

**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**  
**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDD**



**North Wales Police and Crime Panel**

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

**SUPPLEMENT**

- a) Periodic Update by the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (Pages 1 - 15)

**Update for the Police and Crime Panel**  
**18<sup>th</sup> September 2017**  
*Arfon Jones, Police and Crime Commissioner, North Wales*

## **Introduction**

This is my report to the Panel for the period from 1st July until mid August 2017.

As promised at the last meeting of the Panel on the 10th August this report deals with performance against the first quarter of the 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan.

This report is not concerned with the specific statutory reporting requirements. It is concerned primarily with the Panel's broader function under section 28 (6) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) to review or scrutinise decisions made or other actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner (the Commissioner) for North Wales and to make reports and recommendations to me as Commissioner in that regard. Also, pursuant to section 13 (1) of the Act, it provides the Panel with the information which the Panel reasonably requires of the Commissioner for carrying out its functions (the specific requests).

## **Section One: My scrutiny of North Wales Police**

Panel members will be aware that in 2017-2021 I intend to prioritise those areas identified as the main areas of threat, risk and harm. Namely:

- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**
- **Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation**
- **Organised Crime Groups**

In addition to these priorities, a visible and accessible police service continues to be of importance to the public. The Plan reflects what the public and the Police and Crime Panel have told me and **Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods** remains a priority for me.

Accordingly I now scrutinise North Wales Police by measuring its performance against these five priorities. The principal medium through which I carry out that scrutiny function continues to be the Strategic Executive Board (SEB) which I chair and on which the Chief Constable and his senior officers sit. A performance report is presented by the Force at each SEB meeting which sets out the current position and challenges in respect of each priority. This report is supported by new monthly performance meetings which focus on exceptions to ensure that the Force's efforts are put into the right areas.

A newly formatted performance report was presented by North Wales Police to the last SEB meeting on the 17<sup>th</sup> August 2017. I felt that the new performance report was rather light on data and didn't enable me to fully assess the 'direction of travel' in respect of my new policing priorities. I have therefore asked the Force to review the report prior to the next SEB meeting. Senior officers are mindful that this was their first attempt at producing the 'new' performance document and will be one of 16 that will be produced over the term of the 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan, so it will evolve I'm sure.

The current format is narrative based which includes a 'view from the top' on progression against my priorities. This will continue but will in the future include 'How we will make a difference' element, therefor looking ahead at what is planned.

The Chief Constable's Delivery Plan sets out the specific actions North Wales Police will take in delivering these priorities. Of note is the importance of partnership working in tackling them. The Force Delivery Plan has some changes in how North Wales Police assess performance, very much moving towards a more qualitative assessment. A new process is underway of regularly reviewing priority crime types to look for evidence of effective investigation, supervision and victim care. It is hoped that regular and visible scrutiny of these areas will signal to officers and staff what the Force holds as important in delivering an effective service.

Whilst I will monitor the Force performance against these five priorities, it is of course a requirement that other aspects of policing continues to be delivered effectively and efficiently.

### **Priority 1: Domestic Abuse**

As stated in my Police and Crime Plan 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. Indeed, there have been a number of high profile domestic homicides in North Wales over recent months.

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.

It is hoped that by prioritising Domestic Abuse we are able to achieve the following:

- Victim confidence in the reporting of Domestic Abuse to North Wales Police;
- Appropriate number of specialist officers with the appropriate training in order to meet demand;
- Improved victim experience through the criminal justice process.

Domestic Abuse remains a HIGH risk area for the Force. Domestic flagged crime has increase by 663 year on year from 2008 to 2671 which is a 33.0% increase.

Domestic violence without injury has increased from 887 last year to date to 1,303 year to date, which is an increase of 46.9%.



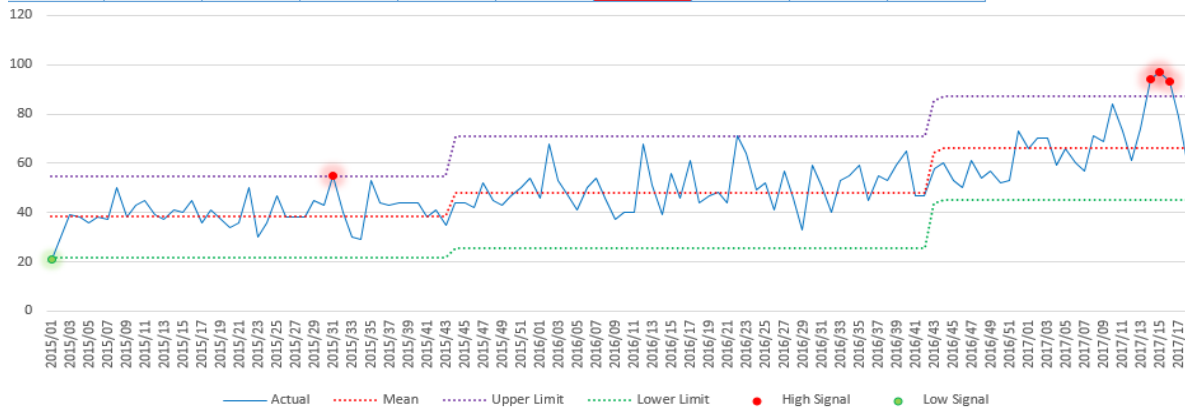
**HEDDLU GOGLEDD CYMRU**  
Gogledd Cymru diogelach  
**NORTH WALES POLICE**  
A safer North Wales

Week 18

Current Week	YTD	LYTD	% Change
60	1,303	887	46.9%

Current Signals

Ynys Mon	Gwynedd North	Gwynedd South	West Conwy	Denbigh Coastal	Conwy Rural	Flintshire North	Flintshire South	Wrexham Town	Wrexham Rural
						High (11)			



Increases in reporting levels are being investigated by North Wales Police and the findings shared with me in due course. We need to understand better whether the increase in reporting is due to increased confidence in reporting, changes in how crimes are recorded, or some other reason.

Encouragingly, repeat victims and repeat offenders of domestic abuse are stable and show no adverse trends. The gender and age split shows that females are more likely to be repeat victims in any of the age categories. There has however been an increase in male victims reporting domestic abuse to the Force over recent years, and whilst still a small proportion of overall domestic abuse, could be an indicator of increased confidence.

North Wales Police is currently focussing on assessing the quality of domestic abuse investigations and the service received by domestic abuse victims. Such a clear focus should provide the Force with a wealth of information in order to improve the service provided to victims.

A sample of Domestic Abuse investigations are reviewed and audited each quarter. Each review considers whether there is evidence of adequate safeguarding, supervisory direction, whether the investigation was progressed expeditiously and whether the case is consistently compliant with the Victims Code of Practice. The review also enables senior officers to share examples of good practice with various departments.

A representative from my office also sits on the Protecting Vulnerable People Unit's Scrutiny Panel, which dip samples Domestic Abuse files every quarter, to establish whether any lessons can be learnt from the investigations considered. Relevant senior officers feedback any relevant development points from these meetings to their staff/officers locally.

North Wales Police is currently piloting a Domestic Abuse victim satisfaction and confidence survey. The results of those surveys will be fed into my Strategic Executive Board meetings in due course.

Domestic abuse includes stalking and harassment, which is an area of crime that is due to receive increased focus over the coming months. The impact such behaviour can have on people's lives is significant and is high risk; there are well documented examples around the country of where this type of offending has escalated to a tragic outcome. It is evident that firm and determined police action can prevent this and I am keen to work with the Force to ensure that the range of measures that can be utilised in stalking and harassment cases are being effectively used, and that officers understand and accurately assess the risk present in these situation, therefore enabling officers to make informed decisions and ultimately keep people safe.

Domestic abuse policy is overseen by the strategic Protecting Vulnerable People Unit and a network of specialist domestic abuse officers are stationed across the force. These officers work with victims to support them and engender confidence.

A further piece of work is ongoing concentrating on honour based violence and female genital mutilation. In recent times, we have seen an increase in the reporting of honour based abuse and this in my opinion is very encouraging. Regional structures are in the process of development, and my office is very much involved in this process.

Despite the fact that the number of Domestic Abuse cases reported is increasing year on year the number of persons charged with a domestic related offence has dropped year to date, and the number of cases where there have been evidential difficulties have risen year to date.

Police and Crime Panel members questioned at their last meeting in August why there had been no increase in Domestic Abuse arrests, despite this evident increase in Domestic Abuse incidents. I had already attempted to obtain an answer to this question at SEB.

Representatives from the Force inform me that there are many examples of more than one crime being created from one Domestic Abuse incident. Each one of these crimes would be classed as Domestic Abuse on closure which may explain some of the increase. An increase in third party reporting could also go some way to explaining the increase. However, these explanations in themselves don't explain why arrests are static. It has been suggested that there has been more use of Voluntary Attendance, rather than arrests, in respect of suspected Domestic Abuse perpetrators recently and this could go some way to explaining the stagnant nature of the arrest figures.

The Force has been asked to test the above hypothesis with a view to presenting their findings at the next SEB meeting.

I have asked for more detail in the SEB report about domestic abuse – specifically numbers of detections, types of offences, age of children, and the work of the North Wales Safeguarding Board.

## **Priority 2: Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking**

I am informed that the risk from this area is increasing, as is public awareness of the issue. There has also been greater publicity from safeguarding agencies coupled with some high visibility operations that have raised public awareness across the UK.

The picture of modern day slavery within North Wales is improving, along with the activity being put in place to tackle it.

There is limited traditional information available to judge progress, but this is inevitable in what is an emerging crime type.

There were three modern slavery crimes reported in May, the month that has just been audited.

Once the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction survey is up and running the process is to be expanded to the other Priority areas, such as modern slavery, in order to ensure safeguarding measures are in place.

North Wales Police is well regarded in respect of modern day slavery nationally and consistently submits intelligence regarding modern slavery to the Regional Organised Crime Unit. As a result of the intelligence submitted 35 victims have been safeguarded, ranging in age between 17-56 years.

HMIC has highlighted the good work of the force in this area and it has been agreed that developing further multi-agency work is required.

It has recently been recognised that victims' pre-existing vulnerabilities include substance misuse including alcohol, mental health, debt, immigration status and language. Therefore, it is vital that the police work in partnership with a raft of other agencies in order to effectively safeguard the victims.

There are a number of modern slavery operations currently ongoing in the region.

Looking ahead, North Wales Police is due to meet with the representatives from the Catholic Church to discuss Modern Slavery, and officers have been invited to Romania in order to better understand cultural differences and policing capability within the country.

A representative from my office attended a meeting of the Modern Slavery scrutiny panel in August and a further meeting of the North Wales Modern Slavery Partnership is due to be held in September, on which I am also represented. It is hoped that this meeting will further progress the multi-agency work required regionally in relation to this priority.

Mr Kevin Hyland, the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, recently commented that North Wales is clearly taking a lead role in respect of Modern Slavery and this was recently demonstrated when support was provided to Mr Hyland's team by our trainer, Mr James Coy, to deliver peer to peer group awareness training to police officers from across the UK.

### **Priority 3: Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation**

The risk for CSE remains high as does demand for the specialist units dealing with sexual abuse of children.

The number of suspects flagged as CSE related is also increasing year on year. The measurement of success in this area is difficult given the nature of offences that are often not disclosed. A focus on reviewing cases for quality and professional oversight remains a key means of understanding effectiveness.

The cessation of Barnado's undertaking return home interviews at the end of March 2017 has undoubtedly seen a decrease in intelligence opportunities with regards to children and young people at risk from CSE. The partnership implications of this is being monitored and assessed in the Regional CSE Executive Group which feeds into the North Wales Regional Children's Safeguarding Board.

Current reported levels of Child Sexual Exploitation crimes remain low with little resulting repeat victimisation or offending. Further work is being undertaken to understand the broader work undertaken in support of CSE to inform SEB of progress in this area of work.

A means for obtaining feedback from victims of CSE has yet to be identified but could involve partner agencies. North Wales Police are awaiting the safe and successful implementation of Domestic Abuse surveys prior to expanding into this area.

When assessing success in the business area of CSE, diligence must be paid to the crime type and the victimology. The very nature of CSE means that our victims do not see themselves as being victims. They believe they are in equal, respectful relationships. This is clearly not the case. Given this challenge, victims often take a considerable time to understand that they have been targeted and victimised. This misunderstanding can be further exacerbated by the offender continuing to groom the victims that action of police and social care are there to harm the victim and their relationship with the offender, not to help the victim. This therefore makes disclosures of incidents and then crime recording particularly challenging.

I do not believe that recorded crimes are a sufficiently sophisticated indicator of success in this area of risk. North Wales Police and its partners' awareness, response and capability to mitigate harm are more meaningful measures and I am assured that such measures will be tracked by in depth case reviews, quality dip samples and regular professional oversight.

Early intervention by North Wales Police's Safer Neighbourhood Teams is seen as a priority in identifying these crimes.

#### **Priority 4: Organised Crime Groups (OCG)**

As with modern day slavery the risk score has increased for organised crime, mainly in relation to the supply of class A drugs. Organised supply of Class A drugs has changed from Medium to High Risk due to a substantial change in our understanding of OCG capability and intent. There has been a notable increase in drug related violence in the North West and it is likely that local threats and activity are reflective of this.

Operational activity in the last period has focussed on enhancing internal governance, dealing with increased threats from the North West, along with substantial multi-agency and partnership working.

An increase in drug related violence in the North West, particularly Merseyside, has increased the threat in North Wales and significantly impacted on our resources.

A gap analysis is currently being conducted by North Wales Police to identify good practice and opportunities for development in both the proactive and reactive management of our high risk groups.

There is a dynamic data sharing process with the Regional Organised Crime Unit in regards to emerging threats whereby intelligence is shared fast-time.

Preventative work is ongoing through Community Safety with the use of Closure Orders under the new ASB, Crime and Policing Act to disrupt problem premises utilised by OCGs exploiting vulnerable tenants.

The use and supply of Psychoactive Substances has been identified as a strategic threat. Substantial multi-agency engagement with users is taking place in Wrexham and initial analysis has been completed.

The OCG governance meetings now occur bi-monthly with five partner agencies attending and representatives from all functional areas of North Wales Police.

It has been agreed that Serious Crime Prevention Orders will be monitored via DCIs through local tasking processes to ensure appropriate enforcement. The OCG Coordination meeting will provide strategic governance of the process.

All Local Authorities have been required by the Home Office to audit their procurement processes to assess the risk from Organised Crime and corruption. I understand that North Wales Police will conduct a briefing to relevant LA departments to support their understanding of the threats.

A successful bid from the Regional Organised Crime Unit has seen Merseyside, Cheshire and North Wales forces collaborate to tackle travelling organised criminality across the respective force borders.

County Lines is the term used by police and law enforcement to commonly describe the approach taken by gangs and criminal networks originating from urban areas who travel to locations such as county or coastal towns to sell class A drugs. Gangs typically use children and vulnerable young people to deliver drugs to customers and this often involves deception, intimidation, violence, debt bondage and/or grooming. The county lines business model is linked by a marketed mobile phone line through which users phone for specific drugs to be supplied

A Strategy to tackle County Lines has been developed with a view to reducing harm to the communities of Merseyside, Cheshire and North Wales.

I've asked the Force to incorporate further information about the progress made regarding Organised Crime Groups in the next performance report to SEB.

#### **Priority 5: Delivering Safer Neighbourhoods**

The importance of community engagement to the public in light of recent events has been a matter of real focus. The Force has responded with increased visibility and engagement to ensure the public feel safer in their neighbourhoods.

The range of information we have available to us provides evidence that the public already perceive North Wales officers and police staff as understanding the needs of their communities and responding effectively. The increasing importance of social media in engagement is also acknowledged by the public through recent public confidence surveys and the Force's corporate Twitter and Facebook pages are active and well accessed by the public.



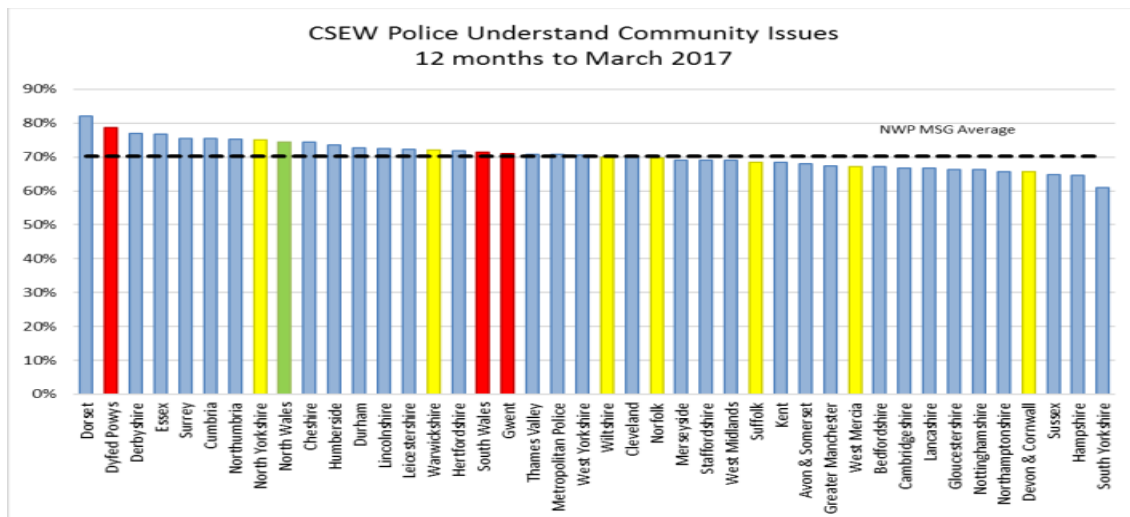
Officer and police staff's use of new operational mobile devices should increase as we progress through the year, and the Force aims for increased use of mobile devices for everyday policing activities.

In order to monitor progress against this Priority the Force is periodically reviewing and sharing with me information relating to the following :

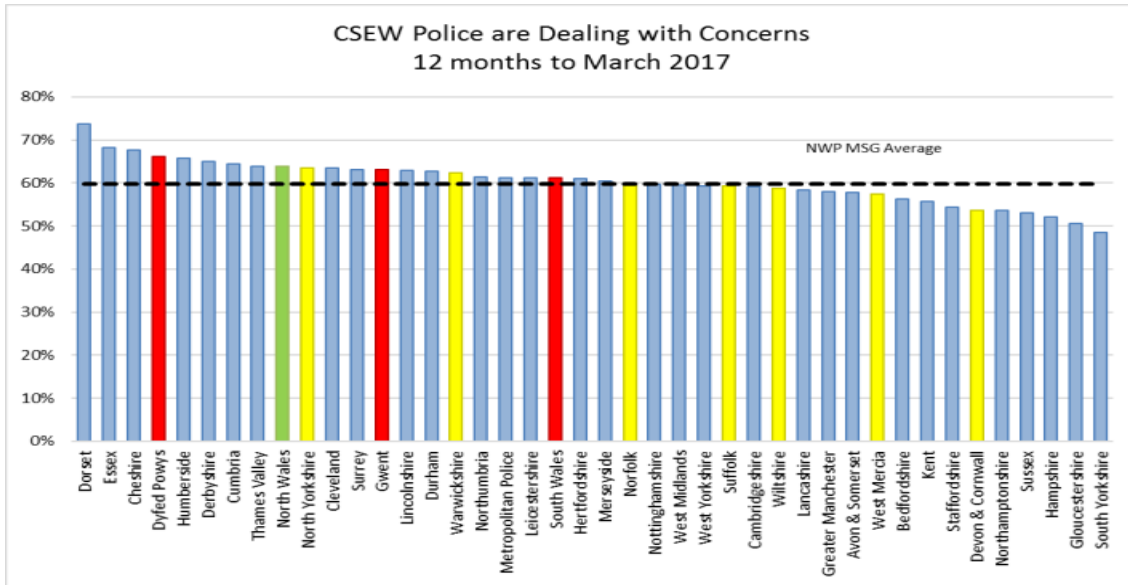
- a) Community understanding/dealing with concerns;
- b) Activity analysis (mobile devices);
- c) Use of social media for community engagement;
- d) Safer Neighbourhood Teams involvement with vulnerability;
- e) Number of Special Constabulary, Volunteers and Cadets;

### Community understanding/dealing with concerns

I am informed that North Wales Police is one of the better Forces for understanding and responding to community issues as asked in the Crime Survey of England and Wales on a quarterly basis.



North Wales Police currently sit in 9th place nationally on 74.4%, 2nd in our Most Similar Group (MSG) and 2nd in Wales for the 12 months to March 2017.



North Wales Police are 9th nationally for dealing with concerns on 63.9%, placing them 1st in our MSG and 2nd in Wales for the 12 months to March 2017.

### Activity analysis (mobile devices)

An activity analysis study of front line officers was undertaken in March 2017 and showed that mobile devices were used in 11% of all activity recorded, just over 1700 hours of usage.

### Use of social media for community engagement

#### Corporate Twitter Account

Tweets	287	Tweet impressions	2.72M
Profile visits	66.4K	Mentions	1,407
New followers	72.9K		

#### Summary of activity (Monthly):

Tweet impressions allow a measurement of how many people are seeing the messages on their own timelines without necessarily visiting the Force Twitter page. It won't include the people who may see them from visiting the force website, where the tweets are also displayed. It only counts the views via the twitter website or app, so will be an underestimate.

The figures show a healthy and growing engagement with social media which was backed up by the recent Public Confidence Survey which showed higher levels of engagement and positive feedback on accessibility.

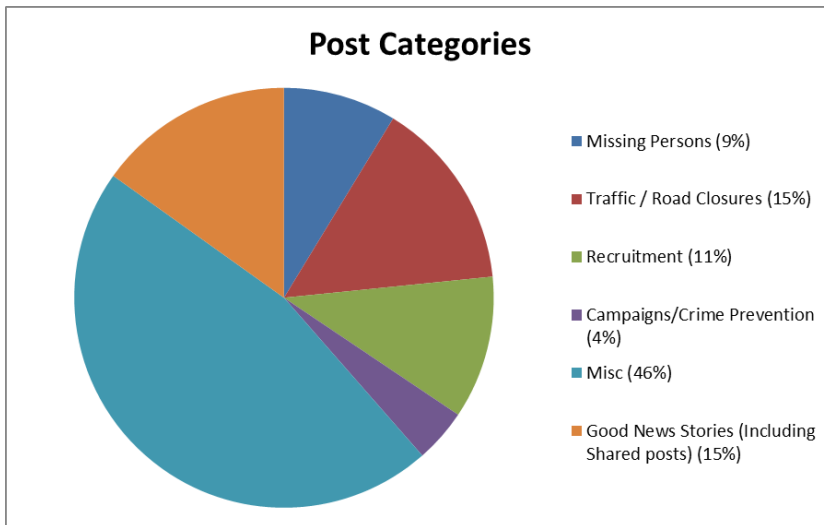
The age profile analysis shows a peak in the 25-34 age group.

#### Corporate Facebook account

#### Review May 2017

- Number persons liking the page – 1869 (total at end may - 53,322)
- Total posts made – 218

- Posts that included media – 126



- Total Reach – 3,737,166
- Total Post Clicks – 444,089
- Total Reactions, Comments & Shares – 37,875

The age profile for Facebook peaks in the 24-35 age group as with Twitter.

A further analysis of individual officer and staff accounts will be considered to understand further the reach of social media in engaging the public of North Wales and beyond.

### **Safer Neighbourhood Teams involvement with vulnerability**

This will need to be built into future activity analysis studies as it was not captured as part of the March 2017 study.

In respect of Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) generally I understand that HMIC have been complimentary regarding the SNTs' ethos and focus on problem solving. There is clarity of role with visibility, engagement and problem solving all taking place. The footprints of Safer Neighbourhood Teams have grown, especially in relation to Social Media.

Whilst the SNT role has continued to develop especially around engagement, visibility and problem solving it is acknowledged that further investment in these areas is needed.

### **Number of Special Constabulary, volunteers and cadets**

There are currently 217 Specials in force as of 31st July 2017, with a target of 300 by April 2019. I am informed that abstractions due to those joining the regular force are having an impact on reaching this figure by the due date.

### **CORE POLICING**

In addition to information relating to the above priorities I am also provided with some information about 'core policing' at each SEB meeting.

I was told at SEB on the 17<sup>th</sup> August that across the core policing measures a number of areas show either consistent or improving performance:

Levels of ASB are following seasonal trends; Road Traffic Collisions involving those killed or seriously injured are reduced year on year; immediate response levels are consistent; hate crime victim satisfaction shows no significant trends, and although recorded hate crime has shown recent increases this is in part the effect of small numbers, there are no trends evident at a local level, or any impact from recent terrorist events; Victim satisfaction for the 12 months to June show significant reductions in follow up for Burglary Dwelling, however analysis of monthly responses shows that the recent trend is positive, so it is anticipated that these areas will improve in future months if this is sustained.

Victim based crime has shown an increase of 19.1% at week 18. The largest volume component within this is violence without injury which has a 36.1% increase. Further work has been carried out to understand the reasons for the increase and whether there are any recording effects. The major impact is an increase in domestic crime recorded (dealt with above), accounting for a third of the increase in recorded crime.

### **National Performance Update**

The Office of National Statistics released the end of year crime in England and Wales figures at the end of July 2017. North Wales Police saw a 6% increase in all crime excluding fraud and was ranked joint 6th out of the 43 forces. Out of the Welsh forces North Wales Police had the lowest increase in crime and in its most similar group it was joint third with Norfolk Police.

Out of the crime categories there were increases in 10 categories, namely violence against the person, violence with injury, violence without injury, sexual offences, domestic burglary, theft from person, shoplifting, all other theft offences, possession of an offensive weapon and miscellaneous offences.

There were decreases in robbery, burglary, non-domestic burglary, bicycle theft, criminal damage and arson, drug offences and public order offences. In addition there was no change to theft offences and vehicle offences.

As stated above, the areas of concern are the increases in violence against the person and sexual offences. In total there has been an increase of 37% in sexual offences and a 20% increase in violence against the person.

### **Crime and Policing in your area**

The home office web site <http://www.police.uk> provides statistical information on crime and anti-social behaviour incidents which is post-code specific.

## Section Two: General Updates

In this section I provide the Panel with a brief summary of the main things I have been doing since the last meeting of the Panel. Please note that this report only covers 6 weeks worth of activity:

### Engagement and Communication

Part of my role is to provide information and to enable the community to engage with policing.

From 1<sup>st</sup> July to mid-August I met with the following (in addition to officers and staff from North Wales Police):

- Representatives from the farming unions;
- Geoff Ryall Harvey, North Wales Community Health Council;
- Stuart Davies to discuss Social Value Policy;
- Louise Foreman regarding CJIS Finance Sub Group Meeting;
- Leon Marsh, CAIS, to discuss homelessness in Wrexham;
- Martin Blakeborough and Anna Baker regarding Kaleidoscope and ARCH Initiatives;
- John Gallanders AVOW;
- Jonathan Blades, MS Society;
- Representatives from HMP Berwyn;
- Denise Charles, Caniad;
- Bernard Rix, regarding COPACC Policing Insight;
- Representatives from the Federation regarding the Apprenticeship Levy;
- Ian Barrow, National Probation Service;
- Community Cohesion Coordinators;
- Professor Elan Closs Stephens and Rhydian Thomas;
- Representatives from the Welsh Language Commissioner's office;
- Tracy Griffiths, Dr Faye Tarrant and Julie Macdonald regarding rapid prescribing.

I also attended the following meetings

- All Wales Policing Meeting;
- National Drugs Conference;
- APCC/NPCC Joint Summer Symposium;
- NFU's 'Combatting Rural Crime' Report Launch;
- National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network;
- APCC AGM;
- The Police ICT Company AGM;
- North East Wales 12 Steps to Freedom Event;
- Royal Welsh Show;
- PACT meeting;
- A community housing debate hosted by the Community Housing Society at the National Eisteddfod;

Since the last meeting of the Panel, in addition to meeting with community representatives, partners and members of the public, my Deputy and I have undertaken several key media activities. They include:

[Penrhyn House visit](#)

[Fix room for addicts will save lives](#)

[Criminals help pay for crime protection for deaf people](#)

[Day on the streets](#)

[Police boss welcomes decision to withdraw officers from anti fracking protest](#)

[Delight as derby match bubble is burst](#)

[We'll take control of the Police in Wales](#)

[Action plan to reverse shock rise in short jail sentences given to women](#)

[We'll have 200 fewer police officers unless training cash row is sorted](#)

[Police boss tells Newsnight not to insult Welsh language again](#)

### **The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner, Ann Griffith**

The Panel asked to be informed about the work of the deputy commissioner. She is fully and very effectively committed to her very demanding work programme, as detailed below:

- Attended APCC/NPCC Joint Summer Symposium;
- Attended APCC AGM;
- Met with Eleri Butler and Emma Wools;
- Attended APCC Development Day for DPCCs;
- Met with Deputy Chief Constable Bob Evans;
- Attended a meeting of the All Wales Women's Pathfinder Governance Group;
- Met with Tracey Owens, Probation;
- Attended a meeting of the Problem Orientated Policing Awards Panel;
- Met with Dr Roger Scully;
- Met with Andrew Thomas of Hafal and Cliver Wolfendale of CAIS;
- Attended a meeting of the Police and Crime Panel;
- Attended the launch of the Keep Safe Cymru card at the National Eisteddfod;
- Met with Jenny Williams and Neil Ayling regarding the North Wales Children's Safeguarding Board.

### **Commissioning**

In respect of Domestic and Sexual Abuse collaborative work on regional commissioning has been discussed on a regional basis. I provide funding of £488,729.00 to support this important piece of work. This allocation is spent on supporting Independent Domestic Violence Advisers, Independent Sexual Violence Advisers, Modern Slavery, Women's Diversionary activities and Child Sexual Abuse across North Wales.

The Commissioning Framework has been revised to include Social Value and the policy is going to be launched in October 2017.

Work is being undertaken to review the current Drugs Intervention Programme in partnership with HMPPS, in line with the opening of HMP Berwyn in Wrexham.

All Victims Services have been commissioned for 2017-18.

The Participatory Budget Scheme is due to be launched in the Autumn 2017- dates to be confirmed.

## **Victims**

I recently agreed to fund a dedicated Modern Slavery Support Officer at the North Wales Victim Help Centre in St Asaph, in order to support the delivery of my Modern Slavery Policing Priority.

A letter recently received by Kevin Hyland, the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, states that the funding of this role is a very positive step and that the role will be “incredibly beneficial in gaining the trust and confidence of victims of modern slavery and trafficking, and will go a long way to expose and tackle this crime, protect victims and importantly bring offenders to justice and strip them of their ill-gotten gains”. A copy of this letter from Mr Hyland, dated the 24<sup>th</sup> April 2017 is attached for Panel Members’ information is attached herewith:



2017.04.28 Kevin  
Hyland r.pdf

## **HMIC Update**

The force was inspected on its Crime Data Integrity back in May 2017 and the final report is expected in the autumn. The findings of the draft report were discussed at the Crime Recording User Group in July and the Force is still waiting for the overall grading. Once the final report has been published I will provide a further update in respect of the work undertaken by my office to scrutinise crime data integrity.

## **Consultation**

### **Community Remedy Consultation**

One of the new features of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, which came into force on the 20th October 2014, is the introduction of the Community Remedy. The act places a duty on the Police and Crime Commissioner to consult with the local community on what restorative or rehabilitative actions they feel are appropriate to be included in the Community Remedy.



Community Remedy  
Consultation.docx

## Custody Visiting

I continue to recruit independent custody visitors to visit custody suites across North Wales. Since my last update to you I have recruited a further 5 volunteers to carry out these visits. Given that the custody visitors' term of appointment has been restricted to 3 terms of 3 years, recruitment of custody visitors is an ongoing exercise.

Custody visitors are trained to ensure that detainees' rights are being upheld. The [annual report](#) on custody visiting is available on the website.

## Correspondence

Correspondence figures from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 to the 17<sup>th</sup> August 2017:

Category of Correspondence	Number
Specific Feedback regarding the policing service	56*
General Feedback re the policing service	32
Complaints referred to PSD	2
Staff issues	2
General Correspondence	193

\* Please note that 32 items of correspondence were received from 2 individuals