

Document Pack



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MONDAY 13 FEBRUARY 2017

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE DYFED POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

I HEREBY SUMMON YOU TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE **DYFED POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL** WHICH WILL BE HELD IN THE **COMMITTEE ROOM 2, COUNTY HALL, HAVERFORDWEST AT 10.30 AM, ON TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 2017** FOR THE TRANSACTION OF THE BUSINESS OUTLINED ON THE ATTACHED AGENDA

Mark James CBE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE



PLEASE RECYCLE

Democratic Officer:	Catherine Gadd
Telephone (direct line):	01267 224088
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Ref:	AD016-001

DYFED POWYS POLICE & CRIME PANEL

14 MEMBERS

CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL - 3 MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. | COUNCILLOR | WYN J.W. EVANS | (Independent) |
| 2. | COUNCILLOR | W. GWYN HOPKINS | (Plaid Cymru) |
| 3. | COUNCILLOR | PATRICIA E.M. JONES | (Labour) |

CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL - 3 MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | COUNCILLOR | ALUN LLOYD JONES | (Plaid Cymru) |
| 2. | COUNCILLOR | J.D. ROWLAND JONES | (Liberal Democrat) |
| 3. | COUNCILLOR | T. HAYDN LEWIS | (Independent) |

PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL - 3 MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | COUNCILLOR | ROB SUMMONS | (Independent) |
| 2. | COUNCILLOR | TONY WILCOX | (Labour) |
| 3. | COUNCILLOR | STEVE YELLAND | (Independent) |

POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL - 3 MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | COUNCILLOR | DAVID O. EVANS | (Powys Independent Alliance) |
| 2. | COUNCILLOR | GRAHAM M. JONES | (Welsh Conservative Party) |
| 3. | COUNCILLOR | PETER MEDLICOTT | (Shires Independent Group) |

CO-OPTED INDEPENDENT MEMBERS - 2 MEMBERS

1. PROFESSOR IAN ROFFE
2. MRS HELEN MARGARET THOMAS

A G E N D A

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 27TH JANUARY 2017

PRESENT: A Lloyd-Jones (Chair);

Carmarthenshire County Council Members:-

Councillors W.G. Hopkins; W.J.W. Evans

Ceredigion County Council Members

Councillors J.D. Rowland Jones and T.H. Lewis;

Pembrokeshire County Council Members

Councillors R. Summons, T. Wilcox and S. Yelland;

Powys County Council Members

Councillors D.O. Evans, G. Jones and P. Medicott;

Independent Members

Professor I. Roffe and Mrs. H.M. Thomas;

In attendance from the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner:-

Mr. D. Llywelyn – Police and Crime Commissioner;

Mrs. C. Morgans – Chief of Staff;

Ms. J. Woods –Chief Finance Officer

Officers also in attendance: -

Carmarthenshire County Council:-

Mr. R. Edgecombe – Acting Legal Services Manager;

Ms. L. Morris – Senior Press Officer;

Mrs. J. Owen – Democratic Services Officer.

Chamber, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen 10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

1. APOLOGIES AND OTHER MATTERS

No apologies for absence were received, however, it was noted that Councillor P Jones was not present.

2. APPOINTMENT OF PANEL CHAIR

Members paid tribute to the excellent Chairmanship provided by Mr. Edwards over the last 4 years. The Police and Crime Commissioner wished to be associated with these sentiments. The Panel requested that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Edwards tendering the Panel's appreciation.

[Councillor A. Lloyd-Jones left the meeting]

It was proposed and seconded that Councillor A Lloyd-Jones be appointed as the Panel Chair.

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED that Councillor Alun Lloyd-Jones be appointed Chair of the Panel.

[Councillor A. Lloyd-Jones re-joined the meeting]

The Chair sought nominations for Vice-Chair, it was proposed that Professor I. Roffe be the Panel's Vice-Chair, which was seconded.

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED that Professor I. Roffe be appointed Vice-Chair of the Panel.

3. DECLARATIONS OF PERSONAL INTERESTS

There were no declarations of personal interest.

4. TO SIGN AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 21ST OCTOBER 2016

RESOLVED, that the minutes of the meeting of the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Panel held on the 21st October, 2016 be signed as a correct record.

5. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Reference was made to minute 9, Home Office Grant for Panel Activities. The Acting Legal Services Manager informed the Panel that overall the grant was sufficient for the Panel to carry out its function, however, currently Members were only able to claim for a limited number of Panel meetings. It was agreed that the item would be added to the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Police and Crime Commissioner informed the Panel that he would welcome any changes in the Panels' function and would be keen to utilise the Panel for Scrutiny purposes.

6. POLICE PRECEPT

The Police and Crime Commissioner [PCC] presented to the Panel his report on the proposed precept/budget for 2017/18, the main aim of which was to protect front line policing, reduce crime and keeping the Community Safe. In setting the precept, the PCC stated that he had consulted with the public and discussed in detail the Chief Constable's plans for staffing levels, police services and future investment needs in agreeing the Force's budget for 2017/18.

The Commissioner advised that the core components of the budget had led to his recommendation of a 3.5% total increase in the 2017/18 precept. If accepted by the Panel, that would result in a police precept of £47.303m which, when combined with central and local funding, would amount to a total budget of £96.616m, with an average band D council tax property paying £213.87, which was at a level that was 6.9% higher than the 2016/17 level.

The PCC stated that he had acted prudently in order to reflect the uncertainty which remained in relation to the future financial settlements for policing the Dyfed-Powys area, and in doing so, the medium term financial plan exhibited the loss of £5m of central funding over 2018/19 and 2019/20.

The following questions/issues were raised on the report:-

In response to a query on Reserves, the Chief Finance Officer stated that the general reserve currently amounted to £4.500m which equated to 4.7% of the 2017 net revenue budget and was therefore within the parameters set in the PCC's reserves policy.

Reference was given to the additional staff equating to £500k. It was commented that £500k seemed a large investment and it was asked if the amount was a necessary spend on back office staff. The PCC informed the Panel that following the ambitious programme of back office reductions, which saw a significant reduction in the number of staff, it had become apparent that those reductions were not sustainable in the longer term. Following an additional query, the PCC stated that additional back office staff included corporate support and supervision, crime recording assistance and firearms licensing.

In response to a query regarding the contributions from the Welsh Government, the PCC stated that ongoing negotiations were taking place with the Welsh Government to increase the 16% contribution, which was currently received by the Force.

It was asked, if the Home Office had been consulting on their funding formula adequately? The PCC stated that the Minister for Policing and the Fire Service had a positive stance on consultation and was actively involved in engagement. Furthermore, there was concern that Dyfed-Powys may lose a significant amount of central funding and it was understood that the Minister for Policing and the Fire Service wanted the new formula to be implemented in 2018/19 with a minimal transition period. This would require a robust consultation throughout July and August 2017.

Reference was made to Transformational Fund where it was commented that it was important to engage with the other Forces. In response, the PCC stated that the Minister and Home Secretary had recently been liaising about the benefits of transformation services and collaboration which in turn had seen a growth in the value of Transformation Funds. Furthermore, the PCC confirmed that in order to ensure that the Force was maximising its opportunities, they would be engaging with Forces across the border and other Agencies.

In response to a query regarding Cyber Crime, the PCC informed the Panel that whilst Cyber Crime continued to present significant challenges to all police forces, Dyfed-Powys Police were at the forefront in this area of work. In order to keep abreast with the changes in technology and increasing use of digital cyber related devices, Dyfed-Powys had introduced a dedicated Cyber Crime Unit and wished to invest £300k into additional analytical, training and examining skills.

There were concerns that a 6.9% increase was too much and was significantly above the predicted inflation costs. The PCC stated that over the last 3 years, comparative data showed cuts in policing by 20% year on year. Furthermore, the increase of 6.9% was a result of the previous PCC's decision to reduce the council tax precept for 2015/16 by 5% and to use reserves to fund an element of the revenue budgets for 2015/16 to 2018/19.

In response to a further query, the PCC informed the Panel that even with the 6.9% increase Dyfed-Powys Police remained the cheapest Force in Wales.

Reference was made to the PCC's plans to introduce CCTV. The PCC stated that he planned to reinvest in an appropriate CCTV infrastructure which would provide an effective, co-ordinated and timely response to Anti-Social Behaviour. The PCC added that he would have further information on the progress of this matter later in the month.

The PCC reassured the Panel that his plans and decisions were not of a political view and added that he would be happy to defend any decision made through the press. At this point the Acting Legal Services Manager informed the Panel that a press statement would be developed and published following the meeting.

RESOLVED

- 6.1. that the Commissioner's proposal to increase the Dyfed-Powys Police's precept by 6.9% for 2017/18 be endorsed.**
- 6.2. That an appropriate Press Release be issued on behalf of the Police and Crime Panel.**

[In accordance with the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Panel Rules of Procedures 15.4, Councillors D. O Evans, G. Jones and P. Medicott wished to record their vote as against the proposal to increase the precept 6.9% for 2017/18.]

At this point the Chair requested to adjourn the meeting for a 5 minute break 12:05pm.

The meeting reconvened at 12:10pm.

7. POLICE & CRIME PLAN

The Police and Crime Commissioner [PCC] circulated a report detailing the process undertaken to inform his Police and Crime Plan which he was required to produce under Section 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The report detailed, for the Panel's consideration, the four priorities areas and key delivery principals for policing and crime covering the period 2017-21. The Plan also reflected the key opportunities, risks and challenges to policing on a national, regional and local basis.

The PCC highlighted to the Panel that he had included a section which provided the roles and responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Panel.

The following questions/issues were raised on the report:-

Reference was given to the Police and Crime Commissioner Roles and Responsibilities section, where it was suggested to include an additional bullet point which described how the work of the PCC linked to the Police and Crime Panel. The PCC agreed to include the suggestion into the Plan.

A question was raised in relation to the Dyfed-Powys Police estates programme. The PCC clarified that the Carmarthenshire Custody Suite would be utilised as a county-wide resource. In response to an additional query, the PCC stated that he was committed to ensuring that staff were properly dispersed across the Dyfed-Powys area.

In response to a query regarding safeguarding vulnerable people, the PCC stated that Safeguarding Boards ensure that there were strong links with the NHS. In addition, as safeguarding vulnerable people was a complex area, he planned to work closely with partner organisations through the Public Service Boards to safeguard children and young people, families and vulnerable adults, focusing on prevention and early intervention initiatives.

It was suggested that the priorities and key deliverables should form part of the press release. The Acting Legal Services Manager confirmed that Dyfed-Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 would be included in the press release. Furthermore, it was suggested that any comments regarding the Plan should be forwarded to the Acting Legal Services Manager by no later than the 10th February 2017, who would then collate and forward to the PCC accordingly. The Panel were in agreement.

It was raised that the Panel would welcome the Chief Constable and other Officer's to attend the meeting along with the PCC. The PCC agreed that this would be a positive move and that the Chief Constable would be invited to attend a future meeting.

RESOLVED, that

7.1 the report be received,

7.2 members of the Panel forward their comments on the Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 to the Acting Legal Services Manager by 10th February 2017.

8. DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSIONER

The Panel received, for information, a report detailing the decisions made by the Police and Crime Commissioner for the period 14th October 2016 to 18th January, 2017.

RESOLVED, that the report be received.

9. ANY OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS THAT BY REASON OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THE CHAIR DECIDES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A MATTER OF URGENCY

The Acting Legal Services Manager informed the Panel that the PCC had invited a member of the Panel to sit on his Research Board. Should the Panel agree, Members were advised that:-

1. Members of the Panel were currently limited to claim for 5 days per year.
2. That Members should seek dispensation from their relevant Councils Standards Committee.
3. Panel Members may find it difficult to scrutinise whilst being a member of the research board.

The PCC informed the Panel that the Research Board would consist of a wide range of individuals with differing expertise and experience from outside of the Police Force in order to capitalise plans using an evidence-based approach.

The general consensus was that the Panel would benefit from the Research Board.

It was proposed that Professor I. Roffe be a Member on the Research Board, which was seconded.

It was unanimously RESOLVED that Professor I. Roffe be a Member of the Research Board.

SIGNED:

DATE:

DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

MEDIA UPDATE

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the report and approve the revised website

Reasons:

Police and Crime Panels are encouraged to develop their media profile as a way of boosting their effectiveness.

Report Author:

Robert Edgecombe

Designation:

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Manager

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017**

MEDIA UPDATE

Since May 2016 the Panel has requested regular updates as to media activity relating to the Panel.

Since the last Panel meeting the following activity has taken place;

- **Press releases:** To date, three further press releases have been produced and distributed.
- **Website:** The new website is almost ready to be launched. New more user-friendly content has been written, and a new look designed using the new branding. More functions are being added, including a news section so that Panel press releases can be available on the website. An e-form for people to contact the Panel is also being designed. The new site will be available for final approval from the Panel at the meeting.
- **V-logs and digital media:** Once the new website has been launched, there will be the facility for it to host v-logs and web clips. Panel members can be interviewed on decisions taken/matters discussed at the meetings. These would be hosted on the website, along with being promoted and sent to the media for their web and social media platforms.
- **Social media:** Although the Panel does not currently have its own dedicated social media channels promotion of its activities and press releases has continued via the county councils' and Dyfed Powys Police social media platforms. It is planned to set up social media channels for the Panel on Facebook and Twitter once the new website has been launched, as all traffic will be directed to it.
- **Translation:** All material has been produced bilingually, including press release, web content, posters and all promotional material.
- **Photography:** Photography is being arranged to take pictures of the Panel at work, and for the website. This will be done once the new Panel is in place following the May elections.
- **Attendance at meetings:** A marketing and media officer has attended all Panel meetings which have been held since April. There is a commitment to attend each one in order to gather promotional material, interview members etc.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

NO

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
LS-0511/11	Host Authority File	County Hall, Carmarthen

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

ASSOCIATION OF POLICE AND CRIME PANELS

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the proposals for the formation of such an Association and determine to what extent the Panel wishes to be involved

Reasons:

The creation of such an association was one of the recommendations of the 5th Conference for Police and Crime Panels in October 2016

Report Author:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017

ASSOCIATION OF POLICE AND CRIME PANELS

At the 5th Conference for Police and Crime Panels in Birmingham in October 2016, one of the recommendations put forward was that consideration be given to forming an association of police and crime panels for the purposes of sharing best practice, organising training and other events, and collectively lobbying central government to ensure the interests and views of panel's are not overlooked.

Such an association would act as a counter- balance to the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners and the National Police Chief's Council.

A meeting has been arranged for the 17th February 2017 at the offices of Grant Thornton LLP in London to discuss how such an association might be formed and what its role might be. It is intended that the Acting Legal Services Manager attend on behalf of the Panel who will provide a verbal update as to the discussions that take place.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL LEAD OFFICERS GROUP

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the report identify any action required

Reasons:

To ensure the Panel continues to follow best practice

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017**

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL LEAD OFFICERS GROUP

The Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) has established an informal discussion group for the lead officers of the Welsh Police and Crime Panels.

The Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Panel was represented at the meeting by the Acting Legal Services Manager

The Group met at the WLGA offices in Cardiff on the 15th February 2017 when a number of issues were discussed including;

1. The approach being taken to the proposed Association of Police and Crime Panels
2. The process for amending approved Panel Arrangements
3. Training for Panel Members following the local government elections in May 2017

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

POLICE AND CRIME PANELS – ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the report and identify any further action to be taken as a result

Reasons:

The conference identified areas of best practice and ideas for future development which the Panel may wish to adopt

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017

POLICE AND CRIME PANELS – ANNUAL CONFERENCE

On the 20th October 2016 the 5th Annual Conference for Police and Crime Panels was held in Birmingham.

The Conference was hosted by West Midlands Police and Crime Panel and featured speeches by Professor Stephen Shute of the University of Sussex, Professor Rod Morgan of the University of Bristol, Paul Grady and Iain Murray of Grant Thornton LLP and Tim Young of Frontline Consulting Associates.

In addition a number of workshops took place, on a range of subjects including Regional Collaboration (details attached) and the role of Police and Crime Commissioners in the wider criminal justice system.

Key themes/recommendations from the Conference included;

1. Panels should seek to engage with their PCC to develop a co-ordinated work programme
2. Panels should engage in a structured programme of pro-active scrutiny which can be clearly communicated to the public
3. This should be supplemented by less planned pro-active scrutiny in response to current issues/PCC activities
4. All new members should receive induction training
5. The Panel should undertake a skills assessment of all its members and identify and address any training needs that arise
6. Panels should periodically seek the PCC's perception of their work and use this to help inform an assessment of their effectiveness
7. Panels should aim to build their public profile in order to increase their 'soft' influence and enhance their effectiveness
8. Panels should engage with other panels and scrutiny bodies to keep abreast of emerging good practice
9. Panels should forge relationships with each other to reflect any collaboration and/or partnership working that is undertaken by the PCC
10. Panels should consider identifying individual members as panel 'champions' to lead on key issues to help increase effectiveness
11. An Association of Police and Crime Panels should be formed to help raise the public profile of Panels and lobby central government for greater powers.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

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Regional Collaboration – Nottinghamshire PCP's Experiences

1) Why collaborate?

- a) HMIC Reports – 'Policing in Austerity: Rising to the Challenge' (2013) and 'Increasing Efficiency in the Police Service: The role of collaboration' (2012) identified the benefits of collaboration in terms of increased efficiency and effectiveness.
- b) The Police Act 1996 gave the legal framework for collaboration and duties to Chiefs and PCCs.
- c) The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 strengthened the duties on Chiefs and PCCs to keep collaboration opportunities under review and to collaborate where it is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of their own and other police force areas.
- d) Where collaboration is judged to be the best option, **they must collaborate**. Another key difference from the previous arrangements is that where collaboration would provide the best outcome for another police force or group of forces, then a chief officer or policing body (PCC) **should pursue it – even if they do not expect their own force to benefit directly itself**. This is designed to ensure that collaboration takes place wherever it is in the wider public interest.
- e) Home Office funding available to develop collaboration arrangements via the Police Transformation Fund (e.g. £2.24m funding in 2016/17 and £3.5m funding in 2017/18 towards the Tri-Force Collaboration).

2) History of regional collaboration in Nottinghamshire

- a) Nottinghamshire was previously at the forefront of force collaboration with the establishment of the East Midlands Special Operations Unit in 2002 (originally Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Leicestershire before the other forces came on board). Resourced through funded posts and officers in kind.
- b) In 2013, the five PCCs in the region commissioned an HMIC review of collaboration which highlighted that progress had stalled somewhat with a clearer vision and overarching business plan needed, along with the development of truly integrated services and appropriate infrastructure and support to ensure renewed progress.

3) The Governance Context (see Appendix A for governance structure chart)

- a) The East Midlands PCC Board was established in 2012 (with related meetings feeding into this) - not public meetings and no direct links into the PCPs. All collaboration agreements involving permutations of the five forces are signed off by the Board with the actual Section 22 agreement decisions then taken individually by each of the relevant PCCs.
- b) An internal audit of the Board in 2016 recommended the production of a Governance Framework, a Strategic Plan, a Strategic Risk Register and improved performance reporting on each of the areas of collaboration.
- c) East Midlands Collaboration Programme – based in Hucknall, Notts. – this has four portfolios led by different Chief Constables (with the remaining Chief Constable taking an overview role). Each PCC has also been given a lead area of responsibility (not linked to their own Chief Constable's lead role).

- d) Distinct budget for collaborative units of approximately £23m, plus a further £8m in officer-in-kind contributions, £500k capital budget & £1m reserves budget.
- e) A Strategic Alliance Board was previously established to develop the ongoing collaboration between Notts, Leics & Northants – now no longer being pursued in the way initially planned. In its place, a Tri-Force Collaboration Board has been established alongside a Design Authority Meeting.
- f) On 11 October 2016, the Tri-Force Collaboration Board agreed a series of business cases and reports in relation to the following five workstreams to enable closer working between the three Forces (whilst engagement with Derbyshire & Lincolnshire continues):-
 - 1) Contact Management
 - 2) Enabling Services (HR, Finance, procurement etc)
 - 3) Technology
 - 4) NICHE Optimisation
 - 5) Professional Standards
- g) A potential five force Governance Structure is being developed by the Chief Executive of the Derbyshire OPCC - to include structures, systems & process and the development of a Regional Strategic Plan, regional decision-making and a performance framework.

4) Nottinghamshire PCP – steps taken so far

- a) The Panel has received regular update reports on regional collaboration and has tried to both scrutinise the Commissioner on this issue and offer support to help develop collaboration in the region further.
- b) The Panel requested a specific update on progress with the recommendations arising from the HMIC review mentioned in 2) above. This was considered by the Panel in June 2014.
- c) Discussions about regional collaboration at a Panel Away Day led to the development of a Regional PCP Network by Frontline Consultancy (attended by Chairs & support officers).
- d) We have made contact with the consultants involved in developing potential new regional collaboration governance arrangements with a view to building in appropriate links to the PCPs.

5) Work with the other Panels In the region

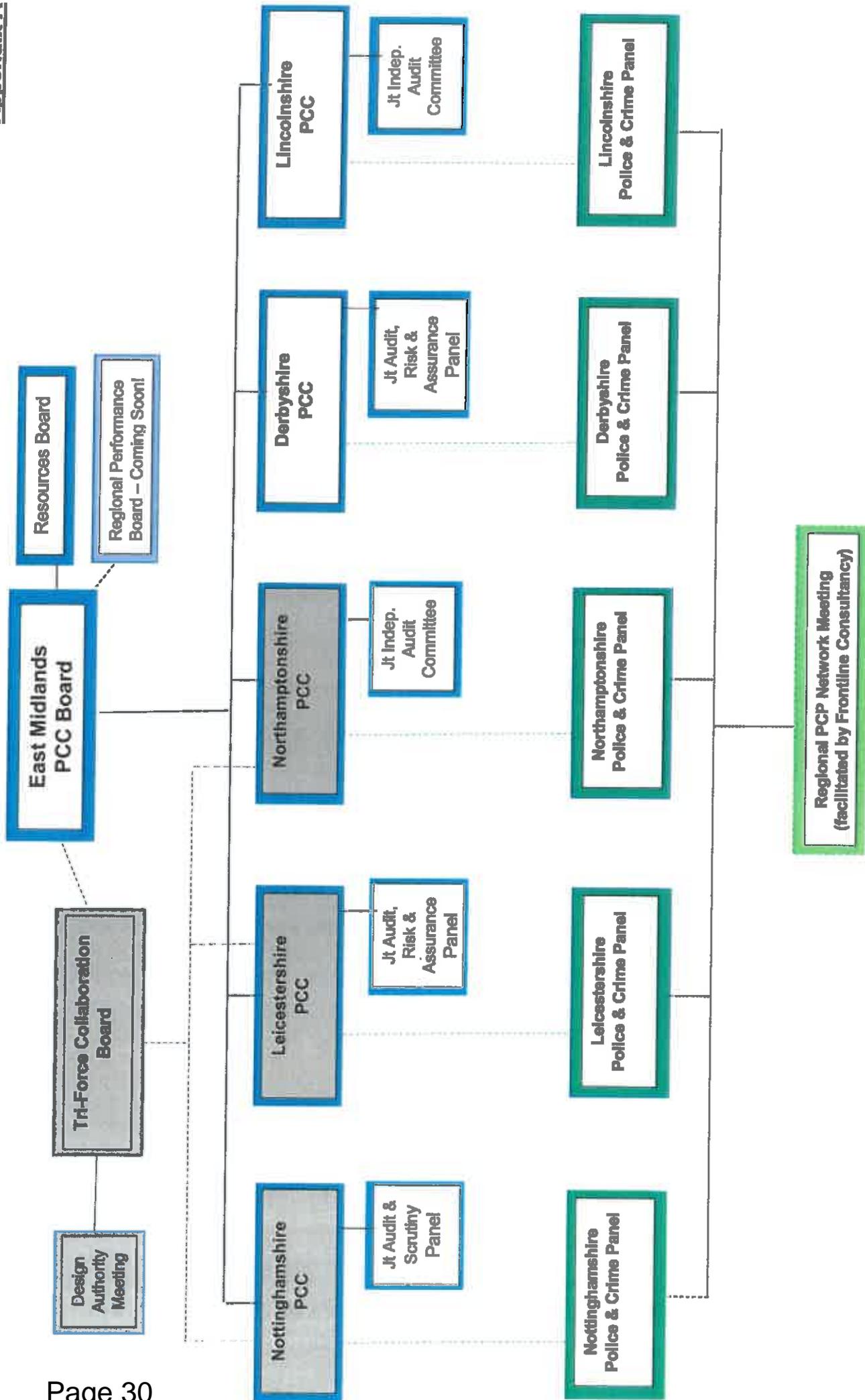
- a) Discussions have continued through the Regional PCP Network to look at how best to scrutinise this issue so that all five Panels are confident they are 'on the same page' and to enable the feedback from each PCC to be cross-referenced.
- b) Although there is no reference within the legislation to Panels themselves collaborating, we are taking the view that there is also nothing preventing this and that there is sense and added value in doing so. In a similar vein, the Chairs of the five PCCs' Audit Committees have met together (12 October 2015 and possibly further meetings) in order to look at sharing best practice and also to look at areas where it might be possible to co-ordinate activities – e.g. publishing / auditing statutory accounts.

6) Obstacles faced

- a) Lack of clarity and readily accessible information - Panels have struggled to cross-reference each PCC's views against the others in the region so potentially we are faced with five different versions of the current picture across the region.
- b) Lack of contacts - there is currently no single Chief Constable, PCC or OPCC officer with regional overview and responsibility (although the possibility of establishing a Head of Regional Governance role is being considered).
- c) Changing landscape – e.g. Blue Light Collaboration, work with other local providers, the development of the Tri-Force Collaboration, new PCCs and new Chief Constables.

7) Planned Next Steps

- a) Further discussions to be held to ensure the roles of Panels are not overlooked in any new regional Governance structures.
- b) The Panels, through the Regional PCP Network, are developing a common set of questions for each Panel to ask to enable responses across the region to be cross-referenced e.g. :-
 - a. What is currently covered through regional collaboration?
 - b. How is it being governed?
 - c. What are the key aspects of the regional framework?
 - d. Are the planned savings expected from collaboration being achieved?
 - e. Is collaboration delivering operational effectiveness?
 - f. Is there a performance management scorecard?
 - g. Are there business cases for further areas of collaboration?
- c) The possibility of a future joint meeting, involving Chair & Vice-Chair of each of the five Panels and possibly the PCCs, Chief Constables etc will be pursued at a later date.



DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

POLICING VISION 2025

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the contents and identify any issues which the Panel considers require further investigation or inquiry

Reasons:

The documents sets out a vision for the future of policing in England and Wales

Report Author:

Robert Edgecombe

Designation:

Acting Legal Services
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017**

POLICING VISION 2025

The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners and the National Police Chief's Council have produced a report setting out their joint vision for policing over the next decade.

The report sets out why there is a need for policing in England and Wales to change and the values underpinning any change and considers the following main issues;

- (a) Local Policing
- (b) Specialist Capabilities
- (c) Work Force
- (d) Digital Policing
- (e) Business Delivery
- (f) Governance and Accountability

The stated intention of the Vision is that it will “..*Help shape decisions about how we use our resources by informing key strategies and underpinning future programmes of work.*’

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/10	County Hall, Carmarthen

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Policing Vision 2025

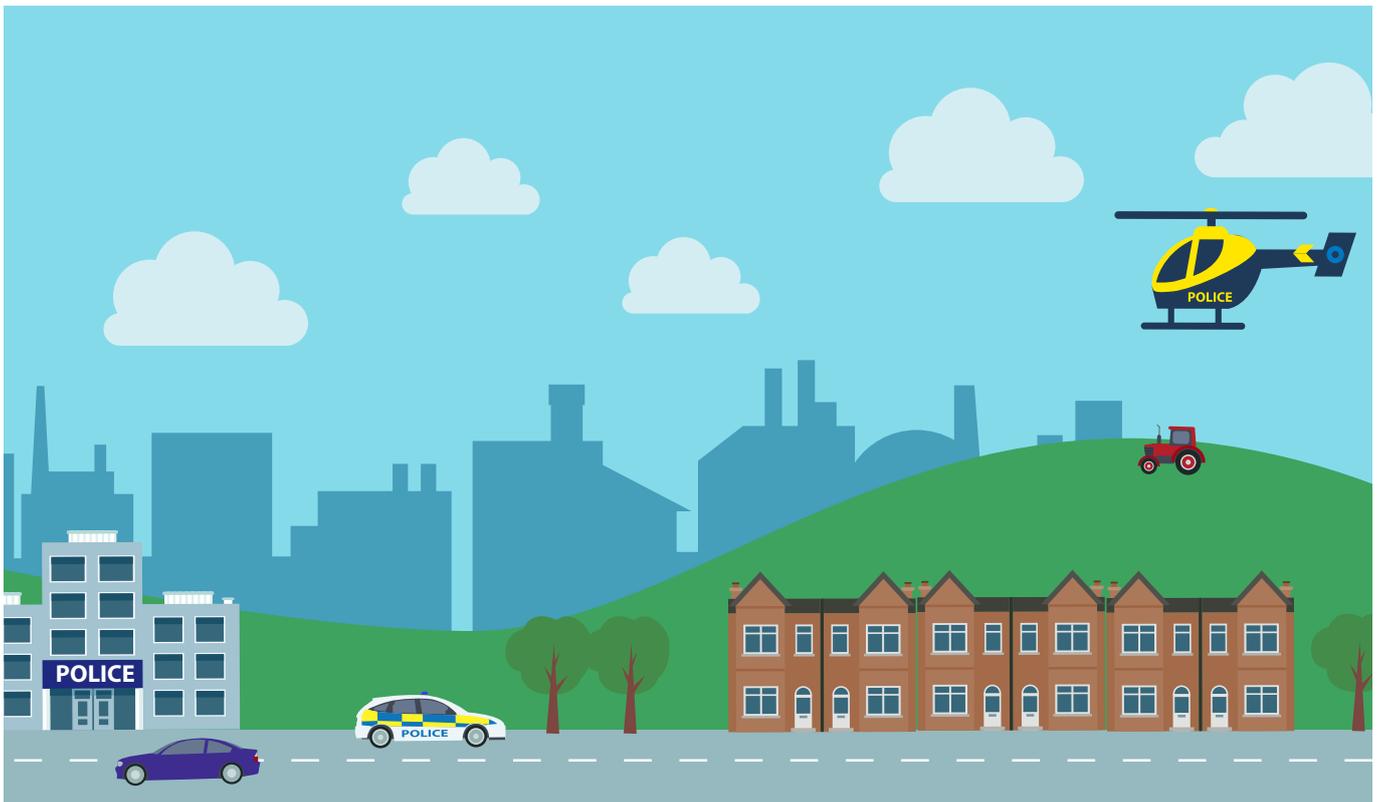


Introduction

This Policing Vision 2025 sets out our plan for policing over the next ten years. It will shape decisions around transformation and how we use our resources to help to keep people safe and provide an effective, accessible and value for money service that can be trusted. This Vision comes from the service itself. It must inspire officers, staff and volunteers, as much as police and crime commissioners and chief constables and of course the public as a whole.

The communities we serve are increasingly diverse and complex, necessitating a more sophisticated response to the challenges we face now and in the future. Whether it be child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse, cybercrime or new threats from serious and organised crime like human trafficking or terrorism, the leaders of the service - police and crime commissioners and chief constables – acknowledge that if we are to meet our communities’ needs, the service must continue to adapt to the modern policing environment.

This Vision is about more than making savings or incremental reform; our ambition is to make transformative change across the whole of policing. The public, and improving policing for them, are at the heart of this Vision.



What does a police service look like in 2025?

The link between communities and the police will continue to form the bedrock of British policing. **Local policing** will be tailored to society's complex and diverse needs – with the delivery of public protection being informed by community priorities and robust evidence-based demand analysis.

Our **specialist capabilities** will be better prepared to respond to existing and emerging crime types. Decisions on how capabilities are positioned, structured and deployed will take into account the need to rapidly protect communities and the vulnerable, as well as provide value for money.

The police service will attract and retain a **workforce** of confident professionals able to operate with a high degree of autonomy and accountability and will better reflect its communities.

Digital policing will make it easier for the public to make contact with the police wherever they are in the country, enable us to make better use of digital intelligence and evidence and transfer all material in a digital format to the criminal justice system.

Policing will be agile and outward focused. Police forces and their partners will work together in a consistent manner to enable **joined up business delivery** around policing support services and community safety.

Clear accountability arrangements will support policing at local, cross-force and national levels. This will ensure that there is coherence between the oversight of the police reform programme and local policing and crime plans as well as developing arrangements that recognise the roles of different policing bodies. PCC will continue to be at the heart of engaging communities in the reform plans so that the public understand and have confidence in any change.

How will we deliver these changes for communities?

The Policing Vision 2025 can only be delivered by the whole of policing working together collaboratively in the public interest. PCCs and chief constables, national bodies like the College of Policing, National Crime Agency and staff associations, our officers, staff and volunteers at every level and our many partners across the public sector have a vital role to play in delivering these reforms. The Police Reform and Transformation Board, with membership from across policing, will oversee and support the changes.

1. Policing Mission and Values 2025

1.1 The mission of policing is enshrined in the Police Service Statement of Mission and Values. It will remain consistent despite priorities changing over time in response to external developments. The mission is:

to make communities safer by upholding the law fairly and firmly; preventing crime and antisocial behaviour; keeping the peace; protecting and reassuring communities; investigating crime and bringing offenders to justice.

1.2 There has been an advancement in public accountability with the introduction of police and crime commissioners (PCCs) who are accountable for all aspects of policing.

1.3 The values of the police service are detailed within the Code of Ethics which set out the nine principles which underpin and strengthen the existing procedures and regulations for ensuring standards of professional behaviour for both police officers and police staff. Respect for human rights will be central to everything we do, as is the commitment to policing by consent.

1.4 The service will embed consistent, professional practice that is ethically based and informed by a shared understanding of what works to deliver public value. For the police service, this includes its role in helping to create a fair, just and peaceful society and helping citizens to live confident, safe and fulfilling lives. Critical to public value is what the public indicate they see as important priorities and what adds to the quality of their lives. This is expressed through electing PCCs to implement their local police and crime plans which have been influenced by and consulted on with the public, and to hold chief constables to account in doing so.

1.5 Reducing crime and protecting the vulnerable are core priorities for the police service. To achieve this, the service must increase partnerships within the community and with other service providers, protect the rights of victims and engage community-led policing to reduce demand.

2. Purpose of the Vision

- 2.1** This Vision has been drafted jointly by PCCs and chief constables, as well other policing bodies, such as non-Home Office forces, and sets out why and how the police service needs to transform by 2025 by building on the progress made since the publication of the 2011-2016 Vision. The Policing Vision 2025 will shape decisions about how we use our resources by informing key strategies and underpinning future programs of work. It describes the ambition for the reform of policing by 2025. By setting out the joint vision of PCCs and chief constables, this document explains how we intend to achieve our objectives.
- 2.2** By 2025 the police service will have transformed the way it delivers its mission with a keen focus on prevention and vulnerability and the effective management of risk. Police and wider reform will be focused on our people, enabled by systems and processes.
- 2.3** Transformation must inspire officers, staff and volunteers and develop the flexibility, capability and inclusivity required to adapt to change. Services will be offered at national, cross force and local level, integrated and strengthened, where appropriate, by collaboration with partners from the public, private and third sectors, as well as the devolved administrations. There will be a whole-system approach to reducing and investigating crime as well as providing effective services

and care for victims of crime. Functions and processes will have been reviewed with a focus on efficiency and effectiveness with a key enabler being the innovative use of technology. Services will be delivered by a professional workforce equipped with the skills and capabilities necessary for policing in 2025.

- 2.4** The use of evidence based practice and the Code of Ethics will be embedded and inform day to day policing practice. By 2025 British policing will have risen effectively to new challenges and will continue to be highly regarded by both the British public and internationally as a model for others.
- 2.5** Police reform will be underpinned by the principle of policing by consent and shaped through a commitment to democratic accountability through elected PCCs and, where they are responsible for policing, mayors elected through devolution deals. The local delivery of policing will be articulated through local police and crime plans to reflect the diverse needs and priorities of communities.



3. Why does policing need to change?

- 3.1** Globalisation continues to accelerate and present new challenges resulting in a rise in the complexity of the police task. Communities will become increasingly diverse and complex, with an increasingly aging society, necessitating a more sophisticated response. Proposals to devolve more power to locally elected mayors to lead combined authorities covering health, policing and social services provide real potential for the development of more integrated working practices.
- 3.2** Policing must embed legitimacy, trust and confidence, underpinned by the Code of Ethics. It must be responsive to national and international political changes, such as the vote to leave the European Union, a possible 'British Bill of Rights', the current Investigatory Powers Bill and organisational and governance changes to the emergency services contained in the Policing and Crime Bill 2016. It is imperative that we continue to foster international cooperation.
- 3.3** The police service faces both new and evolving crime challenges. Police have continued to reduce acquisitive crime but are now dealing with significant increases in cases of child sexual exploitation, safeguarding concerns and domestic abuse. These "high harm" crimes are complex in nature, staff intensive and police officers dealing with them are rightly subject to high levels of personal accountability and public scrutiny. Other crimes like fraud often target the vulnerable and have a significant impact on victims. We need to ensure we get our response to these crimes right.
- 3.4** Serious and organised crime generates new threats, like human trafficking, while terrorism has become more fragmented and harder to combat. The volume and severity of serious and organised and cybercrime, and other threats to the UK that have an international dimension is also growing, as criminal and terrorist networks seek to take advantage of globalisation and more services and transactions take place online.
- 3.5** As people do more and more online, the threat from cybercrime grows - whether its fraud, data theft, grooming and exploitation of children or stalking and harassment. Likewise, future technologies, such as driverless cars, virtual reality and implant technology, will pose new risks and opportunities for the police service. Policing has to focus on protecting people from this type of harm through the development of new tactics and capabilities.
- 3.6** Policing will need to ensure it has the right partnership arrangements, intelligence, detection, and enforcement capabilities to deliver against its mission. There is a requirement for an aggregated response in which specialist resources are brought together from a number of police forces to ensure emerging threats are tackled effectively.
- 3.7** The increasing availability of information and new technologies offers us huge potential to improve how we protect the public. It sets new expectations about the services we provide, how they are accessed and our levels of transparency. Digitisation also offers significant potential to accelerate business processes, manage risk more effectively and revolutionise the criminal justice process.
- 3.8** As the nature of crime changes so must the skills required of the workforce. We will need to compete for the best people to create a police service better equipped to deal with changing requirements. This will mean forces will be better at tackling crime and the public will have greater confidence in the police.
- 3.9** The public expects us to protect them from harm. The only way we can address the new policing challenges with this smaller resource base, without reducing the quality of services, is by transforming our approach to policing.

4. What will change?

Local Policing

4.1 Our challenges:

- Police need to develop a proactive and sophisticated understanding of community needs to keep people safe, particularly as communities become more diverse and complex. To these ends, we have invested in neighbourhood policing using uniformed police officers, community engagement officers and police community support officers to help solve local problems, tackle anti-social behaviour and build trust and legitimacy in communities.
- The British policing model, with its tangible link between citizens and police in their area through local policing combined with specialist services that operate at regional, national and even international level, is envied all over the world. We want to maintain this valuable policing effect whilst adapting to changes both to communities and to public expectation of the police service.
- Knowing which service (or services), and when to provide them, is not always immediately apparent, for example when responding to those with mental health needs, and will require a range of partners to work seamlessly together to provide assessment, wrap around support and care.
- Most forces do not have a thorough evidence-based understanding of demand, which makes it difficult for them to transform services intelligently and demonstrate they are achieving value for money.
- Policing must address the sources of demand on its resources working with a range of partner agencies including health, education, social services, other emergency services, criminal justice and victims' organisations. This work needs to reflect the more complex emerging crime challenges while being conscious of service-drift, as partner agencies capacity is reduced. We also recognise that the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act will oblige Welsh police forces to contribute to the wellbeing of communities and individuals through collaboration with partner agencies.

By 2025 local policing will be aligned, and where appropriate integrated, with other local public services to improve outcomes for citizens and protect the vulnerable.

4.2 We will do this by:

- Ensuring policing is increasingly focused on proactive preventative activity as opposed to reacting to crime once it has occurred.
- Working with our partners to help resolve the issues of individuals who cause recurring problems and crime in the communities they live in; reducing the requirements that these people place on the public sector and policing specifically.
- Using an improved understanding of vulnerability, both in physical and virtual locations, as a means of improving and differentiating service and protection. This may mean adapting to evidence of what works locally in targeting vulnerability and areas of high demand and need.
- Supporting multi-agency neighbourhood projects that build more cohesive communities and solve local problems - it will often not be realistic for police to play the central role. These initiatives must be enhanced by working with the Government to ensure projects are not undermined by differing boundaries, multiple service providers and incompatible data sharing policies.
- Improving data sharing and integration to establish joint technological solutions and enabling the transfer of learning between agencies and forces so we can work more effectively together to embed evidence based practice, especially those determined by partners such as academia and the College of Policing. We must understand the wide ranging concerns of citizens and be able to communicate across all forms of public contact (including new technologies and social media), which will require significant analytical and forecasting capabilities, which must be reflected within the workforce.
- Working with partners to foster a culture shift around the delivery of public protection, away from a single organisation mentality towards budgeting and service provision based on a whole-system approach, pooling funds where appropriate to achieve common aims for the benefit of the public.
- Adopting a place-based approach with more multi-agency teams or hubs to tackle community issues requiring early intervention across a range

of agencies and organisations. Moving beyond single service based practice to “whole place” approach to commissioning preventative services in response to assessments of threat, harm, risk and vulnerability.

Specialist Capabilities

4.3 Our challenges:

- The threat from terrorism, cybercrime and organised crime will continue to grow while taking new and unexpected forms. As a result, policing will need to focus even more on protecting individuals, organisations and society as a whole through the development of new law enforcement capabilities and ensuring our people are trained and equipped to deal with the new and changing threats.
- There is a need to establish which operational policing capabilities are best provided by forces at the local, cross force or national level to provide efficiencies without losing the ability to deploy rapidly on the basis of threat, risk and harm.

By 2025, to better protect the public, we will enhance our response to new and complex threats, we will develop our network and the way we deliver specialist capabilities by reinforcing and connecting policing locally, nationally and beyond.

4.4 We will do this by:

- Enhancing and focusing on capability and achieving value for money by exploring a range of models for service delivery – scaling up specialist capabilities and standardising force and individual functions where appropriate. This approach to specialist and support functions will rationalise the number of locations required to support provision of an effective police service, allow capabilities common to different policing activities to be deployed flexibly, and ensure availability to all forces.
- Developing the way policing is structured so more specialist services are shared and delivered in the most effective way through national, cross-force or hub structures, while ensuring any pooling does not risk capabilities being drawn to urban areas to the detriment of rural areas. This must be led by local PCCs and chief constables who

can provide oversight and accountability, and cannot be imposed from the top down.

- Establishing a common methodology that recognises different threats, geographies and population densities to map resource against demand, by working with partners such as the National Crime Agency and the Security Service as well as recognising the governance arrangements of specialist and non-Home Office forces.

Work Force

4.5 Our challenges:

- The service provided is critically reliant on the quality of its people. It needs to be delivered by a professional workforce equipped with the skills and capabilities necessary for policing in the 21st century. It is also clear many individuals now have different work and career aspirations and needs. This has to be taken into account with the workforce model and supporting police education and professional development frameworks that are developed to ensure the police service attracts a representative mix of people with the right skills, knowledge and potential, behaviours and values to deliver the policing vision.
- Effective leadership and management is critical. The service needs to create a culture that values difference and diversity and which empowers individuals to maximise their contribution through continuous professional development and the encouragement of reflection and innovation.
- The current employment model needs to provide the right reward and recognition outcomes for police officers and staff as well as be affordable for communities.
- Policing is built on our people. There is a need to add critical new skills to the service, get the right mix between officers and staff and be more representative of the communities we serve to achieve our vision.
- Changes to the culture and leadership of the service are vital if policing is to innovate at the pace required.

By 2025 policing will be a profession with a more representative workforce that will align the right skills, powers and experience to meet challenging requirements.

4.6 We will do this by:

- Continuing work to build a culture which values difference, openness and transparency, underpinned by the shared values and behaviours set out in the Code of Ethics.
- Establishing a methodology and framework which helps practitioners across policing contribute towards building knowledge and standards based on evidence.
- Creating routes to enter, leave and re-enter policing which are clear, flexible and consistently applied across the service.
- Setting clear and consistent requirements for entry into policing and for accreditation to defined ranks and roles in the service.
- Supporting key aspects of policing training and development through academic accreditation which recognises the skills and knowledge of our workforce.
- Creating independently validated frameworks of continuing professional development for all in policing, helping them gain recognition for their skills, progress their careers and fulfil their potential.
- Developing our staff and working with our statutory regulators to define a better balance between personal accountability and a bureaucratic fear of making mistakes.
- Developing a comprehensive understanding of demand on policing and matching it to knowledge, skills, and capability to meet that demand in a consistent and cost effective way.
- Exploring opportunities for police conditions of service to reflect flexibility, reward contribution, competence and skill levels using a model which is affordable.
- Consideration of a more consistent national framework for police staff terms and conditions to support collaboration while enabling appropriate local flexibility.
- Creating a leadership and management development model which equips leaders at all levels to meet the challenges of the future and, by empowering policing professionals, allows levels of supervision and checking to be reduced.

- Building an evidence base on staff wellbeing, procedural justice and maximising discretionary contribution so that those who work in policing can be supported and valued through change.
- Creating further opportunities for members of the community to volunteer (or take apprenticeships) within the service.
- Implementing the College of Policing leadership review to equip leaders of the future with the skills and knowledge to succeed, and exploring opportunities to achieve efficiency and broaden leadership experience and perspective through integrating leadership development within and outside of the public sector.
- Supporting the workforce through change so that they feel valued and retain their commitment and sense of vocation while adapting to meet the new challenges.

Digital Policing

4.7 Our challenges:

- The recent rapid development of technology means it plays a significant and central part in almost everything we do. Policing must embrace this new world and adapt to the new threats and opportunities it presents for 21st century policing.
- The internet is changing the way the public are using technology; the ways they want to engage with policing and their expectations of the services they wish to receive.
- Online crime has also grown dramatically. The internet has provided the opportunity to commit new types of crime, enabled some crime types to be committed on an industrial scale and facilitated many forms of “traditional” crime. Phishing, trolling, malware, online scams, revenge pornography and the proliferation of child abuse imagery go largely unrecorded, unanalysed and, as a result, are not fully understood. Criminals are exploiting technology, and the tools to preserve anonymity online, more quickly than law enforcement is able to bring new techniques to bear.
- A part of the digital world is the increasing abundance of digital evidence; from CCTV footage to emails to phone records, evidence has now gone digital and there is a requirement to ensure it is accessible, readable and has long term integrity,

when current technology, systems or formats have been replaced or decommissioned. There is a further requirement for a seamless interface between policing and the criminal justice system to ensure digital evidence can be presented easily and without delay.

By 2025 digital policing will make it easier and more consistent for the public to make digital contact, improve our use of digital intelligence and evidence and ensure we can transfer all material in a digital format to the criminal justice system.

4.8 We will do this by:

- Using new technology to reach out to individuals who are living more of their lives online and communicate with them digitally. While exploiting this opportunity, it must be balanced with maintaining traditional public contact for parts of the community which may not be digitally enabled.
- Gathering comprehensive information about victims, offenders and locations quickly from mobile technology and using analytics to help us make decisions about where we target limited resources.
- Making timely information and intelligence available to operational staff on mobile devices.
- Working with partners such as the College of Policing and Police ICT Company to secure a solid evidence base of 'what works', addressing sources of demand, and developing and encouraging uptake of existing and emerging technologies.
- Developing digital investigation and intelligence capabilities to improve our understanding of the digital footprint to counter internet facilitated, cyber enabled and cyber dependent criminality.
- Working with the criminal justice system to ensure connectivity to support the sharing of digital material. This will include working with partners across the criminal justice system to improve the experience of victims.
- Accelerating implementation through identifying and driving key solutions that will make the most impact.
- Giving our workforce the digital tools and expertise to investigate all incidents and crimes effectively and efficiently.

Enabling Business Delivery

- 4.9** To ensure policing is able to meet changing demands forces will have to further change the way that support services are delivered.

By 2025 police business support functions will be delivered in a more consistent manner to deliver efficiency and enhance interoperability across the police service

4.10 We will do this by:

- Working with the Police IT Company to prioritise investment in developing common data standards and encouraging national approaches to technology investment, establishing future capability requirements, realising shared benefits, governance, skills and training requirements.
- Exploring the wider opportunities of working with partner agencies on issues such as the management of offender rehabilitation or improving cohesion and delivery across the criminal justice system.
- Providing business support functions, working to common standards, in a manner that realises greater economies of scale through consolidation into cross-force units.
- Enabling greater joint working between local authorities, emergency services and local police forces, including formal integration of back office functions.
- Delivering savings by undertaking more shared procurement.

Governance & Accountability

4.11 Our challenges:

- The PCCs' statutory responsibility to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of their police forces is now the firmly embedded keystone of policing governance, at the same time with operational independence being preserved.
- Recent history has seen significant shifts from a centrally driven and target-based police environment towards one characterised by an emphasis on localism. While central government is bound to retain a critical role in policing, local difference and local accountability are now more highly valued.

- Forces have been responding to these changes by collaborating with neighbouring forces and local partner agencies to improve efficiency and effectiveness. It is important that this continues with reference to a clear set of goals to optimise the benefits and avoid a fragmented national picture.
- There will be both further challenges arising, from the implementation of the Policing and Crime Bill, with its provision for change in fire and rescue services responsibility, from the implementation of the strategic policing requirement and the devolution of powers both in areas where there are to be mayors elected through devolution deals and to the Welsh Government.
- None of these changes can undermine local choice in the way policing is delivered nor the role of the PCC in setting priorities and holding chief constables to account and those two features will prevail as local, cross force and national accountability arrangements are devised.

By 2025 there will be clear accountability arrangements to support policing at the local, cross force and national levels.

4.12 We will do this by:

- Ensuring that PCCs continue to be at the heart of engaging communities in the reform plans so that the public understand and have confidence in any change.
- PCCs, working with chief constables, will ensure that there is coherence between oversight of the police reform programme and local policing and crime plans.
- Ensuring PCCs continue to play an important role in convening and building effective working relationships between the police service, central government, criminal justice and community safety partners.
- Continuing to develop arrangements appropriately recognising the roles of different policing bodies.
- Determining the best way of delivering police services and structuring accountability models to ensure appropriate PCC oversight, governance and accountability.
- Ensuring that, at whatever level, policing services are delivered (whether local, regional or national) they will be accountable for home office forces, or responsive in the case of the broader policing family, to the public through PCCs.

DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

CHANGES TO PANEL ARRANGEMENTS

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To decide whether to seek approval for the removal of the restriction contained within paragraph 7.3 of the arrangements in relation to members expenses.

Reasons:

The current arrangements restrict members to a maximum number of claims equivalent to 5 full day (i.e over 4 hours duration) meetings per year.

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017**

CHANGES TO PANEL ARRANGEMENTS

Paragraph 12 (3) of Part 3, Schedule 6 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2010 provides that the Home Secretary must make 'Panel Arrangements' for each Police and Crime Panel.

Paragraph 28 of Part 4, Schedule 6 provides that those Panel Arrangements may include provision for the payment of allowances to Panel members.

At the Shadow Panel meeting on the 11th October 2012 the Panel approved a set of draft arrangements. Those arrangements were subsequently approved by the Home Secretary in November 2012 and have remained in force ever since.

The arrangements currently provide at paragraph 7.3 that members expenses claims be capped at the equivalent of 5 full day meetings (i.e. 5 x £198) per year.

A half day meeting is defined as being of up to 4 hours duration and a full day meeting is defined as being in excess of 4 hours in duration. Travel time and preparation do not count in this regard.

An analysis of members' expenses claims has revealed that if members attend all scheduled meetings during the year, plus the annual finance and demand summit arranged by the Commissioner, there is very little scope left for members to undertake any pro-active scrutiny of the Commissioner's performance.

The Panel therefore may wish to remove the restriction contained within paragraph 7.3 of the panel arrangements. If it decides to do so, the only limit upon the number of meetings that members can claim attendance at will be the requirement that the overall cost of the Panel's activities (including host authority support and translation costs) not exceed the total amount of the available grant from the Home Office.

If the Panel are minded to seek this change to the panel arrangements it will need to be approved by the Home Secretary.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

REQUEST TO UNDERTAKE PRO-ACTIVE SCRUTINY

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To consider the request and determine whether it should be added to the Forward Work Programme of the Panel

Reasons:

A Request has been received that the Panel undertake a piece of pro-active scrutiny work.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017

REQUEST TO UNDERTAKE PRO-ACTIVE SCRUTINY

The following request has been received from the Dyfed Powys Licensing Multi Agency Forum;

"I am writing as a member of the Dyfed Powys Licensing Multi Agency Forum. This group has been set up recently and currently comprises of representatives from the Local Authorities in the region (Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Powys), Licensing Officers from Dyfed Powys Police, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue and Public Health Wales. The main remit of the group is to look at the night time economy in particular at issues such as;

- substance misuse (including alcohol) and the outcomes of this for example alcohol related crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse*
- Data sharing to ensure a consistent collaborative approach to these issues*
- Safeguarding including the role of the "taxi" trade following on from child exploitation scandal in Rotherham.*

The Forum is conscious that whilst some data is shared, there is much work to improve the types and quality of data provided and how it can be used effectively to target issues. Additionally, data sharing is not consistent between agencies and authorities. Whilst data sharing does take place it is apparent that what is allowed is interpreted differently in different parts of the force area and it is felt by the Forum that this needs urgent attention. The Forum has recently been briefed about the work of the Police and Crime Panel and wonders whether some or all of these issues might merit pro-active investigation by the Panel. I and the other members of the Forum would be happy to assist this work by providing evidence and technical advice/support, should the Panel require it."

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

WELSH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION TRAINING DAY

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the key themes and best practice identified

Reasons:

The training day identified a number of areas of best practice the Panel may wish to adopt.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017

WELSH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION TRAINING DAY

On the 29th November 2016 the Welsh Local Government Association ('WLGA') hosted a training session for members of the four Welsh Police and Crime Panels.

The morning session consisted of the following presentations;

1. A general overview of Police and Crime Panels
2. Changes to the complaints system and the Independent Police Complaints Commission
3. How the Welsh Government works with Police and Crime Commissioners in Wales

In the afternoon session a series of workshops were held, in which delegates from Dyfed-Powys were paired with those from Gwent to discuss experiences during the first term and how best to improve the effectiveness of Panels in the future. Some of the ideas currently being implemented by the Gwent Panel included;

1. Forming a Finance sub-committee to lead on scrutiny of the Commissioner's budget and precept proposals
2. Agreeing with the Commissioner that as much information as possible (eg on decisions taken) be provided to Panel Members between meetings, with Members then informing the Commissioner which items they wished to consider in detail at the next meeting.
3. The Commissioner sharing all press releases issued from his office with Panel Members as and when they are released.
4. The Panel undertaking an in –depth look at telephone call handling by the force, and a small group of members visiting the call centre and observing staff at work.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

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Legal File	LS-0511/10	County Hall, Carmarthen

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DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL 21 FEBRUARY 2017

MEETING DATES AND VENUES

Recommendations / key decisions required:

To note the report and determine;

1. Whether to continue to rotate meetings between the four counties
2. If the answer to decision (1) is in the affirmative, to alter the rota of meetings in accordance with the proposals in the Executive Summary

Reasons:

Current arrangements are hindering the host authority's Media & Marketing Team's efforts to raise the media profile of the Panel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
21st FEBRUARY 2017

MEETING DATES AND VENUES

Since its inception in 2012 the practice of the Panel has been to hold meetings in each of the 4 local authorities that make up the Dyfed-Powys Police Force area. Traditionally the meetings are held as follows;

January (Carmarthen)
February (Carmarthen)
April (Haverfordwest)
July (Aberaeron) - AGM
October (Llandrindod Wells)

Occasionally these arrangements have had to be varied on an ad hoc basis (e.g where Commissioner or local authority elections are taking place close to a meeting). There is no requirement in the Panel Arrangements for meetings to be organised in this way.

These arrangements complicate the role of the host authority in performing its role of promoting the work of the Panel. In particular it would be of considerable benefit if the July and October meetings could be held in Carmarthen.

However it has to be recognised that the current approach could help facilitate public participation in Panel business, particularly if the Panel were to undertake a more pro-active approach in the future.

If the Panel wishes to continue to move its meetings around the force area it may instead decide to consider amending the current order of meetings as follows;

January (Aberaeron)
February (Llandrindod Wells)
April (Haverfordwest)
July (Carmarthen) - AGM
October (Carmarthen)

Alternatively the Panel may decide to keep the arrangements as they are, or propose alternative changes to those outlined above.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/11	County Hall, Carmarthen

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