

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD



North Wales Police and Crime Panel

Monday, 18 September 2017 at 2.00 pm
Council Chamber, Bodlonddeb, Conwy

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for absence**
2. **Declarations of Interest: Code of Local Government Conduct**
Members are reminded that they must declare the **existence** and **nature** of their declared personal interests.
3. **Urgent matters**
Notice of items which, in the opinion of the Chairman, should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency.
4. **Announcements by the Chair**
5. **Minutes** (Pages 3 - 15)
To approve and sign as a correct record minutes of the previous meeting.
6. **Standing Agenda Items**
 - a) Update on actions from the previous meeting
 - b) List of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 16 - 19)
 - c) Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 20 - 26)
(Submitted in accordance with the procedure for Questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner)

7. To receive the following presentations:

- a) Presentation by Chief Inspector Paul Jones - Crime Recording

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

- a) Periodic Update by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (to follow)
- b) Annual Report from the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 27 - 65)
- c) Update on the 2017/18 Budget (as at 30 June 2017) (Pages 66 - 69)
- d) Budget and Precept Process 2018/19 (Pages 70 - 74)

9. To consider reports by the Host Authority:

- a) Member Champions (Pages 75 - 78)
- b) To consider the Forward Work Programme for the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (Pages 79 - 81)

10. Date of Next Meeting:

Monday, 11 December 2017 @ 2.00 pm

Membership of Panel

Cllr Chris Bithell
Cllr Dana Davies
Cllr Julie Fallon
Cllr Alan Hunter
Cllr Eric Jones
Cllr Hugh Irving
Cllr Neville Phillips OBE JP
Cllr Dylan Rees
Cllr Peter Read
Cllr Nigel Williams

Pat Astbury (Vice-Chair)
Matthew Forbes
William John Williams

Flintshire County Council
Wrexham County Borough Council
Conwy County Borough Council
Conwy County Borough Council
Gwynedd Council
Denbighshire County Council
Flintshire County Council
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Gwynedd Council
Wrexham County Borough Council

Co-opted Independent Member
Co-opted Independent Member
Co-opted Independent Member

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NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Thursday, 10 August 2017 at 2.00 pm
Council Chamber, Bodlondeb, Conwy

Present: Councillor Julie Fallon (Chair)

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

Lay Member/
Co-opted Member Pat Astbury, Captain Matthew Forbes and John Williams

Officers: Dawn Hughes (Senior Committee Services Officer), Richard
Jarvis (Solicitor) and Glenys Williams (Translator)

Also in
Attendance: Jane Banham (Superintendent – North Wales Police), Stuart
Davies (Sustainable Supply Chains), Ann Griffith (Deputy
Police and Crime Commissioner), Kate Jackson (Chief
Finance Officer – Office of the Police and Crime
Commissioner), Arfon Jones (Police and Crime
Commissioner) and Susan McTaggart MBE (Chief
Executive – Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner)

The Chair reminded everyone present that they were welcome to use the Welsh language at the meeting and simultaneous translation was available.

74. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR

It was proposed and seconded that Councillor Julie Fallon (Conwy County Borough Council) be re-appointed as Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel.

A ballot was carried out and Councillor Fallon was re-appointed as Chair.

RESOLVED:

That Councillor Julie Fallon be re-appointed as Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2017/18.

75. APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR

It was proposed and seconded that Pat Asbury (Independent Co-opted Member) be re-appointed as Vice-Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP).

It was suggested that in future, expressions of interest be sought from Members of the PCP for the appointments of Chair and Vice-Chair prior to the meeting and that each of the candidates be requested to prepare a brief CV, which could be circulated to the PCP for consideration.

A ballot was carried out and Pat Astbury was re-appointed as Vice-Chair.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That Pat Astbury (Independent Co-opted Member) be re-appointed as Vice-Chair of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel for 2017/18.**
- (b) That expressions of interest be sought from Members of the Police and Crime Panel prior to the next AGM for appointments of Chair and Vice-Chair and that each of the candidates prepare a brief CV for consideration.**

76. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Chris Bithell (Flintshire County Council), Councillor Neville Phillips (Flintshire County Council) and Stephen Hughes (Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner).

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

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

78. **CONFIRMATION HEARING FOR THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

In accordance with Schedule 1 of the Police Reform Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act), the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) held a confirmation hearing for the proposed senior appointment of an Acting Chief Executive for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

The current post holder (Stephen Hughes) was currently unable to carry out the statutory duties of the Chief Executive due to ill health. Therefore, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) had an obligation under Paragraph 7 (1) (b) of Schedule 1 of the Act to appoint a person to act as a Chief Executive.

Whilst the duties of the Chief Executive were initially undertaken internally by staff within the OPCC, the PCC and his team did not think that they could sustain this on a long term basis and therefore plans were put in place to find a suitable candidate to fill the post on a temporary basis.

The PCP considered a report from the PCC proposing to appoint Mrs. Susan McTaggart MBE as Acting Chief Executive, on a temporary basis, initially for 3 months. In addition, the PCP was presented with the criteria used to assess the suitability of the candidate and why Mrs McTaggart satisfied that criteria. The PCP was also presented with the terms and conditions on which Mrs. McTaggart would be appointed.

In accordance with the Act, the proposed candidate was in attendance at the meeting, for the purpose of answering questions relating to the appointment.

The Chair fully appreciated the reasons for needing to appoint an Acting Chief Executive as soon as possible, rather than going through an open recruitment process.

The PCC confirmed that Mrs. McTaggart would be working 3 days per week and the salary would be pro rata; the role of Monitoring Officer would continue to be undertaken by Mrs. Meinir Jones (OPCC).

The PCC also confirmed that Mrs. McTaggart would continue in the role during Mr. Stephen Hughes' phased return to work.

The PCP reviewed the proposed appointment and were satisfied that the proposed candidate met the criteria used by the PCC in determining the appointment. The PCP also acknowledged that the proposed candidate had the necessary qualifications and skills to undertake the role, and had the experience and interest to meet the needs of the OPCC at this time.

The PCP unanimously agreed to support the appointment of Mrs. Susan McTaggart MBE as Acting Chief Executive.

RESOLVED-

That the North Wales Police and Crime Panel recommend to the Police and Crime Commissioner that Mrs. Susan McTaggart MBE be appointed as Acting Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner on a temporary basis.

Following the hearing, Mrs McTaggart MBE extended her thanks to the PCP for supporting her appointment and confirmed that she would fully support Mr. Hughes during his phased return to work.

79. **URGENT MATTERS**

None.

80. **ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

The Chair welcomed the new Members to the North Wales Police and Crime Panel.

81. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel held on 13 March 2017 were submitted for approval.

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel held on 13 March 2017 be approved.

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

Minute 69 – Implementation of the Safer Neighbourhood Team Review

At the previous meeting, it was suggested that there should be a process in place that obligated a member of the Safer Neighbourhood Team/PCSO to meet with Elected Members/Community Councils on a regular basis.

Councillor Dylan Rees (Isle of Anglesey County Council) reported that the issue of getting PCSOs to attend Town and Community Council meetings had been raised at a recent meeting of the Town and Community Councils Forum.

In response, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) advised that each of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams had a delivery plan, which would be scrutinised by the PCC to ensure its appropriate delivery.

The PCC also reported that Police Superintendents would be willing to attend meetings of Councils' Crime and Disorder Committees and urged Elected Members to consider this with their respective Councils.

The PCC agreed to discuss this matter further with the Chief Constable.

RESOLVED-

That the Police and Crime Commissioner discusses the issue of PCSOs regularly attending Town and Community Council meetings with the Chief Constable.

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

The North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) was presented with a list of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) from 24 February 2017 to 20 April 2017.

The report set out the date of the decision and provided a summary of why the decision was made. In addition, a link to the full decision notice was included within electronic copies of the agenda.

The PCP welcomed the report, as previously it had been included within the PCC's update report.

In scrutinising the report, the PCP queried the following decisions:

- Crime and Disorder Grant:
 - The PCC provided Members with further information in relation to the funding allocated and advised Members that further information would be included within the Annual Report, which would be presented to the next meeting.
 - The PCC confirmed that funding to Community Safety Partnerships would continue to April 2018.
- Alcohol Treatment Centre, Wrexham:

- The Chair questioned whether the funding was allocated locally to Wrexham.
- The PCP was advised that the previous PCC had originally provided a one off capital payment to the Treatment Centre and that the recent decision was to provide revenue funding for a further 12 months only. It was noted that the Welsh Government grant had been cut and that Wrexham County Borough Council would also be providing funding.
- Wrexham Homeless Prevention Project:
 - The Chair again questioned whether the funding was allocated locally to Wrexham.
 - The PCC advised Members that representation from the West of North Wales was required on the Regional Partnership Boards, to ensure funding was allocated accordingly.
 - The PCP was also informed that the PCC was looking at the homelessness situation and how mental health and drugs impacted on the problem; it was vital that the symptoms were addressed.
- Women's Pathfinder Project:
 - The PCP was informed that the project was aimed at diverting women from the Criminal Justice System into a range of interventions.

It was suggested that an additional column be added to the report providing further detail of the decision. In response, the Lead Officer (Richard Jarvis) urged Members to review the list of decisions prior to the meeting and use the links to the decision notices for more detail. If Members had any queries on the decision, then they could contact PCP Officers or the OPCC to request further information, prior to the meeting.

The PCC was also requested to provide a more up to date list of decisions to the meeting in September 2017.

RESOLVED-

That the list of decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner between 24 February 2017 and 20 April 2017 be noted.

84. QUESTIONS TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

None.

85. PRESENTATION ON THE PREVENT STRATEGY

Superintendent Jane Banham from North Wales Police provided the North Wales Police and Crime Panel with a presentation on the Prevent Strategy.

North Wales Police was working with Local Authorities and partner agencies to prevent people from becoming involved in, or supporting violent extremism.

The PCP was informed that holding violent extremist views and feelings meant that an individual was happy to use or endorse violence in order to further a cause. This was irrespective of whether the cause was of a religious, political or ideological nature.

The Strategy was not about spying on people and communities, it was about working with partner agencies to protect communities and vulnerable people, so they did not get caught up in violent extremism.

The presentation also covered the following areas:

- What to look out for:
 - Vulnerability Indicators
 - Personal circumstances
 - Unmet aspirations
 - Experiences of criminality
- More obvious indicators such as:
 - Being in contact with extremist groups
 - Accessing violent extremist websites
- Examples of violent extremist cases in North Wales
- Referral process
- North Wales Referral Statistics:
 - Approximately 80% of all North Wales referrals were extreme right wing influenced; only 5% of referrals were due to religious extremism.
 - 90% of all referrals got resolved at source level and did not require formal Channel procedures being instigated.
- Prevent referrals:
 - There had been 46 referrals between 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.
 - Source of referrals – mainly via Education and internally via the Police family.
 - Cases/referrals by Local Authority Area.
 - Currently 4 open referrals.
- Key Messages:
 - Vulnerable individuals needed support, as opposed to criminalisation.
 - Institutions had an integral part to play and communication was vital.
 - It was important to share concerns and understand the issues.
 - Preventing violent extremism was a moral, humanitarian duty. It was about safeguarding the well-being of both the individual and the community. It was not about spying on people; restricting genuine research or stifling lawful freedom of expression or thought.

Members thanked Superintendent Banham for the informative presentation and discussed the following:

- The number of Prevent Officers:
 - The PCP was informed that there were two Officers, with Superintendent Banham as the Prevent Lead.

- The Prevent Officers were funded by the Counter Terrorism budget.
- Types of referrals:
 - The PCP was informed that the all Wales profile was generally those with extreme right wing views, rather than religious extremism.
- Educating and training on the Prevent Strategy to partner organisations.
 - The focus of the training was on any type of violent extremist views.
 - Training was usually provided to middle managers and school liaison officers/teachers, who were then expected to cascade the information down to other staff.
 - Members of the PCP were asked to contact Sergeant Neil Parkes for any specific training requests.

The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC) questioned whether there was any evidence of grooming of the individuals who had been referred. Superintendent Banham did not have that detail and would discuss further with the Deputy PCC.

The PCP was urged to take on board the key messages and that partner organisations, such as Local Authorities had an integral part to play and communication was vital to identify individuals.

RESOLVED-

That the presentation be noted.

86. SOCIAL VALUE POLICY

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) had employed a consultant to develop a Social Value Policy.

Mr. Stuart Davies of Sustainable Supply Chains informed the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) of the work he had undertaken to develop a policy and build social value in the PCC's commissioning and procurement processes.

Social Value was a way of thinking about how resources were allocated and used; it involved looking at the collective benefit to a community when a contract was awarded. Social Value asks: 'If £1 is spent on the delivery of services, can the same £1 be used to also produce a wider community benefit?'

The aim of a Social Value Policy was to build resilient communities (promote health and wellbeing), reduce demand on public services (support local business and enhance the local economy; create job and apprentices); and protect and create green space.

Mr. Davies was currently coming to the end of the planning stage and had developed a policy based on the priorities of the PCC, the North Wales Police and the Police and Crime Plan; the Social Value Act; the Future Generations and Well-being Act; and modern slavery.

In addition, a cultural element had also been included in the policy to promote the Welsh language and heritage.

A toolkit would be developed to provide guidance on how to apply social value to the procurement and commissioning process. In addition, a Social Value Charter would be developed for those lower level spend contracts, which would allow contractors to voluntarily sign up to the Charter and offer up some type of community benefit.

Members welcomed the proposals and thanked Mr. Davies for his update.

RESOLVED-

That the information be noted.

87. PERIODIC UPDATE BY THE NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) presented the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with his periodic update for period 1 February 2017 to 1 July 2017.

The report provided details of performance against the previous Police and Crime Plan. An update would be given at the next PCP meeting in September 2017 in relation to performance during the first quarter of the new Police and Crime Plan.

The PCC also provided details of his activities from 1 July 2017, which included:

- Appointed as Chair of the All Wales Policing Group – discussions at the meeting included the Apprenticeship Levy; a further letter had been written to the Welsh Government expressing concern regarding the Levy.
- Met with the Farmers Unions to discuss a rise in crime against wildlife.
- Met with the Chief Executive of the North Wales Community Health Council (CHC) – discussions at the meeting included: the Welsh Government's White Paper, which proposed to remove CHCs; the mental health crisis; and the work Mark Isherwood (AM) was undertaking in relation to Multiple Sclerosis (MS).
- Attended a conference, where Durham's PCC was requesting a reform of the Government's Drugs Policy.
- Spent the day with the homeless in Wrexham, which had been extremely beneficial.
- Spent 3 days in London attending the launch of the Rural Crime Strategy at the House of Commons; met with the National Council of Police Chiefs (NCPC) and the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners.
- Attended an event by Alcohol Anonymous.
- Attended the Royal Welsh Show.
- Met with the Chief Superintendent, who was on secondment at Berwyn Prison, Wrexham.

- Attended the National Eisteddfod.
- Attended a conference at Durham on Safer Drugs Policy.

In considering the PCC's update report, the PCP was concerned that there had been a significant increase in the number of Domestic Abuse incidents – a 19.5% increase on last year's figures; while the actual number of crime arrests had reduced slightly.

The PCC advised Members that he had asked for a further analysis of this information at his next Strategic Executive Board meeting on 17/8/17, and would report back to the PCP accordingly.

However, some of the reasons for the increase could be due to:

- Changes in the way crime was recorded, as required by the HMIC.
- It was also noted that incidences of 'no crime' (this was when an incident of crime was reported and recorded, then the police judged that no crime had actually taken place) could not be removed from the statistics under the new rules.
- The new Bail Act and the closure of Custody Suites could have also impacted on the reduction in the number of arrests.

The PCC stated that all Police Forces were seeing similar increases in their crime statistics. The PCP was also informed that Chief Inspector Paul Jones would be providing a presentation to the next meeting of the PCP on crime recording.

Members of the PCP felt that further information on the crime statistics for North Wales was required, in order to benchmark and compare accordingly. It would provide evidence to the PCP that the PCC's priorities were valid and would add value to the scrutiny of the Police and Crime Plan.

The PCP acknowledged that crime statistics were available on-line for the previous six months, however more up to date information was required.

The PCC and Officers of the OPCC questioned whether this was the role of the PCP to scrutinise the crime statistics, as the PCC was responsible for holding the Chief Constable to account. It was the PCC's responsibility to flag up any areas of concern to the PCP. The PCC suggested that the PCP may need to request the statistics from the Chief Constable.

The PCP also discussed the following:

- The number and retention of active Special Constabulary (SC) Officers:
 - Due to the increase in regular constabulary recruitment and the number of SC Officers being successful in their application to join the North Wales Police, the Police would not achieve its aspirational headcount of 300 SC Officers by April 2018.
 - The Chief Finance Officer confirmed that North Wales Police was aiming to retain 300 SC Officers by April 2019.

- Age profiles for those involved in incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) as data collected at a community level suggested that incidences of ASB were not just confined to young people.
 - The PCC would look to see if there was data available in relation to the three ASB categories to identify the age profile.
- Threat from MPS drugs
 - MPS drugs were extremely dangerous for both the user and those who came into contact with the drug.
 - The PCC had asked that all Police Officers carry the opioid antidote to reduce the risk of harm.
- Actual number of offenders undertaking Community Service
 - The PCP was requested to contact the Probation Service or their own Local Authority for further information.

The Chair also questioned what work the PCC was undertaking in relation to the regulation of drugs. The PCC was an advocate of treating drug misuse as a health issue, rather than a criminal matter.

The areas which the PCC was keen to look at, included the treatment for drug addicts and whether a new approach was required.

Some of the areas for consideration were:

- Focusing on the number of people harmed by drugs rather than the number who use drugs and that people who cause no harm should not be prosecuted. The PCC was keen to explore the possibility of introducing an education programme for those found in possession, as a possible alternative to prosecution.
- Looking at the benefits of giving users a safe and controlled environment - an Enhanced Drug Consumption Room.
 - An Advisory Panel to the Welsh Government had established 2 working groups, one of which was looking at the practical side of introducing such facilities.
- Pilots for Heroin Assisted Treatment in which medicinal heroin was prescribed for users. The PCC in Durham was looking at introducing a pilot scheme.
 - The PCC would circulate a paper to the PCP in relation to the deregulation of drugs and the impact on communities.

The Deputy PCC also advised that the OPCC had scrutinised North Wales Police (NWP) in detail on fire safety issues, following the Grenfell Tower disaster. The Force had already started the data collection process to respond to the requirements of the NCPC who was responsible for providing the information to the Home Office.

Apart from 2 police houses, a Risk Assessment had been carried out on all buildings owned by the Police or where the Police was a resident, namely 74 buildings; there were 10 buildings leased and these buildings are the owner's responsibility.

However, the usual Risk Assessments did not include a specific assessment involving the cladding and it was important to identify the particular type of cladding that had been used. The process of finding the exact details had taken time because so many agencies across England and Wales had been asking the same information at the same time.

The cladding in question was aluminium composite cladding and the Force had indicated that only some buildings had cladding and these were as follows:

- Parc y Bryn, Llangefni Police Office - no aluminium composite cladding had been used.
- Bod Hyfryd Wrexham Police Office - This was a 12 story building covered with concrete panels with some prefabricated concrete panels; there was also a custody unit with 26 cells at ground level. However, it was not considered a significant risk.
- Oxford Road Llandudno Police Office - the new building was due to be occupied in November 2017. There was no significant risk associated with this building. Class B-s1, cladding, which is the high end of the range for class zero products.
- PFI Complex St Asaph - 3 separate buildings including a custody unit with 32 cells. Class 1 cladding, which was not as good as class zero cladding. The Force was awaiting confirmation from the owner. A fire assessment on the building had presented a low risk and a Service Review was taking place on 10/08/17.
- Holyhead port had one cell – it was expected that there was no aluminium composite cladding on the building; the Force was still awaiting confirmation.
- Deeside Parkway Vehicle Commissioning Centre - no aluminium composite cladding had been used.
- Abergele Road Rhuddlan Archive Store - no aluminium composite cladding had been used.

Any recommendation for improvements would be implemented as appropriate by the Facilities Operations Team.

The PCC and Deputy PCC were thanked for their informative updates.

RESOLVED

- (a) That the Police and Crime Commissioner reports back to the Police and Crime Panel with a further analysis of the increase in the number of Domestic Abuse incidents.**
- (b) That the Police and Crime Commissioner investigates whether there is any data available in relation to the three ASB Categories and age profiles.**

88. **UPDATE ON BUDGET/PRECEPT PROCESS**

The Chief Finance Officer advised the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) that for 2017/18, the budget was currently projecting an under-spend of £1.4m; however, it was noted that it was very early on in the year and the actual spend was subject to change.

The Police and Crime Commissioner's update provided further details of the budget for 2016/17.

The Chief Finance Officer would be providing the proposed timeline for the Precept and budgetary process at the next meeting of the PCP in September 2017.

RESOLVED-

That the update be noted.

89. **NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL EXPENSES**

The Lead Officer presented the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with details of the PCP's administration costs, translation costs, and individual Panel Member claims for expenses and allowances, as required by the Home Office Agreement for 2016/17.

In order to allow public scrutiny of PCP spending, a transparency requirement had been attached as a condition of the single grant payment and the PCP must publish as a minimum on their website, details of all its expenditure.

It was noted that details of Councillors' expenses and allowances would be sent to individual Local Authorities for information.

RESOLVED-

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

90. **TO APPOINT A COMPLAINTS PANEL**

In accordance with the North Wales Police and Crime Panel's (PCP) Complaint Procedure, the PCP was required to appoint a Complaints Panel to deal with complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

The Complaints Panel consisted of the Chair, Vice Chair and one Independent Co-opted Member; but as the Vice-Chair was an Independent Co-opted Member, an elected Member representative was required to sit on the Complaints Panel.

Due to possible conflicts of interest or members not being available to assist in urgent matters, the Lead Officer also requested that a substitute be identified to sit on the Complaints Panel as and when required.

It was proposed that Councillor Neville Philips (Flintshire County Council) be appointed to the Complaints Panel; however as he had given his apologies, Officers would confirm that he was happy to undertake this appointment.

Councillor Hugh Irving (Denbighshire County Council) offered to be the substitute Member.

RESOLVED-

(a) That the Chair, Vice Chair and Councillor Neville Philips (subject to his confirmation) be appointed to the Complaints Panel for the North Wales Police and Crime Panel.

(b) That Councillor Hugh Irving be appointed as the Substitute Member for the Complaints Panel.

91. **DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

The next meeting of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel would take place on Monday, 18 September 2017 at 2.00 pm.

(The meeting ended at 4.25 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 6b

	<p>POLICE AND CRIME PANEL</p> <p>18th September 2017</p> <p>DECISIONS LOG</p> <p>Report of the Chief Executive</p>
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) is responsible for making a number of decisions throughout the year. These can include issues such as the budget and precept, appointments, policing priorities and legal transactions.

2. HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE

- 2.1 The Decision Making Policy provides the decision making process that the Commissioner for North Wales will adhere to. It provides the parameters, approach and principles and outlines the procedures for recording and publication of decisions made.
- 2.2 Decisions taken by the Commissioner will primarily arise from discharging his statutory functions: moreover, a statutory duty has been placed on the Commissioner to record and publish decisions of significant public interest arising from the exercise of those statutory functions, whether made by the Commissioner in private or as a result of a meeting of a public or private nature.
- 2.3 The statutory requirements in The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Orders 2011/12 and 13 (“the Orders”) for the recording and publication of information surrounding decisions, requires specific elements to achieve transparency and ensure integrity of those making decisions. Decisions made which are considered of interest to the public will be published on the Commissioner’s website and provided for the attention of the Panel in this report.

3. SCRUTINISING THE DECISIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Panel is responsible for overseeing the Commissioner and scrutinising his decisions.
- 3.2 It is the Commissioner’s intention to provide the Panel with a summary of all decisions made along with a summary of why the decision was made. It is intended that this will support the Panel in carrying out its duty in scrutinising his decisions.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 That the Panel note the content of this report.

5. DECISIONS LOG

- 5.1 The table below sets out the key decisions made from 21 April 2017 to 23 August 2017.

Date	Title and Links to the full decision	Summary
7.07.17	DM.2017.19	The Commissioner has approved the extension of the Chief Constable’s fixed term agreement (FTA). In

		accordance with Regulation 11 of the Police Regulations 2003 (Paragraph 2B) extensions to FTAs are allowed for a maximum of three years and for subsequent terms each of a maximum of one year. As this is the second extension to the FTA the Commissioner may only extend this FTA by one year. This has now extended the agreement to 1 November 2018.
27.07.17	DM.2017.20	Interim staffing arrangements were approved by the Commissioner to cover a period of absenteeism of a statutory officer. Following this interim period the Police and Crime Panel have approved the appointment of an Acting Chief Executive on a temporary basis at a Confirmation Hearing held on 10 August 2017.
17.08.17	DM.2017.21	Approval of funding at an estimate of £269,000 to upgrade nine of the Commissioner's properties to ensure that they are fit for purpose and can remain safely operational. The funding for this work was not included in either the capital programme or the budget for the year. The Commissioner agreed to fund the work from the Estates Security and Maintenance Reserve.
18.08.17	DM.2017.22	The Commissioning Framework has been revised to include the requirements of the newly adopted Social Value Policy. The purpose of the framework is to outline the Commissioner's objectives and overall vision through the commissioning of services.
18.08.17	DM.2017.23	To continue to provide funding to the Community Safety Partnerships, a further £784,295 has been awarded in the second half of this financial year.
18.08.17	DM.2017.24	The Commissioner and Chief Constable have approved the Social Value Policy. The policy demonstrates how the Commissioner and North Wales Police will consider how the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the region may be improved through the procurement of goods, works and services as part of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 and the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and in conjunction with the Social Value Wales model ©.
17.08.17	DM.2017.25	<p>The Policing and Crime Act 2017 will make a number of changes in the way the Force and the Commissioner handle complaints. The changes will strengthen the role of the Commissioner in the process. The Act introduces new duties which are mandatory and also allows Commissioners to choose to take over a number of functions which are currently the responsibility of the Chief Constable.</p> <p>It has been has decided that North Wales Police will</p>

		continue to maintain the management of all complaints made about all officers and staff under the direction and control of the Chief Constable and the Commissioner will take on the appeal and review function of complaints.
29.08.17	DM.2017.26	<p>The Commissioner at his Strategic Executive Board scrutinise the Force's on its "People and Organisational Development".</p> <p>The Force Human Resources Data Analyst will supply information and analysis around key areas of business, including but not restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officer strength • Police staff numbers • Succession planning • Use of agency staff • Volunteers • Equality monitoring information including matters highlighted from the Employment Monitoring Report • Sickness data and recuperative working, including types of sickness (e.g. stress etc) • Grievances • Employment Tribunals • Progression/promotion • Recruitment/leavers • Other human resources matters of concern to OPCC as they arise <p>This function ensures that the Commissioner is carrying out his duty to hold the Chief Constable to account in providing an effective and efficient policing service.</p>

5.2 Additional information can be found on the Commissioner's website ('[How we make decisions](#)').

6. LEGAL TRANSACTION

6.1 In accordance with "the Orders", the Commissioner publishes information on the Contracts, Property Transactions and Waivers to Standing Orders he has approved.

6.2 This report is put to the Joint Audit Committee for their information and scrutiny.

6.3 The latest report for the period ending 30 June 2017 can be found by clicking [here](#).

7. BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 Decision Making Policy, OPCC North Wales

- 7.2 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011
- 7.3 The Elected Local Policing Bodes (Specified Information)(Amendment) Order 2012
- 7.4 The Elected Local Policing Bodes (Specified Information)(Amendment) Order 2013

Report Author

M Jones, Executive Officer
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

(This report was prepared on 29 August 2017)

AGENDA ITEM 6c QUESTIONS TO POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

1. The 2017 Police & Crime Plan is by far the best structured and presented plan for North Wales since 2012, but does the PCC accept that he has no real mandate to implement any of the drug policies set out on p16? None of these appear in his official 2016 election address, nor even as a strategic priority in his own Plan for which his function as a PCC can be openly scrutinised, so is he therefore expecting other agencies in North Wales to foot the bill for his policies whilst he and his deputy shout support from the stands?

Firstly, PCCs are responsible for the totality of policing, and aim to cut crime and deliver an effective and efficient police service within their force area. We work in partnership across a range of agencies at local and national level to ensure there is a unified approach to preventing and reducing crime. All of the interventions I am proposing will help with this. In fact, given that the way we manage illegal drugs is at the heart of dealing with so much of the crime we face, it is incumbent on all PCCs to understand the issue, and be willing to be led by the evidence. To learn from what works elsewhere, to develop the most effective approaches possible, and so best protect the young and vulnerable, and the communities we live in, is at the core of what I seek to do.

As for who foots the bills, there is an extensive body of research showing all the measures I support to be highly cost effective - so would actually save the people of North Wales money. For example with regard to heroin prescribing clinics, and drug consumption rooms, Glasgow NHS plans to open both soon, and recently conducted a business case concluding: "Our proposals [for a heroin prescribing clinic and a drug consumption room]...would help to address a wide range of issues and so relieve considerable pressure on services elsewhere in the system. The evidence clearly shows the potential for these proposals to create long-term savings and so the economics of this issue are also compelling."

I understand that in Glasgow they intend to evaluate the costs and benefits of their plans to see which agencies save money and how much. Each would then be asked to contribute part of those savings proportionately, to ensure the long term resourcing of the measures they want to put in place.

With major overall savings to be had, all would then benefit financially, at the same time as health improves and crime falls.

Similarly, recent evaluations of programmes to divert people caught for minor drug offences away from prosecution have not only been shown to reduce levels of recidivism, but also to release police resources for other priorities. I would point towards Operation Turning Point in the West Midlands, Checkpoint in Durham and the Bristol Drug Education Programme.

2. Does the PCC realise that statements such as “war on drugs was lost a long time ago” send exactly the wrong message to individuals fighting addiction and to their families, undermines the morale of police officers upholding the law and threatens to drive a wedge between his office and the many statutory agencies, voluntary bodies and citizens committed to tackling the harm caused by over-consumption of drugs in North Wales?

I would be knowingly misleading the public if I said I thought the War on Drugs was being won. The UK Prime Minister’s Strategy Unit concluded that to put drug dealers out of business we would need to consistently seize 60% of drugs, because profit margins are so high. Yet research in Scotland suggests we are currently seizing just 1-3% of heroin coming into the country - barely a cost of doing business and clearly impossible to raise to anything like the level needed to ‘win’ the war on drugs. Even the UK Government’s own evaluation of its 2010-16 strategy concluded that overall drug use had not fallen, drug related deaths are at record levels, illicit drug markets are so resilient enforcement at best has localised and short-lived impacts, and did not affect street prices, while actually causing drug-market related violence. Online dark-websites are replaced as soon as any close, some drugs are at almost unprecedented purity levels, and the market created by the current approach is so lucrative for organised crime it easily repays the costs of smuggling. It also says there is very little evidence enforcement acts a deterrent to use, or that stop and search restricts supply, while involvement with the criminal justice system harms the young and vulnerable, and families. This is all in line with the Home Office’s previous International Comparators Report which looked at countries all over the world before concluding there was no link between harshness of enforcement and use levels.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/628100/Drug_Strategy_Evaluation.PDF

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-international-comparators>

I have a duty to be honest with the people of North Wales, and when policies don't work I will not shy away from saying so, and exploring ones that could. But given polling shows 75% of the public agree with me that we have lost the drug war, to claim otherwise would also risk undermining public faith in the police force, and the office of the PCC, and further feed a public mistrust of politicians that is corrosive to democracy.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/weve-lost-the-war-on-drugs-exclusive-1559854>

In fact, far from driving a wedge between my office and other agencies, there is now widespread agreement among major treatment organisation, health experts, bodies like the Royal Society for Public Health, the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, the World Health Organisation and many more that the War on Drugs is a counterproductive failure, and it is time to treat illicit drugs as a health issue. Having met with members of the Anyone's Child project I know increasingly those bereaved by drug overdoses are also concluding that the current approach endangers rather than protects us.

Questions 3, 4 and 5 all relate to the now well-established drug policy interventions that I support, and that have been introduced in a range of countries including Switzerland, Portugal and Canada with a view in particular to reducing drug-related deaths.

I will respond to some particular points, but rather than cherry picking individual statistics or reports, or reinventing the wheel, I note that the interventions I support on drugs are also directly supported by the recommendations of the UK Government's Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction which Mr Hibbs references in question 4. These are the gold standard independent statutory bodies respectively working at the UK and at European level.

3. The PCC singles out Portugal as a leading example of leadership and innovation in the field of drug policy, so can he please inform the Panel how many Enhanced Harm Reduction Centres of the kind he proposes for Wrexham are operating in Portugal today and how they contribute to the "whole system approach" operating there? Or does he agree with me that the only evidence-based aspects of drug policy in Portugal worth pursuing are reducing the UK prison population, and relentlessly driving down demand for drugs through insisting on evidence-based psychosocial interventions to treat problematic and addictive behaviours?

The EMCDDA describes Portugal's approach as "a public health policy founded on values such as humanism, pragmatism and participation."

Although Portugal only has around 40 drug related deaths a year - about 1/10th of the UK rate per million of the population, and far lower than before introducing their decriminalisation and health based approach in 2001, they are not complacent.

Faced with many of the same pressures we have in Wales, including cuts to social services and health budgets, and problems with poverty, as well as an aging drug using population, I understand they commissioned their first Drug Consumption Room in May, which is due to open in Lisbon later this year. This is in line with Scotland, Ireland and France all of which have or are about to open their first supervised drug consumption rooms.

In terms of Portugal's health-led decriminalisation based approach to drugs, the ACMD (along with the Royal Society for Public Health and the entire UN family of bodies) has also called for those caught in possession of drugs to be diverted towards health measures, not the criminal justice system. A position reiterated most recently by the Lammy Review for the government, which called for these kinds of diversion schemes to be rolled out nationwide, as I noted in response to question 1.

4. Can the PCC inform the Panel how many drug-related deaths are recorded each year within the socially conservative and secretive jurisdiction of Switzerland; whether this country is currently experiencing a downward trend; and how he sources his figures given they are not submitted to the European Monitoring Centre EMCDDA, presumably because of the large number of drug-related deaths taking place in clinics in Zürich?

Switzerland is not an EU country so is not obliged to submit data to the EMCDDA. However, according to the Swiss Surveillance of Addictions, an epidemiological surveillance system mandated by the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), opiate related deaths have fallen from 376 in 1995 when heroin prescribing clinics and drug consumption rooms first started opening, as part of their health-led approach, to 134 deaths in 2014, out of a population of 8.4 million. Wales with a population of 3 million, had 158 opiate related deaths last year - so over three times the death rate of Switzerland.

<http://www.suchtmonitoring.ch/fr/3/7.html?opioides-mortalite>

We asked Jean-Felix Savary of GREA - an umbrella group of Swiss professionals working in the addictions field - about deaths in heroin clinics to get the very latest stats. He said (09/09/17); "I can confirm that no one has ever died from a heroin overdose in any Swiss HAT clinic, including in Zurich. It's strictly medically supervised, so there is technically no risk on that side. People also have their health rapidly improved in such programs." In fact, no-one has ever died from a drug overdose in any heroin prescribing clinic anywhere in the world, or in fact in any supervised drug consumption room either.

5. Since excess mortality is one of a number a key indicators of the success of any policy built around supervised injection and/or Heroin Assisted Treatment, does the PCC agree with the meta-analysis of 6 international trials of heroin prescribing published by the Director of the National Addiction Centre (Strang et al. 2015) which concludes that overall there is no statistically significant reduction in mortality compared to available alternatives (p=0.38, Figure 3)? And would he therefore tend to agree with the B.C. coroner's service in Vancouver that the experience in British Columbia has been that addicts still end up dying alone in their own home or indoors 90% of the time?

The ACMD, in response to the UK's spiraling levels of drug-related deaths (DRDs), carried out an in-depth analysis of evidence from across the globe looking at a wide range of research into measures to reduce death rates - not just some studies. Based on this they released the report 'Reducing Opioid-Related Deaths in the UK'¹. This report is tailored to our situation, and states that in addition to opioid substitution therapy:

*"Other substance misuse treatment options could be further developed in order to reduce the risk of death including broader provision of naloxone, **heroin-assisted treatment** [heroin prescribing clinics] for those for whom other forms of OST are not effective, **medically supervised drug consumption clinics**, treatment for alcohol problems, and assertive outreach to engage heroin users who are not in treatment into OST (especially for those who are homeless and/or have mental health problems)."*

In its response to this report, the UK Government accepted that these measures had value to reduce deaths. Heroin Prescribing Clinics are also recommended in the Government's Modern Crime Reduction Strategy because of their scope to curb large amounts of acquisitive crime and street dealing. The UK Government specifically says PCCs wishing to explore these measures are encouraged and I quote; "to engage with the relevant local authorities which commission drug and alcohol treatment in their areas." (PQ Answered by Brandon Lewis MP, then Home Office Minister)

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/576560/ACMD-Drug-Related-Deaths-Report-161212.pdf

The EMCDDA has also carried out in depth separate reviews of research on both drug consumption rooms and heroin prescribing clinics around the globe, concluding both are highly cost effective ways to reach and stay in contact with highly marginalised target populations, resulting in immediate improvements in hygiene and safer use for clients, as well as wider health and public order benefits.

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/drug-consumption-rooms>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/insights/heroin-assisted-treatment>

I would be happy to point towards extensive further evidence and expert advice to support the plans of my office, and in particular provide contacts in Switzerland, Portugal and Canada to whom he can talk directly for reassurance about the value of the various initiatives under consideration.

Annual Report 2016/17
Police and Crime
Commissioner
North Wales

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Introduction

Welcome to this year's Annual Report which covers the period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

This report provides information on the policing priorities set by my predecessor Mr Winston Roddick QC CB and my first full year in office.

I will provide an overview and key achievements of the last year, information on our financial challenges and my objectives for the future as Police and Crime Commissioner.

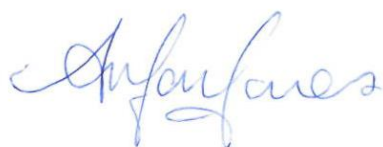
I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Roddick for the work that he did as the first Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales, congratulate him on his achievements and for the strong foundation he created for me to build on.

I would also like to thank everyone who has assisted me in my first year in office, especially the police officers, police staff, and special constabulary of North Wales Police; my small team of dedicated staff and all the volunteers that make up the policing family - I cannot do this job alone.

This report demonstrates that North Wales Police under the leadership of Chief Constable Mark Polin has performed very well. Following years of financial challenges the Force continues to deliver a policing service that we can all be proud of.

Finally, I would like to thank the Police and Crime Panel for their contribution in the policing governance of North Wales.

Openness, transparency and accountability is very important to me. I was very pleased that CoPaCC recognised my commitment and awarded me with their Transparency Award 2016. It is my intention to sustain this high level of accountability and this report reflects that commitment.



Arfon Jones
Police and Crime Commissioner
North Wales



A year of achievements

I am extremely proud of the work and achievements of my Office, North Wales Police and our partners during my first year in office.

I have listed below examples of just a few achievements with the overall aim of making North Wales a safer place to live, work and visit. These achievements demonstrate good quality policing services to all and especially for victims of crime.

April 2016

- The joint **Firearms Unit** with Cheshire Constabulary was extended to include both **Dog Sections** from April 2016. The Dog Welfare Visiting Scheme was also amalgamated.
- The Force, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board and the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust jointly operate a mental health **Street Triage** in Wrexham to reduce the number of S136 detentions. The money to set up this project was provided by a successful joint innovation bid of **£155,220** from the Home Office.
- **Approval** was given to the building of new divisional headquarters, custody suite and town centre police station in Wrexham. The new buildings will provide modern and accessible facilities to the Eastern Command Area.

May 2016

- Supported the **Alcohol Treatment and Welfare Centre** which provides immediate first aid and welfare support to individuals who may be vulnerable as a result of excess alcohol consumption.
- North Wales Police were the **top performers** in obtaining funding from the proceeds of crime seizures securing **£106,850.53** which will be reinvested into our communities through the **"Your Community, Your Voice"** initiative.
- Employed a dedicated **Mental Health Caseworker** within the Victim Help Centre to help victims experiencing mental health problems.
- The **Rural Crime** team continue to lead the way in tackling and preventing rural crime in North Wales.

June 2016

- Increased the deployment of **Police Cadets** at neighbourhood engagements, prevention work and operational simulation exercises. **Managed Response Unit** pilot went live to deal with slow-time incidents to resolve matters without deployment of officers.
- The **Commissioner's Fund** has provided funding to numerous projects and organisations to help tackle crime and disorder, to support victims of domestic and sexual assaults and for those committing crimes due to addiction. Just over **£2m was given** to a wide variety of service providers in 2016/17.

- **Engaged and helped** 14,168 victims, 1,864 of which were children and young people, who made contact with the Victims Help Centre. Service survey results showed 100% satisfaction and 75% improved feelings of health and wellbeing following service.

July 2016

- The **Citizens in Policing** project continues to expand with increasing numbers of special constables, police staff volunteers and cadets. Voluntary projects and roles, now includes **Community Speedwatch Volunteers, a Force Chaplain** and a **First Aid Trainer**.
- There has been extended deployment of the **Special Constabulary** within the **Rural Crime Team**, during early evening patrol in Wrexham and to provide increased visible policing at events such as the Extravaganza weekend in Llandudno and Prom Day Extra in Colwyn Bay.

August 2016

- Agreement made that officers from the Fire and Rescue Authority will assist North Wales Police with **Missing From Home incidents**. This will greatly relieve the demand on North Wales Police as in 2016/17 as 1532 children and young people alone were reported as MFH.
- Keenly **scrutinised** the procedures of safer transport of supporters to football matches between Wrexham and Chester.
- Agreed and adopted a new **Joint Partnership and Collaboration Framework** which outlines the basic requirements for future partnerships, collaboration and other joint arrangements.

September 2016

- The police and Crime Commissioner and two cadets attended the National Police Memorial Day in September. The cadets were **privileged** to be two of only sixteen representing their Force nationally and met the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.
- North Wales Police's Cadet numbers **increased** to 105, compared to 60 last year.
- A joint **Early Intervention Team** was formed in Flintshire to work with those that generate the highest demand with regard to threat, harm and risk.
- DPCC delivered the key note speech on Child Sexual Exploitation at the conference hosted by Barnardo's in St Asaph.

October 2016

- In response to the increase of photographic and video evidence from Dash Cams (dashboard cameras) being submitted, **Operation SNAP** was launched. This is now being developed on an All Wales basis by Go Safe.
- In conjunction with WAST **six clinicians** including a mental health nurse have been trained to provide medical advice to the Force's Incident Manager on who is the most vulnerable. The clinicians are funded by Welsh Assembly Government.

November 2016

- The Police and Crime Commissioner won the CoPaCC **Transparency Award** for providing all statutory information openly and transparently.
- In addition to regular engagement we hosted a conference with individual organisations from the **Third Sector** to obtain their views on policing priorities.

- Launch of the **Central Referral Unit** co-located with Conwy Council. The main objective of the Unit is to provide early support and safeguard vulnerable people.

December 2016

- The **Special Constabulary Road Safety Unit** went live on the 1st December and will work alongside **Roads Policing** and **Go Safe** and will act as the enforcement arm to the **Community Speed Watch** volunteers.
- PCC, DPCC and the Force hosted **public consultation forums** across North Wales to obtain views from our communities on policing objectives.
- Distributed Welsh Government Grant of £4,000 amongst projects in the area and for the promotion of **Hate Crime Awareness Week**.

January 2017

- The use of **Body Worn Videos (BWV)** benefits gathering evidence of crime, welfare and other incidents. North Wales Police are in the top 5 of Forces for use of BWV. North Wales secured **£44,000** from the Home Office Innovation Fund and **£25,000** from the Police and Crime Commissioner to purchase additional equipment.
- 269 letters were sent from the **Community Speedwatch project in 3 months** to motorists who had exceeded the speed limit, thus promoting road safety in North Wales.
- The **Tom Parry Jones** Initiative Award was given to two members of staff from the Administration of Justice Department for successfully developing a way for vulnerable people to provide evidence in court via Lync/Skype telecommunications systems.
- **Collaborated** – with police forces in Wales and the North West on operational matters such as organised crime, counter terrorism, forensics and armed policing. There are many areas of policing that is best carried out on a collaborative basis, and due to the geographical location of North Wales we effectively do this with the forces in Wales and with our colleagues across the border.

February 2017

- Invested and deployed 1350 **mobile technology** devices to enable officers to search for people, vehicles and addresses whilst on patrol
- Officers from the Rural Crime Team and Operation Planning have received their **Drone Pilot Qualification**.
- The use of **Social Media** is on the increase, the Force and Commissioner collectively have close to 100,000 twitter followers. Over 200 Police Officers are trained users of Twitter and Facebook. Social media is important for communicating with the public. One campaign with regard to **Sexting** was shared by 550 people and reached 53,000 people.
- The BBC Week In Week Out documentary featured the PCC in Portugal and Wales rethinking the War on Drugs.
- **Responded** to 1000s of letters and emails sent to me in relation to the policing service in North Wales. This is an important scrutiny tool as it's the public that receive the service who are in the best position to say how they have been treated by the Force. The result of the public confidence survey showed an increase in public confidence in the Force.
- The Community Justice Integrated Services (CJIS) identified 445 drug using offenders for treatment. Between community and prison release CJIS supported 447 in voluntary treatment and 350 via community orders. 7428 outcomes were achieved by these 797 cases.

March 2017

- The first prison in modern days **HMP Berwyn** was opened in North Wales. A Crime Investigation Protocol has been put in place which outlines when North Wales Police (NWP) investigate an offence and the protocol for informing NWP.
- In 2016/17 **Independent Custody Visitors** carried out 144 unannounced visits and spoke to 344 detainees in police custody to ensure that their rights are upheld whilst detained in police custody.
- A '**Student Volunteer**' initiative was developed with students from Bangor University; they will be the link between students and North Wales Police.
- There are now 171 **Special Constabulary** officers within North Wales Police who have generously provided 57,942 hours of work in this year. This is equivalent to 33 full time paid police officers.
- The Force continues to work closely with partners on operational investigations. **Operation Wisdom** was a multi-agency approach to establish Organised Crime Groups with Trading Standards, **Operation Mackenzie** sought to tackle rogue traders and vulnerable victims, and **Operation Orphney** to tackle burglaries targeting vulnerable members of the community.
- Recruitment of officers from **Gwynedd South**. This was an initiative to recruit people from rural areas, campaigns interviews and the majority of the induction training was held in that locality.

Support in my duties

It would be impossible for me to do my job without assistance. I therefore have resources in place to provide me with the support I need to fulfil my duties.

During this year I appointed Ann Griffith as **Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner**. Ann supports me in my role and represents me at a variety of meetings and events. Ann has been busy this year writing a new Children's Framework which will capture how we will scrutinise the Force on their engagement with and policing of children and young people and also details my own strategy on engagement of children and young people. This work will be reported in detail in next year's annual report.

I have a **small team of dedicated staff** that work alongside me to ensure that the Police and Crime Plan is delivered and that all my statutory duties are met. The team consists of two statutory officers, Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer, and support staff specialising in research, commissioning and communication. Many duties that are carried out are not routinely reported on, for example responding to HMIC reports, Freedom of Information Requests, arranging police appeal tribunals, facilitating conferences, recruiting and maintaining an Audit Committee as well as recruiting Independent Assessors and Custody Visitors. Full details of the staffing structure can be found on my [website](#).

Through the **Victim Help Centre Governance Board** I scrutinise the performance of the Victim Help Centre against the key performance indicators and the victim feedback survey results. The Board is chaired by the Chief Executive of the OPCC and members include the Assistant Chief Constable, the Head of the Force's Administration of Justice Department, the Head of the Force's Protecting Vulnerable People Unit, The Victim Help Centre Manager, representatives from the Independent Advisory Group and others.

The **Police and Crime Panel** has scrutinised my work in a challenging way to ensure that I carry out my role effectively. The feedback I receive from the panel is taken into account and helps me make key decisions with regard to strategies, policing priorities and the budget. I look forward to a continued constructive relationship with the Panel.

The **Joint Audit Committee** is a committee made up of five independent members whose purpose is to play a key role in the oversight of the governance of my office and North Wales Police. By considering reports from the Internal **Auditors, Wales Audit Office** and others, they are able provide independent assurance on the adequacy of the risk management framework, the internal control environment and the integrity of the financial reporting and annual governance processes. Scrutiny by the Joint Audit Committee can help us to drive and identify further improvements. The current Joint Audit Committee is nearing the end of its five-year term, and my Chief Finance Officer is leading a process to recruit members by the beginning of the next financial year.

The **Professional Standards Scrutiny Board** has been established to monitor and scrutinise the manner in which complaints and misconduct allegations are dealt with by North Wales Police in order that I can be satisfied that the arrangements and processes in place are appropriate and effective. The Board is chaired by my Deputy, Ann Griffith with professional advice provided by the

Deputy Chief Constable and the Head of the Professional Standards Department. On a regular basis staff from my office also dip sample complaint files that relate to the use of force and other matters to ensure there is no bias in the decision making process and the investigations are proportionate and fair.

In addition to statutory requirements with regard to scrutinising complaints we have put in place **independent assessors** to ensure that decisions made by the “Appropriate Authority” in allegations of gross misconduct are fair and consistent. We have also recruited **independent members** and **legally qualified chairs** to sit on hearings for gross misconduct allegations and we use the Home Office register of independent barristers to chair police appeals tribunals. I am confident that the Force and my Office treat complaints and allegations of misconduct very seriously. Police Misconduct Hearings are now held in public providing more openness and transparency to the process.

I am represented on the **Multi-Agency Scrutiny Panel for Out of Court Disposals**. The purpose of the panel is to independently assess, scrutinise and quality control the use of out of court disposals in North Wales Police. The panel can make recommendations, feedback on individual cases to officers, communicate findings, promote best practice and identify potential policy development or training needs for consideration by the Force or other agency involved. This scrutiny is carried out with colleagues from other agencies in the criminal justice family, which includes North Wales Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Magistrates Court, the Victim Help Centre and Youth Offending Teams.

Your Community, Your Choice is one of my predecessor’s initiatives to return money seized from offenders back to the community.

Money recovered through the Proceeds of Crime Act and from my Police Property Act Fund is donated to community projects in North Wales.

Your Community, Your Choice is managed by **PACT (Police and Community Trust)**, North Wales. Full details on how the money was spent last year can be found on page [xx].

I have a dedicated team of **Independent Custody Visitors** who help me scrutinise the work of North Wales Police’s custody provision and custody suites. They carry out regular visits and ensure that the welfare of detainees is promoted. Any key issues or trends that emerge as part of this work are carefully scrutinised by myself and discussed with the Chief Constable.

Last year North Wales Police and Cheshire Constabulary’s Dog Units combined, it was therefore only prudent to join their already successful dog welfare visiting scheme. I therefore appointed two **Dog Welfare Visitors** from North Wales to join the team in Cheshire. The group of dog visitors now carry out several visits to training grounds and police dog kennels based in Cheshire.

Delivering the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner

My core responsibilities are to:

1. **Secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for North Wales**
2. **Hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of his functions**
3. **Bring together community safety and criminal justice partners**
4. **Co-operate with the other police and crime commissioners and to formulate and implement strategies across police force areas**

1. **Efficient and effective police force**

Since I became Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales I have endeavoured to secure an efficient and effective police force through the strategy laid down in the Police and Crime Plan 2016 and, in particular, through its four police and crime objectives:

- Working in effective partnership,
- Prevent crime and anti-social behaviour,
- Deliver an effective response,
- Reduce harm and risk of harm.

Although an assessment of whether I have fulfilled this function can only be accurately made at the end of my term, the effectiveness of the Force is clearly demonstrated in the findings of the 2016 HMIC PEEL (Police Effectiveness, Efficiency Legitimacy) inspection which gave North Wales Police an overall grading of good for efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy.

In the **Spring 2016 PEEL** inspection report concentrating on Legitimacy HMIC said:-

“North Wales Police understands the importance of treating people with fairness and respect and the workforce understands the relationship between the force’s vision and values and the Code of Ethics.”

During the **Autumn 2016 PEEL** Inspection which concentrated on Effectiveness the Force were judged as ‘Good’ which was an improvement on the 2015 judgment of ‘Requires Improvement’.

HMIC also commented in the PEEL 2016 report that

“North Wales Police is good at preventing crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and keeping people safe”,

and

“The force is good at investigating crime and reducing re-offending. It works with determination to ensure that offenders are brought to justice”.

The Public Confidence Survey results for the year ending March 2017 also showed an improvement in the public's confidence in the policing service, again evidence that the Force is efficient and effective, and the public have confidence in North Wales Police.

2. Holding the Chief Constable to account

The principal method by which I hold the Chief Constable to account continues to be through the Strategic Executive Board which I chair and of which the Chief Constable and his senior officers are members. This Board meets regularly and I receive reports on several aspects of the Chief Constable's functions including crime statistics for the period immediately preceding the meeting, the monthly performance summary (containing local performance information), finance reports, results of surveys of officers and staff, and public satisfaction. I have also asked for regular updates on sustainable development to be considered at this Board.

Further scrutiny of the Force is made at my Professional Standards Scrutiny Board, Multi-Agency Scrutiny Panel, Independent Custody Visitors Scheme and various dip sampling exercises. I have provided more information on my scrutiny role and the support I have in place on page [xx]

I also meet with Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary and with the Independent Police Complaints Commission regularly and receive their respective reports on the performance of North Wales Police.

There are many discussions, visits and challenges that take place every day to ensure that the Force and other partners are focussed on the key policing objectives identified in the Police and Crime Plan.

3. Bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners

I am a firm believer in partnership working and fully support the decision made by my predecessor to put effective partnership working at the top of the agenda. It is already clear to me that in order to reach the goals that I set, the support of our partners will be imperative.

I chair the North Wales Criminal Justice Board and I am a member of the following regional and All Wales committees and boards:-

- All Wales Criminal Justice Board
- Community Safety Board
- Area Planning Board
- Regional Leadership Board
- All Wales Policing Group

It is through these forums that I can see the objective of effective partnerships being delivered and identify opportunities where we can improve how we work together and share relevant information.

A key focus of my first year was to explore opportunities for joint and direct commissioning of services with partners to reduce crime and disorder and to provide services for victims of crime. I will refer to this in greater detail on page [xx].

I am keen going forward to continue to make greater progress jointly commissioning services with community safety partners to reduce crime and disorder.

Gwynedd and Môn have one Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and one Public Service Board (PSB), likewise with Conwy and Denbighshire but Flintshire and Wrexham have their own CSP and PSB. On occasions there is some variance in the attendance of partners at each CSP, there is also some significant duplication of attendance in particular those with a regional footprint. There is also overlap in the usual standing agenda items for each of the PSB and CSP meetings.

Other partnership working involving Community Safety is the Regional Leadership Board, the Regional Safer Communities Board, the Area Planning Board, Adult Safeguarding Board and Children's Safeguarding Board as well as other groups addressing specific issues like the Child Sexual Exploitation Executive Group and Regional Modern Slavery Group.

Historically, Community Safety Partnerships received a number of grant funding streams, including the Community Safety Fund and Substance Misuse grant. Some of these budgets became part of the main police grant from April 2013 and were inherited by the then newly established Police and Crime Commissioners.

From 2013 the OPCC has continued to fund the North Wales CSPs pro rata. Originally, the Police Authority and later the PCC received a ring-fenced grant for community safety. The ring-fence was later removed and the funding rolled into the main policing grants, but community safety grants were not reviewed at that point.

In my view it is critical that a public body providing funding to another public body must review annually the need for the services commissioned or the posts paid for. Whilst some services, such as the work of ASB officers, might have been a priority under previous Police and Crime Plans, we cannot expect to continue to fund such posts if ASB no longer features as a priority in the Police and Crime Plan. All of the services which I commission must have deliverable outcomes which are agreed in partnership. A lack of performance data against the agreed outcomes will lead to the cessation of the funding.

The OPCC has previously provided Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) with funding so that they can commission their own services. However, I have recently proposed a review of this process in order to consider alternative options including whether there is an opportunity to commission such services directly. In the meantime, the status quo remains until all the CSPs have conducted risk assessments on the withdrawal of this funding and a report will be submitted to the Safer Communities Board in due course.

Reassurance would need to be given to some local authorities as there are concerns that any change to commissioning would lead to a reduction in community safety funding. However, my intention is not to reduce the funding, but explore options that may benefit service providers as all funding will go directly to the service providers rather than going to administer CSPs, with the intention of reducing bureaucracy and being more cost efficient. It should be borne in mind that all that has been finalised to date is an amalgamation of grants previously paid from the police force budget, with the (previously ring-fenced) crime and disorder budget held by the OPCC. Notwithstanding that, it is only right to review grant

allocations periodically, to reflect the priorities within the current police and crime plan and to ensure value for money.)

I am working closely with partners in the local authorities to assist me in gaining a better understanding of how the CSPs are funded and whether all partners contribute fairly and also making sure that there is a balanced approach applied by the OPCC to the funding allocated. While this funding has historically been based, and some might argue been logically based, on population I would argue that (whilst the grant has been allocated in proportion to population) this method disproportionately takes no account of local need.

Partners should rest assured that I am not against providing funding to Local Authorities (especially if the review concludes that this is the most effective arrangement) however the current arrangement which enables Local Authorities to receive two or more funding streams via the OPCC and the Force for the same partnership needs to be avoided (especially since the PCC is ultimately responsible for overseeing the OPCC and the Force's funds).

To end this section on a positive note I must praise the co-operation of all partners and am particularly grateful to the Probation Service, Housing Associations and the Third Sector in working with me and North Wales Police in order to effectively provide suitable support and services to those most in need, in particular victims and witnesses.

4. Co-operate with the other police and crime commissioners

Co-operating with the other Police and Crime Commissioners to formulate and implement strategies across police force areas is an important function and contributes towards delivering the Strategic Policing Requirement. I have endeavoured to fulfil this function by regular meetings with my fellow Welsh commissioners and their chief constables to discuss common interests and cross border matters in particular.

The All Wales Policing Group which consists of the four police and crime commissioners and four chief constables in Wales have appointed a dedicated Deputy Chief Constable, Robert Evans, to work on collaboration opportunities within Wales. The work of Deputy Chief Constable Evans and the working together in Wales will form a greater part of my annual report next year.

I also meet regularly with the police and crime commissioners of the north west of England. The collaboration work between North Wales Police and the police forces of the north west of England is of particular importance to the policing of North Wales as the geographical proximity means that we have shared priorities for tackling serious and organised crime as well as providing operational cooperation for the police service.

On a national basis during my first year in office all forces in England and Wales have collaborated on the Delivery of the ACPO Criminal Records Office (ACRO) and the National Ballistics Intelligence Service. From 6th June 2016 the Tri-Force (Cheshire, Merseyside and North Wales) Niche Enabled Collaboration Programme officially started, the programme will deliver a single instance of Niche RMS across the three forces.

More locally we now have a joint Firearms and Dog Unit with Cheshire Constabulary.

The four PCCs in Wales support the devolution of policing and agree that devolution of policing to Wales will undoubtedly occur at some point in the future.

A year of engagement

As I said at the beginning of this report I cannot do this job alone. Equally I cannot gather information without attending events, meetings, conferences and meeting members of North Wales' vibrant and diverse communities. I therefore provide here information of some of the events I have hosted or attended during my first year in office.

Anglesey

- Sioe Môn
- "Have your Say", Consultation Evening, Llangefni
- Ynys Môn Gymnastics Club PACT Visit
- Grwp Cynefin, Llangefni

Gwynedd North

- Independent Recovery, Bangor
- Child Sexual Exploitation Roundtable, Bangor
- "Have Your Say", Consultation Evening, Pwllheli

Gwynedd South

- GISDA, Blaenau Ffestiniog
- Meirionnydd County Show
- FUW Meirionnydd County Committee
- Guest Speaker, Llan Ffestiniog
-

Conwy

- On foot patrol in Llandudno
- Launch of Caniad - Deganwy
- Guest Speaker Welsh Women's Institute, Colwyn Bay
- Visit to Ysgol John Bright, Llandudno
- Cartrefi Conwy Visit

Denbighshire

- Mock trials, Ysgol Penbarras, Ruthin
- White Ribbon Campaign, Rhyl
- Visit to Hwb Denbigh
- Denbigh and Flint
- Llangollen Chamber of Trade & Tourism Meeting
- “Have you say” Consultation Evening, Rhyl

Flintshire

- Dangerpoint Visit, Talacre
- Eisteddfod yr Urdd, Flint
- OWL Visit, Mold
- High Sheriff of Clwyd Community Awards evening, Mold
- 12 Steps to Freedom Guest Speaker, Holywell

Wrexham

- BAWSO Visit, Wrexham
- Visit Champions House to meet the Recovery in Action Group, Wrexham
- Attended the Eid Party in Wrexham
- Wrexham Warehouse Project, Art Exhibition

Agricultural and National Shows

The summer months give me a chance to get out and speak to my local community at the agricultural and national shows. They are a great location to hear about local issues, the public’s concerns and simply getting to know people across North Wales.

Consultation Events

In order to write or review my Police and Crime Plan I must consult with the people of North Wales to hear their views on my priorities. I held a number of joint consultation events with the Chief Constable to listen to your views on my police and crime objectives. These meetings are very important because it allows me to understand local issues and hear the opinions of the North Wales communities.

Third Sector

It is extremely important to me to visit third sector agencies to see their excellent contribution to our community. They provide a wide range of services to all members of our society and are a key part in partnership working.

Community Groups

In addition to third sector agencies I have had the privilege in attending a number of community groups from Anglesey to Wrexham. I feel it is essential to show my support to those groups that contribute in some way to all ages in our society.

Police and Crime Objectives 2016/17:

As Police and Crime Commissioner, I am responsible for the strategic direction of policing in North Wales and the Chief Constable is responsible for operational matters.

The strategic direction is set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

This section of the annual report will focus on the progress made against the priorities outlined in the 2016/17 Plan.

The 2016/17 Plan retained the three outcomes which featured in the first police and crime plan following the introduction of the commissioner role, namely security in the home, safety in public places and visible and accessible policing. To secure those outcomes, four police and crime objectives were set. These were

1. Working in effective partnerships
2. Prevent crime and Anti-social behaviour
3. Deliver an effective response
4. Reduce harm and the risk of harm

Police and Crime Objectives 2016/17:

1. Working in effective partnerships

Working together in effective partnerships supports the delivery of the other three police and crime objectives, preventing crime and anti-social behaviour, delivering an effective response and reducing harm and the risk of harm.

To hold the Chief Constable to account and to measure the performance of North Wales Police against this objective, the 2016/17 Plan set out four measures:-

1. The level of repeat offending, including high risk repeat offenders of domestic violence
2. The implementation of the regional child sexual exploitation plan
3. The implementation of the All Wales mental health concordat
4. The development and implementation of the Safer Communities Board Plan in support of this plan

Working in partnership enables responses to be more effective and lasting in their benefit to the community than they otherwise would be. It also reduces demand, thereby increasing the capacity of frontline staff of all responsible authorities. Effective partnership working includes, but is not limited to, sharing of information and intelligence and sharing of resources where required to achieve a common goal.

The issues arising out of cases involving domestic violence, child sexual exploitation and other serious crimes of that kind are very wide in their effect. They touch and concern the responsibilities of other agencies involved with public safety and health, and an effective response can only be delivered in partnership with the other agencies. As the focus on these crimes continues to sharpen, the importance of partnership working grew.

Throughout 2016/17 I worked with partners on the North Wales Regional Leadership Board, the North Wales Safer Communities Board, Substance Misuse Area Planning Board, the Safeguarding Boards (for both children and adults) and the Local Criminal Justice Board to identify means of working together more effectively in these challenging financial times. Work is progressing on introducing a joint commissioning hub for substance misuse services, ensuring we maximise the benefit from our commissioned services and that the money gets to the front line where needed most.

An efficiency review in 2016 found that the top two demands on North Wales Police are matters relating to missing from home enquiries and mental illness. An appropriate and effective response to these serious matters can only be delivered in partnership. Consequently, part of my scrutiny activities included establishing how the Force worked with its partners to tackle these issues.

As stated previously I am keen to drive forward a regional working approach, especially regarding community safety. I am currently working with local authorities and seek assistance from them so that I can gain a better understanding of how the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are funded

and whether ALL partners contribute fairly. In the circumstances I have recommended that a full review is carried out of all CSPs to ensure that they provide value for money and that partners contribute in accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act.

In line with the White Paper on the future of Local Government, Regionalisation and Collaboration any such Community Safety review should recommend a regional model for Community Safety Partnerships along with regional budgets. Secondly, there is a need to issue guidance on the role of CSPs, Public Service Boards and the Area Planning Board as there is much confusion, inefficiency and duplication at present.

Mental Health

The implementation of the All Wales Mental Health Concordat has been overseen by the North Wales Criminal Justice Mental Health Partnership Board with a representative from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) leading on this piece of work. Work streams have been created with a view to developing plans to deliver the Concordat. Developments include the revision and planned improvement to Mental Health training for new police recruits and newly appointed PCSOs.

Work to implement the Keep Safe Cymru Card Scheme continued in 2016/17 and the Scheme officially launched at the National Eisteddfod in Anglesey in August 2017. The Scheme allows a vulnerable person, including those experiencing mental illness, to register for the scheme and consent to their information being recorded onto North Wales Police's Record Management System. This in turn provides the police with the opportunity for the early identification of vulnerability, the best method of communication with the person and with details of a specific point of support.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The Regional Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Action Plan has been implemented and in support of that Plan the North Wales Safeguarding Board commissioned a Task and Finish Group consisting of representatives from North Wales Police, Children's Services, CAHMS, and Barnardo's. The principal aim of the Group, which was chaired by North Wales Police, was to gain an understanding of the way each local authority was approaching the issue of CSE with a view to then gaining an agreement for the implementation of a clear and consistent pathway between social care and the police when dealing with CSE related referrals. A report was completed and presented, along with a number of recommendations, to the North Wales Safeguarding Board.

Joint CSE training has been delivered to taxi drivers in the counties of Denbighshire and Conwy. This was organised by the respective Local Authority Licencing Department and was delivered by staff from North Wales Police's Onyx team, Barnardo's and Social Services.

In addition, further CSE training has been delivered to all Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAHMS) staff across north Wales.

Rural Crime

As part of this policing priority North Wales Police committed to maximising the impact of the Rural Crime Team in conjunction with partners.

Partnership working continues to be key to the Rural Crime Team success, with North Wales Police maintaining a close working relationship with Natural Resources Wales (including receipt of a monetary contribution). There is also regular liaison, especially in respect of livestock attacks, with the farming unions and other organisations, such as BASC¹, RSPCA², the CLA³ and DEFRA⁴. These

¹ British Association of Shooting and Conservation

healthy relationships allow for distribution of updates to their members on rural crime patterns and prevention.

There has been continued development of Special Constables and volunteers within the rural crime team. The volunteer Horse Watch coordinator has now been attached to the rural crime team and will provide an important link to the horse community in North Wales via the team.

In 2016/17 North Wales Police engaged with DEFRA on livestock attacks by dogs and presented before a select committee of MPs and Lords at the Houses of Parliament. This work now has full national support and a project has been initiated involving 5 key UK rural forces to address the specific issue of livestock attacks with a view to changes in the law and education.

A number of forces from throughout the UK continue to visit North Wales' Rural Crime Team to see how it is established and the methods it uses.

2. Prevent crime and anti-social behaviour

Preventing a crime from occurring is the most effective way of protecting our communities and ensuring that people are safe at home and in public places.

To hold the Chief Constable to account and to measure the performance of North Wales Police against this objective, the 2016/17 Plan set out six measures:-

1. The level of total recorded crime
2. The level of victim based crime
3. The level of resolved crime, by crime type
4. The level of recorded anti-social behaviour
5. The level of domestic burglary
6. The number of active Special Constabulary officers, Volunteers and Cadets

At the end of the 2016/17 policing year the total volume of recorded crime stood at 40,822 compared with 38,517 during the previous year. This was an increase of 5.7%. The level of victim based crime was up by 6.5%.

I appreciate that North Wales Police saw some significant demand in 2016/17 from some high profile crime incidents, which tested resilience but also identified some excellent police work and support from the local community.

According to the Office of National Statistics' data, in the 12 months to December 2016 North Wales saw an overall increase of 7% in all crime excluding fraud, and North Wales Police was ranked joint 8th along with Gwent Police in England and Wales (out of 43 police forces) in respect of this increase. This was the joint lowest increase in Wales.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) increased by 9.2% in 2016/17 compared to the previous year. In 2016/17 there were 23,142 incidents compared to 21,188 last year.

Recent satisfaction surveys indicate that 82.1% of ASB victims are satisfied with the 'whole experience' of the policing services they received.

² Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

³ Country Land and Business Association

⁴ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Having reviewed the ASB figures I concluded that total ASB, which encompasses the three categories of environmental, nuisance and personal saw a statistically significant positive step change in week 32 from a mean of 484 down to the current level of 368. This represents a reduction of approximately 24% and now brings the recorded mean to the approximate levels recorded in 2015/2016. Eight of the ten districts are seen to follow and contribute to the same Force trend, which is generally replicated in each Area. The highest recording category is ASB Nuisance.

Each of the three policing areas (Anglesey/Gwynedd, Conwy/Denbighshire, and Flintshire/Wrexham) have a multi-agency partnership ASB tasking group that oversee the tactical responses to locally highlighted issues and trends. Delivery groups sit beneath each ASB tasking group, providing operational level requirements. These are however in the process of being reviewed so as to ensure their effectiveness.

In 2016/17 I continued to scrutinise Out of Court Disposals (cautions, fixed penalty notices and restorative resolutions etc) issued by the Force and I am represented on a multi-agency Out Of Court Disposals Scrutiny Panel which meets quarterly and reports to the North Wales Criminal Justice Board.

3. Deliver an effective response

The police, their partners in the criminal justice sector and responsible authorities such as the local authorities and the other emergency services, have a statutory duty to deliver an effective response to criminal offences or public safety issues. The police and crime plan sets out a number of expectations in the delivery of this objective, including the delivery of the [Victims' Code of Practice](#) and addressing the threats within the [Strategic Policing Requirement](#).

To hold the Chief Constable to account and to measure the performance of North Wales Police against this objective, the 2016/17 Plan set out four measures

1. The average response times of attendance at police emergencies
2. The amount of non-emergency calls classified as 'abandoned calls'
3. The savings target for 2016/17 being achieved
4. The feedback received through victim surveys, in particular satisfaction levels

In 2016/17 the average response time continued to be stable at 18.8 minutes.

The THRIVE (threat, harm, risk, investigation, vulnerability and engagement) protocol was introduced for all calls in the North Wales Police control room in early 2017. Following the THRIVE protocol enables the Force to assess vulnerability at the point of initial contact and allocate resources accordingly.

The abandonment rate for non-emergency calls has actually reduced despite the introduction of THRIVE on all events and North Wales Police has achieved its target of 5%.

THRIVE can, and has, increased some call times, however evidence suggests that having the THRIVE structure fully embedded and working appropriately is actually reducing call time overall allowing us to answer more calls.

Whilst we have seen an increase of 2,227 '999' calls in 2016/17, North Wales Police still exceeded its target and answered 91.3% of these calls within 10 seconds.

The Force received 29,798 calls which were graded as immediate during 2016/17 and exceeded the national target by attending 93.7% of these incidents within 20 minutes.

In order to deliver an effective response North Wales Police conducted targeted public awareness campaigns to maximise visibility and accessibility of its resources. As a result of this commitment North Wales Police's corporate Facebook and Twitter pages have been split into separate Welsh and English Language pages.

News releases and social media posts are continuing to be issued as and when appropriate to increase submissions of video and photographic evidence relating to driving offences that members of the public have seen.

In order to deliver an effective response I have overseen North Wales Police's implementation of a new mobile data solution to support the efficiency of its workforce.

The first release of the new mobile data app was developed, tested and released to an initial group of 50 officers and PCSOs. This release focussed on allowing the officers to search for people, vehicles and addresses from the mobile device to enable them to view/record data/evidence whilst away from the station. This will ensure that they are better informed before dealing with situations or responding to jobs. They are also able to update records from their mobile device to log when tasks have been completed. This release was rolled out to a further 150 officers in May 2017 and then to all users thereafter.

In 2016/17 my office continued to scrutinise the Force's compliance with the Home Office's Counting Rules by attending the Force's Crime Recording User Group meetings.

4. Reduce harm and the risk of harm

Reducing harm and the risk of harm to our communities is of great importance. On August 29, 2014 the UK threat level from international terrorism was changed from Substantial to Severe. It has remained at this level, only being increased to Critical on May 23, 2017.

We are not immune to terror threats in North Wales and it continues to present further challenge for the Force during a time of substantial financial cuts. The tragic death of Labour MP Jo Cox and more recently the terror attacks on Westminster Bridge and in Manchester are some examples of extremism within the UK which causes threat and greatly challenges Policing services right across the country.

Other crime types included within this objective are often committed behind closed doors and have victims who are vulnerable and fear the consequences of reporting incidents to the police. Domestic abuse is an example of this. Also included within this objective is the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads each year.

To hold the Chief Constable to account in the performance of this objective, the 2016/17 Plan contained four measures

1. The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions
2. The number of arrests and prosecutions of child sexual exploitation perpetrators
3. Number of indecent images of children cases prosecuted
4. Number of reported hate crimes

Road traffic collisions where a person is killed or seriously injured (KSIs) fell by 14.4%, down from 347 to 297.

Road Traffic Collisions

Operation Darwen is part of a continuing programme to improve road safety for all through engagement, education and, where necessary, enforcement. It was launched at Rhug Farm in Corwen on the 27th March 2017 with support from the Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure, Ken Skates AM.. Throughout the campaign BikeSafe representatives spoke to riders and promoted the initiative which offers free workshops in North Wales. A number of BikeSafe engagement days have been organised for the summer months including visits to the Ponderosa, Betws-y-Coed, Corwen and Llangollen. Social media users can also follow the campaign via the #OpDarwen and #RideSafely hashtags. North Wales Police continue to police priority routes across North Wales throughout the duration of the campaign to reduce the number of KSI motorcycle casualties.

Child Sexual Exploitation

In relation to child sexual exploitation (CSE), there were 145 arrests of CSE perpetrators in 2016/17 and 322 indecent images of children cases detected (which represents an increase of 60.1% compared with the previous year).

Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls

In respect of domestic abuse services it is agreed by numerous parties that the current funding landscape for organisations across England and Wales is fragmented and often difficult for victims to navigate. To address these issues a Funding Landscape Review led by the Ministry of Justice, will be examining the sustainability of the current funding landscape for rape victims' support services. This links into the Welsh Government's Violence Against Women Strategy as the Strategy emphasises the need to ensure that funding is sustainable and that commissioned services are supporting victims effectively. My office is participating in this scoping exercise on an all-Wales and a North Wales basis, to ensure services are effectively coordinated for victims.

The OPCC is a member of a Welsh Government Task and Finish Group the purpose of which is to support delivery of the National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Delivery Plan by reviewing all funding arrangements and sources that currently support VAWDASV services and interventions across Wales. This is undertaken with a view to ensuring better alignment of funding streams to support evidence based service planning and commissioning on a regional basis with some evidence based national service commissioning. The group commenced its work in 2016 and is due to conclude its work by the end of 2017, providing a recommended sustainable funding model and draft statutory guidance to the VAWDASV National Advisory Group, chaired by the Welsh Government Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children.

In 2016/17 a Protecting Vulnerable People (PVP) Scrutiny Panel was established within North Wales Police and I am represented on that Panel. The purpose of this Panel is to discuss key areas of PVP matters (Rape and Serious Sexual Offences, Domestic Abuse, Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, Mental health Stalking/Harassment, Missing Persons, and Child Abuse etc) and to dip sample all areas on a rolling structured basis. Members of the Panel are expected to share the key themes and learning with colleagues in their various departments and to aid this, a summary of the panel's findings is made available via the chair in a 'lessons learnt' format.

Summary of Outcomes

Performance is measured by comparing 2016/17 against the year April 2011 to March 2012. Comparison is made against that particular year because it was the last full year before the governance of policing changed in November 2012 with the elections of the first police and crime commissioners.

I have also provided a comparison against the previous financial year (2015/16) in order to identify any areas of concern which also assists me in carrying out my scrutiny of the Chief Constable and holding him to account in the delivery of my Plan.

Objective	Measure	2016/17	2015/16	2011/12 baseline	% change from baseline	
Prevent crime	Total recorded crime	40,822	38,517	41,947	-2.7%	↓
	Victim based crime	37,074	34,751	41,214	-10.0%	↓
	Resolved crime, by crime type	25.7%	30.2%	34.5%	-8.8pp	↓
	Recorded anti-social behaviour	23,142	21,188	30,160	-23.3%	↓
	Domestic Burglary	1,393	1,341	1,872	-25.6%	↓
	Increased number of active Special Constabulary officers, volunteers and cadets	410	342	n/a	n/a	-
Deliver an effective response	The average response times of attendance at police emergencies (mins)	18.8	17.7	15	+25.3%	↑
	The amount of non-emergency calls classified as 'abandoned calls'	4.8%	5.3%	6.5%	-1.7pp	↓
	The feedback received through victim surveys	81.1%	83.9%	80.6%	+0.5pp	↑
Reduce harm and the risk of harm	The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions	297	338	382	-22.2%	↓
	The level of repeat offending	5434(crimes generated – all crime)	7,120	10,035	-45.8%	↓
	The number of arrests and prosecutions of child sexual exploitation perpetrators	145	107	n/a	n/a	-
	Number of indecent images of children cases detected	322	214	16	1912.5%	↑

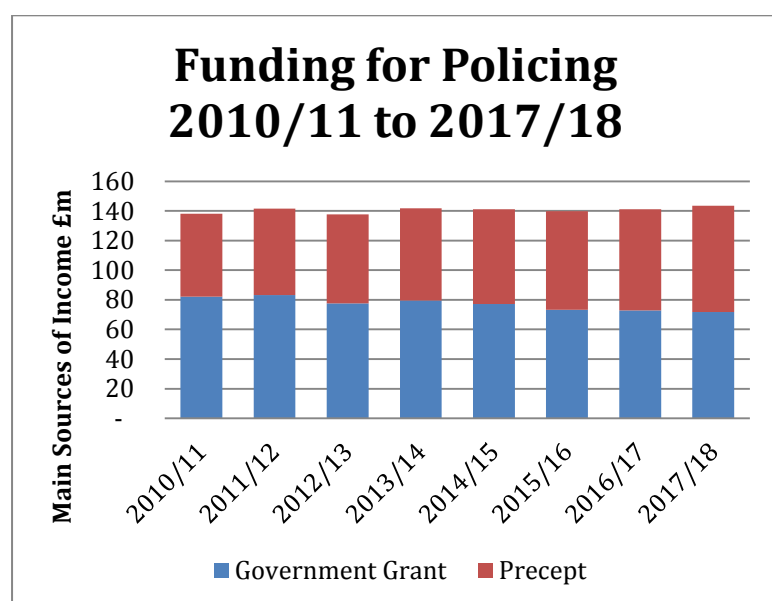
In 2014 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) carried out an inspection into crime recording standards and practices in all police forces in England and Wales (this was a review of how accurately forces record crime). North Wales Police achieved a compliance rate of 94% and are in the top five performing forces. This is of fundamental importance. It tells me, and the people of North Wales, that the Plan is built on the foundation of accurate data. It confirms that my scrutiny of

the Force's performance is based on accurate information. The Force was further inspected on crime data integrity in May 2017 and I will provide you with more information about this next year.

In March 2016, the Force implemented recommendation 12 from HMIC's Crime Recording Making the Victim Count report. Recommendation 12 requested that forces change their crime recording time from 72 hours to 24 hours to ensure that all crime will be recorded at first point of contact. This change provides victim's with the reassurance that their report has been taken seriously.

The Financial Challenge

On 25 November 2015, within the Comprehensive Spending Review and Autumn Statement, the government committed to protect overall police spending in line with inflation. However, this came with the caveat that this would be the case only if Police and Crime Commissioners maximised their council tax. The graph shows how, since 2010/11, overall expenditure has increased less than 4% in cash terms, whilst government grant has decreased by almost 13% over the same period, and has continued to decrease since the announcement in November 2015, albeit at a slower rate than previously.



Taking into account inflation and new responsibilities, cuts of almost £30m have been made since 2010/11, and with the austerity period potentially extending to 2022 and beyond, unless there is a change in government policy, cuts will continue for the period of the current and next [Medium Term Financial Plan](#).

In addition to the uncertainty over how much overall funding is available for policing in England and Wales for 2018/19 and beyond, there is considerable ambiguity over the Police Funding Formula (which determines how much grant is allocated to each police force area) and Home Office Central Allocations (formerly known as top-slicing) where the Home Office holds back a proportion of the policing budget before allocating the remainder per the formula. Announcements are typically made in mid-December each year, and in recent years have been for one year only, making medium term financial planning extremely challenging.

At the same time, additional costs have had to be met, which have been beyond my control and that of the Chief Constable. For example, National Insurance rates increased on 6 April 2016; and from April 2017 the Apprenticeship Levy was introduced. At the current time, it is unclear whether this levy may be used for the training of police officers (in the same way as in England). Additionally, the cost of

training is set to increase as new officers will need to study for a degree, either before joining, or as part of their training programme.

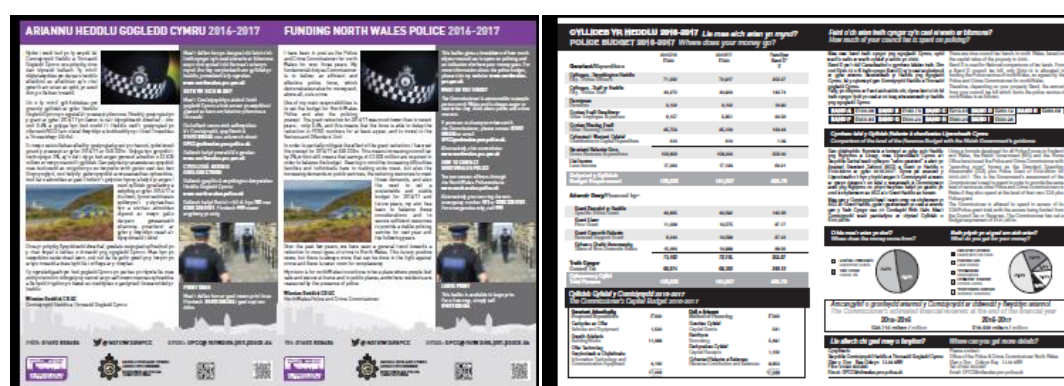
Taking into account the £30m of savings which have already been achieved, the additional cost pressures we are experiencing, and the prospect of continued austerity, further cuts will need to be made, which will inevitably lead to changes to policing in North Wales.

Funding and Finance

Police Budget

The Police and Crime Commissioner is responsible for setting the budget provided to the Chief Constable for the delivery of policing in North Wales. A net budget of £139m was allocated to the Chief Constable for 2016/17. The remaining £1.9m was used for my Commissioner's Fund (which funds initiatives such as community safety, drug intervention and youth justice) and also for the costs of my office.

Whilst central government grants, determined by the Home Office, accounted for 52% of funding, 48% was funded by local taxpayers. The draft [Statements of Accounts](#) are available on my website and the audited accounts will be published by the end of September 2017.



The 2016/17 financial year was challenging, with a further £2.838m cuts delivered. Together with cuts of £2.686 to be delivered in 2017/18, and taking into account inflation and other pressures, in real terms the policing budget in North Wales is currently £30m less than in 2010/11. Despite the more positive outlook since 2015, the position remains challenging.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The annual budget for 2016/17 was set at £741,000 – 0.53% of the overall budget for policing in North Wales. For 2017/18 the budget is £792,673. This increase reflects my office's share of the Apprenticeship Levy, and an increase in internal audit fees (the budget for which is held by my office).

Delivery of the Estates Strategy

The Estate Strategy 2012-16 is now complete, and a new strategy will be drafted by the end of 2017.

Considerable work has taken place during 2016/17. The Eastern Command and Custody Facility in Llay and the Town Centre Police Station in Wrexham are both scheduled for completion in 2018. A new Police Station in Llandudno is being built on the site of the old one, which is due to open in December 2017.

Artist's impression of Llandudno Police Station and Eastern Command and Custody Facility



Commissioning of Services

Commissioning in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is about making the most effective use of all the resources available from money to partnerships whilst securing the best outcomes and the maximum value in a long term sustainable manner. .

The National Audit Office has outlined eight principles of good commissioning to help deliver efficiency gains and community benefits, which are underpinned by:-

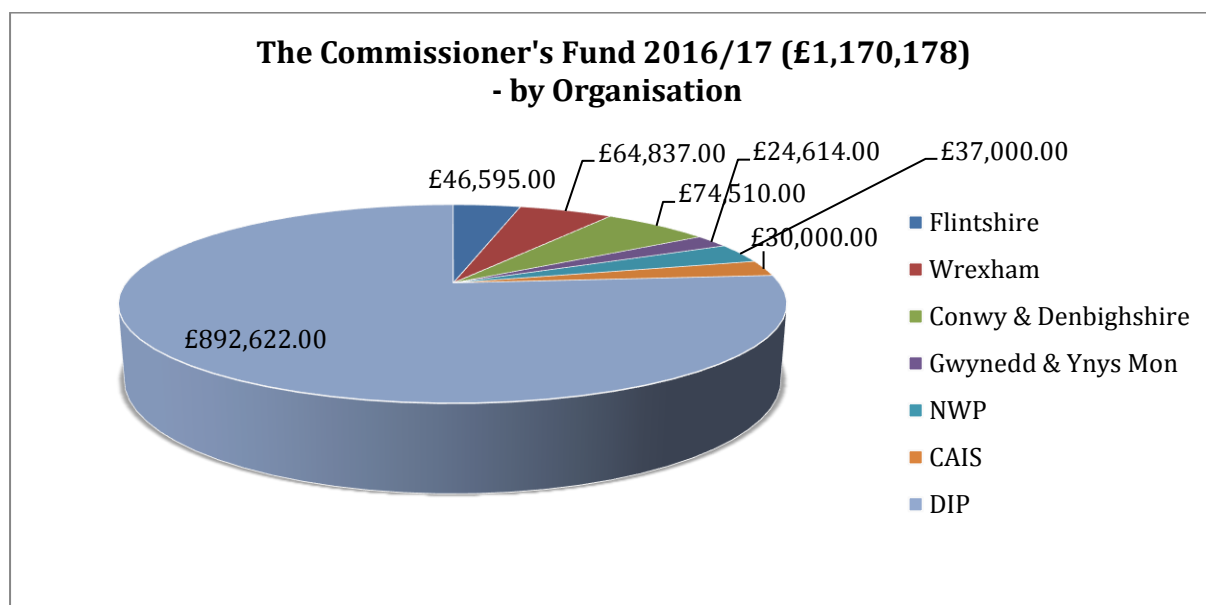
- understanding the needs of users and local communities (including seeking feedback) and putting that at the heart of the commissioning process
- engaging the expertise of the Third Sector¹ and market leading organisations to understand the contribution they can make and consider investing within those areas to enhance service delivery

This must work together with delivering Social Value in the form of Social Economic, Environmental and Cultural Wellbeing to the people and communities of North Wales.

My commissioning work has been developed to deliver services around two specific work streams which are the Crime and Disorder Grants from the Commissioner's Fund and the Victims Services Fund.

The Commissioner's Fund

The Commissioner's Fund is made up of grant funding streams previously ring-fenced and includes the Community Safety Fund, the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) Fund, and Youth Crime and Substance Misuse Prevention Funding. The funding distribution for the year as shared by organisation is detailed below.



¹ The Third Sector refers to non-governmental and non-profit-making organisations or associations, including charities, voluntary and community groups, cooperatives, etc.

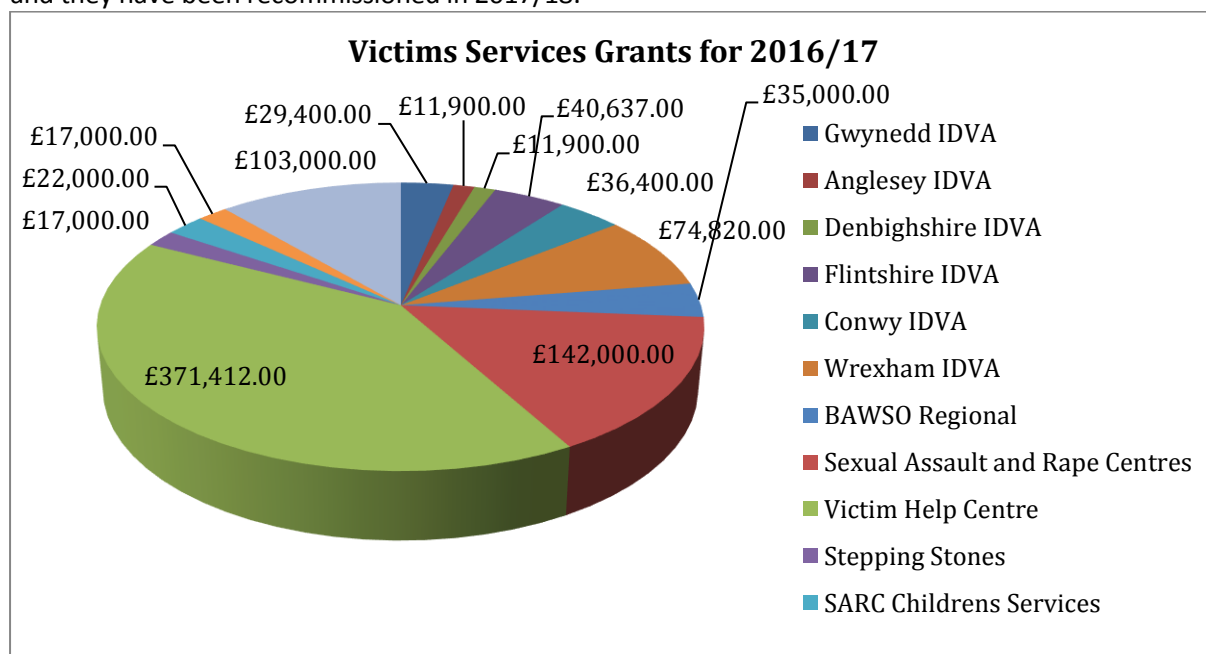
From 2017/18 all financial support for the Youth Offending Teams which was previously provided by the Force and from the Commissioner's Fund has been combined, and will now be administered completely by my office. This small change makes it simpler for local authorities to administer, provides me with greater oversight of contributions to local authorities, and releases valuable staff time, enabling police staff to concentrate on supporting police officers.

Victims' Services Fund

In addition to the Community Safety Fund, I receive a grant from the Ministry of Justice each year to commission services in support of victims. During 2016/17 I commissioned the following services:

- The Victims' Help Centre
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs)
- Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs)

Each of these services improved the care and support afforded to victims of crime across North Wales and they have been recommissioned in 2017/18.



A total of 43,683 victims were supported across the region through this fund. Moreover it brought in additional revenue support of £221,645.81 to support these activities across North Wales.

I have also commissioned services to support victims of Child Sexual Abuse. These services are vital and provide much needed support to victims who have been impacted by the long term effects of this crime. The difference that this service can make to victims' lives has been shown in the evaluations that have been undertaken and demonstrated in the statements below:

- "I have overcome problems that I had for many years"***
- "Counselling was extremely beneficial in relation to work and family issues"***
- "Counselling has given me back my life, also saved me from more mental illness"***
- "I have been able to return to college and resume my degree"***
- "Counselling has been the turning point in my life"***
- "It's kept me safe from suicidal thoughts"***

“I have a car and have been too frightened and anxious to drive and not had the confidence. I am driving again now after counselling and beginning to enjoy it”
“Without my support worker I wouldn’t have got through the court case”.

Since 2015-16 funding has been provided for the important work of the Children and Young People’s Sexual Violence Service. This support was allocated again last year and I have agreed to continue this funding for 2017-18. When this service was established it was the first time that children and families were able to have this support in North Wales. This service is essential for children and young people who are victims of sexual violence and their families to enable them to receive a vital, seamless support service which is unconditional on a positive charging decision.

Domestic Abuse is a key priority and is funded through both the Commissioner’s Fund and Victims Services Fund. This funding is used to ensure that the existing service level is maintained and that the provision supports both male and female victims of domestic violence. Support is given by ensuring victims are kept safe and encouraging and empowering service users to discuss practical options and develop individual and/or family safety and support plans. The service supports victims of specific offences such as domestic violence and family related issues.

Victims have provided the following feedback on having this independent support in place:

“I don’t feel alone anymore, it feels good to know support is there. I used to be scared to call the police but now I know they are there to support me”

“I really appreciate the IDVA not giving up on me”

It is important to note that without this commitment from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner these organisations would find it very difficult to support these victims in the community.

Looking to the Future

My Policing Objectives

Crime has changed. Since I retired from the police service nine years ago North Wales Police is now dealing very different types of crime that were not reported when I was a Police Officer, for example cybercrime, child sexual exploitation and modern slavery. This was an eye opener for me as these are hidden crimes which you may not see. As can be seen on the diagram below, as much as 95% of crime may not be seen, but we must ensure that these are addressed.



I have therefore revised the policing objectives which set the direction for policing in North Wales and will be the basis on which I will work in partnership with the Chief Constable and hold him to account for the delivery of policing services.

The revised policing objectives were developed following consultation with my statutory consultee, the chief constable, our main stakeholders, our colleagues from the third sector and over 1000 residents in North Wales. This ensures the Plan reflects the views of our communities along with the changing political, partnership and policing demands.

Therefore my policing objectives are:-

Domestic Abuse
Modern Slavery and Human
Trafficking
Sexual Abuse
Organised Crime Groups
Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is happening every day, in every part of the UK, including North Wales. Every day North Wales Police record an average of 26 domestic incidents. Over the past seven years, 936 women were killed by men in England and Wales.

Domestic Abuse is the highest risk facing North Wales Police due to the broad impact on the victim (physical, psychological and financial), the number of recorded crimes and an increasing trend.

The public were overwhelming in their support for Domestic Abuse being one of my priority areas and we are fortunate in North Wales that we have a third sector of dedicated and experienced people ready to support our victims.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Over the past year Modern Slavery has emerged as a key priority in policing. Its existence in North Wales is evident and the harm it causes is far reaching. It has been recognised that there is a need for a role within the Victim Help Centre to support victims of modern slavery and I have commissioned the appointment of a Modern Slavery Support Officer to work from the Victim Help Centre alongside the Force in the support of victims. I will be able to report on the impact this appointment has had on victims of Modern Slavery in next year's report.

Sexual Abuse

The number of rape and other serious sexual assaults, often committed by partners or people known to their victims, reported to the police are high. However, they remain under reported and more needs to be done to encourage victims to come forward, regardless of when the crime was committed.

Non recent crimes will be treated with the same professionalism and respect as current offences.

In relation to child sexual exploitation (CSE), a multi-agency regional CSE plan was developed some time ago. The Onyx team established by North Wales Police to tackle these abhorrent offences will continue to further develop their work.

I will work with our partners to ensure all that can be done to safeguard these children is given the priority it deserves.

Organised Crime

The Government regards serious and organised crime as one of the greatest threats to the UK's national security and costs the UK more than £24 billion a year. The National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy is built on the framework used for counter terrorism and sets out how opportunities will be taken to prevent people getting involved in serious and organised crime, strengthen protection against and responses to it, and most importantly to pursue the criminals behind it, prosecuting and disrupting their activities.

It is estimated that the costs of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) across various crime types are: drugs supply (£10.7 billion), organised fraud (£8.9 billion) and organised immigration crime types (£1.0 billion).

Threat, risk and harm assessments have highlighted that Higher Tier Organised Crime and drugs supply bring greatest harm to our communities. There is effective planning in place to tackle Criminal Use of Firearms, Drugs Supply and Possession, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Terrorism and Domestic Extremism.

Deliver Safer Neighbourhoods

The visible presence of the police deters crimes which occur in public places, reassures the majority of the public and reinforces its links with the police. However, as I have stated earlier, there are now more crimes committed online than on the streets. Accordingly, our diminishing resources must be focused on the areas of greatest threat, risk and harm.

As Police and Crime Commissioner, this presents a tremendous challenge for me. I am determined that our diminishing resources must focus on the areas of serious criminality and vulnerability, yet our communities repeatedly tell me they want a visible police force.

Delivering visibility is extremely challenging and we must differentiate between being visible and being accessible.

I will continue to meet with the Chief Constable on a regular basis so he can update me on how the North Wales Police are tackling the priorities that have been set. I will continue to build on my scrutiny strategy with plans to scrutinise the force on its human resources function, engagement and collaboration.

Setting a budget for investment

An important part of my role as Police and Crime Commissioner is to set the budget for policing in North Wales. This is not something that I take lightly. I need to fund the police to prevent and reduce crime, place vulnerable people and victims at the centre of the services they deliver and protect and support front line policing.

Current police funding has made setting the budget challenging. North Wales Police have already achieved cost efficiencies amounting to £30m since the Government's Austerity Programme began in 2010, but there is still a further £2.238m of cost reduction that must be achieved to maintain a balanced budget; at the same time it is important to address the policing objectives and meet all the demands of policing our communities.

I will continue to work with the Chief Constable to identify how significant savings can be made to meet the budget gap.

I am also a member of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners' Finance and Reorganisation Group, and I will continue to lobby for a fair allocation of funding from the Home Office to avoid placing more demand on the residents of North Wales through the policing precept.

Your Community, Your Voice

I intend to continue with the initiative of my predecessor and set money aside to support local communities and organisations who want to make a difference in North Wales. This is a great initiative as it is the residents of North Wales who vote on which community projects should receive funding. I intend to allocate up to £42,000 to various projects in the next financial year, and we will start to welcome bids for funding from September 2017. I will also ensure the money is fairly distributed to all six counties in North Wales. The table below shows how the funding was allocated in 2016/17.

Ynys Mon Gymnastics Club	1,738
Llangoed FC Youth Football Club 2014	2,500
Llandudno Cricket Club	2,500
Hope Restored, Llandudno	2,000
Corwen Youth Football Club	2,500
Prestatyn High School	2,500
Flintshire & Wrexham OWL Association	2,500
Flintshire Against Business Crime	2,500
Barmouth & Holyhead RNLI	2,500
Bangor Gymnastics Club	2,490
CAIS Ltd	2,500
Racecourse Community Foundation, Wrexham	2,500
The Aloud Charity	5,000
North Wales Deaf Association	5,000
Partneriaeth Maesgeirchen Partnership, Bangor	1,270
	39,998

Drugs

During my first year in office I have been clear about my views on the benefits of decriminalising drugs, not only for the user but for the wider community. 90% of drug use is recreational and causes no harm and the criminal justice system should not be used to prosecute people that cause no harm.

I am a firm believer that people addicted to drugs should be referred to the health service for help as opposed to being dealt with as criminals by the Police. Drug Addiction is a disease and not a crime.

The war on drugs was lost a long time ago and I will continue to work to change the way the Police deal with drugs. It must be recognised that it is not the users that are the problem it is those that exploit the most vulnerable in our communities for monetary gain.

Drug Consumption Rooms

I am very keen in piloting what is commonly known as a 'Safe Injecting Facility' in areas of problematic drug use. The benefit of these facilities is to reduce the number of 'drug related deaths' and to help prevent fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in local communities. The Welsh Government Advisory Panel on Substance Abuse is currently carrying out research on the value of a 'Safe Injecting Facility'. The outcomes of this research will be presented to the Deputy Cabinet Secretary, Rebecca Evans in the near future. Following this I am hoping to pilot a facility in the North Wales region.

Mental Health

I am concerned that officers are being used as first responders to mental health incidents on a regular basis when those in crisis are in need of medical attention. This is an area that I will be monitoring and I will seek further support from other blue light services and the health board in an attempt to reduce this demand. I shall report on this further in next year's report.

Commissioning of Services - Joint Commissioning what do we mean?

In a nutshell it is about securing the best values and outcomes in a long term sustainable manner by making the best use of all the money available from the services we commission in the community. For example I will provide considerable funding to support the domestic violence priority together with the Welsh Government. All agencies have to work with reduced budgets but by working together we can ensure that all the priorities across the region are being met. It is about adding value to the work we support and making sure that by understanding the needs of the users and communities are put at the heart of the commissioning process.

Future work is being undertaken by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner on Social Value. A consultant has been working on putting together a policy which will enable me to demonstrate how my office and the Force will implement the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 and the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015, and how we will deliver social value through our commissioning and procurement activities. The policy will require our suppliers to take responsibility for what is commissioned and procured and to ethically and legally support me in delivering our Social Value priorities.

These principles are enshrined within my Commissioning Framework.

Collaboration

We have collaborated with police forces in Wales and the North West on operational matters such as organised crime, counter terrorism, forensics and armed policing. There are many areas of policing that is best carried out on a collaborative basis, and due to the geographical location of North Wales we effectively do this with the forces in Wales and with our colleagues across the border. We must continue to collaborate and I am keen to look for further areas where we can work together with other Forces and to develop our relationship with colleagues in Ireland as the main port for entering the UK from Ireland is in Holyhead, North Wales.

Consultation

I will again consult on the new policing objectives during the year to ensure that they are still fit for purpose and meet the needs of our communities and the Strategic Policing Requirements. I will consult by an e-survey to all the main stakeholders, colleagues and contacts and make full use of social media to ensure a wide distribution.

Policing and Crime Act 2017

The Policing and Crime Act will create more reforms and will impact on my role and on North Wales Police. The changes include the way complaints from the public are dealt with, other matters relating to police conduct and further provision relating to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC). There will be changes to the powers of inspection of police forces by **Her Majesty's Inspectorate Constabulary HMIC**.

I am very pleased to see the changes in respect of Mental Health as police custody will no longer be a place of safety for a young person with mental health problems and can only be used in exceptional circumstances for adults. This part of the Act will come into force in September 2017 (at

the earliest) and I can report on how North Wales Police and my office have addressed the changes from the new Act in my report next year.

As from August 2017 I have asked the Force to provide me with details of young people held in custody, how many young people were referred to safe and secure accommodation and whether the use of force was necessary. In addition as part of my scrutiny of professional standards, I shall be proactively monitoring complaints brought by children and young people.

The scrutiny of this will be provided to the Police and Crime Panel in my update reports.

Children's Strategy

I want young victims of crime to be able to recognise the fact and feel confident enough to report it to the police. When people report crime it allows the police to get a clear understanding of the issues that affect our communities and therefore allows them to deal with it effectively. Increased reporting is also a demonstration of improved confidence in the police. However, I also want to see fewer young victims of crime overall.

The intention of my Children's Strategy is to ensure children and young people have confidence in North Wales Police resulting in good relationships between the police and young people and willingness of children and young people to report crime. I also want to see reduced numbers of young people being drawn into the criminal justice system and a reduction in repeat offending.

Measuring success will be challenging as measuring and understanding confidence levels is not an exact science. However, I will employ a number of methods to help gauge opinion, such as carrying out a survey and carrying out regular engagement to give an indication around confidence and trust in policing services.

I am the Chair of the North Wales Local Criminal Justice Board and I will work with partners across all the criminal justice agencies to consider ways in which criminal justice and wider community partners can play their part to reduce the numbers of young people committing criminal offences and entering the criminal justice system.

CONTACTS

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

I have a small team of staff who support me to carry-out my role as Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales. If you have any queries or would like to speak to someone about how you can get involved with future consultations or events please contact:

01492 805486 or contact me by email at OPCC@northwales.pnn.police.uk

To keep up to date with my latest work you can:

- visit my website www.nwpcc.CYMRU
- follow me on twitter @NorthWalesPCC

North Wales Police

In an emergency the number to dial is 999 and if you have a non-urgent query or information to share with the police please call 101.

Email :- northwalespolice

@nthwales.pnn.police.uk

Website:- www.north-wales.police.uk

Twitter:- @nwpolice

Victims Help Centre

If you have been a victim of crime, Victims Help Centre North Wales can offer you the support and advice you need. The service is free and totally confidential and can be accessed even if you have not reported your experience to the police.

Freephone 24 hour Supportline on 0808 16 89 111.– 0300 30 30 159

Website - www.victimhelpcentrenorthwales.org.uk

PACT

Police and Community Trust, can help you with an application for funding from the “Your Community, Your Choice” project. Contact on 01745 588516 website www.pactnorthwales.co.uk.

Report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Title:	Update on the 2017/18 Budget (as at 30 June 2017)
Meeting:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel, 18 September 2017
Author:	Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The aim of this paper is provide members of the panel an update of the policing budget for North Wales as at 30 June 2017 (month 3).

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the report.

3. Update on the 2017/18 budget

- 3.1 The net revenue budget for the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales was approved by the Police and Crime Panel on 23 January 2017 at £143.217m. This includes a net budget of £0.793m for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and a net £1.262m for commissioned services. As at 30 June 2017, the total projection to the end of the year is a net £1.419m underspend; however, it is important to note that there is significant scope for this position to change before the end of the financial year.

- 3.2 Expenditure is projected to be below the budget at the current time. However, this consists of a number of projected over and underspends. The most significant of these are:

- Employees – projected underspend £0.598m.

This is the net effect of a number of factors, the most significant of these being police staff pay (projected underspend £0.568m). This is largely the result of turnover savings.

There has been recent discussion on the easing of the Government's 1% public sector pay cap. If pay were to increase by an additional 1% (to 2%) this would result in an estimated additional cost of £0.668m in 2017/18, and an ongoing additional cost in the region of £1.2m per annum.

- Premises – projected underspend £0.130m

Although the budget has reduced compared to previous years, based on current estimates of cost and usage, energy costs are projected to underspend by £0.164m

- Transport – projected underspend £0.561m

The most significant item is a reduction in the projection for the air support unit. This is due to a reduction in the charge from the National Police Air Service (NPAS).

- Supplies and Services – projected overspend £0.102m
 - There is a projected overspend of £0.114m in IT and Communications, which is mainly due to the transition costs relating to new contracts. Steps will be taken to reduce the overspend.
 - Other supplies and services have a projected overspend of £0.182m – these are across a number of codes based on historical spend.
 - Forensics currently has a projected underspend of £0.225m. The new West and South Coast forensic Consortium collaborative contract secures savings compared to the existing contract for forensics services. Based on the current volume of work, this gives a projected £0.225m underspend.

3.3 We are currently projecting additional income of £0.258m. The majority of this relates to mutual aid reimbursement for recent national and regional deployments.

3.4 At the current time, capital charges, contingencies (with the exception of management of change) and the community safety fund are projected at budget.

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

	Original Budget £'000	Budget 30 June 2017 £'000	Actual 30 June 2017 £'000	Projection to Year End £'000	Projected Variance £'000
Expenditure					
Employees	124,151	124,817	31,396	124,219	(598)
Premises	7,718	7,841	1,724	7,711	(130)
Transport	4,234	4,230	851	3,669	(561)
Supplies and Services	19,740	20,393	4,797	20,495	102
Debt Charges and Contributions to Capital	1,864	1,864	-	1,864	-
Contingencies (see above)	800	649	-	675	26
Community Safety Fund	1,166	1,262	-	1,262	-
Total Expenditure	159,673	161,056	38,768	159,895	(1,161)
Income	(16,681)	(17,844)	(3,116)	(18,102)	(258)
Movement in reserves	225	5	-	5	-
Total Net Expenditure	143,217	143,217	35,652	141,798	(1,419)
Funding					
Grants	(71,728)	(71,728)	(19,196)	(71,728)	-
Precept	(71,489)	(71,489)	(17,872)	(71,489)	-
Total Funding	(143,217)	(143,217)	(37,068)	(143,217)	-
Net underspend					(1,419)

3.6 Included in the above is income and expenditure related to the Victims' Services grant from the Ministry of Justice. £814,076 has been allocated to the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner. £789,057 has been committed for the commissioning of victims' services, with the remainder contributing to our

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

- 3.7 Also included above is the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The budget for the year is £792,673. As at 30 June, expenditure was £183,821, and the projected outturn was £795,314, which is in line with the budget, but is subject to change.

4. Capital

- 4.1 The original capital programme for 2017/18 was £18.461m as per the Medium Term Financial Plan. Taking into account slippage and some minor additions and deletions, this increases to £22.022m.

Scheme	Expenditure b/f £'000	Budget 2017/18 (reprofiled) £'000	Expenditure 2017/18 £'000	Budget – Future years £'000	Total Budget £'000	Expenditure to 30.06.17 £'000
Wrexham new build facility Llay	4,810	13,613	3,141	2,727	21,150	7,951
Wrexham in town facility	70	1,798	6	-	1,868	76
Llandudno new build	1,500	1,250	717	-	2,750	2,217
Other estates	2,181	503	36	900	3,584	2,217
Vehicles & equipment	6,746	1,771	47	5,473	13,990	6,793
IT & Communications	5,588	3,067	250	3,845	12,500	5,838
Total Capital Programme	20,895	22,002	4,197	12,945	55,842	25,092

5 Implications

Diversity	No separate diversity implications
Financial	<p>The purpose of this report is to inform the Police and Crime Panel of the revenue and capital monitoring position as at the end of June 2017.</p> <p>Adequate funding is vital to the delivery of the police and crime plan and to fulfil our legal requirements</p>
Legal	No separate legal implications

Risk	No separate risk implications
Police and Crime Plan	No separate police and crime implications.

AGENDA ITEM 8d

Report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Title:	Budget and Precept Process 2018/19
Meeting:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel, 18 September 2017
Author:	Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The aim of this paper is to inform members of the process and timetable for the Police and Crime Commissioner to set his budget and precept for 2018/19, and the role of the Police and Crime Panel in this process.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the report.

3. Budget for 2018/19 and beyond

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner has now published his [Police and Crime Plan](#), and the budget for 2018/19 and later years will provide the resources to deliver that plan.
- 3.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner receives funding from two main sources. Government grants provide around 50% of the net budget in 2017/18, with the remainder being raised through council tax.
- 3.3 Throughout the autumn, work is ongoing to prepare the budget for the forthcoming year. Particular consideration is given to the following:
- Pay increase (pay and related costs form around 80% of our budget)
 - Changes in prices (some costs increase in line with general inflation; others at a greater or lesser rate)
 - New and increasing requirements (in response to a recognition of emerging crime types, or a change of focus in the Police and Crime Plan)
 - Decreasing requirements (scaling back activities that are no longer required can contribute to savings)
 - Other savings
- 3.4 For the purposes of financial modelling, assumptions are made about the level of Government grants and council tax capping limits. However, until the provisional settlement announcement in mid-December it is not possible to make firm proposals about the budget and precept.
- 3.5 It is important that the Police and Crime Commissioner is able to provide funding for policing not just for one year, but on an ongoing basis. For this reason, the Medium

Term Financial Plan will be updated at the same time as the budget is prepared for 2018/19. This will include projections for the next 4-5 years, although these will be subject to change, because the Government grants are decided annually. It is important for the Police and Crime Panel to have regard to the Medium Term Financial Plan when considering the budget and precept proposals for the forthcoming year.

- 3.6 Appendix 1 is the guidance for scrutiny of the precept, and also shows that the timetable in North Wales is slightly in advance of the statutory timetable, in order that we are able to provide information to local authorities in a timely manner. The Budget and Precept Report for 2018/19, together with the Medium term Financial Plan will be presented to the Police and Crime Panel on 22 January 2018.

6 Implications

Diversity	No separate diversity implications
Financial	<p>The purpose of this report is to inform the Police and Crime Panel of the process to agree the budget and precept for 2018/19.</p> <p>Adequate funding is vital to the delivery of the police and crime plan and to fulfil our legal requirements</p>
Legal	No separate legal implications
Risk	No separate risk implications
Police and Crime Plan	No separate police and crime implications.

Police and Crime Panels – Scrutiny of Precepts

This guidance note explains the process for the police and crime panel's (PCP) scrutiny of the police and crime commissioner's (PCC) proposed precept and should be read alongside:

- Schedule 5 of the [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) ("the Act")
- Part 2 of the [Police and Crime Panels \(Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments\) Regulations 2012](#) ("the Regulations")

A separate [guidance note setting out the scrutiny of chief constable appointments](#) has been published alongside this guidance note.

Background

Schedule 5 of the Act sets out the process for issuing a precept, including the panel's role in reviewing the proposed precept, their power to veto the precept and the steps to be taken if they do veto the proposed precept.

The Regulations provide greater detail to the Act, including time limits applicable to the stages of the process and the process for reviewing and issuing a revised precept.

Schedule 5 requires:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept;
- the panel to review the proposed precept;
- the panel to make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (this may include recommendations);
- the panel's report (if they veto the proposed precept) to include a statement that they have vetoed it;
- a decision of veto to be agreed by two-thirds of the panel members;
- the PCC to have regard to the report made by the panel (including any recommendations in the report);
- the PCC to give the panel a response to their report (and any such recommendations);
- the PCC to publish the response.

It is for the panel to determine how a response to a report or recommendations is to be published.

If there is no veto and the PCC has published his/her response to the panel's report, the PCC may then issue the proposed precept - or a different precept (but only if in accordance with a recommendation in the panel's report to do so).

The Regulations require:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept **by 1 February**;
- the panel to review and make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (whether it vetoes the precept or not) **by 8 February**;
- where the panel vetoes the precept, the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's report, and publish his/her response, including the revised precept, **by 15 February**;

- the panel, on receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of his/her revised precept, to review the revised precept and make a second report to the PCC **by 22 February**;
- the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's second report and publish his/her response, **by 1 March**.

Panel's report on the proposed precept

If the panel fails to report to the PCC by 8 February the scrutiny process comes to an end, even if the panel have voted to veto the proposed precept, and the PCC may issue the proposed precept.

PCC's response to a veto

Where the panel vetoes the proposed precept, the PCC must have regard to the report made by the panel, give the panel a response to the report and publish the response, by 15 February. In his/her response, the PCC must notify the panel of the revised precept that he intends to issue.

Where the panel's report indicates that they vetoed the precept because it was:

- too **high**, the revised precept must be lower than the previously proposed precept.
- too **low**, the revised precept must be higher than the previously proposed precept.

The PCP may only veto the first proposed precept. Such a veto must be agreed by two-thirds of PCP members (the full membership rather than those present at a meeting). Where a veto occurs, the report to the PCC must include a statement to that effect.

Panel's review of the revised precept

On receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of the revised precept proposal, the panel must review the revised precept proposal and make a second report to the PCC on the revised precept by 22 February. This report may:

- indicate whether the panel accepts or rejects the revised precept (although rejection does not prevent the PCC from issuing the revised precept); and
- make recommendations, including recommendations on the precept that should be issued.

If the panel fails to make a second report to the PCC by 22 February, the PCC may issue the revised precept.

Issuing the precept

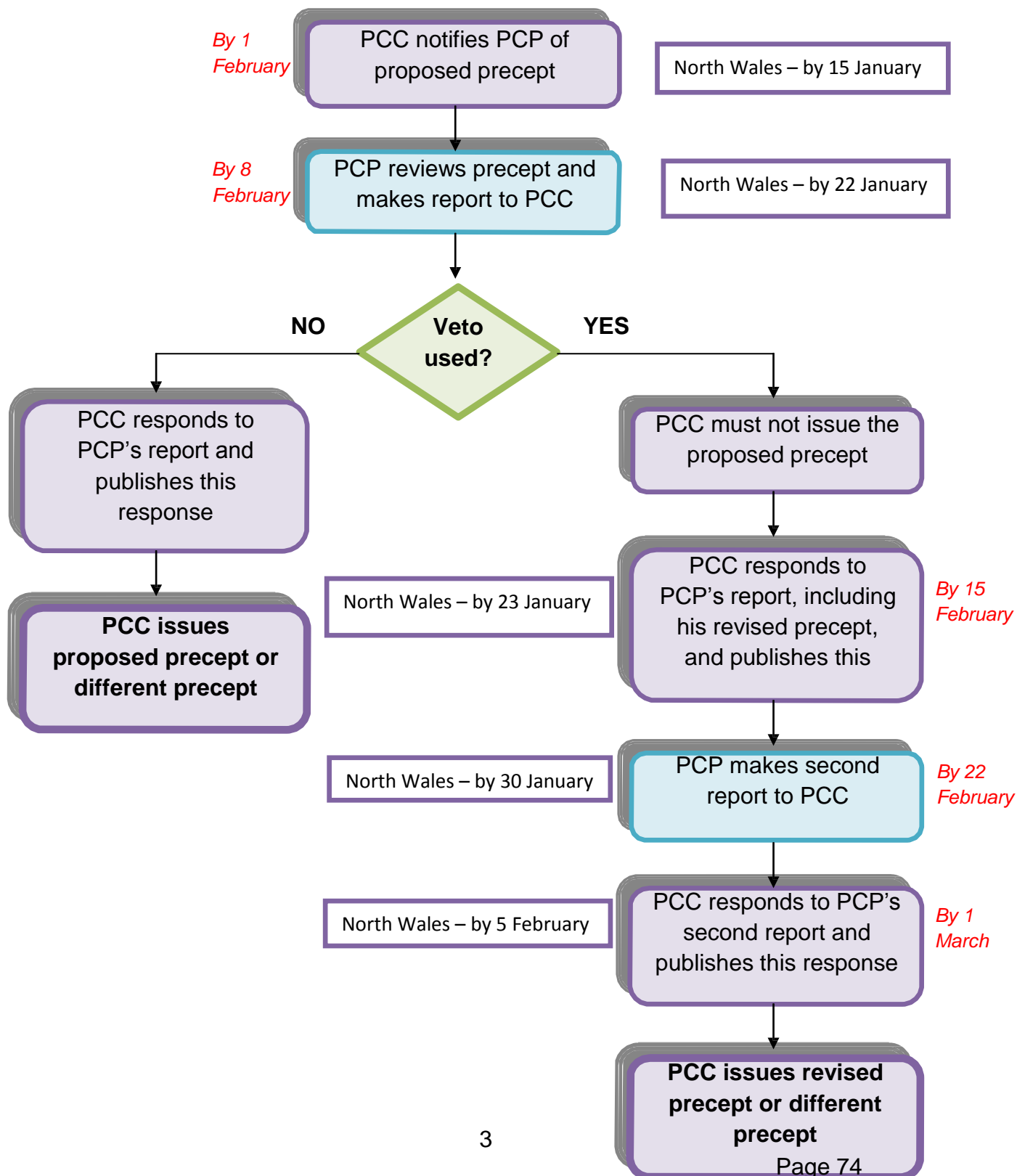
Excluding where the panel fails to report on the proposed precept by 8 February or make a second report on the revised precept by 22 February, the scrutiny process ends when the PCC gives the panel his/her response to their second report.

The PCC may then:

- issue the revised precept; or
- issue a different precept, although:

- they must not issue a precept that is higher than the revised precept if the revised precept was lowered following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too high;
- they must not issue a precept which is lower than the revised precept if the revised precept was raised following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too low.

Process for PCP scrutiny of PCC's proposed precept



REPORT TO:	North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP)
DATE:	18 September 2017
LEAD OFFICER:	Richard Jarvis – Lead Officer and Legal Advisor to the PCP
CONTACT OFFICER:	Dawn Hughes, Support Officer to the PCP
SUBJECT:	Member Champions

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To consider appointing Member Champions to align to with the priorities within the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2022 and to oversee the budgetary and precept process.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP) approved the Police and Crime Plan for North Wales at its meeting on 13 March 2017.
- 2.2 The Police and Crime Plan identifies the following five priority areas:
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Modern Slavery
 - Organised Crime
 - Sexual Abuse (including child sexual exploitation)
 - Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods
- 2.3 It is proposed that a Member Champion be appointed for each of the five priorities above, who will liaise with Link Officers in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and keep Panel Members up to date on the work and activities of the Police and Crime Commissioner and his progress against the Plan.
- 2.4 It is also proposed to appoint a Member Champion to oversee the budgetary and precept process, who will liaise regularly with the Chief Finance Officer in the OPCC.

- 2.5 A protocol for Member Champions had been devised and is attached as Appendix A.

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)

- 3.1 That the Police and Crime Panel appoints Members to the following Member Champion roles, for a term of office as agreed by the PCP:

- Domestic Abuse Champion
- Modern Slavery Champion
- Organised Crime Champion
- Sexual Abuse Champion
- Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods Champion
- Finance and Resources Champion

- 3.2 That the protocol for Member Champions be approved.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 Following a workshop held by the PCP in January 2017, Panel Members suggested that Working Groups be set up to look at specific areas of work undertaken by the Police and Crime Commissioner. However, following further consideration and discussions with the Chief Executive of the OPCC, it is felt that by appointing Member Champions as outlined above, this would be a better use of resources and would allow the PCP to focus on the areas of greatest threat, risk and harm facing the communities of North Wales.

- 4.2 It is important that Member Champions are clear about their role and what they can and cannot do. The role of the Champion is to liaise with the OPCC and not North Wales Police. The Champion should take care not to impinge on issues outside their area of interest; the remit of the PCP is hold the Police and Crime Commissioner to account, not the Chief Constable.

- 4.3 Member Champions will be required to report back on a regular basis, in order to keep the PCP up-to-date with activities within their interest.

5. CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation has been carried out with the previous members of the PCP, prior to the Local Elections, who were supportive of establishing Member Champion roles.

- 5.2 The OPCC is also supportive of the role of Member Champions.

6. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Work undertaken by the Member Champions will be paid in accordance with the PCP's Allowance Scheme.

7. RISK

- 7.1 The role of Member Champion would provide the PCP with further reassurance and scrutiny of the Commissioner's activities and progress against the Police and Crime Plan.
- 7.2 It is important that the Member Champion does not impinge on issues outside their areas of interest and the operational side of policing.

8. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1 The areas in which the Champions will operate are complementary to the priority areas within the Police and Crime Plan and the remit of the PCP.

Protocol for Member Champions North Wales Police and Crime Panel

1. Appointment of Member Champions

- 2.1 A Member Champion can be any member of the North Wales Police and Crime Panel (PCP).
- 2.2 The PCP is responsible for appointing Member Champions.
- 2.3 Member Champions will be appointed for a term of office as agreed by the PCP.

2. Role of Member Champions

- 2.1 Member Champions will be appointed to the following roles:
 - Domestic Abuse Champion
 - Modern Slavery Champion
 - Organised Crime Champion
 - Sexual Abuse Champion
 - Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods Champion
 - Finance and Resources Champion
- 2.2 The role of the Champion is to liaise with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and not North Wales Police. The Champion should take care not to impinge on issues outside their area of interest; the remit of the PCP is hold the Police and Crime Commissioner to account, not the Chief Constable.
- 2.3 Each Champion will be assigned a Link Officer within the OPCC.
- 2.4 A Member Champion cannot make decisions and must not commit the PCP in any way or in a manner that could be interpreted as being contrary to established policy and practice. They may, however, confirm a position as stated in a published policy. Member Champions should not talk to the media without first consulting with the PCP and the Lead Officer/Legal Advisor to the PCP.
- 2.5 The Champion will:
 - liaise regularly with the OPCC
 - keep the PCP up-to-date with activities within the interest
 - generally promote the remit of the PCP.

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD



NORTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

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Date	Subject	Responsible Officer (including e-mail address)
11 December 2017	Presentation by Victim Support Services	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
11 December 2017	Update on Budget for 2017/18	Kate Jackson, Chief Finance Officer (OPCC)
11 December 2017	Complaints Received To receive a summary of the number of complaints received and the action	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer & Legal Advisor
22 January 2018	Proposed Precept for 2018/19	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
22 January 2018	Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable for North Wales Police Force: Medium Term Financial Plan 2017-18 to 2021-22	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
22 January 2018 19 March 2018	North Wales Police and Crime Plan	Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner
19 March 2018	Meeting Schedule for 2016/17	Richard Jarvis, Lead Officer and Legal Advisor
Future Items		
TBC	Presentation by Chief Constable	Mark Polin, Chief Constable, North Wales Police
TBC	Annual review of the membership of the Police and Crime Panel To ensure the Elected Members of the Panel, shall, as far as practical, reflect the political balance and community demographic of North Wales.	Host Authority

Date	Subject	Responsible Officer (including e-mail address)
TBC	Review of the Police and Crime Panel's Terms of Reference To review the Terms of Reference to ensure they remain fit for purpose.	Host Authority