

**Police and Crime Commissioner
for Derbyshire
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DATE 20 February 2015

AGENDA STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

DATE OF MEETING	23 February 2015
TIME OF MEETING	2pm
LOCATION	Reception Room, Police HQ, Derbyshire
PCC CONTACT OFFICER	Mrs Liz Kelly (0300 1226007)
CONSTABULARY CONTACT OFFICER	Ch Supt S Gamblin (0300 122 4196)
DISTRIBUTION	PCC A Charles DPCC H Dhindsa CC M Creedon DCC A Goodwin ACC G Knighton ACC M Bates Mr D Peet Mrs H Boffy Mr T Neaves Ch Supt. S Gamblin Mrs L Kelly OPCC Performance Officer Ms K Holding

David Peet

Chief Executive

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

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

**The meeting of the Strategic Governance Board on 23 February 2015
Reception Room, Police HQ, Ripley.**

AGENDA: Reports attached

ITEM	SUBJECT	DECISION NO.
ASK THE SGB Maximum 30 minutes allotted time <i>(If the Q & A Session is shorter than the allotted 30 minutes, the meeting will commence early)</i>		
1	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
2	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (IF ANY)	
3A	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER	
3B	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE	
4A	MINUTES/DIGEST OF DECISIONS Meeting held on 27 January 2015	
5	REVIEW OF ACTIONS	
6	FORWARD PLAN 4 Month Forward Plan	
COMMISSIONER DECISION REPORTS		
<i>Reports of the Treasurer</i>		
7A	Revenue Budget and Final Precept Report 2015/16	12/15
<i>Reports of the Treasurer/Chief Constable</i>		
8A	None	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
9A	None	

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<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
10A	None	
	PERFORMANCE REPORTS	
<i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i>		
11A	Performance Report	
11B	Commissioner's Casework Update Report	
<i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i>		
12A	The Use of Stop and Search Powers	
12B	Hate Crime	
12C	Criminal Justice Department – Overview	
<i>Joint Reports of the Chief Executive/Chief Constable</i>		
13A	None	
<i>Joint Reports of the Treasurer/ Chief Constable</i>		
14A	Finance Report – Period 9	
14B	Update on Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators 2014/15	
	DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD	DECISION NUMBER
15A	Decisions taken but not yet reported to the Strategic Governance Board	08-11/15

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**POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**
Held in the Reception Room, Force Headquarters, Ripley, Derbyshire. DE5 3RS

27 JANUARY 2015

In attendance:

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

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

Agenda No.	Item	Decision (including Dec No.)/ Action
Ask the SGB Questions had been received via twitter and a full note of the questions and responses provided at the meeting can be found on the 'Ask the SGB' section of the Commissioner's website: http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/News-and-Events-Meetings/Meeting-Information/Ask-SGB.aspx		
1.	APOLOGIES None.	
2.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST None declared.	
3A.	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER The Commissioner announced a change to the SGB meeting timetable. The May meeting date has changed and the meeting will now be held on 11 MAY 2015.	

3B	<p>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE With regret, the Chief Constable announced the sudden and unexpected death of a long serving member of staff Alwyn Brentnall. Condolences had been sent on behalf of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.</p>	
4A	<p>MINUTES/ DIGEST OF DECISIONS Noting the action on page 6 of the minutes. The Commissioner informed the Board that he had received a briefing on the two week Firearms Surrender.</p> <p>Noted.</p>	
5.	<p>ACTIONS OUTSTANDING Noting the action from September 2014, the Commissioner informed the Board that despite numerous letters inviting the major retailers to a meeting to discuss shoplifting it was disappointing to note that only Tesco had responded. Despite the limited attendance, it was reported that the initial meeting was very positive and work will continue to develop a relationship with other stores.</p> <p>Noting the action from 10 November, 2014. A positive meeting with Mr S Chappell, Chief Crown Prosecutor and two members of his team had been held on 6 January 2015.</p> <p>Noted</p>	
6.	<p>FORWARD PLAN Noted.</p>	
7A	<p>COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION PLAN 2015 Mrs A Clarke presented the report highlighting the proposed engagement plan which was attached to the report at Appendix A.</p>	

	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Commissioner's engagement and consultation plan for 2015 was approved. 2. The Commissioner's amended Community Engagement Strategy was approved. 3. The ongoing commitment of both the Commissioner and the Constabulary to engaging with the communities of Derbyshire was noted. 	
<p>THE COMMISSIONER AGREED TO RE-ORDER THE AGENDA AND BRING THE YOUTH ENGAGEMENT REPORT FORWARD, ALLOWING MRS CLARKE TO PRESENT AND LEAVE THE MEETING</p>		
<p>11B</p>	<p>YOUTH ENGAGEMENT REPORT</p> <p>Between October 2013 and October 2014 approximately 40 events focussing on people between the ages of 11 and 24 had been organised and/or attended by the Commissioner or his engagement team and supported by the Constabulary.</p> <p>A total of 3,270 Youth Survey questionnaires had been completed and the results were attached. It was interesting to note that the top five issues chosen by respondents was not inconsistent to the Force priorities and with the exception of drug taking the top five issues chosen by young people were much more likely to be chosen by them than by the general (older) population.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>The Commissioner gained direct reassurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p> <p>To note that this work contributes to the Commissioner's statutory duty to engage with the Public.</p>	
<p>8A</p>	<p>CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2015/19</p> <p>The Capital Programme 2015/19 was set out at Appendix B to the report.</p> <p>As detailed within the report, the ongoing capital spending requirements to replace and maintain assets equates to £2.9m and the Government Capital Grant amounts to just £1.5m leaving a shortfall of £1.4m.</p> <p>Whilst acknowledging the spending requirements and the shortfall in government grants it was also noted that there is also a need to invest in new projects to improve performance and enable</p>	

	<p>efficiencies for the future.</p> <p>There were no new projects within the programme and main pressures will be around of the replacement of HQ administration Executive Building and the Investment in Information Systems (IS) projects.</p> <p>The Capital Programme for IS schemes 2015/16 to 2018/19 was attached at Appendix A for approval and the Capital Programme for estates Schemes 2015/16 to 2018/19 and the overall capital programme and associated funding 2015/16 to 2018/19 was attached at Appendix B for formal approval.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The detailed Capital Programme for IS schemes 2015/16 to 2018/19 as set out in Appendix A was approved. 2. The detailed Capital Programme for estates schemes 2015/16 to 2018/19 as set out in Appendix B was approved. 3. The finalised overall capital programme and associated funding 2015/16 to 2018/19 as set out in Appendix B was approved. 	
<p>8B</p>	<p>REVENUE BUDGET AND PRECEPT REPORT 2015/16</p> <p>The Chief Constable provided his commentary on the budget proposals highlighting the continuance of financial pressures facing the Constabulary.</p> <p>The Home Office funding allocation released on 17 December heralded further cuts to police budgets and Derbyshire will see a decrease in national funding of some £5.4m.</p> <p>Despite the financial pressures facing the Constabulary, crime has reduced over the last 10 years however the challenge of continuing to reduce crime will be more difficult as the crime profile has changed and officers are now faced with dealing with more complex offending in areas such as cyber crime, money laundering, modern slavery, child sex exploitation and female genital mutilation etc.</p> <p>The Moving Forward programme has delivered savings of some £24m over the last four years and both the External Auditors and HMIC have deemed Derbyshire to be an efficient force that performs</p>	

	<p>well in delivering value for money, however tough choices will now need to be made as the Constabulary continue to face further cuts to grant funding.</p> <p>As 80% of the Force budget is spent on people it is unavoidable that staff and officer numbers will reduce, however, this does remain an area of concern for the Force and recruitment will not be completely frozen and small intakes will continue.</p> <p>The Force will also look to shrink its estate further in response to changes to the way local policing will be delivered, which will coincide with new technology enabling officers to be more mobile and reduce the need to return to police buildings</p> <p>The Force will consult with staff to announce the proposals thus ensuring that staff are treated properly and fairly.</p> <p>Mr Neaves added that the use of reserves will cushion the impact of funding changes and the uncertainty faced, however, reserves are also needed to invest for the future.</p> <p>The Commissioner acknowledged that the financial position in Derbyshire has been well managed with little noticeable impact to the community, however, with government cuts of such magnitude this cannot be maintained and there has to be consequences.</p> <p>The Commissioner criticised the Government for reducing taxation for the wealthy whilst critical public services budgets are cut, for failing to implement a fair funding formula for individual police forces and for top slicing police budgets to fund Government Projects.</p> <p>The consequences of the budget cuts are now materialising as police officer and police staff numbers are reducing despite the emergence of a new and complex crime profile which will be difficult and time consuming to investigate and require significant investment in specialist resources.</p> <p>The Commissioner referred to a recent consultation exercise (para 2.38) in which 44% of the 148 people who responded said a 2% increase was about right; in addition a further 24% said the increase should be higher than 2%.</p>	
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	<p>The Commissioner took account of the referendum principles set by the Government which limit the increase set at 1p under 2% (1.99% increase).</p> <p>The Commissioner was content to approve the increase by 1.99% having taken assurance by Section 151 Officers and will notify the Police and Crime Panel accordingly.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: In respect of the revenue budget for 2015/16;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information, analysis and Chief Financial Officers' assurances as set out in the report and at Appendix 1 be noted. • The proposed adjustments to the 2015/16 budget, as detailed in Annexes Ai and Aii were agreed. • The assumptions as out in Annexes Ai and Aii were noted. • The revenue contribution to capital of at least £1m into the base revenue budget be maintained. • The revenue budget for 2015/16 was approved. <p>In respect of the council tax requirement, the associated police precept and provisional contributions to (from) reserves;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To notify the Police and Crime Panel that he intends to increase the police precept by 1.99% having received a final council tax assurance statement from the Treasurer. • To continue with the use of reserves to bridge the budget gap in 2015/16 and beyond linked to a review to identify further savings to alleviate the pressure on reserves in accordance with the approved budget strategy was agreed. • The associated financial projection for 2015/18 was noted. 	
8C	<p>PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS, MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION, TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY Mrs Boffy presented the report and highlighted to the Board that the Treasury Management and Investment Strategy remains prudent with a low level of borrowing.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Prudential Indicators and Limits for 2015/16 to 2017/18 contained within Annex A of 	

	<p>the report are approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement contained within Annex A which sets out the Commissioner's policy on MRP be approved. • That the Treasury Management Strategy 2015/16 to 2017/18 and the treasury Prudential Indicators contained within Annex B be approved. • That the Authorised Limit Prudential Indicator be approved. • That the Investment Strategy 2015/16 contained in the treasury management strategy (Annex B), the counterparties in Appendix B2 and detailed criteria included in Appendix B3 be approved. • The adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice be reaffirmed. 	
8D	<p>HMIC VALUE FOR MONEY PROFILES 2014</p> <p>An update on the Value for Money Profiles was provided and it was highlighted that the overall assessment shows that Derbyshire Police is a relatively low cost force that is making sound decisions to make the most impact to policing within the County.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>The PCC gained direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
11A	<p>PERFORMANCE REPORT</p> <p>The Performance report provided a summary of trends in a limited number of crime areas.</p> <p>In general the trends remained similar to those reported previously, with all recorded crime remaining static and increases in recorded Violence, Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse Offences all of which are considered to be positive indicators due to the increase in confidence to report. Theft Offences have started to decrease, although shoplifting offences are still increasing and Anti-Social Behaviour Offences also continue to decrease.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>Direct reassurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	

<p>12A</p>	<p>RESTORATIVE JUSTICE THEMATIC REPORT ACC Knighton presented the report to demonstrate to the Commissioner the effective and proportionate use of Restorative Justice as a disposal.</p> <p>It was highlighted, as detailed at para 2.3, that an External Scrutiny Panel monitor the quality of approach towards a community resolution and some issues raised by panel and the corresponding action taken was detailed at para 2.6, it was also noted that if the Panel have particular concerns about a case this will be referred back to the Officer for discussion and to enable learning for the future.</p> <p>In response to a Crime Data Integrity Report, detailed at para 2.5, an Action Plan to address issues raised in relation to RJ has been drawn up.</p> <p>It was noted, as detailed at 2.8 that ‘Offenders have been given repeated RJ disposals for low level offending such as shoplifting ... there is no requirement to prosecute in these cases.’ In such cases the Commissioner questioned the impact on the likelihood of re-offending. It was asserted that the reasons for reoffending are many and complex although RJ is deemed a more effective sanction in such cases.</p> <p>The Commissioner noted in para 2.11 that the Force is unable to collate data on which of the 13 options available to the public are used which was queried. ACC Knighton advised that the Force is currently unable to obtain this data due to the technical limitations within the current Guardian System. Having the ability to collate this data for the future will be included in the specification for the new management information system.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct reassurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
<p>12B</p>	<p>DOMESTIC ABUSE ACTION PLAN Following an HMIC inspection in 2013, twelve recommendations were made which were entered into a Local Action Plan, attached at appendix A. In addition, a National Action Plan was released</p>	

	<p>in June 2014. The report provided an update on progress made in relation to the local and national Domestic Abuse Action Plans.</p> <p>Of the twelve recommendations specific to Derbyshire, three remain work in progress, as detailed at Appendix A.</p> <p>The National Action Plan has 125 indicators within it. It was noted that there was an inconsistency relating to the status of the indicators between the content of the main report and the National Action Plan attached at Appendix B. ACC Bates to identify whether the numbers in the report are incorrect or whether there is a more up to date version of the National Action Plan.</p> <p>ACC Bates acknowledged that the staff and operating model for Domestic Abuse is based on an old demand model and there is currently a review ongoing as to the best operating model. It was noted however, that staffing in this area will have to increase.</p>	<p>ACC Bates to identify whether the numbers in the report are incorrect or whether there is a more up to date version of the National Action Plan.</p>
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct reassurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively. To note the update in relation to the local and National Domestic Abuse Action Plan and to request a further update in 3 months time. It is also recommended that the PCC maintain oversight of the organisational response to domestic abuse.</p>	<p>To receive a further update report in relation to the local and national Domestic Abuse Actions Plans in 3 months' time.</p>
12C	<p>CHIEF OFFICER MEDIA CONTACT The report detailed specific media interactions with Chief Officers since April 2014, detailed in para 2.5. The Chief Constable reassured the Commissioner that no hospitality had been received and if any hospitality had been accepted this would be identified on the Force Hospital Register published on the Constabulary website.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED:</p>	

	Direct reassurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.	
12D	<p>HMIC REPORT The report detailed HMIC activity within Force over the past 12 months.</p> <p>The Chief Constable highlighted that the HMIC are preparing an inspection framework around cyber crime and will visit Derbyshire first who will be able to help HMIC develop the framework.</p> <p>The merit and value of HMIC inspections was questioned particularly as funding is top sliced from the Police.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: Direct reassurance was gained that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.</p>	
14A	<p>FINANCE BRIEFING Mr Neaves provide an overview of the financial position for the Force as a whole as at period 8.</p> <p>There will be an underspend on Force budgets mainly due to the holding of vacant posts and holding back on repairs and maintenance. Additionally the recent drop in oil price will also deliver savings.</p> <p>Mr Neaves was able to provide significant reassurance that the Force are in a health position and that the savings plans are deliverable.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The current financial position of the Derbyshire Police as set out in the Finance Briefing document was noted.</p>	
15A	<p>DECISIONS TAKEN AND NOT YET REPORTED TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD A record of all decisions made are published on the Commissioner's website and the report detailed eight decisions that had been made by Commissioner which can be accessed on the PCC website;</p>	

	<p>http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Public-Information/PCC-Decison-Making/PCC-Decision-Making.aspx. Non-confidential reports that informed the decisions made were attached to the report for information at the Appendices.</p>	
	<p>RESOLVED: The decisions referenced 64-69/14 and 01-02/15 are noted as being published documents contained within the Commissioner's decision log which can be accessed on the Commissioner's website.</p>	

REVIEW OF ACTIONS

Decision No.	Agenda Item	Report Title and Action Required	Responsible Officer	Progress
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 14 APRIL 2014				
	7A	STAGE 2 TRANSFER – MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING To review the Memorandum of Understanding again in 12 months.	PCC/Constabulary	April 2015
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 19 MAY 2014				
	11B	SUMMARY OF CURRENT ISSUES, RISKS AND THREAT TO THE COMMISSIONER BY ORGANISATIONS WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IN DERBYSHIRE Convene a further meeting with Organisations working with victims of Domestic Abuse in Derbyshire.	OPCC	March 2015
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD 27 JANUARY 2015				
	12B	DOMESTIC ABUSE ACTION PLAN ACC Bates to identify whether the numbers in the report are incorrect or whether there is a more up to date version of the National Action Plan.	Constabulary	The action plan that was attached to the report remained the one submitted in September, hence the difference. Crime Support are reluctant to put the updated action plan in the public domain without having first re-submitted to HMIC

		To receive a further update report in relation to the local and national domestic abuse action plans	Constabulary	which is scheduled for some time in March. April 2015
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Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
23 February 2015	<p>Finance (Period 9) & Resources</p> <p>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 Force - Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Quarterly Update Final Precept report PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>PCC Performance Report Health and Safety Report (Sep-Dec) Stop & Search Hate Crime and Community Tensions PCC Casework Report CJ Update</p>
23 March 2015	<p>Finance (Period 10) & Resources</p> <p>Force - monitor and report revenue spend against profiled budget including a predictive out-turn position and explanations of major variances Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes Force - Estates Services and Private Finance Initiative Update PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Contact Management Confidence and Satisfaction Chief Constable's Scorecards PSD Report and Dip Sampling</p>

Strategic Governance Board 4 Month Forward Plan		
Date of Meeting	Finance	Performance and Other Issues
20 April 2015	<p>Finance (Period 11) & Resources</p> <p>Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget</p> <p>Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes</p> <p>Force - monitor and report revenue spend against profiled budget including a predictive out-turn position and explanations of major variances</p> <p>Force - Insurance Renewals 2014/15</p> <p>Force - people plan</p> <p>Force - Procurement and Contracts Quarterly Update</p> <p>PCC - Report funding decisions (if any)</p>	<p>PCC Performance Report</p> <p>ICV Update</p> <p>JARAC Minutes</p> <p>Updates on the Local and National Domestic Abuse Action Plans</p> <p>Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management</p> <p>Re-Offending</p>
11 May 2015	<p>Finance (Period 12) & Resources</p> <p>Force - monitor capital programme delivery and expenditure against budget</p> <p>Force - estates update setting out progress on key capital schemes</p> <p>Force - Information Services (IS) Quarterly Update</p> <p>PCC - Report on Funding Decisions (if any)</p>	<p>Safeguarding Children</p> <p>Safeguarding Adults</p> <p>PCC Performance Report</p> <p>Helicopter Deployments</p>

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23 FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT OF THE
TREASURER TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

7A REVENUE BUDGET AND FINAL PRECEPT REPORT 2015/16

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To approve the final details of the revenue budget for 2014/15
- 1.2 To update the capital funding position following the receipt of the final grant
- 1.3 To publish the report of the Police & Crime Panel on the proposed precept and the response of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire.
- 1.4 To issue the police precept following its consideration by the Police & Crime Panel.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.5 This is the third year when the budget for policing Derbyshire will be set by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire. The detailed budget proposals for 2015/16 were considered by the Strategic Governance Board at its meeting on 27 January 2015 prior to the Commissioner submitting his proposed precept to the Police and Crime Panel. The budget report is available on the Commissioner's website [here](#).
- 1.6 The financial outlook continues to be uncertain. While it is clear that the level of cuts will continue and austerity will be extended possibly until 2020, the precise impact on the police service remains unclear, and this is made worse by the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the upcoming General Election in May.
- 1.7 Notwithstanding the continued reductions in police grant which makes up nearly 2/3rds of the resources available to support Derbyshire Police, the Constabulary is currently in a sound financial position. This is in part due to the level of reserves that have been built up with the specific purpose of

helping to manage future budget cuts and austerity. This gives the Commissioner and the Chief Constable the opportunity to plan for and deliver future changes in a controlled and measured way.

- 1.8 Delivering the savings needed will be challenging and over the coming years the Constabulary will need to ensure resources are focused on threat, risk and demand. It is inevitable that Derbyshire Constabulary will reduce in size as funding diminishes.
- 1.9 The Constabulary has focussed its efficiency and cost saving process through a programme of Priority Based Budgeting (PBB). The aim of PBB is to understand the services that are currently delivered and how much they cost; to prioritise the services that should be invested in and delivered in the future to meet the Constabulary's priorities and the Police and Crime Plan. The review has looked at every aspect of police spending and sets out a clear long term plan to close the remaining budget gap over the next five years. Some tough choices will need to be made as the Commissioner and the Chief Constable balance the need to continue to deliver high quality services during this period of austerity, as well as redirecting resources towards new emerging policing demands.
- 1.10 Throughout this period of austerity the Constabulary has placed great emphasis on maintaining performance even during a time of unprecedented budget cuts. This is becoming more challenging not only in Derbyshire but at a National level.

POLICE FUNDING 2015/16

- 1.11 On 26 June 2013 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the outcome of the Spending Round 2013 (SR2013), which sets out public spending totals to the financial year 2015/16.
- 1.12 For 2015/16 police funding will further reduce from £8.479bn in 2014/15 to £8.210bn in 2015/16, a cash reduction of 3.2% or 4.9% in real terms (based on an inflation rate for 2015/16 of 1.8%).
- 1.13 The Home Office finally published funding allocations for individual forces on 17th December 2014, less than six weeks before Commissioners are expected to set out their spending plans.

1.14 These revenue allocations, which have since been confirmed, signalled further cuts in resources for individual forces to help fund a number of national policing initiatives. This meant that the actual reduction subject to damping had increased to 5.1%. This increase is in part due to ‘top-slicing’ of the police grant to fund central and national initiatives which reduces the amount of funding available locally to Derbyshire Police. This covers:

- maintain funding for counter-terrorism policing of at least £564m;
- provide a further £30m for the Independent Police Complaints Commission;
- support HMIC’s PEEL inspection programme with £9.4m;
- offer £4.6m for the College of Policing’s direct entry schemes;
- allocate £70m of funding to the Police Innovation Fund; and
- provide £40m of funding for Major Programmes.

1.15 Derbyshire Police stands to lose out an additional £1.178m as a result of the top-slicing applied to the main grant. This is on top of the £1.274m already taken from last year’s grant settlement and is set out in the table below:-

Expenditure (funded from ‘top-slicing’ the Police Main Grant)	Estimated Grant Lost by Derbyshire 2014/15 £m	Estimated Grant Lost by Derbyshire 2015/16 £m	Total £m
Police Innovation Fund	0.755	0.302	1.057
IPCC	0.272	0.181	0.453
HMIC	0.142	-	0.142
Direct entry schemes	0.045	0.030	0.075
National Police Co-ordination Centre	0.030	(0.030)	-
Capital City Grant	0.030	0.015	0.045
Police Knowledge Fund	-	0.076	0.076
Major Programmes	-	0.604	0.604
Total	1.274	1.178	2.452

1.16 The Home Secretary has continued to apply damping in line with the percentage reduction in 2014/15. As the funding formula was not updated this year, we can only assume that our loss of grant is similar to last year's loss of some £2m.

1.17 Final grant levels for Derbyshire are detailed in the following table (excluding Council Tax Freeze Grant): -

Formula Funding	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 final
Police Main Grant	73.186	70.155	65.039	68.940	66.551	62.500
Non-Domestic Rates/ Revenue Support Grant	49.096	45.841	43.182	41.185	39.261	37.900
Neighbourhood Policing Grant	3.681	3.681	3.681	0	0	0
Community Safety Fund	0	0	0	0.981	0	0
Total Formula Funding	125.963	119.677	111.902	111.106	105.812	100.400
Reduction in Funding (£)		(6.286)	(7.775)	(0.796)	(5.294)	(5.412)
Reduction in Funding (%)		(5.0)	(6.5)	(0.7)	(4.8)	(5.1)

FINAL REVENUE BUDGET: OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

1.18 The budget retained for direct control by the Commissioner falls into three main elements; the cost of his office and staff, the cost of services for helping victims of crime to cope and recover (supported by grant from the Ministry of Justice) and for crime reduction initiatives, and treasury and accounting costs such as debt charges & interest receipts. A substantial grant is received from the Ministry of Justice derived from the Victims' Surcharge levied by the

courts and is specifically to pay for services to support victims of crime and to deliver restorative justice solutions.

1.19 The table below shows the final budget for the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner, which is set out in more detail within **Appendix C**: -

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	Revised Budget 2014/15 £m	Final Budget 2015/16 £m
Commissioner's Office	0.999	1.032
Crime Prevention Fund	0.250	0.250
Community Safety Fund	1.266	1.266
Partnerships (transferred to the Chief Constable from 1 April 2015)	0.752	-
Victim and Witness Services	0.970	1.018
Sub-Total	4.237	3.566
Revenue Contributions to Capital	1.025	1.000
Debt Charges	0.907	0.862
Interest Receipts	(0.260)	(0.280)
Sub-total	5.909	5.148
Contribution from Reserves	(0.250)	(0.250)
Contribution to Reserves	0.031	0.043
Grant from the Ministry of Justice	(0.671)	(1.100)
Net Budget Requirement for the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office	5.019	3.841

- 1.20 The budget signals the importance and value of partnership working, to ensure wherever possible all opportunities are explored for co-commissioning services.
- 1.21 The Commissioner’s budget also includes a contribution of £1m to the capital programme to make the core programme more sustainable. This will ensure that the key on-going capital commitments can be met from capital grant and the revenue budget without increasing borrowing levels.
- 1.22 The remaining budget controlled by the Police and Crime Commissioner is for financing items as follows:-
- Contributions to Reserves.
 - Debt Charges – this represents the costs of serving the relatively low levels of borrowing taken out in previous years.
 - Interest Receipts – this represents interest earned on reserves. This has been depressed by the ongoing global economic out-turn.

FINAL REVENUE BUDGET: CHIEF CONSTABLES BUDGET

- 1.23 The table below shows the final budget for the Commissioner to allocate to the Chief Constable. This is set out in more detail in **Appendix D**: -

Chief Constable	Revised Budget 2014/15	Final Budget 2015/16
	£m	£m
Derbyshire Constabulary	151.869	147.803
East Midlands Collaboration	9.529	9.409
BCU Fund	0.357	0.307
Partnerships	-	0.546
Contribution to National Policing	0.097	0.287
Sub-total	161.852	158.352
Contributions from Reserves	(2.465)	(0.558)

Net Budget Requirement for the Chief Constable	159.387	157.794
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- 1.24 The budget is based on recruiting a total of 16 police officers during the financial year in line with the PBB proposals approved by the Moving Forward Strategic Board in October 2014. This will only partially offset the 80 officers who are expected to retire or leave the force during this period. Overall Police Officer numbers are therefore expected to fall.
- 1.25 From a financial perspective planning for this level of recruitment is the most prudent approach, which is likely to last for the next 3 years. However, due to uncertainties around retirements, if estimates are found to be overly pessimistic the Constabulary has the option to increase recruitment accordingly.
- 1.26 The most significant other changes to the Chief Constable's budget in addition to the PBB savings outlined in paragraph 6.6 are:-
- Meeting the cost of the early release scheme £0.9m. A sum of £2m was set aside from under spends in 2014/15 to fund the cost of implementing PBB proposals; this included the voluntary redundancy and the pension strain for those who qualified to take their pension early.
 - Additional temporary staffing to support the expansion of the Police Support Volunteer programme £0.040m.
 - Cost of providing the staff benefits scheme 'My Benefits' £0.075m for the duration of the 3 year contract.
 - Recruitment of a Head of Procurement and Procurement Officer in response to the change within the East Midlands Strategic Commercial Unit (EMSCU). This should largely be cost neutral as there will be a corresponding fall in the contribution to EMSCU.
 - Savings to premises running costs from the reduction in properties.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 1.27 Throughout the year, the Commissioner maintains on going engagement with the public and receives feedback from many sources on the public's views of policing and the level of police precept. In particular a specific budget consultation exercise has been carried out where respondents were asked their views, amongst other things, on the Commissioner's proposal to increase the policing precept by 2% (about 34p a month for a band D property, over 10 months). Nearly half (44%) of the 120 people who responded said a 2% increase was about right; in addition a further 24% said the increase should be higher than 2%.

CONSIDERATION BY THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL & IMPACT OF REFERENDUM PRINCIPLES

- 1.28 When considering the precept options available to him, the Commissioner has to take into account the referendum principles set by the government which limits the maximum increase in council tax which can be set without consulting the public through a referendum. This figure was announced on 17th December and confirmed in February which is after the date that Commissioners must advise their Police and Crime Panel of their proposed precept which is by 1 February.
- 1.29 At the Strategic Governance Board meeting on 27th January, the Commissioner determined his proposed precept increase would be 1.99%, and to present this to the Panel for its consideration.
- 1.30 The Derbyshire Panel met on 29th January to receive and consider the Commissioner's proposals which were a proposed 2015/16 precept of £173.61p at band D, an increase of 1.99% or £3.39. This was within the referendum threshold of 2%.
- 1.31 The Panel has made a report to the Commissioner, supporting this increase. A copy of the Panel report is attached to this document at **Appendix A**
- 1.32 The principles were formally published on 4th February and set a limit of 2% or above to trigger a referendum. Clarification had been sought from the Home Office that provided the Police and Crime Commissioner's precept is at least 1p below the 2% threshold, this is satisfactory. Commissioner Charles proposal is below the threshold and meets the 1p criteria.

- 1.33 The Commissioner is required to respond to the Panel's report and recommendations (if any); a copy of the Commissioner response is attached at **Appendix B**.

FINAL BUDGET AND PRECEPT REQUIREMENT

- 1.34 The table below shows the budget allocation retained by the Police and Crime Commissioner and that allocated to the Chief Constable as Gross Expenditure for Services. It further shows the funding available to support that expenditure, the use of reserves, the Council Tax Requirement and the Basic Amount of Council Tax.

	2014/15	2015/16
Gross Expenditure for services	£169,817,297	£166,278,597
Contribution to Reserves	0	0
Gross Expenditure	£169,817,297	£166,278,597
less: Grants		
RSG	-£39,261,238	-£37,927,709
Police Grant	-£66,551,093	-£62,478,059
Council Tax Benefit Grant	-£7,345,984	-£7,345,984
2011/12 CT Freeze Grant	-£1,354,010	-£1,354,010
CT Transition Grant	-£145,000	£0
PFI Grant	-£2,734,800	-£2,734,800
MOJ Grant	-£480,000	-£1,100,000
Community Safety Fund Grant	0	0
less: Contributions from Reserves		
PFI	-£298,400	-£294,800
Crime Prevention Reserve	-£250,000	-£250,000
Carry Forwards	0	-£263,500
Operational Funding Reserve	-£1,183,226	-£128,683
less: Surplus on Collection Funds	-£258,861	-£791,414
Council Tax Requirement	£49,938,185	£51,609,638
Taxbase	293,374.37	297,273.42
Basic Amount of Council Tax	£170.22	£173.61

- 1.35 The overall budget includes the limited use of reserves to balance the budget. The proposed precept is based on the final notified Council Tax base figures.

LONGER TERM REVENUE PROJECTIONS

- 1.36 As stated previously, while considerable uncertainty remains it is clear that further substantial funding cuts are expected. In the short term, reserves are healthy and can manage the projected deficits up to 2016/17 as shown in the table below.

Surplus/(Deficit)	2013/14 £'m	2014/15 £'m	2015/16 £'m	2016/17 £'m
Operational Funding Reserve at Start of Year	19.282	19.643	18.460	12.626
Projected surplus/(deficit)	0.361	(1.183)	(5.834)	(12.425)
Operational Funding Reserve at End of Year	19.643	18.460	12.626	0.201

- 1.37 The table shows that while reserves are sufficient to cover the shortfall for at least 3 years, the position in 2016/17 gives cause for concern. Further detail on the use of reserves over this period is shown in **Appendix E**.

CAPITAL GRANT ALLOCATION

- 1.38 At the Strategic Governance Board meeting in January 2015, a report on the Capital Programme 2015/19 was considered. This report covered the elements contained in the proposed capital programme, divided into on-going schemes and specific schemes. Funding to resource the programme was identified as either 'other' funding or 'core' funding; core funding comprises an annual revenue contribution of £1m, plus government grant which was expected at £1.52m.

- 1.39 Since that report was considered, the Home Office have notified a reduction in the level of capital grant by £200k down to £1.216m. The table below summarises the updated position up to 2018/19: -

	2015/16 £m	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m
On-going Schemes	4.959	3,655	2,905	2.905
Specific Schemes	7.275	4.910	1.000	1.000
Total Schemes	12.234	8.565	3.905	3.905
Core Funding	2.216	2.216	2.216	2.216
Other Funding	12.340	6.803	1,490	58
Total Funding	14.556	8.715	3.098	2.274
Surplus	2.322	0.150	(0.807)	(1.631)

- 1.40 The implications on the future funding of the capital programme are felt in 2017/18 in particular. But care must be exercised in closely monitoring the delivery of the capital programme between now and the end of March 2017. Further detail is contained at **APPENDIX H**.

FINANCIAL RISKS

- 1.41 The detailed key financial risks were set out in the report to the Strategic Governance Board in January, but in summary, these are around future pay awards, complex and unforeseen policing operations, additional grant reductions and even potential over-spending. Taken together these risks could add as much as £6m to costs in any one year. Without reserves, this would place an unsustainable burden on the budget. It is therefore appropriate that reserves are held to manage these potential risks.

TREASURER'S ASSURANCE STATEMENT

- 1.42 The Treasurer's Assurance Statement as presented in the Revenue Report of 27 January 2015 is confirmed as applicable, now that the Police and Crime Panel have approved the Commissioner's proposed precept increase of 1.99% and that this is within the Referendum Principles of a 2% threshold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. To approve the final revenue budget, the council tax requirement and the Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2015/2016 as detailed and notify the billing authorities of the precept requirement and the relevant council tax bands as detailed at **APPENDIX G** to the report.

	Precept Increase 2015/16
Gross Expenditure for services	£166,278,597
Less grants and use of reserves	-£114,668,959
Council Tax Requirement	£51,609,638
Tax Base	297,273.42
Basic Amount of Council Tax	£173.61
Basic Amount of Council Tax Increase(£)	£3.39
Basic Amount of Council Tax Increase (%)	1.99%

- ii. To publish the report of the Police & Crime Panel on the proposed precept and the response of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire as Appendices to this report.
- iii. To note the reduction in the level of government capital grant from £1.52m to £1.216m.

IMPLICATIONS

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

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: Helen Boffy External telephone number: 0300 122 6005 Email address: helen.boffy.4808@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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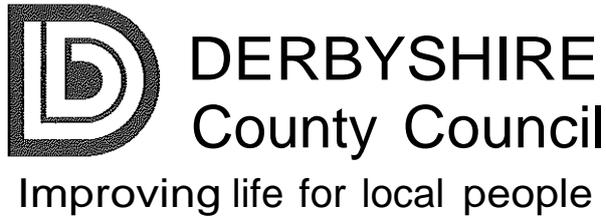
BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Police Grant Report 2015-2016, Home Office, 4 February 2015

ATTACHMENTS

List of Appendices

A	Report of the Police and Crime Panel 30 January 2015
B	Report of the Police and Crime Commissioner in response to the Panel report of 12 February 2015
C	Budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
D	Budget for the Chief Constable
E	Reserves
F	Revenue Budget Projections Council Tax increase of 1.99%
G	Police Precept 2015/16
H	4 Year Capital Programme (updated funding)



John McElvaney
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Derbyshire
DE4 3AG

Telephone: 01629 538303
Ask for: John McElvaney
Our Ref:
Your Ref:
30 January 2015

Alan Charles
Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
Butterley Hall
Ripley
Derbyshire
DE5 3RS

BY E-MAIL ONLY

Dear Commissioner,

Re : Proposed Precept for 2015/16

I am writing to report the outcome of the meeting of the Police and Crime Panel held at County Hall in Matlock today, 29th January 2015 at which you were in attendance.

As you are aware, the Panel reviewed your proposed precept for 2015/16 in accordance with its duty under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. I am writing to confirm that the Panel supported your proposed precept without qualification or comment.

As is required by the legislation, this letter, confirming the Panel's decision, will be published by placing it on the Council's website. I look forward to receiving your response to the Panel's decision and I would suggest that we follow previous practice by placing the Panel's report and your response on our respective websites at the same time.

I am providing a copy of this letter to your Chief Executive, David Peet, and to the Chair of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel, Councillor Julie Hill.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John McElvaney". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

John McElvaney

CC: David Peet, Chief Executive for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Councillor Julie Hill, Chair of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel.



Alan Charles
Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
Butterley Hall
Ripley
Derbyshire
DE5 3RS

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Mr J McElvaney
Solicitor
Director of Legal Services
Derbyshire County Council
County Hall
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3AG

BY EMAIL

12th February 2015

Dear Mr John,

Thank you for your letter dated 30th January 2015 regarding my budget and precept proposals for 2015/16. I would like to thank the panel for their consideration and unqualified support for my proposed increase of 1.99% for the Precept for 2015/16.

I have asked my Chief Executive to liaise with David Rose to co-ordinate publication of the letters on our respective websites.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Charles
Police & Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Subjective Analysis - 2015/16 Commissioners Office Budget

Account	Account(T)	2014/15 Base Budget	Full Year Inflation	Increments	Other Changes	2015/16 PROPOSED BUDGET
1100	Police Staff Pay	609,100	8,000	7,800	(100)	624,800
1120	Police Staff Overtime - Plain Time	1,000				1,000
1140	Police Staff National Insurance	54,100	600	600	(6,600)	48,700
1160	Police Staff Superannuation	82,500	1,200	900	4,700	89,300
1600	NHS Re-Imbursement	200				200
1603	Interview Expenses	4,000				4,000
2210	Hire of Rooms	10,000			(6,800)	3,200
3400	Other Mileage (PSV)	13,000			(4,000)	9,000
3401	Casual Mileage	2,400			2,000	4,400
3403	Rail Travel	9,000			(1,000)	8,000
3408	Car Parking, Taxis, etc	2,500			(1,500)	1,000
4000	Equipment - General	2,000			3,000	5,000
4003	Photocopiers	500				500
4040	Furniture	500				500
4100	Accommodation / Hotel Expenses	1,000			1,500	2,500
4101	Subsistence Expenses	300				300
4291	Catering Contract Subsistence	2,500			3,600	6,100
4400	Printing and Stationery - General	3,500			300	3,800
4401	Publications	500				500
4505	Financial Contracts	81,500			(30,500)	51,000
4520	Professional Fees	20,000			(800)	19,200
4543	Professional Fees - Legal	15,000				15,000
4575	Media Relations	40,000			500	40,500
4630	Hardware - Purchase	2,000			1,000	3,000
4635	Software Purchase	300			1,000	1,300
4740	JARAC Attendance	7,000				7,000
4741	JARAC Mileage	1,000				1,000
4807	Conference Expenses	1,500			1,000	2,500
4888	Bank Charges	6,000			1,000	7,000
4890	Misc Expenditure	35,200			(800)	34,400
4895	Subscriptions General	37,000				37,000
Office of the PCC - Total Budget		1,045,100	9,800	9,300	(32,500)	1,031,700

2015/16 PROPOSED BUDGET REQUIREMENT
Services Commissioned via the Chief Constable

	2014/15 Approved £m	2014/15 Revised £m	2015/16 Proposed £m
Police Officers	92.251	90.160	89.663
Community Support Officers	5.347	5.122	5.271
Other Police Staff	31.321	30.141	29.426
Police Pensions	2.375	3.310	2.448
Other Employee Expenses	0.534	0.467	0.462
Premises	8.512	8.281	8.243
Transport	3.761	3.744	3.691
Supplies & Services	12.270	12.227	12.216
Agency & Contracted Services	1.245	1.275	1.275
Pay & Price Contingency	0.300	0.000	0.756
Specific Grants			(2.785)
General Income	(2.902)	(2.858)	(2.863)
BCU Funding	0.307	0.357	0.307
Partnerships			0.546
Contribution to East Midlands Collaboration	9.251	9.529	9.409
Contribution to National Policing	0.024	0.097	0.287
PROPOSED GROSS SPENDING	164.596	161.852	158.352
Contribution from reserves			
- PFI	(.298)	(.281)	(.295)
- Devolved Carry-Forwards		(1.001)	(.263)
- Other Reserves	(1.200)	(1.183)	-
	(1.498)	(2.465)	(.558)
PROPOSED NET SPENDING	163.098	159.387	157.794

POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
STATEMENT OF LEVEL OF RESERVES AT 31 MARCH 2014 AND FORECAST LEVELS TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Actual Balances at 31/03/14	Movements In 2014/15	Transfers Between Reserves in 2014/15	Contributions to Capital in 2014/15	Estimated Balances at 31/03/15	Projected Movements In 2015/16	Projected Contributions to Capital in 2015/16	Estimated Balances at 31/03/16	Projected Movements In 2016/17	Projected Contributions to Capital in 2016/17	Estimated Balances at 31/03/17	Projected Movements In 2017/18	Projected Contributions to Capital in 2017/18	Estimated Balances at 31/03/18
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL RESERVES	3,300,000				3,300,000			3,300,000			3,300,000			3,300,000
EARMARKED RESERVES														
Useable:-														
Operational Priorities	1,324,693				1,324,693			1,324,693			1,324,693			1,324,693
Operational Funding	21,342,996		49,645		21,392,641	(128,683)	(3,375,000)	17,888,958	(3,291,000)	(3,435,000)	11,162,958	(4,669,000)		6,493,958
Contribution to Capital *	4,185,595			(2,500,595)	1,685,000		(1,685,000)	0			(0)			(0)
Helicopter	49,645		(49,645)		0			-			-			-
Carry-forwards	3,868,548	(1,000,700)			2,867,848	(263,500)		2,604,348			2,604,348			2,604,348
PCC Grants & Commissioning	1,165,920	(250,000)			915,920	(250,000)		665,920	(250,000)		415,920	(250,000)		165,920
Pensions	500,000				500,000			500,000			500,000			500,000
Invest To Save *	382,000			(382,000)	-			-			-			-
Moving Forward / PBB	-	989,574			989,574	(623,000)		366,574	(262,000)		104,574			104,574
	32,819,397	(261,126)	0	(2,882,595)	29,675,676	(1,265,183)	(5,060,000)	23,350,493	(3,803,000)	(3,435,000)	16,112,493	(4,919,000)	0	11,193,493
Non-useable:-														
PFI - Ilkeston	1,248,393	(37,311)			1,211,082	(36,960)		1,174,122	(40,238)		1,133,884	(43,971)		1,089,913
PFI - Derby	4,043,082	(217,989)			3,825,093	(222,285)		3,602,808	(245,735)		3,357,073	(264,478)		3,092,595
Insurance	989,991	5,000			994,991	7,462		1,002,453	10,025		1,012,478	15,187		1,027,665
	6,281,466	(250,300)	0	0	6,031,166	(251,783)	0	5,779,383	(275,948)	0	5,503,435	(293,262)	0	5,210,173
TOTAL EARMARKED RESERVES	39,100,863	(511,426)	0	(2,882,595)	35,706,842	(1,516,966)	(5,060,000)	29,129,876	(4,078,948)	(3,435,000)	21,615,928	(5,212,262)	0	16,403,666
TOTAL RESERVES	42,400,863	(511,426)	0	(2,882,595)	39,006,842	(1,516,966)	(5,060,000)	32,429,876	(4,078,948)	(3,435,000)	24,915,928	(5,212,262)	0	19,703,666

Note

Reserves marked with a * have been created from revenue resources but are earmarked to fund items within the Capital Programme

POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
Revenue Budget Projections to FY 2019/20 as at January 2015 (detail)

<<< 2015/16 Council Tax increase option >>>

APPENDIX F
 AGENDA ITEM 7A
 STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
 23 FEBRUARY 2015

		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
BUDGET REQUIREMENT		notes	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Previous Year's Budget Requirement			167.210	165.893	168.731	173.608	177.526
Pay & Price Increases							
1) Full Year Effect of Previous Year's Pay Award:-							
Police Officers	(1)	0.399	0.396	0.390	0.413	0.417	0.417
Police Staff	(1)	0.150	0.150	0.155	0.159	0.162	0.166
2) Provision for Current Year's Pay Award & Inflation:-							
Police Officers pay award	(1)	0.561	0.545	0.580	0.583	0.585	0.585
Police Staff pay award	(1)	0.210	0.218	0.223	0.227	0.232	0.237
Police Officer Increments		1.366	1.396	1.268	1.164	1.130	1.340
Police Staff Increments		0.488	0.412	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450
Ending of NI rebate on Occupational Pension Schemes				3.404			
Specific Price Inflation		0.278	0.112				
General Inflation Contingency	(2)	(.476)	0.756	0.805	0.829	0.853	0.878
Previous Year plus Pay & Price increases			170.186	169.877	176.006	177.433	181.599
Other Items within previous MTFP position							
Police & Crime Commissioner budgets	(3)		(.018)				
Police Officers - Savings from wastage	(3)	(5.513)	(3.135)	(3.943)	(4.366)	(4.823)	(5.157)
Police Officers - Cost of recruitment	(3)	2.044	2.188	2.298	2.546	2.814	3.009
Police Officers - Winsor savings (CRTP's / BH Overtime)		(.386)	(.245)	(.181)			
Police Officers - Number of Bank Holidays		0.127	0.271	(.331)	0.111	(.225)	0.113
Police Officers - Rent / Housing Allowance eligibility		(.385)	(.234)	(.256)	(.332)	(.378)	(.277)
Police Officers - Secondments to NPAS		(.151)					
Police Officers - Removal of operational Overtime Contgy		(.244)					
Police Officers/Staff - net saving from Workforce Mod		(.157)					
Police Staff - Apprenticeship Scheme		0.042					
Other Officer / Staff changes		(.369)	0.127				
Police Officer/Staff pensions		0.255	0.097	0.045	1.009		
Maintenance work at force HQ		(.220)					
Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme			(.092)				
Property Cleaning, Rent and Rates		(.084)	(.010)				
Uniforms			0.096				
Employee Benefit Scheme			0.045				
Changes to EM Collaboration		(.069)	(.479)	0.016			
Contribution to Criminal Justice Board		0.050	(.020)				
Subscriptions to CoP / Other national policing		(.038)	0.111				
NPAS - Non-staff savings		(.035)					
Asset Revaluation		0.050	(.050)				0.060
Debt Charges		(.038)	(.057)	(.046)	(.046)	(.046)	(.046)
Revenue Consequences of Capital Expenditure		0.132	0.012				
Specific Grants merged with Formula Funding	(5)	0.981					
Council Tax Transition Grant		(.145)	0.145				
HO Grant re Biomass boiler		(.050)					
Football and Other Cost Recovery Income		0.119	0.053				
Treasury Management income		0.120					
Contributions to Reserves - PFI / Helicopter / Insurance		(.035)					
BCU Fund Reduction		(.308)					
Other Net Increases (Reductions)			0.050				
BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR YEAR			165.893	168.731	173.608	177.526	179.302
less: In-year underspend (non-PBB)			(.862)				

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR YEAR (REVISED)		165.032
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APPENDIX F
AGENDA ITEM 7A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23 FEBRUARY 2015

FUNDING FOR BUDGET REQUIREMENT							
Settlement funding	(4)	105.812	100.406	96.791	93.403	90.134	87.430
2011/12 Freeze Grant	(4)	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Council Tax Benefit Grant		7.346	7.346	7.346	7.346	7.346	7.346
Central Funding		114.512	109.106	105.491	102.103	98.834	96.130
Projected precept funding							
Previous year Council Tax Funding		48.408	50.198	52.401	53.365	54.767	56.417
Change in tax base - annual growth	(5)	0.601	0.663	0.516	0.532	0.548	0.564
Change in Collection A/c Surplus / (Deficit)		0.228	0.533	(.591)	(.200)	0.000	0.000
Increase in Council Tax	(6)	0.960	1.007	1.039	1.070	1.102	1.135
Precept Funding		50.198	52.401	53.365	54.767	56.417	58.116
TOTAL PROJECTED FUNDING		164.710	161.507	158.856	156.870	155.251	154.246

IMPACT ON RESERVES							
Useable Reserves at start of year		21.343	21.393	17.890	11.164	6.495	0.664
Revenue surplus / (deficits) per above - pre PBB		0.000	(7.224)	(14.752)	(19.486)	(22.275)	(25.056)
Saved from PBB - Cumulative			7.096	11.461	14.817	16.444	18.970
Transfer of remainder from Helicopter Reserve		0.050					
Support of Capital Programme			(3.375)	(3.435)			
Useable Reserves at end of year		21.393	17.890	11.164	6.495	0.664	(5.421)

Main assumptions

- 1) Pay awards for both officers and staff are 1% in all years, implemented in September of each year
- 2) Non-pay inflation of 2.5% per annum is assumed throughout the period, except for premises utilities and vehicle fuel for which a rate of 5% per annum is assumed.
- 3) Police Officer wastage in each year is matched by an equivalent number of new recruits. A 4% 'vacancy factor' is allowed for, representing the saving from a typical level of abstractions arising from maternity/paternity leave and career breaks and the lag of recruitment behind wastage
Wastage is primarily estimated according to the number of officers reaching 30 years' service in each year, assuming a constant proportion of those who choose to remain in post
- 4) Formula grant in 2015/16 has reduced by 5.1% over 2014/15, as announced in the provisional Police Grant settlement on 17 December 2014
It is assumed that 'formula' funding reductions in 2016/17 to 2019/20 average 3.2% per annum and that Legacy Council Tax grants remain constant over the period
- 5) The actual increase in the taxbase for 2015/16 is 1.3%; assumed increases for all years after are 1.0% per annum
- 6) The PCC opts to increase the Council Tax by 1.99% in each year. This keeps increases under the 'threshold' level of 2% which was announced for 2014/15 and maintained for 2015/16. This is the level of increase which would trigger a requirement to hold a referendum of taxpayers before it could be implemented.

2015/16 PRECEPT OPTION: A 1.99% COUNCIL TAX INCREASE

Band D	Council Tax Base	Total Funding	Collection Fund		Council Tax
			Surplus	Deficit	
£173.61	297,273.42	52,401,052	791,414	-	51,609,638
Amber Valley Borough Council	37,183.61	6,557,156	101,710		6,455,446
Bolsover District Council	20,166.16	3,532,810	31,763		3,501,047
Chesterfield Borough Council	27,781.57	4,898,869	75,711		4,823,158
Derby City Council	63,240.36	11,326,788	347,629		10,979,159
Derbyshire Dales District Council	28,064.51	4,874,946	2,666		4,872,280
Erewash Borough Council	31,659.30	5,544,818	48,447		5,496,371
High Peak Borough Council	29,177.00	5,089,079	23,660		5,065,419
North East Derbyshire District Council	29,392.91	5,206,731	103,828		5,102,903
South Derbyshire District Council	30,608.00	5,369,855	56,000		5,313,855

Gross Expenditure

	£
2014/15 Approved	164,709,371
2015/16 Proposed	161,506,814
Budget Decrease	-1.94%

Council Tax Requirement

	£
2014/15 Approved	49,938,185
2015/16 Proposed	51,609,638
Council Tax Increase	1.99%

Council Tax

BAND	2014/15	2015/16
	£	£
A	113.48	115.74
B	132.39	135.03
C	151.31	154.32
D	170.22	173.61
E	208.05	212.19
F	245.87	250.77
G	283.70	289.35
H	340.44	347.22

Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2018/19

	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
EXPENDITURE				
Building Works				
Capitalised Maintenance & Small adaptations & Business Continuity	560	370	370	370
Legislative works(Asbestos,smoke detectors,legionella,DDA, M&Eng)	125	125	125	125
Police Premises Fund	897	200	200	200
Replacement of UPS Kit	30	30	30	30
Joint Police & Fire HQ	3,910	3,910	-	-
Total Building Works	5,522	4,635	725	725
Vehicles & Equipment				
General Vehicle & Chief Officer Vehicle Replacement Programmes	1,172	1,100	1,100	1,100
Equipment	405	160	160	160
Body Armour Replacement		750		
Total Vehicles & Equipment	1,577	2,010	1,260	1,260
IS Schemes				
IS Replacement Projects	1,842	920	920	920
IS Infrastructure Projects	460			
IS Customer Projects	1,555	1,000	1,000	-
IS Future Investment Programme	1,000	-		1,000
Regional Innovation Fund Bids (Derbyshire share)	113			
Total IS Schemes	4,970	1,920	1,920	1,920
Invest to Save Schemes	165	-	-	-
East Midlands Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit (EMCTIU)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE	12,234	8,565	3,905	3,905
FUNDING				
Funding b/f Grant & Contributions	6,437	2,322	150	- 807
Capital Grant	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216
Other Grant & Contributions	56			
Use of Reserves	1,757			
Use of Reserves - temporary pending future capital receipts	3,375	3,435		
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sale of Land & Buildings	715	742	732	865
TOTAL FUNDING	14,556	8,715	3,098	2,274
EXPENDITURE COMPARED TO FUNDING	2,322	150	(807)	(1,631)

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23 FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

11A: PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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

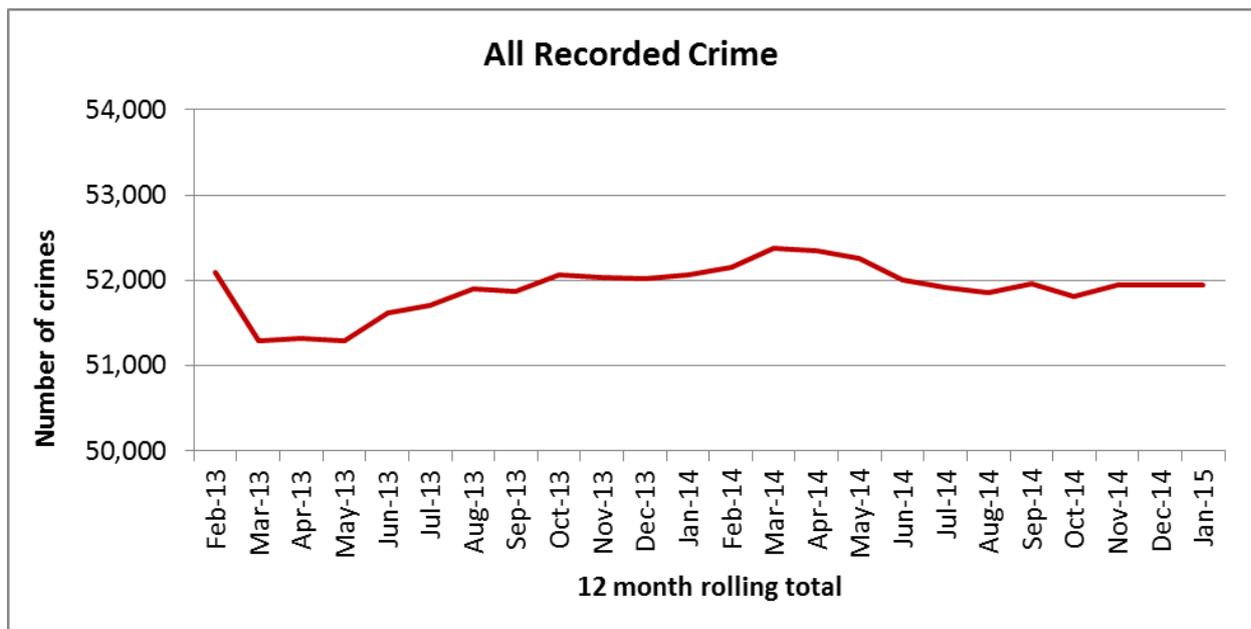
2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 This Chief Executive Performance Report is intended to be a summary, rather than a detailed analysis, and will only include trends for a limited number of areas. It is presented to ensure that the PCC maintains oversight of Constabulary performance in the intervening months when the Chief Constable's scorecards are not being presented.
- 2.2 The following charts show 12 month rolling totals for all recorded crimes / Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) incidents. Three years of data have been used which equates to two years of rolling 12 month totals. However, Antisocial Behaviour Incidents were re-categorised to the three headings of Personal, Nuisance and Environmental from April 2012 and this is not directly comparable to data prior to this date. Therefore the ASB chart does not yet quite cover the complete two years of rolling 12 month totals.

ALL RECORDED CRIME

- 2.3 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. Recorded Crime only covers offences which have been reported by the public or discovered by the police.

- 2.4 After large decreases for ten years from 2002-2012, Recorded Crime has remained fairly static at around 52,000 crimes per 12 months since August 2013.
- 2.5 For the 12 months to the end of September 2014, Derbyshire's crime rate was 50.83 crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 60.78 crimes. This places Derbyshire 17th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate and 43rd is the force with the highest crime rate.



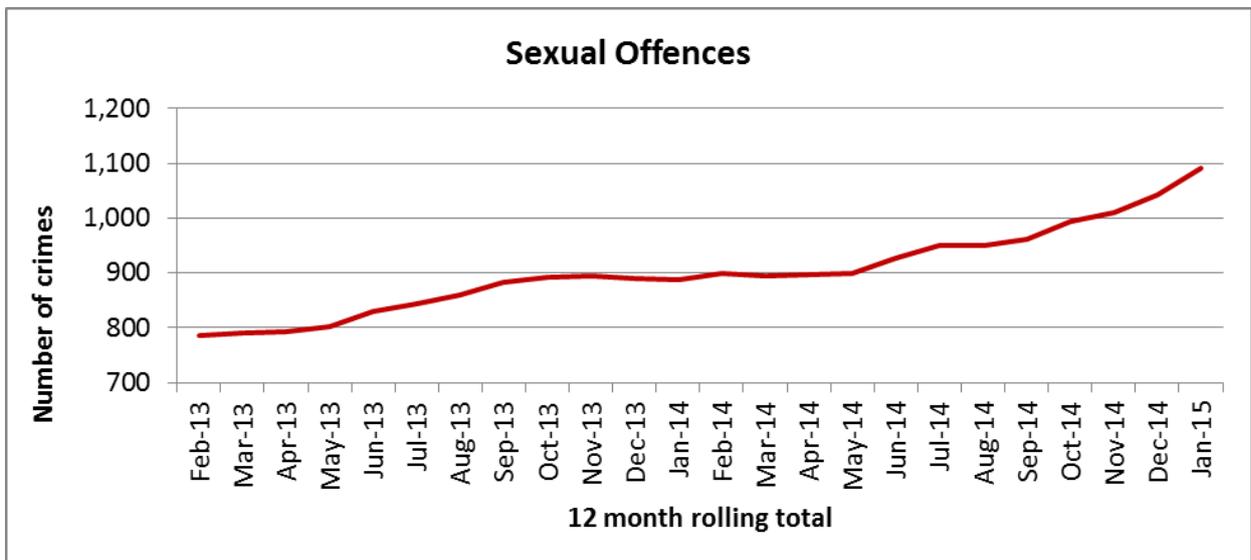
VIOLENCE

- 2.6 Recorded Violence is still showing an increase, but as many violent crimes are not reported, the increase is likely to be an increase in confidence to report (and linked to the increase in reported Domestic Abuse) rather than an increase in incidence of violence.
- 2.7 For the 12 months to the end of September 2014, Derbyshire's crime rate was 9.27 crimes of Violence Against the Person per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 12.17 crimes. This places Derbyshire 12th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.



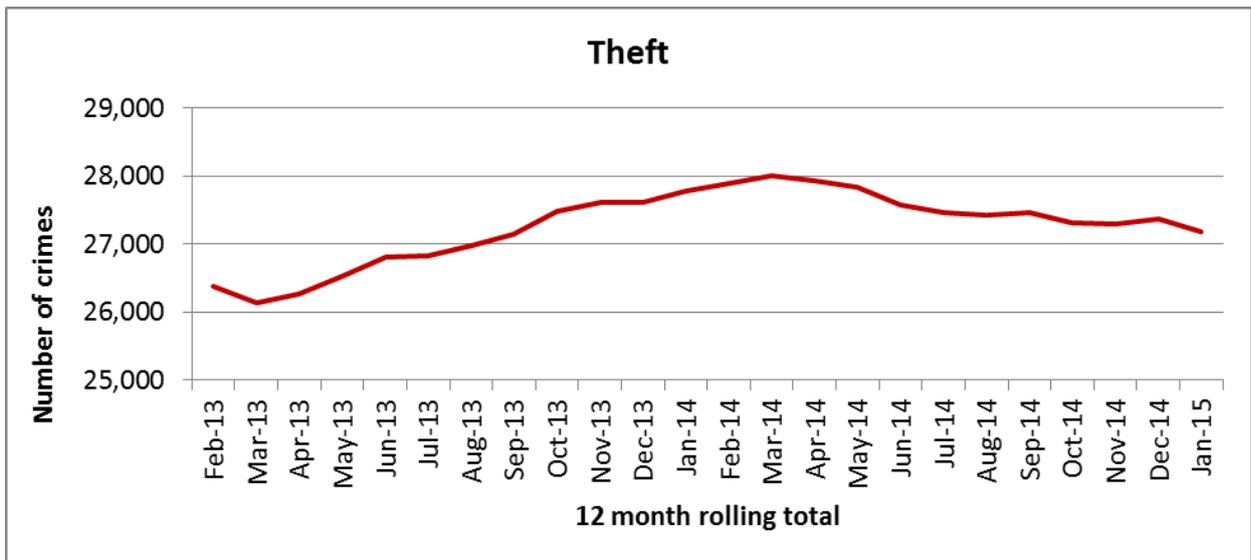
SEXUAL OFFENCES

- 2.8 Reported Sexual Offences are continuing to rise. As many sexual offences go unreported, the rise is considered to be an increase in the confidence of victims to report rather than an increase in occurrence of sexual offences, especially with the ongoing media coverage of prosecutions of historical sexual offences.
- 2.9 For the 12 months to the end of September 2014, Derbyshire's crime rate was 0.95 Sexual Offence crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 1.26 crimes. This places Derbyshire 4th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.



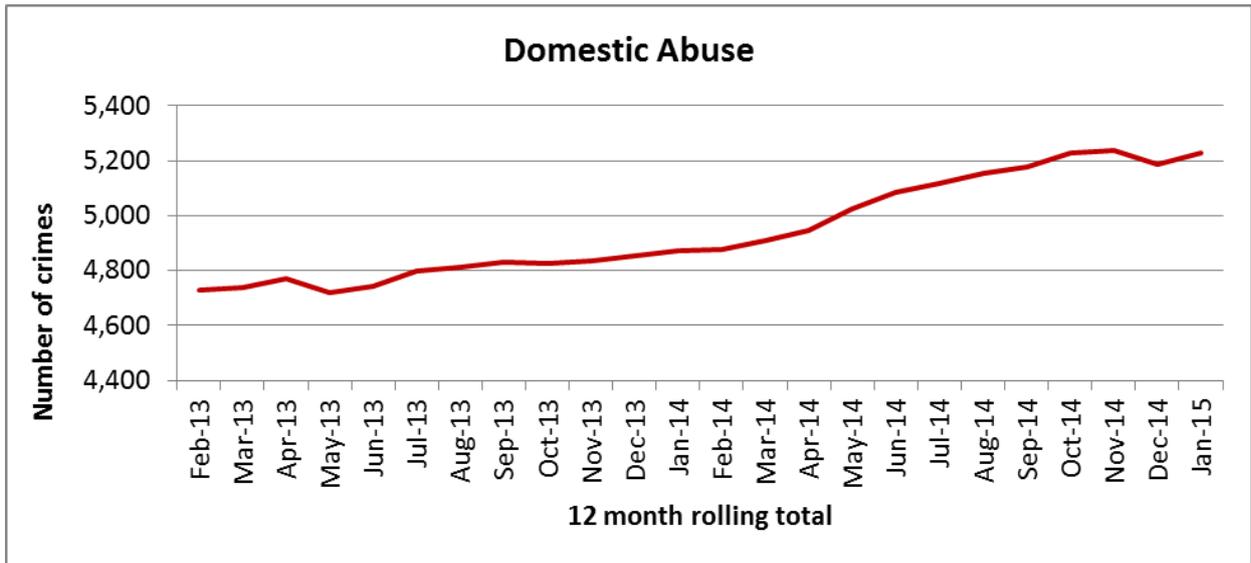
THEFT

- 2.10 Overall recorded Theft offences continue to show a decrease; however, recorded Shoplifting offences remain an issue; particularly in Derby. The Commissioner and Constabulary have recently held a positive meeting with Tesco to discuss store security with the intention of disrupting shoplifters. Other major retailers were invited to the meeting, but did not respond.
- 2.11 For the 12 months to the end of September 2014, Derbyshire’s crime rate was 26.89 Theft crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 30.94 crimes. This places Derbyshire 20th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest crime rate.



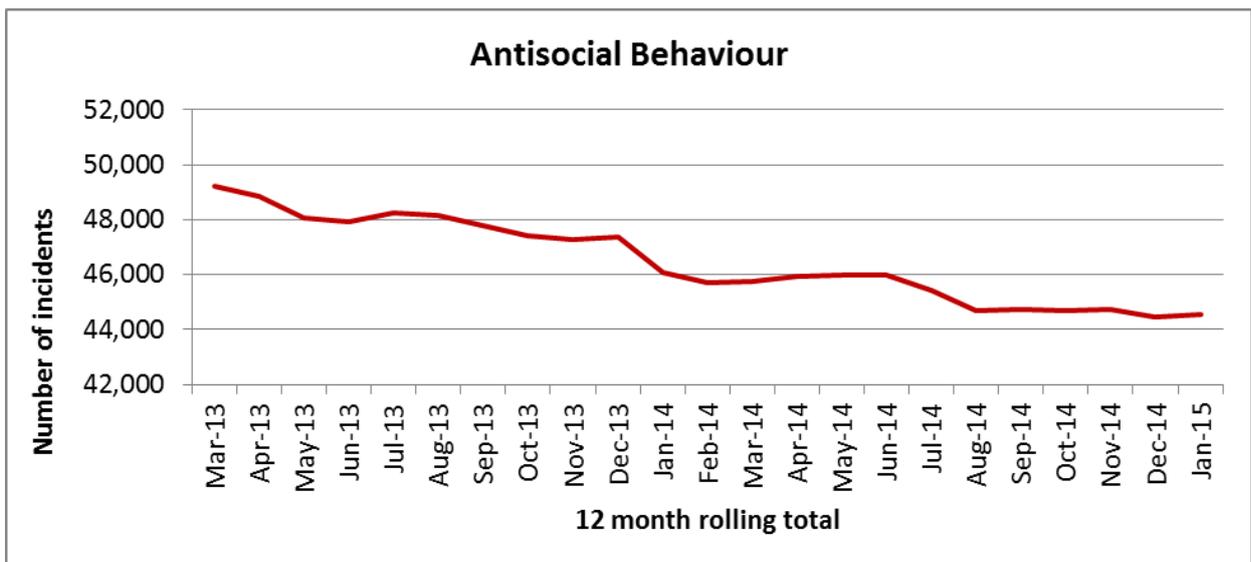
DOMESTIC ABUSE

- 2.12 Reported levels of Domestic Abuse continue to be higher than previously. This is seen as a positive indicator, in line with the aspirations of both the Commissioner and the Chief Constable to increase the confidence of victims to report offences.
- 2.13 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

- 2.14 The number of recorded Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents has levelled off after showing a downward trend during 2013 and much of 2014. These reports are not classified as crimes.
- 2.15 For the 12 months to the end of September 2014, Derbyshire’s ASB rate was 45.51 ASB incidents per 1,000 population, compared to the England and Wales average of 36.92 incidents. This places Derbyshire 34th out of 43 forces, where 1st is the force with the lowest rate of ASB incidents.



3. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW – no narrative required

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

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

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23RD FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

11B: COMMISSIONER'S CASEWORK UPDATE REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide an update on the Commissioner's "casework" handled over the last 10 months.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 As the elected representative for people in Derbyshire the Commissioner receives many enquiries, queries and sometimes complaints from members of the public. Such matters are dealt with under the broad heading of Casework.
- 2.2 A report was provided to the Strategic Governance Board in September 2014 giving information about the casework process.
- 2.3 Since that time the Commissioner's office has continued to respond to queries and requests using the same process. The office works with the Force to manage contact and jointly help to ensure that members of the public receive timely responses to queries and that their complaints and concerns are addressed.

3. CASEWORK STATISTICS AND THEMES – APRIL 2014 - JANUARY 2015

- 3.1 Over the last 10 months the Office has received 291 pieces of case work. This does not include repeat contacts from regular correspondents.

These have been categorised and handled as follows:

- 71 Commissioner responses
- 32 no action

- 188 referrals to the Constabulary (some of which have also received a Commissioner response).

3.2 The contact received has been on a variety of topics. In particular, over the last few months there has been a slight rise in the number of people contacting the Commissioner with concerns about potential police station closures and general concerns about perceived reductions in resources particularly if there has been any reduction in Safer Neighbourhood teams local to the enquirer.

3.3 Where a notable theme is identified, the Commissioner will sometimes issue a press release or a statement on the website to make his position on a particular subject more widely known and ensure that commonly sought information is in the public domain.

3.4 The Commissioner's Office is currently in the process of implementing a new Case Management facility and it is hoped this will enable more detailed analysis of themes and areas of public concern in the future.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. That the contents of the report are noted and that assurance can be gained from the way in which public concerns are handled by the Commissioner's office.

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	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

Contact details in the event of enquiries	Name: Alison Clarke External telephone number: 0300 1226000 Email address: alison.clarke.9756@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
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BACKGROUND PAPERS

Casework report to the Strategic Governance Board, 11A of 15th September 2014.

ATTACHMENTS

NONE

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

23 FEBRUARY 2015

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

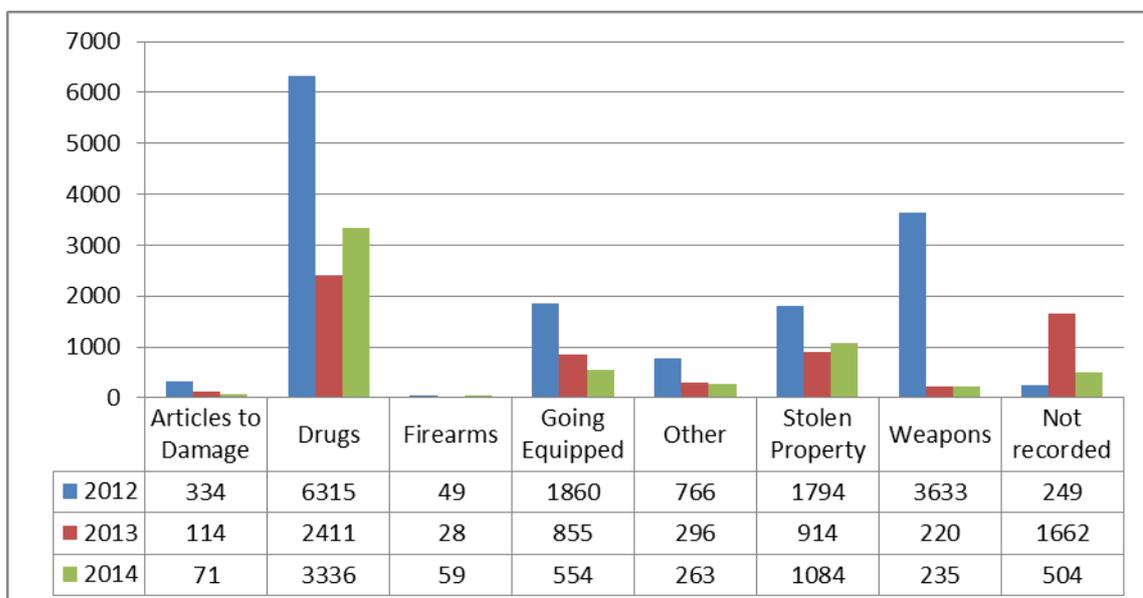
12A: THE USE OF STOP AND SEARCH POWERS

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Strategic Governance Board regarding the use of the stop and search powers by the Force.
- 1.2 To highlight the progress undertaken since the July 2013 inspection report by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC).
- 1.3 To highlight the progress undertaken since August 2014 to implement the Home Secretary's Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSs).

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

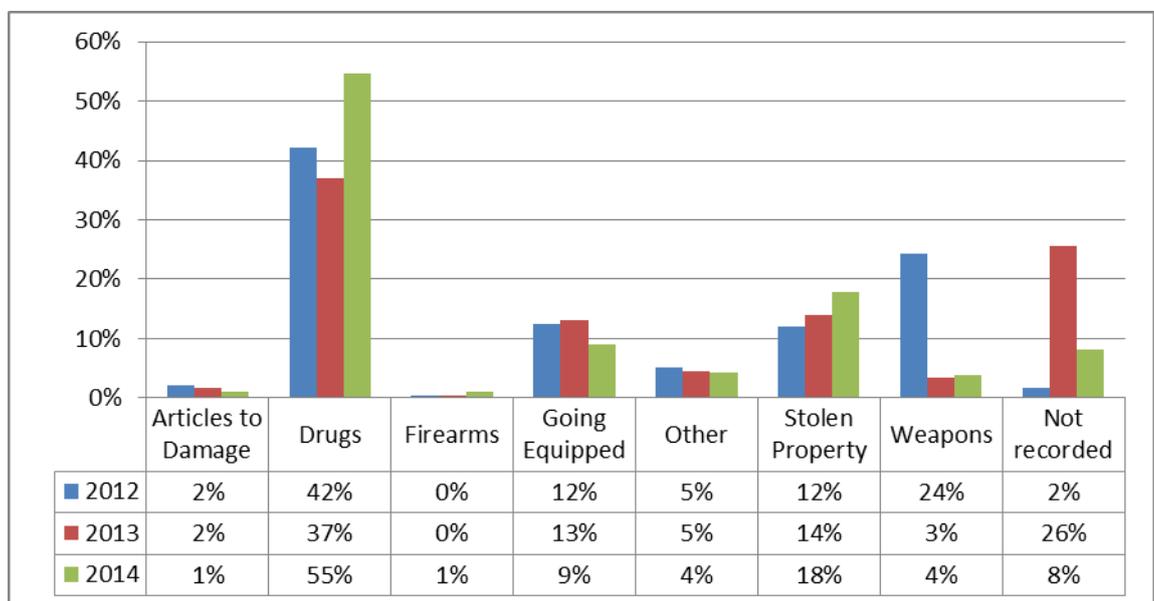
- 2.1 The Stop and Search power remains a vital tool for the police to prevent and detect crime. However, it is also recognised that these powers can also cause distrust of the police and affect the confidence of the community and therefore it is vital that the use of such powers are scrutinised and properly explained. The experience of black and minority communities regarding stop and search has been subject to various reports since the 1970s and it still remains a topic that can cause distrust.
- 2.2 Within his Policing Plan, the Police and Crime Commissioner outlined his commitment to the Equality Act. The scrutiny and accountability of stop and search activity by the Force would certainly fall under this area of equality, particularly with regards to race and age.
- 2.3 The following chart shows the volumes of stop and searches recorded for the last three 12 month periods:-



2.4 The chart above shows that the number of stop and searches recorded reduced dramatically following a change in process in November 2012. Initially there were some data quality issues from the embedding of the new processes but the data quality has since improved and numbers have remained very stable over 2013 and 2014.

2.5 Suspicion of drug activity remains the main reason for a person to be searched however in 2012 the next most prevalent reason was suspicion of concealing a weapon. In 2013 and 2014 however, this reason was rarely used and people were more often searched on a suspicion of having stolen property, which correlates to an increase in theft offences at this time.

2.6 The following chart shows the proportions of searches within each year broken down by the reason for the search:-



2.7 As noted above, the proportions above show that whilst suspicion of carrying drugs is the most common reason, suspicion of carrying stolen items has increased in prevalence over the three year period and is the second most likely reason to be stopped.

2.8 The following table shows the proportion of stop and searches recorded by self-ethnicity with comparison to the proportion of prosecuted, charged or restorative justice suspects for stealing and drug offences and also in comparison to the population:-

	Prop. Of Stop and Searches	Prop. of Offenders	Population
White - British	77%	53%	91%
White - Irish	1%	0%	1%
White - Any Other White Background	7%	4%	2%
Mixed - White And Black Caribbean	1%	1%	1%
Mixed - White And Black African	0%	0%	0%
Mixed - White And Asian	0%	0%	0%
Mixed - Any Other Mixed Background	1%	0%	0%
Asian Or Asian British - Indian	1%	1%	1%
Asian Or Asian British - Pakistani	4%	2%	2%
Asian Or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0%	0%	0%
Asian Or Asian British - Other Asian	1%	0%	1%
Black Or Black British - Caribbean	2%	1%	0%
Black Or Black British - African	1%	0%	0%
Black Or Black British - Other Black	0%	0%	0%
Chinese Or Other Ethnic Group - Chinese	0%	0%	0%
Chinese/Other Ethnic Group-Other Ethnic	0%	0%	0%
Not Stated Or Unknown	4%	35%	0%

- 2.9 The data shows that the proportion of stop and searches on white persons is lower than the population although persons of a white other background are more likely to be stopped. The recipients of four per cent of stop and searches have either not stated their ethnicity or it has not been recorded, therefore these could relate to any of the 16 categories. From the information above it also appears that Pakistani persons are also more likely to be stopped in comparison to the population.
- 2.10 In relation to the proportion of offenders for either stealing or drugs offences, it is hard to draw any conclusions. This is due to the ethnicity being defined by the offender at the time of the offences and therefore over a third of records are either not stated or not recorded. It is therefore not possible to draw meaningful conclusions.

2.11 The following table shows the proportion of stop and searches recorded by age with comparison to the proportion of prosecuted, charged or restorative justice suspects for stealing and drug offences and also in comparison to the population:-

	Prop. Of Stop and Searches	Prop. of Offenders	Population
<16	9%	7%	18%
16-17	12%	7%	3%
18-24	36%	32%	8%
25-29	11%	16%	6%
30 & over	21%	38%	65%
Not Stated or Unknown	11%	0%	0%

2.12 The age profile of stop searches is very different to the age profile of the population of Derbyshire. Nearly two thirds of the population are over 30 but only a sixth of the searches are within this age range. The difference between the proportion of stop searches and the offending proportions is not as evident however with the two proportions being relatively similar below age 30. There is however 11% of unknowns which could belong in any of the ranges.

2.14 In relation to both the ethnicity and age comparisons, it is worth noting that the proportion of stop and searches and the offending population include duplicates. This may occur when a person is stopped more than once or offends on more than one occasion. If that person belongs to a group where the actual population is small then this can have a substantial impact on the comparisons as that person would have only been counted once within the population.

2.15 The following table shows the number of arrests that have resulted from a stop and search and also the arrest rate in comparison to the number of stops which have been carried out:

	Number of Stop and Search Arrests	Arrest Rate
2014	761	12.5%
2013	764	11.8%
2012	1193	8.0%

2.16 Whilst the volume of arrests has fallen across the period, the proportion of stops that lead to arrest have increased. This would suggest that whilst the number of stop and searches that are carried out has reduced across the time period, these

stops are more focussed and intelligence led and therefore a higher proportion has resulted in arrest.

- 2.17 The latest regional and national information that is available is for the financial year 2012/13. This publication shows that the arrest rate for the region for this period was 8.5% and the arrest rate nationally was 10.3%.
- 2.18 **Inspection Report by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC)**
- 2.19 Between October 2012 and April 2013, HMIC inspected every Police Force in relation to the use of stop and search powers. HMIC visited Derbyshire in February 2013 and published the national and individual Force reports in July 2013. The HMIC report tried to identify how Forces ensured that the power was being used effectively.
- 2.20 Between the 27 and 29 January 2015, HMIC has again inspected Derbyshire as part of their revisit to a number of Forces as a follow up to the previous inspection of 2013 and as part of their new thematic inspection. The Force currently awaits the findings of this latest thematic inspection which are due to be published late March 2015.
- 2.21 Improvements on the previous identified areas from the 2013 inspection continue to be actioned.
- 2.22 Within the report, HMIC said 'There is no clear definition or agreed understanding of what constitutes an effective stop and search encounter. The statutory powers of stop and search are provided to assist police officers in the prevention and detection of crime, and to avoid unnecessary arrests in circumstances where a quick search on the street might confirm or eliminate an officer's suspicions. The use of measures such as arrest rates is widespread among forces, and useful in terms of understanding how different forces use the powers to reduce or detect crime, but they are too simplistic and cannot be seen as an absolute measure of success. For a stop and search encounter to be effective and lawful, a police officer must have reasonable grounds for suspicion (based on specific and objective information) that a person is in possession of a stolen or prohibited item. Those grounds should be fully explained to the person being stopped and searched, and the person should be treated with fairness, courtesy and respect. In such circumstances, finding the item and arresting the offender or, alternatively, eliminating the suspicion and avoiding an unnecessary arrest are both valid and successful outcomes'.
- 2.23 In April 2014, the Force carried out an initial analysis of arrest data relating to December 2013 and the results are shown in the below table.

	No. of Arrests	Caution	Conviction	Charged to Court	NFA/Discontinued
B Division	10	2	1	3	4
C Division	15	4	3	1	7
D Division	31	1	14	1	15
Force	56	7	18	5	26

- 2.24 The analysis was limited as the mapping through the criminal justice system is extremely difficult to collate and the analyst had to revert to manual checks via the police national computer. This problem is not unique to Derbyshire and it remains a national issue as the criminal justice systems are not joined up. Further analytical work by the Force has also been limited as the analyst was redeployed to the critical areas of public protection to assist in that high risk and threat area of business.
- 2.25 The HMIC report highlighted that arrest data alone should not be seen as the measure of effectiveness. The Force has recently commissioned the University of Derby to carry out research to the effective use of stop and search. Hopefully this research will allow the Force to better understand its activity and the effectiveness of the use of this power.
- 2.26 The HMIC report for Derbyshire highlighted (in common with all Forces inspected) that nearly 25% of stop and search records 'dip tested' during the inspection had insufficient grounds shown in the record. This is disappointing as all supervisors have a duty under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to ensure that they check the stop and search records of their officers.
- 2.27 All operational Superintendents have met with the Chief Superintendent Operational Lead for Stop and Search, and the findings in the HMIC report have been actioned. This includes the correct recording of searches by officers, the supervisors' responsibilities, the scrutiny of records and the effective deployment and lawful tasking of officers to reduce crime.
- 2.28 Each month the operational Superintendents receive 10 stop and search forms each to review and action any finding with their supervisors and officers. The forms are randomly selected and this process and scrutiny at a high level has shown a considerable improvement in the quality of the form and the grounds recorded within them.
- 2.29 In January 2015 the Force produced and circulated a video on their intranet that highlights the importance of stop and search powers. The video demonstrates from a strategic and operational level the importance of using the power. It also highlights why officers need to ensure it is recorded correctly and importantly that they deal with the member of the public in a respectful and fair manner.

- 2.30 HMIC recommended that arrangements for community groups to scrutinise stop and search records should be introduced. In November 2014 a new Stop and Search Advisory Group (SSAG) was formed and they will action this recommendation. The group is led and consists of community representatives who are independent of the police. The SSAG set up arrangements with diverse groups and younger persons to scrutinise records and to question the police on the stop and search activity in their area.
- 2.31 HMIC made a number of national recommendations in its report to the College of Policing. This included devising a national stop and search form, to produce a national training package and to produce an Authorised Professional Practice (guidance). The College has yet to deliver any of the above three recommendations and they do not envisage any new training products being available until at least early 2016.
- 2.32 Learning and development is a key recommendation within the HMIC report and the Force awaits the new product from the College. In April 2015, the Home Secretary will introduce changes to the powers that govern stop and search. This may require further new training along with any other areas highlighted in the ongoing thematic inspection by HMIC. Therefore, at this time, the Force will not be introducing an independent local training programme as the risks and costs of delivering an out of date product need to be weighed up against the pending national changes over the forthcoming year. The Force intends to continue to train staff using existing products however, it will not at this time produce and deliver its own material.
- 2.34 All stop and search records are manually entered onto the crime and intelligence system (Guardian). Since the introduction of a new guide in March 2014, the compliance rates and accuracy of the reports have improved considerably. They are completed monthly and to date there is a high rate of accuracy.
- 2.35 As per chart 3 above, only 4% of the self-defined ethnicity codes for stop and searches are classed as 'unknown'. This compares to 35% of the proportion of offenders being shown as 'unknown'. The Force has explored using alternatives to the self-defined ethnicity codes, which are reliant on the cooperation of the person stopped or arrested, however the annual data return to the Home office requires the Force to complete the return as a self-defined code and not an officer defined code.
- 2.36 **Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSsSs)**
- 2.37 The Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme was announced by the Home Secretary in her statement to Parliament on 30th April 2014.
- 2.38 The principal aims of the Scheme are to achieve greater transparency, community involvement in the use of stop and search powers and to support a more intelligence-led approach leading to better outcomes; for example an increase in the stop and search to positive outcome ratio.

2.39 The features of the Scheme are:

- Data Recording – Forces will record a broader range of stop and search outcomes e.g. arrests, cautions, penalty notices for disorder and all other disposal types. Forces will also show the link, or lack of, between the object of the search and its outcome.
- Lay observation policies – providing the opportunity for members of the local community to accompany police officers on patrol using stop and search.
- Stop and search complaints 'community trigger' – a local complaint policy requiring the police to explain to local community scrutiny groups how the powers are being used where there is a large volume of complaints.
- Reducing section 60 'no-suspicion' stop and searches by:
 - Raising the level of authorisation to senior officer (above the rank of Chief Superintendent);
 - Ensuring that Section 60 stop and search is only used where it is deemed necessary – and making this clear to the public; in anticipation of serious violence, the authorising officer must reasonably believe that an incident involving serious violence will take place rather than may;
 - Limiting the duration of initial authorisations to no more than 15 hours (down from 24) and communicating to local communities when there is a Section 60 authorisation in advance (where practicable) and afterwards, so that the public is kept informed of the purpose and success of the operation.

2.40 The Force has been working to implement all four of the elements of BUSS by the launch date of November 2014. Good progress has been made in all areas but the additional data recording requirement for outcomes is challenging. The main barriers to be fully compliant with this element are the requirement to change the fields on the stop and search forms and more importantly the crime intelligence system (Guardian).

2.41 The record of search forms were changed and re-issued forcewide last year when changes to the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014 were introduced. Further changes are expected again as part of the current thematic inspection by HMIC. They are scoping the need to record stops under the Road Traffic Act and also searches where outer clothing is removed. These new requirements will require additional fields being introduced onto new designed forms and new booklets will be reissued.

2.42 The Crime Intelligence System will possibly require additional work by the system provider to enable the new outcome fields to be introduced. The system is due for replacement in the near future and the costs to implement the BUSS changes may not be financially viable at this time.

- 2.43 The Force continues to work with the Home office, HMIC and the Guardian system providers to find a solution to be fully compliant with the additional data recording element of BUSS.
- 2.44 The Force already has a Community Involvement Scheme which has been in existence for a number of years. The scheme allows members of the public to accompany officers on patrol and during that tour of duty they may observe a stop and search encounter but that cannot be guaranteed. With the future introduction of the body worn video devices there will be opportunities to use the footage to show actual stop and search encounters to the public.
- 2.45 In 2013/14 the Force received seven complaints relating to a stop and search. Of these complaints four were not upheld, one was withdrawn and two remain live investigations. The key theme in the majority of the complaints is the necessity to use force whilst carrying out the search rather than a complaint regarding the reason for a search in the first place.
- 2.46 In 2014/15 there have been no complaints regarding stop and search. In view of this the Force will see every complaint as a 'trigger' and the scrutiny will be undertaken by the newly formed SSAG.
- 2.47 The SSAG are also working with the Force and the Office of the Police and Commissioner to promote and distribute new material to the public so they are aware of their rights relating to stop and search.
- 2.48 The new requirements for Section 60 searches have been introduced and there are no issues. The section 60 authority was very rarely used in Derbyshire prior to BUSSs being introduced.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW – no narrative required

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

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ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix A – HMIC recommendations
- Appendix B – Best use of Stop and Search Scheme

HMIC Recommendations

1. Chief Constables and the College of Policing should establish in the stop and search Authorised Professional Practice document a clear specification of what constitutes the effective and fair exercise of stop and search powers, and guidance in that respect. This should be compliant with the code of practice.
2. Chief Constables should establish or improve monitoring of the way officers stop and search people, so that they can be satisfied their officers are acting in accordance with the law (including equality legislation and the code of practice), and that the power is used effectively to prevent crime, catch criminals and maintain public trust. This monitoring should, in particular, enable police leaders to ensure officers have the reasonable grounds (and, where applicable, authorising officers have the reasonable belief) required by law to justify each stop and search encounter.
3. Chief Constables should ensure that officers carrying out stop and search encounters are supervised so that they can be confident that the law is being complied with and that the power is being used fairly and effectively. Particular attention should be given to compliance with the code of practice and equality legislation.
4. The College of Policing should work with Chief Constables to design national training requirements to improve officers': understanding of the legal basis for their use of stop and search powers; skills in establishing and recording the necessary reasonable grounds for suspicion; knowledge of how best to use the powers to prevent and detect crime; and understanding of the impact that stop and search encounters can have on community confidence and trust in the police. Specific training should also be tailored to the supervisors and leaders of those carrying out stops and searches.
5. Chief Constables should ensure that officers and supervisors who need this training are required to complete it, and that their understanding of what they learn is tested.
6. Chief Constables should ensure that relevant intelligence gleaned from stop and search encounters is gathered, promptly placed on their force intelligence systems, and analysed to assist the broader crime fighting effort.
7. Chief Constables should, in consultation with elected local policing bodies, ensure that they comply with the code of practice by explaining to the public the way stop and search powers are used in their areas and by making arrangements for stop and search records to be scrutinised by community representatives. This should be done in a way that involves those people who are stopped and searched, for example, young people.
8. Chief Constables should ensure that those people who are dissatisfied with the way they are treated during stop and search encounters can report this to the force and have their views considered and, if they wish, make a formal complaint quickly and easily. This should include gathering information about dissatisfaction reported to other agencies.
9. Chief Constables should introduce a nationally agreed form (paper or electronic) for the recording of stop and search encounters, in accordance with the code of practice.
10. Chief Constables should work with their elected local policing bodies to find a way of better using technology to record relevant information about stop and search encounters, which complies with the law and reveals how effectively and fairly the power is being used.



Home Office



College of
Policing

BEST USE OF STOP & SEARCH SCHEME

Summary

The Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme was announced by the Home Secretary in her statement to Parliament on 30th April 2014.

The principal aims of the Scheme are to achieve greater transparency, community involvement in the use of stop and search powers and to support a more intelligence-led approach, leading to better outcomes, for example, an increase in the stop and search to positive outcome ratio.

The features of the Scheme are:

- Data Recording – forces will record the broader range of stop and search outcomes e.g. arrests, cautions, penalty notices for disorder and all other disposal types. Forces will also show the link, or lack of one, between the object of the search and its outcome.
- Lay observation policies – providing the opportunity for members of the local community to accompany police officers on patrol using stop and search.
- Stop and search complaints 'community trigger' – a local complaint policy requiring the police to explain to local community scrutiny groups how the powers are being used where there is a large volume of complaints.
- Reducing section 60 'no-suspicion' stop and searches by –
 - raising the level of authorisation to senior officer (above the rank of chief superintendent);
 - ensuring that section 60 stop and search is only used where it is deemed necessary – and making this clear to the public;
 - in anticipation of serious violence, the authorising officer must reasonably believe that an incident involving serious violence will take place rather than may;
 - limiting the duration of initial authorisations to no more than 15 hours (down from 24); and
 - communicating to local communities when there is a section 60 authorisation in advance (where practicable) and afterwards, so that the public is kept informed of the purpose and success of the operation.

By adopting the Scheme, forces will use stop and search strategically, which will improve public confidence and trust.

Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme – in detail

1. Data recording

- 1.1. Currently national data, published in the annual Police Powers and Procedures publication, provides information on the number of stop and searches and the proportion that result in an arrest. The latest statistics for 2012/13 showed that of the 1 million stop and searches under section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, only 10% led to an arrest.
- 1.2. This figure does not give the whole picture concerning the effectiveness of stop and search. Forces adopting the Scheme will therefore provide the public with a richer picture of how their use of stop and search powers is enabling them to reduce crime rates, and how well individual officers are using their 'reasonable suspicion powers' to target suspects with prohibited items in their possession.
- 1.3. A key component of the Scheme, therefore, is the requirement on forces to record and publish a broader range of outcomes which could follow from a stop and search encounter.

Forces participating in the Scheme will expand their data requirements and return information where stop and search has resulted in any of the following outcomes:

- i. Arrest (as is currently required);
- ii. Summons / charged by post;
- iii. Caution (simple or conditional);
- iv. Khat or Cannabis Warning;
- v. Penalty Notice for Disorder;
- vi. Community resolution; or
- vii. A no further action disposal.

Information will be returned through the Home Office Annual Data Requirement.¹

- 1.4. The measure of the success of stop and search is not necessarily a 'hit', or positive outcome, as there may be occasions where the outcome of a stop and search is unconnected to the reasonable grounds for suspicion. Such an outcome is likely to represent a chance detection rather than professional judgement and the use of reasonable grounds by the officer in question. It is for this reason that it is important that the public has access to this information to assess how effectively the police are using their powers. Data must therefore be made available which show whether the object of the stop and search is connected to the outcome; this will encourage accountability in the police use of these powers.

¹ Only one outcome should be recorded for each stop and search encounter. Where one of the above outcomes follows an arrest, the recorded outcome will be the arrest and not any further action through out of court disposal, prosecution or otherwise. Recording both arrest and other outcome for the same stop and search will distort the figures which are concerned with immediate stop and search outcomes.

2. Lay observation policies

- 2.1. In order to improve public understanding of the police and contribute to best practice, forces must be open and accessible. It is important for the public, particularly young people and people from Black and Minority Ethnic communities, to be able to see the police conducting their work in a professional way. Equally, it is also important for the police to understand the communities that they are serving – as this enables more effective policing through police and community cooperation and exemplifies ‘policing by consent’.
- 2.2. By introducing ‘lay observation’, a process of two-way learning can take place, bringing the police closer to the public. A core element of the Scheme is the requirement that participating forces will provide opportunities for members of the public to accompany police officers on patrol when they might deploy stop and search powers.

Forces participating in the Scheme will develop lay observation policies which adhere to the following principles:²

- members of the public are provided with the opportunity to see stop and search in action;
- the police have the opportunity to demonstrate their use of stop and search;
- the public has the opportunity to provide feedback to the police based on their observations; and
- the need to ensure the safety of lay observers is appropriately taken into account.

- 2.3. We recognise that the stop and search rate varies between forces, and that it is difficult to predict when a stop and search encounter might take place. Some forces already facilitate public observation through ‘Ride Along’ schemes, for example. It is open to forces to meet this requirement through such schemes. By extension, where forces do not have public observation policies, they may wish to apply a policy with a broader scope.

² Individual police forces will develop their own local policies to ensure that the use of lay observers is compatible with Article 8 of the ECHR (the right to respect for private life) and the Data Protection Act 1998.

3. Community complaints trigger

- 3.1. The community complaints trigger will be the requirement on forces to signpost the appropriate mechanism for members of the community to raise any concerns or complaints that they have with the way that a stop and search has been carried out by their police force.
- 3.2. Forces participating in the Scheme have local discretion to determine the most appropriate way to establish the community complaints trigger; however, consideration should be given to including information on the complaints trigger either on the receipt provided to all individuals following a stop and search or verbally by officers (or both). Importantly, forces will publish their policy to ensure transparency in the process.
- 3.3. The nature of the trigger will be quantitative and / or qualitative and, whilst there will be variation between forces, each force must ensure that the local community (often through Independent Advisory Groups or Scrutiny Boards) is provided with the opportunity to influence how it is set up and how many complaints, and of what nature, would set off the trigger.
- 3.4. In forces where complaints are particularly low, forces should consider treating every complaint as a 'trigger' – each requiring explanation and scrutiny by community groups.

Forces participating in the Scheme will develop a compliant policy which:

- ensures individuals stopped and searched are made aware of where to complain;
- introduce a threshold above which the police are compelled to explain their use of stop and search; and
- that explanation will be given, primarily, to local community groups responsible for scrutinising the use of stop and search.

4. Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 stop and search

- 4.1. Section 60 stop and search powers are among the most controversial of all such powers by virtue of the fact that individual police officers are not required to have any reasonable grounds for suspicion.
- 4.2. Once a section 60 authorisation is in place, officers do not need to have suspicions on a particular individual prior to stopping them; though it is a requirement of PACE Code A for an officer to explain to an individual who has been stopped that a section 60 authorisation is in place. This can lead to a large number of searches which result in community and police tensions. The Scheme introduces a set of requirements that, when combined, will ensure that participating forces improve their use of this type of stops.

Forces participating in the Scheme will revise their use of section 60 stop and search powers so that all stops and searches conducted under this section will adhere to the following conditions:

- The 1994 Act currently provides for an officer of at least the rank of inspector to give a section 60 authorisation in a particular area for a specified period time. Forces in the Scheme will **raise the level of authorisation to a senior officer**.³
- Although the word “necessary” does not appear in section 60(1), the effect of Article 8 of ECHR is that necessity remains relevant to each decision as to whether an authorisation is justified. Any authorisation made under section 60 must be made only when the officer believes it is necessary. In practice, in addition to expediency, which is explicit in the 1994 Act, the authorising officer must also have considered the authorisation necessary to prevent serious violence or to find dangerous instruments or weapons after an incident involving serious violence, or to apprehend persons carrying weapons. **This applies to all forces using this power regardless of whether they are participating in the Scheme or not.**
- Informed by intelligence, senior officers in participatory forces must have a higher degree of certainty by reasonably believing that incidents involving serious violence **will** take place rather than it being a possibility. Any judgment about the credibility of the intelligence will be a matter for the senior officer.
- The law provides for initial authorisations to be made for up to 24 hours (extendable for a further 24 hours). Forces participating in the Scheme will **limit the maximum duration of the initial authorisation to 15 hours**. For an extension up to 24 hours, an officer of senior rank will authorise any additional extensions.⁴
- **Participating forces must communicate with the public in the areas where a section 60 authorisation is to be put in place in advance (where practicable) and afterwards.** The public need to be informed of the purpose and outcomes of each section 60 operation. However, it is a matter of local discretion to participating forces as to how they communicate this information.

³ In all cases, a ‘senior officer’ for the purposes of the Scheme has the meaning of at least an Assistant Chief Constable, Commander of the Metropolitan Police, or Commander of the City of London Police or above

⁴ An extension made beyond 15 hours will not exceed nine hours, which will take the authorisation up to the statutory 24 hours mark. An extension beyond 24 hours will not exceed 15 hours, as applies to the first authorisation.

5. Adherence to the Scheme

- 5.1 Forces signed up to the Scheme are expected to adhere to all its components, subject to exceptional circumstances. However, nothing in the Scheme is binding in law; statute and case law on stop and search therefore remain unaffected.
- 5.2 All departures from the Scheme must be made public. The Home Secretary reserves the right to withdraw membership of the Scheme where there is evidence that a force is not in compliance with its terms.

Forces participating in the Scheme will make public all instances where they have departed from the requirements of the Scheme and explain the reason for why this occurred.

6. Race and Diversity Monitoring

- 6.1 To comply with the public sector equality duty in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, whilst designing and implementing any new policies as part of the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, forces must consider the impact on all individuals. This duty requires that forces have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.
- 6.2 In addition, as an important element of the Scheme is to encourage a better relationship between the police and the public, participating forces need to ensure that they are actively monitoring their use of stop and search powers.

Forces participating in the Scheme will ensure that the impact of the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme is monitored, particularly as it relates to individuals from Black and Minority Ethnic groups and young people.

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23 FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12B: HATE CRIME

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the Derbyshire public how the Constabulary is tackling Hate Crime and is making progress towards the Police and Crime Plan Objective 1 (To support victims and witnesses).

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The following table shows the number of *hate crime offences* by type (Race, Religion, Lesbian Gay and Bisexual {LGB}, Transgender, Disability and Other) for the period 01/12/13-30/11/14 compared to the previous two twelve month periods. The information is based on the number of offences recorded on the crime recording system with a force hate crime marker.¹

Hate crimes recorded and detection rates (using hate crime tags) 01/12/13-30/11/14, compared to 01/12/12-30/11/13 and 01/12/11-30/11/12

	01/12/11-30/11/12		01/12/12-30/11/13		01/12/13-30/11/14	
	Recorded	Detection Rate %	Recorded	Detection Rate %	Recorded	Detection Rate %
Race	406	59%	376	58%	400	54%
Religion	8	36%	14	14%	3	100%
LGB	61	51%	44	43%	47	60%
Transgender	5	60%	6	67%	4	50%
Disability	41	22%	24	38%	12	58%
Other	0	0%	3	67%	2	0%
Total	521	55%	467	55%	468	55%

- 2.3 Recorded hate crimes have remained stable over the two annual periods analysed. Racial hate crimes account for 85% of all offences recorded. The number of religiously aggravated crimes has fluctuated over this period whilst the number of

¹ Note that in cases of multiple strand hate crime, some cases may be counted more than once. The system of use of tags is dependent on accurate manual application of adding a tag. Also the transgender category was only introduced in June 2011.

disability hate crimes has significantly reduced. Detection rates have remained static at 55% over the last three annual periods in relation to all hate crimes.

- 2.4 The following table shows the number of *hate incidents* by type (Race, Religion, LGB, Transgender, Disability and Other) for the period 01/04/14-31/12/14 (2014/15 Year to Date - YTD) compared to the previous two annual periods.² The source of the information is the hate incident database.
- 2.5 Hate incidents recorded on the hate incident database by strand for the periods 2014/15 year to date compared to the previous two year to date periods.

All hate incidents								
YTD 2012-13			YTD 2013-14			YTD 2014-15		
559			577			631		
Race			Religion			LGB		
YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15	YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15	YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15
420	443	477	18	22	17	76	72	96
Trans			Disability			Other		
YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15	YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15	YTD12-13	YTD 13-14	YTD 14-15
7	6	5	31	31	34	7	3	2

- 2.6 The number of hate incidents recorded has increased by 13% over the three year period, whilst the number of hate crimes has remained stable. 76% of all incidents reported relate to the race strand of hate.
- 2.7 LGB hate incidents have increased by the largest proportion over the three years analysed with a 26% rise in recorded incidents.
- 2.8 Although the sample size is small, the number of disability hate incidents has increased by 10% this period compared with the last two periods. Derbyshire Constabulary has actively sought to increase the number of reported disability hate crimes in response to the recommendation highlighted in a number of reports³, as this is an area where under reporting and under recording has been noted.
- 2.9 Information pertaining to 'Past 12 months rate of racial/religiously aggravated crimes per 10,000 residents for Derbyshire with regional and national rates' is not included within this document. The Home Office owns this data and any requests should be made direct to them.
- 2.10 User satisfaction for racist incidents on 'whole experience' is reported to the Home Office.

Note that all hate crimes are incidents but not all incidents result in a crime

³ Such as Mind Another Assault; Disability Harassment Inquiry- Living in a Different World; EHRC Hidden in Plain Sight and Out in the Open; Mencap 10 promises.

Satisfaction rates for the whole experience for racist incidents April-December 2012, April - December 2013 and April - December 2014

	Apr- Dec '12	Apr-Dec '13	Apr-Dec '14
Sample size	106	153	104
Number satisfied	90	132	78
% satisfied	84.9%	86.3%	76.5%

Racist incident user satisfaction has decreased by 10% this period.

- 2.11 Derbyshire Constabulary made a decision to survey all hate incident victims. This is over and above mandatory requirements. Surveying commenced in May 2012.⁴ By attempting to contact all victims and asking them to complete a survey, further opportunities are afforded to put service recovery in place and thereby increase public confidence.

Hate incident satisfaction with the 'whole experience', surveyed victims of crime, 01/05/12 to 31/12/14, by hate strand, excluding racial incidents

	Sample size	Number satisfied	Percentage satisfied
Disability	33	23	69.7%
Religion	13	11	84.6%
LGB	63	40	63.5%
Trans	6	6	100.0%
Other hate	19	16	84.2%
Total excluding racial	134	96	71.6%

- 2.12 Note that racially motivated victims of crime are more likely to be satisfied with the 'whole experience' than victims of other strands of hate incidents collectively. LGB and disability related hate crime are the areas whereby user satisfaction are lowest. Due to the small sample size, results for individual 'strands' of hate crime have a considerable confidence interval.

- 2.13 The greatest areas of risk and threat in relation to hate crime are as follows:

- Under recording. In particular in relation to disability and transphobic hate crimes. Nationally, for every 1 disability hate incident reported, 34 remain unreported or unrecorded. In addition three quarters of trans people experience

⁴ Sample sizes are small so caution must be made when drawing any conclusions.

some form of hate crime in any year.⁵ In order to address the under reporting, a large number of trans and disability organisations in Derbyshire were contacted to become Signposting Centres. A number of training inputs have been delivered including an input from a trans female and a learning disability group who have experienced hate crime.

- Specific professions linked to the service sector show a recurring theme of being victim to racial and religious hate crimes. Often these professions form part of the night time economy, such as restaurants, take-aways, and taxi drivers.
- As with all crime types, an increase in the number of hate incident reports emanating from internet sources such as Facebook, twitter and chat rooms have been noted. Many of the True Vision reports relate to this type of offence. In some cases, there is no specific individual victim.
- The above two hate crime 'locations' are also mechanisms for hatred which may be a potential pre cursor to thought patterns associated with counter terrorism activity. In order to address this, the Equality Unit has worked closely with the Counter Terrorism (CT) Unit in order to raise awareness of hate crime and increase reporting. As part of CT Awareness Week all taxi firms in Derby and many other businesses were visited.

2.14 The Hate Crime Steering Group was set up to provide a multi-agency response to the governmental strategy, 'Challenge It, Report It, Stop It'. The county-wide Steering Group draws together partners from City and County Council and the police, as third sector organisations such as Victim Support, Derbyshire Friend and Citizens Advice Bureau. Locally, the group has been working towards meeting the aims of an action plan over a two year period. An independently facilitated workshop took place in December 2014 to review the action plan. Themes of the new plan are based around training, communication, service provision, Signposting Centres, data collection and governance.

2.15 The Steering Group action plan includes items such as raising awareness of hate crime in schools. Some of the work undertaken includes inputs by staff associations, such as the Gay Police Association, to raise awareness of the harms of hate.

2.16 The 'Ariel Trust Pilot' is currently being delivered in 49 Derbyshire Secondary Schools - the denial strand of the lesson tackles issues surrounding bullying and homophobia. The 'Zebrared' inputs are being held in the Amber Valley and Erewash area. The input covers extremism, bullying, homophobia and hate crime. There are plans to take this into South Derbyshire and the High Peak. "See my Ability" is an educational package developed in collaboration with the CPS and Voice UK. This package tackles disability hate crime/bullying and was rolled out to all primary and secondary schools.

⁵ Source: Disability HMIC Inspection ' Living in a Different World' and Trans – Galop 'The Hate Crime Report'

- 2.17 The Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) Disproportionality Group⁶ is working with the Independent Advisor Group (IAG) and Derby University in order to design a perpetrator intervention programme, due to be piloted Spring 2015.
- 2.18 Over a two year period, the Leicester Hate Crime Project conducted ground breaking victim research⁷, culminating in a Victims' Manifesto including ten pledges. The pledges are victim centred and written within a purposely broad, rather than agency specific context. The LCJB Disproportionality Group and the Hate Crime Steering Group are working together to consider the synergy between the two groups and consider where recommendations may form part of their control strategies. Many of the pledges are covered in the Hate Crime Steering Group action plan. However, it is felt at this stage that more work is required to ascertain how these could be implemented between the police and partners before committing to do so.
- 2.19 Various audit procedures are in place to ensure that officers and staff adhere to the Hate Crime Policy. For a number of years, the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) historically conducted audits of hate incidents (along a model mandated by the Ministry of Justice) against a set of key indicators. Recommendations from the audit were progressed through the LCJB Disproportionality Group. The LCJB audits pioneered a method for assessing the 'under recorded' aspect of hate incidents.⁸This process has now been mainstreamed into National Crime Recording Auditing processes.
- 2.20 During June 2014 a sub group of the LCJB audited a sample of crimes to better understand the level of 'under recording' in relation to disability hate crime within police systems. 30 general offences with a tab 'disabled victim' tag were audited. 2/30 of the incidents should have been classified as disability hate crimes.
- 2.21 The most recent LCJB audit related to hate crime attrition rates and those which CPS records demonstrated were unsuccessful.
- 2.22 The force Hate Crime Policy outlines the process for Contact Management staff to identify and record hate incidents, including questioning around any aggravating factors involved. Control room supervision should have involvement in all hate incidents prior to closure.
- 2.23 On a divisional level, all hate crimes are discussed at daily tasking and Hate Crime Leads are appointed for divisional oversight that also create tensions monitoring bulletins arising from hate incidents.

Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels are held quarterly and allow members of the public an opportunity to provide an audit function.

⁶ Comprised of Criminal Justice agency representatives, working towards addressing disproportionality within protected groups.

⁷ See <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/criminology/research/current-projects/hate-crime/our-reports-1>

⁸ The 'unrecorded' hate incidents are those which have been reported to the police but have not been identified as hate incidents or crimes through 'tagging' processes.

- 2.24 An initial baseline piece of hate crime analysis has been completed by the Safer Derbyshire Research and Information (SDRI) Team during autumn 2014. It has been agreed that the SDRI team will take the lead in relation to hate crime analysis in order to provide quantitative and qualitative data to both the Disproportionality and Hate Crime Steering Group. Hate Crime will for the first time form part of the local government Strategic Assessment – encompassing whole of county analysis and highlighting data gaps and recommendations.
- 2.25 Thematic Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels are held on a rotational basis at each division and are attended by members of the public, some with a specific interest in the protected characteristic theme of the panel. As a result of feedback provided by the public, organisational learning has ensued. Some examples of which are:
- The University of Derby and the police have worked closely together to reinforce personal safety messages as regards internet safety and appropriate use of language when using social media. In addition, the police are considering the University's approach to mediation to ascertain any organisational learning.
 - Ensure that there is a 'joined up' approach between the Prevent agenda and hate crime activity. Extending Counter Terrorism Awareness Week activity to ensure awareness raising with take away owners is included.
 - To conduct a piece of work around out of court disposals in order to address offending behaviour.
 - Ensure that the call handling priority list (top desk priorities) are amended to include 'hate crimes' as a priority offence type.
- 2.26 The force actively encourages victims to report hate crime. The force acknowledges that not all victims feel comfortable reporting to the police and as such subscribe to the third party reporting services 'True Vision' and 'Stop Hate UK'.
- 2.27 Reports to True Vision can only be received via electronic submission of a form. A 'dip test' demonstrated that 14 incidents were recorded as a result of a True Vision referral in a 10 week period.⁹ Half of such reports related to online abuse
- 2.28 Stop Hate UK (SHUK) is the primary service used to capture third party reports of hate crime. It is a service which operates on a 24/7, 365 days a year basis and can be contacted through the internet, text, SMS or the telephone.
- 2.29 Over an 18 month period, 131 contacts were made to SHUK. Two thirds of calls related to reporting a hate incident, and the remainder related to a general enquiry, dropped call, update etc.
- 2.30 The most commonly report type of hate crime is racial offences (22 reports), closely followed by disability (21), LGB (8), Trans (5) and Religion (2).
- 2.31 Repeat caller information has only been monitored for 9 months, during which time 5 repeat callers were noted.
- 2.32 Monitoring of Community Tensions are collated by the Counter Terrorism Team. The locations in Derbyshire thought to be most impacted on by community tensions

⁹ 31/10/14-10/10/15

include the Shirebrook area whereby tensions exist between the local population and Eastern Europeans who reside in the area and are family members of those who work at Sports Direct. There is a local initiative around these issues and an outreach worker is to be recruited. Derby City and Peartree areas are the most likely to be impacted on by community tension issues due to the interaction between many faiths and ethnicities with the areas.

2.33 Derby City and Shirebrook both have partnership community groups in place to monitor and reduce risk and threat around community issues. Community Impact Assessments are put in place at times of heightened tension in order to ameliorate further escalation. The Counter Terrorism Unit collates community tensions information at a divisional, force, regional and national level.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The PCC receives the report to gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW– no narrative required

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

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

23 FEBRUARY 2015

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

12C CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT - OVERVIEW

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner and to the Derbyshire public how Derbyshire Constabulary is ensuring an efficient and effective Criminal Justice Department (CJD).

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 A key objective of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan is to improve the support provided to victims and witnesses.
- 2.2 CJD assists in delivering this objective through two distinct areas of business Custody and Criminal Justice. There are presently 239.2 fte police staff and 33 police officers working in the department. Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) will reduce the funded establishment for police staff by 55 fte and police officers from 33 to 32 to total of 216.2 fte within the department.
- 2.3 **Senior Management Team** - This comprises a Superintendent as Head of Department, supported by a Chief Inspector who has responsibility for Custody, ID and Firearms Licensing and a Criminal Justice Manager who covers the prosecutions teams who works closely with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS).
- 2.4 **Custody Department** – The force has three full-time designated custody suites at Buxton, Chesterfield and Derby and one reserve designated custody suite at Ripley. In total there are 95 cells including juvenile detention rooms.

There are non-designated custody suites at Glossop and Swadlincote where a detainee can be detained for up to six hours only. There are over 20,000 detainees each year including over 1,800 juvenile detainees, who are managed by these custody facilities.

In May 2013 a joint inspection was carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons (HMIP) into Derbyshire Constabulary custody suites. There were 32 main recommendations made. Action has now been taken and the Force has addressed 30 of the recommendations. The outstanding two are:-

- 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'. The system is now much improved compared to when the inspection occurred. Some individual fixes or successive updates have been implemented. However, in view of the proposed procurement of a new computer system, there has been limited authority to spend on this area to reduce wastage.

- Recommendation 19 - 'The force should review custody procedures against the College of Policing (CoP) Authorised Professional Practice (APP) custody policy'. This review is on-going.

In July 2014 a re-visit was carried out by the HMIC in which they reviewed the action plan. HMIC were happy with the progress made and were particularly happy with the custody information form and daily custody log, copies of which were taken as good practice to be shared with other forces.

- 2.5 **Force Identification Unit** - The unit is responsible for all identification procedures in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and current Force policy. It is based at Derby 'D' Divisional headquarters but staff will visit other locations for the purposes of identification procedures when required.

The unit uses the VIPER (Video Identification Person Electronic Recording) system. The system is witness friendly in that witnesses do not have to endure viewing the suspect in person and viewing can take place almost anywhere, including the witness's own home.

There is currently five staff on the unit providing five day a week cover and a call out service at weekends. The unit dealt last year with 871 image captures which resulted in 1,585 witness viewings with 52% being positive identifications.

- 2.6 **Central Process Unit** - This unit issues all summonses for the force and processes all traffic offence reports. They also deal with disorder notices, roadside fixed penalty tickets and vehicle defect rectification scheme tickets. A number of educational courses are managed by the unit such as driver alertness, speed awareness and alcohol diversion.

The team are also responsible for police led prosecutions which started in November 2014 for traffic offences. This 'pilot' is due for review in March 2015. To date 619 cases have been dealt with freeing up CPS time to prosecute more serious offences.

- 2.7 **File Preparation Support** - File preparation support workers deal with all charge files and process them for the first court hearing.

File preparation support also expand contested files and ensure all evidence is requested from the relevant source. This includes medical, photographic and forensic evidence, incident prints, crime reports and previous conviction details.

- 2.8 **Crown Court Support** - This unit deals with all Derbyshire cases that are sent to the Crown Court. Once cases are listed in the Crown Court this team deal with all CPS queries and requests. They also arrange for any additional evidence to be

provided. The unit deals with an average of 2,000 files per year, including appeal cases and acts as the point of contact for officers and the Crown Court. This unit action all Judges' Orders to support the timely progress of cases.

- 2.9 **Performance** - Criminal Justice performance is regularly reviewed through a range of performance measures, with comparisons to performance for the whole of the East Midlands and national performance. Derbyshire performance compares favourably in the majority of performance areas, with higher rates of guilty plea in both the Magistrates and Crown Courts. A guilty plea saves victims and witnesses having to attend Court and saves time and resources for several agencies.

The number of Magistrates' Court hearings dropped at third or subsequent hearings is usually better in Derbyshire compared to the East Midlands and national figures. This is an indication that the police and CPS in Derbyshire are making the correct decisions about whether or not cases should proceed at an early stage.

File quality is assessed during bi-monthly file audits involving Divisional Inspectors, a representative from the Crown Prosecution Service and the Criminal Justice Board Delivery Team. Results from the audit are then discussed at the Prosecution Team Performance Monitoring meetings chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable so the actions can be taken for any general areas needing improvement. The divisions are also provided with details of the faults in individual cases that are reviewed so that individual police officers and supervisors can be spoken to about deficiencies and praise can be given for particularly good pieces of work.

Over the last two of years there have been noticeable improvements in file quality. Improvements are still required in relation to some victim related matters such as the identification of special measures and highlighting that applications for compensation or restraining orders are required. Action is being taken to make these improvements with divisions.

All operational officers and any police staff who come into contact with victims and witnesses have been mandated to complete an on-line training pack on the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime. A strategy to improve knowledge, awareness and use of the Victims' Code by all staff in Derbyshire Constabulary is currently being developed.

- 2.10 **Witness Care Unit** - The witness care officers act as a 'single point of contact' for victims and witnesses in all cases that go to Magistrates' and Crown Court. Their initial contact is after first court hearing right through until the case is finalised. They also take responsibility for liaising with CPS and HMCTS and officers.

A new national delivery model was introduced from 1 December 2012 which will provide more support to those victims and witnesses 'with the greatest need' and increase the use of technology through text, email and contact by phone.

The key function of the witness care team is to provide victim care and comply with the victim code to ensure victim and witness satisfaction through the CJ journey.

- 2.11 **CCTV Process Units** - The CCTV process unit is split into four teams based at Buxton, Chesterfield, Derby and Ripley. The Units receive and store all the CCTV, audio and video evidence for the force. They prepare and format evidence that is compatible for the CPS and HMCTS to review.

Operational officers regularly seek the support of CCTV Units to play third party CCTV so they can view and ascertain its evidential value. CCTV is a huge growth area and there are future challenges to capacity with the introduction of body worn video and the drive for a better digital justice system.

Criminal Justice staff are working closely with the Information Systems team to ensure that the issues developing with the onset of digital based services are identified, addressed and managed against the needs of the force.

- 2.12 **Criminal Data Section** - This section is responsible for updating the Police National Computer (PNC) with arrest records, case results and disposals such as no further action, cautions and reprimands. They enter and maintain specific data on PNC such as warning signals duplicate nominal alerts and deceased markers and are also responsible for updating crime systems with detection of crime reports, out of court disposals and summons cases. They ensure all appropriate detections are recorded and that detected crimes comply with the Home Office Crime Recording guidelines.

This unit is the housekeeper of all divisional detected and undetected files and weeding in compliance with the Management of Police Information (MoPI) requirements. Disclosure information is also processed in relation to criminal injuries, insurance claims and civil matters relating to crime under agreed frameworks with Data Protection.

- 2.13 **Central Wanted Persons Unit** - The unit receive and manage all wanted person circulations and all fail to appear warrants issued by Derbyshire Courts, together with warrant arrest requests from other force areas where the defendant is thought to reside in our area

- 2.14 **Digital working and the Criminal Justice System Efficiency Programme** - Working digitally has enabled the police to electronically transfer to the Courts and the CPS more quickly without the requirement to print paper, saving time and money. Access to files is easier, documents legible and data shared more efficiently.

Statistics show that we have seen an increase of files prepared digitally rising from around 60% in the early stages to over 80% in the last year. This brings greater efficiencies and reduces the requirement for storage facilities. There is a drive from the CJD to continue promotion and encouragement of the use of digital files across the force and an 11 point strategic plan to achieve this has been implemented. Criminal Justice is actively working with all partner agencies to

promote digital working to ensure that we maximise the potential of the information technology

- 2.15 **Firearms Licensing** - The objectives of the Firearms Licensing Team are; protecting public safety by preventing foreseeable or avoidable harm; delivering an efficient licensing process that is proportionate, rigorous, cost effective, fair and timely and providing a fair and transparent service to the public.

As of December 2014 there were 3,327 Firearm and 12,622 Shotgun certificate holders in Derbyshire. Every person who applies for the grant or renewal of a certificate is checked against every intelligence database both locally and nationally and every applicant is visited at home to confirm as far as possible that there are no issues that call into question their suitability to possess firearms.

National guidance is followed in relation to notifying an applicant's doctor when a certificate has been issued. During 2014 the Authorised Professional Practise (APP) was launched nationally for Firearms Licensing. This document outlines the framework that forces should adopt to ensure that as far as possible the above objectives are met.

The Assistant Chief Constable for Operational Support chairs a quarterly governance meeting that oversees all aspects of the APP, including a review of the decisions to grant, renew, refuse or revoke the granting of certificates. The governance meeting also covers other areas of potential risk and performance. The Head of Department for Criminal Justice conducts quarterly reviews of a dip-tested sample of cases, applications, revocations and renewals. This ensures that the National Decision Making model is applied, standards of consistency are enforced and the Firearms Manager is supported in his role.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW – no narrative required

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

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STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
23 FEBRUARY
REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE AND TREASURER

14A: FINANCE BRIEFING – PERIOD 9

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 9 – end of December 2014.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 The document provides information on both the revenue and capital budgets as well as Treasury Management.
- 2.2 There has been little further change in the projected under-spend this month compared to last month.
- 2.3 We cannot predict the impact of future policing demands which may impact on the budget. A number of provisions for these demands have already been removed from the annual budget, although we have maintained a prudent level of reserves to help accommodate any unforeseen demand of this nature.
- 2.4 The Briefing also highlights progress against other business areas including Estates Management and Information Services.

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		

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ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A Finance Briefing (Period 9)

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

Executive Summary

Finance

	This Month (November)	This Month (December)
Budget Projection	£1.853m (under-spend)*	£2.004m (under-spend)*
Collaboration	£0.083m (under-spend)	£0.145m (under-spend)
Treasury Management	0.51%	0.50%
Capital Programme committed	46%	57%
Reserves (projected)	£39.9m	£39.9m

*the figures take into account £3m set aside for reserves at the revised estimates stage, of which some £2.4m has been added into general reserves, while the remainder is expected to be carried forward.

There has been a slight increase in the projected under-spend, mainly as a result of fewer major incidents reducing the need for agency support. There have also been additional savings around partnerships and regional collaborative units. Treasury Management income continues to be depressed.

Estates

	This Month (December)	This Month (January)
Schemes in Preparation	3	3
Schemes Out for Tender	1	1
Schemes Commenced	1	
Schemes Underway		1
Schemes Completed		

Following a period of uncertainty, nationally, a new framework contract is now in place for the use of Fuel cards. A major national framework contract has also been awarded for police vehicles, which will give Derbyshire the flexibility to choose from a range of suppliers and take advantage of significant national discounts.

IS

Major projects underway this month include configuring the new ICCS database and updating force system for changes to national address data, which impacts on a wide range of systems using gazetteers. Preparations are underway to prepare for the new national police network, which will require all forces to make further improvements to the security of their networks.

Procurement

A total of 7 contracts were let during January. These were predominantly for technical IS support including analysts workstation software, database and CCTV support.

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

Overall Financial Performance

Overall Financial Performance	Precept Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Current Budget £000	Expected Year-end Projection £000	Variance £000
Office of the PCC	2,484	2,814	2,814	2,758	(56)
PCC Budgets	1,912	4,107	4,164	4,014	(150)
Derbyshire Constabulary	161,496	157,788	157,732	155,933	(1,799)
Budget Requirement For The Year	165,892	164,709	164,709	162,705	(2,004)
Operational Priority Reserves	(1,183)	-	-	-	-
Central and Precept Funding For The Year	164,709	164,709	164,709	162,705	(2,004)

Key Variances

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

Anticipated Savings	£000	Additional Spending	£000
Police Officer Overtime	(217)	Police Officer Salaries	18
Police Staff Pay	(361)	Other Employee Expenses	16
Premises Costs			
Remote Storage Facility	(38)	Bio Mass Boiler - offset by grant	56
Specialist Cleaning	(43)	Fire Precaution, Alarms & Extinguishers	29
Utilities	(80)		
Various	(60)		
Transport Costs			
Commissioning / Decommissioning	(37)		
Fuel	(62)		
Travel	(121)		
Various	(7)		
Supplies & Services and Agency Costs		Supplies & Services and Agency Costs	
Equipment	(141)	PFI Consultants Fees	216
Firearms	(51)	Photocopiers	46
Interpreters	(66)		
IS Costs	(97)		
Various	(156)		
Agency	(155)		
Income		Income	
Local Authority - Contributions	(67)	Firearms Licences	52
Proceeds of Crime Income	(38)		
Mast Rent	(77)		
Various	(65)		
Government Grants - PFI	(103)		
Regional Units	(145)		
Regional & National Operations	(44)		
Grants & Partnerships			
Partnership Analysts Posts	(38)		
Safer Derbyshire Partnership	(22)		
C Division Partnerships	(52)		
Various	(38)		
Office of the PCC	(56)		
TOTAL	(2,437)	TOTAL	433

Police Officer Overtime: £0.217m underspend. The majority of this underspend can be attributed to the three divisions, the other main cause is the overtime allocated to Major Crime that hasn't be utilised due to less major incidents occurring.

Police Staff Pay: £0.361m underspend. PCSO's account for £0.268m of this underspend with the remainder split over the other departments of the force. The biggest underspends are in Crime Support, IS and Criminal Justice. Contact Management are the only department that are forecasting a sizeable overspend of £0.236m, this is due to the amount of overtime still being high while vacancies within the department reducing. The overtime is still needed while the new starters are trained.

Supplies and Services and Agency Costs: £0.404m underspend. The underspend on supplies and services (£0.249m) continues to be caused by timing differences between anticipated and

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

actual spend. The forecast underspend on agency costs (£0.155m) is a result of there being no substantial expenditure on major incidents to date and an adjustment to procedures in September.

Collaboration

Collaboration	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Projected Out-turn £000	Variance £000
Cash Contributions	5,794	5,614	5,526	(88)
Officers in Kind Contributions	1,956	1,873	1,869	(4)
Non-shared Contributions - E M Major Crime Unit	2,039	2,027	1,974	(53)
Non-shared Contributions - Contrib to Software Maint	19	15	15	-
TOTAL	9,808	9,529	9,384	(145)

Treasury Management

	Previous Year £m	Original Budget £m	Revised Budget £m	This Month £m	Last Month £m
PWLB & Transferred Debt	7.103	6.557	6.557	6.767	6.826
PFI Liabilities	13.466	12.683	12.683	12.879	12.944
Total Borrowing	20.569	19.240	19.240	19.646	19.770
Total Average Investments	51.37	50.0	50.0	50.15	50.53
Total Investment Income	(0.279)	(0.280)	(0.260)	(0.214)	(0.200)
Average Interest Earned	0.54%	0.54%	0.51%	0.50%	0.51%
Average LIBID Rate	0.34%			0.35%	0.35%
Base Rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

It is estimated that total investment income by the end of the year will be £260k. This reflects the generally low current investment rates. The equivalent rate we were earning at the same time last year was 0.55% compared to 0.50% this year.

The average investments at the same time last year was £52.6m compared to £50.15m this year. Latest projections are not expecting an increase in interest rates until next financial year.

Capital Programme

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

	Buildings	Equipment & vehicles	IT	Invest to Save	EMCTIU	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Actual to 5 January 2015	777	1095	1195	47	69	3,183
Commitments & Contracts to be paid	34	378	1110	126	56	1,704
Total to 28 November 2014	811	1,473	2,305	173	125	4,887
Revised Capital Programme	2,110	1,530	4,576	201	206	8,623
Budget remaining	1,299	57	2,271	28	81	3,736

Reserves

	Balances at 31/03/14	Projected Movements 2014/15	Transfers Between Reserves	Projected Contributions to Capital 2014/15	Estimated Balances at 31/03/15
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GENERAL RESERVES	3,300				3,300
Useable:-	32,820	652	0	(2,883)	30,589
Non-useable:-	6,281	(250)	0	-	6,031
TOTAL EARMARKED RESERVES	39,101	402	0	(2,883)	36,620
TOTAL RESERVES	42,401	402	0	(2,883)	39,920

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

Detailed Budget Analysis					Appendix A	
	Precept Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Current Budget £000	Expected Year-end Projection £000	Variance £000	
Derbyshire Police						
Crime & Territorial Policing	16,586	16,397	16,405	15,447	(958)	●
Operational Support	16,861	16,470	16,431	16,500	69	●
Corporate Services	5,797	5,801	5,857	5,587	(270)	●
Finance & Business Services	13,280	13,139	13,139	12,555	(584)	●
Force	99,893	100,559	100,534	100,474	(60)	●
EMSOU	9,808	9,529	9,529	9,384	(145)	●
Office of the PCC	2,484	2,814	2,814	2,758	(56)	●
TOTAL	164,709	164,709	164,709	162,705	(2,004)	●
	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Current Budget £000	Year-end Projection £000	Variance £000	
Subjective Analysis						
Police Officers & Pensions	94,626	93,471	93,471	93,272	(199)	●
Police Staff	36,112	35,283	35,284	34,922	(362)	●
Other Indirect Officer/Staff Costs	526	469	469	485	16	●
Premises	8,510	8,282	8,282	8,145	(137)	●
Transport	3,734	3,739	3,743	3,516	(227)	●
Supplies & Services, Agency, Pay and Price Contingency, Debt Charges	15,839	15,417	15,426	15,023	(403)	●
Regional Units	9,808	9,529	9,529	9,384	(145)	●
Secondments	0	0	0	0	-	●
Contribution to National Policing	24	97	97	53	(44)	●
BCU Funds	319	357	357	357	-	●
Partnerships & Other Grants	750	752	808	659	(149)	●
Contribution to/(from) Reserves	(1,913)	402	332	333	1	●
Office of the PCC	2,484	2,814	2,814	2,758	(56)	●
Income	(6,110)	(5,903)	(5,903)	(6,202)	(299)	●
TOTAL	164,709	164,709	164,709	162,705	(2,004)	●
() Underspend ● Low risk/no action required ● Medium risk/management review required ● High risk/management attention required						

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

Detailed Capital Analysis	Appendix A
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Scheme	Total Original Budget £000	Total Revised Budget £000	Actual, Commitments & Contracts to be paid £000	Budget Remaining £000	Spend %
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Building Work/Land	2,748	2,110	811	1,299	38%
IS/Communications	4,588	4,269	2,203	2,066	52%
Mobile Office	400	307	102	205	33%
Invest to Save Schemes	186	201	173	28	86%
Vehicles	1,150	1,471	1,446	25	98%
Equipment	290	59	27	32	46%
EMCTIU	0	206	125	81	61%
TOTAL	9,362	8,623	4,887	3,736	57%
Regional Projects (to be recharged)		0	0	-	
TOTAL	9,362	8,623	4,887	3,736	

Properties Sold

The original 2014/15 budget for assets to be sold was £763k, this has been revised to £445k to reflect actual sales in 2014/15.

Reserves

FINANCIAL BRIEFING – DERBYSHIRE POLICE

AGENDA ITEM 14A
APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
FEBRUARY 2015

	Balances at 31/03/14	Projected Movements 2014/15	Transfers Between Reserves	Projected Contributions to Capital 2014/15	Estimated Balances at 31/03/15
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GENERAL RESERVES	3,300				3,300
EARMARKED RESERVES					
Useable:-					
Operational Priorities	1,325				1,325
Operational Funding	21,343		50		21,393
Contribution to Capital	4,186			(2,501)	1,685
Helicopter	50		(50)		0
Carry-forwards	3,868	(1,001)			2,867
PCC Grants & Commissioning Reserve	1,166	(250)			916
Pensions	500				500
Invest To Save	382			(382)	0
Moving Forward / PBB	0	1,903			1,903
	32,820	652	-	(2,883)	30,589
Non-useable:-					
PFI - Ilkeston	1,248	(37)			1,211
PFI - Derby	4,043	(218)			3,825
Helicopter Debt Charges	0				0
Insurance	990	5			995
	6,281	(250)	-	-	6,031
TOTAL EARMARKED RESERVES	39,101	402	-	(2,883)	36,620
TOTAL RESERVES	42,401	402	-	(2,883)	39,920

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

23 FEBRUARY 2015

JOINT REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE AND TREASURER

14B: UPDATE ON TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2014/15

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide information on the Treasury Management performance in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice and to report on the monitoring of the Prudential Indicators.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Borrowing

Long term borrowing for capital purposes

- 2.1 Following the Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2010, the Government made the decision that no new Supported Borrowing (SCE) allocations will be made for the Spending Review period. The Capital Programme reflects no new borrowing from 2014/15 (Supported or Unsupported).
- 2.2 Currently long term external borrowing for capital expenditure stands at £6.247m for PWLB loans plus £0.520m for transferred debt. In addition there are long term liabilities of £12.879m for PFI schemes.

Short term Borrowing

- 2.3 The overdraft facility was used once during the year, details of which are contained in the table below: -

Date	Details	Comment
4 July 2014	Local Authority Precept paid late	Overdrawn by £0.282m, bank charges of £36.19 were incurred, which were recovered from the local authority in question.

- 2.4 The Operational Boundary and Authorised limit were not exceeded due to being overdrawn.
- 2.5 There was no need to borrow any other short-term funds during the year.

Lending

- 2.6 On temporary loans and investments estimated cumulative interest earned to the end of December is £0.192m which equates to an average rate of interest of 0.502%; the movement throughout the year is illustrated against the Bank Base rate and the LIBID (London Interbank Bid Rate) in Appendix A. The amount earned to date based on investments due to mature before the 31 March 2015 is £0.214m.
- 2.7 The Revised budget provision for investment income is £0.260. It is estimated that this budget will be met by the end of the financial year. The interest rates that are being achieved when replacing investments are still low. Because there is still uncertainty in the market, Local Authorities and The Debt Management Office have been used more than normal, the DMO rates are 0.25% and Local Authority rates average 0.28%.
- 2.8 Because of these lowering rates it can be seen in Appendix A that sometimes the weekly rate that has been achieved has fallen below the base rate.
- 2.9 The total temporary loans and investments made in the current financial year to date amount to £342.3m. The total investments outstanding as at the end of December amounted to £38m.

Interest Rate Analysis

- 2.10 The Bank base rate has been 0.5% since 5 March 2009. The Bank rate is forecast to increase to 0.75% from December 2015.
- 2.11 Long-term PWLB interest rates for borrowing are in a region of 2.63% for 20 years and 2.81% for 25 years.

Prudential Indicators

- 2.12 The PCC approved the Prudential Indicators for 2014/15 on the 27 January 2014. These were revised and approved by the PCC on the 27 January 2015. These indicators have been monitored and the following are noteworthy:-

Capital Expenditure

- 2.13 This indicator has been reduced to £8.623m in line with the Revised Capital Programme.

Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

- 2.14 This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (net of investment income) against the net revenue stream. The indicator was revised to 1.53%. This reflects the reduction in investment income.

Limits on borrowing activity (Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary)

- 2.15 The Authorised limit represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited and needs to be set and revised if necessary by the PCC. This limit was set at £29.2m.

- 2.16 The operational boundary is based on the probable external debt during the course of the year; it is not a limit and actual borrowing could vary around this boundary for short times during the year. This figure was set at £21.6m.
- 2.17 These indicators are monitored on an ongoing basis. Appendix B shows a comparison of actual external debt compared to the Operational Boundary and Authorised limit. These have not been exceeded in 2014/15.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW – no narrative required

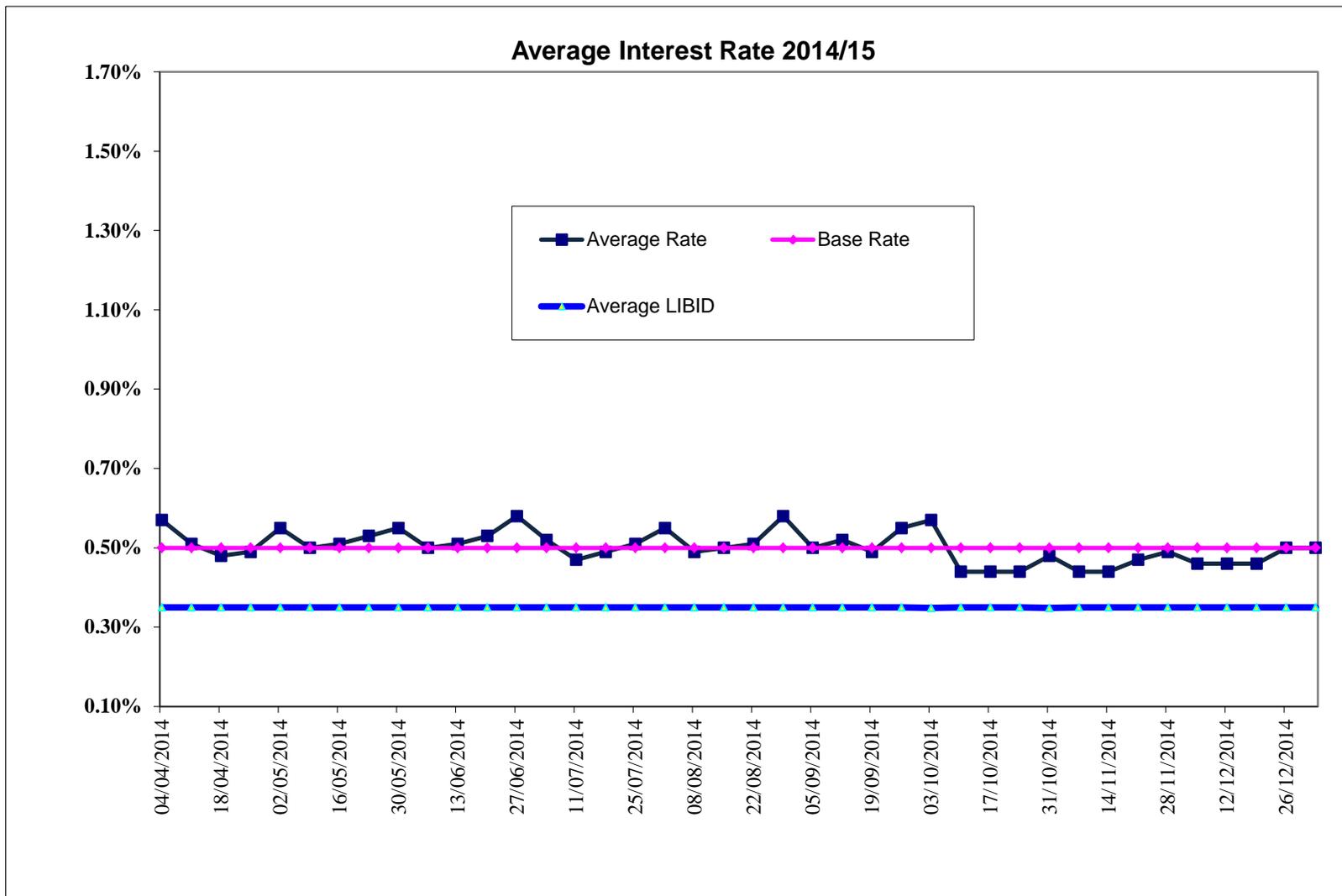
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime and Disorder	X		
Environmental	X		
Equality and Diversity	X		
Financial		X	
Health and Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

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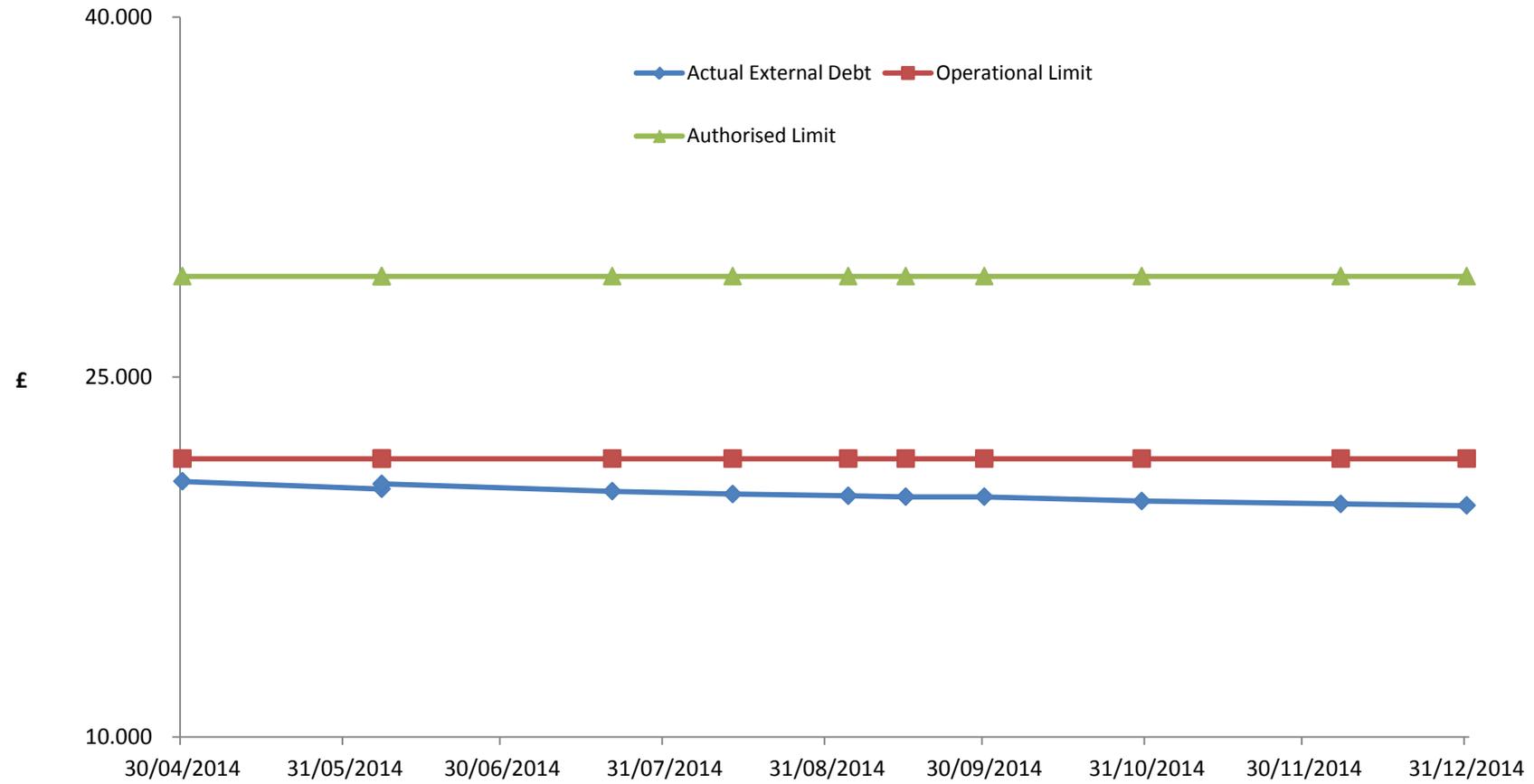
ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A Average Interest Rates 2014/15

Appendix B Comparison of External Debt to Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit as at 31/12/14



Comparison of External Debt to Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit as at 31/12/14



STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

23 FEBRUARY 2015

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

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

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

2.3 The following Decisions have been made by the Commissioner:

Report Title	Decision No.	Date Signed	Report attached
Single Tender Approval to renew 3 year maintenance cover on Deatech CCTV Equipment	08/15	05/02/15	Not suitable for publication - Sensitive information within regarding processes used for crime purposes

Report Title	Decision No.	Date Signed	Report attached
Recommendation for Award of Contract – Nimble Storage Attached Network	09/15	05/02/15	Appendix A
Recommendation for award of Contract – provision of body worn video devices and associated products, services and solutions – call-off contract for Derbyshire Constabulary.	10/15	10/02/15	Not suitable for publication – contains commercially sensitive information.
Approval to Chief Constable of Derbyshire to become a Member of the Road Safety Trust	11/15	10/02/15	Appendix B

3. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 That the Decisions referenced 08-11/15 - are noted as being published documents contained within the Commissioner's decision log which can be accessed on the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner website.

4. IMPLICATIONS

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

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

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

LOW – no narrative required

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder	√		
Environmental	√		
Equality & Diversity	√		
Financial	√		
Health & Safety	√		
Human Rights	√		
Legal		√	
Personnel	√		
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Background papers/attachments:

Appendix A – Recommendation for Award of Contract – Nimble Storage attached
 Network

Appendix B – Approval to Chief Constable of Derbyshire to become a Member of
 the Road Safety Trust

DECISION REPORT
5 FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

**RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT – NIMBLE STORAGE
ATTACHED NETWORK (SAN)**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to recommend approval for entering into contract for the provision of a Nimble Storage Attached Network for Derbyshire Constabulary, with the supplier European Electronique Ltd, including supply and ongoing support & maintenance for a period of five years, commencing 1st March. Contract value £263,204.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Derbyshire Constabulary IS department require the expansion of the current data storage and access system to improve serviceability. SAN is already used within force sites.
- 2.2 Nimble Storage products integrate the outstanding performance of flash with the excellent value of high-capacity hard disk drives making it the perfect fit for data storage and protection of essential applications. In particular, the storage requirements relating to provision of body worn video under an Innovation Fund Project. This is 50% funded by the Home Office.
- 2.3 The Governments CITHS framework Lot 2 IT Infrastructure Hardware was indentified as a compliant route for this procurement. 13 companies are listed on the framework and each were invited to participate in a mini competition to this effect.
- 2.4 As the requirement was very specific to provide IS the standard and quality of product to meet demand, a specification was produced to provide all details to bidders. The result of this specification is that no alternatives would be

considered from the bidders, only the items stipulated within the RFQ document.

2.5 Therefore tender responses were evaluated on price only.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To award this contract to European Electronique Ltd for the provision of a Nimble SAN to Derbyshire Constabulary as per the period and at a cost of £263,204.

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: SOR, SPECIFICATION, TENDER DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENTS: NONE

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD
10 FEBRUARY 2015
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

APPROVAL TO CHIEF CONSTABLE OF DERBYSHIRE TO BECOME A
MEMBER OF THE ROAD SAFETY TRUST

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To grant approval for the Chief Constable of Derbyshire to become a member of the newly formed charitable company the Road Safety Trust.

2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 2.1 Public bodies are permitted, under case law known as the Teckal principle, to obtain services from "in-house" sources provided that the commissioners, in this case police forces, exercise overall control over the governance and the operating structure. Moreover, services must be run for the benefit of commissioners and the public. In order for the Chief Constable of Derbyshire to join a newly formed charitable company which will oversee the business arm of driver offender retraining schemes, the approval of the Police and Crime Commissioner is required
- 2.2 It is proposed that a new entity will be formed by the creation of an incorporated charity (the Road Safety Trust), which will use a wholly owned subsidiary company (UK ROEd Ltd) to act as the business arm for the administration of the National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme. The charity and its business arm will operate on a not for profit basis. If UK ROEd generates any surplus it will donate this to the Road Safety Trust who will make financial awards to road safety initiatives. As a public body the Charity and its subsidiary will produce financial documents in accordance with CIPFA requirements and pass these to the Treasury for audit purposes.
- 2.3 The National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS), 'the Scheme', provides a mechanism through which police forces across the UK can make a discretionary offer to offenders who commit some road traffic offences. This

offer is to undertake retraining as an alternative to receiving a fine and/or points on their licence. Both police forces and society benefit financially from the existence of the Scheme, as well as helping to make UK roads safer for users and pedestrians. Over the past few years the scope and use of the Scheme by police forces and the take up by public has increased considerably. However, the existing governance and administrative arrangements are no longer adequate to support the Scheme's throughput which is nearing 1.2 million users per year.

2.4 To ensure that the Scheme is afforded appropriate long term governance and control and that the administration is transparent to the public and government, the intent is to establish two linked public entities to manage all aspects of the Scheme's operations. This change will realise the following benefits:

- fully transparent operations to the public and government
- Operations regulated by Companies House and the Charity Commission
- Cost avoidance by police forces and local authorities
- Clear mechanisms to ensure quality and operational efficiencies are secure
- Transparent mechanism for the development and funding of road safety initiatives
- Independently determined fees

2.5 Trustees will be appointed to provide independent scrutiny and challenge of the scheme, one of whom will be a serving senior police officer and there will be up to 10 other trustees.

2.6 Members of the Road Safety Trust are Chief Officers of Constabulary. Members' liability is limited to £1. In Derbyshire whilst the Chief Constable is a corporation sole, authority is required from the Commissioner for this post to become a member of such an organisation. There is no delegated authority under the Scheme of Consent.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. That the Commissioner approves the Chief Constable of Derbyshire to become a member of the Charitable Company called the Road Safety Trust which has oversight of its business arm UK Road Offender Education Ltd to operate the National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme.

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. APCC correspondence January 2015

ATTACHMENTS :NONE