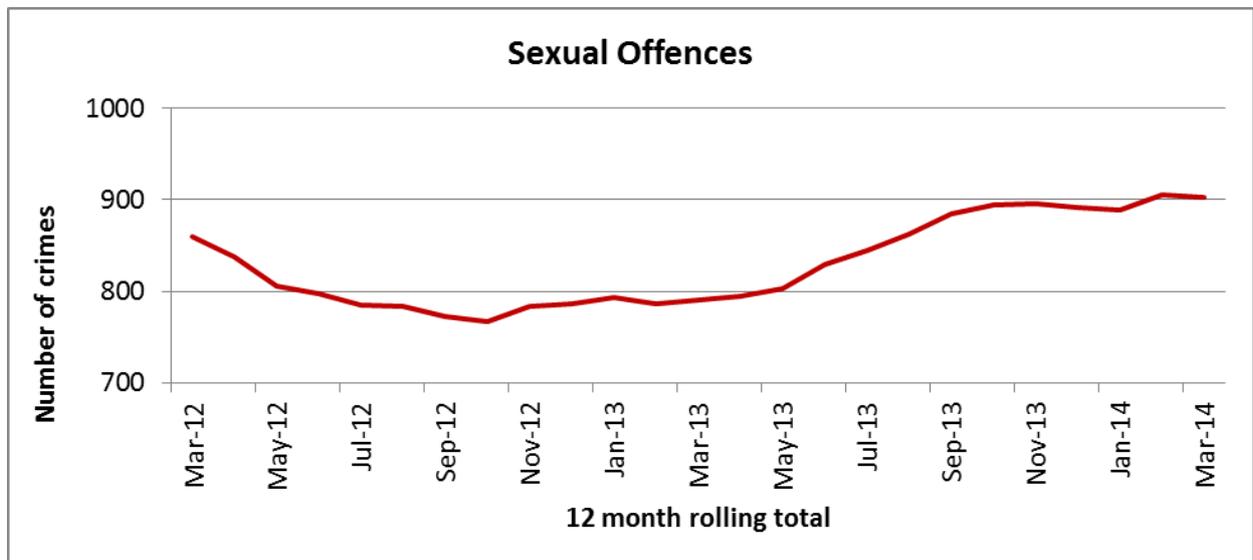
VIOLENCE

- 2.6 Violence has been falling steadily over the past two years. This covers a range of offences including murder, wounding and harassment (non-contact violence).



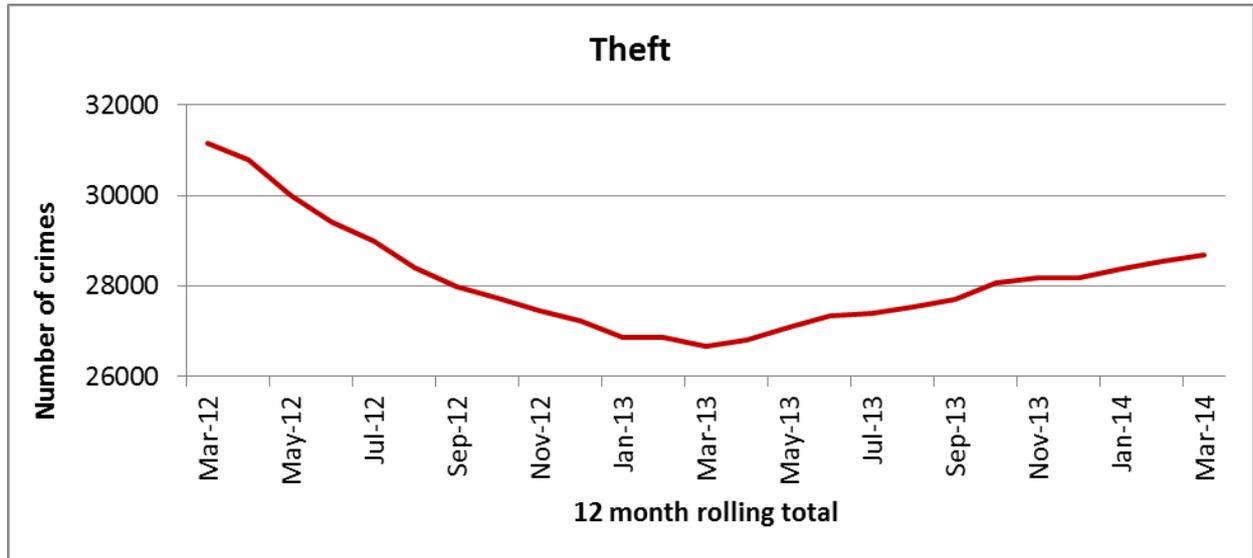
SEXUAL OFFENCES

- 2.7 The number of reported Sexual Offences has risen considerably over the past two years. It is a wide category of offences, which are often historically reported. Virtually all forces have seen an increase in the numbers of crimes recorded since the nationally reported Jimmy Savile inquiry.



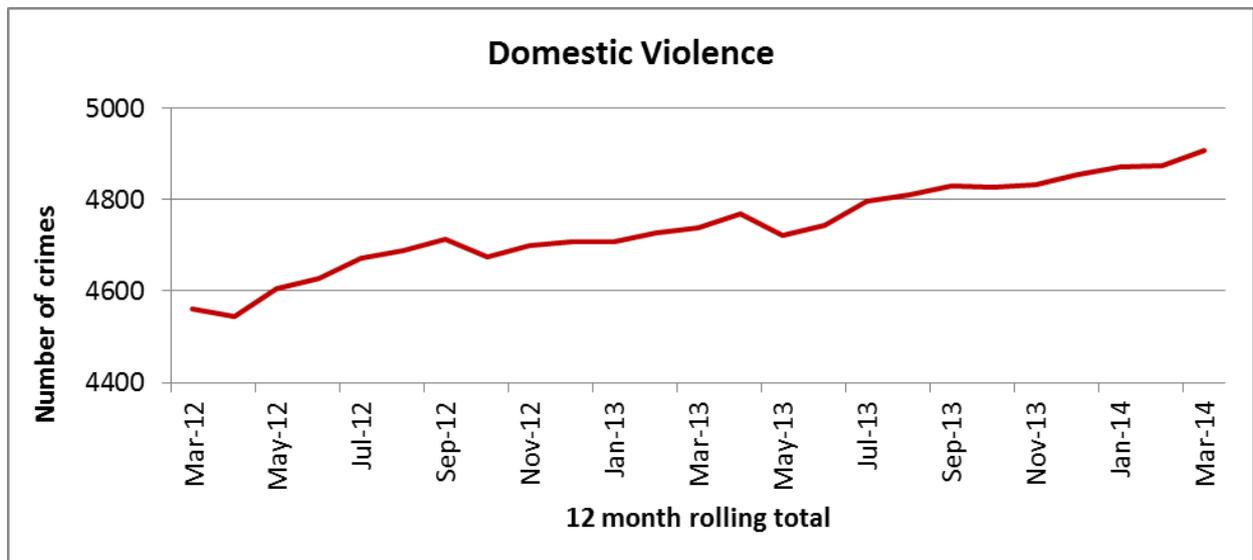
THEFT

2.8 Theft has been increasing over the past year, particularly Non-dwelling Burglary, Shoplifting and Theft from Vehicle. However, it is still below 2011/12 levels.



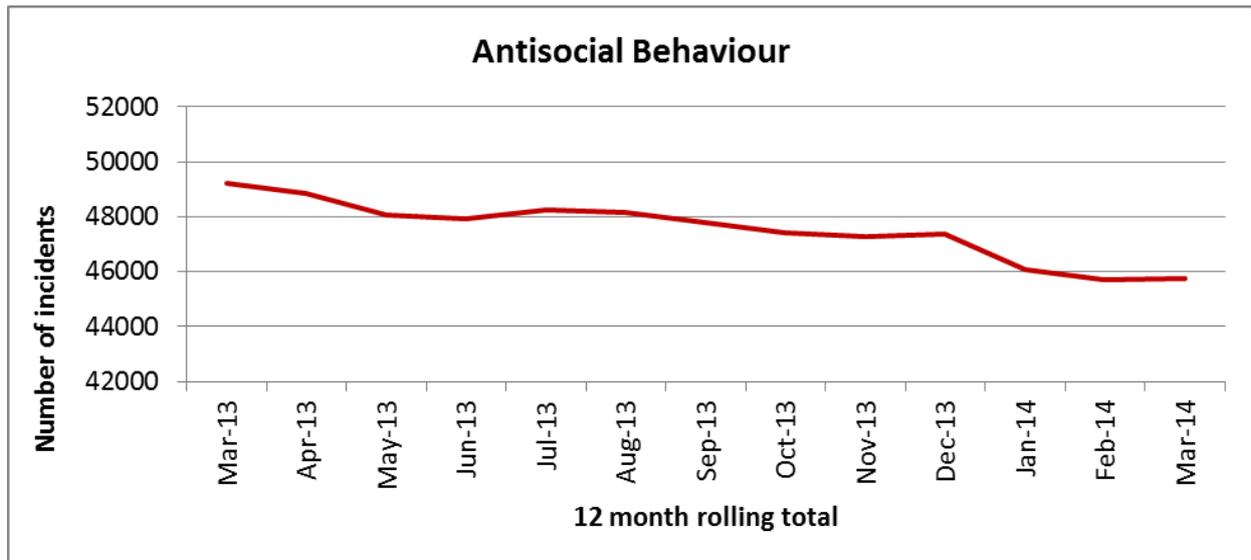
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

2.9 Reported levels of Domestic Violence have risen over the past two years. Increased reporting of Domestic Violence is seen as a positive indicator and in line with the aspirations of both the Commissioner and the Chief Constable to increase the confidence of victims to report offences.



ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- 2.10 Reported Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents have shown a large decrease in the past two years. ASB coding is prescribed by the National Standard of Incident Recording (NSIR) and used by Contact Management to record ASB. These reports are not classified as crimes.



3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. To determine if the PCC can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		X	
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

19 MAY 2014

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**11B: SUMMARY OF CURRENT ISSUES, RISKS & THREATS RAISED TO THE
COMMISSIONER BY ORGANISATIONS WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF
DOMESTIC ABUSE IN DERBYSHIRE**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To summarise the current issues, risks and threats raised by five organisations working with victims of Domestic Abuse in Derbyshire.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The Commissioner requested summaries from five organisations who work with victims of Domestic Abuse in Derbyshire - Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (previously North Derbyshire Women's Aid), Hadhari Nari, High Peak Women's Aid, Nottingham Community Housing Association and Trident Reach - to cover their current issues, risks and threats and provide additional background and context to the Constabulary's Report on Domestic Abuse. The full summaries have been shared with the Constabulary.
- 2.2 The main issues raised were as follows:
- Reductions in funding leading to loss of community based support, longer-term interventions, independent advice and information
 - Issues with accommodation, particularly when victims are moving on from refuges, including being granted homeless status by councils, and the future removal of the Discretionary Fund (which replaced community care grants to help victims move on from refuges) – from next year, local councils will be responsible for providing funding to help victims set up a new home

- Changes to Legal Aid provision, with fewer victims now qualifying for representation at court
- The perception of many victims that the police won't or can't do anything, especially where the abuse is non-physical, co-ercive or controlling behaviour
- Availability of police officers to assist with domestic standby, particularly with cases of forced marriage or honour based violence
- Victim frustration and concern when they are not kept informed about the progress of a case, including in the intervening period waiting for the case to go to court
- Lack of provision of work with young perpetrators and an increase in familial domestic abuse, particularly child to parent, with little support for these type of victims
- Increase in the number of female victims from abroad who have no recourse to public funds and are particularly vulnerable and isolated.

2.3 Many, if not all, of these issues have been raised at the appropriate fora, including local Domestic Abuse Action Groups, the Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Co-ordinating Group, and also at the Commissioner's Victims & Witnesses Convention in January 2014.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. For the PCC to note the report and consider the issues raised by partners.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		X	
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

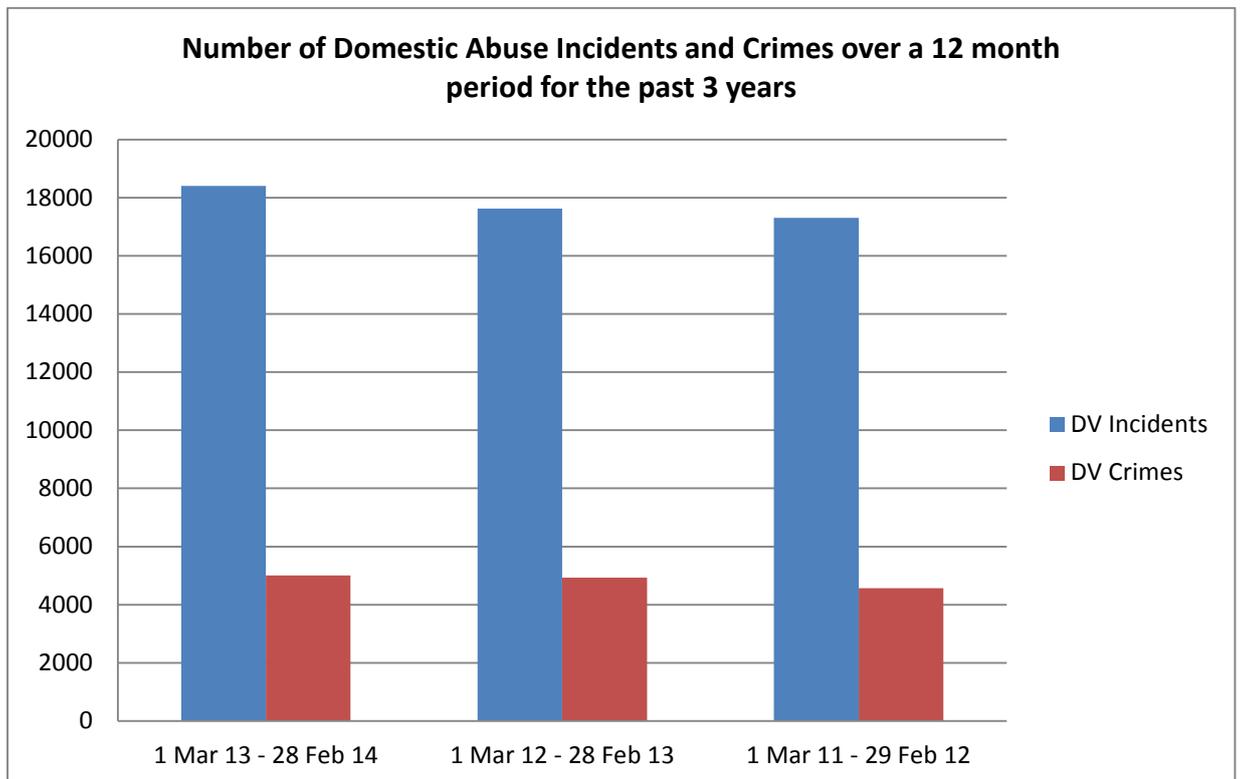
12A: DOMESTIC ABUSE

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report is intended to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the Derbyshire public how the Constabulary is making progress towards the Strategic Priority of Domestic Violence (DV) and the Police and Crime Plan Objectives 2 and 3 (strong and effective partnership working and keep people, especially the most vulnerable, safe from harm, ASB and criminal activities).

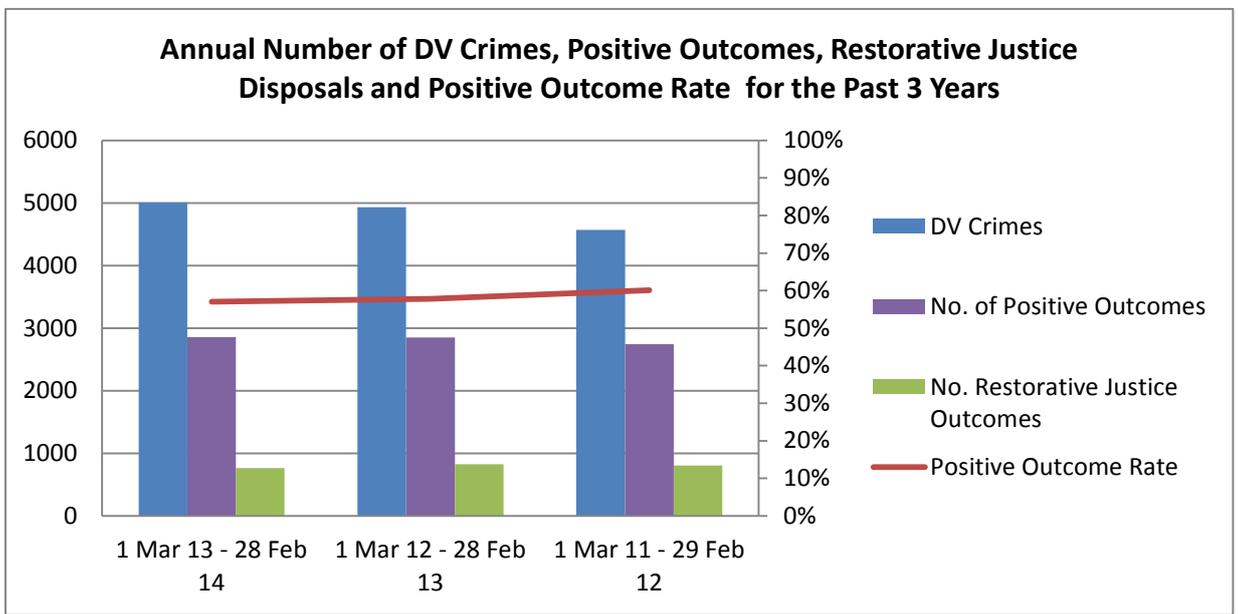
2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The following table and chart shows the number of domestic related incidents and crimes recorded in the period March 2011 to February 2014.



	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
DV Incidents	18405	17624	17301
DV Crimes	5007	4930	4568
Ratio Number of DV Incidents Logged per DV Crime	3.7	3.6	3.8

- 2.2 It is not possible at present to track all of the domestic related incidents, which later became crimes. It should be noted that crimes may be recorded through referrals or other means, and may never have an incident created. The table above shows the total number of domestic related incidents and crimes recorded.
- 2.3 For every four domestic related incidents that are reported to the police within Derbyshire, just over one will be classified as a domestic violence related crime. Despite the levels of reporting increasing over the years, the proportion of incidents to crimes has remained approximately the same.
- 2.4 The following chart and table show the number of domestic related offences, the positive outcome rate (POR) and the proportion of the POR which relates to Restorative Justice (RJ) outcomes, annually for the last three years.



	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
DV Crimes	5007	4930	4568
No. of Positive Outcomes	2855	2849	2744
Positive Outcome Rate	57.0%	57.8%	60.1%
No. Restorative Justice Outcomes	765	826	805
No. Non-RJ Outcomes	2090	2023	1939
% of Positive Outcomes due to RJ	26.8%	29.0%	29.3%
% of Crime disposed of by RJ	15.3%	16.8%	17.6%

- 2.5 As discussed above, the number of domestic violence related offences has increased year on year, as have the total number of resolutions but these have not increased at the same rate as offences and therefore the POR has seen slight falls over the three years shown above.
- 2.6 It is suggested that this decline in positive outcomes may be due to a reduction in the number of offences that are being resolved using Restorative Justice. As the number of RJ resolutions has fallen across the years, the number of sanction detections for domestic violence related offences has increased.
- 2.7 The reduction in Restorative Justice disposals will in part be due to the emphasis placed on the need for positive action when dealing with a domestic violence related crime. Positive action can be classified as trying to pursue a criminal justice outcome whenever the Police respond to an incident. This can take the form of an arrest of a perpetrator and the progression of victimless prosecutions. As from the 1st April 2014 Restorative Justice has been removed as a possible disposal route for domestic violence related criminality. This change is being supported by an awareness raising campaign across the organisation that will be used to help to emphasise the importance of taking positive action in a domestic violence setting. It also emphasises the importance of all staff having an investigative mind-set when responding incidents of this nature.
- 2.8 The following table and chart shows the proportion of victims and offenders that were linked to more than one offence in the 12 month period over the last three years:

Annual Proportion of Repeat Victims and Offenders

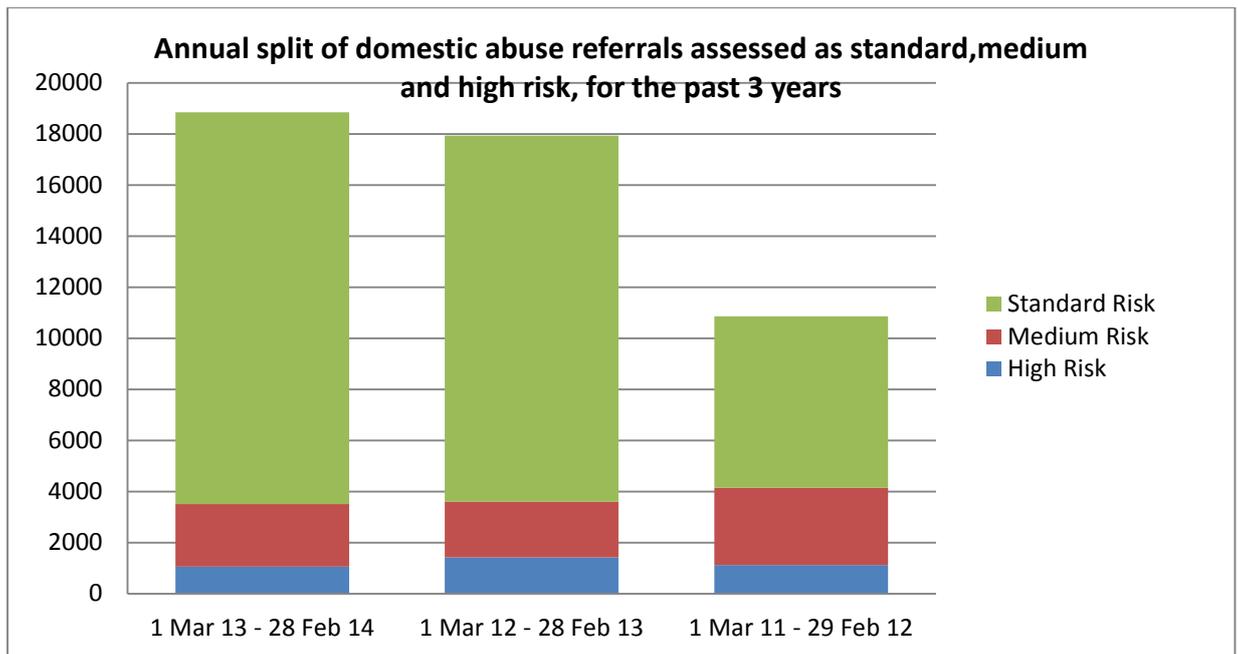
	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
No. DV Crime Offenders	2340	2445	2473
linked to >1 DV Crime in period	336	368	283
% Repeat Offenders	14.4%	15.1%	11.4%
No. DV Crime Victims	3984	4034	3886
linked to >1 DV Crime in period	502	475	441
% Repeat Victims	12.6%	11.8%	11.3%

% Repeat Offenders

% Repeat Victims

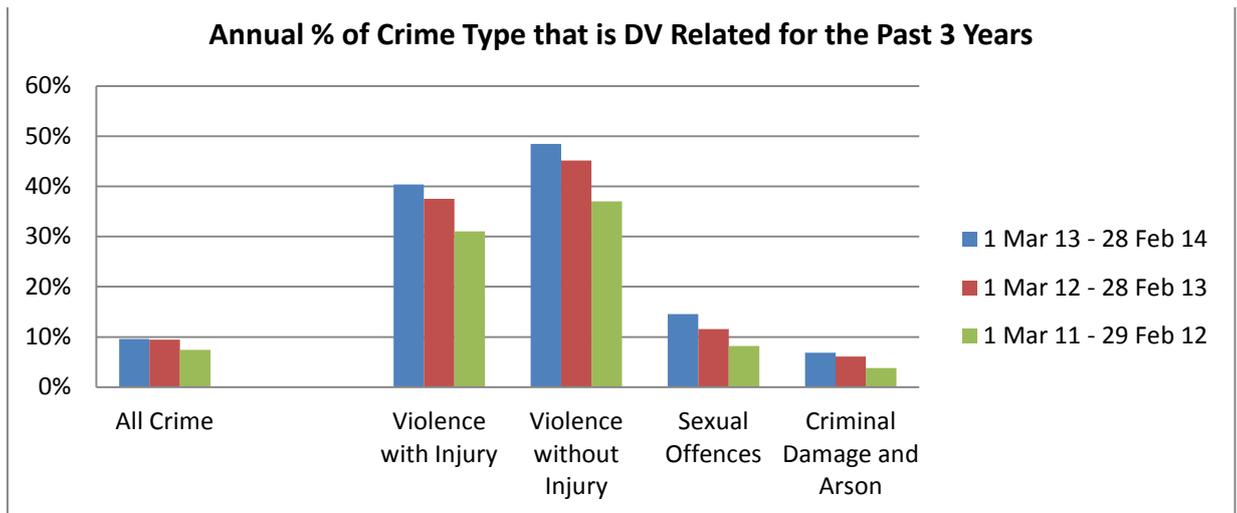
1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14 1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13 1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12

- 2.9 The proportion of repeat offenders has fallen in the last 12 month period in comparison to the previous 12 months but still remains higher than two years ago. The proportion of repeat victims has seen increases year on year. The exact reasons for these increases are not known but they may be at least partly attributable to increased confidence levels in victims to disclose previous offences.
- 2.10 Securing feedback from the victims of domestic abuse is a difficult issue to progress. The risks associated with re contacting domestic violence victims' present problems but the Constabulary is currently looking at some work that has been undertaken by Leicestershire Police. They have been able to successfully survey a number of victims to understand some of the issues associated with reporting incidents to the Police. This work will be reported upon at a later date. Generally confidence in Derbyshire Police has increased.
- 2.11 It is not possible at the moment to provide accurate reoffending figures as provided by the Ministry of Justice; this would require tracking an offender from the point of the initial incident and identifying whether any further incidents meet the criteria for reoffending.
- 2.12 Unfortunately, existing police systems do not allow these complex calculations to be made. The issues surrounding data collection and interpretation have featured as part of the HMIC Domestic Violence Thematic Review and national work has been commissioned to look at standardising the data collected by police forces and how it is used.
- 2.13 The following table and chart show the number of domestic abuse referrals, broken down into standard, medium and high risk referrals:



Investigation Type	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
High Risk	1065	1422	1120
Medium Risk	2452	2177	3032
Standard Risk	15330	14334	6707
Total	18847	17933	10859

- 2.14 The number of referrals has increased year on year but this is predominantly due to an increase in standard referrals. October 2011 saw the introduction of the Domestic Abuse and Stalking and Harassment risk assessment (DASH) which accounts for the huge rise in standard referrals in 2011 / 2012. As from October 2011 Police Officers were required to complete a DASH following every domestic violence incident attended. Numbers of high and medium risk referrals have remained fairly stable, although high risk referrals did peak in the previous year, and medium risk referrals fell.
- 2.15 The following chart and table show the proportion of crime that is domestic related for the last three years. The chart also includes breakdowns for violence with injury, violence without injury, sexual offences and criminal damage and arson:



	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14			1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13			1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12		
	Crimes	DV Related	% DV	Crimes	DV Related	% DV	Crimes	DV Related	% DV
All Crime	52,214	5,007	9.6%	52,095	4,930	9.5%	61,656	4,568	7.4%
Violence with Injury	5,291	2,137	40.4%	5,459	2,048	37.5%	6,490	2,012	31.0%
Violence without Injury	3,875	1,877	48.4%	4,509	2,035	45.1%	5,113	1,892	37.0%
Sexual Offences	901	131	14.5%	786	91	11.6%	879	72	8.2%
Criminal Damage and Arson	8,689	597	6.9%	8,997	550	6.1%	11,534	441	3.8%

- 2.16 Despite Derbyshire seeing reductions over recent years in the majority of crime types, domestic violence related offending is one area that has seen increases year on year.
- 2.17 The increase in domestic violence related offending is a reflection of the importance and awareness of domestic violence across the organisation. There is the ability within the crime recording system to highlight when a crime has a domestic violence context. This coupled with the greater awareness across the organisation will account for the year on year increase in domestic violence related crime levels. There has also been considerable reporting and awareness rising across the community in relation to domestic violence, and this may have increased the confidence of victims in reporting issues to the police and partners.
- 2.18 This last 12 months has seen considerable national focus on domestic violence with concerns raised by a variety of organisations about the quality of the response to domestic violence. These concerns have led to the Home Secretary requiring HMIC to undertake a national review of the response to domestic violence.

- 2.19 The review involved HMIC visiting all forces across the country to inform a thematic report. Derbyshire Constabulary was visited in December 2013 and some initial findings were reported to the Chief Constable and Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 2.20 The Inspection team was asked to look at the following areas to assess the organisations response to DV:
- The effectiveness of the police approach to domestic violence and abuse, focusing on the outcomes for victims;
 - Whether risks to victims of domestic violence and abuse are adequately managed
 - Identifying lessons learnt from how the police approach domestic violence and abuse; and
 - Making the necessary recommendations in relation to these findings when considered alongside current practice.
- 2.21 The initial findings were reported to the Constabulary in December 2013 and were included in an initial action plan with remedial action being progressed as necessary.
- 2.22 HMIC formally reported to the Home Secretary in March 2014 and a national report was released at the same time. The report highlighted mixed progress in relation to the investigation of DV by the police since the last inspection some 10 years ago.
- 2.23 The HMIC Derbyshire Constabulary specific report was also released to the Force on the same day, and in line with national findings, outlined a mixed response to domestic violence within Derbyshire.
- Twelve recommendations were identified within this report and in response ACC Smethem has established a strategic group to provide oversight of the local and national action plans.
- 2.24 The work of this group will be reported upon through the current Domestic Violence/Serious Sexual Violence Group that coordinates the multi-agency domestic violence approach across the County. The internal domestic violence work will also inform the longer term County/City Domestic Violence strategy.
- 2.25 Details of the 12 HMIC recommendations are included at Appendix A together with updates in relation to each of them.
- 2.26 Nationally, 12 recommendations were also identified for progression. A number of the recommendations require specific input from the College of Policing in order for progress to be made. The following issues are being looked at nationally with associated tight timescales for delivery:
- **Initial Investigation** – A review of the current national guidance with a new release of Approved Professional Practice. This work will also cover the training currently available in relation to DV and the accreditation for officers undertaking DV investigations. The timescale for release being June 2014.

- **Victim Safety/Risk Assessment** – This work will look at the use of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Domestic Abuse and Stalking and Harassment Risk Assessment (DASH) risk assessment process for incidents of domestic violence and its application to the expanded domestic violence definition. The timescale associated with this work is Summer 2014,
- **Data and Performance Management** – The national work will look at the data that forces are required to collect with the intention of standardising the measures imposed and the data being collected by Police Forces – It is anticipated that this work will take 12 months to complete.
- **Management of Perpetrators** – There is recognition that there is little best practice available to manage repeat and serial perpetrators and a lack of recognised offender programmes to manage their behaviour. The timescale associated with this work is summer 2014.

3. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE SCHEME

- 3.1 The last 12 months has seen the introduction of the Domestic Violence Perpetrator Scheme (Commonly known as Clare's Law).
- 3.2 The scheme allows disclosure of a perpetrator's abusive past to be made to the current partner in order to prevent that person becoming a victim of domestic abuse. There are two elements to the scheme, Right to Ask and Right to Know. The Right to Ask application can be made by the person in the relationship or by a third party. A Right to Know application could be generated as a result of indirect information provided to the police through any agencies or third party, or could be Police generated. The person at risk needs to have been in an intimate relationship with their partner for a disclosure request to be made.
- 3.3 Examples of the scheme have included a concerned parent making an enquiry after her daughter began a new relationship. Intelligence checks showed that the male was a registered sex offender and was not complying with his licence conditions. As a result of the DVDS enquiry the male was recalled to prison. This action safeguarded all the individuals involved.
- 3.4 Under the right to know process a female was informed that her current partner had subjected his previous female partners to serious domestic abuse and showed a concerning pattern of behaviour. She was provided this information so that she could make an informed decision about her future relationship. After being presented with this information she decided to end the relationship. This action most likely prevented her from becoming another victim of domestic abuse at the hands of the perpetrator.
- 3.5 As of the 15 April 2014 the Derbyshire Police had received 18 Right to Ask applications and 9 Right to Know applications, giving 27 in total.

4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION NOTICES AND ORDERS (DVPOS/ DVPNS)

- 4.1 Derbyshire Police will implement the use of Domestic Violence Protection Orders from the June 2014. The orders give the Police the power to place conditions on

a perpetrator which prevent them from returning to their address for between 14 – 28 days.

- 4.2 A Protection Notice is issued by a Superintendent and within 48 hours a formal application made at Magistrates Court for a Protection Order. Although the orders are civil there is a power of arrest for both Notice and Orders if the perpetrator breaches the imposed conditions on them. It is anticipated that the implementation will be a staged process with on-going dialogue across the region to achieve a consistent approach across the East Midlands.
- 4.3 The orders will be another useful tool that can be used to support victims of domestic violence.

5. MULTI AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCES

- 5.1 Within Derbyshire there is a well well-established Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process which involves all partners' meeting to review high risk domestic violence cases to develop risk management plans for the victim and other family members.
- 5.2 The MARAC process is informed by the completion of the DASH risk assessment by the attending Police Officer. The risk assessment is reviewed by staff within the Central Referral Unit and any identified cases where children are involved or present referred onto Children's Social Care for follow up work. This work ensures that the most appropriate child safeguarding interventions are put in place by all agencies.
- 5.3 High risk cases are referred into the MARAC process and suitable multi-agency risk management plans put in place around the victim and vulnerable family members. There are five established MARACs across Derbyshire which currently meet on a monthly basis. The MARAC process is overseen by the Domestic Violence and Serious Sexual Violence Governance Board (DV /SSV) and any development issues considered within that governance structure.
- 5.4 The MARAC process receives guidance and support from Coordinated Action against Domestic Violence (CAADA). The guidance involves review and recommendations on potential case numbers and staff to support the process.
- 5.5 During 2013 there was a review of the current MARAC structure commissioned by the DV/SSV Board. The review resulted in 14 recommendations. The only recommendation that remains outstanding is the issue of reducing the MARAC score to 14 from 16 within the Domestic Abuse and Stalking and Harassment Risk Assessment process (DASH) that indicates a high risk domestic violence case. This is now due to change on 1 May 2014.
- 5.6 The progression of the MARAC recommendations will continue to be overseen by the DV/SSV Governance Board.

6. DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS (DHRs)

- 6.1 A Domestic Homicide Review is now considered following any domestic related murder. The responsibility for commissioning a DHR rests with the Community Safety Departments based within local authorities. Not all domestic related murders will automatically warrant a DHR. The criteria for undertaking a DHR will

always be based around possible weaknesses around the partnership working in the build-up to any murder and the contact individual agencies have had with the deceased, offender or extended family.

- 6.2 There have been 2 domestic homicide cases reported on during the last 12 months. Details of these 2 cases and the recommendations arising from them are included at Appendix B together with relevant updates.
- 6.3 The Derbyshire Constabulary is part of the Domestic Violence/Serious Sexual Violence Governance structures that cover the County and City. As part of that process, there are a number of operational groups that sit below it to deliver on individual pieces of work commissioned by the Board and awareness raising.
- 6.4 The multi-agency Governance structure is an ideal conduit for raising awareness in relation to domestic violence across statutory and non statutory organisations and is informed by performance data produced from a variety of sources.
- 6.5 During the last 12 months there have been a number of campaigns and awareness raising events aimed at encouraging the reporting of domestic violence from across the wider community, for example the 12 Days of Christmas domestic violence campaign which featured posters, media releases and press interviews. The overall aim of the campaign was to raise awareness and the inappropriateness of certain behaviour.

7. HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE (HBV), FORCED MARRIAGE (FM) AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

- 7.1 These types of offences are investigated by officers within Public Protection Teams. An action plan has been introduced to progress work in this area.
- 7.2 HBV/FM and FGM form part of the Domestic Abuse Team's workload. The newly created Domestic Abuse Operational Booklet has guidance for staff and incorporates the DASH risk assessment that includes questions relating to Honour Based Violence.
- 7.3 The organisation has recently reviewed its internal guidance on the Intranet for use by Operational Officers. The Central Referral Unit is a centrally based resource that reviews incidents and crimes looking for HBV related incidents. Once highlighted the responsibility for investigation falls to the Public Protection Teams for progression.
- 7.4 A professional's event was hosted in Derby City on the 18th November 2013 to raise awareness of these issues. Guest speakers included: Chief Crown Prosecutor Nazir Afzal, Freedom Charity founder Aneeta Prem and the National Forced Marriage Unit. The afternoon Community event was poorly attended and further work is required to engage with affected community groups.
- 7.5 As part of the HBV action plan work is on-going within Derby City Schools to raise awareness. This work is being led by the Derby based Independent Domestic Abuse Advisory service.
- 7.6 The OPCC hosted a National Forced Marriage Event in May 2014. The Forces Press Office is planning to utilise this event to ensure that the change in legislation to a criminal offence is locally publicised.

Performance Data Available

Forced Marriage

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Referrals	8	14	17	15	6	5
Forced Marriage Protection Orders	1	3	2	2	3	1

- 7.7 The Force currently has a specific risk assessment model relating to FM. In light of the Welsh Risk Assessment model being rolled out nationally the Derbyshire Constabulary has requested funding to implement this and to train 18 professionals in its use.

Honour based Violence

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Referrals	32	46	64	34	39	32
Crimes	8	8	12	5	6	5
Positive Outcomes	0	4	3	2	0	2

Female Genital Mutilation

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Referrals	N/R	N/R	N/R	1	1	3
Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 7.8 The Force was requested to benchmark its position in relation to FGM based on 6 nationally recognised questions. Details of these questions and their answers are provided at Appendix C.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 Domestic violence is broad area of business for the organisation cutting across a number of issues, not least of which is the safeguarding of children.
- 8.2 During the last 12 months there has been considerable focus on the performance of the Police Service in relation to domestic violence. This focus will be used to improve the response to domestic violence within Derbyshire and reported on specifically through the newly formed oversight group that has been set up by ACC Smethem and the DV/SSV Board.
- 8.3 Any work to improve the organisational response to domestic violence is heavily reliant on effective partnerships across a host of agencies. The current financial climate presents challenges for all the agencies tackling domestic violence and there is a constant thirst for additional funding in this area. Pressures on the

IDVA service across Derbyshire may well prompt funding requests to the Police and Crime Commissioners office during the next 12 months.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 To determine if the PCC can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

10. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial		X	
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A. HMIC recommendations and updates

Appendix B. Domestic Homicide Review cases

Appendix C. Female Genital Mutilation Benchmarking Questions

Appendix A

HMIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND UPDATES

- 1. The Force should consider the appropriateness of using restorative justice for offences in intimate relationships. Particularly with regard to how any action will prevent further offences of domestic abuse, or reduce the risk to the victim.**

Update: The use of restorative justice has now been reviewed in line within this recommendation. The guidance now states that the use of restorative justice with regard to intimate partner relationships is no longer available and its use within a familial setting must be authorised by the Public Protection Detective Inspector. This approach has been in place since 1 April 2014.

- 2. The Force should review its use of its Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Scheme (DAPS) to assess whether there is evidence that it prevents re-offending, provides support to the victim and reduces risk or potentially increases the level of risk.**

Update: The Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Scheme was withdrawn in December 2013. This following the feedback received from the HMIC and its links to restorative justice. There is recognition that there are very few approved perpetrator programmes available nationally and that this is an area that needs to be looked at nationally as part of the HMIC Thematic report. The approach of the Constabulary has always been one of positive action when dealing with domestic violence. The removal of restorative justice and the associated DAPS scheme will be used to reinforce a mind-set that domestic violence must be investigated fully on all occasions and a criminal justice outcome sought.

- 3. In line with Co-ordinated Action against Domestic Violence (CAADA) guidance the threshold for referring a matter to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) should be reduced. With only one in four high risk cases currently being referred to the MARAC, the opportunity for other agencies to collectively provide support could be lost. This would require an assessment of how the MARACs are run across the Force.**

Update: Following the feedback from HMIC the risk assessment criteria within Derbyshire was reduced to 16 immediately. The assessment is due to change again in May 2014, when it will be reduced to 14 to reflect the national position in relation to high risk cases. In support of this change partnership funding has been secured to increase the administrative support within MARAC. This change in threshold will increase the workload for the Public Protection Unit (PPU) Domestic Violence teams however there is no increase in available resources to support this. As a result, a contingency arrangement is currently being developed that will involve BCU CID teams progressing high risk cases.

- 4. The Force should adopt an appropriate definition of a Repeat Victim and ensure there is an effective response to the risk. The Force does not have a standard definition of Repeat Victim.**

Update: The organisation currently has a Repeat Victim definition relating to all types of crime. A person becomes a Repeat Victim if the same person or location suffers more than one crime in a period of 12 months. The appropriateness of this definition is being looked at by the Domestic Violence Working Group.

5. The Force should review the process for completing the DASH risk assessment.

a) to ensure the form is completed as thoroughly as possible by the attending officer, having regard to all the questions; and

b) the level of risk is assessed by officers and staff using their professional judgement rather than by computer.

Update: The use of the DASH risk assessment is being looked at nationally. However, in the short term, all staff have been provided with an aide memoire outlining the importance and appropriate use of the DASH. The DASH has been printed into the back of officers' pocket note books and there is currently a DV work book being piloted across the organisation to improve the initial response to DV. Within this pack there is guidance on risk management plans.

6. The Force should undertake analysis of the training requirements of officers, and staff, to ensure they fully understand domestic abuse, including coercive and psychological control. It should also include raising awareness of what options are available when undertaking safeguarding of the victim.

Update: HMIC has asked the College of Policing to review the training currently available for those dealing with domestic violence and to produce standardised training products for use across the country. When these products are made available they will be embedded in the Force Training Plan. In the short term, a half day domestic violence awareness programme has been put together for delivery across the organisation which will cover initial investigation, risk management and coercive and controlling behaviour in a domestic violence setting.

7. The Force should urgently reassess how it undertakes the DASH risk assessments. The backlog of DASH risk assessments within the Central Referral Unit (CRU) is a concern.

Update: The current process of risk assessment is being looked at nationally to address inconsistencies in its use across the Country. Currently a DASH risk assessment is being completed for every incident of domestic violence within Derbyshire. This may not be the most appropriate use of the DASH and a more targeted approach could be considered in line with the work being undertaken nationally. In the short term the current backlog is being addressed through the use of overtime and the training of a pool of staff sitting outside of the Central Referral Unit to support this work. The current electronic DASH form sits within the Guardian crime system but is extremely bureaucratic. There is a need for staff within the Central Referral Unit to link the contents of the DASH back into the Guardian system. This has a huge impact on timescales and efficiency when dealing with domestic abuse referrals.

Any future crime recording system that is adopted by the Force will need to be looked at carefully to ensure this issue is addressed.

8. **The Force should urgently review the process, where standard risk assessments which have not been reviewed within the seven day guidelines are closed without any further assessment of risk or review of what action is required, including support to the victim.**

Update: This process has been suspended and all work associated with the referral is now being completed. This approach is being supported through the use of overtime and the training of additional staff to support the risk assessment process.

9. **The Force should review the meeting structure to evaluate whether the engagement at ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers) level with key partners, especially the voluntary sector is appropriate.**

Update: This issue is being considered by the Chief Officer Team

10. **The Force should undertake a review to ensure there is clear oversight so that the three basic command units deliver an efficient and consistent service to victims of domestic abuse and capture the good practice within the force.**

Update: This issue is being considered by the Chief Officer Team

11. **The Force should consider how best to analyse data, so that it understands whether it is doing well, and how it can improve. There is a wealth of data which, if assessed, could support the Force in building on the positive action taken by frontline officers.**

Update: The Public Protection Unit has now introduced a monthly performance pack based on available data. This work will be informed by the work being undertaken nationally on standardised data requests and performance management frameworks for forces.

12. **The Force should consider how best to identify and manage serial domestic abuse offenders. While some perpetrators may be managed through the MAPPA/MARAC process the force does not currently have a structured process to tackle those who commit offences of domestic abuse against more than one victim.**

Update: This recommendation features as part of the national action plan and work has been commissioned to disseminate best practice to all police forces.

Appendix B

Domestic Homicide Review cases

Case 1 – Female engaged in a relationship with a male partner. The female believed the relationship wasn't working and was in the process of ending it. At this time the male was off sick from work with epilepsy and seizures and being treated with a variety of medication. The female was stabbed to death by the male.

Recommendations:

1. **That all operational Police Officers and staff are made aware of the PNC warning markers and reminded that they should be used whenever appropriate.**

Update: This reminder has been disseminated to all staff

2. **Front line police officers should receive awareness training in relation to potential indicators of coercive control in domestic abuse and what action to take.**

Update: The training in relation to coercive and controlling behaviour is currently being put together and will be rolled out across the force in June 2014.

3. **Front line Police Officers should receive training on the importance of professional curiosity in asking probing and explorative questions to identify underlying concerns rather than accept the presenting issues in potential domestic abuse cases.**

Update: This is a general recommendation that will be encompassed within the broader domestic violence training being rolled out across the organisation.

Case 2 – Involved a Bulgarian couple who had been living in Derbyshire whilst running a business. Derbyshire Police were involved in the investigation of reported domestic violence at their address. After a short period the couple moved to South Yorkshire where the husband killed his wife.

Following the murder it transpired that the husband had been previously convicted of attempted murder and rape in Bulgaria. This conviction was not known at the time Police Officers and agencies were interacting with the family.

Recommendations

1. **All Police personnel to be trained in how to access conviction information for foreign national offenders**

Completion of the Computer based e learning package on foreign national offenders has been prioritised throughout the organisation

2. **That priority is given to foreign national offender checks where the perpetrator is highlighted within a DASH risk assessment.**

This is now accepted practice within the Police Central Referral Unit.

Appendix C

Female Genital Mutilation Benchmarking Questions

1. How many members of FGM affected communities live in your area?

Research has identified 172 Females. This is based on the following data.

UKBA data from October 2012 indicates that 209 females from countries with a high incidence of FGM have been registered as living within Derbyshire since 2002.

Of these females, 172 may still be living in the county. The greatest numbers of these females are from Somalia and Egypt.

It is anticipated that the data is subject to under-reporting, population movements over the ten-year range of the dataset, and other limitations which should be noted.

2. Does your LA and NHS have a policy on FGM? Which agenda does FGM prevention fall under?

The response to FGM features as part of the Local Strategic Safeguarding Board. The Board has worked to produce a guidance document in relation to FGM and safeguarding children which is available on the Board web site. The response to FGM is a multi-agency responsibility.

3. Who is the accountable lead in the LA and NHS in the implementation of policy on FGM?

The LSCB has senior representatives from the Local Authority and NHS who are responsible for progressing the FGM agenda on behalf of the Board. The Head of Public Protection for the Police also sits on the Board.

There is recognition that FGM is vastly under reported and a Multi-Agency FGM task group is to meet on the 22nd May 2014, in order to progress the agenda.

4. What training takes place for frontline professionals, including health, teaching and safeguarding professionals?

The DSCB training programme has two courses which will specifically mention this as a subject area, although they are not solely focused on FGM. They are the Safeguarding Children Honour Based violence and Forced Marriage and the Safeguarding Black and Ethnic Minority Children Course.

5. What steps have been taken to implement the national multi agency guidelines on FGM?

The DSCB document Safeguarding Children at Risk of Abuse through FGM is based on the national guidance and the London Safeguarding Children Board FGM guidance (an earlier version of this guidance was used as the basis for the national

guidance). Each agency is responsible for implementing the DSCB guidance in their organisation and reporting back to the DSCB policies and procedures group on their progress.

6. Are there local groups working to tackle FGM in your area?

The only organisation specifically listed in the DSCB guidance is Hadhari Nari.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12B: RAPE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Commissioner on specific issues on Rape and Serious Sexual Assault

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

2.1 Rape Offences

The following table shows a breakdown of the number of recorded rape offences over the last three years. The table also includes information relating to the positive outcome rate (POR), sanction detection rate (SDR), no crime rate and also the age of the offence at the time of reporting:

Rape	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
No. Recorded Crimes	318	250	277
No. Sanction Detections (excl. RD)	56	66	70
Sanction Detection Rate	18%	26%	25%
No. Positive Outcomes (All Detections)	56	66	70
Positive Outcome Rate	18%	26%	25%
No. No Crimes	43	46	38
% No Crimed	12%	16%	12%
No. over 90 days to report	167	117	107
% over 90 days to report	53%	47%	39%
No. over 365 days to report	127	86	81
% over 365 days to report	40%	34%	29%

- 2.2 The number of rape offences reported in the latest 12 months has increased considerably in comparison to the previous years. It is agreed that some of this increase is attributable to the considerable amount of coverage nationally relating to Operation Yewtree as this is a national trend and not just unique to Derbyshire.
- 2.3 The majority of the increase seen in the latest period is mainly attributable to historic cases where the offence occurred at least 90 days prior to the report. During the period March 2013 to February 2014, over half of all reports of rape to the police occurred at least 90 days before reporting with two out of every five being at least a year old at time of reporting.
- 2.4 The longer the delay between the offence occurring and it being reported, the more complex the investigation becomes and the chances of a positive resolution for these rape offences are decreased. The table above shows that the positive outcome rate for rape offences in the latest period has reduced

noticeably. This is predominantly due to the complexity of the historic cases that have been reported during the period. Very few rape offences remain undetected without a suspect being identified. The new outcomes framework that came into effect on the 1 April 2014 will help to identify the different reasons why a rape offence may not result in a tradition sanction outcome.

2.5 Sexual Offence (exc. Rape)

The Home office and HMIC no longer recognises the group of serious sexual offences and now classify sexual offences as either rape or sexual offences excluding rape. The following table shows a breakdown of the number of recorded sexual offences excluding rape over the last three years. The table also includes information relating to the positive outcome rate (POR), sanction detection rate (SDR), no crime rate and also the age of the offence at the time of reporting:

Sexual Offences (excl. Rape)	1 Mar 13 - 28 Feb 14	1 Mar 12 - 28 Feb 13	1 Mar 11 - 29 Feb 12
No. Recorded Crimes	584	535	601
No. Sanction Detections (excl. RD)	191	186	196
Sanction Detection Rate	33%	35%	33%
No. Positive Outcomes (All Detections)	201	205	217
Positive Outcome Rate	34%	38%	36%
No. No Crimes	22	26	31
% No Crimed	4%	5%	5%
No. over 90 days to report	218	152	177
% over 90 days to report	37%	28%	29%
No. over 360 days to report	159	100	119
% over 365 days to report	27%	19%	20%

2.6 As with rape offences, the number of sexual offences has increased in the latest period but remains just below the volume experienced two years previously. The positive outcome rate has remained stable across the years as has the no crime rate. As with rape offences, the proportion of historical offences has increased in the latest period.

3. MAPPA (MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS) DERBYSHIRE STATISTICS

2012/13	Cat 1 [RSO]	Cat 2 [VO]	Cat 3 [OO]	Total
Level 1	898	220	-	1118
Level 2	8	2	8	18
Level 3	2	1	1	4
Total	908	223	9	1140

2011/12	Cat 1 [RSO]	Cat 2 [VO]	Cat 3 [OO]	Total
Level 1	843	233	-	1076
Level 2	4	4	5	13
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	848	237	5	1090

2010/11	Cat 1 [RSO]	Cat 2 [VO]	Cat 3 [OO]	Total
Level 1	720	268	-	988
Level 2	24	11	6	41
Level 3	5	1	1	7
Total	749	280	7	1036

(All figures are for offenders at liberty in the community on 31 March each year. The data does not include those still in custody. Final figures for 2013/14 are not yet available but the provisional total of MAPPA eligible nominals at liberty on 31 March 2014 will be around 1265 of which 977 are cat 1 RSOS).

4. **RAPE**

- 4.1 All Rape offences and allegations of Rape in Derbyshire are treated seriously and investigated robustly. Rape offences are only investigated by trained Detectives. A third of all rapes are of a Domestic nature and are all investigated by the specialist Domestic Violence Teams across the Force consisting purely of Detective staff.
- 4.2 Derbyshire Constabulary have a Force SOLO (Sexual Offence Liaison Officer) unit consisting of 10 trained officers. These officers work on a dedicated Force rota providing a service to victims from 8am to 11pm. Their primary role is to obtain an evidential account of the incident, assist in obtaining medical evidence where possible and to provide continued support to the victim. There are a further 45 Divisionally based SOLOs who manage the needs of victims between the hours of 11pm and 8am. As of March 2014 the SOLO Team have been co located and embedded at both Chesterfield and Derby's Domestic Violence specialist offices to provide a better service linked directly to the investigations.
- 4.3 D Division also have a specialist Rape Investigation Team, Operation Diamond consisting of 1 Detective Sergeant and 6 Detectives with 1 dedicated SOLO attached to the team. This team deals with the majority of the adult non Domestic Violence and child rape investigations.
- 4.4 Divisional CID for B and C Divisions investigate all adult non Domestic Violence/child rapes, and at D Division they provide resilience as necessary.
- 4.5 All child rape allegations relating to children under 16 years of age are investigated by the Child Abuse Investigation Units, supported by on-call Paediatric services and G4S(Forensic Medical Examiners).
- 4.6 Local CID officers deal with historical investigations where the victim is no longer a child
- 4.7 All rape offences are overseen and managed by an officer of Detective Inspector rank. All Stranger Rape allegations will be allocated an SIO (Senior Investigating Officer)
- 4.8 As of 2012/13, the recording standards for rape offences changed. Prior to this year, investigators were given a period of time to evaluate and investigate the initial offence to ensure that the offence of rape was made out from the information supplied by the victim and that the allegation was not false in any

way. This practice kept the number of rape allegations being 'no-crimed' to a minimum.

- 4.9 The new standards adopted by the Force from this year mean that from the outset on an initial allegation, and as soon as practicable, the offence must be recorded as a crime and in any case within 24 hours. This practice has increased the number of offences being no-crimed, because in some cases investigation of the allegation has later identified that the offence is not fully made out, or the allegation is later retracted or found to be false.
- 4.10 For these reasons, the percentage of 'No Crimes' has increased from 12 to 16% in 2012/13, but for the latest year, as can be seen from the table above, there has been an overall increase of 68 offences (largely attributed to historic cases), and this increase has caused the 'No-Crime' rate to revert to 12%.
- 4.11 If a victim alleges a rape offence has occurred in another force area then the allegation is 'crimed' in Derbyshire and the respective paperwork is sent to that force area. The crime is 'No-Crimed' for Derbyshire Constabulary purposes, but acts as a point of reference for this Force and the victim.
- 4.12 In order for a report to be 'No Crimed' there must be verifiable information/evidence to show that the allegation has not occurred. This is documented by the Detective Inspector in charge of the case and a final decision is made by the Detective Chief Inspector who again documents their thought processes.
- 4.13 The Crime Management Unit in conjunction with the Force Crime Registrar conducts independent audits of all 'No Crime' rapes as per National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS). These audits are reported on quarterly to the NCRS Force meeting. All audits in this area have shown good results. The Rape Scrutiny Panel also examines 'No-Crime' cases as a way of providing further scrutiny and audit.
- 4.14 Details of every reported rape are circulated on a weekly basis to all Detective Chief Inspectors who scrutinise them for efficiency of recording, investigation and victim care. Each month, performance statistics are produced identifying repeat victims and offenders, the number of crimes recorded for each section and detection rates. Each quarterly period, an analyst reviews all of the rape cases reported and produces a detailed report providing a breakdown by location and type. This detailed report is scrutinised by the Public Protection Lead Officer for rape investigations, and by Sexual Violence Leads for Safer Derbyshire. This information is further reported on at the Strategic Rape Group meetings which are held on a quarterly basis by the Force, with any observations or recommendations acted upon.

5. SARC

- 5.1 To provide a service for victims of rape in the Buxton and Glossop regions of North Derbyshire, facilities have been provided at the St Mary's Hospital SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre) in Greater Manchester. This arrangement commenced in September 2013. Analysis of the previous 5 years of data showed that on average 17 victims require a SARC provision. The Derbyshire Constabulary have negotiated a 12 month agreement so that all victims in this area attend St Mary's for their initial care. This situation is

being monitored and will be reviewed September 2014. The arrangement reduces the need for adult and child victims to travel the long distances to the Derbyshire SARCs located at Codnor, and at Chesterfield Royal Hospital.

- 5.2 The SV2 (SARC at Codnor) contract has been extended for another year until March 2015 to provide services to victims of serious sexual offences either by police or self-referral. The self-referral in respect of historical abuse workload has increased considerably. The SARC at Codnor employ 5 ISVAs (Independent sexual violence advocate). The service they provide is above and beyond what is expected of their contract, and there are good working relationships with the Constabulary. Plans are in place to upgrade the victim video interview equipment at the SARC at Codnor and obtaining an additional suite in the North of the County subject to funding.
- 5.3 SV2 are delivering inputs to schools to raise awareness in relation to the issue of consent. They have also had new lip balms made stating 'A kiss is not a contract.' The students are in years 10 and 11 at school, there have also been requests from schools to deliver the input to younger children (year 9), but this will require a different input and material more suited to their age group. The students have provided some interesting feedback to SV2 in relation to their understanding of consent. Approximately 1200 children have received the input since October 2013.
- 5.4 They have also started a support group within SV2. The support session can support 10 people at a time. It isn't advertised externally at this stage; clients are referred to the group by their ISVA/therapist. SV2 are requesting feedback from the group as an outcome measure and are currently exploring the option of developing a male group.

6. **RASSO**

- 6.1 As a result of the restructure of the Crown Prosecution Service, a Regional Rape and Serious Sexual Offence team (RASSO) was formed in autumn 2013. Previously, the Force had a local team based at Derby and Chesterfield which provided face to face consultation and RASSO advice. The Force now has dedicated Regional RASSO lawyers but there is no longer the opportunity for face to face consultations. A RASSO checklist applies to all files for consistency of evidence and provides the CPS with the basis to make timely decisions. The RASSO group sits quarterly and consists of police representatives from 5 forces and CPS. Best practise is shared, with improved working processes and performance being key items on the agenda.
- 6.2 At the recent Regional RASSO meeting, CPS commented on the continual improvement in performance of Derbyshire cases. The CPS Rape conviction rate in October 2013 for Derbyshire was 57.3%. As of March 2014, it sits at 64.9% and is making a steady improvement. This performance exceeds the National performance of 60.3%, and the Force is making good progress towards the Regional target of 69%. Interestingly, the Force submits more rape cases as a percentage of all indictable cases, currently 13.3% as compared to 10.5% regionally. The overall feedback is one of an improving performance picture for Derbyshire cases.

- 6.3 The purpose of the Derbyshire Rape Scrutiny Panel is to independently review concluded rape investigations in order to identify areas of best practice and opportunities for improved working.
- 6.4 The Panel has provided some very useful advice and guidance, some examples of which are provided below in order of their potential significance and impact.
1. Video recording of interviews of relevant witnesses. It is extremely rare to have a witness to the actual event but there are sometimes, witnesses to events leading up to and after the rape. This evidence can be about the behaviour and demeanour of the victim and suspect before and after the event, and can add verisimilitude to one version of events. The benefit of taking this evidence on video is that it is much harder for the witness to decide to withdraw their co-operation at a later stage.
 2. Agreement with neighbouring forces about using early evidence kits.
 3. Guidance on when to use intermediaries to gain best evidence and stressing the importance of this.
 4. Taking and analysis of forensic samples even where the suspect agrees intercourse has taken place as this may support one version of events over another.
 5. Strengthening of the terminology of the rape notification letter.
 6. Further guidance on when referrals should be made to other bodies (in addition to police guidance).e.g. MARAC, SV2, IDVA and social care.

On a wider level the panel has highlighted the following:-

- how well vulnerable people are supported in the community
- Inappropriate residential placements
- appointment of inappropriate carers
- the need for SV2 to be present at all the outdoor music festivals to support victims. It seems that many women first feel able to disclose sexual offences at these festivals and the abundance of alcohol and informal sleeping arrangements can make people vulnerable to sexual assault.
- input into an education programme for Year 10 and 11 pupils in relation to sexual offences especially around the issue of consent
- public information programme on the importance of using licensed taxis only
- advice to midwives and GPs on looking out for signs of sexual abuse on pregnant women and young mothers
- how to increase reporting by sex workers

7. **MAPPA**

- 7.1 The expected standard for management is in accordance with MAPPA guidance (as amended October 2013) and Force policy as follows.

Level 1 Ordinary agency management which is usually between police and the probation service. Home visits and RMP's (Risk

management plans) are then managed in accordance with the risk level.

Level 2 Active multi-agency approach, Home visits and RMPs are then managed in accordance with the risk level.

Level 3 Senior critical management, Home visits and RMPs are then managed in accordance with the risk level

The risk level management is in accordance with revised MAPPA guidance as follows:

LOW Annual visit by SNT and RMP by DPMU (Dangerous Persons Management Unit)

MEDIUM Home visit 6 monthly by DPMU

HIGH 3 monthly by DPMU

VERY HIGH monthly by DPMU

7.2 As can be seen, all the above levels include home visits and RMPs as a minimum. RMPs are audited for quality assurance purposes by the relevant unit Sergeants and VISOR co-coordinators and Home visits are also supervised by the Sergeant. Management information is produced weekly and published on the Force Intranet. Those at level 2 and 3 are subject to ongoing audit through the MAPPA process managed by the MAPPA co-coordinator or their deputy, and the relevant chairperson. A further RA (Responsible Authority) audit between Police, prisons and the probation service is undertaken quarterly.

7.3 Derbyshire Constabulary manages a total of 1238 RSOs (Registered Sexual Offenders). The Force employs 16 Offender Managers (OMs), each with a caseload of 77 RSOs. This is measured against the national guidelines of 50 per Offender Manager.

7.4 This figure is slightly higher than National guidance and East Midlands Regional peers due to the robust action taken by specialist teams bringing criminals to justice increasing the number of offenders registered.

8. PBB

8.1 The Force is currently using a Priority Based Budgeting approach to re-design its service delivery under Austerity. The Public Protection Unit has provided potential savings proposals for consideration as part of this process and any future funding and staffing issues will be dependent on the outcome of this process.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 To determine if the PCC can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

10. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12C: NATIONAL AIR SUPPORT SERVICE (NPAS)

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide a six-monthly update on the effectiveness and efficiency of the National Air Support Service (NPAS), introduced in Derbyshire on 1 October 2013.
- 1.2 To highlight any key issues or areas of concern to be addressed over the coming months.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Derbyshire is one of 9 police forces that make up the NPAS Central Region with 5 regions existing in all, 11 forces have not yet joined NPAS.
- 2.2 A national programme with a dedicated Programme Director is still in existence to help ensure that NPAS is properly embedded across all police forces. This programme structure is supported by regular regional NPAS meetings attended by senior officers from Derbyshire's Operational Support Department as well as an additional Independent Assurance Group (IAG) which meets to discuss any concerns raised at the regional meetings.
- 2.3 The below is a summary of the keys issues/concerns raised at the last regional meeting held on 26 March 2014, supplemented by observations made by Derbyshire Constabulary's Force Control Room (FCR) Inspectors through which most requests for NPAS support are made:

NPAS Benefits - The introduction of NPAS has received the overwhelming support of FCR Inspectors who have cited benefits including the following:

- 24/7 availability of aircraft compared to the previous position where the Ripley based aircraft would go 'off-line' in the early hours of the morning.
- A better service provided to parts of the Force area, especially High Peak/Derbyshire Dales which was often previously denied support due to weather problems. Now, aircraft are often being deployed from more appropriate bases around the country when taking travelling distances and weather in to account.
- An ease of contact and willingness to support incidents.

Overall, NPAS places the Force in a better position to be able to tackle criminality, apprehend/prosecute offenders and save lives due to the extended coverage.

Underuse of Flying Hours – As at 31 March 2014 (6 months after NPAS' introduction), Derbyshire had used only 151 (75.6%) of its 200 allocated flying hours (see Appendix 'A'). This is a concern given that Derbyshire is obliged to pay for 200 hours. This allocation of hours was set on joining NPAS based upon previous years flying hours used. It is believed that the reduction in hours used is occurring as NPAS do not self-deploy to incidents as was previously the case. The fact that self-deployment no longer takes place is seen as a positive, as before aircraft staff would sometimes self-deploy in inappropriate circumstances when there was no real requirement.

Continuing Service Improvement – The following points were raised by and with the National Programme Director at the last regional meeting and will be progressed in the coming months:

Air Operations Survey 2014 – all NPAS forces have taken part in a survey to help identify areas of best practice to be shared nationally. The results will contribute to service improvements in the months ahead

NPAS Performance Document – A draft performance document has been circulated for comment with a final version expected in May. This will provide detailed information to help each force understand what NPAS are doing to support them and how they may make improvements in the way NPAS are being tasked by them.

Financial Model – It has been acknowledged that most forces are either under or over their target allocation of hours though there is no current ability for forces to vary the funding they provide to NPAS. The current financial model is under review with new proposals due to be presented to PCCs in late April.

Vacancies – Recent NPAS vacancies at bases in Derbyshire and Staffordshire have only been advertised within these two forces. It was agreed that this position is not acceptable and that all forces within the region should advertise vacancies to ensure that the best candidates are recruited. This matter is being referred to the IAG.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 Underuse of Flying Hours - Whilst the current financial model remains, every effort needs to be made to maximise the use of the flying hour's allocation. This will require further promotion of NPAS in support of proactive initiatives eg public reassurance in hot spots for public disorder, identification of possible premises being used in the supply of drugs, road safety initiatives and so on. Action is already being taken through the Operational Support Command Team to ensure this occurs

- 3.2 Financial Model - For the PCC to review any new funding formula presented by the Programme Director and judge whether a reduction in flying hours for Derbyshire is necessary.
- 3.3 NPAS Benefits – To acknowledge the improvements in air support provided to Derbyshire Police as a result of joining NPAS.

4. IMPLICATIONS

The current underuse of allocated flying hours means that Derbyshire Police are currently paying for hours that they are not using. This should however, be addressed through an increase in hours allocated to proactive work together with a review of hours paid for in line with any new funding model.

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime and Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality and Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health and Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A Weekly Flying Hours Report 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014

Weekly Flying Hours

01-April-2013 to 31-March-2014

Client	Base	South East				North West				North East				South West			Central				MOU	GRAND TOTAL	Collaboration Agreement Hours (hh:mm)	% Hours Taken	End State (predicted hours used by 31/03/2014)	Predicted over/under hours used	
		Benson	Boreham	Redhill	Wattisham	Barton	Hawarden	Rhuddlan	Warton	Durham	Newcastle	Sheffield	Wakefield	Winfrith	Exeter	Filton	Birmingham	Halfpenny Green	Husbands Bosworth	Ripley							
South East	Bedfordshire	144:36	28:55		7:52													55:20			8:03	244:48	294:00	83.3%	241:29	-52:30	
	Cambridgeshire	5:16	44:03		175:51		0:50											70:45			0:37	297:22	500:00	59.5%	293:20	-206:39	
	Essex	2:32	768:32	41:14	212:16																5:00	1029:34	950:00	108.4%	1015:39	65:39	
	Hampshire	103:44	1:05	79:13	0:40								170:19		4:45							359:46	486:00	74.0%	354:54	-131:05	
	Hertfordshire	96:52	87:38	4:53	7:10													1:52			23:21	221:46	350:00	63.4%	218:46	-131:13	
	Kent	3:06	194:28	227:20	17:46				0:23													443:03	350:00	126.6%	437:03	87:03	
	Norfolk		17:45		258:32														8:27				284:44	220:00	129.4%	280:53	60:53
	Suffolk	2:27	44:35	0:30	309:47														0:04				357:23	600:00	59.6%	352:33	-247:26
	Surrey	64:06	15:00	301:02										1:20							4:11	385:39	500:00	77.1%	380:26	-119:33	
	Sussex	25:27	13:45	280:08										6:45							1:04	327:19	604:00	54.2%	322:53	-281:06	
Thames Valley	722:58	8:30	34:38	0:20			0:33						2:20		6:30	6:37		19:45		3:05	805:16	796:00	101.2%	794:23	-1:36		
North West	Cheshire					132:21	215:18	66:48	7:10								0:05					421:42	500:00	84.3%	416:00	-83:59	
	Cumbria						1:04	15:03		0:30	4:40											21:17	15:00	141.9%	20:59	5:59	
	Greater Manchester					681:55	29:11	22:01	31:59													777:10	1200:00	64.8%	766:39	-433:20	
	Lancashire			0:20		89:06	31:43	5:26	443:08			5:31										575:14	800:00	71.9%	567:27	-232:32	
	Merseyside					102:37	440:47	168:26	245:13													957:03	1100:00	87.0%	944:07	-155:52	
North Wales					9:29	138:09	491:29	2:37	0:16						2:10							644:10	800:00	80.5%	635:27	-164:32	
North East	Cleveland										409:50	59:26		6:23								475:39	720:00	66.1%	469:13	-250:46	
	Durham										145:57	84:05		3:34								233:36	330:00	70.8%	230:26	-99:33	
	North Yorkshire					0:18		0:04	3:16	52:43	10:34			54:47				0:22				122:04	110:00	111.0%	120:25	10:25	
	Northumbria									72:23	502:40			0:28								575:31	770:00	74.7%	567:44	-202:15	
	South Yorkshire					3:50		0:56		2:03		345:16	362:13						42:46			757:04	1200:00	63.1%	746:50	-453:09	
	West Yorkshire					16:46		0:06	1:53	18:47	4:44	34:43	989:42						2:45			1069:26	1200:00	89.1%	1054:58	-145:01	
South West	Avon & Somerset	5:16	0:50	1:10									38:55	39:05	363:22	2:10		0:11	0:17	14:20	465:36	525:00	88.7%	457:15	-67:44		
	Devon & Cornwall	0:04											22:50	470:55	5:25						499:14	637:30	78.3%	490:17	-147:12		
	Dorset												220:30	33:10	2:15						255:55	337:30	75.8%	251:19	-86:10		
	Gloucestershire	13:39														149:44	10:45	3:48	1:25		179:21	180:00	99.6%	176:08	-3:51		
Central	Derbyshire					5:42									5:32	5:46					151:16	200:00	75.6%	147:13	-52:46		
	Leicestershire																				10:08	142:29	138:30	102.9%	138:40	0:10	
	Lincolnshire											3:21									19:43	5:00	394.3%	19:11	14:11		
	Northamptonshire																15:29				148:36	138:30	107.3%	144:37	6:07		
	Nottinghamshire	7:40															5:31	0:55	9:34	172:03	206:11	225:00	91.6%	200:40	-24:19		
	Staffordshire					3:48	8:14										11:41	58:14	0:53	25:48		108:38	135:00	80.5%	105:43	-29:16	
	Warwickshire		0:05														42:04	7:45	21:23	1:00		72:17	138:30	52.2%	70:21	-68:08	
	West Mercia						12:40	6:35	0:41								38:47	120:59	0:10			186:52	192:00	97.3%	181:52	-10:07	
West Midlands											0:11					332:59	116:10	17:10	5:04		471:34	700:00	67.4%	458:57	-241:02		
Non NPAS	BTP	1:51	0:33			0:13					0:45	0:20										3:42					
	City of London																					0:00					
	Dyfed Powys																					2:25					
	Gwent		0:20																			1:55					
	Humberside		0:10														2:20		4:03	9:20		15:53					
	Metropolitan Police	0:25	4:40	2:50					0:35													8:30					
	Other	6:01	2:45	11:46	1:25	0:19		0:50	2:39	0:40		0:41		4:25	7:25	0:35						39:31					
	PSNI						25:03															25:03					
	South Wales		0:55		0:20																	3:15					
Wiltshire	0:35												0:15		3:15						4:05						
Police Scotland						5:36												9:00			14:36						
NPAS	21:16	29:30	41:08	26:40	11:19	17:05	6:30	31:25	40:42	24:15	4:51	28:47	7:50	23:25	18:10	1:35	15:03	5:38	7:52		363:01						
NPAS Training	97:56	70:52	98:02	60:32	111:05	80:24	74:19	53:47	35:43	58:03	12:40	79:22	39:40	68:40	96:48	22:36	49:58	17:21	35:56		1163:44						
Unknown	1:34	1:10	4:20	4:15		1:09		7:29	16:25			1:16	2:00			24:29	9:27	1:20			74:54						
Op Chess					82:51	21:14	13:18	82:39														200:02					
GRAND TOTAL	1327:21	1336:06	1128:34	1083:26	1251:42	1028:27	857:56	929:22	799:04	748:47	426:54	1561:42	517:09	644:40	660:49	540:09	400:26	478:15	434:24	59:41	16214:54						

Notes:

Newcastle - provided limited information prior to the implementation of Easytask in June 2013.

Barton - provided limited information prior to the implementation of Easytask in September 2013.

Exeter - provide limited information prior to the implementation of Easytask in January 2014.

Halfpenny Green & Birmingham do not always provide Client information. Location/Operating Area is used instead.

All training tasks are assigned to NPAS Training.

The figures for the South West and Central Forces may include flights which could have happened before they joined NPAS.

Sheffield didn't provide a full Easytask extract during November 2013, and provided limited information only.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12D: IMPACT ON DERBYSHIRE CONSTABULARY OF THE 2014 WORLD CUP

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To Inform the Commissioner of the perceived risk posed by the World Cup.
- 1.2 To demonstrate the arrangements which have been put in place to mitigate any risk.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The 2014 World Cup, hosted in Brazil, will be televised throughout the UK and will run from the first round stages which involve England on:-

- Saturday 14 June, kick off at 2300 hrs, playing Italy
- Thursday 19 June, kick off at 2000 hrs, playing Uruguay
- Tuesday 24 June, kick off at 1700 hrs, playing Costa Rica

The knock out stage matches which may involve England are:-

Second round matches

- Saturday 28th June – 2100 hrs kick off
- Or Sunday 29th June – 2100 hrs kick off

Quarter final matches

- Friday 4 July – 2100 hrs kick off
- Or Saturday 5 July – 2100 hrs kick off

Semi-final matches

- Tuesday 8 July – 2100 hrs kick off
- Wednesday 9 July – 2100 hrs kick off

Third and fourth place play off
Saturday 12 July

Final is Sunday 13 July

All knockout stages matches have the potential to move to extra time.

- 2.2 Extensions to alcohol licencing has been granted for those licenced premises where the football matches are being shown live.

2.3 The Constabulary has arranged for a public order operation with a full span of command across both phases (first round and knockout stages) for previous World Cup and Euro football competitions. In response to previous football competitions, any crime or disorder attributed to the football has been limited and dealt with successfully by local resources under local command. It is based on previous experience that the planning assumptions for this competition have been reached and that a fully resourced public order operation is not warranted.

2.4 In response to the 2014 World Cup, territorial Divisions have been tasked with assessing their own staffing requirements to deal with any perceived risk of crime and disorder from the competition and put their own local operation in place. The local response for the first round stage will be:-

D Division

Saturday 14 June, night time economy staffing is deemed sufficient.

Thursday 19 June and Tuesday 24 June; 3 Public Order vans covering the City and Erewash

C Division

One public Order van covering the division's hot spots for each fixture

B Division

Saturday 14 June, night time economy staffing is deemed sufficient. Based on the division's experience through other competitions, no public order resource will be deployed for the second and third fixture

In addition to the public order response, divisions have built in an enhanced and proactive licencing response to monitor and manage the licencing extensions.

2.5 Public Protection have built an enhanced Domestic Violence response of 5 specialist officers on the Sunday after the first fixture, which is considered the most impactful.

2.6 DV staff on duty on the day after the second two fixtures will be at normal staffing levels, which being week days will be equal to or greater than the first match. In addition, DV partner agencies will be mounting information campaigns as the fixtures approach.

2.7 The risk of conflict with our new and emerging communities has been assessed and considered low due to limited representation of those communities' home teams within the competition. In the first round matches England will play Italy, Uruguay and Costa Rica. These fixtures are not considered high risk from a community cohesion perspective.

2.8 The licencing extended hours implication from the first round matches are not considered a significant risk of disorder or drain on resource. On the Saturday 14 June an extension until 0100hrs on a day when divisions will already be

geared up to deal with a much later night time economy, the 19 June with a limited extension until midnight and no extension on 24 June.

- 2.9 Arrangements for the second phase, or knock out stage of the competition, will be made if the England team are successful in moving forward. The dates are varied and the implications from individual matches will also vary depending on which team England play. It is considered feasible to mount a suitable public order operation or a similar size and scope to previous world cups without the need to overly pre-plan. In this way a suitably sized response can be built without the need for time consuming and wasteful identification and warning of staff for fixtures that may not occur.
- 2.10 Throughout the completion, the divisions have the opportunity to seek support from Operational Support Department, where extra public order, dog handlers or the coordination of public order specialists (Evidence Gathering Teams, Tactics Advisors or Public Order Commanders) can be arranged with suitable oversight across the county

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 That the Police and Crime Commissioner gains assurance that the risk posed by the 2014 World Cup competition is being addressed in an efficient and effective manner ensuring a proportionate and appropriate response to any football related incidents.

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime and Disorder		x	
Environmental	X		
Equality and Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health and Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	x		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin External telephone number: 0300 122 4196 Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12E: POLICE SUPPORT VOLUNTEERS

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the development of a force wide Police Support Volunteer (PSV) Scheme.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 A Project Board has been implemented, chaired by ACC Knighton, with representation from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and relevant departments to provide direction and identify risks attached to the implementation of the project.
- 2.2 A PSV strategy 2014 - 2017, identifying the key aims and objectives of the scheme has been established and signed off by the Volunteers Project Board.
- 2.3 Consultation with BCUs and Heads of Departments on PSV roles has been completed and a role matrix has been created to ensure roles are aligned to the force's policing priorities. All of the roles identified have been supported by the Volunteers Project Board and Unison.
- 2.4 A bespoke Duty Sheet Database has been created for PSVs, mirroring the established Duty Management System for Specials.
- 2.5 A management framework has been identified through the establishment of SPOCs within each BCU and department as a local point of contact.
- 2.6 A Standard Operating Procedures document is being created to provide a 'One Stop Shop' for any queries regarding policy and procedure relating to PSVs to assist volunteers and managers.
- 2.7 A simple approach to recruitment and selection will be implemented which assesses the potential volunteers skills and interests along with the roles available for volunteers. An induction pack is being created to welcome PSVs to the organisation and ensure that values, standards and expectations are met.
- 2.8 A proportionate vetting process has been agreed, however depending on the nature of the role, some roles may be subject to a higher level of vetting.
- 2.9 To support the development of the scheme, short term secondments are being undertaken by Sergeants on the Divisional Talent Management Programmes. This is to provide a development opportunity for the officers and to assist the PSV Coordinator with an operational perspective as the scheme develops.

2.10 A Communications Plan has been created to support the launch of the scheme on the 28 June 2014 and to internally promote the scheme.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 That the PCC can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime and Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality and Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health and Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin External telephone number: 0300 122 4196 Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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PSV Strategic Plan

Aim

To provide Derbyshire Constabulary with efficient and effective volunteer support which adds value, enhances the quality of the service to the public and enable the Force to achieve its aim of 'Delivering a high quality policing service for everyone in Derbyshire.'

This strategy defines the direction of the Police Support Volunteer (PSV) Programme over the next three years, in line with the force priorities and the Police and Crime Plan which focus on:

1. Preventing and Reducing Crime
2. Attacking Criminality
3. Protecting Vulnerable People
4. Providing Reassurance
5. Providing Value for Money

Objectives

The following objectives will support the delivery of our aim:

1. To develop and introduce a range of PSV roles aligned to force priorities.
2. To implement a proportionate approach to PSV recruitment.
3. To improve community representation within Derbyshire Constabulary.
4. To implement a proportionate PSV Vetting regime.
5. To implement a PSV induction package that defines mandatory PSV training.
6. To incorporate volunteering into the forces resource planning.
7. To ensure that volunteers are managed effectively.
8. To ensure that volunteers are accepted, respected and recognised.
9. To market and promote volunteering internally and externally.
10. To develop with partners, a 'Neighbourhood Agents' organisation in Derbyshire.



PSV Roles

1	Replenish kit/info. Individual to help replenish stock of equipment needed at stations.
2	Car cleaning and Inventories. Cleaning of cars, simple safety checks and replenishes equipment.
3	Wardens/Patrols/Marshalls/Pastors. Coordinator for the various voluntary street support agencies helping the Police.
4	Language Skills non evidential. Individuals with language skills that may help either in translations of documents or meetings held with the community.
5	PSH admin support for role and signposting. Admin support and enquiries.
6	Diversionsary events. Some support for diversionsary activities such as Ozbox.
7	Cadets Trainers/coordinator To assist with the training and administration of Police Cadets.
8	Shop Watch Coordinator Assist with the administration and the coordination of Shop watch.
9	Farm Watch Coordinator Assist with the administration and coordination of Farm watch.
10	Pub Watch Coordinator Assist with the administration and coordination of Pub watch. To include visits to licensees and promotion of scheme.
11	Crime Prevention Visits Assisting police officers and staff to conduct crime prevention visits to areas at risk of acquisitive crime and organize prevention activities.
12	Community Events Help organise and attend 'Over to you' or similar events force wide with police officers and staff to increase our consultation with our community
13	SNT Administration Take on miscellaneous administrative tasks to release officers and staff back to patrol.
14	Reactive Administration Take on miscellaneous administrative tasks to release officers and staff back to patrol.

15	ANPR Monitoring To actively monitor ANPR alarms to inform officers of any vehicles of interest.
16	Social Media Investigation To review and monitor social media sites such as E-bay and Gumtree for items reported as stolen.
17	Stop and Search Inputting To input SS forms into intelligence system.
18	Intelligence and Research Analyst To carry out research on behalf of the Force in low priority areas that are currently not being carried out.
19	Business Crime Coordinator Assist, research and coordinate business crime prevention advice for the area.
20	Volunteer Coordinator Assist in the mentoring, support and administration of Specials and Volunteers.
21	CCTV Real Time Monitors Where CCTV is not routinely monitored to monitor and then direct officers to hot spots at predicted busier periods.
22	CCTV reviewers To view CCTV private and public to identify offenders to crimes.
23	Training Role Actors Volunteers to act within training scenarios.
24	Wildlife Rural Crime Administration support and research into wildlife crime offences.
25	Custody Assistants To carry out simple administration tasks within custody suites freeing up staff to manage persons in custody.
26	Witness Care researcher To carry out canvassing of witnesses experiences of the whole court experience.
27	Licensing Volunteer To organise and run Derby Proof of Age scheme and assist with Licensing visits.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

14A: FINANCE BRIEFING AND PROVISIONAL OUT-TURN 2013/14

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides the indicative end of financial year position together with information on Estates, IS and Procurement.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Work is currently under-way to close the accounts for 2013/14. This report sets out the provisional end of year position.

- 2.2 At this stage the projection is for an under-spend of some £2.924m. Of this under-spend £910,000 related to the Police and Crime Commissioner's budgets and the remainder £2.014m related to the Chief Constables Budgets.

- 2.3 To put this in context the overall under-spend is equivalent to 1.7% of the total revenue budget. The projection is also largely consistent with projections made during the financial year. The main changes in the final months substantially result from some additional grant awarded by the Ministry of Justice to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

- 2.4 The reasons for the projected under-spend are set out in some detail in Annex A.

- 2.5 It is important to emphasise that a lot of this represents commitments that have already been given and where the money has simply not been spent by the year end. A good example of this is the considerable amount of grant funding provided to other partners, where for a number of reasons they have not been able to spend this money by the end of the financial year.

- 2.6 In most of these cases, the under-spend will need to be carried forward into the next year to offset these remaining commitments. Any remaining under-spend can be added to reserves in the first instance or meet any new commitments.

- 2.7 This will be set out in more detail in the final out-turn report that will be submitted to the Commissioner and Chief Constable in June. This will be the basis for deciding on the final allocation of any under-spending i.e. to be carried forward or added to general reserves.

- 2.8 Work is still taking place to finalise the position on the capital programme and collaboration. Again this could have an impact on the final reported figures although this is not expected to be significant at this stage..
- 2.9 The level of under-spend also provides a degree of re-assurance that Derbyshire Police may not need to call on reserves to manage it's current year's budget as originally projected.
- 2.10 It is however very early in the year to make any definitive prediction, as it is very early in the financial year. We cannot predict the impact of future policing demands which may impact on the budget, although at this stage these would probably be accommodated in the current year's budget.
- 2.11 The Briefing also highlights progress against other business areas including Estates Management, Information Services and Procurement.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. That the Commissioner notes the current financial position of the Derbyshire Police as set out in the Finance Briefing Document.

4. IMPLICATIONS

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin External telephone number: 01773 572020 Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A Provisional Out-turn 2013/14 and Finance Briefing

FINANCE BRIEFING & PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014

Executive Summary

Finance

	Previous Period (January)	This Month(March)
Budget Out-turn	£1.335m (underspend)	£2.924m
Collaboration	£0.112m (underspend)	
Treasury Management	0.54%	0.54
Capital Programme committed	77%	
Reserves (projected)	£39.329m	

The provisional out-turn position is for an under-spend of some £2.9m. At least half of this represents spending commitments that have been postponed and will require money to be carried forward. The remainder of approximately £1.5m will be added to reserves. More detail is provided in the attached information.

Estates

	Last Month (February)	This Month (April)
Schemes in Preparation	2	2
Schemes Out for Tender		
Schemes Commenced	1	1
Schemes Underway		1
Schemes Completed		

- Works to refurbish previous control room at Chesterfield is now under-way with further work on the power supply at headquarters due to commence mid May.
- A planning application has been submitted for the Joint Police and Fire Headquarters and scoping is being carried out to assess the enabling works that will be needed prior to the main construction project.

IS

	Previous Period (January)	This Month (March)
Proposal	4	2
Start Up	2	1
Execution	9	11
Closure	2	1
Completion		

Considerable performance issues have been experienced with the crime and intelligence over the last month. IS staff, the system supplier and now external performance specialists have been used to diagnose its root cause. It is now likely that the hardware capacity will be increased to address this issue. An upgrade of Case has also been implemented in the last month and despite some initial slowness is now delivering improved performance. Other major projects include Command and Control and the provision of new IS for the regional IS service centre at Derbyshire.

Procurement

Major procurements include preparations for the new Joint Police and Fire Headquarters and the replacement integrated command and control system for Contact Management

FINANCE BRIEFING & PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014

Overall Financial Performance					
Overall Financial Performance	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Expected Year- end Projection as at P10 £000	Provisional Outturn £000	Variance between P10 and P13 £000
Office of the PCC	1,533	1,533	1,182	623	(559)
Derbyshire Constabulary	166,335	166,469	165,531	164,292	(1,239)
Contribution to Reserves	(658)	(792)	(838)	(629)	209
TOTAL	167,210	167,210	165,875	164,286	(1,589)

The reasons for the variance between the period 10 figures and the provisional outturn are detailed below.

Subjective Analysis	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Year-end Projection as at P10 £000	Provisional Outturn £000	Variance between P10 and P13 £000
Police Officers & Pensions	96,395	95,875	95,563	95,330	(233)
Police Staff	35,695	35,732	35,248	35,183	(65)
Other Indirect Officer/Staff Costs	592	601	514	522	8
Premises	8,755	8,713	8,769	8,673	(96)
Transport	3,736	3,740	3,601	3,671	70
Supplies & Services, Agency, Pay and Price Contingency, Debt Charges	14,974	14,105	14,660	14,534	(126)
RCCO - Includes purchase of Regional Collaborative buildings	1,000	2905	2905	2677	(228)
Regional Units	9,987	9,508	9,396	9,335	(61)
Secondments	33	0	0	0	-
Contribution to National Policing	24	(113)	(303)	(418)	(115)
BCU Funds	626	621	622	586	(36)
Partnerships & Other Grants	660	845	682	553	(129)
Contribution from Reserves	(658)	(792)	(838)	(629)	209
Office of the PCC	1,533	1,533	1,182	623	(559)
Income	(6,142)	(6,063)	(6,126)	(6,354)	(228)
TOTAL	167,210	167,210	165,875	164,286	(1,589)
TOTAL UNDERSPEND PROJECTED			(1,335)	(2,924)	(1,589)

FINANCE BRIEFING & PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014

Explanations for variances between Period 10 and Provisional Outturn

Police Officers & Pensions – spending on police salaries (£70k), overtime (£90k) and pensions (£70k) was less than projected.

Premises – expenditure on the carbon credit allowance is no longer required.

Supplies & Services – an estimate of £259k was included in period 10 for the MMI insurance levy, but the actual cost was £60k. There has also been less spent on IS costs than was anticipated.

RCCO – this variance is due to a grant that can be claimed for the purchase of Regional Collaborative Building.

Contribution to national policing – this variance includes any surplus income received from mutual aid operations and the balance on the POCA projects that is held on behalf of national POCA schemes.

Partnerships and Other Grants – the underspend on grants (£51k), relates to the Mental Health Triage Project and Casualty Reduction Bureau that will be spent next year. The variance on the underspend on partnerships (£70k) is mainly on the three divisions.

Contributions from Reserves – this variance includes a provision for the contribution from Nottinghamshire Police for the HR Service Centre and an adjustment for the grant relating to the purchase of a Regional Collaborative Building.

Office of the PCC – a £376k grant from the Ministry of Justice has been received which will be spent next year, there is also an underspend on the Crime Prevention Fund of £143k.

Income – the income received from the Home Office relating to the Proceeds of Crime Income was higher than anticipated by £90k. There was also an increase in the income received for sales of vehicles, seatbelt and driver improvement courses and football and other special services charges.

The above figures are only provisional as the final year end position is still to be determined. The final year end position will be reported in June along with further explanations for the variances.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
19 MAY 2014
REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

15A DECISIONS TAKEN BUT NOT YET REPORTED TO THE STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 This report is a formal record of the Decisions that have been taken by the Commissioner that have not yet been included on a Strategic Governance Board agenda.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

2.1 The Meetings and General Protocols policy requires that any decision taken by the Commissioner between Strategic Governance Board meetings are reported to the next Board Meeting.

2.2 A record of all decisions made are published on the Commissioner's website as soon as possible after the decision is made and are therefore available as public information at <http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Public-Information/PCC-Decision-Making.aspx>

2.3 The following Decisions have been made by the Commissioner:

Report Title	Decision No.	Date Signed
Tender Award Report – Voicemail & IP Telephony Maintenance	17/14	31 March 2014
East Midlands Police Legal Services: Lexis Nexis	18/14	19 May 2014

3. RECOMMENDATION

3.1 That the Decision referenced 17/14 – 18/14 is noted as being a published document contained within the Commissioner’s decision log which can be accessed on the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner website.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report

MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	√		
Environmental	√		
Equality & Diversity	√		
Financial	√		
Health & Safety	√		
Human Rights	√		
Legal		√	
Personnel	√		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: David Peet External telephone number: 03001226007 Email: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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Background papers/attachments:

NONE