

**Police and Crime Commissioner  
for Derbyshire  
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**DATE 22 July 2016**

## **AGENDA STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

<b>DATE OF MEETING</b>	25 July 2016
<b>TIME OF MEETING</b>	2pm
<b>LOCATION</b>	Reception Room, Police HQ, Derbyshire
<b>PCC CONTACT OFFICER</b>	Mrs Liz Kelly (0300 1226007)
<b>CONSTABULARY CONTACT OFFICER</b>	Ch Supt S Gamblin (0300 122 4196)
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	PCC H Dhindsa CC M Creedon DCC P Goodman ACC C Haward ACC B McWilliam Mr D Peet Mrs H Boffy Mr T Neaves Ch Supt. S Gamblin Mrs L Kelly OPCC Performance Officer

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

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

**The meeting of the Strategic Governance Board on 25 July 2016  
Reception Room, Police HQ, Ripley.**

**AGENDA: Reports attached**

ITEM	SUBJECT	DECISION NO.
<b>ASK THE SGB</b> Maximum 30 minutes allotted time <i>(If the Q &amp; A Session is shorter than the allotted 30 minutes, the meeting will commence early)</i>		
1	<b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b>	
2	<b>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (IF ANY)</b>	
3A	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER</b>	
3B	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</b>	
4A	<b>MINUTES/DIGEST OF DECISIONS</b> Meeting held on 27 June 2016	
5	<b>REVIEW OF ACTIONS</b>	
6	<b>FORWARD PLAN</b> 4 Month Forward Plan	
	<b>COMMISSIONER DECISION REPORTS</b>	
<b><i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i></b>		
7A	PCC Annual Report	32/16
<b><i>Reports of the Treasurer</i></b>		
8A	None	
<b><i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i></b>		
9A	None	
<b><i>Joint Reports of the Treasurer/Chief Constable</i></b>		
10A	None	
	<b>PERFORMANCE REPORTS</b>	
<b><i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i></b>		
11A	PCC Performance Report	

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<b><i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i></b>		
12A	Contact Management Department (CCMC) - Update	
12B	Criminal Justice Update	
12C	Economic Crime, Proceeds of Crime and Financial Investigation	
12D	Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation and Foreign National Offending	
12E	Serious and Organised Crime Groups	
<b><i>Joint Report of the Chief Constable and the Chief Executive</i></b>		
13A	None	
<b><i>Joint Reports of the Treasurer/ Chief Constable</i></b>		
14A	Finance Briefing – Period 3	
14B	Annual Report on Debtors	
14C	Procurement Update	
	<b>DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO THE STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD</b>	<b>DECISION NUMBER</b>
15A	Decisions taken and not yet report to the Board	30-31/2016

**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**  
**27 JUNE 2016**

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**In attendance:**

**Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner:** PCC Dhindsa, Mrs H Boffy, Ms L Kelly, Ms D Rimell

**Constabulary:** CC M Creedon, DCC P Goodman, ACC B McWilliam, ACC C Haward and Mr T Neaves

Agenda No.	Item	Decision (including Dec No.)/ Action
<b>Ask the SGB</b>		
One question had been received via Twitter asking how the Constabulary plan to tackle any post-Referendum increases in verbal and physical racial assaults that occur within Derbyshire. ACC McWilliam responded to the question and the full response can be found on the 'Ask the SGB' section of the Commissioner's website can be accessed by following this link: <a href="http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/News-and-Events-Meetings/Meeting-Information/Ask-SGB.aspx">http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/News-and-Events-Meetings/Meeting-Information/Ask-SGB.aspx</a> .		
1.	<b>APOLOGIES</b> Mr Peet	
2.	<b>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</b> None declared	
3A.	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER</b> None	
3B	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</b> Noting that it was the last week of Ch Supt. K Smethem's service in Force the Chief Constable	

	<p>thanked him and wished him well for the future which was echoed by the Commissioner.</p> <p>ACC Chris Haward was welcomed to his first Governance Board meeting by both the Chief Constable and the Commissioner.</p> <p>The Chief Constable announced that John Jameson had received a Queen’s Birthday Honour for services to policing and communities in Derbyshire and the East Midlands. The Chief Constable congratulated Mr Jameson adding that he had served in excess of 40 years with Derbyshire Constabulary and was also a volunteer for the Street Pastors in Derby for many years. The Chief Constable will write to congratulate Mr Jameson and the Commissioner asked if his best wishes be added also.</p>	
4A	<p><b>MINUTES/ DIGEST OF DECISIONS</b>  <b>PCC Performance Report</b></p> <p>The Commissioner referred to the fourth paragraph where the Chief Constable had made reference to non-notifiable offences which are not included in the police recorded crime figures and the Commissioner queried whether work could be undertaken to capture this data so that a fuller picture of crime can be established.</p> <p>It was advocated that Niche will have better functionality to capture more data but in addition, work could be done with the magistrates and other agencies and seizing the opportunity to raise this issue through the Criminal Justice Board was suggested. It was agreed that the Chief Constable and Commissioner discuss this in a private meeting – to be added to the agenda for their meeting Monday next.</p>	<p><b>Add as an agenda item ‘Capturing data from non-notifiable offences’ to PCC/CC meeting</b></p>
5.	<p><b>ACTIONS OUTSTANDING</b></p> <p>Noting the actions raised at the meeting of the Board in May, under 11B, 12A and 12C, it was agreed that the Chief Constable update and brief the Commissioner at their meeting taking place next Monday – to be added to the agenda.</p>	<p><b>Add as an agenda item ‘CC to provide briefing and update on actions arising from the May Board meeting’ to PCC/CC meeting.</b></p>

6.	<p><b>FORWARD PLAN</b>          The Commissioner advised that the Forward Plan had been amended to reflect the report at Agenda Item 7A and was therefore dependent upon the recommendation being agreed.</p>	
7A	<p><b>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD MEETINGS 2016-2017</b>          The Strategic Governance Board meetings allow the Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account in a transparent and planned approach and where decisions need to be taken these can be made outside a meeting but then reported to the next meeting of the Board to ensure transparency.</p> <p>To reduce bureaucratic burden it was proposed that the frequency of the meetings reduce to take place every other month instead of monthly and the proposed meeting dates were set out at Appendix A for approval.</p> <p>The main focus of the meetings will be around Performance and Finance &amp; Resources and the draft reporting schedules were attached at Appendices B &amp; C for approval.</p> <p>Noted at para 2.8 was the change of venue for the Board meeting in September which will be held at the Postmill, South Normanton and highlighted at para 2.9 was the invitation for other groups or organisations to host a 'SGB'.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The meeting dates for 2016/17 as set out in the timetable attached at Appendix A was considered and agreed.</li> <li>2. The draft reporting schedules for the remainder of 2016 and for 2017 attached at Appendices B &amp; C were considered and agreed.</li> </ol>	
10A	<p><b>CAPTIAL OUTTURN 2015/16</b>          Mr Neaves presented the report which showed the Capital Outturn against the 2015/16 Capital Programme and the associated re-profiling of budget into 2016/17.</p> <p>The capital outturn for 2015/16 was attached at Appendix A and showed an actual expenditure of £10.082m (72%) against an approved Capital Programme for 2015/16 of £12.785m.</p> <p>The financing of the Capital Programme was set out at para 2.22 which showed that a substantial</p>	

	<p>part of the funding was from reserves.</p> <p>Mr Neaves added that the report showed excellent performance given the size of the programme throughout the year.</p> <p>Mrs Boffy highlighted that the programme had been fed into the Statement of Accounts and there would therefore be implications if the re-profiling and capital expenditure was not approved.</p> <p>Referring to para 2.18, the Commissioner asked what 'IL4 infrastructure works' was and was informed that this was the most secure network.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Capital Outturn position for 2015/16 was noted.</li> <li>2. The proposed budget re-profiling was approved.</li> <li>3. The financing of capital expenditure as contained within the report was approved.</li> </ol>	
<p>10B</p>	<p><b>REVENUE OUTTURN POSITION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016</b></p> <p>Mr Neaves presented the report which set out the final outturn against the 2015/16 Revised Revenue Budget which was summarised at Appendix A and showed an overall underspend of £2.368m. Mr Neaves highlighted that the underspend represented about 1.5% of the overall budget which was good.</p> <p>The earmarked Carry Forward Reserves of £0.944m were set out at Appendix B and it was noted that the remaining underspend and unused earmarked carry forward of £1.028m will be transferred to the Operational Funding and Investment Reserve and will be used to fund costs associated with Closing the Risk Gap.</p> <p>Mrs Boffy provided assurance that the Force are in a strong financial position which the Commissioner was pleased to note.</p> <p>The Chief Constable and the Commissioner praised and thanked Mr Neaves, Mrs Boffy and the Finance team for ensuring the finances remain well managed thus allowing the Force to plan strategically.</p>	

	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The outturn position against the 2015/16 revised revenue budget, resulting in an underspend of £2.368m was noted.</li> <li>2. The total contribution to the Earmarked Carry Forward Reserve of £0.944m as summarised at Appendix B was approved.</li> <li>3. The contribution to the PCC Reserve of £0.396m was approved.</li> <li>4. The remaining Force underspend and unused earmarked carry forwards of £1.028m be transferred to the Operational Funding and Investment Reserve.</li> </ol>	
10C	<p><b>ANNUAL REPORT ON TREASURY ANAGEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2015/16</b>        The report provided information on the Treasury Management performance 2015/16 and the outturn position for the Prudential Indicators for 2015/16.</p> <p>Mr Neaves highlighted that the level of borrowing remains low which does not put pressure on the budget. It was also noted that the level of returns on investments are also low due and this is due to a prudent approach taken toward investments where financial rewards would be limited due to low interest rates.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b>        The report on Treasury Management performance for 2015/16 was received and the report on the outturn position 2015/16 for Prudential Indicators in line with the Prudential Code of Capital Finance was received.</p>	
10D	<p><b>REVISED REVENUE BUDGET 2016/17 – CLOSING THE RISK GAP</b>        Mr Neaves presented the report which provided detail on the financial implications of the 2016/2017 revenue budget for implementing the Closing the Risk Gap proposals.</p> <p>Referring to Appendix B, the Commissioner noted that ‘£m’ was omitted from the header and requested this be amended. The Commissioner was pleased to receive a positive report which demonstrates that the Force is in a position to re-focus resources.</p> <p>Noting the proposed staffing allocation to the CCMC the Commissioner was satisfied with the proposals however it was acknowledged that this may be reviewed in due course.</p>	<p><b>Add £m to the header at App B.</b></p>



	<p>DCC Goodman advised that he and Mr Neaves will be providing the Commissioner with an update on Capital funding at meeting already scheduled for later in the week.</p> <p>Both the Commissioner and the Chief Constable acknowledged the need to keep a prudent approach and have a level of reserves so that the Force are able to respond to changes, particularly as the implications of Brexit are not yet known.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The information and analysis as set out in the report and annexes was noted.</li> <li>2. The proposed adjustments to the 2016/17 revenue budget, as detailed at Annex A was approved.</li> <li>3. That any additional one off costs, not already provided for within existing budgets be funded from reserves, subject to the approval of the Director of Finance and Business Services and the Treasurer.</li> </ol>	
10E	<p><b>CONFIRMATION OF JARAC APPOINTMENTS</b></p> <p>A recruitment process to appoint two new members to the Joint Audit Risk Assurance Committee was confirmed by the Strategic Governance Board on 14 September 2015. The two successful candidates were Mrs Susan Sutherland and Mr Andrew Jenkinson who have both now successfully cleared vetting (update to the report which states 'pending') and received induction training. The next meeting of the JARAC will take place on 14 July 2016.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <p>The JARAC Appointments were confirmed.</p>	
11A	<p><b>COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION PLANNING</b></p> <p>Mrs Painter, OPCC Engagement Officer presented the report and outlined the Commissioner's plans for public engagement and consultation over the coming months.</p> <p>As outlined in the report, Mrs Painter highlighted that the Police and Crime Plan is being developed which will outline the Commissioner's objectives and priorities for policing over the duration of his term of office, alongside this development will be the re-development of a fresh Community Engagement Strategy.</p>	

	<p>As detailed at para 2.7, the Commissioner has asserted that he will want to engage with all communities and will employ a variety of methods to do so, therefore a rolling programme of visits and events is being planned to allow year round engagement. This will be a live document which will be regularly updated and will soon be available on the Commissioner's website. It was noted that a Communications Plan will also be developed to ensure that public visits and events are publicised in advance.</p> <p>Highlighted at para 2.9 was the Commissioner's intention to visit areas within every local authority area of the county and the Commissioner invites all communities and local groups to make contact with the office if they would like to receive a visit from him.</p> <p>In addition, as detailed at para 2.10, the Commissioner intends to visit each of the 383 towns and villages within the county of Derbyshire and to facilitate and publicise this a twitter campaign is to be launched using the hashtag #D383.</p> <p>A Digital Engagement Officer has been recruited by the Commissioner to make use of digital methods of communication to include website communication, digital surveys and use of social media. The Commissioner has also adopted the Derbyshire Alert messaging system which will open up new ways to communicate with local communities. The opportunities it will present are currently being explored and the Commissioner recently met Neighbourhood Watch to examine how they can work together.</p> <p>The Chief Constable added that, where possible, he would be happy for Local Safer Neighbourhood Teams to support the Commissioner in his engagement events, which was welcomed.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Commissioner's plans for public engagement and consultation over the next few months were noted and approved.</li> <li>2. The Commissioner's commitment to engaging with as many communities and people within those communities as possible during his term of office was noted.</li> <li>3. The Commissioner's offer to communities to visit them, participate in events and meet with them to hear their views was noted.</li> </ol>	

11B	<p><b>DOMESTIC ABUSE – PARTNERS SUMMARY</b></p> <p>The Commissioner had asked a number of partner organisations who work with or provide services for victims of Domestic Abuse in Derbyshire to send a summary report highlighting their current risks and threats, action being taken or proposed to mitigate those risks and threats and if they have been raised at partnership meetings. The Commissioner welcomed reports from the Derby City Council, Derbyshire County Council, Escape, Trident Reach and Women’s Work. A summary of the issues raised in their reports was detailed at para 2.2.</p> <p>The Commissioner welcomed the following partners to the meeting:</p> <p>Jennifer Calverley (DDVSAS), Janet Goodinson (Derbyshire Wish), Anna Preston (Trident Reach), Julie Johnson (Next Steps), Dena Trossell (Escape) and Roseanne Astle (Refuge)</p> <p>Dena Trossell from Escape was pleased to have the newly commissioned services across the County, however Ms Trossell highlighted that there are other services that provide support and those services provide victims with choice. Ms Trossell queried whether non-commissioned services would be included on the CORE website.</p> <p>The Commissioner explained that the CORE website was developed as a ‘one stop shop’ where victims and service providers could go to examine all services available. The Commissioner added however, that there is a need to have assurance that the providers are valid and work is in progress to ensure that some form of accreditation takes place before services are added to the site.</p> <p>Anna Preston from Derbyshire Wish, part of Trident Reach, stated that commissioned services provide more flexibility to respond to victims needs as it was acknowledged that Domestic Abuse must have a multi-agency response to be able to recognise and respond appropriately to the needs of the victim.</p> <p>Referring to the last bullet point of para 2.2 that “Some services commissioned by the City and County do not have funding identified from 2017/18”. The Commissioner was concerned by this and he announced that discussions have and will continue to take place between the City and the County and in addition, Commissioner Dhindsa had requested a meeting with all Leaders within the County so that a co-ordinated approach to funding for the future can be established.</p>	
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	<p>The Commissioner thanked the partners for their attendance and contribution.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b>          The Commissioner noted the partnership work that is taking place.</p>	
<p>The Commissioner agreed to re-order the agenda to receive item 12B as the next item.</p>		
<p>12B</p>	<p><b>DOMESTIC ABUSE</b>          ACC McWilliam presented the highly detailed report to provide some reassurance that this area of work was being managed effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>The Commissioner then raised the following questions:</p> <p>It was noted at para 2.5 that the Positive Outcome Rate had fallen and the reason could be attributed to Restorative Justice, but the Commissioner asked if further explanation could be provided. ACC McWilliam stated that there was a need to get a deeper insight into the data and an analytical day was being arranged (provisional date: 13 September).</p> <p>As detailed at para 3.2 the structure of tackling perpetrators and managing victims is dealt with by a specialist domestic abuse unit situated in both North and South Divisions. DCC Goodman advised that these Units were in place however, they were not fully staffed.</p> <p>The Commissioner welcomed the content at para 2.3 that specialist staff further trained to investigate all honour based abuse and forced marriage crimes and to assist with the MARAC.</p> <p>Since the HMIC Inspection in May 2015 where the Constabulary were only one of twelve forces who were graded as 'good', the Commissioner was pleased to receive reassurance that the recommendations arising from this audit are being met.</p> <p>Noting, as detailed at para 3.5, that Officers must engage with the victim to ask if they wish to 'opt in', the Commissioner queried how this progressing to examine if this change in procedure is working. ACC McWilliam offered to investigate this and report back.</p> <p>It was noted that the evaluation of the National pilot based in Hampshire on the conditional</p>	<p><b>Examine how 'opt in' is working and report back to the Commissioner.</b></p>

<p>cautioning of perpetrators was expected by December 2016.</p> <p>The Commissioner referred to para 4.3 which stated that domestic abuse incidents involving children are prioritised and referred to social care, health and education to improve safeguarding which was welcomed by the Commissioner however, further information was requested and ACC McWilliam offered to provide the Commissioner with a process map.</p> <p>Noting the standard risk incidents referred to in para 4.4, the Commissioner was concerned that the backlog stood at 359 unlinked incidents. The Chief Constable was hopeful that the implementation of Niche will improve this.</p> <p>The Commissioner questioned when the DDVSAS SAM scheme (detailed at para 5.4) will be evaluated and was informed that Derby University will provide an external evaluation at the end of July. The paragraph referred to only one Voluntary Perpetrator Scheme, however the Commissioner was keen to advise that there is an accredited post-conviction programme run by the Probation Service, which should be acknowledged.</p> <p>Referring to the robust approach taken by the Force in relation to Domestic Violence Protection Orders detailed at para 7 the Commissioner questioned if this approach had been shared regionally. Ch Supt. Gamblin advised that Derbyshire Constabulary taken a proactive approach to using the DV protective orders and provide proactive training to ensure it is used as much as possible to protect the victim. Ch Supt Gamblin advised that this approach has been shared both regionally and nationally.</p> <p>The Commissioner was interested to note the new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour detailed at para 8 and noted that not one charge had been brought to court (para 8.7) and he asked if this was good or bad. ACC McWilliam informed the Commissioner that this is dependent upon the case, however, this will be examined in further detail so that a full update can be provided.</p> <p>Referring to para 9, the Commissioner suggested that, as this is a public document, MARAC should</p>	<p><b>Provide the Commissioner with a process map on Domestic Abuse incidents involving children.</b></p> <p><b>Examine the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour and provide an update to the Commissioner.</b></p>
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	<p>be written in full at least once. The Commissioner also noted as detailed at para 9.3 that the MARAC/GP pilot scheme had not yet taken place but is due to commence by 1 July 2016. The Commissioner advised that there has previously been some resistance from GPs to contribute to the MARAC process, but is important that this is progressed.</p> <p>The Commissioner referred to para 13 'Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage' and he enquired whether medical staff are reporting incidents and if so, if this is having any effect. ACC McWilliam offered to examine this and report back to the Commissioner.</p> <p>Finally the Commissioner referred to the Holbrook Case Update detailed at para 14 which was noted and the Commissioner enquired whether the Mental Health Crisis Concordat could help with this. It was agreed that the Chief Constable and Commissioner speak outside of the meeting.</p>	<p><b>Examine whether medical staff are reporting incidents and if so what effect is this having.</b></p> <p><b>PCC/CC speak privately in relation to the Holbrook Case.</b></p>
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b>          Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
<p>12A</p>	<p><b>PERFORMANCE SCORECARDS</b></p> <p>The Chief Constable provided a brief overview highlighting that levels of overall recorded crime is similar to that of 2015/16 and the largest increase continues to be for violent crime offences.</p> <p>Domestic referrals remain stable although the number of domestic abuse related offences has increased and child abuse related referrals continue to increase, up nearly 20% on the same period of 2015/16.</p> <p>Performance within Force Operations Room continues to be challenging although performance in relation to 999 calls has been maintained (para 2.6). The Commissioner was pleased to note this performance and acknowledged that a CCMC Update report will be presented to the July meeting of the Board.</p> <p>Police Staff sickness continues to increase and is above the threshold of 8.20 working days lost. DCC Goodman explained that a robust approach is being adopted in relation to sickness and well-</p>	

	<p>being initiatives to try and encourage and support staff to come into work have been implemented.</p> <p>User satisfaction has fallen slightly to 78.4% which is below the outturn for 2015/16 of 82.6%. The Chief Constable asserted to due to the small number of respondents it is difficult to determine if this is statistically significant and a bigger sample size will be sought for the future.</p> <p>The increase in knife offences was noted, although there is no understanding about why this has increased. It was noted that a knife crime report is due to be presented to the Board in the Autumn.</p>	
	<p><b>RESOLVED:</b>          Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
<p>12C</p>	<p><b>RAPE AND SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT</b></p> <p>The report showed that the number of rape offences reported to the police continues to increase year on year, and as detailed within the report some of this increase is attributable to an increased awareness and some of the cases are historical due to an increased confidence to report. It was noted that this is a national trend and not just unique to Derbyshire. It was asserted that between 2010 and 2016 the rise in reported rape offences has increased 55.5%, which it was acknowledged is healthy, however if the rise continues there will be a huge caseload of sex offenders to deal with.</p> <p>Noting as detailed at para 2.20 that a suggested one in three relationship occur on line which is partly due to the increase in online dating websites, Commissioner Dhindsa asked if this has been raised at a national level and whether anything can be done to put pressure on dating organisations to protect those using their services. The Chief Constable explained that this issue had been raised with the NCA and it will be raised again with the National Policing Lead to this can be highlighted as a national issues.</p> <p>Referring to paras 2.25 and 2.26 the Commissioner noted the new commissioning arrangements for the SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre). Commissioner Dhindsa confirmed that NHS England will be commissioning this service and he advised that all procurement documents should be carefully examined.</p> <p>Referring to para 2.50 the Commissioner requested some additional information in relation to the 6 missing offenders. ACC McWilliam agreed to investigate this and report back to the Commissioner</p>	<p><b>Provide the Commissioner with</b></p>

	in due course.	<b>additional information relating to missing offenders (para 2.50).</b>
	<b>RESOLVED:</b> Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.	
12D	<b>SMART MOTORWAYS</b> ACC Haward presented the report and provided an update on the SMART Motorway between J28-J31 of the M1.  One area of concern, as detailed at para 2.20 was the near misses which will be examined closely and liaison will take place with Forces to identify and adopt best practice.	
	<b>RESOLVED</b> Direct assurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.	

Meeting closed at 4pm.



**REVIEW OF ACTIONS**

Decision No.	Agenda Item	Report Title and Action Required	Responsible Officer	Progress
<b>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 12 OCTOBER 2015</b>				
	12B	<p><b>KILLED AND SERIOUSLY INJURED ROAD COLLISIONS</b> To prepare and present the national comparators on KSIs for motorcyclists.</p>	ACC Knighton	To be included in the next KSI Report (September 2016).
<b>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 21 MARCH 2016</b>				
	12B	<p><b>CONTACT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (CCMC) UPDATE</b> To prepare a detailed report for the incoming Commissioner in 3 months' time (July 2016) to demonstrate improvement in this area of business.</p>	Constabulary	<b>On this agenda.</b>
<b>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 23 MAY 2016</b>				
	11B	<p><b>REPORT FROM THE CHAIRS OF THE SAFEGUARDING ADULTS AND SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S BOARD</b> To provide a briefing for the Commissioner on current historic sexual abuse cases.</p>	Chief Constable	Included on Chief Constable/ Commissioner one to one agenda.
	12A	<p><b>SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN</b> To provide reassurance, the Commissioner was invited to meet with the Child Abuse Investigation Unit.</p> <p>To gain a deep understanding of pressures faced, the Commissioner was invited to meet with the High Tech Crime Unit.</p> <p>The Commissioner to meet with the Chief Constable to discuss working with partners to ensure the CSE definition is used effectively.</p>	Constabulary	<p>Visit being arranged.</p> <p>Visit being arranged.</p> <p>Visit being arranged with the Head of CSE to discuss.</p>

		To provide further detail on the resourcing issue of intermediaries for the Commissioner after a regional perspective has been sought.		Information was received however the Commissioner is still seeking further detail and a further request has been made accordingly.
	12C	<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY UPDATE</b> Provide the Commissioner with a briefing on all current Employers Liability Claims.	Constabulary	Included on Chief Constable/ Commissioner one to one agenda.
<b>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 27 JUNE 2016</b>				
	4A	<b>MINUTES/DIGEST OF DECISIONS</b> <b>PCC Performance Report</b> Add as an agenda item 'Capturing data from non-notifiable offences' to PCC/CC meeting.	OPCC/Constabulary	Included on Chief Constable/ Commissioner one to one agenda.
	12B	<b>DOMESTIC ABUSE</b> Examine how 'opt in' is working and report back to the Commissioner.  Provide the Commissioner with a process map on Domestic Abuse incidents involving children.  Examine the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour and provide an update to the Commissioner.	Constabulary  Constabulary  Constabulary	Information has been provided and further information is being sought from Mrs Bosworth (OPCC).  A process map was received however this has highlighted a number of inaccuracies which the Commissioner will follow up.  An update was received which advised that

		<p>Examine whether medical staff are reporting incidents and if so what effect is this having.</p> <p>PCC/CC speak privately in relation to the Holbrook Case.</p>	<p>Constabulary</p> <p>Constabulary</p>	<p>further training on coercive and controlling behaviour will be offered which was welcomed by the Commissioner.</p> <p>The PCC received a response. As the PCC was involved in the pilot, he has requested a meeting to understand if medical staff are now reporting incidents. To be arranged.</p> <p>Included on Chief Constable/ Commissioner one to one agenda.</p>
	12C	<p><b>RAPE AND SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT</b> Provide the Commissioner with additional information relating to missing offenders (para 2.50).</p>	<p>Constabulary</p>	<p>Information was received 20 July 2016</p>

<b>Strategic Governance Board Forward Plan</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Performance and Other Issues</b>
25 July 2016	<p><b>Finance (Period 2) &amp; Resources</b></p> <p>Force - Police Property Act Fund - contribution towards Derbyshire Community Foundation 2015/16            PCC &amp; 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            OICHTE            Economic Crime, POCA &amp; Financial Investigation            PCC Performance Report            PCC Annual Report            CJ Update            CCMC Update Report</p>
19 September 2016	<p><b>Finance (Period 4 &amp; 5) &amp; Resources</b></p> <p>PCC &amp; Force - Revised Capital Programme 2016/17- 2018/19            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            Force - Estates Services and PFI Financing Quarterly Update            PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Professional Standards Update            Gun Crime and Firearms Issues            Knife and Sharp Instrument Crime            Terrorism &amp; Domestic Extremism            Chief Constable's Scorecards            Strategic Policing Requirement            Cyber Crime            Killed and Seriously Injured Road Collisions &amp; Road Safety            ICV Update            JARAC Minutes (July)</p>

<b>Strategic Governance Board Forward Plan</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Performance and Other Issues</b>
28 November 2016	<p><b>Finance (Period 6 &amp; 7) &amp; Resources</b></p> <p>PCC &amp; Force - Budget Strategy 2016-2020 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and Review of Reserves &amp; Reserves Strategy 2016-2020</p> <p>Force - Treasury Management Update</p> <p>Force - Finance Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget</li> <li>- Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes</li> <li>- report Revenue spend against profile budget, including predictive outturn and explanations of major variances</li> </ul> <p>PCC &amp; Force - Revised Revenue Budget 2016/17</p> <p>PCC &amp; Force - Approve a four year Capital Strategy</p> <p>PCC &amp; Force - Annual report on Procurement 2016/17</p> <p>PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>CCMC Update Report</p> <p>Anti-Social Behaviour &amp; Community Policing Workforce</p> <p>Wildlife Crime &amp; Cruelty to Animals</p> <p>Substance Misuse</p> <p>Health and Safety Report</p> <p>Helicopter Deployments</p> <p>PCC Performance Report</p> <p>PSD Report</p> <p>Annual Strategic Risk Briefing Report</p> <p>Over to You results</p> <p>Rape Scrutiny Panel Report</p> <p>Annual Review of Community Remedy</p> <p>JARAC Minutes (September)</p>

**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

**25 JULY 2016**

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**7A: AGREEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO A  
PUBLIC MEETING OF THE POLICE & CRIME PANEL FOR DERBYSHIRE**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To agree the Annual Report that will be presented to a public meeting of the Police and Crime Panel for Derbyshire.

**2. LEGAL BASIS FOR ANNUAL REPORT**

- 2.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) requires under Chapter 3 (12) that the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) produces an Annual Report on:
- (a) The exercise of the body's functions in each financial year, and
  - (b) The progress which has been made in the financial year in meeting the police and crime objectives in the body's police and crime plan.

**3. ANNUAL REPORT**

- 3.1 The Act requires an Annual Report to be presented to the Police and Crime Panel (the Panel) at a public meeting and the PCC must attend that meeting in order to present the report and answer questions that the panel may have.
- 3.2 Should the Panel produce any report or recommendations on the report the PCC must respond to these and publish said responses.
- 3.3 The PCC is then required to publish the Annual Report in whatever format they see fit.
- 3.4 The Panel's Forward Plan has the Annual Report as an agenda item for its meeting on 15<sup>th</sup> September.

- 3.5 The Annual Report will cover the year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. As there has been a PCC Election and subsequent change of PCC since the end of this performance year the body of the report was written while PCC Alan Charles was still in office.
- 3.6 The report covers changes within the staffing of the Office, complaints & casework, grant making activity, work towards victims commissioning, PCC Summits and the PCC's finances. It also gives an overview of consultation and engagement work and the work of the Independent Custody Visitors.
- 3.7 It is not intended that significant numbers of 'hard-copies' of the report will be produced, rather it shall, once approved, appear on the website for people to read. However, should a member of the public request a hard copy, this will be produced and sent to them.
- 3.8 Subject to approval of the wording of the report by the Strategic Governance Board, work will take place over the summer to layout the document and include appropriate photographs from the year.

#### **4. RECOMMENDATION**

- i. That the Annual Report shown in Appendix A (pending the insertion of data) be presented to the Police and Crime Panel in accordance with the requirements of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- ii. That, subject to the Panel's approval, the Annual Report be published via the PCC's website.

#### **5. 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	√		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: David Peet</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 6021</b> <b>Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

1. Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011

**ATTACHMENTS**

Appendix A. Recommended wording of the Annual Report for 2015-16



## **Introduction & Context**

This Annual Report covers the last year in office of the first Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire, PCC Alan Charles. Due to the timing of the 2016 PCC elections, and the statutory requirement to present the Annual Report to the Police and Crime Panel for their consideration prior to publication the report has been written in the final few weeks of PCC Charles' tenure and its content commended to the new PCC, whoever they are, who will be required to publish a report that covers a timeframe they were not in office for.

Whilst this report will look at activity undertaken in the performance year April 2015 – March 2016 it will also look back over the first term of PCCs, which started in November 2012.

The move from Police Authorities to Police and Crime Commissioners was fuelled, in part, by a feeling that there was a dis-connect between the Public and the governance of policing. Various statistics were given that suggested that Police Authorities were invisible and questions were asked about their legitimacy as their members were not elected into the role, even though the majority had been elected in public office as Councillors.

The elections themselves did not see a significant turn-out. This was put down to a number of factors including the timing of the election, November in all areas except London; the lack of any other elections taking place at the same time in most areas and a lack of public awareness and understanding of the role or the candidates. In Derbyshire the turn-out was 14.36%. I am hoping that in the 2016 elections a greater awareness of the role will see a greater engagement with the election process. Here in Derbyshire we have asked about levels of awareness of the role and we have seen a steady increase in those who are aware of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

It was expected in 2015-16 that we would see continued pressures on our financial position and further cuts announced to police funding. However, the tragic terrorist attacks in Paris in November resulted in announcements by the Chancellor that appeared to offer a level of protection to policing. Whilst it is true that there were not the cuts in the budget that we had been expecting, the police service is still under significant financial pressures. We are still working with budgets that have seen significant year on year cuts. The face of crime is ever changing and criminals are becoming ever more sophisticated in how and where they commit crime as we have seen a shift from more 'traditional' forms of crime into the world of cyber-crime. And built into the Chancellors announcements was an expectation that Police and Crime Commissioners included in their financial planning an annual rise in the amount they raise locally through their precepting powers. Additionally many of our partners are facing significant cuts in their funding arrangements resulting in their drawing back to support, either financial or in-kind, for partnership working.

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Despite the challenging financial position I am pleased to be able to report that Derbyshire Constabulary have been able to rise to the challenges it faces and has been repeatedly assessed as ‘GOOD’ in its inspections by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC). In her overall inspection of Derbyshire, known as the PEEL<sup>1</sup> Inspection, Zoe Billingham, our local Inspector, found that Derbyshire was GOOD in its Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. She went on to say,

*“I am very pleased with the performance of Derbyshire Constabulary in keeping people safe and reducing crime.”*

There was one area in which HMIC found the Force ‘REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT’ and this related to the use of Stop & Search powers. I have had a number of conversations with the Chief Constable as to why this is and what improvement is required and have been assured that this matter is in hand and will be rectified by the time the team from HMIC come and inspect us again. This is an area I will ensure my team briefs the new Commissioner about and will trust that they continue to keep this area of business under review. I am also proud to be able to report that the team found our work around Serious & Organised Crime to be judged as ‘OUTSTANDING’.

Despite this positive review of the Force’s performance neither the Chief Constable, nor I, intend to rest on our laurels. I believe that it is due to the continued support and challenge made by my office and the commitment and dedication of everyone that works for Derbyshire Constabulary that we have been able to continue to deliver the high quality police service the people of Derbyshire deserve.

One of the ambitions of the policy that created Police & Crime Commissioners was to increase transparency within Police Governance. To support this there is a piece of supporting legislation called *The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 (as amended)*. This outlines what information Police and Crime Commissioners are required to publish. In 2016 the Derbyshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was awarded a national transparency award for its work on ensuring its openness and transparency. On presenting the award Barnard Rix, the Chief Executive of the awarding body CoPACC said,

*“I am delighted to present this Quality Mark to Alan Charles, the Derbyshire PCC. The Derbyshire PCC's Office present key information in an accessible and timely manner on their website. In CoPaCC's 2015 national assessment, Derbyshire were one of only 24 (out of 41) PCCs' offices that consistently demonstrated that they are transparent in what they do. I congratulate them on their good work.”*

On a personal note it has been a great honour and privilege to serve as Derbyshire’s first Police and Crime Commissioner. There are many people I would like to thank – the team in my office who have supported me in

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<sup>1</sup> PEEL – Police Effectiveness, Efficiency & Legitimacy

## Agenda Item 7A – Appendix A

delivering my Police and Crime Plan, the Chief Constable and everyone who works for Derbyshire Constabulary, our numerous partners who have contributed towards keeping Derbyshire safer and supporting those who find themselves victims of crime but most of all the people of Derbyshire who put their trust in me, who have taken the time to contact me or completed one of the many consultations or surveys we have undertaken and who I hope will recognise that I have upheld the Oath of Office I swore on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2012 in which I stated that:

I will serve all the people of Derbyshire in the office of police and crime commissioner without fear or favour.

I will act with integrity and diligence in my role and, to the best of my ability, will execute the duties of my office to ensure that the police are able to cut crime and protect the public.

I will give a voice to the public, especially victims of crime and work with other services to ensure the safety of the community and effective criminal justice.

I will take all steps within my power to ensure transparency of my decisions, so that I may be properly held to account by the public.

I will not seek to influence or prevent any lawful and reasonable investigation or arrest, nor encourage any police action save that which is lawful and justified within the bounds of this office

**Alan Charles**  
**Police & Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire**

### **My Office – the Hellos and Goodbyes**

There have been some changes within my office since the last Annual Report. Amrita Shanker, our second paid intern, went on to secure a full time position within policing in the East Midlands Region. Following the success of that role we were very pleased to welcome Beki Johnson into the team. Following on from the success of the first Apprentice role in my office we have welcomed Edward Bird into the team. Andrew Davies who worked within the Engagement team also left us this year. As our responsibilities around commissioning have developed we have brought in an additional part-time officer, Rosie Mogridge, to help with analysis work to demonstrate the impact of our work. For those who have joined the team – welcome on board! For those who have moved on to pastures new – all the best, and thanks for your work within the Office of the PCC for Derbyshire.

### **Office structure**

**OFFICE DIAGRAM NEEDS UPDATING TO REFLECT NEW ROLES**

## **Casework and complaints**

The PCC continues to receive contact from the public either by post, in person, via my website or via third parties such as local MPs or local Councillors. We greatly appreciate it when people take the time to get in touch and we will always do my best to help with any issues raised. We are, however, sometimes constrained in what I can do when it comes to specific cases. The PCC is only allowed in law to deal with complaints against the Chief Constable, any complaints relating to other ranks must be dealt with by the Force. The PCC is responsible for ensuring that the Force runs an effective complaints process and to support this my office dip-samples closed complaints, we also meet regularly with the Independent Police Complaints Commissioner responsible for Derbyshire. This year has seen Kathryn Stone OBE moving onto a new role and Dr Derrick Campbell take over as our Commissioner. We are pleased to be able to confirm that Derbyshire continues to enjoy a good relationship with the IPCC and that they continue to consider that Derbyshire has good systems in place, that is not to say that we will allow this to make us complacent and we are always keen to keep an eye on best practice from other police force areas.

The following table sets out the numbers of pieces of casework the office has received during the year April 2014 to March 2015. This can be through members of the public writing in, emailing or contacting the office by telephone or in person at public events and visits.

## **UPDATED TABLE TO BE INCLUDED**

'A' Category cases – For the Commissioner to respond. Queries are answered by providing factual information, explanations and often managing expectations as to what can be achieved, how resources are allocated and providing reassurance. People often contact me to express their views and opinions and to ask me to address issues of local and national concern. Where themes are identified or public concerns are raised about issues which are particularly prevalent, this will sometimes result in ongoing pieces of work such as media campaigns or highlighting concerns with police or partners

B category cases – no response - Examples of such cases include correspondence received which does not require a response. It may be abusive, offensive, circulated on a wide scale nationally and not relating to policing in Derbyshire. Alternatively it may simply be making a statement or comment which does not require a response. Also where the sender is anonymous it is not possible to respond.

'C' category cases – for referral to the Constabulary – many people contact me about issues which relate to operational matters. These are referred to the Constabulary because the Chief Constable retains the responsibility for operational policing. In such cases it often has to be explained to people that the referral does not reflect a lack of interest. Matters are referred at head of

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Division/department level and then allocated for handling within the Division. The office liaise with the Constabulary and receive updates on the outcome. In the majority of cases issues are resolved to the enquirer's satisfaction.

The PCC has a statutory duty to oversee Force complaints. This duty has been met by receiving reports and updates from the Force Professional Standards Department, both in person in meetings and through a member of the team having regular meetings with the head of the Department and carrying out regular dip-sampling of complaints files.

### Consultation and Engagement

Once again we have spent a significant amount of time out and about talking to the people of Derbyshire to understand what matters to them.

We held 17 specific events around the County and together with online surveys we heard from almost 1900 people about their priorities and concerns. There was a particular emphasis this year on educating and informing, as well as gauging public views and concerns. Both the current financial climate and changing trends in crime have impacted on the way that police resources need to be allocated to ensure that the most serious risks and threats are addressed as a priority. In order to achieve meaningful consultation people were asked, amongst other things, to consider how the police can prioritise and to look at the risks and impact of crimes rather than selecting from a list of crime types as in previous years. The questions were devised to facilitate delivery of information about additional ways to contact the police and to inform people about the scale of the challenges faced – both financial and otherwise.

The headline results were discussed at the Strategic Governance Board meeting in December 2015 and are shown below:

**Location** – based on the home postcode of respondents

	Number of questionnaires (unweighted base)	Number of questionnaires per 1,000 population (based on Census 2011)
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Amber Valley local authority area	262	2.14
Bolsover local authority area	211	2.78
Chesterfield local authority area	146	1.41
City of Derby local authority area	343	1.38
Derbyshire Dales local authority area	168	2.36
Erewash local authority area	261	2.33
High Peak local authority area	160	1.76
North East Derbyshire local authority	169	1.71

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area		
South Derbyshire local authority area	169	1.79

**Contacting the Police** – people were asked about ways of contacting the Force

	Aware of	Would use
Phone (101)	87.4%	91.9%
Email	25.6%	29.1%
Complete a form on the website	17.0%	18.9%
Request a call back via the website	9.1%	13.5%

**Responsible Authorities** – people were asked who they thought was responsible for various issues (The bold responses who actually is responsible)

	Police & Crime Commissioner	Police	Council
Setting the budget for the police part of the council tax	<b>31.2%</b>	7.9%	60.8%
Setting speed restrictions and placing speed limit signs on local roads	10.9%	24.2%	<b>64.9%</b>
Setting the Police & Crime Plan for Derbyshire	<b>74.6%</b>	19.0%	6.4%
Managing a murder investigation	14.7%	<b>84.8%</b>	0.5%
Dealing with complaints about excess noise	1.0%	28.6%	<b>70.3%</b>

**Quality of Service** – people were asked if they believed they would receive a professional service if they contacted Derbyshire Constabulary

Definitely	39.9%
Probably	48.9%
Probably not	8.4%
Definitely not	2.8%

**Priorities**- people were asked for up to two areas that the Police should priorities in terms of where resources were allocated

Priority	% of respondents who chose priority
Safeguarding, e.g. child exploitation, protecting vulnerable people, domestic	61.4%

abuse	
Crimes with a serious impact for the victim, e.g. sexual assault, violence	41.8%
Crimes with far reaching consequences, e.g. organised crime, terrorism	38.2%
Antisocial behaviour and nuisance which affect lots of people	21.2%
Crimes with a financial impact, e.g. burglary, theft, fraud	15.5%
Areas of Derbyshire where there is more crime	7.4%
Equal sharing of resources regardless of crime levels	8.6%

The demographics of those surveyed were broadly in line with the population of Derbyshire in terms of gender, age, ethnicity and sexual orientation. Results were weighted in order to match the Census 2011 profile of Derbyshire residents.

### **Summits and Conferences**

Over the past year the PCC hosted three major events aimed at bringing together key partners to address issues in furtherance of the Police and Crime Plan objectives.

In April 2015 there was an event that focussed in on Domestic Abuse. The 'Is Prevention Better than Cure' event, was held in Chesterfield and brought together leading figures from charities, voluntary organisations and the public sector to address a series of domestic violence issues including lack of confidence among victims to report their experiences. The aim of the conference was to identify new approaches to protecting vulnerable people from abusive relationships - before they suffer physical or psychological harm.

Delegates heard that specialist training was critical to helping professionals within the education, criminal justice and health arenas to identify those most at risk so they could be signposted to the most effective support. Professionals in this area also highlighted a need to have more collaborative work between agencies responding to the problem to make the best use out of resources and deliver a consistently high service to survivors across Derbyshire.

The event was held in partnership with a Community Interest Company called 'No Offence' that seeks to work with ex-offenders.

July 2015 saw us host an event looking at the use of drugs. As part of the event we sought to understand the effectiveness of current UK drug laws and how other countries have sought to support those who find their lives affected by drug use. The event was not, as some people thought, a call to decriminalise or legalise drugs, rather a call for an honest conversation and

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review of how we currently tackle drug issues and ask if they are really working. When looking at the current spend on drug related issues – ranging from enforcement to treatment and prevention, it is clear that significantly more money is spent on this as a crime and punishment issue and not as a health issue.

Following on from the event representatives from the PCC's office, the Chief Constable and Dr Liz Austen (one of the speakers at the event) met with senior civil servants to discuss the issue from a current government policy viewpoint as well as a call being sent to the Home Secretary to open up an honest and genuine debate on how effective our current approach really is.

Needless to say such an emotive issue caused an amount of media and public interest and on the whole the PCC was supported in the call for debate.

Victims of hate crime, community groups and criminal justice agencies were amongst those present at the Police and Crime Commissioner's Hate Crime Summit held, courtesy of Derby University, at The Enterprise Centre on Tuesday 13th October 2015.

The PCC was pleased to welcome over 100 delegates to hear presentations from experts in hate crime and the impact it has on people and communities. This was followed by group participation exercises looking at potential hate crime scenarios and the appropriate reactions.

Many groups pledged action for change as a result of the day and the Police and Crime Commissioner's office will be working with partners to support their work and see the pledges delivered. This will be aided by the recruitment of a dedicated hate crime development worker, jointly funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner and Derby Homes.

### **Independent Custody Visitors Scheme**

Independent Custody Visiting is intended to counter any mistrust of the Police in the local community and reassure the public that people detained in Police custody are being given access to their rights, are detained in satisfactory conditions and are having their health and well-being needs taken care of. The PCC would like to take this opportunity to formally record my thanks to all of those involved in the scheme. It is a vitally important job that they do to ensure that when people are held in custody they are done so with dignity and respect.

It is a statutory responsibility of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire to have in place an Independent Custody Visiting Scheme. Members of the public from Derbyshire volunteer to attend Derbyshire Constabulary's custody suites to speak with people detained in police custody, raising any issues with custody staff in order to resolve them quickly. During 2015-16, the Scheme increased to 32 visitors, all of whom were actively making visits to the custody suites.



Derbyshire Constabulary has three custody suites which are designated to hold detained persons 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks of the year. These are Buxton, Chesterfield and Derbyshire.

For the purposes of the ICV scheme Derby is classed as the South area and Buxton and Chesterfield are both classed as the North area. New ICV are allocated to visit in either the North or South of the county when they join the scheme; allocation being based on how close the custody suites are to their home address.

In addition to these three designated suites, there are four un-designated suites which still require two visits per year to ensure that they are kept in a ready state for any time when they may be temporarily required to house detainees. These are in Glossop, Ilkeston, Ripley and Swadlincote. Frequent visits are made to designated custody suites, and are carried out in pairs. Staff working within the custody suites are unaware of when the visits will be made.

The four tables below provide statistics from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, compiled from the completed visit report forms. It should be noted that the number of detainees only refers to those people who were in custody at the time of the visits, not at any other time.

#### **TABLE TO BE INSERTED**

All of the issues reported by the Independent Custody Visitors are carefully monitored for trends and actioned upon where necessary. An in depth report is produced twice a year and is reported through the Strategic Governance Board.

#### **Commissioning & Grants**

#### **OUTCOMES OF 2015-16 GRANTS TO BE DEVELOPED ONCE FINAL END OF YEAR REPORTS RECEIVED**

#### **Key Police & Crime Plan Achievements**

One of the key statutory responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner is to produce a Police and Crime Plan. This high level strategic document outlines the priorities for the PCC and as such the strategic priorities the Chief Constable will be expected to deliver against as well as where the PCC will seek to fund other services either through commissioning work or through grant making. Whilst the plan is required to be published by the end of the financial year within which the PCC is elected, there is also an expectation that the plan is kept under review. The plan is expected to cover a five year period to allow for overlap into the new term of an incoming PCC.

The current plan covers 2012-2017. It contains six main strategic priorities as well as references to manifesto pledges, the Strategic Policing Requirement

and regional collaborative working. The following describes the main achievements of the Police and Crime Plan over the past three and a half years:

**Objective 1**

**WORK TO IMPROVE THE SUPPORT PROVIDED TO VICTIMS & WITNESSES**

- Development of Commissioning Strategy to deliver a range of services to victims of crime including a generic service and specialist services to victims of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence & Young People. The PCC has also commissioned a pilot project developing an understanding of the needs of victims of Hate Crime
- Brokering a co-commissioned solution to providing support services to victims of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) that covers both the County and the City
- The commissioning of Restorative Justice provision for victims of crime
- Development of the Community Remedy and Community Trigger provision for the County
- The PCC is represented at the County's Local Criminal Justice Board
- Representation on relevant boards dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour (Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group in the County and the Safer Communities Board in the City)
- Summits Programme, particular Victims & Witnesses, Hate Crime, Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage

**Objective 2**

**WORK TO PROVIDE STRONG AND EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP WORKING**

- Representation on local and regional boards including Health and Wellbeing Boards, Local Criminal Justice Board, the four Safeguarding Boards for Derbyshire (County & City for Children and Adults)
- Active partner within the regional policing arena with colleagues from Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire
- Significant partner engagement with the nine summits the PCC has delivered including work on drugs, alcohol, mental health, domestic abuse, hate crime, forced marriage, young people, rural & wildlife crime and victims & witnesses
- National voice on wildlife crime
- Inclusion of partners in the decision making for the awarding of grants and commissioned services
- Facilitation of meetings to progress jointly commissioned work such as the provision of service to victims of CSE and housing for high risk offenders
- Significant engagement with voluntary agencies such as Neighbourhood Watch

**Objective 3**

**WORK TO KEEP PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE IN OUR COMMUNITIES, SAFE FROM HARM, ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR & CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

- Development of commissioning strategy and delivery of support services to victims
- Response to public concerns to include a proportionate response to 'lower level' environmental anti-social behavior e.g. Inconsiderate parking campaign
- Significant public engagement to understand the concerns of residents of Derbyshire
- Funding of projects that aim to provide crime prevention advice/support
- Lead PCC on a project seeking to understand how sporting and diversionary activity can help prevent low level crime and ASB in communities
- Development of the NICE Grants that sees the proceeds of criminal activity reinvested into communities to help rebuild them
- Taking a lead on the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat to ensure those with mental health issues are supported rather than criminalised and preventing the use of police custody as a 'place of safety' under s.136 of the Mental Health Act
- Inclusion of a proportionate response to incidents of ASB that have a significant impact on people's lives such as dog fouling, speeding and inconsiderate parking
- Active participant within the four Safeguarding Boards that cover Derby and Derbyshire
- The provision of a CSE awareness campaign into ALL schools in Derbyshire using the 'Chelsea's Choice' dramatisation
- Summit Programme particularly Hate Crime, Domestic Abuse, Mental Health, Forced Marriage and Young People

**Objective 4**

**WORK TO SUPPORT LOCAL POLICING AND MAINTAIN CURRENT STRENGTH, DISTRIBUTING RESOURCES INTO PLACES OF GREATEST NEED**

- Positive assessments from HMIC on the Force's financial planning
- Working with the Chief Constable through a Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) process to ensure that resources are targeted at the greatest risk and threat. (Other forces have asked to emulate this process and officers from Derbyshire have been invited to other force areas to explain and demonstrate the process.)
- Responding to new technological opportunities to ensure agile working. The Force is now part of the largest version of a single crime and

intelligence system in the world with regional partners in the East Midlands

- A robust approach to the delivery of regional collaborative policing. A set of principles were established early on that any collaborative work needed to be 'right for Derbyshire' and offer greater resilience. This sometimes meant not signing up to collaborative ventures. However, the East Midlands collaboration is mature enough to sustain five, four, three and two force collaborations
- Development of innovative partnership arrangements such as estate management with the County Council and the development of a joint HQ building with the Fire and Rescue Authority
- Resisting the urge to 'privatise' so called back office functions including robust discussions with one of the main providers

#### **Objective 5**

#### **WORK TO DRIVE CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORMANCE THROUGH ROBUST PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK THAT IDENTIFIES KEY RISKS AND MANIFESTO PRIORTIES**

- Consistent support and challenge of the Chief Constable on his delivery of the strategic priorities and the overall performance of the Force, both formally through the Strategic Governance Board (SGB) and informally through regular 1-2-1s with the Chief
- Consistent positive assessment of the Force and its performance from HMIC in their many and varied inspections
- Responding to the support and challenge of the Police and Crime Panel on the PCCs delivery of his statutory responsibilities
- Consistent unqualified reporting on the financial arrangements of both the PCC's office and the Force by external auditors
- A successful transfer of staff through the 'Stage two transfer process' required after the transition from Police Authorities to PCCs
- A robust and far reaching forward plan for reporting of performance of the Force through the SGB process, including the triangulation of Force views with those of partner agencies

#### **Objective 6**

#### **ENCOURAGE FURTHER INVESTIGATION INTO THE ISSUES SURROUNDING ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME & HARM AND THE IMPACT OF DRUGS ON COMMUNITIES; EXPLORE WAYS TO INTERVENE EARLY – WITH SUPPORT FROM OUR PARTNERS**

- Leading voice in the county for the implementation of data sharing between A&E departments and the Police, the so called Cardiff Model
- Listening to public concerns and development of this objective to include drugs (Initially this objective focussed only on alcohol)
- Development of a training programme for those working in the licensed trade on responsibilities and challenging those who are under the influence of alcohol known as the Intoxicated Campaign

## Agenda Item 7A – Appendix A

- Development of an ID scheme with the University that means that students are able to prove their age
- Development of a programme with a taxi firm in Derby that will allow students to surrender their student ID cards in lieu of payment for taxis and pay later meaning they can get home safely
- Summit Programme notably the alcohol and drug events
- Support of projects through grant funding that helps those with drug or alcohol misuse issues

Additionally the PCC has been able to agree an appropriate and proportionate response to issues of wildlife and rural crime with the Chief Constable.

### **This Year – A view from the Chief Constable**

#### **CHIEFS SECTION TO BE WRITTEN**

##### **Finances**

#### **FINANCIAL DETAILS TO BE ADDED ONCE ACCOUNTS AGREED**

### **A view from the Chair of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel**

#### **TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CHAIR OF THE PCP**

### **The Year Ahead**

#### **TO BE COMPLETED BY THE NEW PCC**

### **Contact Us**

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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**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.

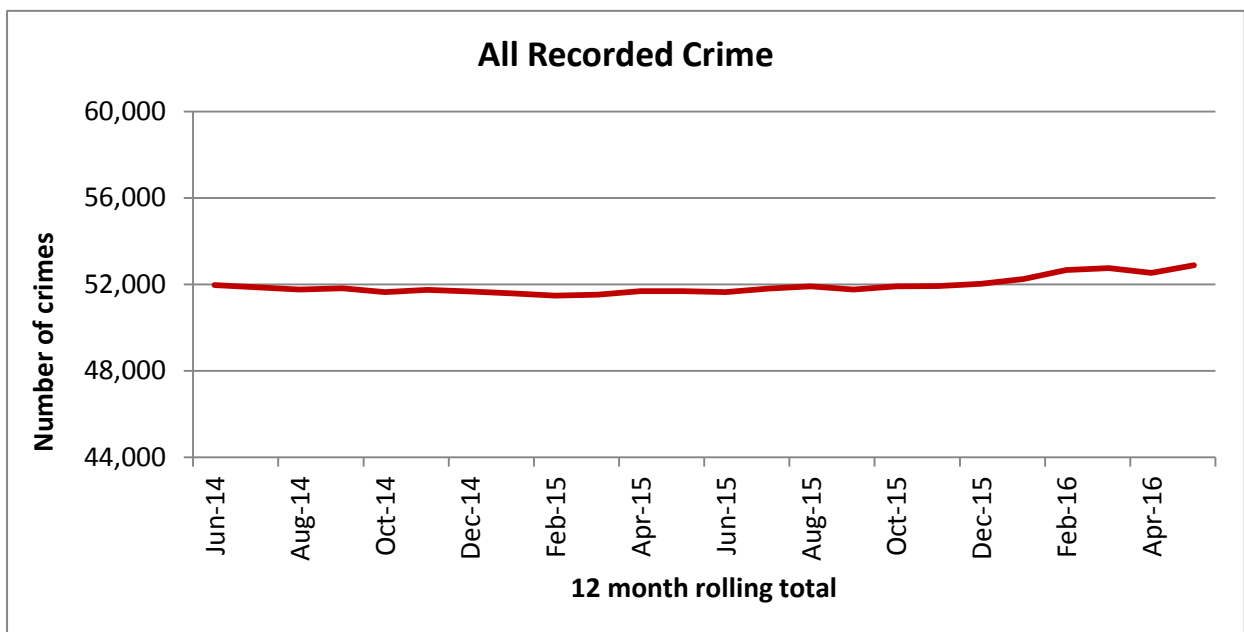
**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 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 equate to two years of rolling 12 month totals. Due to the implementation of the force's new crime recording system (Niche), data is only available to the end of May 2016.
- 2.3 National comparison crime rates per 1,000 population have been obtained from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and cover the 12 months to March 2016.

**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.

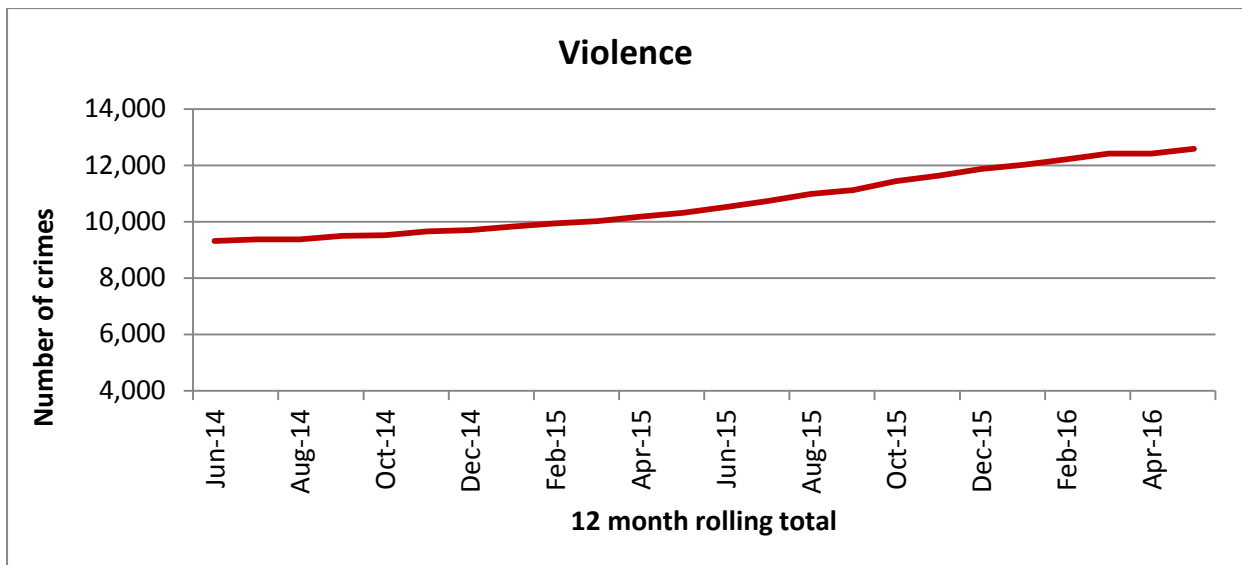
- 2.5 The CSEW reports that, nationally, there were over 1.05 million convictions for ‘non-notifiable’ offences, such as drunk & disorderly, speeding and TV licence evasion, for the 12 months to September 2015, which are not included in police Recorded Crime figures. Also, Recorded Crime only covers offences which have been reported by the public or discovered by the police.
- 2.6 Recorded Crime has risen slightly in recent months, and is now around 53,000 recorded offences per 12 months. Much of the rise is attributable to increased confidence of victims to report violence and sexual offences.



- 2.7 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 51.2 crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 67.8 crimes and the East Midlands rate of 58.5 crimes. This places Derbyshire 8<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate and 42<sup>nd</sup> is the force with the highest crime rate.

## **VIOLENCE**

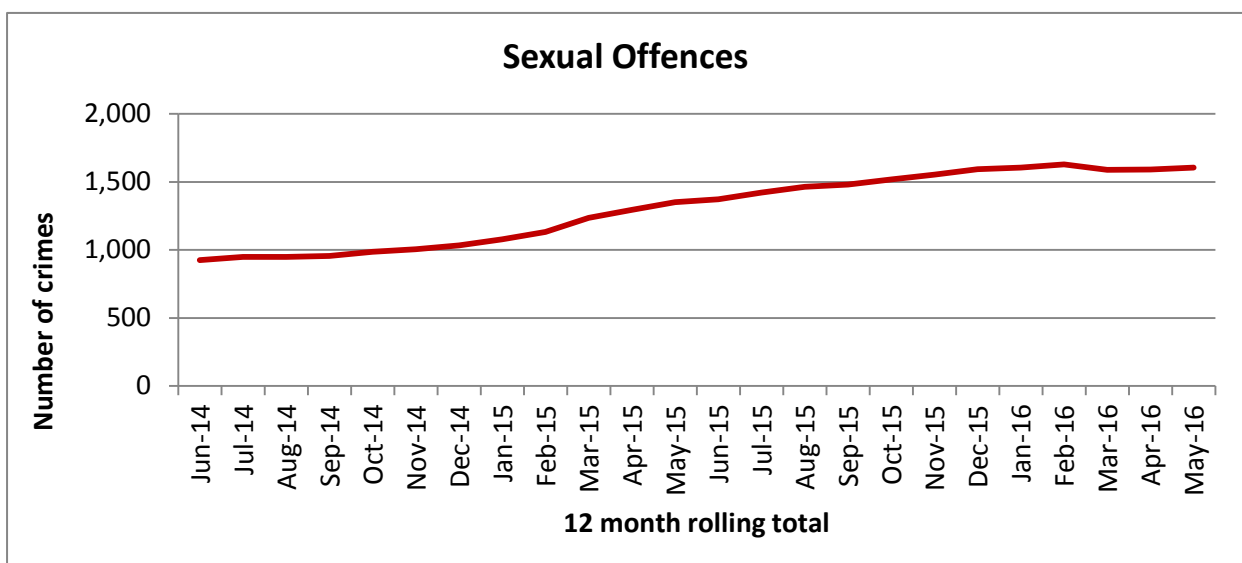
- 2.8 Recorded Violence is still rising each month, and this is a national trend due to better recording practices and also an increase in reporting crimes (including reported Domestic Abuse) rather than an increase in occurrence as CSEW estimates of violence show a significant downward trend over the past few years.



2.9 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 12.1 crimes of Violence Against the Person, compared to the England & Wales rate of 17.3 crimes and East Midlands rate of 13.7 crimes. This places Derbyshire 6<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

### SEXUAL OFFENCES

2.10 The number of reported Sexual Offences has levelled off recently after two years of increases. There have been large rises nationally in recorded sexual offences, due to better recording practices and increased victim confidence to report, but CSEW estimates for the occurrence of sexual offences have remained static.

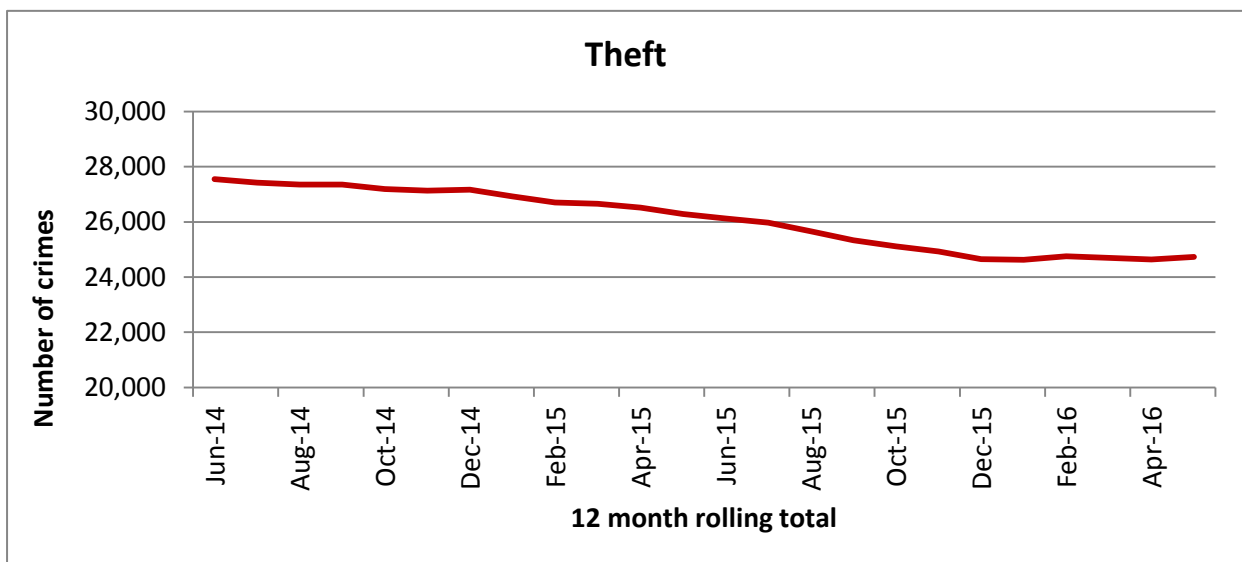




2.11 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 1.5 Sexual Offence crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 1.9 crimes and East Midlands rate of 1.7 crimes. This places Derbyshire 10<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

**THEFT**

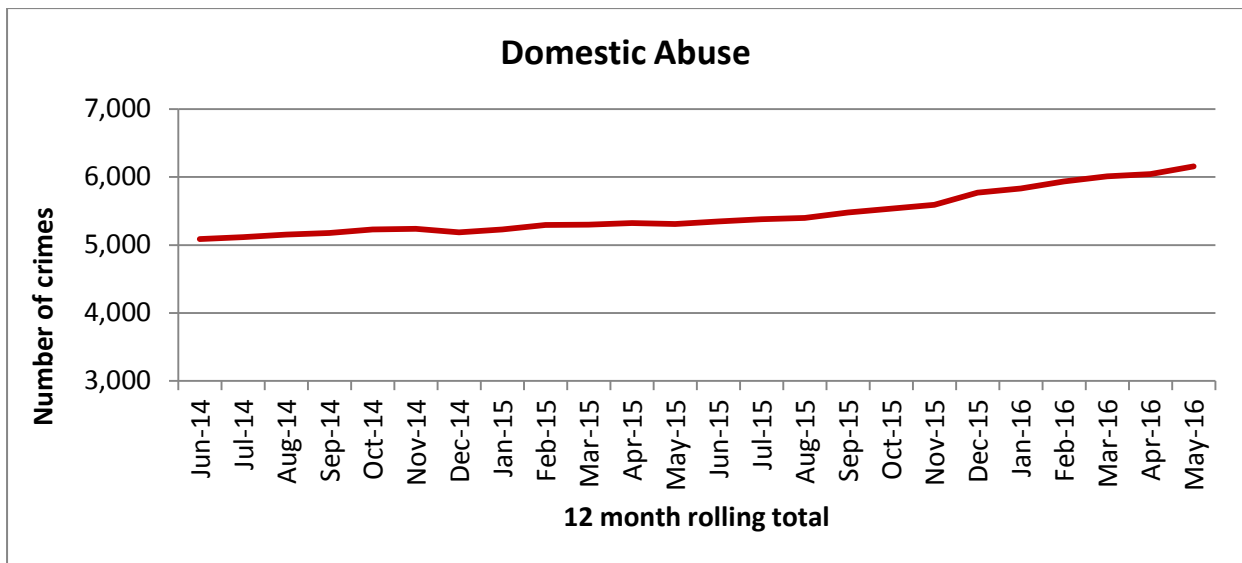
2.12 Overall recorded Theft offences have remained static recently following two years of decreases. Most types of Theft are showing a static or downward trend and CSEW estimates of theft also show a downward trend.



2.13 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 24.0 Theft crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 30.7 crimes and East Midlands rate of 28.2 crimes. This places Derbyshire 14<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE**

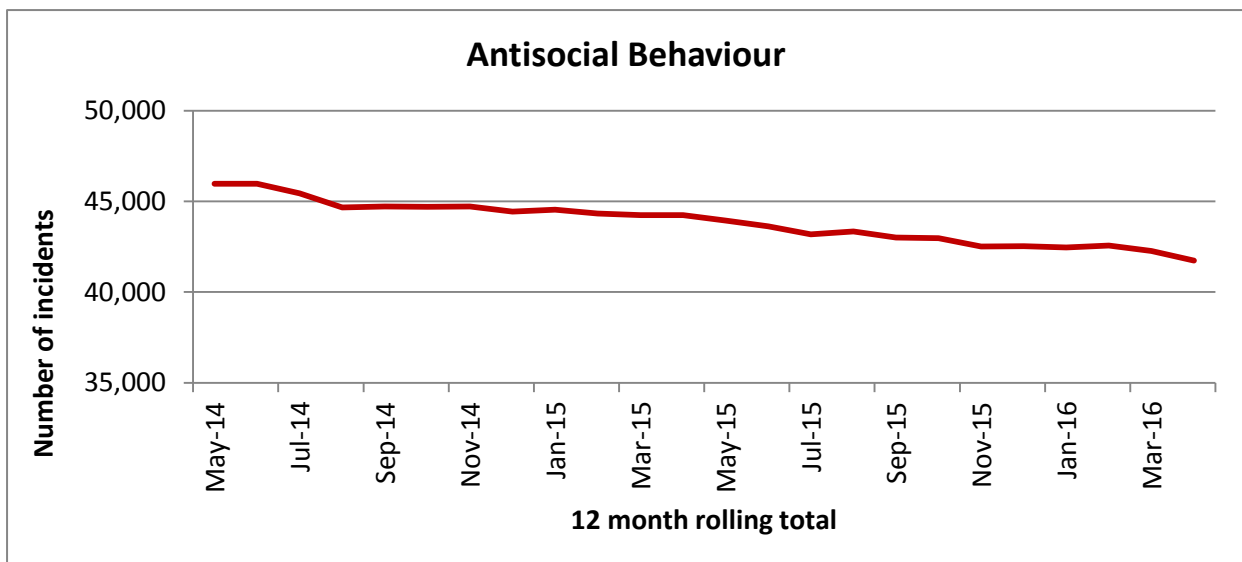
2.14 The number of reported Domestic Abuse offences continues to rise, and has contributed to the rise in reported violence. As many domestic offences go unreported to the police, this rise is seen as a positive indicator, showing increased confidence of victims to report offences. CSEW estimates for the occurrence of domestic abuse have remained stable for several years.



2.15 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

2.16 Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents are continuing a downward trend, with reductions in the number of recorded ASB incidents in most local authority areas for 2015/16.



2.17 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. Therefore national ranking of Derbyshire has not been included.

**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		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<p><b>Name: David Peet</b></p> <p><b>External telephone number: 0300 122 6021</b></p> <p><b>Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b></p>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

**25 JULY 2016**

**REPORT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**12A: CONTACT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (CCMC) - UPDATE**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1.1 To inform and update the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in respect of performance and resources in the CCMC arena; and provide updates in respect of THRIVE.

1.2 The previous update report to the PCC was in March 2016.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

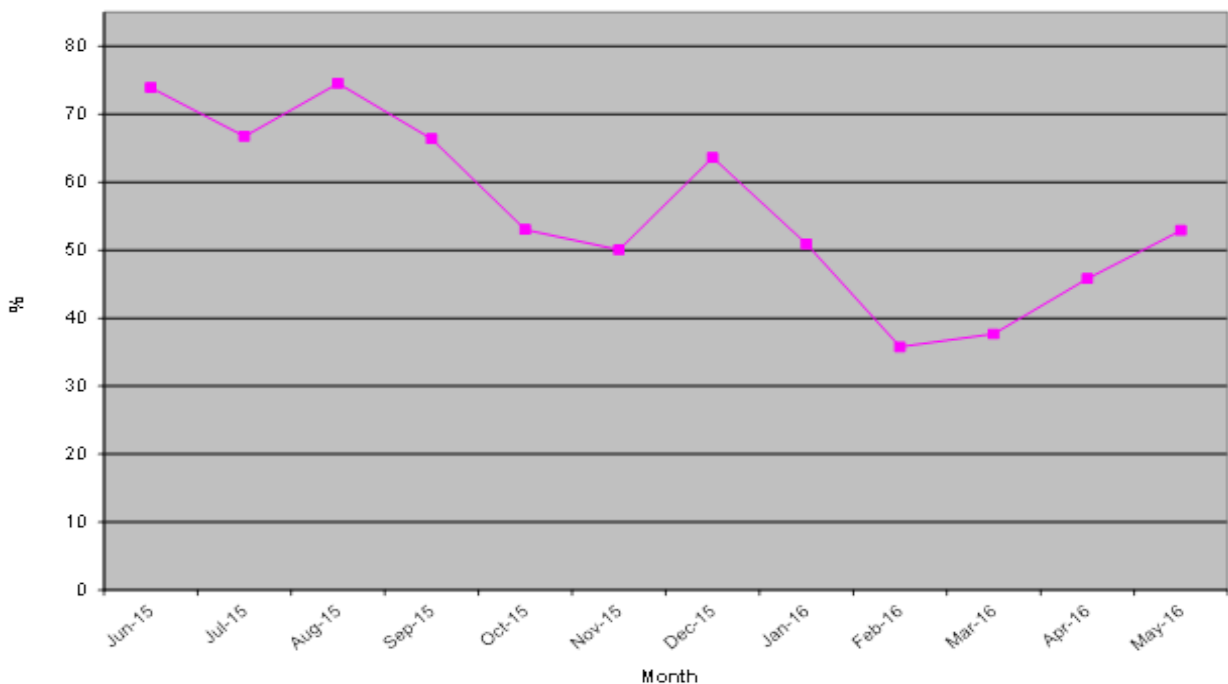
**2.1 Performance**

**2.2 Force Operations Room (FOR)**

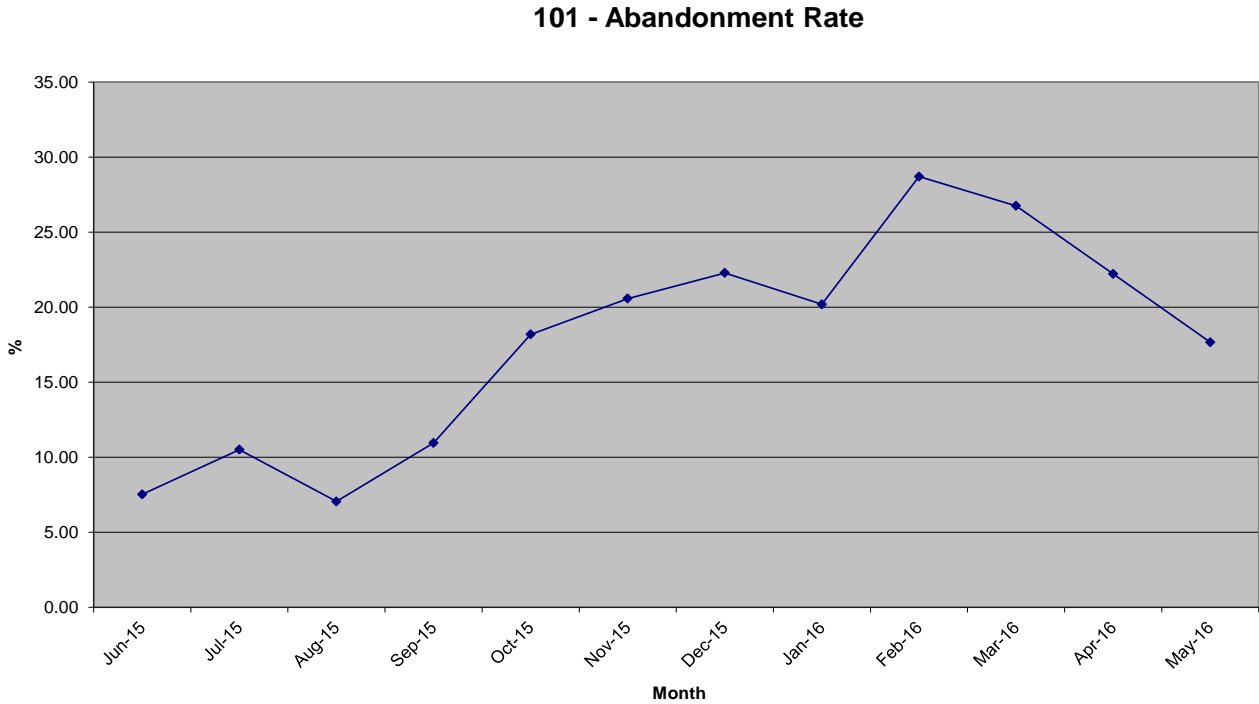
2.3 The below graphs outline performance for non-emergency calls within the Department for the past 12 months.

2.4 **Line graph to show monthly average percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 60 seconds for the last 12 months**

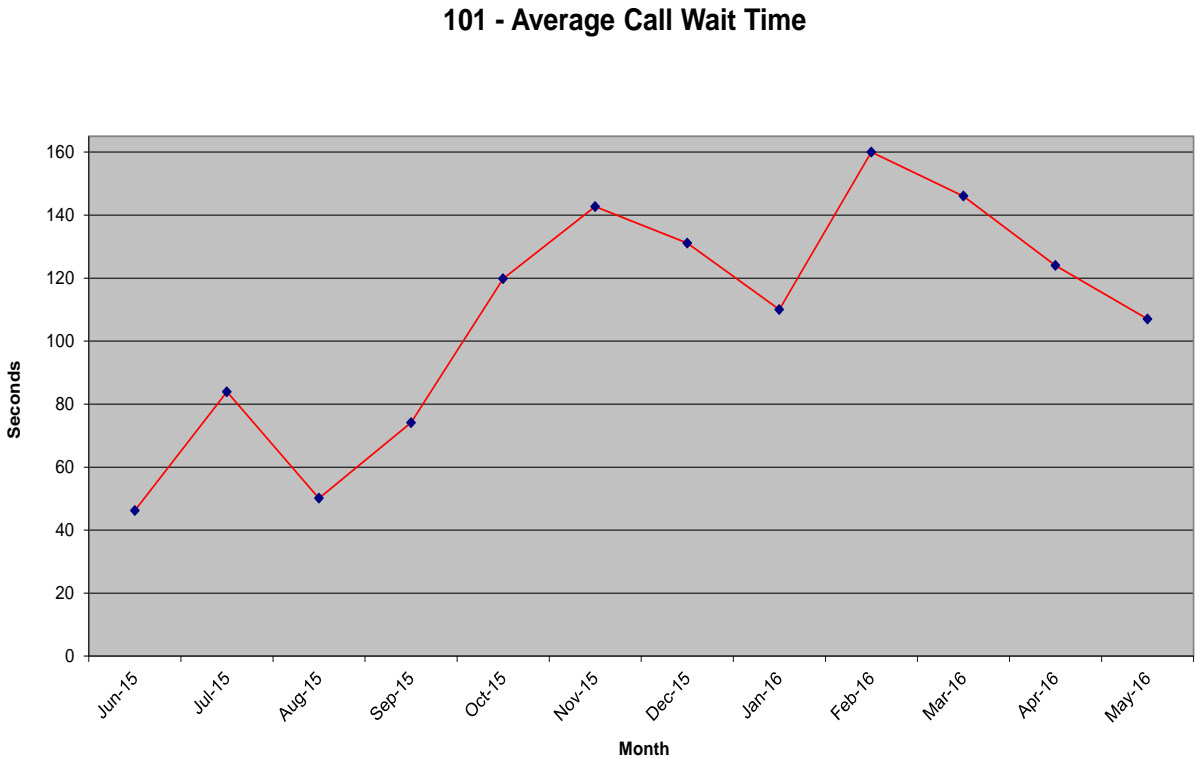
101 - 60 Second



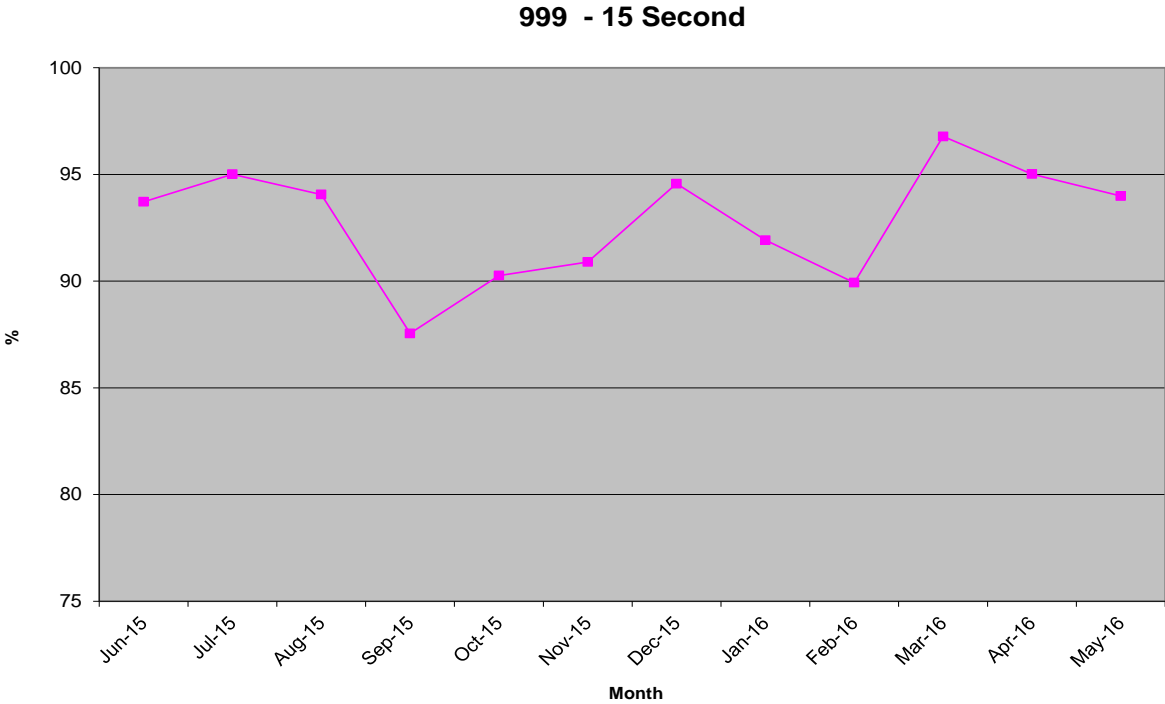
2.5 Line graph to show the monthly average abandonment rate for non-emergency calls for the last 12 months



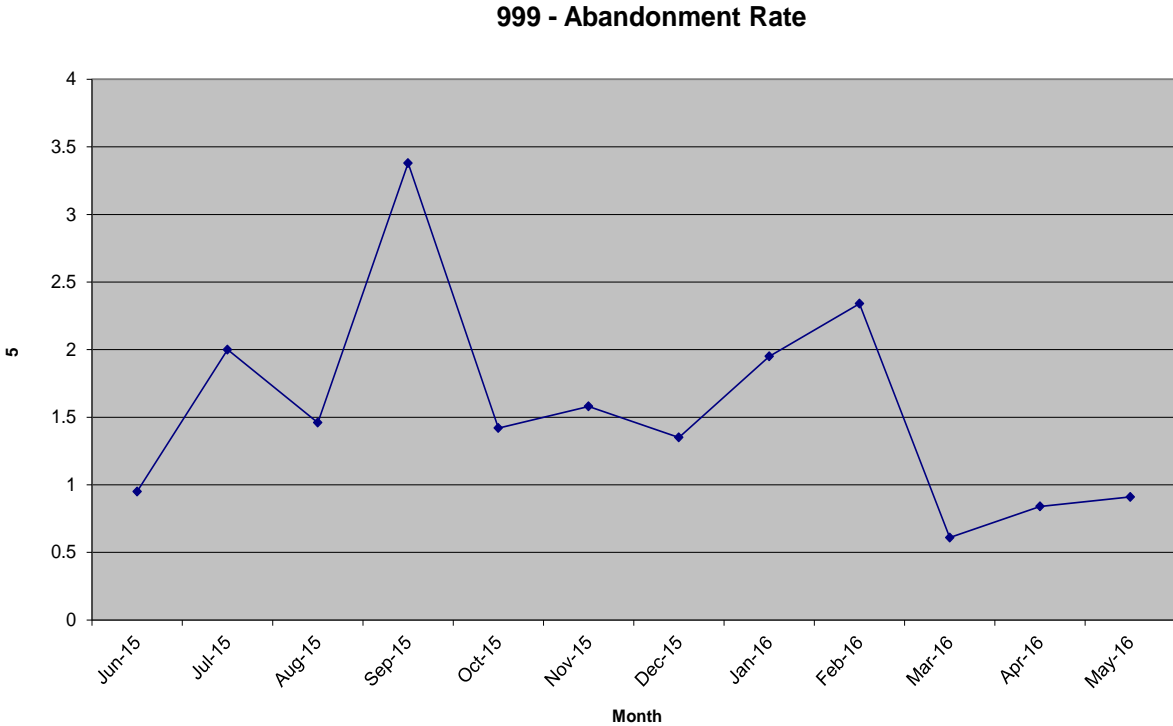
2.6 Line graph to show monthly call waiting time for non-emergency calls for the last 12 months



2.7 Line graph to show the monthly average percentage of 999 calls answered within 15 seconds for the last 12 months

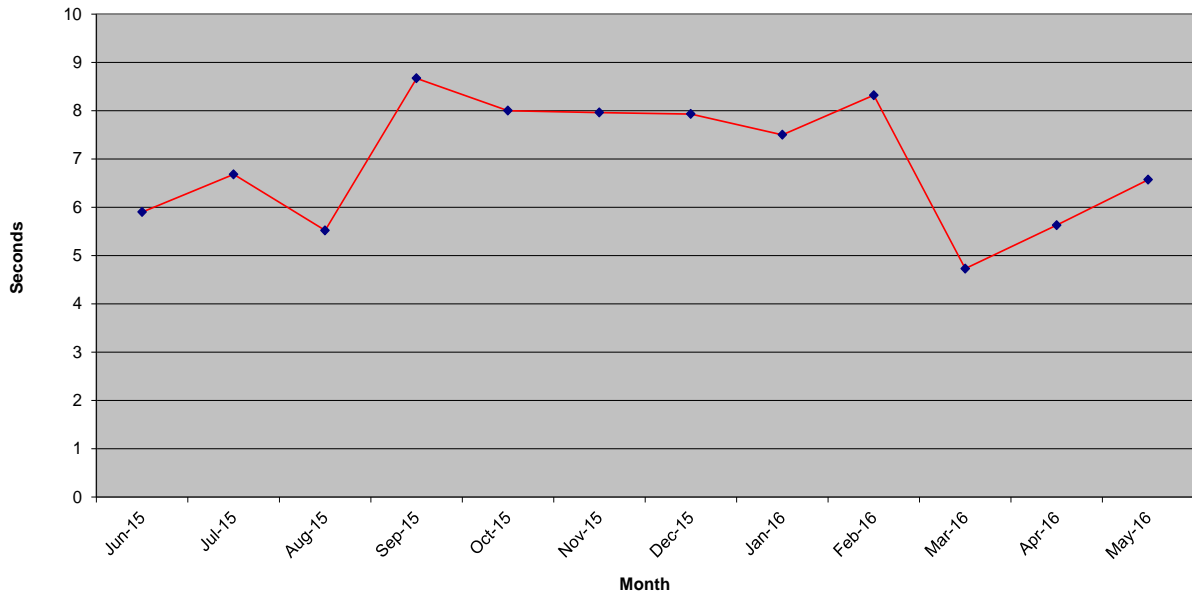


2.8 Line graph to show the monthly average abandonment rate for 999 calls for the last 12 months.



2.9 Line graph to show the monthly average call waiting time for 999 calls for the last 12 months

**999 - Average Call Wait Time (seconds)**



- 2.10 Please note the September data is not accurate or reliable due to issues with the transfer of 999 calls during the move out and transfer to Derby back up sites.
- 2.11 Performance in all areas has improved. Between 93% and 96% of 999 calls are being answered within 15 seconds. There has been three successive months of improvement in performance for non-emergency calls - calls answered within 60 seconds have increased with call waiting times and the number of abandoned calls reducing throughout this period. There are further performance improvements to be made and there are still a number of challenges to overcome.
- 2.12 A high number of staff continue to leave the department - some to become police officers as well as a number of staff retiring. There has also been a requirement for a significant amount of training this year. This will continue later this year with Control Works planned to come on-line.
- 2.13 Since the last report eighteen new members of staff have joined the force operations room. They are still in the early stages of training but should have an impact of performance later in the summer. A further intake of twenty staff is planned for October.
- 2.14 Technology within the call taking arena has stabilised with a reduced number of issues. On 4th May the Non-Emergency telephony system (CCD) was updated and has allowed for the introduction of an Auto Attendant facility (automated switchboard). When contacting the force on 101 or other non-emergency number, the caller is presented with a welcome message offering them 3 options:-

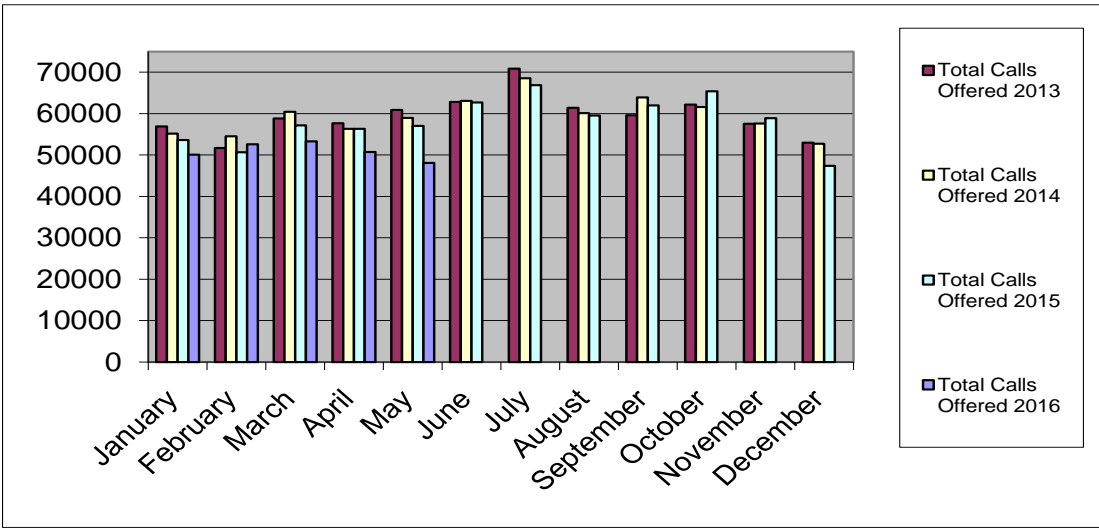
- Leave a message for an officer
- Request a message for a call back from FCC (made within 4 hours of the time of receipt) or
- Speak to the operator (101 call queue)

2.15 In addition to this functionality, it has also been possible to provide call queue messages, which give information to callers in the queue at regular intervals, including their call queue position, information about other ways to contact the force or seek assistance, and also to leave the call queue at different intervals and leave a message for a call-back (as above).

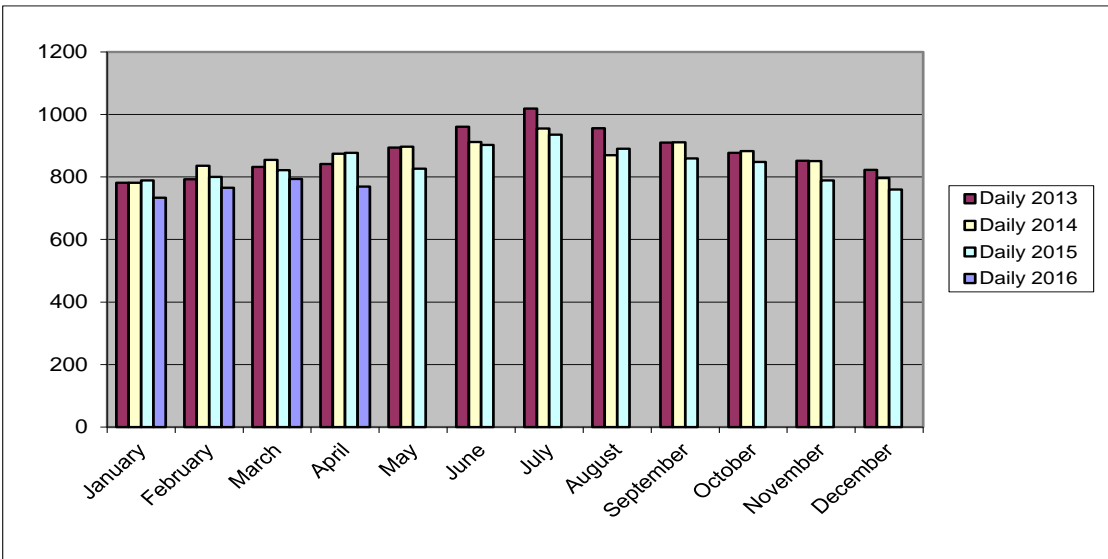
2.16 Since the introduction, these functions have seen approximately 4000 calls be directed to the message for an officer and approximately 2000 calls directed to the request a call back.

2.17 **Demand**

2.18 **Bar Chart to show a comparison of calls offered during the last three years**



2.19 **Bar Chart to show a comparison of the number of daily incidents during the last three years**



2.20 **Bar Chart to show online contact for January – May 2016**





- 2.21 Demand in terms of calls received and incidents have reduced this year to date. This coincides with an increase in online contact as shown below and a positive use of signposting pages. Incidents have also reduced as detailed below through thrive.
- 2.22 Ease of Contact is reported on through national user satisfaction surveys. For the year 2015/16 91.8% of those surveyed were satisfied with the ease of contact with Derbyshire Constabulary. This is down 0.9% on the previous year but pleasing, considering our difficulties previously reported over the past six months.

### 3. THRIVE

- 3.1 Thrive is an assessment tool being used by Derbyshire Constabulary in conjunction with the national decision making model to assess the potential threat to a victim and the identification of an appropriate response.
- 3.2 This process has continued to deliver a more risk, threat and harm based approach to demand. The number of overall incidents has reduced by 4.2%. There have been reductions in incidents graded as requiring an immediate or priority response (12% and 30% respectively). The number of scheduled appointments has also significantly increased (47%) and more callers are being dealt with without the need to deploy an officer at all (27%).

**4. SUMMARY**

4.1 We continue to work through our plans to improve the performance within the force operations room. There are still a number of challenges to overcome and demand is expected to increase as per the usual seasonal trend.

4.2 These plans include:-

- Further recruitment in October 2016
- New proposed shift rota that improves the alignment of teams to management and better meets demand
- Officers being able to crime their own crimes after the implementation of Niche taking some demand from the contact arena
- Further increased online contact
- Use of enquiry officers to deal with online demand
- New command and control system

4.3 We will continue to explore and develop all opportunities to improve performance, both in the short and long term, in order to improve our service to the public in this complex area of business.

**5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**6. IMPLICATIONS**

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

**High – supporting explanation and narrative required and is contained within report**

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

**Low – no narrative required.**

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
<b>Crime &amp; Disorder</b>		X	
<b>Environmental</b>	X		
<b>Equality &amp; Diversity</b>	X		
<b>Financial</b>	X		
<b>Health &amp; Safety</b>	X		
<b>Human Rights</b>	X		
<b>Legal</b>	X		
<b>Personnel</b>		X	
<b>Risk</b>		X	

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: C/Superintendent S Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**12B: CRIMINAL JUSTICE UPDATE**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To update the Police and Crime Commissioner of progress made since the 26 January 2016 on how Derbyshire Constabulary is ensuring an efficient and effective Criminal Justice Department (CJD).

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1. **Custody Department** –Derbyshire. From December 2015 to May 2016 there were 9,382 detainees which is a reduction of 8.5% on the previous year. There were also 2,458 Voluntary Attendees which is an approximate increase of 8%. It is believed that this slight move from arrest to voluntary interview is due to officers having more awareness of alternatives to arrest by applying the Necessity Test (Code G PACE 1984).
- 2.2. The custody suites remain fully staffed and are at appropriate establishment levels. The IT issues reflected in a previous report (Recommendation 1 - 'As a priority, chief officers should resolve the inadequacies of the custody IT system to ensure outcomes for detainees are not adversely affected') are expected to be addressed by NICHE which was introduced on 22 June.
- 2.3. The Criminal Justice Department has initiated a review of all IPCC Recommendations regarding custody dating back to 2007 to ensure the force has taken appropriate action. This review is in the data gathering stage prior to review by the Head of Custody.
- 2.4. **Force Identification Unit** –One 'ID Booth' has now been installed at St Mary's Wharf and one at Chesterfield. The Chesterfield booth will enable the capture and parades to be conducted in the north of the county and provide an improved service for victims and witnesses and will reduce officer travelling time.
- 2.5. From October 2015 to April 2016, the Identification Unit completed 339 Suspect Captures (a 2.5% reduction on the previous 6 months) and 339 witness viewings (5.3% decrease). The unit had a positive identification in 56.4% of cases (1.4% increase) which compares well to the national average of approximately 40%.
- 2.6. **Live Links** – It is planned for the force to have four Live Links rooms at Buxton, Chesterfield, Ripley and Derby. Live Links rooms are linked by video equipment to court rooms and allow police officers and civilian witnesses to give evidence

without physically attending court. This improves the service to victims by reducing travelling and potential distress and complies with the Victims Code. It also enables police officers to carry out work in the police station whilst waiting to give evidence which is expected to realise significant Opportunity Cost savings. The Live Links room at Ripley is established and it is expected that Buxton and Chesterfield will Go-Live in July 2016 with Derby following later in 2016.

- 2.7. **Prosecutions Team** - Currently around 98% of first hearing files are being submitted by officers electronically. The Prosecutions team continue to provide real time feedback to Officers and Supervisors on file faults as they are submitted to the department. This has assisted officers in the compliance with the National File Standard.
- 2.8. Better Case Management (BCM) has been up and running in Derbyshire since January 2016. This initiative relates specifically to Crown Court cases and builds on the principles of Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ) which relates to the Magistrates Courts. Files are being built at an earlier stage to the standard required for PTPH (Pre-Trial Preparation) hearings. The earlier provision of the evidence to the defence allows them to identify the issues of the case and enables guilty pleas to be expedited.
- 2.9. The Single Justice Notice Procedure (SJP) went live on 4 April 2016. This process allows for non-imprisonable minor road traffic cases to be dealt with by the court rather than requiring attendance of the Police Court Presenters. For these cases now the defendants are afforded the option of entering their plea online. The £85 costs awarded in the cases successfully prosecuted are received by the police.
- 2.10. **Performance** – TSJ principles, as detailed in the previous report, are now embedded within Derbyshire with generally higher performance levels than similar forces in the region. Criminal Justice performance in Derbyshire is higher than the region for Crown Court Conviction rate and Guilty Pleas and for Magistrate Courts Guilty Pleas and Witness Attendance.

<b>Crown Court Conviction Rate</b>					
	Q3	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16
Derbyshire	83.4%	83.3%	80.1%	84.3%	87.9%
East Midlands	82%	83%	82.3	82.6%	83.3%
National	78.8%	79.9%	79.5%	79.2%	79.6%

<b>Crown Court Guilty Plea Rate</b>					
	Q3	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16
Derbyshire	77.6%	87.5%	75.9%	82.2%	84.9%
East Midlands	77.4%	77.9%	77.1%	79.8%	76.5%
National	71.4%	71.9%	72.2%	72.3%	71%

<b>Magistrates Court Guilty Plea Rate</b>					
	Q3	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16
Derbyshire	75.1%	73.1%	72.4%	78.1%	84%
East Midlands	71.9%	70%	72.7%	73.8%	77.7%
National	71.5%	72%	72.2%	72.1%	78.3%

<b>Witness Attendance Rate</b>					
	Q3	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16
Derbyshire	89.9%	87.7%	91.9%	93.7%	90.8%
East Midlands	86.9%	85.5%	87.8%	89.1%	88.7%
National	86.3%	86.3%	86.5%	87.4%	86.6%

- 2.11. **Witness Care Unit** – Witness Care Officers provide offender and victim details to Remedi each month in respect of all restorative justice cases where there has been a positive outcome at court. This enables additional restorative justice measures to be considered and implemented in appropriate cases. Derbyshire Victim Services was launched in April 2016 and there are plans to co-locate the Witness Care Unit with service providers later in the year.
- 2.12. The Witness Service new online referral system has been introduced where all referrals are now dealt with by a national contact centre. Witness Care officers are continuing to refer witnesses when requested.
- 2.13. **CCTV Process Units** – A team remain at Cardinal Square and await confirmation of a move to alternate accommodation within South Division. The anticipated growth in workload due to the implementation of Body Worn Video has begun and it is expected as more officers are equipped and trained, that this will continue. CJ has reviewed it resourcing and from its current establishment has moved an additional staff member into the team based at Ripley.
- 2.14. **Firearms Licensing** – a Governance Meeting chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable for Operational Support monitors and ensures compliance with all national recommendations in this area.
- 2.15. E-commerce which will allow on-line applications and payment is being planned nationally as part of a new Firearms Licensing System. There is still no planned commencement date.
- 2.16. In May 2016 an internal audit of Firearms Licensing was conducted. The final report is pending but it is expected that it will show ‘Satisfactory Assurance’ (Green) with some minor recommendations.

### **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

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

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: <a href="mailto:sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk">sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</a></b>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

**25 JULY 2016**

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**12C: ECONOMIC CRIME, PROCEEDS OF CRIME AND FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the Derbyshire public how Derbyshire Constabulary is making progress towards the strategic priority of Economic Crime, the Proceeds of Crime Act, Financial Investigation and the Police and Crime Plan Objective 3 (Keep People, Especially the Most Vulnerable, Safe from Harm, ASB and Criminal Activities). In preparing this report, all appropriate statistics that relate to the last three financial years have been taken into consideration.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

2.1 Whilst not identified as a force key priority, economic crime remains an important area of business for Derbyshire Constabulary.

2.2 The introduction of sophisticated technology has brought about a step-change in the way economic crime is committed enabling frauds to be perpetrated at scale, at great speed, and at a distance, with no physical contact necessary between the criminal and the victim. It can be much harder to identify the individuals initiating crime, and often the location will be outside not just Derbyshire but UK jurisdiction as well. These factors have resulted in a sharp escalation of such activities in recent years bringing new challenges for policing and industry in preventing and tackling such crime.

**2.3 Risks and Threats**

2.4 One of the greatest threats regarding economic crime is the speed at which new offences emerge. Current trends are not current for very long and to maintain pace with the fraudsters is a considerable challenge.

**2.5 Progress**

2.6 The 'Stamp Out Fraud in Derbyshire' initiative was established in February 2013 to establish and develop a strategy aimed principally, but not exclusively, at vulnerable and elderly victims within the community. The strategy sought to respond to emerging threats from fraud by running a series of press releases, attending community events and generally endeavouring to raise awareness amongst the public about the threats posed by fraud.

2.7 During the last 12 months, the campaign has continued to engage with members of the public in Derbyshire. It has achieved this by delivering almost one press release per week and 21 interviews with numerous media outlets across

Derbyshire. Campaign staff have also worked alongside the National Fraud Prevent Group, Get Safe Online and Protect Yourself Online.

2.8 In addition to the work around fraud prevention staff within the Economic Crime Unit have started working closer with Derbyshire Victim Services (DVS). Arrangements are in hand to conduct some joint training between DVS staff and Fraud Investigation Officers in Derbyshire. The purpose of that training is to afford greater understanding to both victim care workers and fraud investigators and to improve the overall service provided to victims of fraud. This is in line with a 2015 report from the City Of London Police entitled 'A National Policing Strategy for the Victims of Fraud'. The aim of the strategy was to 'put in place a system that delivers appropriate care to victims in a consistent and responsive manner'.

2.9 In Derbyshire we are looking to undertake work, initially on a monthly basis (as the data arrives monthly, but in the future it is hoped this will be on a daily basis) researching victim data received from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB). There are two reasons for conducting this research; firstly it is to identify cases suitable for referral to our victim care provider. These cases will be identified by examining the fraud type, the age of the victim, any other particular or specific vulnerability, the modus operandi and the value attributed to the fraud. We know that very few victims of fraud offending 'opt in' for victim care and this work seeks to encourage those to do so. Secondly, the research may identify appropriate cases for investigation.

2.10 **Significant Local and National Developments**

2.11 A significant national development worthy of note is the formation of the Joint Money Laundering Intelligence Taskforce. Its purpose is to support the financial sector and law enforcement to exchange and analyse information and intelligence, and to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering and wider economic crime threats against the UK.

2.12 Underpinning its purpose sit four operational priorities:-

Disrupting the funding flows linked to <b>bribery</b> and <b>corruption</b>	Disrupting <b>trade based money laundering</b>	Disrupting the funding flows linked to <b>human trafficking</b> and <b>organised immigration crime</b>	Understanding key <b>terrorist financing</b> methodologies (led by the Home Office)
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2.13 This is a relatively new initiative with teams led by the National Crime Agency Economic Crime Command with a financial investigator and analytical support. In addition there are representatives from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the City of London Police, CIFAS (Credit Industry Fraud Avoidance Service) and the Serious Fraud Office (SFO).



- 2.14 Recent national successes include eight arrests, 118 Bank led investigations, identification of 1000+ previously unknown accounts and £8.6 million of orders made under the Proceeds of Crime Act.
- 2.15 More locally we have the continuing success of the Asset Confiscation Enforcement team (ACE).
- 2.16 In January 2014 the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee criticised Criminal Justice partners for the failure to properly enforce outstanding confiscation orders highlighting the outstanding £1.5 billion of unenforced orders. The Regional Asset Recovery Team (RART) coordination office submitted a business case to provide new investigators to support Her Majesty's Court Services (HMCTS) and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to enforce the orders. In July 2014 the funding was provided and a network of nine ACE teams began work in October 2014. Nationally these teams have directly led or significantly assisted in the enforcement of orders to the value of £23 million.
- 2.17 The ACE teams are based within Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) and linked to the RARTs. They link closely with National Crime Agency and HMRC enforcement teams and, in some regions, are co-located with CPS enforcement lawyers.

**2.18 Fraud Offending in Derbyshire**

- 2.19 As the lead force for economic crime the City of London Police, via their National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB), manages Action Fraud. In Derbyshire we will receive cases for investigation (called disseminations), monthly victim data and twice yearly fraud profiles. The information provides the clearest picture yet regarding fraud offending in Derbyshire.
- 2.20 There is no evidence that economic crimes are more prevalent in particular parts of the county. The victim data we receive on a monthly basis serves as a useful tool to examine (via postcode) what offences occur where and against whom. There are no particular or discernible patterns but the proliferation of a particular fraud does inform protect activities.
- 2.21 The number of fraud offences recorded by Action Fraud for Derbyshire over the last three years are as follows:-

<b>Number of fraud offences recorded by Action Fraud</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
2013 – 2014	2,234
2014 – 2015	3,149
2015 – 2016	3,091

- 2.22 Based on the 257 reports per month Derbyshire Constabulary will receive by way of dissemination approximately 15 cases per month are for investigation. This equates to 5% a figure that appears fairly consistent around the country. Some of these cases will be one victim one offender, others and increasingly it seems the majority, are multiple victims from across the country.

- 2.23 The NFIB has in the past published 'outcome figures' for the disseminated cases but of late are reluctant to do so. It is believed that the reason for this reluctance is as a result of the length of time it takes to resolve cases leading to a 'skewing of figures'. This is demonstrated in Derbyshire by our current 200% outcome rate.
- 2.24 The figures for the financial year 2015/16 reveal a slight reduction but should be considered against a further 3,000 plus crimes recorded by CIFAS and the UK Payments Industry (bank account related frauds).
- 2.25 The overall figure for both Action Fraud reports and CIFAS and UK payments Industry reported frauds represents 0.9% of total national crime.
- 2.26 The values of fraud and non-fraud offences in Derbyshire over the last three years are as follows:-

<b>Value of fraud offences and comparison to non-fraud acquisitive crime</b>				
Year	Fraud Total Value	Fraud Average Value	Non-Fraud Acquisitive Crime Total Value	Non-Fraud Acquisitive Crime Average Value
2013 - 2014	£7,409,522.30	£3,316.00	£12,312,943.09	£514.00
2014 - 2015	£8,758,698.00	£2,781.00	£12,755,792.20	£569.00
2015 - 2016	£10,813,955.14	£3,498.52	£12,186,756.01	£606.00 <small>(Based on 20,122 cases)</small>

- 2.27 The main types of fraud reported has remained largely consistent, not just with offending in Derbyshire for the previous financial year but with National offending as well.

<b>Top 10 Fraud Types by Volume of Reports</b>	
Fraud type	Position
Cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts	1 <sup>st</sup>
Application Fraud	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Telecom Industry Fraud	3 <sup>rd</sup>
On-line shopping and auction	4 <sup>th</sup>
Computer software service fraud	5 <sup>th</sup>
None of the above	6 <sup>th</sup>
Other advance fee frauds	7 <sup>th</sup>
Other consumer non-investment fraud	8 <sup>th</sup>
Retail fraud	9 <sup>th</sup>
Lender loan fraud	10 <sup>th</sup>

**2.28 Proceeds of Crime**

- 2.29 The table below shows the number and value of cash seizures in Derbyshire over the last three years. It should be noted that the numbers and the values of the cases in respect of cash seizures, restraints and confiscation orders, overlap from year to year.

2.30 **Cash Seizure**

<b>Number and Value of Cash Seizures made</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
2013 - 2014	55	£357,634
2014 - 2015	68	£427,477
2015 – 2016	70	£287,572

2.31 These figures relate to the actual seizures of cash, to the value of £1,000 or more, that are made within force under the civil powers afforded by the Proceeds of Crime Act. During the year 2015/16, the volume of cash seized remained high although the value of monies seized did fall. The drop in amounts of cash being seized is reflected across England and Wales. It has to be recognised that the criminal fraternity are now fully alive to the dangers of possessing cash to the value of £1,000 or more and this is the probable reason for the overall decline.

2.32 **Cash Forfeiture Orders**

2.33 The number and value of the Cash Forfeiture Orders imposed during the year 2015/16 has increased from the previous year's figures. Many of these cases will relate to seizures of cash that took place prior to April 2015 with certain cases taking up to two years to progress to a successful conclusion at Court. At the present time there is a total of £242,151 in cash detained and subject to investigation under civil procedure. This cash relates to a total of 48 separate seizures.

<b>Number and Value of Forfeiture Order imposed (Cash Seizures)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
2013 - 2014	44	£131,223
2014 - 2015	37	£127,128
2015 - 2016	53	£329,664

2.34 **Restraint Orders**

2.35 With regards to the restraint orders imposed during 2015/16 the volume and value has fallen from previous years. The criminal fraternity are alive to the prospects of facing confiscation proceedings, taking measures to protect their lifestyles gained through criminal activity by, for example, renting expensive motor vehicles as opposed to purchasing and re-mortgaging properties to remove equity and is another challenge for law enforcement to try and remain ahead of

<b>Number and Value of Restraint Orders imposed</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
2013 – 2014	31	£1,217,173
2014 – 2015	25	£2,663,976
2015 – 2016	9	£188,264

2.36 One further significant reason for the decrease in the number and value of restraint orders imposed is due to the manner in which we now address real estate. In order to secure a restraint order we have to demonstrate to the Court that there is a risk of dissipation of assets that are available for the purposes of

confiscation. Usually an individual's most valuable asset is their home. Land Registry has now developed a system called 'Property Alert' whereby we can enter any property onto that system. If there is any movement towards the disposal of that property at a later time then we are immediately informed and can then apply for a restraint order to preserve the value of the property in question. We have used the 'Property Alert' system throughout 2015/16 to good effect. The value of real estate is therefore preserved without the need for imposing a restraint order.

**2.37 Confiscation**

2.38 Examination of the confiscation figures for the year 2015/16 reveals that the volume of orders obtained increased from the previous year by 21%. The value of confiscation orders imposed is consistent with the previous year's figures.

<b>Number and Value of Confiscation Orders imposed</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
2013 – 2014	57	£870,027
2014 - 2015	79	£425,399
2015 - 2016	96	£436,984

2.39 With criminals attempting to protect their lifestyles by various methods, this has the knock on effect of reducing the values of confiscation orders, with fewer realisable assets being available. It is, however, important to determine if the force is successfully tackling the right individuals with the actual value of confiscation being no longer a reliable measure. The actual benefit from criminal activity that has been set by the courts in respect of all confiscation orders imposed for the year 2015/16 amounts to £6,714,003, a significant increase in the benefit figures of £3,820,289 that had been identified during the previous year. This is a healthy indicator, demonstrating that the force is tackling criminality effectively and at the appropriate level.

**2.40 The Recovery of Monies subject to Forfeiture and Confiscation**

2.41 With regards to the civil cash forfeiture cases that are pursued, every seizure results in the cash being retained by the police. Upon the forfeiture of the cash at the Magistrates' Court the police pay the cash directly to the Home Office (HO). Therefore 100% of all cash that is forfeited is realised.

2.42 This is not the case with confiscation. Once a confiscation order is imposed by the Court the onus is on the individual, subject to the order, to pay the money over within a specified time. In 2013/14 confiscation orders to the value of £870,027 were imposed with a total of £6,945 from those cases remaining outstanding to date. Therefore 99% of all confiscated monies have been realised. For 2014/15 this figure is 90% and for 2015/16 also 90%.

**2.43 The National Incentivisation Scheme**

2.44 As a result of the National Incentivisation Scheme a percentage of monies that are forfeited under the cash seizure provisions or confiscated under the Proceeds of Crime Act legislation are returned to the force by the HO. The

Government retain 50% of all monies that are forfeited and confiscated. The remaining 50% is then available for incentivisation.

2.45 The force is responsible for all actions undertaken in respect of cash seizure work including all applications that are made before the Magistrates Court and the payment of all forfeited monies to the HO. Having retained 50% of all forfeited monies under the provisions of the cash seizure legislation the HO return the remaining 50% back to force. Confiscation is different with the Crown Prosecution Service and Her Majesty's Courts receiving a proportion. With two projects currently being funded via the national incentivisation scheme the force receives a pay-back of approximately 18% of all monies confiscated.

2.46 Over the past three years the following monies have been paid back to the force under the National Incentivisation Scheme.

<b>Incentivisation Monies received by the Force</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Value</b>
2013 – 2014	£328,192
2014 – 2015	£159,828
April 2015 – September 2015	£96,919

2.47 With regards to the financial year 2015/16 the above table identifies the monies the force has received from 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015. The quarterly payments in respect of the period from 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016 have not yet been released by the HO.

2.48 A pilot scheme relating to a number of projects is currently being employed. The HO has allocated £5 million from the monies recovered through confiscation and forfeiture nationally to the projects before the standard calculation is applied to each contributing force. The money is used to fund the national ACE Teams as well as providing additional funding for the Crown Prosecution Service to enhance their Proceeds of Crime functions, and finally to improve the Joint Asset Recovery Database

**2.49 The Financial Team – Force Contribution**

2.50 The Financial Investigation Team provides financial investigative support to the force consisting of five police constables and five police staff financial investigators.

**2.51 The use of the Incentivisation Monies received by the Force**

2.52 Parts of the monies received from the HO via the National Incentivisation Scheme are used to offset the costs of resourcing the Economic Crime Unit.

2.53 In 2013/14 the force operated its own incentivisation scheme with a portion of the funding received from the HO being available for allocation to the BCU Commanders. Payments were awarded in line with BCU performance in the areas of financial investigation work and were dependent upon the actual amounts of money received from the HO.

- 2.54 In 2014/15 only £159,828 was returned to the force. Due to this reduced sum no monies were awarded to the BCUs as had happened in previous years but were retained centrally as above.
- 2.55 **NICE Fund - Neighbourhoods Investing Criminal Earnings (NICE)**
- 2.56 The Commissioner wished to offer the opportunity to organisations in Derbyshire to bid for funding for community capital projects which promote the benefits to communities that can be derived from POCA monies and leave a lasting legacy. The NICE fund is a proportion of the income confiscated from criminals in Derbyshire under the Proceeds of Crime Act. This legislation provides police officers with the powers to seize cash and recover the valuable assets that have been bought by criminals through their illegal profits including property, cars and jewellery.
- 2.57 At the Strategic Governance Board meeting on 23rd March 2015, it was agreed to allocate an amount of £131,684 to this fund to be awarded by the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 2.58 22 project proposals were received and seven proposals were then shortlisted. Each shortlisted applicant was invited to submit a full proposal together with Business Plans and additional supporting information.
- 2.59 A final decision meeting was held on 30th July when the Commissioner decided to fund all, or part of five different community capital projects across Derbyshire which met the specified criteria.
- 2.60 The proposed timeframes are shown in the table below.

<b>Proposed timeframe for NICE applications</b>	
Applications open	23 March 2015
Submission of outline proposal	1 May 2015
Shortlisting completed	15 May 2015
Submission of full bids	10 July 2015
PCC makes final decisions and applicants notified by	31 July 2015

Please refer to Table 1 below for detail of the successful applications.

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Policing Division</b>
Gamesley Fc	£16,824	Improvement To Club Facilities	B Division
Friends Of New Mills Parks	£40,000	Redevelopment Of Bowden Crescent Park, Ollersett	B Division
Chesterfield Canal Trust	£20,850	To Purchase A New Boat (Shell Only)	C Division
Mackworth Estate Community Assn.	£19,750	Final Stages Of Refurbishment Of Centre	D Division
Wilmorton Residents Association	£19,500	To Provide Equipment To Secure The Renovated Site	D Division
Artcore Project	£10,000**** Decision 15/15 Refers	Open Hands Project	D Division
City Of London Police	£4,760	Contribution To Police Arboretum Memorial	General
<b>Total</b>	<b>£131,684</b>		

**2.61 Case Studies**

**2.62 Case Study One**

2.63 This case reveals how cash that is suspected of originating from crime or intended for use in future criminal activity can be dealt with by way of civil action when criminal proceedings are not pursued.

2.64 On 27 February 2015 a suspect was arrested on suspicion of making threats to kill. A search of the suspect's home address revealed a holdall containing £61,790 in cash that was concealed in the loft area of the house. When questioned by the police, the suspect maintained that the cash was from monies received from an inheritance and profits derived from motor dealing. He stated that he was a self-employed handyman by occupation earning £500 each month.

2.65 He was living way beyond his legitimate means and no evidence was ever found to identify that the money found in the holdall was from legitimate sources. During formal interviewing he made admissions that he had a personal drugs habit and that he loaned cash to individuals in the local drugs community from the stash of monies that he kept in the holdall in his loft. He did this to fund his own drugs addiction as well as receiving interest from the loans.

2.66 The CPS declined to prosecute the force however decided to progress a civil action against the cash in accordance with the Proceeds of Crime Act. On 30 March 2016 a civil cash forfeiture hearing was held at the Northern Derbyshire Magistrates' Court. The suspect contested the application but was unsuccessful. The Magistrates imposed an order for the forfeiture of the £61,790 in cash, awarding costs to the police in the sum of £3,473.

**2.67 Case Study Two**

2.68 This case study reveals how a routine stop by the police can result in restraint action and the imposition of a substantial confiscation order.

2.69 In September 2013 a suspect was stopped by police whilst driving his BMW motor car. A search of the car was conducted and approximately three ounces of loose cannabis was found in the foot well. A search was subsequently conducted at a house. Nine mature cannabis plants were found to be growing in the spare bedroom with two mother plants and 62 immature nursery plants being cultivated in an area in the loft. A shoe box containing further bags of dried cannabis was found under a bed in a child's bedroom.

2.70 The house which is an extended three-bedroomed semi-detached property, was finished to a high standard, having a new kitchen with marble flooring, underfloor heating, expensive appliances and a new bathroom. There were a total of four flat-screen televisions in the house, together with three laptop computers and two iPads. In the main bedroom was a considerable amount of expensive designer clothing.

- 2.71 During November 2013 the suspect placed the property on the open market for sale. However, a Restraint Order was imposed by the Court, preventing him from disposing of the property and preserving the equity for the purposes of confiscation.
- 2.72 The suspect purported to be a car salesman but enquiries with HMRC revealed he had paid no tax over the previous six years period. During the investigation it was found that both the suspect and his partner were committing benefit fraud and this has been dealt with by the Department of Works and Pensions.
- 2.73 The suspect was subsequently convicted of producing a controlled drug and was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. On 18 January 2016 a confiscation hearing took place and the Court declared the benefit from the criminal activity in the sum of £40,000. The Judge imposed a Confiscation Order in the same amount. To date the suspect has paid £19,000 of the Order but has until July 2016 to satisfy the order in full.
- 2.74 **Case Study Three**
- 2.75 Operation Candara is a 'Crash for Cash' enquiry into suspected staged road traffic collisions in and around the Derby area. 'Crash for Cash' has been identified as a significant threat by the Insurance Fraud Bureau who report that the cost to the insurance industry is £336 million a year and estimate that there were 55,000 fraudulent claims in 2015 alone. The costs of these crimes are passed onto the general public in their insurance premiums.
- 2.76 The Derbyshire Constabulary Economic Crime Unit commenced an investigation in to 70 personal injury claims to a Solicitor in Derbyshire. It was alleged that most if not all the claims were as a result of an accident that was staged by occupants of both vehicles involved. The resulting personal injury claims are alleged to be fraudulent. The enquiry identified 12 collisions. In relation to these incidents, the cost to the insurance companies will be in excess of £300k, with just one of the incidents costing £115k.
- 2.77 During the course of the investigation 87 witness statements were taken, 1500 exhibits produced and 61 suspect interviews conducted. As a result 17 people have been charged with conspiracy to defraud, one of those has also been charged with an offence under the Compensations Act 2006.

### **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**

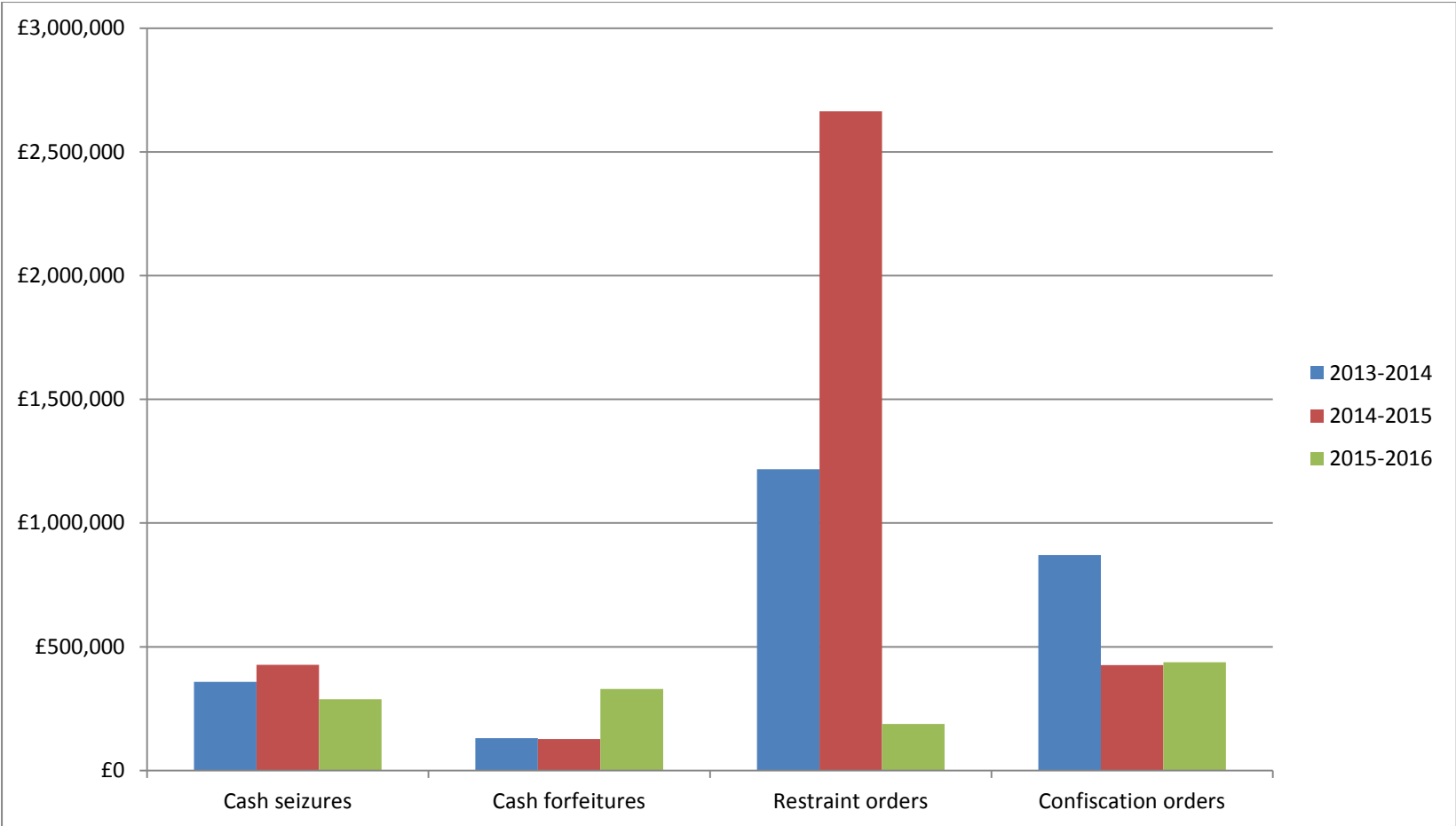
	<b>LOW</b>	<b>MEDIUM</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	X		
<b>Environmental</b>	X		
<b>Equality and Diversity</b>	X		
<b>Financial</b>	X		
<b>Health and Safety</b>	X		
<b>Human Rights</b>	X		
<b>Legal</b>	X		
<b>Personnel</b>	X		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: <a href="mailto:sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk">sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</a></b>
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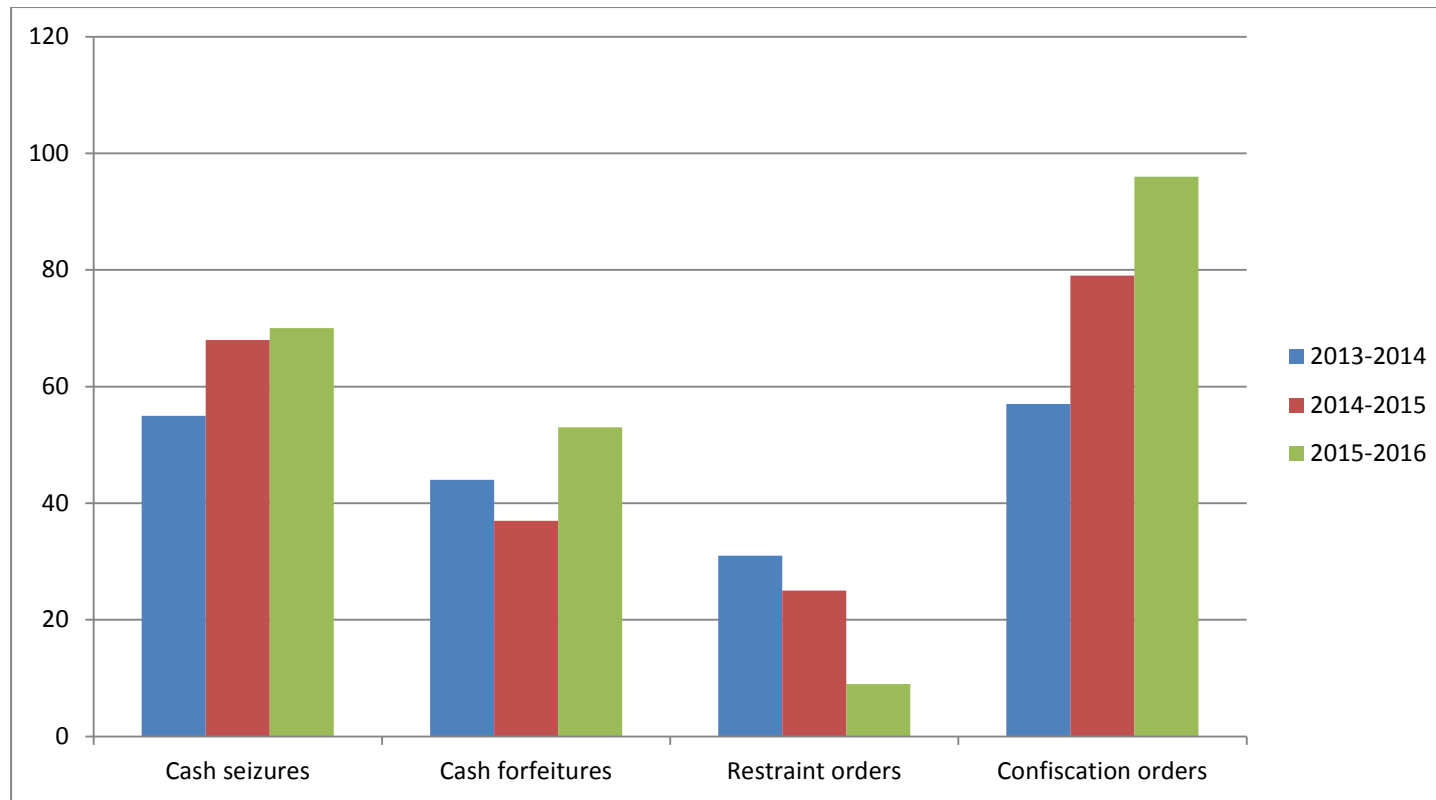
**ATTACHMENTS**

- Appendix A Chart displaying value of Cash Seizures, Cash Forfeitures, Restraint Orders and Confiscation Orders covering the last three financial years.
- Appendix B Chart displaying volume of Cash Seizures, Cash Forfeitures, Restraint Orders and Confiscation Orders covering the last three financial years.

**Appendix A**



## Appendix B



**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**12D ORGANISED IMMIGRATION CRIME, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION AND FOREIGN NATIONAL OFFENDING**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and to the Public of Derbyshire how the Constabulary is making progress towards the Strategic Priority of Organised Immigration, Human Trafficking and Exploitation (OICHTE) and the Police and Crime Plan Objective 3 (keep people, especially the most vulnerable, safe from harm, anti-social behaviour and criminal activities).

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

**2.1 Definitions for Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking (Modern Slavery), and Exploitation**

2.2 Organised immigration crime covers two main types of activity: people smuggling where the irregular migrants are essentially willing participants and where the criminals profit mainly from facilitating their migration; and human trafficking where the intention behind the facilitation is the exploitation of the irregular migrants. Exploitation can include the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Within the Modern Slavery Act trafficking can include travel where somebody arrives in or enters any country, departs from any country. It is worth noting that it can also include travel within a country and there is no minimum distance for this.

2.3 Modern slavery is often related to human trafficking but does not require the victim to have been an irregular migrant. There is no need for any borders to have been crossed or for the offence to have involved any foreign nationals.

2.4 There is no agreed international definition of slavery but for the purposes of this report it is taken to include forced or compulsory labour, servitude and human trafficking.

**2.5 National Referral Mechanism Statistics 2015**

2.6 In 2015 the UK National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 3,266 referrals of potential victims (PV); this represents a 40% increase on 2014 referral totals. The PVs were reported to be from 103 countries of origin; this represents a 7% increase on 2014 country of origin totals.

- 2.7 Albania, Vietnam and Nigeria remain the most common country of origin of potential victims referred. Potential victims from Sudan saw the highest percentage increase in the number of referrals compared to the previous year.
- 2.8 The most common exploitation type recorded for potential victims exploited as an adult was labour exploitation, which also includes criminal exploitation (eg cannabis cultivation).
- 2.9 The most prominent exploitation type recorded for potential victims first exploited as a minor, where known, was labour exploitation, which includes the sub category of criminal exploitation.
- 2.10 The 3,266 referrals were comprised of 1,744 females (53%) and 1,518 males (46%), with 1% recorded as transsexual or gender not recorded.
- 2.11 2,284 (70%) were referred for adult exploitation categories and 982 (30%) were referred for exploitation as a minor.
- 2.12 In 2015, 14 referrals were made by Derbyshire Police, 10 were adult referrals and four were for minors. This is an increase of two on 2014. Nationally for the same period the National Crime Agency (NCA) made four referrals and the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA) seven.
- 2.13 Nationally 759 referrals were made by Police 1,639 were made by Government Agencies (such as UK Border Agency and UK Border Force), 306 by Local Authorities, and 562 by Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) and Third Sector Groups (eg Salvation Army).
- 2.14 Derby City Council made three referrals and all related to female minors for sexual exploitation. Derbyshire County Council made no referrals during this period.
- 2.15 Of the 14 referred by Derbyshire Police, 11 were male and three female. Five were adult Bulgarian nationals who were referred for labour exploitation within the same car wash (four male and one female).
- 2.16 One adult Hungarian male was referred for labour exploitation, one adult Nepalese female for domestic servitude, two adult UK nationals for labour exploitation (one male and one female) and one adult Vietnamese for unknown labour exploitation.
- 2.17 Four minors were referred - two Vietnamese males, one for domestic servitude and one for labour exploitation, a Vietnamese female for unknown exploitation and one UK female for sexual exploitation.
- 2.18 Four further potential victims were referred into the NRM linked to Derbyshire. Of these, three were referred by the Salvation Army and one by Essex Police, taking the total of Derbyshire linked referrals for 2015 to 21, a 10.5% increase on 2014 when there were 19.

- 2.19 In 2010 there were 34 referrals and most of these related to Operation Retriever which was the successful investigation into a number of males involved in the sexual exploitation of female children. In 2013 there were 20 referrals of these 11 resulted from Operation Atwood, the successful prosecution of the Marcin family for labour exploitation.

Year	Number of referrals to the NRM linked to Derbyshire	Comment
2009	34	Of these 20 were children – Op Retriever
2010	5	
2011	5	
2012	3	
2013	20	Of these 11 were adults - Op Atwood
2014	19	
2015	21	

- 2.20 In Derbyshire whilst a large proportion of the referrals still relate to Eastern European adults subject of labour exploitation, there has been an increase in the number of Vietnamese adults and children referred for forced labour relating to the cultivation of cannabis by organised crime groups. This mirrors what is being found nationally. In 2016 we have also seen adult female Albanians being referred for sexual exploitation and again this is in line with national trends.
- 2.21 In Derbyshire there has been an increase in intelligence regarding Eastern European females involved in off street prostitution, mostly facilitated on-line. It has been difficult to identify or to prove exploitation in most cases, as the potential victims are often unwilling or unable to engage with police and other agencies.
- 2.22 Not enough is known around human trafficking for the purpose of adult sexual exploitation. The Derby and Derbyshire Anti-Trafficking Partnership in conjunction with Operation Advenus are engaging with charities and other third sector groups to increase awareness and knowledge in this area. The partnership is engaging with community groups and we currently have a seconded Romanian officer who is assisting with engagement with the Romanian communities across the East Midlands. This has increased our knowledge and understanding of these communities and we are seeking to utilise existing staff with language skills, community, and cultural knowledge to enhance our understanding and effectiveness.
- 2.23 The Modern Slavery Act 2015 created a ‘duty to notify’ requirement in Law from 1 November 2015 for statutory bodies to notify The Secretary of State (Home Office) of all potential victims of Modern Slavery. This duty is instigated once there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a potential victim of Modern Slavery.
- 2.24 Since 1 April 2016, larger companies (with a turnover above a financial threshold of £36 million) have had to report on policies and actions to eradicate modern slavery within their businesses and supply chains. They must include a statement

in company reports explaining any activities they have undertaken to tackle modern slavery and wider human rights issues within their organisation and its suppliers. A statement must be published regardless of whether any steps have been taken.

**2.25 Child Trafficking Victim Advocates**

2.26 Derbyshire was one of 23 local authorities in the UK that took part in a trial to provide independent advocates for child victims of trafficking.

2.27 Findings suggest that all exploitation types were present in the UK pilot apart from organ harvesting. The 12 month trial ceased on 8 September 2015 and a full evaluation was undertaken by the University of Bedfordshire. The findings from the pilot were submitted to the Home Office in November 2015. The decision has been made nationally, that the pilot would not be extended and that safeguarding services for child trafficking victims would continue to be provided by local authorities. The full report can be viewed at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-child-trafficking-advocates-trial-government-report>.

**2.28 Derbyshire response to Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation (OICHTE) of adults**

2.29 In the lead up to the bi-annual Strategic Tasking and Co-ordination meeting held in November 2014, a strategic OICHTE report was commissioned to collate and analyse the threat and risk related to OICHTE within Derbyshire which highlighted intelligence and knowledge gaps, and made subsequent recommendations.

2.30 As a result of this report, OICHTE was scored according to the threat and risk matrix and subsequently elevated into Derbyshire Constabulary's top nine Force priority risk areas.

2.31 In early 2015 Derbyshire Constabulary produced a Strategic Risk Assessment Report in respect of OICHTE. The aim of the report was to provide an overview both in terms of activity experienced by Derbyshire Constabulary and also how the force has, and is currently addressing the issue under the Prevent, Pursue, Prepare, Protect banners. This includes a 'Collection Plan' for intelligence gathering to establish the scale and extent of OICHTE and foreign national offending (FNO) issues within Derbyshire. This will enable us to enhance our response, which is promoted through Project Advenus, a regional intelligence gathering project in respect of OICHTE and FNO.

**2.32 Project Advenus**

2.33 On 5 January 2015 Derbyshire Constabulary created a pilot multi-agency intelligence hub in Derby under Operation Advenus, to enhance the intelligence picture around OICHTE and FNO with key partners.

2.34 In the 17 months that Operation Advenus has been running 100 Foreign National Offenders have either been removed from the UK or are in custody awaiting removal.

- 2.35 This knowledge, gained from enhancing its working relationships with its internal and external agency partners, will serve to minimise the potential harm that this area of business is believed to pose in Derbyshire and beyond. Advenus has been involved in training police officers, police staff, and staff from the statutory and voluntary sectors in order to increase understanding, improving our identification of victims and our response to Modern Slavery.
- 2.36 Intelligence in respect of potential modern slavery offences and potential offenders is obtained using a number of different methods. This intelligence is evaluated and is used to support pro-active operations and investigations to tackle modern slavery offences. This has resulted in a number of Modern Slavery investigations taking place. These have included domestic servitude, sexual exploitation (forced prostitution), labour exploitation and exploitation within criminal enterprise (cannabis cultivation).
- 2.37 This intelligence also supports in the identification of potential victims who are offered referral into the NRM for support, as well as support from Derbyshire Constabulary and our partner agencies within the Modern Slavery Partnership (MSP).
- 2.38 The intelligence obtained assists in identifying businesses and premises which may be linked to modern slavery and supports the grounds for multi-agency visits to be conducted at these premises, in order to identify and support potential victims, and to investigate modern slavery offences.
- 2.36 **Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership**
- 2.37 The MSP delivered four Modern Slavery training sessions in 2015 to statutory and voluntary agencies. In 2016 eight training sessions have been delivered to 288 delegates from statutory and voluntary sectors. Two training sessions, to teach new trainers, are planned for later this year in order that each organisation can produce an appropriate training package fit for their area of responsibility. All frontline Derbyshire Constabulary staff will have to complete a mandatory training package from October 2016.
- 2.38 Relevant members of the MSP meet to provide tactical support to ongoing police and other agencies where required.
- 2.39 As part of the MSP Derby City and Derbyshire County Council have, since early 2016, contracted the British Red Cross and a local faith charity to provide support to potential victims waiting to enter the NRM and those declining being entered into the NRM. Three potential victims have been supported through this contract to date.



## 2.40 **Case Studies**

### 2.41 **Case Study One**

In May 2016 staff from Project Advenus supported the National Crime Agency (NCA) in the arrest of an Iraqi man suspected of heading a criminal network that smuggled hundreds of migrants into the UK.

A suspect, aged 34, was apprehended on a European Arrest Warrant at his home address in the Normanton area of Derby. The suspect, who was one of three men detained as part of a joint investigation with the French OCRIEST (Office central pour la répression de l'immigration irrégulière et l'emploi d'étrangers sans titre), now faces extradition to France.

It is alleged that he organised numerous smuggling runs including one in June 2015 when 68 migrants were found inside four lorries at the Harwich International Port - 35 of the migrants were from Afghanistan, 22 from China, 10 from Vietnam and one was from Russia.

Officers also believe he orchestrated runs from Dieppe to Newhaven and in January 2016 seven migrants were found crammed inside a concealed compartment in the back of a van. Five of the migrants were from Vietnam and two were from Iraq.

The two other men arrested – a 29-year-old from Derby and a 32-year-old from Gillingham - have been released on bail pending further enquiries.

### 2.42 **Case Study Two**

A Foreign National (EU) who is a Registered Sex Offender, alcoholic and petty criminal was a regular through Derbyshire Police custody. Between 2010 and 2016 he was convicted of 27 offences in the UK.

He was arrested on 6 January 2016 for being drunk and disorderly and possession of a bladed article. He was sentenced to 8 weeks in prison, which triggered a European Economic (EEA) regulation policy decision, as this would be his third prison sentence within three years:

He was issued with a Deportation Order and deported from the UK on 29 February 2016.

### 2.43 **Case Study Three**

From the 16 to 20 May 2016 Derbyshire Constabulary took part in Operation Trivium 6, a national roads policing initiative to tackle those Foreign National Offenders (FNOs) using the road networks.

During the operation 31 uninsured vehicles were seized of which 12 were being used by FNOs. 34 fixed penalty notices were issued, 159 offences were dealt with and 7 arrests of Foreign National Offenders were made:-

- 3 under European Arrest Warrant (EAW)
  - 1 for rape
  - 1 for recall to prison
  - 1 for disqualified driving and
  - 1 for drink driving

2.44 That the PCC continues to be briefed on Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation; the risk and threat posed; the impact on communities; the operational activities utilised to respond to the risk and threat; and the funding and resources required to provide an efficient and effective operational response, including investment in technology.

**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
<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	X		
<b>Environmental</b>	X		
<b>Equality and Diversity</b>	X		
<b>Financial</b>	X		
<b>Health and Safety</b>	X		
<b>Human Rights</b>	X		
<b>Legal</b>	X		
<b>Personnel</b>	X		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**12E: SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the public of Derbyshire how the Constabulary is tackling the investigation of Organised Crime Groups in line with the Police and Crime Plan Objective 3 (keep people, especially the most vulnerable, safe from harm, ASB and criminal activities)

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 The PCC is briefed in private on a regular basis by a Senior Officer about the impact of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) as well as ongoing operations. These meetings have to be held in such a manner as much of the material is not suitable for public disclosure.
- 2.2 Organised crime can be defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often but not always, financial gain. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called OCGs.
- 2.3 The Derbyshire Constabulary is one of only three forces recognised by HMIC nationally to be outstanding in the way it identifies and tackles serious and organised crime (SOC). This is the first year HMIC has graded forces in this area, including a force's arrangements for ensuring that it can fulfil its national policing responsibilities, so no year-on-year comparison is possible.
- 2.4 There are currently 53 groups in Derbyshire, spanning all types of crime, including child sexual exploitation and abuse, firearms and gang-related crime, immigration and exploitation, drugs and money laundering.
- 2.5 In order to recognise the significant threat, risk and harm posed by these groups to the communities of Derbyshire the force has a tiered approach to the management of such groups in order to minimise the impact that these groups have on communities within the county. This approach goes from local to regional with regular meetings taking place where the threats posed are assessed and plans made in order to gather intelligence, investigate and disrupt their activities.
- 2.6 The force has specialist units with trained and dedicated staff allocated and deployed to investigate and disrupt OCGs. They operate at a local, force and regional level.

- 2.7 Each OCG is allocated a lead officer who maintains the management, enforcement and disruption actions against that group.
- 2.8 The strength behind tackling these groups is partnership working with other organisations and greater information sharing between these agencies. Derbyshire are considered leaders in multi-agency working. Local Profiles, local partnerships, and programmes are in place across all areas of the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy (Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare).
- 2.9 On each of the BCUs a Detective Chief Inspector hosts and chairs a Local Organised Crime Partnership Boards (LOCPB) where information is exchanged and multi-agency tactics developed, utilising each agencies powers, to investigate and disrupt OCGs.
- 2.10 Operation LAGGAN was an investigation into an Organised Crime Group running 'Crack Houses' in Derby picking on vulnerable members of society in order to deal crack cocaine and heroin. The organisation was well established and had proved elusive to conventional policing methods. The two principle members for whom we had significant intelligence were only known by nicknames which could not be linked to police records. A meticulous investigation by a specialist team from South Division identified that the ringleader was known to not be currently living in the UK - records suggested he had been deported to the West Indies on four occasions and had last been arrested in London in 2003. This individual had no known links to the East Midlands and had never been arrested in Derbyshire. The investigation was conducted over an eight month period and culminated in coordinated raids in the early hours of the morning on 'Crack Houses' in Derby. The 10 members of the group were convicted and jailed for a total of 33 years with the principal members receiving nine years and five and a half years respectfully.
- 2.11 Operation Japan was an investigation into a family run Organised Crime Group who had a quite infamous status close to a Mafia type organisation with a matriarchal head of the family. This group had been operating in Derbyshire for many years and conventional policing methods had failed to penetrate the organisation. The group operated with a degree of sophistication not normally seen in Derby, individuals had defined rolls and responsibilities that mimicked and ran alongside what appeared to be a legitimate business. The investigation was undertaken by specialist investigators that targeted not only the criminal enterprise but any money laundering and tax avoidance opportunities. The three main members of the group were sentenced in respect of conspiracy to produce cannabis and all received custodial sentences totalling five years. Significant assets have been seized and restrained and are pending confiscation hearings which are due to take place this autumn.
- 2.12 Derbyshire Constabulary is committed to tackling OCGs where ever they operate. Evidence shows us that they target and exploit the most vulnerable in our society who feel unable to ask for our help. All information regarding organised crime in Derbyshire is treated sensitively, assessed and actioned.

**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**

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

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE & TREASURER**

**14A: FINANCE BRIEFING – PERIOD 3**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 This report provides an overview of the financial position for the Force as a whole as a period 3 – end of June 2016.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 The budget is now monitored against the updated budget that was approved in May. This takes into account the proposed changes to the Policing Structure in line with the recent review of Policing across Derbyshire.
- 2.2 At this early stage, an under-spend of some £2m is projected, although clearly there is a considerable degree of uncertainty in terms of future policing pressures that we may need to accommodate during the year.
- 2.3 The current projection takes into account the increase in the vehicle fleet that will be required as part of the new policing model. Work is still underway to assess the impact on the estate and the more immediate redecoration and repair work that is now required after a number of years of austerity. This will be reported separately to the Commissioner.
- 2.4 The main area of under-spend continues to be around police staff and officer costs. In part this is due to police officer and staff turnover coupled with the time lag in recruiting additional police staff resources agreed as part of the new policing model.
- 2.5 Investment returns continue to be suppressed with returns continuing to fall as the market adjusts to take into account the national Brexit decision.
- 2.6 In relation to the capital programme major building schemes (the new joint headquarters) and IS schemes (major system replacements) mean that nearly a quarter of the programme has been spent at this point of the year.
- 2.7 Coupled with this it is also projected that reserves will reduce by nearly £10m by the year end to fund these major schemes.

**3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**4. IMPLICATIONS**

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

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

Appendix A Finance Briefing (Period 3)

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

### Executive Summary

#### Finance

		<b>This Month (June)</b>
Budget Projection		<b>£2.042m under-spend</b>
Collaboration		<b>£0.137m over-spend</b>
Treasury Management Return		<b>0.534%</b>
Capital Programme committed		<b>22.4%</b>
Reserves (projected year end)		<b>£27.7m</b>

The monitoring is carried out against the updated budget, which adjusts for the new policing model. This shows an under-spend of some £2m, which is mainly due to police officer and staff turnover coupled with recruiting for the new model. To some extent this is offset by extra overtime costs and also implementation costs for the new model including a larger vehicle fleet, which is included in these figures. We are still assessing the impact on the estate and the additional works required at a number of our building prior to reporting these to the Commissioner. Again it is expected that these will be contained within the current year's budget.

#### Estates

The estates team are working on a number of major projects at the moment including the new Joint Headquarters (on track for occupation in October) and the new Joint Firearms Range/Training Centre (currently out to tender). Elsewhere the team are making arrangements to share a number of Fire premises at a local level to accommodate safer neighbourhood team. The Estate team are also developing a programme of redecoration and refurbishment of force building as part of a wide ranging review of the Police Estate. It is also worth noting that the Police has already significantly reduce its estate by some 28 mainly leased properties. Many of these being small local offices.

#### IS

IS supported the successful implementation of the new Niche System in June, including the successful transfer of data from current core systems. The upgrade to the force network involving all police sites is now nearing completion, having resolved a number of technical difficulties. The team are now focussing on commissioning the new joint headquarters and all the associated moves and changes as well as supporting the Command and Control Project. A key focus of the team is now on Mobile Office solutions and the need to enable officers to access core force systems remotely.

#### Procurements

There is a separate report on this agenda that cover procurement.



## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Overall Finance Performance				
Overall Financial Performance	Precept Original Budget £000	Current Budget incl. CTRG £000	Expected Year-end Projection £000	Variance £000
Office of the PCC	1,041	1,041	1,010	( 31)
Grants & Commissioning (incl MOJ)	1,434	1,434	1,434	-
Income & Accounting	1,377	1,377	1,621	244
Derbyshire Constabulary	158,940	158,940	156,685	( 2,255)
<b>Budget Requirement For The Year</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>160,750</b>	<b>( 2,042)</b>
Transfer to/(from) Operational Funding Reserve	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) General Reserve	-	-	-	-
<b>Central and Precept Funding For The Year</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>160,750</b>	<b>( 2,042)</b>

The financial position for Derbyshire Police has been reviewed up to and including the end of June 2016 (period 3). Variances shown in the above table have been measured against the Revised Budget, which incorporate changes brought about by the introduction of the new policing model, approved at the SGB on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

The figures also build in the cost of additional vehicles required for the new policing model but do not include any additional investment for building improvements. This is currently being assessed and will be reported to the Commissioner separately.

Key variances worthy of note, which make up a significant proportion of the overall underspend are detailed in the following table:-

Key Variances			
Anticipated Savings	£000	Additional Spending	£000
<b>Police Officer Salaries</b>	( 1,084)	<b>Police Officer Overtime</b>	302
		<b>Police Pensions</b>	290
<b>Police Staff Pay</b>	( 1,526)	<b>Police Staff Overtime</b>	375
		<b>Premises Costs</b>	17
<b>Transport Costs</b>			
Fuel	( 134)		
Various	( 22)		
<b>Supplies &amp; Services and Agency Costs</b>	( 90)	<b>Revenue Contributions to Capital</b>	223
<b>Income</b>			
Costs Recovered General	( 121)		
Charges Special Services	( 234)		
Various	( 117)		
		<b>Regional &amp; National Operations</b>	106
		<b>Interest Receipts</b>	20
<b>Grants &amp; Partnerships</b>	( 16)		
<b>Office of the PCC</b>	( 31)		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>( 3,375)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,333</b>

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

### **Police Officer Salaries : £1.084m underspend**

The majority of this underspend is as a result of the pension and national insurance on costs being lower than estimated, the remainder is due to the number of police officers leaving the force being higher than expected.

### **Police Officer Overtime : £0.302m overspend**

£0.170m of this overspend is related to special duty overtime currently being worked on the M1, this cost is offset by an increase on special services income. Other overtime overspends have been caused by the need to cover officers on Niche training, the need for this overtime is expected to reduce now that the Niche system has gone live.

### **Police Staff Pay: £1.526m underspend**

£0.848m of this variance is directly attributable to the recruitment of staff into posts resulting from Closing the Risk Gap, the budget includes full year costs for these posts but only a few posts have been filled to date. Other underspends in this area include £0.171m for PCSO vacancies, the remainder is caused by vacancies across the force.

### **Police Staff Overtime: £0.375m overspend**

This overspend is a result of overtime being incurred to backfill vacant posts, primarily in Contact Management.

### **Transport : £0.156m underspend**

The biggest underspend in this area is on fuel costs (£0.134m) where pump prices continue to be low.

### **Revenue Contributions to Capital : £0.223m overspend**

This is to fund the purchase of 26 vehicles to support the implementation of the new Response model from October 2016.

### **Income : £0.472m underspend**

Income budgets are set using pessimistic assumptions. The additional income generated is mainly due to Special Services income for the special duty overtime being worked on the M1 (£0.234m) and offsets the overspend on police officer overtime.

### **Regional & National Operations : £0.106 overspend**

The Force will need to make additional contributions to Regional units relating to Procurement, Regional IS Transformation and the Shared HR Service Centre.

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Collaboration				
Collaboration	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Projected Out-turn £000	Variance £000
Cash Contributions	5,562	5,562	5,683	121
Officers in Kind Contributions	1,726	1,726	1,688	(38)
Non-shared Contributions - E M Major Crime Unit	1,828	1,828	1,882	54
Contribution to Software Maintenance	15	15	15	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>9,268</b>	<b>137</b>

Treasury Management				
	Previous Year £m	Original Budget £m	This Month £m	Last Month £m
PWLB & Transferred Debt	6.011	5.466	5.909	5.967
PFI Liabilities	12.022	11.122	11.797	11.872
<b>Total Borrowing</b>	<b>18.033</b>	<b>16.588</b>	<b>17.706</b>	<b>17.839</b>
Total Average Investments	40.41	31.30	26.39	28.11
Total Investment Income	(0.221)	(0.160)	(0.061)	(0.054)
Average Interest Earned	0.493%	0.52%	0.534%	0.522%
Average LIBID Rate	0.362%		0.363%	0.363%
Base Rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

It is estimated that total investment income by the end of the financial year will be £140k. This will need to be kept under review in the light of continuing reductions in investment return following the national BREXIT decision.

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Capital Programme						
	Buildings £m	Equipment & vehicles £m	IT £m	EMCTIU £m	Regional lead force £m	Total £m
Actual to 01 July 2016	2762	101	-108	15	-	2,770
Commitments & Contracts to be paid	132	734	1406	44		2,316
<b>Total to 01 July 2016</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,086</b>
<b>Revised Capital Programme</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,653</b>
<b>Budget remaining</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,567</b>

Reserves					
	Balances at 31/03/16	Projected Movements 2016/17	Transfers Between Reserves	Projected Contributions to Capital 2016/17	Estimated Balances at 31/03/17
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>GENERAL RESERVES</b>	4,000				4,000
Useable:-	28,820	( 485)	0	( 9,960)	18,375
Non-useable:-	5,668	( 294)	0	-	5,374
<b>TOTAL EARMARKED RESERVES</b>	<b>34,488</b>	<b>( 779)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>( 9,960)</b>	<b>23,749</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>38,488</b>	<b>( 779)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>( 9,960)</b>	<b>27,749</b>

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Detailed Budget Analysis					Annex A
	Precept Original Budget £000	Current Budget * £000	Expected Year-end Projection £000	Variance £000	
<b>Derbyshire Police</b>					
Crime & Territorial Policing	15,494	15,494	15,124	( 370)	●
Operational Support	15,338	15,338	15,573	235	●
Corporate Services	5,680	5,680	5,603	( 77)	●
Finance & Business Services	13,318	13,318	13,352	34	●
Force	99,929	99,929	97,766	( 2,163)	●
Contributions to Regional Units	9,131	9,131	9,268	137	●
Office of the PCC	1,040	1,040	1,009	( 31)	●
Grants & Commissioning (incl MOJ)	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	●
Income & Accounting	1,428	1,428	1,621	193	●
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>160,750</b>	<b>( 2,042)</b>	●
<b>Subjective Analysis</b>	<b>Original Budget £000</b>	<b>Current Budget * £000</b>	<b>Expected Year-end Projection £000</b>	<b>Variance £000</b>	
Police Officers & Pensions	91,054	91,054	90,562	( 492)	●
Police Staff	37,331	37,331	36,180	( 1,151)	●
Other Indirect Officer/Staff Costs	462	462	455	( 7)	●
Premises	8,261	8,261	8,278	17	●
Transport	3,405	3,405	3,249	( 156)	●
Supplies & Services, Agency, Pay and Price Contingency, Debt Charges	16,280	16,280	16,413	133	●
Regional Units	9,131	9,131	9,268	137	●
Secondments	0	0	0	-	●
Contribution to National Policing	224	224	192	( 32)	●
BCU Funds	307	307	313	6	●
Partnerships & Other Grants	547	547	532	( 15)	●
Contribution to/(from) Reserves	( 779)	-779	( 779)	-	●
Office of the PCC (net of MOJ Grant)	2,475	2,475	2,444	( 31)	●
Income	( 5,906)	-5,906	( 6,357)	( 451)	●
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162,792</b>	<b>162,793</b>	<b>160,751</b>	<b>( 2,042)</b>	●
( ) Underspend ● Low risk/no action required ● Medium risk/management review required ● High risk/management attention required					

## FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Detailed Capital Analysis					Annex A
Scheme	Total Original Budget £000	Total Revised Budget (Incls reprofiling from 15/16) £000	Actual, Commitments & Contracts to be paid £000	Budget Remaining £000	Spend %
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Joint Venture - Police/Fire Schem	7,910	9,077	2,600	6,477	29%
Other Building Work/Land	4,022	4,196	293	3,903	7%
IS/Communications	4,778	6,398	1,298	5,100	20%
Vehicles	1,317	1,556	829	727	53%
Equipment	1,110	1,166	7	1,159	1%
EMCTIU	260	260	59	201	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>22,653</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>22%</b>
Regional Projects (to be recharged)		0		-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>22,653</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>17,567</b>	

### Properties Sold

The budget for 2016/17 for assets to be sold is £1,580k. Two properties have been sold to date.

Reserves					
	Balances at 31/03/16 £000	Projected Movements 2016/17 £000	Transfers Between Reserves £000	Projected Contributions to Capital 2016/17 £000	Estimated Balances at 31/03/17 £000
<b>GENERAL RESERVES</b>	4,000				4,000
<b>EARMARKED RESERVES</b>					
<b>Useable:-</b>					
Operational Priorities	1,325				1,325
Operational Funding & Investment	20,244	( 41)		( 9,960)	10,243
Contribution to Capital	1,167				1,167
Carry-forwards	3,764	( 194)			3,570
PCC Grants & Commissioning Reserve	1,820	( 250)			1,570
Pensions	500				500
	<b>28,820</b>	<b>( 485)</b>	-	<b>( 9,960)</b>	<b>18,375</b>
<b>Non-useable:-</b>					
PFI - Ilkeston	1,176	( 42)			1,134
PFI - Derby	3,636	( 255)			3,381
Insurance	856	3			859
	<b>5,668</b>	<b>( 294)</b>	-	-	<b>5,374</b>
<b>TOTAL EARMARKED RESERVES</b>	<b>34,488</b>	<b>( 779)</b>	-	<b>( 9,960)</b>	<b>23,749</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>38,488</b>	<b>( 779)</b>	-	<b>( 9,960)</b>	<b>27,749</b>

**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**

**JOINT REPORT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE AND TREASURER**

**14B: ANNUAL REPORT ON DEBTORS**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To inform of the outstanding position on debtor invoices raised up to 31 March 2016.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 Information is provided in Appendix A on outstanding debtor invoices for each financial year from 2012/13, together with details of debtors invoicing for 2015/16. To summarise, the following debts remain outstanding:-

	<b>As at 31/03/16</b> £	<b>As at 30/06/16</b> £
Debtors raised 2012/13	12.69	NIL
Debtors raised 2013/14	1,851.14	NIL
Debtors raised 2014/15	6,741.28	6,060.55
Debtors raised 2015/16	1,766,269.42	1,096,424.59
<b>Total Debtors Outstanding</b>	<b>1,774,874.53</b>	<b>1,102,485.14</b>

- 2.2 The amounts outstanding in 2015/16 can be analysed over the following groups:-

	<b>As at 31/03/16</b> £	<b>As at 30/06/16</b> £
Police/Fire Forces	260,549.66	39,210.64
Local Authorities	190,984.48	14,410.00
Government	1,046,308.38	913,895.65
Health Authorities/Trusts	45,808.32	20,716.70
Football Clubs	136,292.52	106,408.89
General	94,931.17	7,843.26
<b>Total Debtors Outstanding</b>	<b>1,774,874.53</b>	<b>1,102,485.14</b>

- 2.3 For comparison purposes, the level of outstanding debt at 31 March 2015 was £1,513,211.84 this reduced to £172,439.43 by 30 June 2015.

- 2.4 The figures outstanding include £913,895.65 for a major operation; the payment due from the Home Office is awaiting ministerial approval but has not been paid as at 30 June 2016.

**2.5 Procedures for Debt Recovery**

2.6 Debts are actively pursued through the use of reminders and telephone calls. Legal Services are contacted when debts are proving difficult to recover.

**2.7 Financial Considerations**

2.8 A bad debts provision of £4,000 is contained within the 2015/16 accounts to reflect possible future write-offs of debts which are irrecoverable, this amount is reviewed annually and has been decreased slightly from the bad debt provision of £5,000 last year.

2.9 The Financial Regulations give the Director of Finance and Business Services discretion to write off bad debts up to £10,000 in each case. Nothing above £10,000 was written off in 2015/16, A total of 10 debtor invoices were written off in 2015/16 at a value of £5,067.77 (see Appendix A) showing that most of the debt written off was of a low value.

**3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

To determine if the Commissioner 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**

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

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: C/Superintendent S Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**ATTACHMENTS**

Appendix A Debtors Outstanding



**Debtors Outstanding****Position as at 31 March 2016**

<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2012/13 £</b>	<b>2013/14 £</b>	<b>2014/15 £</b>	<b>2015/16 £</b>	<b>TOTAL £</b>
Outstanding 30/06/15	2,226.56	2,611.09	167,601.78		<b>172,439.43</b>
Debtors raised 2015/16				13,942,941.35	<b>13,942,941.35</b>
Credit note used	1,326.26				<b>1,326.26</b>
Paid	(549.36)	(365.00)	(159,909.75)	(12,175,940.63)	<b>(12,336,764.74)</b>
Written Off	(2990.77)	(394.95)	(950.75)	(731.30)	<b>(5,067.77)</b>
<b>Outstanding 31/03/16</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>1,851.14</b>	<b>6,741.28</b>	<b>1,766,269.42</b>	<b>1,774,874.53</b>

**Position as at 30 June 2016**

<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2012/13 £</b>	<b>2013/14 £</b>	<b>2014/15 £</b>	<b>2015/16 £</b>	<b>TOTAL £</b>
<b>Outstanding 31/03/16</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>1,851.14</b>	<b>6,741.28</b>	<b>1,766,269.42</b>	<b>1,774,874.53</b>
Paid 2016/17	(12.69)	(1,851.14)	(680.73)	(669,844.83)	(672,389.39)
<b>Outstanding 30/06/16</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>6,060.55</b>	<b>1,096,424.59</b>	<b>1,102,485.14</b>

**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**14C: PROCUREMENT UPDATE**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1.1 To provide an update on procurement matters.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

2.1 This report covers the period April to June 2016.

**2.2 Procurement Arrangements**

2.3 During the period procurement has been undertaken by the Derbyshire team of two with support from EMSCU.

2.2 The support arrangement with EMSCU came to an end, as planned, at the end of June 2016.

2.3 Attempts to recruit an additional procurement officer again failed when the candidate who had accepted the post withdrew before taking up the post. As this was the second attempt to fill the role it has been decided to advertise for a procurement trainee and develop someone into the role. It should be noted that other public bodies in the East Midlands are experiencing similar difficulties when trying to recruit experienced purchasing staff.

2.7 Regular procurement updates are provided to the Commissioner on a monthly basis and the table below summarises the level of procurement activity that has taken place so far this financial year.

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
Contracts Awarded	20	£2,425,533.70
Single tender Contract awards	7	£367,502.06
Total Contracts	27	£2,793,035.70
Savings		£20,825
Procurements in progress	31	£21million (est)

2.8 Workload remains high with the team trying to maintain a balance between tendering and contracting activity and procurement related process improvement projects. The team supports all departments within the force and the Office of the PCC. In particular a high level of procurement support has recently been given to the construction projects for the vehicle storage facility

and the joint Fire/Police training centre as well as other Estates related projects.

- 2.9 The team continue to build good relationships with end users of goods and services across the force; this brings the benefit of advance notice of procurement requirements. This is essential given limited team resources in order to ensure that requirements are met.
- 2.10 When developing a sourcing strategy for a particular requirement the use of a compliant procurement framework will always be considered first. Frameworks can often save considerable time in the procurement process and by virtue of the collaborative nature of frameworks and often offer economical pricing. A framework will not be used if it does not offer value for the force. Framework agreements are often developed by other police forces and also by buying organisations for example the Crown Commercial Service (CCS) and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO).
- 2.11 The procurement team meet regularly with procurement representatives from other Midlands forces to share best practice and seek opportunities for procurement collaboration. Some good collaborative projects are underway and there is scope for greater collaboration to develop this. Regular discussions continue to be held with the Fire service procurement manager to ensure that collaboration opportunities are exploited. During the period a joint tender for waste collection and disposal has been issued and is currently under evaluation.
- 2.12 For higher value requirements, where frameworks do not exist, or are not suitable, a procurement advertised in the European journal is required. These are subject to comprehensive regulation and financial penalties if the correct procedures are not followed. These procurements are managed by the procurement team in order to reduce the risk of challenge.
- 2.14 **Local Initiatives**
- 2.15 Locally the Procurement Team is working closely with the Business Support team to try to:-
- Reduce the number of suppliers that we use. (All new supplier applications are reviewed).
  - Reduce the cost of individual orders/transactions.
  - Utilise the Agresso system to hold more price data in order to streamline the ordering process. Several contracted suppliers price schedules have been uploaded into Agresso.
- 2.16 Work continues to expand the range of spend that is covered by contracts in order to demonstrate value for money and also reduce the ordering administrative process.

2.17 The move away from EMSCU has meant that the EMSCU provided Contracts register is no longer available to us. The procurement team have saved all the data from the EMSCU system. The force Agresso finance system has a Contracts module and this is currently being configured to accept the force contracts data.

**2.18 National Initiatives**

2.17 At a national level the force is participating in a number of initiatives which come under the 'banner' of the Home Office sponsored 'Collaborative Law Enforcement Procurement programme' (CLEP). The CLEP workstreams include ICT, facilities management, Interpreters, Uniform and Fleet requirements.

**3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

3.1 That the Commissioner receives the update on procurement changes and projects as outlined within the report.

**4. IMPLICATIONS**

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

**HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and is contained within 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	
Risk		X	

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: Chief Superintendent Sunita Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**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:

<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Decision No.</b>	<b>Date Signed</b>	<b>Report attached</b>
Provision of funding for SV2 to maintain Counselling services for 2016/17	30/16	13 July 2016	Appendix A
Closing the Risk Gap : Additional Police Vehicles	31/16	19 July 2016	Appendix B

**RECOMMENDATION**

2.4 That the Decision referenced 30- 31/ 2016 is noted as being published documents contained within the Commissioner’s decision log which can be accessed on the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner website.

**3. 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	√		
<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: David Peet</b> <b>External telephone number: 03001226007</b> <b>Email: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>		

**STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**DATE 13<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE TREASURER**

**PROVISION OF FUNDING FOR SV2 TO MAINTAIN COUNSELLING SERVICES  
FOR 2016/17**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To propose a further funding grant to SV2 to maintain current counselling services for victims up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, in the context of establishing a joint strategic planning arrangement to agree delivery and commissioning arrangements for victims of Sexual Violence and Abuse from April 2017

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 Following a multi-agency Victim Steering Group meeting held in March 2016, chaired by Hardyal Dhindsa, (as Deputy Commissioner) it was acknowledged and agreed that a single delivery and commissioning arrangement was required between Derbyshire Constabulary, Local Authorities, National Health Service England (NHSE), Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).
- 2.2 It was agreed that Commissioner Dhindsa would lead this work on behalf of those partners and the Derbyshire Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategic Commissioning Group was established to further that aim. The first meeting was held 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 chaired and led by the Commissioner.
- 2.3 The timescale for the work would mean that a paper describing the arrangements would be submitted in the autumn on behalf of the partnership to the Health and Being Board, to form part of the Mental Health Strategic Development Plan
- 2.4 The outcome would be a CCG led procurement of counselling services from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 as part of a single strategic commissioning arrangement with the commissioning partners.

- 2.5 In the meantime, SV2 had requested further funding from Derbyshire County Council and the Commissioner to maintain their current counselling service up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. Data was requested from SV2 to support the anticipated outcomes and demand for that funding which was considered by both partners
- 2.6 The funding gap for SV2 was determined to be £50,000 and the Commissioner was asked to consider a fund of £25,000 to match that of Derbyshire County Council.
- 2.7 In addition, Derbyshire County Council and the Derbyshire CCGs needed to consider further funding for SAIL, as the grant arrangement they had would soon expire.
- 2.8 It was agreed at the Derbyshire Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategic Commissioning meeting in June 2016 that both SAIL and SV2 services should be maintained pending a longer term joint commissioning arrangement, with clear outcomes agreed for the funding.
- 2.9 This would be through a grant arrangement between SV2 and the OPCC based on the agreed data and outcomes.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. To note and support the work of the Derbyshire Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategic Commissioning Group
- ii. To approve the funding for SV of £25,000, to jointly address the funding gap with Derbyshire County Council for counselling services up to March 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.

### **4. IMPLICATIONS**

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

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

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



**LOW – no narrative required**

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

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**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

1. None

**ATTACHMENTS**

None

**REQUEST FOR COMMISSIONER DECISION**  
**25 JULY 2016**  
**REPORT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**CLOSING THE RISK GAP: ADDITIONAL POLICE VEHICLES**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To seek approval from the Police and Crime Commissioner to purchase additional police vehicles to implement the new Policing Model.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 In March 2016, the Chief Constable outlined proposals to restructure policing across Derbyshire. This included
- the creation of two new policing divisions to replace the previous 3 divisional structure
  - the introduction of a new centralised response model based on 6 hubs across the county.
- 2.2. The above changes will release resources to be redirected towards new policing priorities around public protection and tackling cyber-crime.
- 2.3. In particular the new response model is heavily reliant on single crewing to replace current double crewing arrangements. This will help to reduce the officer resources required to deliver it.
- 2.4. Since March a considerable amount of work has been undertaken to prepare for the implementation of this new model including a comprehensive review of the police estate and also the vehicle fleet.
- 2.5. During this implementation period it has become clear that further vehicles will be needed to implement the response model and in particular the single crewing arrangements.
- 2.6. The table below sets out the 41 additional vehicles that are required, along with the estimated costs.

	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>
<b>Response</b>	31	31
<b>LPU</b>	43	40
<b>SNT</b>	18	8
<b>Total</b>	92	79
<b>Additional Vehicles</b>	13	28

- 2.7 There is a considerable lead in time for the purchase of vehicles, which means that there is a need to place orders for vehicles as a matter of urgency if they are to be delivered in time for implementing the new model.
- 2.8 This risk has been mitigated to some extent by retaining some existing vehicles that were due to be replaced, which will help temporarily increase the size of the fleet.
- 2.9 It is also proposed to spread the purchase of the new vehicles over two financial years so that this minimises the spike in the vehicle replacement programme.
- 2.10 It is therefore proposed that 60% of the vehicles will be purchased in 2016/17 with the remaining 40% purchased the following year.
- 2.11 In addition to the above, the six hub borderless response model means that officers will be covering a much wider and at times more unfamiliar area. It is therefore recommended that the force also purchases Satellite Navigation units for all front line marked vehicles at an estimated cost of £9,300.
- 2.12 Finally, there will also be a need to change the make-up of the fleet with the purchase of a limited number of additional cell vans, which are included in the total in the table above. The initial increase will primarily be met by retaining existing vehicles that were due for disposal. This will enable officers to be more flexible in moving prisoners without the need to double crew on every occasion.
- 2.13 The table below shows the capital and revenue budget implications of the above proposals.

	<b>2016/17</b> £	<b>2017/18</b> £
Plain Cars	£120,000	-
Marked Response	£77,600	£77,600
Marked Cell Vans	£25,000	£87,500
Sub-total	£222,600	£165,100
Commissioning	£34,700	£82,600
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>£257,300</b>	<b>£247,700</b>
Maintenance	£34,820	£67,570
<b>Total Revenue Costs</b>	<b>£34,820</b>	<b>£67,570</b>

- 2.14 It is proposed that these costs are absorbed in the first instance within anticipated underspends in the current revenue budget for this financial year. Vehicle purchase and commissioning costs are capital and these costs will be met from increases in the Revenue Contribution to Capital (RCCO). If the revenue budget comes under undue pressure then a contribution from the operational funding reserve may be required. The latest monitoring report indicates that this is unlikely.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 That the Commissioner agrees to the increase in the vehicle fleet to implement the new policing model under the Closing the Risk Gap programme as outlined within the report.
- 3.2 That the increase in capital costs for the financial years 2016/17 and 2017/18 for the purchase and commissioning of the additional vehicles be approved, to be resourced through an increase in the Revenue Contribution to Capital and the capital programme be amended accordingly.
- 3.3 That the increase in revenue costs (including the costs of the satellite navigation equipment) be resourced from 2016/17 underspends.

**4. IMPLICATIONS**

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

**HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and is contained within 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		
Risk		X	

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: C/Superintendent S Gamblin</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 4196</b> <b>Email address: sgbenquiries@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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