

**Police and Crime Commissioner
for Derbyshire
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DATE 7 May 2015

AGENDA STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

DATE OF MEETING	11 May 2015
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 ACC G Knighton ACC M Bates Mr D Peet Mrs H Boffy Mr T Neaves Ch Supt. S Gamblin Mrs L Kelly OPCC Performance Officer Ms K Holding

**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 11 May 2015
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 20 April 2015	
5	REVIEW OF ACTIONS	
6	FORWARD PLAN 4 Month Forward Plan	
COMMISSIONER DECISION REPORTS		
<i>Reports of the Treasurer</i>		
7A	None	
<i>Reports of the Treasurer/Chief Constable</i>		
8A	None	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
9A	None	

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<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
10A	None	
	PERFORMANCE REPORTS	
<i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i>		
11A	PCC Performance Report	
11B	Report from the Chairs of the Safeguarding Adults and Safeguarding Children Boards	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
12A	Safeguarding Children	
12B	Safeguarding Adults	
12C	Helicopter Deployments	
12D	Health and Safety Update	
<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
13A	None	
<i>Joint Reports of the Treasurer/ Chief Constable</i>		
14A	Finance Briefing – Verbal Update	
	DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD	DECISION NUMBER
15A	Decisions taken but not yet reported to the Strategic Governance Board	24-27/15

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

20 April 2015

In attendance:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner: PCC Charles, DPCC Dhindsa, Mr D Peet, Mrs H Boffy, Ms L Kelly, Ms D Rimell,

Constabulary: CC M Creedon, ACC M Bates, ACC G Knighton and Mr T Neaves

Agenda No.	Item	Decision (including Dec No.)/ Action
<p>Ask the SGB No questions had been received. The 'Ask the SGB' section of the Commissioner's website can be accessed by following this link: http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/News-and-Events-Meetings/Meeting-Information/Ask-SGB.aspx</p>		
1.	<p>APOLOGIES DCC A Goodwin</p>	
2.	<p>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST PCC A Charles declared an interest in Agenda Item 7B 'Grant Award to Sporting Futures' as Mr Charles is a patron of this charity. PCC Charles agreed to leave the meeting whilst this item was being discussed.</p>	
3A.	<p>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER The Commissioner congratulated Mr Peet and the Chief Constable for being one of many entrants who completed the Derby 10K event which took place the day previous (19 April 2015). The Commissioner was pleased to announce that details have now been uploaded to the Commissioner's website on the Over to You Programme 2015 http://www.derbyshire-</p>	

	<p>pcc.gov.uk/Get-Involved/Consultation-and-Community-Engagement/Over-to-You/Over-to-You.aspx</p> <p>The 2015 'Over to You' programme will run from March to September and the results will be published in December. A key element of the consultation events will be providing crime prevention advice to residents to help them protect themselves and their property from crime.</p>	
3B	<p>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</p> <p>The Chief Constable was pleased to announce that Derbyshire Constabulary had received a national 'Louder than Words' charter mark and that Derbyshire is the only Police Force in the country to achieve it.</p> <p>Derbyshire Constabulary has previously been awarded the Louder than Words charter mark, which is re-assessed every three years.</p> <p>The Chief Constable considered this quite an accolade for the Force and he thanked Mrs Jane Birkin for leading on this. The Commissioner also commended Mrs Birkin on behalf of the Commissioner's Office and the Strategic Governance Board.</p>	
4A	<p>MINUTES/ DIGEST OF DECISIONS</p> <p>Note</p>	
4B	<p>MINUTES OF THE JARAC</p> <p>Mrs Boffy provided an update at minute 11/15 and announced that the tender had been awarded to Mazars.</p>	
5.	<p>ACTIONS OUTSTANDING</p> <p>Action Outstanding from the Strategic Governance Board meeting on 27 January, 2015 (12B).</p> <p>A further update report on the Domestic Abuse Action Plan will be presented to the meeting of the Board in June.</p> <p>Action Outstanding from the Strategic Governance Board meeting on 23 February, 2015 (7A).</p> <p>The Commissioner advised that a letter had been received from the Home Office, but the response</p>	<p>Update report on the Domestic Abuse Action Plan in June 2015.</p>

	<p>did not provide satisfactory answers to the query raised. 12(B) A meeting is being arranged with the Hate Crime Steering Group Chair to enquire as to whether DPCC Dhindsa can sit on the Hate Crime Steering Group.</p>	
6.	<p>FORWARD PLAN It was agreed that the 'Updates on the Local and National Domestic Abuse Action Plans' be moved to be presented at the June meeting of the Board. Noted.</p>	
7A	<p>POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER GRANT EXTENSION TO EXISTING GRANT AGREEMENTS FOR DV PROVIDERS 2015-16 As contained within the report the Commissioner was content to approve the award of funding of an IDVA post for twelve months with Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service. (DDVSAS) and to approve the extension of existing project agreements in support of victims of Domestic Abuse to end March 2016.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: i. To award the Commissioner's Grants to the organisations and at the values as listed in Table 1 of the report.</p>	
<p>PCC A CHARLES LEFT THE ROOM WHILST THE NEXT AGENDA ITEM WAS BEING DISCUSSED</p>		
7B	<p>POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER GRANT AWARD TO SPORTING FUTURES 2015-16 The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner was content to award the funding of Sporting Futures through the Commissioner's Community Safety Fund for 2015/16.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: i. To award a Commissioner's Grant to Sporting Futures for a further twelve month period at the value as listed in Table 1 of the report.</p>	

PCC A CHARLES RETURNED TO THE MEETING		
8A	<p>OPTIONS FOR FIREARMS RANGE</p> <p>As noted within the report the existing firearms range is some 45 years old and licensed up to 27 June 2016. Due to the age of the range, its size and location it is getting difficult to meet new health and safety measures as well as firearms training requirements and options for consideration to replace the existing range was detailed within the report.</p> <p>PCC Charles had considered the options prior to the meeting and was mindful of the need to ensure a future proof solution which will meet accreditation standards for the future. PCC Charles acknowledged negative comments that had been received about the amount of spending on the Firearms Range however, he considered there to be no other viable and sustainable option but to approve the provision of a new firearms range as part of a joint training facility.</p> <p>The decision to build a range on HQ site should be considered alongside the decision to build a new joint Police and Fire Headquarters building and in noting the recommendations the Commissioner agreed that any decisions should be subject to the approval of the Fire Authority, which was agreed. The Recommendation to be amended as follows: “It is recommended that subject to approval of the Fire Authority the commissioner ...”</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>The Commissioner approved, subject to the approval of the Fire Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Option 4 for the provision of a new firearms range as part of a joint training facility ii. To fund the new facility at an estimated cost of £3.2m from borrowing. iii. To appoint joint consultants with DFRS to manage the project. iv. The sale of part of the workshops land to DFRS to enable the project to proceed. 	
11A	<p>PERFORMANCE REPORT</p> <p>The OPCC Performance Officer presented the report highlighting the trends in a limited number of crime areas as detailed within the report, summarised as follows: All Recorded Crime After large decreases for ten years, recorded crime has remained fairly static although a small decrease has been noted recently.</p>	

	<p>Violence Recorded violence still shows gradual increases but this is positive as it shows an increase in the confidence of victims to report.</p> <p>Sexual Offences Reported Sexual Offences also continues to increase, but this is also considered positive as it shows an increase in the confidence of victims to report.</p> <p>Theft Theft offences continue to show a decrease and the number of recorded shoplifting offences is no longer increasing but is now remaining stable. It was acknowledged that the ongoing work with Tesco is proving beneficial however smaller retail outlets may need more support for crime prevention advice and support in encouraging them to report crimes. The Chief Constable requested that the Local Safer Neighbourhood Teams engage with the small retail outlets to identify the types of crimes they are experiencing, to form relationships and to encourage small outlets to contact the Force for advice and to report crime.</p>	<p>Local Safer Neighbourhood Teams engage with the small retail outlets to identify the crimes they are experiencing, to form relationships and to encourage small outlets to contact the Force for advice and to report crime.</p>
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
<p>11B</p>	<p>INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR SCHEME – VISIT STATISTICS DPCC Dhindsa presented the reports and thanked the staff within the Office for managing and administrating the scheme and to the volunteers who give their time freely to visit the Custody Suites to check on the conditions and welfare of those being detained.</p>	

	<p>DPCC Dhindsa announced that a recruitment campaign had been launched with information available on the Commissioner's website http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Home.aspx. DPCC Dhindsa urged anyone who is interested and believes they have the required skills to attend the Open Evening taking place on 7 May 2015.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively</p>	
11C	<p>REPORTING ON THE OUTCOME OF INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITORS The summary of the outcome of the Independent Custody Visiting Scheme was attached at the appendices for information.</p> <p>Appendix A provided a summary of those issues raised which did not require follow up and it was noted that there were no trends arising.</p> <p>Appendix B provided a summary of issues which required follow up and a note of the action taken. The Commissioner was concerned to note that the request for toilet paper still featured as an issue noted by Custody Visitors. It was acknowledged that the availability of toilet paper in cells had been a recommendation arising as a result of the HMIC/HMIP inspection and specific instructions have been provided from the Command Team to equip all cells with toilet paper. This will continue to be monitored by the ICV. It was noted that a leaking cell (M7) featured regularly on the issues raised by ICV, this will be repaired as part of the annual maintenance planned for the suite and ICV will continue to monitor to ensure this cell is leak free for the future.</p> <p>Appendix C provides a summary of complimentary comments made by the Independent Custody Visitors. The Chief Constable was pleased to note the positive comments and to highlight the ICVs appreciation asked if this could be circulated to the Custody Suites for staff to examine which was agreed</p>	<p>Circulate Appendix C to Custody Suites.</p>
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively</p>	

<p>11D</p>	<p>POLICE DOG WELFARE VISITING – VISIT STATISTICS The Police Dog Welfare Visiting statistics covering the period 1 October 2014 – 31 March 2015 was attached at Appendix A.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively</p>	
<p>11E</p>	<p>PARTNER REPORT – REOFFENDING Reports from partner organisations working to rehabilitate offenders in Derbyshire were contained at Appendices A – C.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The PCC noted the partnership work taking place.</p>	
<p>12A</p>	<p>ACQUISITIVE CRIME AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ACC Bates presented the report providing detail on Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management.</p> <p>The table at 2.1 provided detail on the numbers of acquisitive crimes recorded in categories of crime in the last three years and the change year on year. ACC Bates informed the meeting that the year on year change looks like an increase however this is based on a calendar year and a more useful comparison is to examine the trends as shown in para 2.3 which shows a decrease in all crime types with the exception of shop theft.</p> <p>As detailed in para 2.4 there has been a switch in crime types from the more intrusive property crime to the less intrusive crime types such as shoplifting. It was noted that an offence of robbery is recorded for each person within an attacked property therefore 5 occupants will generate 5 crimes recorded. Previously this may have been recorded as an aggravated burglary which would be a single crime report. The changes and nuances of counting rules was explained to the meeting.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively</p>	

14A	<p>FINANCE BRIEFING Mr Neaves was able to provide reassurance that the budget position is as expected. The underspend is significant but had been planned and this will form part of the preparation for moving forward for the next round of austerity plans.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The Commissioner noted the current financial position of the Derbyshire as set out in the Finance Briefing Document.</p>	
15A	<p>DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD A record of all decisions made are published on the Commissioner's website and the report detailed three decisions that had been made by Commissioner which can be accessed on the PCC website; http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Public-Information/PCC-Decison-Making/PCC-Decision-Making.aspx. Non-confidential reports that informed the decisions made were attached to the report for information at the Appendices.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The decisions referenced 17-20/15 are noted as being published documents contained within the Commissioner's decision log which can be accessed on the Commissioner's website.</p>	

REVIEW OF ACTIONS

Decision No.	Agenda Item	Report Title and Action Required	Responsible Officer	Progress
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 14 APRIL 2014				
	7A	STAGE 2 TRANSFER – MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING To review the Memorandum of Understanding again in 12 months.	PCC/Constabulary	Interim Review taken place. Final Report due June 2015
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 23 MARCH 2015				
	12A	SCORECARDS Future Scorecards to include a breakdown of Taser authorisations.	Constabulary	June 2015
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 20 APRIL 2015				
	5A	ACTIONS OUTSTANDING Update report on the Domestic Abuse Action Plan presented to the June meeting of the Board.	Constabulary	June 2015
	11A	PERFORMANCE REPORT The Constabulary Performance team to examine shoplifting offences where the location had been a victim more than once. The data can then be forwarded to BCU leads for some more informed SNT engagement with the smaller businesses.	Constabulary	Ongoing

Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
11 May 2015	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)	Safeguarding Children Safeguarding Adults PCC Performance Report Helicopter Deployments Health and Safety Report
29 June 2015	Finance (Period 1) & Resources PCC & Force - Revenue Budget Outturn 2014/15 PCC & Force - Capital Outturn 2014/15 PCC & Force - Annual Report on Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators 2014/15 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)	Domestic Abuse Rape and Serious Sexual Assault (to include Rape Scrutiny Panel Report) Chief Constable's Scorecard Domestic Abuse (OPCC Summit report) PSD Report Stage 2 Transfer Updates on the Local and National Domestic Abuse Action Plans Partner Report from Organisations working with Victims of Domestic Abuse.

Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
27 July 2015	<p>Finance (Period 2) & Resources ***Outturn***</p> <p>Force - Police Property Act Fund - contribution towards Derbyshire Community Foundation 2014/15 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>Organised Crime Groups Economic Crimes, POCA & Financial Investigation PCC Performance Report JARAC Minutes CJ Update Force Media Engagement OICHTE</p>
14 September 2015	<p>Finance (Period 4) & Resources</p> <p>PCC & Force - Revised Capital Programme 2014/15- 2017/18 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>Contact Management Gun and Knife Crime Terrorism & Domestic Extremism Chief Constable's Scorecards PSD Report and Dip Sampling Drugs – OPCC Summit report</p>

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
11 MAY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

11A: PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide oversight trend data to support the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC)'s holding of the Chief Constable to account for Constabulary performance.

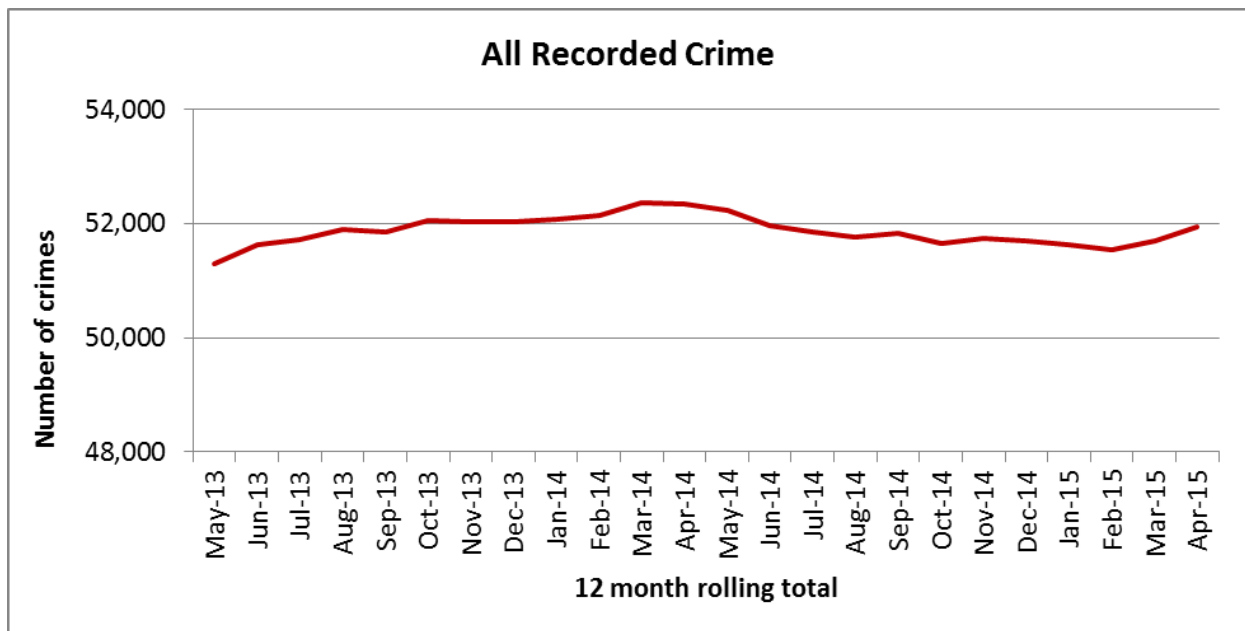
2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 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. It is presented to ensure that the PCC maintains oversight of Constabulary performance in the intervening months when the Chief Constable's scorecards are not being presented.
- 2.2 The following charts show 12 month rolling totals for all recorded crimes and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) incidents. Three years of data have been used which equates to two years of rolling 12 month totals.
- 2.3 National comparison data has been obtained from the HMIC Crime and Policing Comparator web page.

ALL RECORDED CRIME

- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 The Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) reports that, nationally, there were over 950,000 convictions for 'non-notifiable' offences, such as drunk & disorderly and speeding, for the 12 months ending September 2014 – these are not included in the police Recorded Crime figures.

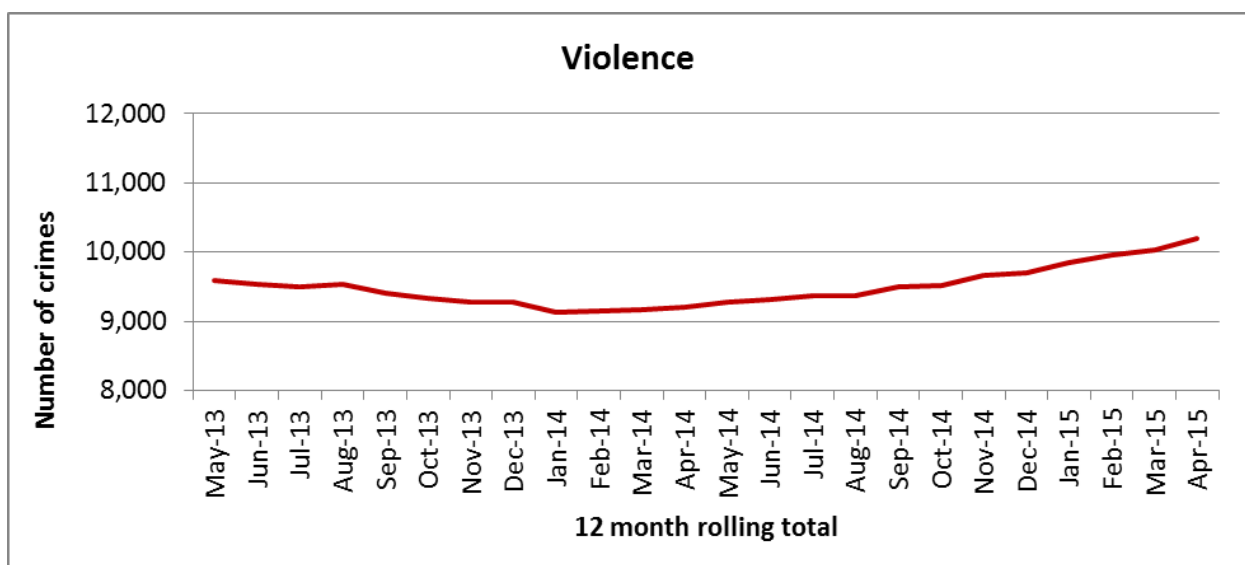
2.6 Also, Recorded Crime only covers offences which have been reported by the public or discovered by the police.



2.7 After large decreases from 2002-2012, Recorded Crime in Derbyshire has remained fairly static at around 52,000 crimes per 12 months since August 2013.

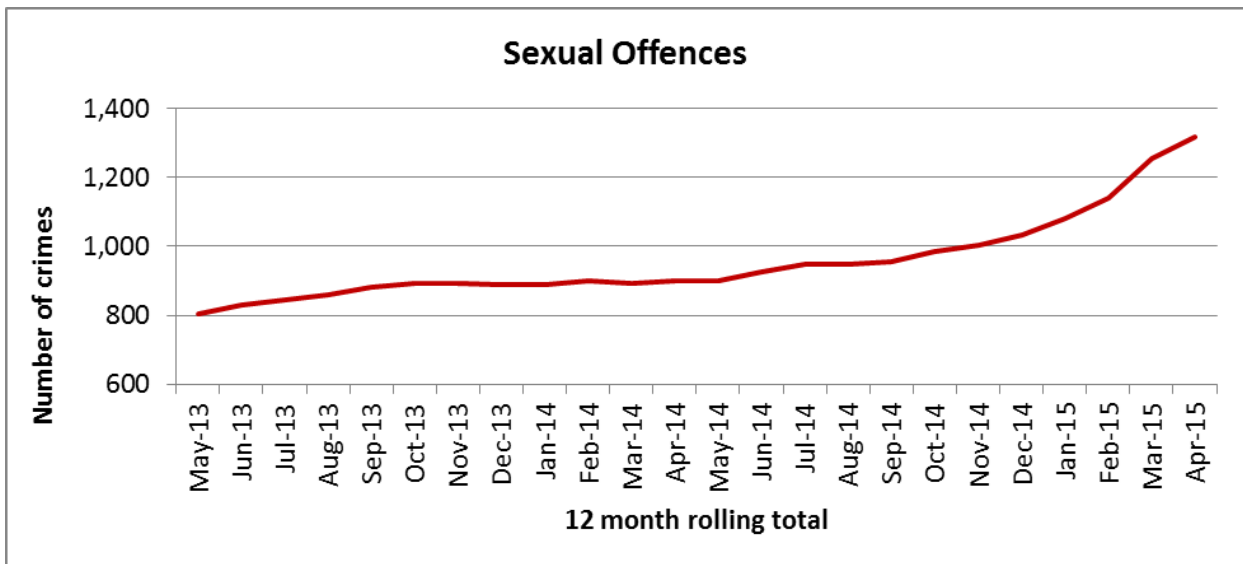
2.8 For the 12 months to the end of December 2014, Derbyshire's crime rate was 50.26 crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 61.42 crimes. This places Derbyshire 17th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate and 43rd is the force with the highest crime rate.

VIOLENCE



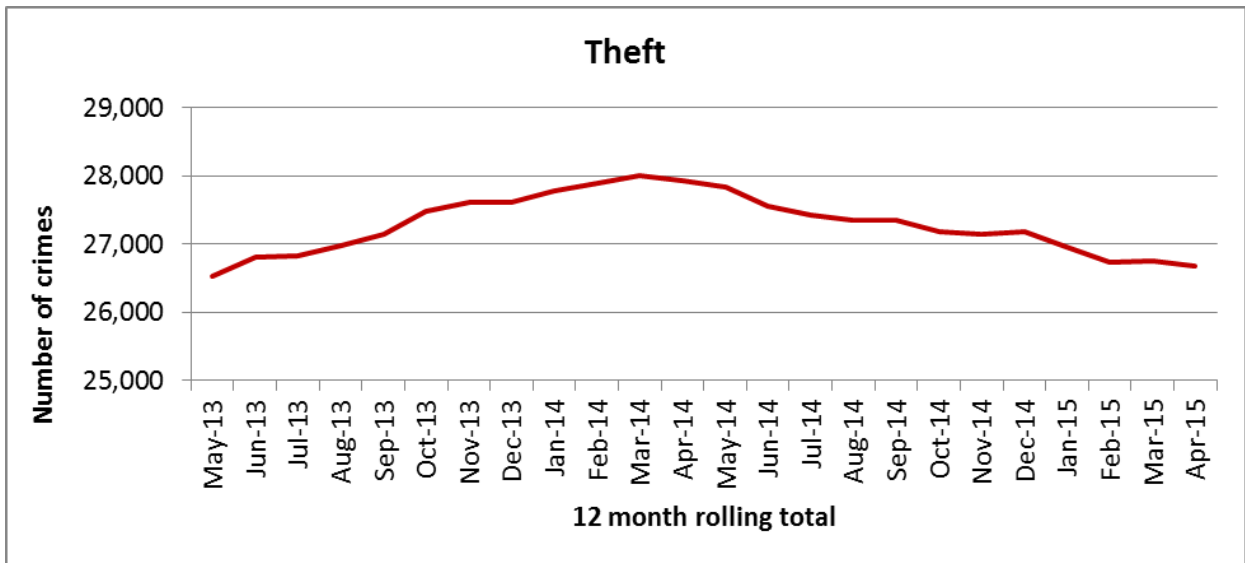
- 2.9 Recorded Violence is still showing gradual increases each month, and this is linked to the increase in reported Domestic Abuse. Police recorded violence nationally is also increasing; however, violent crime is often unreported and the CSEW estimates of violence show a downward trend, suggesting increased confidence in victims to report violence rather than an increase in occurrence.
- 2.10 For the 12 months to the end of December 2014, Derbyshire’s crime rate was 9.44 crimes of Violence Against the Person per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 12.89 crimes. This places Derbyshire 10th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



- 2.11 Reported Sexual Offences continue to rise, and over half of sexual offences reported are historical. The CSEW reports a decrease in occurrence of sexual offences, suggesting that the rise is due to increased victim confidence to report.
- 2.12 For the 12 months to the end of December 2014, Derbyshire’s crime rate was 1.00 Sexual Offence crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 1.39 crimes. This places Derbyshire 3rd out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.

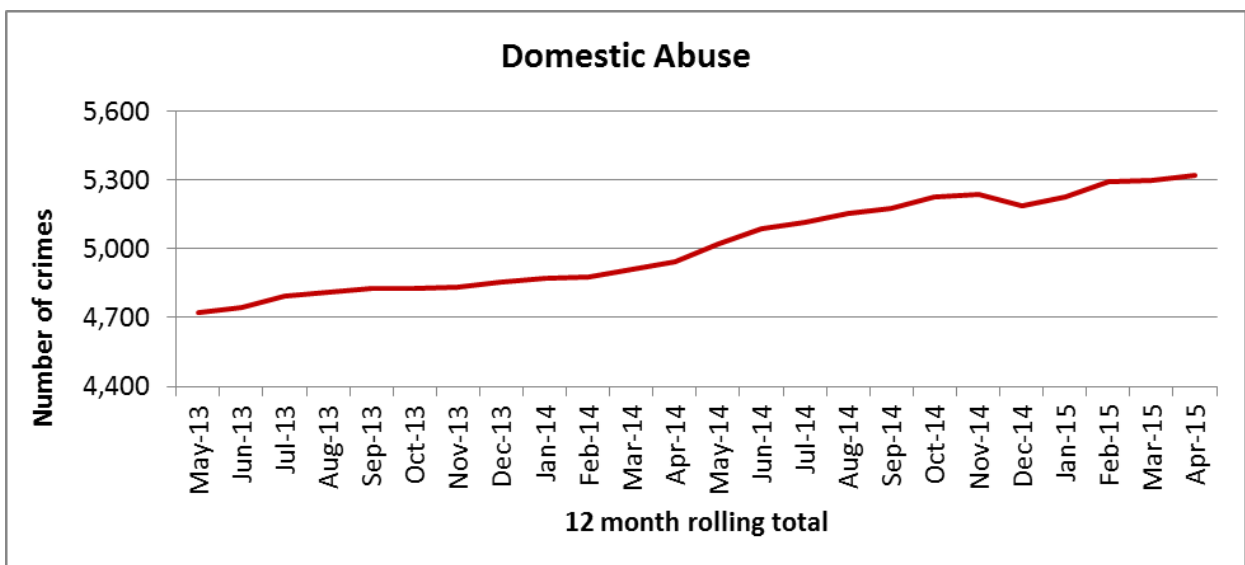
THEFT



2.13 Overall recorded Theft offences continue to decrease, with most types of Theft, apart from Vehicle Crime, showing a downward trend.

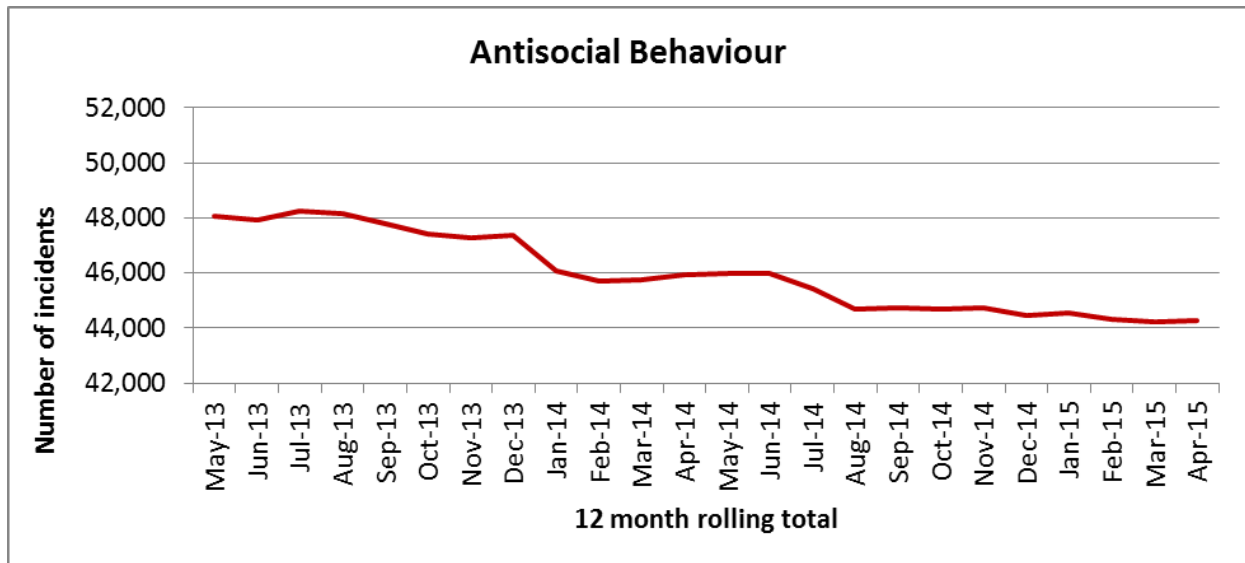
2.14 For the 12 months to the end of December 2014, Derbyshire’s crime rate was 26.43 Theft crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 30.68 crimes. This places Derbyshire 20th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.

DOMESTIC ABUSE



- 2.15 Reported levels of Domestic Abuse continue to rise, which is seen as a positive indicator, showing increased confidence of victims to report offences.
- 2.16 National comparison figures are not available for Domestic Abuse as it is not a discrete crime category, but includes violence, damage and other offences.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR



- 2.17 The number of recorded Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents has levelled off after showing a downward trend during 2013 and much of 2014.
- 2.18 These reports are not classified as crimes, and are not subject to the same standards as recorded crimes. A review by HMIC in 2012 found that there was a wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with recording ASB. This may account for the lower national ranking of Derbyshire for ASB compared to the higher rankings for recorded crimes.
- 2.19 The most recent figures published on the HMIC website are for the 12 months to the end of March 2014, when Derbyshire’s ASB rate was 45.51 ASB incidents per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 36.92 incidents. This places Derbyshire 34th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest rate of ASB incidents.

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 & 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		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: David Peet External telephone number: 0300 122 6021 Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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Section B
Part I -
For Publication

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

11 MAY 2015

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**11B: REPORT FROM THE CHAIRS OF THE SAFEGUARDING ADULTS AND
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARDS**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To receive reports from the Chairs of the Derby City and Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults and Safeguarding Children Boards.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The Derby City and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards have provided a report, which is attached at Appendix A.
- 2.2 The Derby City Safeguarding Adults Board has provided a report which is attached at Appendix B.
- 2.3 The Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board have provided a report which is attached at Appendix C.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. The PCC to note the partnership work that is taking place.

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		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: David Peet External telephone number: 0300 122 6021 Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix A. Report from Derby City and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards
- Appendix B. Report from Derby City Safeguarding Adults Board
- Appendix C. Report from the Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board



Report to Strategic Governance Board

Derby City and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards

Safeguarding Children Report

1. Purpose of Report

To inform the Board of the current key issues in safeguarding children in Derbyshire as they relate to police engagement.

2. The Role of the Safeguarding Children Board

The Local Safeguarding Children Board is a statutory body, which is required by Section 14 of the Children Act 2004. Its objectives are:

- i) to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and
- ii) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

A representative of the chief of police is one of the statutory partners of the Board.

3. Priority Safeguarding Areas

- i) Effective multi-agency decision making processes.
Good multi-agency decision making, particularly at the point of referral, is essential to effective safeguarding practice. The police and children's social care services from the city and the county are currently planning the development of the current Central Referral Unit into a wider multi-agency safeguarding hub to improve further both early information sharing and decision making.
- ii) Child Sexual Exploitation.
There has been a continued multi-agency improvement in the awareness of and response to child sexual exploitation. The CSE Operational Group Annual report (14/15) to the Derby LSCB indicates sustained improvement in outcomes for young people identified at medium and high risk of CSE. The Derbyshire CSE Operational Group has been implemented over the last year. The police have been key partners in driving forward this improvement at both a strategic and operational level.

- iii) Domestic violence
The police have a key role in immediately responding to and making judgments about the seriousness of domestic violence incidents. Domestic Violence recorded crimes have increased 2014/15 from the previous year (and 2012/13). MARAC cases, where children are living in the household (both Derby and Derbyshire), have increased from 519 in 2012/13 to 1,194 in 2014/15. The Boards will be seeking evidence on the impact of these increases and any implications from the implementation of the Care Act 2014 on the protection of children from harm in the context of domestic violence.

4. Police Engagement in Safeguarding

- i) The police are active partners in the two Safeguarding Children Boards, providing leadership in areas such as the multi-agency safeguarding hub development, consistent Board attendance and participation in audit and review.
- ii) The police have provided evidence of external audit of service areas that safeguard children (such as the HMIC inspection of domestic violence, the CAADA audit of MARAC arrangements) and subsequent action plans.
- iii) The police have assessed risks arising from organisational change that have the potential to impact on safeguarding arrangements and appraised both Boards of their findings.

5. Risks and threats

- i) Budget reductions and consequent re-structuring of organisations place a potential risk to the maintenance of good safeguarding practice across all agencies. The Safeguarding Children Boards have highlighted the need for safeguarding impact assessments and this will be the focus of the Boards' chief officer meeting in October. The police have taken action to maintain the effectiveness of the Public Protection Unit and the Boards are mindful of continued pressures on resources that will need ongoing impact assessment.
- ii) Increased demand for safeguarding services is placing pressures on all agencies. Both Boards will continue to review the ability of agencies, including the police, to ensure appropriate representation across all essential multi-agency safeguarding processes.
- iii) There are increasing expectations placed on individual agencies and Local Safeguarding Children Boards, through inspection and statutory requirements, to undertake detailed analyses of child protection work and to provide data and evidence to demonstrate the impact of that work in keeping children safe.



Report for Police and Crime Commissioner Strategic Governance Board

Derby Safeguarding Adults Board

Safeguarding Adults in Derby

Context:

April 2015 saw the implementation of the Care Act 2014 which now puts adult safeguarding on a legal footing. As a result a local authority must:

- make enquiries, or ensure others do so, if it believes an adult is subject to, or at risk of, abuse or neglect. An enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to stop or prevent abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom
- set up a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) with core membership from the local authority, the Police and the NHS (specifically the local Clinical Commissioning Group/s) and the power to include other relevant bodies
- arrange, where appropriate, for an independent advocate to represent and support an adult who is the subject of a safeguarding enquiry or Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) where the adult has 'substantial difficulty' in being involved in the process and where there is no other appropriate adult to help them
- cooperate with each of its relevant partners in order to protect adults experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect

The practice guidance supporting the Care Act enshrines the following six principles which all Safeguarding should now be conducted under:

1. **empowerment** - presumption of person led decisions and informed consent
2. **prevention** - it is better to take action before harm occurs
3. **proportionality** - proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented
4. **protection** - support and representation for those in greatest need
5. **partnerships** - local solutions through services working with their communities
6. **accountability** - accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

It signals a major change in practice - a move away from the process-led, tick box culture to a person centred social work approach which achieves the outcomes that people want. Practitioners must take a flexible approach and work with the adult all the way through the enquiry and beyond where necessary. Practice must focus on what the adult wants, which accounts for the possibility that individuals can change their mind on what outcomes they want through the course of the intervention.

Activity:

We have seen an increase in activity over a number of years which in part is due to increased awareness of the safeguarding adults' agenda. In 2014/15 our macro data is as follows:

Safeguarding Alerts: 1558

Alerts made by Police: 66

Alerts that met the Safeguarding Threshold: 710

Risk Remains following Safeguarding Investigation: 20

Risks:

- 1) The increased scope of safeguarding with the removal of the significant harm threshold and the widening in the abuse categories to include self-harm domestic violence

This is mitigated by a more proportionate response that can be offered which focuses on the person's outcomes and is proportionate to the concerns around safety

- 2) The impact of financial austerity across all the safeguarding key statutory partners. A number of peer reviews across health and social care would suggest that an analogy can be made to the engine running very hot. Safeguarding alerts have increased dramatically over the past five years and this was prior to the Care Act being implemented in April 2015

This is part mitigated by safeguarding moving on to a statutory footing, in addition work that is in progress to develop a Derby joint multi-agency Adults and Children's Safeguarding would help to develop a shared response to safeguarding referrals

- 3) Safeguarding is moving away from a forensic based protectionist process to one which is about maximising well-being through person owned safety plans. It is not focused on whether something is substantiated or not rather that the person feels safe within their own defined view of what safety is for them.

The Police's increased emphasis on a victim focused approach does mirror this and it is hoped synergies can be made between the two schemas

- 4) The need to ensure that we have good intelligence of where adults with care and support needs are most at risk of abuse and neglect, this is particularly relevant with the ever expanding diversity of Derby's population. This intelligence needs to be feed into joined up commissioning arrangements across all public services

We are developing a Board dashboard which will involve gaining intelligence from all agencies on information they hold relating to the abuse and neglect of adults in need of care and support

- 5) The need to ensure that the Safeguarding Board is financially resourced to meet its new statutory requirement of holding agencies to account for their safeguarding practice

We have secured funding for 2014/15 and are proposing that contributions from statutory agencies including the Police are kept at the same level in 15/16

- 6) The need to ensure that we have timely and relevant information and advice that is easily available to all people living in Derby, which covers the increasing range of issues that is dealt with in Safeguarding

With the implementation of the Care Act there is a statutory duty to provide information and advice

- 7) The need to ensure that we have well-resourced preventative services that reflected our intelligence on abuse and neglect in Derby which can be easily accessed by all of the local population to enable them to keep themselves safe so removing the need to instigate a safeguarding referral.

The Board will need to ensure that it communicates this risk to the Health and Well Being Board and to the Chief Officers of the Safeguarding Statutory agencies.

Derbyshire Police is an active partner to Derby Safeguarding Adults Board, providing leadership in areas such as the multi-agency safeguarding hub development. It also provides consistent Board attendance and participation in audit and review. The Board is in a good position as it goes onto a statutory footing with an Independent Chair and attendance from all the key agencies working across the City.



Report for Police and Crime Commissioner Strategic Governance Board

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board

April 2015 saw the implementation of the Care Act 2014 in April 2015, which for the first time puts the Adult Safeguarding Board on a statutory footing and replaces the previous guidance known as No Secrets.

The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and; is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

The Local Authority is required:-

- To make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, an enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom;
- set up a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) with The Clinical Commissioning Group and Police specifically named as Statutory partners along with the Local Authority;
- arrange, where appropriate, for an independent advocate to represent and support an adult who is the subject of a safeguarding enquiry or Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) where the adult has 'substantial difficulty' in being involved in the process and where there is no other suitable person to represent and support them;
- Co-operate with each of its relevant partners in order to protect the adult. In their turn each relevant partner must also co-operate with the local authority;

Organisations should always promote the adult's wellbeing in their safeguarding arrangements. People have complex lives and being safe is only one of the things they want for themselves. Professionals should work with the adult to establish what being safe means to them and how that can be best achieved. Professionals and



other staff should not be advocating “safety” measures that do not take account of individual well-being, as defined in Section 1 of the Care Act.

The Care Act states that Safeguarding is not a substitute for the core duties of the police remain to prevent and detect crime and protect life and property.

Six principles underpin all adult safeguarding work and these have been adopted within Derbyshire as in other areas.

Empowerment – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and with informed consent.

Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs.

Proportionality – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need.

Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities.

Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.

Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

In addition to these principles, it is also important that all safeguarding partners take a broad community approach to establishing safeguarding arrangements. It is vital that all organisations recognise that adult safeguarding arrangements are there to protect individuals. We all have different preferences, histories, circumstances and life-styles, so it is unhelpful to prescribe a process that must be followed whenever a concern is raised; everyone should be treated as an individual and as a result Derbyshire has adopted Making Safeguarding Personal.

Making safeguarding personal:-

Should be person-led and outcome-focused, It engages the person in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety

Domestic violence, modern slavery and self-neglect have been introduced as new criteria which may trigger safeguarding arrangements as a result of the Care Act.



VARM: The Vulnerable Adults Risk Management continues to be used with success in Derbyshire, this is a framework facilitating multi agency working with adults who are deemed to have mental capacity and who are at risk of serious harm or death through self- neglect, risk taking behaviour or refusal to services.

MAPPA / MARAC: Both these processes continue to be supported by Safeguarding Adult partners and once again the benefit is seen by having such process in supporting those adults deemed more at risk.

Think Family agenda becoming more and more a recognised factor with all partners including Police, consequently better referrals.

Conclusion

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adult Board has refreshed or in the process of refreshing their Policy and Procedures, Terms of References, Strategy and Business plans to reflect the changes within the Care Act.

Derbyshire Police and specifically the Public Protection Unit have an excellent relationship with the safeguarding team of the Local Authority and are active members of both the Board and sub groups of the SAB, this was the situation before the introduction of the Care Act, and it's just now a formal 'statutory' element to their engagement.

Multi- Agency Safeguarding Hubs have been discussed the current position from the DCC Adult care is that effective communication channels are already open they support and contribute to Starting Point initiative but are yet to be convinced of the need for a MASH. Discussions continue.

Data

2013/14 1,656 adults were referred under the multi-agency arrangements to safeguarding.

2014/15 1655 adults (to be confirmed) were referred under the multi-agency arrangements to safeguarding. (Currently not able to provide agency specific details)

VARM data during 2014/15 106 incidents reported involving 68 'clients'



RISKS

- Changes to categories of abuse and neglect e.g. Domestic Violence slavery self-neglect. Increase in workload for all partners,
Mitigated: by Policy and guidance being issued, training increase awareness of all front line workers including pathways to alternative support.
- Adult Safeguarding increase of incidents against backdrop of austerity impact on resources and resilience to all partners
Mitigated Closer working between Health and Social Care transformation agenda must include the Police.
- Making Safeguarding Personal: comes with an increase in personal engagement with the individual adult and will become more time consuming.
Mitigated Training and guidance to all front line workers, if we get it right the first time in the long run lack of revisiting same issues. Similar to Police with victim focused approach.
- Financial stability of SAB; lack of funding from all partners to the adult safeguarding agenda, unlike the support LSCB receives. Now that Board is on a statutory footing long term arrangements need to be established as how do we fund this multi-agency work and support for the Board.
Mitigated Current review taking place as to how more equitable arrangements can be realised, being led by LA. F

Andy Searle

Independent Chair

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adult Board

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
11 MAY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12A: SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report has been requested to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the public of Derbyshire how the Constabulary is making progress towards the Strategic Priority of Safeguarding Children and the Police and Crime Plan Objectives two and three.
- 1.2 This report builds upon the two reports submitted in April 2014 and December 2014, entitled Safeguarding Children and Child Sexual Exploitation.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

The following tables show the number of child referrals recorded each year by risk level for the last three years broken down into child in need and significant harm referrals.

Child in Need (s17)

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
High	165	260	314
Medium	529	1109	714
Standard	1390	998	950
Total	2084	2367	1978

Significant Harm (s47)

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
High	2661	1715	1305
Medium	289	530	450
Standard	126	113	101
Total	3076	2358	1856

- 2.1 The number of child in need referrals has fallen this year in comparison to the previous twelve month period, but significant harm referrals have seen year on year increases with nearly two thirds more referrals being recorded in the latest period compared to two years previous.

- 2.2 The following table shows the number of offences (once a crime has been established) with positive outcomes that have been recorded with a tag of child abuse within the crime system over the last three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
No. Crimes	759	706	524
Positive Outcomes	286	304	193
Positive Outcome Rate	37.7%	43.1%	36.8%

- 2.3 The number of offences has increased year on year with 759 child abuse offences being recorded in the last twelve months. The positive outcome rate increased in the previous twelve month period, but has fallen slightly during 2014/15 back to the previous levels. The positive outcome rate for child abuse offences is in line with the outcome rate for all offences.
- 2.4 The following table shows the annual percentage of child abuse offences that are historical (over 90 days and of these which relate to over 365 days between the offence occurring and reporting) for the last three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
over 90 days to report	59.7%	61.2%	52.7%
over 365 days to report	29.6%	37.7%	30.3%

- 2.5 The number of historical offences reported within Derbyshire increased noticeably between 2012/13 and 2013/14 however, this increase has now plateaued and actually fallen slightly in the latest twelve months.
- 2.6 The following table shows the number of child exploitation referrals for the past three years and the number which are cyber-enabled exploitation.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
CSE	275	337	130
POLIT	111	82	51

*Child sexual exploitation data is all child referrals linked to Operation Liberty. POLIT referrals are all child referrals linked to Operation Blackstone/Decathlon.

*Note that data is supplied for 'sexual exploitation' not 'exploitation'.

- 2.7 As with other child abuse related indicators, the number of referrals saw a noticeable increase between each year.

- 2.8 The following table shows the number of missing reports that have been recorded in the last three years. We are currently unable to supply the number of absent incidents as details of the subject of the incident are not easily retrievable in the current Command and Control system, however processes are being put in place to capture this.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Under 18 Missing Reports*	1219	1480	2081

*Numbers may differ from previous reports as following the upgrade. The age is now calculated on the age of the person at the time they went missing. This has resulted in people moving from adult to children.

- 2.9 The number of missing reports for under 18 year olds has fallen noticeably since the introduction of the absent categorisation.
- 2.10 A process is embedded within the Central Referral Unit that ensures that repeated absent and missing episodes are captured to enable further risk assessment and evaluation. In addition, the Missing Person Co-ordinator works closely with a detective from Child Exploitation to maximise the sharing of information when identifying trends and patterns of behaviour and intelligence.
- 2.11 The following table shows the number and proportion of missing person reports for children who are missing from Social Care.

	1 Mar 2014 – 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Under 18 Reports Missing from Social Care	313	362	619
% of missing children reports	25.7%	24.5%	29.7%

- 2.12 Whilst the numbers have fallen following the introduction of the absent categorisation, the proportion of children that go missing from Social Care has remained fairly stable across the three year periods.
- 2.13 The following table shows the number and proportion of all missing children reports where the child has been missing more than once in a twelve month period for the last three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Repeat Missing Child Reports	870	1038	1529
% of all Child Reports	71%	70%	73%
Repeat Children	210	218	289

- 2.14 The above chart shows that the number of repeat missing children that are reported on Compact is falling slightly each year but the proportion of the total reports stays the same. The proportion of reports that involve a repeat missing child remains high with seven out of every ten missing children reports given to the police involving a repeat missing child.
- 2.15 The following chart shows the ratio of staff to child protection referrals for the past three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Total S.47 enquiries	2741	1945	1675
DC's Current	30	29	
Referral: DC Ratio	91	67	

- 2.16 The number of Detective Constables (DCs) within the Unit is only available for the last two years. As the number of referrals has increased considerably over the three year period, the workload per officer has also increased. In the latest twelve month period each officer within the Unit has been carrying on average 91 referrals per officer.
- 2.17 Efforts have been made to improve staffing levels through an internal review which has led to movement in resources as well as engagement with Social Care.

3. SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN – CURRENT RISK AND THREAT

- 3.1 Safeguarding children in Derbyshire remains the top priority for the Constabulary. Linked to that risk area there is a control strategy owned by the Public Protection Department and overseen by the Strategic Public Protection Board.
- 3.2 Child sexual abuse has been identified as a threat of national importance and included within the strategic policing requirement. This aims to ensure a consistent and national effort to ensure both police and partners can safeguard children from harm.

- 3.3 In highlighting Derbyshire's current risk and threat to Safeguarding Children this report focuses on three parts, , (1) the Central Referral Unit (CRU), (2) Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and (3) Missing Children.

CENTRAL REFERRAL UNIT

- 3.4 The Constabulary currently has a CRU that has been in place since 2008. The unit was established to act as the central point of contact for all safeguarding concerns and provides a coordinated approach to safeguarding enquiries from partners.
- 3.5 Since 2008 the CRU has expanded in remit and incorporates representatives from Derbyshire Children's Services who deal with issues including child abuse, missing, LADO processes and CSE. The co-location of staff supports the rapid exchange of information in relation to safeguarding issues.
- 3.6 During the recent years the demand within the CRU has increased considerably with increasing safeguarding referrals being created (as noted in 2.2). Significant national coverage regarding child abuse, (particularly in regard to high profile cases), has resulted in an increase in awareness which may be a contributory factor along with greater awareness of domestic violence.
- 3.7 The national coverage, in conjunction with our own pro-active work has increased awareness, amongst Police personnel and partners of safeguarding and risk indicators in order to maximise the opportunities to identify such cases.
- 3.8 This increase has resulted in backlogs when processing referrals and exchanging information with partner agencies. In an attempt to address the backlogs a full review of the processes has taken place in order to identify any efficiency savings. This identified a small number of process issues that have been adjusted to improve efficiency. There has also been the use of overtime to address backlogs and any vacancies that have arisen in the unit have been filled immediately.
- 3.9 The backlog situation has improved over recent months, however there is a recognition that the unit receives up to 60 new domestic abuse referrals and 15 child abuse incidents per day.
- 3.10 It is considered that the most efficient method of processing this material is through the creation of Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) which allows for the immediate triaging of all information with partner agencies.
- 3.11 The CRU represents the Constabulary's response to public protection however this is not a MASH. The move nationally, following a number of high profile investigations, has been to move towards a MASH approach in all areas. The exact function and structure of MASH varies across the Country but they are invariably Children's Social Care led with Police representative's co located to them.
- 3.12 Derbyshire Children's Social Care has been working towards a MASH arrangement during the last 12 months. This project is referred to as Starting

Point. The Police have been working closely with the project to establish the benefits and the practicalities of its introduction across Derbyshire.

- 3.13 The Police have made representations that the formulation of a one MASH approach for Derby City and County would be a preferred approach. However, following lengthy discussions with all concerned, this has not been possible and a two centre approach is to be pursued that incorporates Adult Services.
- 3.14 Currently Derby City is establishing a project board looking at the potential for a combined Children's and Adults MASH which would be along similar lines to the County Starting Point project.
- 3.15 The increase in referrals has also resulted in a rise in the need for the police to attend at initial child protection conferences. This has necessitated the allocation of a support staff member to cover conference attendance within Derbyshire on a trial basis. This approach will be reviewed in September to assess if it has been successful.
- 3.16 Derbyshire Constabulary has an Information Sharing Policy and governance process established for the identification and management of information sharing agreements required to support policing priorities.
- 3.17 The arrangements for the sharing of information for the safeguarding of children have recently been the subject of scrutiny and processes have been implemented to improve the quality and timeliness of information shared with Social Care in support of sections 7, 17, 31, 37 and 47 of the Children's Act.
- 3.18 There is a regular review of the status and arrangements for sharing information across the public protection business area and the force is keen to work with partner agencies to document such information flows, to ensure that they are effective and properly understood.
- 3.19 The Public Protection lead for Derbyshire Constabulary conducts lessons learned assessments following serious case reviews and is currently engaged in a review with Mental Health partners in Derbyshire to assess routing information sharing requirements.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

- 3.20 The national media coverage on CSE as a result of the Rotherham investigation in September 2014 and Greater Manchester in October 2014 has further raised awareness around CSE. As highlighted by Ann Coffey MP CSE is under reported. The varied coercive nature of perpetrators and methods they employ to groom victim's present investigative challenges.
- 3.21 The National Crime Agency (NCA) Annual Strategic Assessment identified the key risk and threats as: Possession and/or distribution of Indecent Images of Children; Online sexual exploitation and abuse of children (online grooming); Contact sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
- 3.22 This type of criminality can range across a wide spectrum, from 'sexting' involving two young people sending indecent images, to possessing and distributing category A images. We have also historically identified contact

abuse during investigations concerning the possession of indecent images of children.

- 3.23 A review of Derbyshire's response to online CSE by HMIC in 2013 resulted in positive feedback. Moreover, during a benchmarking request the College of Policing described Derbyshire as being in a 'very strong position' and represented 'best practice'. Nevertheless, the organisation is not complacent and recognises the need to continually reassess and respond to new and emerging threats.
- 3.24 The Constabulary's response to CSE incorporates joint working with our regional counterparts. This provides additional support for operational requirements as well as the opportunity to identify and share best practice.
- 3.25 The addition of Child Sexual Abuse to the Strategic Policing Requirements is currently being discussed by Heads of Crime and Heads of Public Protection within this forum.
- 3.26 Funding has been secured for nine Regional Co-ordinators who will manage the CSE action plan for the region. This is in the early stages and further information will be available as this progresses.
- 3.27 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) continues to be a developing area of criminality. Within Derbyshire there has been a Child Exploitation Investigation Unit (CEIU) since October 2008. This unit has specialist officers offering their expertise and skillset to these investigations. This unit is structured in the form of a Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) focused on the possession and/or distribution of Indecent Images of Children and the CSE team, which focuses upon contact sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
- 3.28 Derbyshire takes a proactive stance to tackling on-line child abuse. We have risen to the challenge of a current initiative focusing on on-line child offending and this has resulted in the POLIT team being temporarily expanded from one Detective Sergeant (DS) and four Detective Constables (DCs) to two DS's, six x DC's, two Intelligence Officers and Investigative Support Officers. The number of resources committed to this area needs to be balanced against the need to investigate CSE referrals from other sources.
- 3.29 Derbyshire is working in partnership with National and International partners to tackle on-line child abuse including the NCA. A review of practice's has resulted in amendments to Derbyshire's method when investigating online child abuse and demonstrates our drive to continue to build upon the positive work undertaken and identify best practice.
- 3.30 The force is working towards the national policing CSE action plan and also works in partnership with both the City and County Safeguarding Children's Board towards their individual action plans and strategies.
- 3.31 Furthermore, the force continues to keep up to date on emerging practice in respect of CSE. We have reviewed the recommendations and key findings following the recent CSE reviews in Rochdale, Oxford and Rotherham.
- 3.32 In addition to responding to reports of CSE the PPU are pro-active when seeking to identify offenders, victims and locations through police, partner and community intelligence. Dedicated PPU Intelligence Officers review all CSE

linked intelligence in order to identify trends and patterns. In turn this is raised through tasking meetings under the National Intelligence Model (NIM).

A problem profile that aims to identify trends and patterns regarding CSE across Derbyshire is almost complete. This draws on partnership information and has involved work with Local Authorities and Health.

- 3.33 A communications strategy tailored for CSE has been developed in partnership with Local Authorities, highlighting key messages both internally and externally. This reinforces the forces commitment to continue to raise the profile of child exploitation.
- 3.34 Building upon this, training to raise awareness of CSE and the associated risk indicators has commenced internally to custody staff, initial recruits and trainee detectives. Additionally, CSE Champions are located on Division and 13 officers have undergone 'train the trainer' inputs delivered in conjunction with Safe and Sound. These officers have proactively cascaded the learning to front line officers based on Divisions and will continue to carry out this function.
- 3.35 As part of a wider training programme six mandatory training modules solely focusing upon the area of Public Protection have been created which is underpinned by the overarching Think Family campaign.
- 3.36 The force has also revised its internal intranet page dedicated to CSE which aims to raise awareness of risk indicators, offer guidance for investigations and detail on-going campaigns.
- 3.37 It is recognised that further work is required to devise a training programme specifically for Public Protection that will include CSE. This work is on going in conjunction with the forces Training Department, the Safe and Sound Hub & Spoke initiative, and the Children's Safeguarding Boards.
- 3.38 The Constabulary has been involved in a larger initiative to raise awareness of CSE to young persons within the County through Chelsea's Choice. This was a production by the company Alter Ego who aimed to raise awareness of CSE through play. This play was shown to year 8/9 pupils in secondary schools and was funded jointly by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and respective Local Authorities. Police supported these events through the attendance of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT). This has met our additional objective of raising awareness of CSE across our SNTs who provide a core role in the gathering of community intelligence.
- 3.39 'Say something if you see something' is a multi-agency campaign run by the Local Safeguarding Children Board aimed at providing preventive work within Derby City. To date this has provided inputs to a selection of hotels, taxis and pubs and clubs which have been conducted in partnership with the Police, Derbyshire City Council and Safe and Sound.
- 3.40 The Constabulary has recently agreed to host representatives of Safe and Sound within Force Headquarters. This follows a successful bid made by Safe and Sound to form part of a 'Hub and Spoke' national project. This involves Safe and Sound reviewing cases of CSE with other professionals to decide the best way to engage victims and aims to contribute to improving

professional practice. This will effectively aim to provide a multi-agency response to CSE - in particular victim care, case management and training.

- 3.41 Throughout the Hub and Spoke initiative we have supported the recruitment and selection of staff demonstrating our commitment to working together to tackle CSE. As part of the on-going work within the County a new Child Protection Manager post is being recruited and again Derbyshire Police have supported the selection and recruitment of this post.
- 3.42 CSE is closely linked to cyber-enabled criminality and this area continues to be an area of risk due to technological advancement. This is due to the easy access and implied anonymity the Internet offers perpetrators. Furthermore, it removes geographical boundaries associated with traditional crime; as such offenders can be based throughout the UK and internationally.
- 3.43 Subsequently, Derbyshire is working in partnership with Local Authorities to develop and implement an e-safety strategy as part of the prevention plan through raising awareness of staying safe online.
- 3.44 The nature of cyber enabled child exploitation investigations often results in the requirement for a digital forensic examination of computer systems and hard drives. This can add pressure on the workload of Hi-Tech Crime Units. Derbyshire currently have seven officers designated to the examination of electronic devices. The current timeframe for examination is 5½ months however these are assessed and prioritised on a case-by-case basis and where appropriate, fast tracked. Additional support has also been provided by the NCA in regards to a proportion of digital forensic examinations.
- 3.45 Derbyshire Police chair the Police Forum of the National Working Group (NWG) which brings together police representatives from across the country to share best practice facilitated by the third sector organisations.
- 3.46 Derbyshire's Priority Based Budgeting resulted in a realignment of resources to Public Protection Units based upon risk and threats. Whilst a modest increase it will remain under review through the strategic Public Protection Board. Notwithstanding the financial constraints, going forward it is imperative that this area of business undergoes continual assessment and support due to the risk and threat posed.

4. MISSING CHILDREN

- 4.1 As part of the Constabulary's commitment to effectively respond to and reduce the number of missing episodes of children, Missing Person Liaison Officers (MPLOs) are located on each Division, along with a Missing Children Safeguarding Coordinator (MCSC) based within the CRU.
- 4.2 The role of the MPLOs is to problem solve cases where children have frequent missing episodes, whether this be for looked after children or otherwise. Processes have been embedded to identify risk and the close working relationship between the MCSC and detectives, from CEIU based within the CRU, ensures early identification of potential CSE cases.

- 4.3 The MCSC daily reviews all compact reports of children and any child who has gone missing once or twice in a relevant period, if there are any issues the child is flagged to the SNT Youth Involvement Officer or SNT Sergeant responsible for the area. If any child goes missing three or more times in a relevant period a referral to Social Care is made and flagged to the MPLOs to progress, including attendance at relevant strategy meetings.
- 4.4 The Constabulary continues to manage the risk of the absent category. This involves the MPLOs monitoring the absent lists and referring them to Social Care weekly. If a child goes absent three times in a month a strategy discussion is held with Social Care. This ensures information is shared with relevant agencies and a plan to safeguard that child is formed. Children who are at risk of CSE are never considered to be absent due to the risk attached.
- 4.5 Whilst an immediate safe and well check is conducted by officers following a missing incident a subsequent return interview is conducted by either the Runaways Project (City) or a MAT worker (County). This is in line with best practice.
- 4.6 Safer Neighbourhood Officers are assigned to every children's home within the County and are required to conduct weekly visits as part of their patrol strategy. This builds up effective working relations between the SNT, staff members and residents as well as affording the opportunity to raise awareness of issues such as CSE and other risk indicators.
- 4.7 In instances where specific care homes are highlighted for multiple reports of missing incidents, these are directed to the MPLOs for ownership and progression. This seeks to ensure a single focused approach aimed towards problem solving and not dealing with incidents in isolation.
- 4.8 An escalation processes is in place for high risk cases through the High Risk Management Group. This sits bi-monthly and is chaired by a DCI within Public Protection. It is represented by senior practitioners across all key agencies that assess and consider available options and to formulate an appropriate response.

5. SERIOUS CASE REVIEW

- 5.1 There has been one serious case review as a result of the death of a 19 month old child who sustained a number of injuries, which were considered to be non-accidental.
- 5.2 A number of recommendations were made, in particular:
 - 5.2.1 All professionals involved with children who are subject to Supervision Orders are aware of the ongoing protection plans and their roles within them.
 - 5.2.2 Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board should reassure itself that agencies are fully aware of their responsibilities and the importance of prompt information sharing and using appropriate systems to pass on information with partner agencies when families move across a geographical area, and more importantly, when this involves crossing

county boarders, especially where there are safeguarding/child in need concerns.

- 5.2.3 Safeguarding Boards and MARACs need to consider how relevant information from non-signatories, from all areas, can be made available in local MARAC processes.
 - 5.2.4 When there are known safeguarding concerns for children moving into an area, professionals need to be proactive in ensuring children are registered with a GP practice.
 - 5.2.5 Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board should consider how assessments will be undertaken when vulnerable families are housed. When there are known risks with some housing provision, local services, including Police where appropriate, should have an initial meeting with relevant housing agencies to ensure risks are actively monitored and reviewed as appropriate.
- 5.3 Clearly the above recommendations are generic across safeguarding and not specific to the Police. We are satisfied that we have the relevant processes in place working with the Serious Care Review Board within Derbyshire County Council.

6. INSPECTIONS

- 6.1 The HMIC are currently inspecting all 43 forces on child abuse. Derbyshire are anticipating an un-announced visit. Whilst the date is unknown Derbyshire has kept abreast of the inspections that have taken place to date and considered their findings. We are reviewing these reports and comparing the recommendations to our current practice and will continue to reflect upon best practice.
- 6.2 Public Protection has proactively undergone a peer review of its Public Protection Departments identifying recommendations for improvement. This has been raised to the Executive for discussion.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

8. 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
11 MAY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12B: SAFEGUARDING ADULTS

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 This report has been requested to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the Derbyshire public how the Constabulary is making progress towards the Strategic Priority of Safeguarding Adults and the Police and Crime Plan Objectives 2 and 3.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

2.1 The following table shows the number of vulnerable adult referrals, broken down into persons susceptible to harm (PSH) referrals and safeguarding referrals.

Referral Type	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
PSH	33	147	273
Safeguarding	752	779	488
Total Referrals	785	926	761

2.2 The number of referrals linked to PSH has reduced mainly due to a change in recording but the number of safeguarding referrals has remained stable with the previous year.

SAFEGUARDING

2.3 Protecting the vulnerable is a priority for the force.

2.4 The well-established Central Referral Unit (CRU) acts as a hub for all safeguarding referrals. Potential safeguarding issues may be reported internally via police incidents/intelligence or externally via partners. Such issues are 'referred' into the unit.

2.5 There are dedicated staff within the unit who deal with referrals relating to vulnerable adults.

2.6 On receipt of a referral staff will review the information, conduct relevant research and make a record to reflect the concerns. They will then make contact with the respective Adult Social Care Department share information and have an initial strategy discussion about the case. If there is to be a further strategy meeting or case conference, the unit will ensure either an officer from the respective police Division is allocated to attend or will collate appropriate information to be shared.

2.7 If there is a crime reported this will be allocated to the relevant Divisional Detective Inspector to allocate and oversee an investigation. If there is no crime, the referral will either be allocated an appropriate resource on the respective Division, this may

include the relevant Safer Neighbourhood Team or the Person Susceptible to Harm officer. On occasion the case may stay within the CRU.

Case Study

- 2.8 An Approved Social Worker (ASW) was concerned about two adult brothers who lived together. One was vulnerable through his state of mental health and the other was the first's carer. Living conditions were poor and unsanitary. The ASW had concerns that the carer was financially exploiting his brother and displaying controlling behaviour. There had also been unsubstantiated reports of neglect. The ASW was unsure of any investigative role for Derbyshire Constabulary but reported her concerns to the police. The matter was passed to the force Central Referral Unit.
- 2.9 The matter was passed to the Chesterfield Division 'Persons Susceptible to Harm' officer who considered the issue with social care. The officer and social worker met with the brothers to determine measures which could be put in place to monitor and address the concern. The premises were cleaned and with the additional input of the GP the situation at the address was improved though it continued to be monitored and both brothers wished to remain at the property at this time. Both had mental capacity. This matter was initially filed at that point.
- 2.10 Six months later one brother disclosed to a neighbour that he had been sexually assaulted by the other. Detectives were allocated to investigate. The ASW with police worked to find alternative accommodation for the victim and were very quickly able to remove him from risk. The views and wishes of the victim were considered throughout.
- 2.11 This is an example of agencies working together on an ongoing basis to deal with developing situations. Agencies endeavoured to resolve the initial issues whilst respecting the wishes and rights of the service users. Through the initial support the victim had increased confidence to report his abuse to a neighbour and then police officers. At the point it became necessary agencies were ideally placed with background information to ensure that swift and proportionate action was taken to protect the vulnerable adult involved and bring an offender to justice.
- 2.12 In partnership with the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Boards the force is also promoting the 'Think Family' charter. This is a communication strategy to ensure that all staff consider and address the vulnerabilities of everyone living in a household and take appropriate action.
- 2.13 From 1 April 2015 the Care Act places adult safeguarding on a statutory footing for the first time. Police are identified as one of three statutory partners, along with the Local Authority and Health.
- 2.14 The act has updated and clarified what becomes a matter for 'safeguarding' in respect of adults. It outlines that safeguarding duties will apply to an adult who:-
- Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs); and
 - Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and

- As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse and neglect.
- 2.15 This widens the scope of safeguarding adults. It lowers the previous requirement for risk of 'significant harm' and the requirement for abuse at the hands of a third party.
- 2.16 The force has been working with partners to assess what the changes will mean and place ourselves in a position to service the demand. No significant changes are anticipated in safeguarding processes. There is an anticipated uplift in demand. The best assessment is that we will experience an initial surge which will settle to a steady overall increase of around 10%. This situation will be monitored and evaluated going forward.
- 2.17 It has the potential to impact on our approach around Persons Susceptible to Harm and Vulnerable Adults Risk Management.

VULNERABLE ADULTS RISK MANAGEMENT (VARM)

- 2.18 VARM is intended to facilitate effective multi-agency working with vulnerable adults who are deemed to have mental capacity but who are at risk of serious harm or death through self-neglect, risk taking behaviour or refusal of services. It is a process led by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Boards.
- 2.19 It fills what had been a gap where cases did not meet previous 'safeguarding' thresholds as they did not involve abuse by third party involvement. To protect the vulnerable such cases needed to be considered and risk assessed.
- 2.20 Those referred are often Persons Susceptible to Harm (PSH).
- 2.21 The VARM process is not a substitute for existing 'safeguarding' processes delivered as a result of the Mental Health Act, Mental Capacity Act, Safeguarding Adults, Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). These processes retain primacy and the VARM will only be called if the vulnerable adult does not fall within these processes or if it is felt that a VARM will reduce the risk of serious harm or death.
- 2.22 Following a successful pilot on Chesterfield Division the VARM process has been rolled out county wide during the last 12 months.
- 2.23 There have been 56 VARM meetings where police have been involved in the risk management plan for an adult.
- 2.24 Police resources dealing with vulnerable adults who are sub-safeguarding are Persons Susceptible to Harm (PSH) officers. Each division has such officers.
- 2.25 The VARM was subject to a multi-agency review in September 2014. Overall, the feedback from agencies was positive and it was felt that the process did achieve positive outcomes. Some process improvements resulted including changes made to make associated documentation more 'user friendly' and ensure the lead agency of the VARM could change depending on the risk.
- 2.26 As highlighted above the 2014 Care Act comes into force in April 2015. The wording of the act and associated guidance effectively widens the scope of 'safeguarding' for adults. It removes the need for third party abuse and includes harm as a result of self-neglect. In light of this the ongoing relevance of the VARM has been reviewed. The outcome is that Derby City will no longer use the VARM

(all self-neglect cases will fall under safeguarding) but Derbyshire County intend to continue to utilise VARM.

- 2.27 This difference in approach between local authorities impacts on the constabulary having to work to two alternative approaches.

PERSONS SUSCEPTIBLE TO HARM (PSH)

- 2.28 Persons susceptible to harm are:-

Individuals or groups, who by their characteristics or circumstances are susceptible to physical, psychological, financial or material harm. Characteristics may include, but are not exclusive to race, gender, age, religion, transgender, sexual orientation and disability (including mental ill health).

- 2.29 It fills what had been a gap where individual cases did not meet previous 'safeguarding' thresholds. To protect all vulnerable adults such cases need to be considered, risk assessed and problem solved.

- 2.30 Each Division currently has a number of identified officers who work to protect PSH.

- 2.31 The data above highlights how the number of identified PSHs is reducing year on year. Whilst a change in recording practices is a factor the ongoing problem solving to reduce individual risk has also impacted.

- 2.32 PSH are often fed into the aforementioned VARM.

- 2.33 Changes brought about by the Care Act 2014 are assessed to impact on the numbers of PSH. A proportion may become subject to formal safeguarding.

- 2.34 The role of and numbers of PSH officers is subject of review as part of the Force Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) process.

- 2.35 The Samaritans call-back project is a joint initiative between the Police and the Samaritans and was set up early 2014. It is designed to signpost people needing help, particularly in the areas of persons susceptible to harm, mental health and repeat callers. A person is referred by the police passing details to the Samaritans who will call-back at a pre-arranged time. This has only been utilised on a small number of occasions. All uniformed frontline officers are attending vulnerability training that starts in May and this will be included within the tool kit they are encouraged to use, and we expect this to result in increased usage of the service.

MISSING PERSONS

- 2.36 The protection of vulnerable people remains a key policing priority for Derbyshire Constabulary. Individuals who are not where they are expected or required to be are often vulnerable. They may be at risk of harm or pose a risk to others. Others may simply seek time alone and not present any risk. A proportionate and effective police response to the theme of missing and absent persons based on risk is critical.

- 2.37 Since 2013 and as a result of national guidance, police forces classify such people into one of two categories – missing or absent. The definitions are as follows,

- a. Missing – 'Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be subject of crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another'.

- b. Absent – ‘A person not at a place where they are expected or required to be and there is no identified or apparent risk’.
- 2.38 Two categories allow police to respond accordingly to risk. Only where a person is classed as missing will a missing person enquiry commence. This ensures that police resources are directed against risk to give us the greatest opportunity to protect the vulnerable.
- 2.39 When a call is received by police the call taker will gather information from the informant as to the circumstances of the disappearance. Our Intelligence Unit [RTI] will undertake intelligence checks on police systems relative to the individual. This gives a fuller picture against which the call taker will apply the nationally accepted definitions and determine whether to treat the individual as missing or absent.
- 2.40 This decision is then ratified by a supervisor from the Force Call Centre and recorded on the incident. Where a person is deemed to be missing the matter will be allocated to a police officer on the respective Division and a missing person enquiry commenced. Every missing person enquiry is initially overseen by a Sergeant, who will consider the risk level of the individual and classify the missing person to be of low, medium or high risk. This is then further reviewed by an Inspector. The risk to the missing person is under constant review and the classification can be altered accordingly.
- 2.41 Where a person is deemed to be absent the matter will be recorded and activities to be undertaken by the caller will be agreed. There will no police activity to locate the individual at this stage. This is subject to ongoing review throughout the first 24 hours or until such a time as the individual returns.
- 2.42 Derbyshire Constabulary we has adopted a policy position whereby no individual under 13 years of age will be recorded as absent. Nor will any individual be treated as absent when 24 hours has elapsed from their disappearance. In such cases the individual will be treated as missing and an investigation commenced. This policy position is not mandated in national guidance but one felt appropriate in this force.
- 2.43 A person going missing should be regarded as an indicator of other issues. Such incidents may lead to uncovering exploitative and criminal behaviour against vulnerable people. There is usually a reason why a person goes missing, and understanding the circumstances and causes creates an opportunity for the police and other relevant authorities to identify intervention measures that can stop or minimise further disappearances. A missing person enquiry should not be viewed simply as a task to find a person.
- 2.44 The following table shows over the last 3 years the volume of missing and absent incidents recorded.

	1Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Missing Person	3807	4374	4366
Unauthorised Absence	1921	770	No separate absent category
Total	5728	5144	4366

- 2.45 Since the introduction of the absent category the number of missing incidents has fallen, however the total number of both missing and absent incidents has continued to increase year on year.
- 2.46 The following table shows the number of missing adults that have been recorded as missing more than once within a twelve month period for that last three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	1 Mar 2012 - 28 Feb 2013
Number of Missing Adult Reports*	691	859	1055
Repeat Missing Adult Reports	221	521	1120
% of all Adult Reports	30%	43%	56%
Repeat Adults	79	137	240

(*Numbers may differ from previous reports as following the upgrade, the age is now calculated on the age of the person at the time they went missing. This has resulted in people moving from the adult to the children category).

- 2.47 The number of missing adult reports has fallen considerably. Furthermore the proportion of adults who have been reported as missing on multiple occasions has also fallen.
- 2.48 Each Division has at least one Missing Persons Coordinator of constable rank. These officers are provided with quarterly analysis in the form of a problem profile. This outlines individuals who go repeatedly missing. The primary role of these officers is to 'problem solve' such missing episodes by engaging with other professionals to endeavour to change the factors which may influence why the person may go missing.
- 2.49 The data provided around repeat instances indicates that by working to identify those adults who are vulnerable when they disappear, to understand why they disappear and work to solve the root problem; we are having an impact and protecting them.
- 2.50 We continually look to find improvements in the service we provide. During the last year we have undertaken an internal audit of our response to missing persons. We identified a random sample of 45 missing enquiries from the preceding 12 months. We devised a list of indicators against which we wanted to assess our performance. These focussed on the quality of our work matters rather than quantitative measures.
- 2.51 We identified some areas we would like to enhance over the coming year. These included to increase the level of direction and review our first line supervisors give to investigating officers, improve how we plan what actions we will take when the person is located and enhance how we support the family and friends of the missing person through involving them and keeping them informed.

MENTAL HEALTH

- 2.52 The following table shows the number of adults and children that have been detained in a police cell under section 136 of the Mental Health Act over the last three years.

	1 Mar 2014 - 28 Feb 2015	1 Mar 2013 - 28 Feb 2014	14 May 2012 - 28 Feb 2013 *
Adult	75	81	78
Under 18	2	1	1
Total	77	82	79

- 2.53 The numbers of both adults and children detained under section 136 have remained stable across the three year period. This is despite the introduction of the mental health pilot within Derbyshire. This however, only covered the number of persons detained within custody under this act. There are also a considerable number of persons who would be detained under this act but would be transported straight to another place of safety. These figures will not be included within the information in the table above.
- 2.54 Derbyshire Constabulary has a live action plan to enable delivery of the shared goals of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat. This is coordinated by the operational lead for Mental Health and overseen by the Strategic and ACPO leads.
- 2.55 The most notable success of this has been the training and associated reference resources now available to frontline officers not previously there.
- 2.56 All frontline officers were required to complete an e-learning package in January 2015 – this concentrated on recognising disorders, communication, working with partners and police powers. This was supplemented by a new easy step guidance booklet issued to all officers as well as a new webpage on the force intranet. This webpage includes links to resources, advice and frequently asked questions.
- 2.57 In May 2015 classroom based training delivered in conjunction with partner agencies will commence for all frontline officers.
- 2.58 Each policy is currently under review by the Mental Health Police Liaison Meeting to ensure they comply with the Crisis Care Concordat. The ‘Absent Without Leave’ and ‘Section 136 Protocol’ will be the first to be rewritten over the coming months.
- 2.59 Working through the action plan is expected to result in a significant fall in the numbers of people being detained under the Mental Health Act in police stations. Moving forward through working closely with NHS Commissioners these numbers are expected to fall even further.
- 2.60 A mental health ‘triage project’ commenced in February 2014. The service provides a car staffed by police officers and staff from Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust. This operates every day between the hours of 16:00 and 24:00 (which was based on demand analysis). The service runs in Derby, Erewash and South Derbyshire but also offers telephone advice and support to the rest of the county.
- 2.61 The team have been involved in around 800 incidents. Early intervention of the team has resulted in a reduction in the number of mental health detentions at Derby Custody Suite
- 2.62 The pilot is now at the review stage with a detailed report being prepared for the Department of Health and Home Office.

- 2.63 There has been a great deal of positive feedback from patients, partners, and officers who have interacted with the service; in particular the knowledge of officers in this area of policing and lines of communication between health and the force have greatly increased.
- 2.64 Areas for further improvements have been identified and include the management of the patient from police into the mental health services.
- 2.65 Department of Health funding for the pilot officially came to an end in March; however local NHS Commissioners and the force have agreed to extend funding until the end of September 2015. Health and Police Managers feel that Triage should continue and it is now hoped that the triage service can be placed on a permanent commissioned footing. This will form part of an Urgent Care Pathway Review being led by NHS Commissioners, and will include consideration of expansion into other parts of the county.

INSPECTIONS

- 2.66 There have been no recommendations for police from Serious Case Reviews within the past 12 months.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 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 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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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
11 MAY 2015
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 The Force continues to enjoy the benefits of NPAS membership including:-
- 24/7 availability of aircraft and an improved service to areas such as High Peak/Derbyshire Dales
 - An enhanced capability for tackling criminality, apprehending/prosecuting offenders and saving lives.
- 2.2 **Performance and Usage**
- 2.3 **Usage** – From joining NPAS, Derbyshire requested and thereby committed to an allocation of 400 operational flying hours per annum.
- 2.4 Appendix A illustrates the utilisation of the flying hours for the year April 2014 to March 2015. The force has used 335 flying hours which equates to 84% of the annual allocation. Efforts continue to increase the use of NPAS to support proactive initiatives and pre-planned operations. This will be included in the review of intelligence within the new combined Operational Support Department. There is no rebate available under the Collaboration Agreement for unused flying hours at the present time and it is not possible to revise our allocation until the new funding formula is agreed and budgets set for 2016/2017.
- 2.5 **Central Regional Picture**
- In terms of our NPAS central region 79% of overall hours were used. In addition 314 hours were used for training and transport for the central region but not included in any force allocation.
- 2.6 **East Midlands Regional Picture**
- 2.7 Collectively the East Midlands region used 1264 flying hours out of an allocation of 1414 which equates to 89%. Derbyshire, Nottingham and Northamptonshire underused whilst Leicestershire and Lincolnshire overused.

- 2.8 There have been discussions within the new East Midlands Operational Support Service (EMOpSS) about the possibility of pooling hours, but this cannot be progressed at the present time under the current S22 agreement.
- 2.9 The force will consider whether there is merit in working with EMOpSS to pool flying hour in the future and how this would impact upon operational and cost effectiveness'.
- 2.10 **Performance** – Appendix B highlights the local performance relevant to Derbyshire for the period April 2014 to March 2015. The force had 193 positive outcomes where a helicopter was deployed. This includes 58 suspects, 57 missing persons and 35 vehicles located.
- 2.11 **2015/2016**
- 2.12 This year requests for air support will be agreed based on the following priorities in the order shown below:-
- Strategic Policing Requirement
 - Crimes in Action (includes ongoing incidents of a critical/high risk nature eg missing persons, pursuits, firearms deployments etc
 - Local Priorities
- 2.13 These priorities align to both our requests and usage to date and are fully supported.
- 2.14 The NPAS has plans to move to a 15 base model, which will see the closure of the Ripley NPAS base in January 2016.
- 2.15 This means 19 rotary aircraft (helicopters) and four fixed-wing aircraft will be in operation once all the plans are in place. There are currently 23 aircraft in the NPAS fleet. Four fixed-wing aircraft form part of the fleet and will be based at East Midlands Airport. Fixed-wing aircraft are cheaper to fly than rotary aircraft.
- 2.16 Our nearest support will be based at East Midlands Airport thus allowing the base at Ripley HQ to be utilised within the Headquarters new build project. Post change usage and performance will continue to be monitored and a relevant update provided through future SGB reports.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 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 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 Flying hours report April 2014/March 2015
- Appendix B Performance data and Incidents of note

Flying Hours

01-April-2014 to 31-March-2015

Client	Base	South East					North West				North East				South West				Central				London	Non NPAS Base	GRAND TOTAL	Collaboration Agreement Hours (h:mm)	% Hours Taken	Over/ Under Hours Used
		Benson	Boreham	Redhill	Watlington	NPAS 1	Barton	Hawarden	Rhuddlan	Warton	Durham	Newcastle	Sheffield	Wakefield	Bournemouth	Exeter	Filton	St Athan	Birmingham	Halfpenny Green	Husbands Bosworth	Ripley						
South East	Bedfordshire	140:50	47:30	1:30	10:10	32:22												0:53		97:04				330:19	294:00	112.4%	36:19	
	Cambridgeshire	1:09	51:27	0:35	136:41	16:35	0:15											4:35		113:42	5:39			330:38	500:00	66.1%	-169:22	
	Essex	2:02	65:46	37:05	185:43	11:25														1:43				889:44	950:00	93.7%	-60:16	
	Hampshire	120:45	1:15	76:18		0:25								218:55	1:15					1:43				418:53	486:00	86.2%	-67:07	
	Hertfordshire	114:54	120:28	7:50	8:40	32:30														5:46				290:08	350:00	82.9%	-59:52	
	Kent	3:30	137:07	173:08	9:22	0:40																		323:47	350:00	92.5%	-26:13	
	Norfolk		16:00		218:31	4:30	1:05	0:41												8:36				249:23	220:00	113.4%	29:23	
	Suffolk		44:29	2:20	278:28	1:00															0:10			326:27	600:00	54.4%	-273:33	
	Surrey	94:31	19:41	297:57	1:00	0:10									2:05					6:05				425:09	500:00	85.0%	-74:51	
	Sussex	37:35	35:44	228:31	1:30										14:25	0:25				1:53				320:03	604:00	53.0%	-283:57	
Thames Valley	659:15	12:48	32:13	2:40	5:25										9:15		11:15		69:24		1:15		802:15	796:00	100.8%	6:15		
North West	Cheshire						127:50	197:23	57:58	16:26										0:25				401:34	500:00	80.3%	-98:26	
	Cumbria							1:34		9:05	3:01	11:35												25:15	30:00	84.2%	-4:45	
	Greater Manchester						856:21	46:08	24:26	74:42									2:35		0:55			1019:07	1200:00	84.9%	-180:53	
	Lancashire						91:24	31:02	19:58	533:40			1:00	13:00										681:14	800:00	85.2%	-118:46	
	Merseyside						123:14	435:18	190:09	281:03			0:15											1029:59	1100:00	93.6%	-70:01	
North Wales						19:18	152:04	379:06	16:45											1:25				568:38	800:00	71.1%	-231:22	
North East	Cleveland										532:32	71:11	1:45	3:12										608:40	720:00	84.5%	-111:20	
	Durham										137:11	96:56		1:08										235:15	330:00	71.3%	-94:45	
	North Yorkshire						0:42			2:18	50:41	3:31	0:43	40:46										98:41	110:00	89.7%	-11:19	
	Northumbria										91:36	500:09												591:45	770:00	76.9%	-178:15	
	South Yorkshire						3:02	0:16			3:17	5:10	374:37	321:13							82:36			790:11	1200:00	65.8%	-409:49	
West Yorkshire						21:18	1:57		4:20	9:15	2:45	53:43	866:50								3:09		963:17	1200:00	80.3%	-236:43		
South West	Avon & Somerset	5:40									1:30				43:00	78:06	505:48	10:16	2:45	7:34			654:39	700:00	93.5%	-45:21		
	Devon & Cornwall														33:05	536:41	20:48	2:51		0:25			593:50	850:00	69.9%	-256:10		
	Dorset	1:25		0:25											276:30	29:09	12:51						320:20	450:00	71.2%	-129:40		
	Gloucestershire	23:42	0:32					1:32									182:41	0:28	10:58	9:54	2:35			232:22	240:00	96.8%	-7:38	
	Gwent																17:49	31:45						49:34	48:00	103.3%	1:34	
	South Wales																12:55	63:12						76:07	118:00	64.5%	-41:53	
Wiltshire	10:31													8:45		18:45		1:10					39:11	146:45	26.7%	-107:34		
Central	Derbyshire						6:29			0:18									21:30	5:12	16:43	252:57		335:43	400:00	83.9%	-64:17	
	Leicestershire		1:25	0:20	0:22														30:39	1:10	199:14	46:47		281:00	277:00	101.4%	4:00	
	Lincolnshire				0:35						1:21		1:20	1:04							10:33	21:25		36:18	10:00	363.0%	26:18	
	Northamptonshire	14:09			0:40	5:00													21:44	0:28	191:12	8:25		241:38	277:00	87.2%	-35:22	
	Nottinghamshire																		4:22	1:55	40:06	304:01		398:43	450:00	88.6%	-51:17	
	Staffordshire						15:07	9:07	2:47										0:35					267:11	270:00	99.0%	-2:49	
	Warwickshire	0:30																	69:44	11:51	80:57	2:02		165:27	277:00	59.7%	-111:33	
	West Mercia		0:16				0:50	14:26	6:15					0:43					23:43	1:18	74:02	172:51	8:53	303:17	384:00	79.0%	-80:43	
	West Midlands	0:55					0:17												670:12	218:50	46:30	6:43		943:27	1400:00	67.4%	-456:33	
	London	Metropolitan Police			4:05																				4:05			
BTP		0:50		1:10			0:50	0:50		0:23	1:20		0:30	0:52	1:05						0:15	0:35		13:26	73:00	18.4%	-59:34	
All NPAS Forces																								16676:40	20780:45	80.3%	-4104:05	
Non NPAS	BTPx				0:35		0:23					0:50		0:39			0:52				0:50	1:45		5:54				
	City of London																							0:00				
	Dyfed Powys								1:29							3:35	6:54							11:58				
	Gwentx															2:17								2:17				
	Humberside									0:20				2:15	9:42							0:37		12:54				
	Metropolitan Policex	2:01	14:30	4:30	0:40	1:05											2:04							24:50				
	Other	0:26	0:25		2:55		0:59	0:18		6:01			2:06		2:05	18:26	1:41				1:47			37:09				
	South Walesx													0:10										1:48				
	Wiltshirex	7:17													4:10		12:34							24:01				
NPAS	21:49	32:14	45:00	24:14	28:15	27:41	12:10	15:03	27:45	38:21	40:55	2:40	41:39	22:30	29:27	16:56	1:21	6:15	18:54	15:53	21:47		490:49					
NPAS Training	83:24	79:14	86:09	74:06	1:20	69:55	36:15	54:53	38:58	34:26	74:48	11:59	42:00	34:30	90:42	88:22	6:35	47:07	127:52	26:41	38:21		1147:37					
Unknown	0:36	0:14	1:55	2:55			1:35		10:09					0:25				2:48	51:20	19:39	1:27		93:03					
GRAND TOTAL		1347:46	1267:05	1001:01	959:47	140:42	1367:00	942:36	752:04	1022:13	904:31	810:11	504:58	1378:57	661:30	785:51	937:12	129:32	1069:25	710:30	954:20	881:49	0:00	0:00	18529:00			

Notes:

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

All training tasks are assigned to NPAS Training.

Performance Data

Derbyshire					
Date	Request	Attended	Declined	Cancelled	Other
Apr-14	167	54	24	64	25
May-14	153	62	13	60	18
Jun-14	119	39	15	51	14
Jul-14	118	43	13	50	12
Aug-14	113	31	13	60	9
Sep-14	150	55	22	55	18
Oct-14	150	61	16	58	15
Nov-14	123	38	25	43	17
Dec-14	130	54	14	50	12
Jan-15	136	59	18	50	9
Feb-15	141	58	16	52	15
Mar-15	110	41	17	41	11
Year	1610	595	206	634	175
Rates	100.0%	37.0%	12.8%	39.4%	10.9%

Work of Note

NPAS-20141026-0123 - 1322hrs - Chesterfield

Request to attend a report of person firing a weapon from a property. The exact location of the property was unknown. NPAS53 attended and identified the property and the suspects. They provided containment until the arrival of armed officers. Four occupants detained.

NPAS-20141026-0189 - 1922hrs - Derby

Request to search for male suspect who had made threats to petrol bomb his ex-partner's house. He was believed to be sleeping rough nearby. NPAS53 attended, located an unoccupied tent, enabling local officers to await the return of the male suspect. The male was subsequently arrested and further serious offences prevented.

NPAS-20141102-0204 2331hrs Chesterfield

Request to assist with a concern for safety report to search for a very vulnerable person. NPAS53 were deployed in flight and located the male in question and directed ground units to his location. A large number of officers had been deployed to this incident impacting on wider service delivery for the force.

NPAS-20150107-0049 - 0922hrs - Derby

Request to respond to a report of a man with a firearm in a public place. NPAS53 despatched but unable to lift as a fault was found. NPAS51 despatched and located the suspect and guided local officers to him.

Use of NPAS underspent hours to film ARV tactics. Designed to improve communications in a safe environment around air support to armed operations and of course helps support the tactics video project, which is an invaluable aid to command training.

A future development will be to deploy NPAS to support Tactical Pursuit and Containment training, to gain a better shared understanding of each other's roles, and particularly how NPAS can assist with dynamic risk assessments, to better inform whether to continue or abort these high risk activities.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

11 MAY 2015

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12D: HEALTH AND SAFETY UPDATE

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Police and Crime Commissioner on matters relating to health and safety.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Health and safety focuses mainly on the risks of injury and ill-health that can arise from the wide range of policing activities. The Constabulary recognises that good health and safety management supports the delivery of effective policing services to the people of Derbyshire.
- 2.2 Current statistics provided within this report relate to the period 20 September 2014 to 20 April 2015.

3. LEGISLATION UPDATE

3.1 Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) 2015

- 3.2 In April, new legislation came into force replacing CDM 2007. The changes are significant and affect anyone who appoints a contractor to complete any demolition, construction or refurbishment works. The revised regulations mean that projects will be *'notifiable'* to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) if there are *'more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point on the project'*. This is in addition to the current 30-day duration and 500-person day rules. Another change is that the role of the CDM co-ordinator has been removed; most of their duties will now be covered by a "principal designer". The new regulations are simpler and the overall structure has been simplified. The changes impact on the force estate and the Assets Department have been notified accordingly.

3.3 Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 - HSE Exemption

- 3.4 In January 2015, the HSE issued an exemption under the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 for the wearing of hearing protection during operational activities that involve the use of pyrotechnic distraction and disorientation devices. However, this exemption does not include training activities involving the use of these devices. The exemption is also subject to the Force meeting conditions relating to a suitable health surveillance programme and record keeping. This item has been actioned and reported on at the appropriate staff consultative forum.

3.5 **Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012**

In March 2015, Section 85 of the above legislation came into force. This has the effect of increasing the level of fine available for Magistrates Courts to an unlimited fine (currently £20,000 for most health and safety offences). However, the increase will only apply in respect of offences committed after 12 March 2015, so it will take some time before HSE cases are affected. When the provision does apply it is likely that more cases will be suitable to be dealt with by the Magistrates Court because their powers of sentence will be sufficient. This should lead to some cases being dealt with quicker and for less cost. However, HSE's view is that our most serious offences (eg fatalities) should still be heard in the Crown Court.

4. **EMPLOYER LIABILITY CLAIMS**

- 4.1 The East Midlands Police Legal Services are currently dealing with 9 Employer Liability Claims from Derbyshire Constabulary officers and staff. The claims cover from April 2014 to April 2015. Eight of the claims relate to injury on duty, whilst 1 claim relates to damage to a personal vehicle.

5. **WORKSTREAMS UPDATE**

5.1 **Force Insurers - Risk Assessment Review**

- 5.2 In November 2014 a Risk Assessment Review was carried out by a Senior Risk Control Consultant from Travelers, the Force Insurers in conjunction with representatives from Corporate Services, Legal, HR, and Health and Safety. The assessment involved gathering information relating to these potential exposure areas.

- 5.3 The overall result of the assessment showed that there were no areas of concern regarding significant failings by Derbyshire Constabulary. However, a more minor health and safety requirement was identified relating to the 'Control of Contractors' to ensure that there is appropriate engagement between the Constabulary and its contractors. The Assets Department is currently addressing this requirement.

5.4 **Fire Safety Training**

In March 2015, all police officers and staff were required to complete an on-line Fire Safety Awareness Training package, delivered through the NCALT portal with staff completion rates ascertained. To date, over half of all police officers and staff have completed the package with Divisional Commanders and Heads of Department having arrangements in place to ensure that all remaining staff completes the training in line with the requirements of the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005.

5.5 **Firearms Range – Lead in Atmosphere**

Following complaints received from officers regarding air quality issues when firing high calibre weapons, the range has undergone a number of alterations to

the ventilation system in order to prevent air circulation and dead spots that had been found during smoke testing of the range. In March 2015, a test was done to assess the exposures of officers to airborne lead and total inhalable dust during training sessions within the firing range. Test results provided show a significant improvement on previous results and would indicate that the changes to the range have been effective.

5.6 **Public Order Training**

The spring Public Order Training event is under way with support from the Health and Safety section working alongside Public Order trainers in order to minimise the risk of harm to officers in an operational training environment.

5.7 **Noise Assessment Survey – Firearms Range**

5.8 On the 3 September 2014 a Workplace Noise Survey was carried out in the Firearms Range at Force Headquarters by an external company (RPS). A full report was produced that gave detailed information of the noise levels produced and the suitability of the Hearing Protection Equipment (HPE) used by the training staff, the officers undergoing training and any visitors. This equipment was found to be both suitable and sufficient.

6. **ACCIDENT STATISTICS**

6.1 **Overall injuries on duty**

During the period 20 September 2014 to 20 April 2015, there has been a total of 175 Injury on Duty (IoD) reports received, a total of 11 of these were reportable to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) – three under the category of ‘Specified Injury’ (1 dislocated shoulder; 1 upper limb fracture and 1 lower limb fracture) and the remaining eight due to the length of time the injured persons were absent from work (seven or more days).

6.2 In total, 138 of the reports relate to Police Officers, with the remaining 37 relating to Police Staff. Of those 138 reports received for officers, 41% were as a direct result of assaults by offenders; resisting arrest or whilst restraining a detainee. The main accident causation of the 37 reports relating to police staff was attributable to slips, trips and falls (41%), with the remaining causes being contact with a substance (hot liquid); falls from height; road traffic collisions; lifting and handling and incidents involving detainees.

Incidents per 100 employees

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Incident Rate	9.5	9.3	7.4	8.1	2.1
Overall Accidents	361	357	284	311	79

*The figure for 2015 is based on the number of Injury on Duty reports made between January and April 2015

7. SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

- 7.1 A serious incident occurred in October 2014 when a contractor visited the Force Headquarters to carry out warranty work on the biomass boiler sited adjacent to the Training Centre. The contractor received severe scalding injuries to his lower body as a result of a blast injury following the release of a high pressure jet of hot water and steam from ruptured 'rubber bellows' on a mechanical pump. The person was treated immediately by a first aider from our Training Centre and was taken from scene to the burns unit at the Queens Medical Centre in Nottingham. The contractor received second degree burns to 4% of his body but was discharged on the same day with an outpatient appointment to attend the Burns Unit the following day for further treatment. A full accident investigation was carried out involving all relevant parties in order to establish accident causation of which the failure was attributed to a design fault in the pump connecting sleeve this part has now been replaced with a stainless steel equivalent in order to prevent a further reoccurrence. In addition, the HSE were notified as per reporting requirements under RIDDOR with no further action taken by the enforcement body.

8. HORIZON SCANNING

- 8.1 During the next two years a significant amount of construction work will be undertaken around the Headquarters site. The Health and Safety section will be actively involved at all stages of construction works and will be conducting regular site inspections to ensure that work is being carried out in line with legislative requirements including adherence to risk assessments and method statements provided by both contractors and sub-contractors. A key consideration will also be to ensure that the safety of employees, visitors for the duration of the works.

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	

Legal and legislative compliance is a necessity, which if infringed can damage the reputation of our organisation. Therefore, all risks that have a direct impact on the service delivery of the Force are addressed in order to minimise losses.

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

11 MAY 2015

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>. The non-confidential reports that informed the decisions made are attached to this report for information.

2.3 The following Decisions have been made by the Commissioner:

Report Title	Decision No.	Date Signed	Report attached
Single Tender Approval Request Job Evaluation Software	24/15	21 April 2015	Not suitable for publication – contains information that is commercially sensitive
CCS Vehicle Frameworks – Collaborative Agreements	25/15	21 April 2015	Appendix A

Report Title	Decision No.	Date Signed	Report attached
Case & Custody Image Management Licensing and Enhancement	26/15	27 April 2015	Not suitable for publication – contains information relating to crime management systems.
Recommendation for award of call-off contract for Derbyshire Constabulary for the provision of Internal Audit services.	27/15	5 May 2015	Not suitable for publication – commercially sensitive report that contains tender evaluation data.

3. RECOMMENDATION

3.1 That the Decisions referenced 24-27/15 are noted as being published documents 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		

Background papers/attachments:

Appendix A – CCS Vehicle Frameworks – Collaborative Agreements

Section B
Part I -
For Publication

DECISION REPORT
8TH APRIL 2015
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

**CCS VEHICLE FRAMEWORKS – COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE
NORTHERN BUYING GROUP (NBG).**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to recommend the signing of an MOU agreement with South Yorkshire Police for the provision of Police vehicles utilising the CCS Framework RM1070.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The procurement of police vehicles has been through national frameworks originally let by the NPIA and Derbyshire collaborated with other East and West Midlands forces as a buying group which covered the majority for core operational vehicle categories. The NPIA frameworks ended November 2014 and the collaborative agreements end July to September 2015 dependant on category of vehicle.
- 2.2 Under the new CCS Framework that commenced 1st December 2014, there has been a move away from manufacturers submitting specific vehicles for operational roles and it is now based on a number of 'Lots' with certain ones including enhanced requirements for manufacturers to meet the needs of the Blue Light Sector. This has placed greater emphasis on the need for further competition based on detailed specifications being submitted to those manufacturers included within these 'Lots' and opportunity for greater savings with larger buying groups.
- 2.3 The existing consortium arrangements have proven successful but going forward there are a number of issues that are of concern including -

- East and West Midlands forces will be a smaller buying group(s), a maximum of 8 if Derbyshire join the group, and will therefore potentially achieve lower manufacturers discounts than what should be expected under the NBG, which will potentially consist of up to 23 forces in certain vehicle categories,
- The arrangements within the Midlands Forces are likely to be more fragmented due to certain categories of vehicle now likely to be split across a number of lead forces as there are differences in our operational needs and the Midlands Forces are only planning to lead on the ones aligned to their specific requirements,
- There is also uncertainty over the future vehicles within East Midlands for EMOPPS who are adopting a dual operational role, ARU and RPU, Derbyshire are not party to this but it will impact on their vehicle needs, potentially raising the technical specification and leading to a more expensive vehicle to operate than those currently needed in Derbyshire,

2.4 Participation in the NBG led by South Yorkshire is an option available to Derbyshire and following a review of the specifications which were prepared in consultation with a large number of other police forces, these align to our current and known potential future needs within Derbyshire. In view of this it is considered that this consortium will provide the most economically advantages option for Derbyshire that meets our needs.

2.5 The procurement process will be undertaken by South Yorkshire Police with representation from Derbyshire. The evaluation will be completed based on specification compliance and whole life costs by representatives from the NBG.

2.6 Following the results of this further competition Derbyshire will be responsible for the drafting and signing of their individual contracts with manufacturers.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation is to sign the MOU with South Yorkshire Police for the provision of Police vehicles utilising the CCS Framework RM1070.

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		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	<p>Name: Rob Atkinson Internal telephone number: 16686 Email address: robert.atkinson.16686@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</p> <p>Name: Terry Hitchcock Internal telephone number: 05613 Email address: terry.hitchcock.5613@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</p>
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BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. MOU
2. Briefing Note

ATTACHMENTS: NONE