



NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL AGENDA

Tuesday 1 August 2017 at 2.00pm in the Whickham Room, Gateshead Civic Centre

From the Clerk, Sheena Ramsey

- | Item | Business | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|---|------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | <p>2.00pm Appointment of Chair and Vice Chair</p> <p>The Panel is asked to appoint a Chair and Vice-Chair for 2017/18</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | <p>Membership of the Panel</p> <p>The membership of the Panel for 2017/18 is as follows:-</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gateshead</td> <td>Councillors John McElroy and John McClurey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newcastle</td> <td>Councillors Nick Kemp and Arlene Ainsley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Tyneside</td> <td>Councillors Carole Burdis and Tommy Mulvenna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northumberland</td> <td>Councillors Barry Flux and Susan Davey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Tyneside</td> <td>Councillors Geraldine Kilgour and Joyce Welsh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sunderland</td> <td>Councillors Paul Watson and Harry Trueman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent Members</td> <td>Janet Guy and Shlomi Isaacson</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Gateshead | Councillors John McElroy and John McClurey | Newcastle | Councillors Nick Kemp and Arlene Ainsley | North Tyneside | Councillors Carole Burdis and Tommy Mulvenna | Northumberland | Councillors Barry Flux and Susan Davey | South Tyneside | Councillors Geraldine Kilgour and Joyce Welsh | Sunderland | Councillors Paul Watson and Harry Trueman | Independent Members | Janet Guy and Shlomi Isaacson |
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| Independent Members | Janet Guy and Shlomi Isaacson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Apologies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | <p>2.05pm Minutes (Pages 5 - 8)</p> <p>The Panel is asked to approve the minutes of the last meeting held on 25 April 2017 (attached).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | <p>Feedback from National and Regional Events</p> <p>Members are asked to give feedback on issues relevant to the Panel.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | <p>2.10pm Annual Work Programme 2017/18 (Pages 9 - 10)</p> <p>Report of the Clerk to the Panel (attached).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | <p>2.15pm Police and Crime Commissioner - Progress and Update Report
(Pages 11 - 30)</p> <p>Report of the PCC (attached)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

8. **2.25pm Delivery of the Police and Crime Plan - April-June 2017 - Targets and Performance** (Pages 31 - 60)
Report of the PCC (attached)
9. **2.45pm Complaints Against the Police and Crime Commissioner - Quarterly Report - June 2017** (Pages 61 - 62)
Report of the Monitoring Officer (attached).
10. **2.50pm Complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner** (Pages 63 - 70)
Report of the Monitoring Officer (attached).
11. **3.05pm Statement of Accounts 2016/17 - Subject to Audit** (Pages 71 - 76)
Report of the Joint Chief Finance Officer (attached).
12. **3.15pm Key Issues in the Next Quarter**
The PCC will be asked to advise the Panel of the key issues she will be addressing in the next quarter.
13. **3.20pm Themed Report - Police and Crime Commissioner and Community Safety Partnerships Working Closer Together** (Pages 77 - 80)
Report of the Community Safety Partnerships (attached).
14. **3.40pm Themed Topics**
Members are asked to suggest appropriate topics for discussion at future Panel meetings.
15. **Date and Time of the Next Meeting**
Tuesday, 31 October 2017 at 2.00pm in Gateshead Civic Centre



NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

25 April 2017

PRESENT:

Gateshead Council	Councillors J McElroy (Chair) and J McClurey
Newcastle City Council	Councillor N Kemp
North Tyneside Council	Councillor T Mulvenna
Northumberland County Council	Councillor L Simpson
South Tyneside Council	Councillor G Kilgour and J Welsh
Sunderland City Council	Councillor H Trueman
Independent Co-opted Members	J Guy and S Isaacson

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria

Dame V Baird QC	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria (PCC)
E Snaith	- Chief Executive
M Tait	- Chief Finance Officer
P Godden	- Head of Corporate Development, Northumbria Police

Gateshead Council

M Harrison	- Legal, Democratic and Property Services
M Aynsley	- Democratic Services

APOLOGIES: Councillors J Robinson (Newcastle City Council), C Burdis (North Tyneside Council), I Hutchinson (Northumberland County Council), and P Watson (Sunderland City Council)

51. MINUTES

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the last meeting held on 28 February 2017 be approved as a correct record subject to:

- Minute 48 being amended to read: The PCC replied that tackling crime was more aspirational as it included early intervention, etc. and was not just about arrests but she would look at this.
- Minute 49 being amended to read: Nationally it has been sent to the Lord Chancellor and Solicitor General and

their shadows for them to consider improvements that could be made.

52. FEEDBACK FROM NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

There were no national and regional events reported.

RESOLVED – That the information be noted

53. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER – PROGRESS AND UPDATE REPORT 2016/17

The Police and Crime Commissioner presented her update report to the Panel which covered the following:-

- Commissioning intentions
- Commissioner's Community Fund 2017/18
- Visit by the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Victims, Youth and Family Justice
- Out of Court Disposals Project
- Workplace Champions and Domestic Abuse Workplace Policy
- Police and Crime Plan
- HMIC – PEEL Inspections 2016- Effectiveness
- Monitoring Actions Plans in response to PEEL 2016
- Launch of Northumbria's Mini Police Programme
- Paying the Price for Strong White Cider
- Sex and relationships education in schools
- Lobbying and shaping the national agenda

Reference to the PEEL inspection on the effectiveness of the Force at investigating crime and reducing re-offending and the PCC pointed out that issues relating to the Force's ability to examine digital devices had resulted from this of work being contracted out to a firm which had been slow in undertaking it. In response to a question from a Panel member, the PCC stated that she was satisfied with the improvement plan to address the issues raised in the inspection.

With regard to Northumbria's Mini Police Programme, the PCC explained that a similar programme had been undertaken in Durham. The participants are educated about safety in areas such as grooming and road safety. The aim was to ensure that the children on the programme were safer and that they would pass on the good advice to other children.

RESOLVED - That the Police and Crime Commissioner's update report be noted.

54. POLICE AND CRIME PLAN – ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016/17

The Panel considered the Police and Crime Plan annual performance report for 2016/17.

The PCC advised that she was pleased at the high satisfaction levels for victims of anti-social behaviour. However, she was less satisfied with the average time to

answer 101 calls. In respect of domestic and sexual abuse, the PCC explained that the rates were not as high as anticipated and an action plan had been developed to address this which would be reported to a future Panel meeting.

With regard to the increase in recorded crime, the PCC explained that this was not due to an increase in crime but rather improvements in the ways in which it was recorded. She added that generally officers were getting better at dealing with complaints but there was still some progress to be made.

Members enquired about the increase in total crime and asked when it was estimated that this figure would stabilise. It was reported that in the next 12 months to March 2018 it was anticipated that the increase would be in the region of 0-4%.

Reference was made to the satisfaction levels referred to for domestic and sexual abuse and reducing crime, and in particular, the need for more information on the basis for these statistics eg sample sizes.

Members questioned the worth of the target for the percentage of guilty pleas at a first hearing. They were advised that this was being reviewed.

Reference was also made to the 1% increase in the time neighbourhood officers spend outside of a police station and what this actually equated to. The members were informed that this was a very small amount of time.

In response to a question, the Panel was advised that more victims of domestic and sexual abuse were reporting incidents.

A member referred to the reduction in the number of victims provided with a satisfactory needs assessment and asked whether there was a plan to improve this figure. The PCC advised that changes had already been made to address this issue.

RESOLVED - That the information be noted.

55. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER – ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17

In accordance with the agreed procedure, an update report about the complaints and purported complaints against the PCC and every conduct matter recorded by the Monitoring Officer between April 2016 and March 2017 was submitted.

RESOLVED - That the information be noted.

56. KEY ISSUES IN THE NEXT QUARTER

The PCC advised the Panel of the following key issues she would be addressing in the next quarter:-

- Development of the delivery plan for the Police and Crime Plan
- Progressing the sale of estate
- Development of the Youth Advisory Group
- Seeing is Believing – CPS to train members of the Soroptimists to become observers

- Placement of Domestic Violence Coordinators in health bodies
- Engagement with Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority on governance.
- Liaise with Community Safety Managers on the Commissioner's Community Fund
- Police Transformation Fund
- Bid in respect of violence against women and girls
- Appointment process for Assistant Chief Constable

A member enquired whether the Youth Advisory Group would include looked after children. The PCC felt that this was a good suggestion and her officers would look into it.

57. THEMED REPORT – POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP WORKING CLOSER TOGETHER

Consideration of this matter was deferred to a future meeting.

58. SCHEDULE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

RESOLVED - That the following programme of Panel meetings be approved:

- Tuesday, 1 August 2017 at 2.00pm
- Tuesday, 31 October 2017 at 2.00pm
- Tuesday, 16 January 2018 at 2.00pm
- Tuesday, 6 February 2018 at 2.00pm
- Tuesday, 6 March 2018 at 2.00pm
- Tuesday, 24 April 2018 at 2.00pm



NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

PANEL MEETING ON 1 AUGUST 2017

SUBJECT: ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2017/18

REPORT OF THE CLERK TO THE PANEL

1. Background

- 1.1 The Panel has previously agreed to set a work programme for the Panel's meetings.

2. Work Programme 2017/18

- 2.1 It is proposed that the Panel agrees the draft work programme for 2017/18 attached at appendix A.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Panel is recommended to comment on and agree the attached work programme.

Appendix A

Date	Report
31 October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from National and Regional Events • PCC's Progress and Update Report • Delivery of the Police and Crime Panel - Targets and Performance Report – July – September 2017 • Key Issues in the Next Quarter • Complaints Against the PCC Quarterly Report • Statement of Accounts 2016/17 and External Auditors Conclusions • Budget Setting Process 2018/19 • Development of the Police and Crime Plan
16 January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from National and Regional Events • PCC Progress and Update Report • Delivery of the Police and Crime Panel - Targets and Performance Report – October – December 2017 • Key Issues in the Next Quarter • Complaints Against the PCC Quarterly Report • Medium Term Financial Strategy • Update on progressing the Police and Crime Plan
6 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Financial Strategy • Proposed Precept 2018/19
6 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from National and Regional Events • Final Police and Crime Plan
24 April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from National and Regional Events • PCC Progress and Update Report • Delivery of the Police and Crime Panel - Targets and Performance Report – Year end 2017/18 • Key Issues in the Next Quarter • Complaints Against the PCC Annual Report



VERA BAIRD^{QC}
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

Northumbria Police & Crime Panel Report

August 2017

Front desk reduction in hours

Northumbria Police, like many public sector organisations, continues to face significant reductions to funding, (since 2010 Northumbria's Budget has been reduced by more than £136 million, this year alone saw a reduction of a further £3 million) and has to work differently to continue providing the high standards of service our communities expect and deserve. As part of this, the force is working in collaboration with partners, including sharing business locations which often makes it easier for members of the public who are able to access various services under one roof.

Since January 2015 the Force has undertaken an Estates Rationalisation Programme which has seen the disposal of a number of old and outdated buildings to allow the relocation of bases. In many areas these have been to more modern and more accessible neighbourhood police offices. This has enabled significant revenue savings to be achieved and every penny saved has been reinvested back in to policing.

As part of the Estates Rationalisation Programme, footfall data has been collected on a consistent basis to determine the extent of public usage of the existing Front Office provision. The figures were very revealing, for example, in Hebburn the average daily customers using the service was three people, Etal Lane which used to be open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, on average saw 34 people daily – it is clear that this operational model was not sustainable and was preventing the Force from investing money in the areas that the public wanted to see enhanced. Indeed the current front office operating model reflected historic ways of working and had not been reviewed since 2006 as part of the Citizen Focus Agenda.

In addition since then the Force has undergone a significant number of changes and the way in which the public wish to interact with the Force has changed. The Force has reviewed its wider Communications Strategy for engagement with the public, with particular emphasis on improved access via telephone, internet and social media including the recent introduction of 'Your Northumbria' which there is information about in this report.

The information collated in respect of the footfall and usage and subsequent changes to opening hours is detailed below.

Putting these changes into a national context the current position is that there were 27 stations open to the public, 11 of which had 24/7 front offices. This was the highest number of front offices anywhere in the country outside of the Metropolitan Police. Only 6 other forces across England and Wales have 24/7 front offices and each of these only has one such facility in their force area. Even with our revised opening hours, Northumbria will still have 24 front offices open to the public, still significantly higher than most other forces. All the stations listed in the report remain operational as indicated and should an emergency be presented officers will respond accordingly. It is also worth noting that the £1.4m savings resulting from these changes to opening hours is the financial equivalent of 30 police officers.

As a life-long union member, I have always ensured that Northumbria Police consult and consider the views of the relevant trade unions, in fact, the Force has a proud record of working closely with trade unions over many years. I was therefore disappointed that Unison sent out an email to members, informing them that the union had not been consulted. Since January, at least six consultation meetings had been held with Unison. My office recently sent you a copy of the factsheet addressing each of the points raised by Unison, I hope you found the information useful. Northumbria still has one of the highest numbers of accessible front desks in England and Wales and the Chief Constable and I are determined to provide a policing service that is fit for purpose and delivers the priorities of local residents. Difficult decisions have to be taken, it is right that they are taken to protect the long term future of Northumbria police to be able to deliver what local residents want from their police force.

Central Area Command

Etal Lane was previously open 24/7 under the new structure it will open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.

The evidence to support this change is provided below:

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 1004 (Daily footfall - 32)
 - January 2016 - 783 (Daily footfall - 25)
 - January 2017 - 778 (Daily footfall - 25)
- After 5pm, demand for the front desk reduces dramatically - on average only two visitors per hour, demand on evenings at weekends fell even further. Weekend usage of Etal Lane was very poor, this is in part due to the location and the fact that most people contact the police by telephone in an emergency.

Under the previous opening hours, Etal Lane had the equivalent of 6 FTE under the new model this will reduce to 1 FTE. It is important to note that all the policing operations will continue at Etal Lane Station, it will remain fully operational with police officers and staff still working from the station.

West Road was previously open 8am till 12am Monday to Sunday, under the new structure it will be open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.

The evidence to support this change is provided below:

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 625 (Daily footfall - 20)
 - January 2016 - 529 (Daily footfall - 17)
 - January 2017 - 489 (Daily footfall - 16)

Under the previous opening hours, West Road had the equivalent of 4 FTE, under the new model this will reduce to 1 FTE. Demand during the week has shown a fall, with one month the average daily footfall being as low as 11 (June 2016).

On the 17th July 2017, the West Road police station co-located to the College. The revised opening hours tie in better with the opening hours of the college and meet the demands of when the community use the front desk services.

Northern Area Command

Bedlington was previously open 24/7, under the new structure that has changed to 8am to 8pm.

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 1775 (Daily footfall - 57)
 - January 2016 – 1728 (Daily footfall – 56)
 - January 2017 – 1932 (Daily footfall - 62)

Though the daily visits have remained static, the usage of the front desk is busiest between 9am and 5pm and a similar pattern is reflected over a weekend, The front desk usage falls after 5pm. After 8pm it was a common occurrence that there were only one or two visitors per hour until midnight - after this no one visited the station front desk.

Under the previous opening hours, Bedlington had the equivalent of 6 FTE, under the new model this will reduce to 3.5 FTE

Killingworth was previously open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday, under the new structure no front desk office provision will be provided. Monthly visits per day have always been low since the service opened in 2014

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 48 (Daily footfall – 1.5)
 - January 2016 – 40 (Daily footfall – 1.3)
 - January 2017 – 58 (Daily footfall – 1.8)

It is clear that the residents of Killingworth contact the police through alternative means, rather than visiting the White Swan Centre. Officers will still utilise the facilities as the neighbourhood policing team will still be based at the centre, so local residents will still see police activity in the community. Under the previous opening hours, Killingworth had the equivalent of 1 FTE, under the new model this will reduce to no service.

Southern Area Command

Milbank was previously open 24/7, under the new structure the front desk is open 8am to 8pm Monday to Sunday.

Millbank in the main police station for South Tyneside, however, the busy times of the front desk reflect the shopping area opening hours of 9am to 5pm.

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 1254 (Daily footfall - 40)
 - January 2016 – 1537 (Daily footfall – 50)
 - January 2017 – 1566 (Daily footfall - 50)

After 7pm both during the week and at weekends the number of visitors is remarkably low, as low as one visit an hour . Under the previous opening hours, Millbank had the equivalent of 6 FTE, under the new model this will reduce to 3.5 FTE

Houghton was previously open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday, under the new structure the front desk is open 10am to 2pm.

- Example of monthly footfall
 - January 2015 - 211 (Daily footfall - 7)
 - January 2016 – 183 (Daily footfall – 6)
 - January 2017 – 104 (Daily footfall – 3)

Since June 2016 onwards the number of visitors to Houghton has been around three visitors a day. Under the previous opening hours, Houghton had the equivalent of 1 FTE, under the new model this will reduce to 0.5 FTE

1 How is the PCC making commissioning decisions, and what are her future intentions?

Commissioners Community Fund 2017-18

The Commissioner’s Community Fund provides funding for local groups to develop solutions to local policing and community safety issues in their local area. Grants of up to £2,000 were made available to charities, voluntary groups, community groups and social enterprises that can clearly demonstrate how their local intervention would help to reduce ASB, build community confidence or promote crime prevention.

The work that these groups do in Northumbria communities to support the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan is invaluable. The plan followed extensive consultation with the communities and neighbourhoods in the force area therefore local communities are involved in helping to design solutions to tackle the local issues that they have raised as important to them.

As previously reported to the Police and Crime Panel it was our intention to strengthen the assessment process for the Commissioners Community Fund. To do this, both

Community Safety Partnership leads for each local authority area and Northumbria Police neighbourhood officers were involved in assessing the suitability of applications received. It was felt that by inviting these individuals to be part of the process, that their local knowledge of both groups and issues within their respective areas would allow funding to be directed to those groups and projects that would make the biggest difference to improving their local community.

Applications were received from all local authority areas with a particularly high turnout in Newcastle. We have been impressed by the creativity and appetite from local communities who want to work to deliver change for the good in their local area which means that 63% of the groups that applied for funding received some level of award. By helping these groups and projects it further supports the Police and Crime Plan providing crucial assistance to the work being carried out by Northumbria Police.

In total £91,829 was awarded, which has been made possible by the savings I have made to the cost of my office. Further information about successful applications are available on my website – www.northumbria-pcc.gov.uk.

Section 2 - How is the PCC building effective partnerships?

2.1 Alcohol – minimum unit pricing

Working with Mary Glendon, MP for North Tyneside I continued the work I have been doing with other PCCS, colleagues from Balance, the North East Alcohol Office and the Alcohol Health alliance around increasing the duty on Strong White cider. Mrs Glendon and I and wrote to the Prime Minister urging the Government to increase the minimum price of alcohol in England to follow in the footsteps proposed by Scotland and Wales. In Northumbria, dealing with alcohol related crime and disorder is a significant drain on police resources.

While taxation is necessary to address the full range of harmful alcohol consumption, minimum unit pricing (MUP) is a focused, targeted measure which will address the cheapest, high-strength drinks associated with the most acute alcohol harm. Cheap alcohol carries a tremendous cost, damaging not only health, but also the economy and wider society. Deaths from alcohol related liver disease have increased by 400% since 1970, in stark contrast to the rest of Europe. In England, the average age of death from an alcohol-specific cause is just 54. Among 15-49 year olds alcohol is now the leading risk factor for ill-health, early death or disability.

Minimum unit pricing will ensure that no product is sold for less than a 'floor price' per unit of alcohol – recommended by the Alcohol Health Alliance to be 50 pence. The most recent available estimates from the authoritative Sheffield Alcohol Research Group suggest that the introduction of a 50 pence MUP would:

- save 525 lives per year
- reduce hospital admissions by 22,000
- cut the cost of alcohol to society by £3.7 billion over 20 years

2.3 Home Office VAWG Transformation Fund

Earlier this month we were advised that an application to the Home Office VAWG Transformation Fund has been successful. Funding of £636,000 has been received to deliver a three year project which has four components. I will be working closely with local authorities, the Northumbria Community Rehabilitation Company and voluntary and community sector organisation to deliver this project. The four elements of the project are outlined below and updates will be provided to the panel.

1. Prevention – The Northumbria Domestic Abuse Practitioner Standard (DAPS) - Designed to reduce the level of demand placed on specialist services by expanding the skills, knowledge and overall capability of non-specialist providers, this development will focus on creating an agreed, standardised and accredited suite of training courses that can be delivered across all six of our local authority areas.

2. Provision of Victim/Survivor Long-Term Support – The Sexual Violence (SV) Witness Advocates - Designed as a response to Seeing is Believing, 2017 the report that highlighted the poor level of support experienced by rape complainants, as well as capacity issues affecting the level of court support currently provided by local ISVA/IDVAs, this new development will see the creation of a small team to work within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and alongside specialist providers to operationalise the concept of assertive ‘witness advocacy’ recommended by the Victims Commissioner (2016) and to ensure that sexual violence victims (including those who are young, male, from local BME communities or who have mental health issues and/or learning difficulties) are offered an enhanced level of needs focused, assertive advocacy at every stage of the criminal justice process.

3. Early Intervention (& Partnership Working) – The CJS Diversion Support Worker - Research and experience suggest that it is sometimes the most vulnerable victims, displaying the most intractable or complex needs, who fail to access the support they need. This development aims to address one such area of unmet need by creating the role of ‘Diversion Support Worker’ to work in partnership with Northumbria Police and Northumbria CRC in the implementation of a new conditional cautioning scheme that trials a ‘women specific condition’ (WSC) for low level women offenders, many of whom are victims of current and/or historical abuse.

4. Perpetrator Intervention – The Cyber Stalking & Harassment Pilot - Cyber-enabled stalking and harassment have been highlighted by local specialist services as forms of offending which are creating new demands on their staff whilst remaining largely undetected by the police and therefore only limited by the determination, imagination and IT skills of the offender. Building on work already undertaken by Northumbria Police (e.g. force-wide coercive control training) and a number of current initiatives (e.g. domestic abuse scrutiny panels) this development will see the trialing of a new team of experts tasked with finding, developing and training others in the best ways of tackling some of our most persistent (and dangerous) offenders.

2.4 Appropriate Adults Scheme

An appropriate adult (AA) is responsible for protecting or 'safeguarding' the rights and welfare of a child or 'mentally vulnerable' adult who is either detained by police or is interviewed under caution voluntarily. The role was created alongside the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984. AAs are distinctly different from other supporters a person might have, such as solicitor, interpreter or mental health worker, they have specific rights and responsibilities that are largely detailed in the PACE Codes of Practice.

There are no statutory duties either to secure or to provide an appropriate adult for vulnerable adults in contrast there is a statutory duty on youth offending teams to provide AAs for children and young people. Historically local authority social services

departments would often provide AAs when requested by the police however recent constraints on public sector resources has led to a shortage of AAs and local authorities in Northumbria often struggle to provide AAs although the majority have agreed to provide an AA in serious cases such as murder and rape.

Appropriate deployment of AAs in custody means that:

- Vulnerable suspects are treated fairly with respect for rights
- Vulnerable suspects are able to participate effectively
- More effective and efficient evidence gathering (reduced risk of unreliable evidence)
- Courts have increased confidence in evidence (reduced risk of evidence being ruled inadmissible)

To overcome the resourcing difficulty and to ensure vulnerable adults are appropriately supported, Northumbria Police and my office have developed a formal arrangement whereby students from Sunderland University act as volunteer AAs. This collaboration with the university to deliver AA work is thought to be the first of its kind across the country.

Key features of the Northumbria Appropriate Adult Scheme include:

- Sunderland University identify, recruit and supervise AAs and manage the on-call rotas for AA work.
- 85% of Sunderland students lie in the North East and a high proportion of the students acting as AAs are mature students and at least in their second year of study.
- The scheme is registered with National Appropriate Adult Network meaning all AAs are trained to a recognised national standard.
- Northumbria Police arrange all safety and supervision whilst on Northumbria Police premises.
- A rota with at least 4 options per custody hub at any one time to maximise access to an AA.

Students are taken from at least 3 health and social care based courses to ensure provision is available at any time of the day and night and to ensure students gain valuable experience relevant to their career aspirations.

The scheme was established in March 2017 and will run for one year initially. If the scheme is successful and cost effective the scheme will continue and perhaps be widened to include other local universities. Initial findings from the scheme already show that the time that a vulnerable adult waits in custody to be supported by an AA has reduced from 5hours and 40 minutes to 59 minutes.

2.5 Association of Police & Crime Commissioners

This time last year I informed panel members that I had been appointed Chair of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) and it was my hope to use the

position to not only raise the profile and role of PCCs, but to ensure Northumbria's voice was heard at the very highest level of government.

My term of office recently came to an end and upon reflection I believe much has been achieved. The profile and role of Police & Crime Commissioners has been enhanced, we have influenced government debate, PCCs have been called up by government minister for our views. I also set about changing the structure within the APCC to give PCCs more influence and say over policy areas. This has worked well as we have developed PCCs knowledge and they represent the national association in their particular area.

I have used my year as Chair to promote the good work that my office have implemented such as the Safehaven, rape scrutiny panels and fire service collaboration and the outstanding work our police officers undertake day in day out. I will continue to play an active role within the APCC and my priority continues to be Northumbria.

Section 3 - How is the PCC scrutinising the force's performance against the police and crime objectives of the plan?

3.1 Monitoring the delivery of the Police & Crime Plan – Scrutiny Meeting

The Police & Crime Plan features the priorities of the public throughout the publication and part of my role is to monitor the delivery of the document and to ensure it continues to be effectively delivered, whilst ensuring value for money. This will ensure an efficient and effective police force, where resources are configured and used to provide the best possible service to the public of Northumbria.

As you will be aware I regularly meet with the Chief Constable and his Executive team so that I can monitor police performance and ask the questions needed to evaluate performance against the objectives set in the Police & Crime Plan. These meetings cover a number of areas ranging from number of complaints to crime statistics. I also ensure that the relevant information is made available on my website so the public can see how the plan is being delivered by Northumbria Police.

In order to focus on the elements of the plan where further scrutiny is required I have introduced a monthly Scrutiny Meeting. This meeting will require members of the Command Team to present quarterly performance information, updates on delivery of HMIC Action Plans and also Northumbria police progress against delivery of the Strategic Policing Requirement ensuring Northumbria fulfil their national responsibilities and plan effectively to carry out their role in respect of national policing challenges as determined by the Government.

In addition in respect of local policing there will be a timetable of 'call ins', these will be specific reports that will focus on key areas of business within the Police and Crime Plan where further scrutiny may be needed. The service areas and issues covered will be those that are raised by my consideration of the monthly performance information or

as a result of engagement with local communities and partners in the Criminal Justice System. Looking forward we will also consider in some service areas such as the use of Body Worn Cameras how a service may need to develop over the coming months and years and how this impacts on resources needed and how it can potentially improve future performance and provide better outcomes for victims of crime.

Future reports to the panel will include an update on these meetings and an overview will be provided on my website.

Living in Fear – The Police and CPS Response to Harassment and Stalking

Published earlier this month, this national thematic report presents the findings and recommendations of a joint inspection by Her Majesty's inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate (HMCPIS) in 2016/17 into how crimes of harassment and stalking are tackled. Northumbria Police was not one of the forces visited for this report however we will consider the national findings and recommendations to ensure that we strengthen the service provided to victims of harassment and Stalking in Northumbria.

The report highlights that:

- Stalking in particular was misunderstood by the Police and the CPS. As a result, it often went unrecognised.
- Prosecutors on occasions missed opportunities to charge stalking offences, instead preferring other offences, particularly harassment. In some cases, the charges did not reflect the seriousness of the offending.
- Offences were not dealt with appropriately by using stalking-specific powers. Crimes of harassment and stalking reported by victims were sometimes not recorded at all; when crimes were recorded, they were sometimes not recorded correctly; and cases of stalking were sometimes recorded as harassment.
- Victims of harassment or stalking crimes that had not been categorised as domestic abuse were less likely to have had a risk assessment. For domestic abuse victims, although a risk assessment was often completed, the specific questions relating to harassment and stalking were sometimes overlooked.
- A structured risk management plan was often not completed for victims of harassment and stalking
- Police Information Notices (PINs) were sometimes used as informal sanctions and instead of, rather than after, thorough investigations.
- Consistent publication of data about the number of PINs issued and better training for officers, have never been implemented in some forces.

Northumbria Police records almost all instances of contact as harassment rather than stalking, whilst other forces appear to be much more likely to record contact as stalking rather than harassment. Northumbria Police data included in the report showed that the Force recorded one stalking for approximately every 450 harassment offences in the 12 months to 31 December 2016. On average, forces recorded one stalking offence for every 50 harassment offences. Northumbria Police has the second highest level of

recorded harassment offences per 1,000 population, but also the lowest rate of stalking offences per 1,000 population.

Four recommendations were made for chief constables:

1. Chief constables should stop the use of PINs and their equivalents immediately, to ensure that all victims of harassment and stalking are protected and crimes are investigated appropriately.
2. Chief constables should make sure stalking investigations are improved by ensuring that:
 - a. Officers are aware of the powers of entry and search for stalking, and use them appropriately; and
 - b. Adequate records of these searches are compiled for audit and compliance purposes.
3. Chief constables should work with criminal justice partners to identify what programmes are available to manage offenders convicted of harassment and stalking offences in their respective force areas. In the absence of such programmes, they should review whether interventions could and should be established.
4. Chief constables and CPS Area leads should monitor and ensure compliance with the national stalking protocol.

The Chief Constable will consider these recommendations and provide me with an overview of the position of Northumbria and provide me with an actions plan for improvement.

Section 4 - How is the PCC improving communication/consultation with the public?

4.1 Advisory Groups

In 2012 I established Advisory Groups to represent the communities which are protected by the Equality Act 2010. The groups cover age, gender, black and minority ethnic communities, those committed to region or belief, the disabled community and lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender people and there is also a victims group. These groups meet regularly to help shape my thinking about policing and support me in my scrutiny role. The groups have continued to evolve over the last five years and have recently been reinvigorated with a refresh of membership. The groups have all been instrumental in the development of the new Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 and are now currently developing new work programmes.

A flavour of their individual work can be found below:

- **Age Advisory Group** – the group have discussed and advised on a wide range of topics so far this year. The main two areas that they have considered are online safety of older vulnerable people and also domestic abuse, which is often hidden in long-term relationships where the victim is 55+. The group are

cascading their learning to others to ensure people feel safe and supported to report crime or ask for support where needed.

- **Youth Advisory Group** – the group are hosted by Streetwise North East who are well placed to engage with vulnerable young people and young people throughout the Northumbria area and has recently met for the first time. As suggested by a Panel Member at the last meeting the group are developing channels to ensure that the views of looked after children and child carers are included in their work, in the main wider young people's views are collected through programmes of peer research and online forums.
- **Gender Advisory Group** – the group continue to consider a wide range of topics in relation to gender specific issues. There has been a focus on how to recognise honour based violence and encouraging a police focus on domestic exploitation and slavery within marriage as part of their safeguarding and trafficking work. The group are also providing views about the new domestic abuse media campaign due later this year.
- **LGBT Advisory group** - the group have made strong links with the new Northumbria Police LGBT Liaison Officers who work to build relationships with local LGBT communities, instilling trust and confidence in Northumbria Police and providing reassurance. The group have taken a specific interest in the recruitment of LGBT officers as they have learnt that there is a high dropout rate of LGBT recruits at an early stage, the group are working with Northumbria Police to explore what more can be done to encourage greater involvement throughout the whole recruitment process.
- **BME and Faith Advisory Group** – this year the group have considered the recruitment practices of Northumbria Police and have advised on the best way to engage potential BME candidates in future campaigns. The panel have also been kept up to date with recent work in relation to hate crime as this was causing concern amongst BAMER communities following BREXIT and the recent tragic events in Manchester and London. The group are fully in support of 'Your Northumbria' messaging service for community leaders and individuals working within communities to receive information from Northumbria Police.
- **Disability Advisory Group** – the group continue to have representatives from a wide range of communities including both learning, mental and physical disabilities. The group have advised on the further development of Safe Reporting Centres and feel able to share this knowledge with others and are currently supporting my office to develop an Easy Read version of the new Police and Crime Plan 2017-21.
- **Victims Advisory Group** – Victims First Northumbria are hosting the group which comprises a wide range of victims of crime who have been greatly impacted by crime and are recovering from their experience. To date this year they have focused on understanding the dynamics and impact of restorative

justice and providing views on improving communication between the police and victims. Members of the group will meet with Baroness Newlove, the Victims Commissioner, in the autumn when she visits Northumbria to learn more about the PCCs role to strengthen victim services in this area.

To further spread our reach into diverse communities we are developing a 'calendar of engagement' where we will engage with local communities to gather their views on policing and safety. This will complement our Advisory Group work and strengthen our understanding of local priorities.

4.2 'YourNorthumbria'

'YourNorthumbria' is a multi-channel, two-way communication tool, specifically designed for Northumbria Police. The system can be accessed through a variety of means, including fixed computers, smartphones, tablets and laptops. It is the first force wide community engagement system designed to keep registered users up to date with the latest information about what is happening in their local communities. It allows officers to engage with the community with crime prevention advice, appeal information, victim support, intelligence gathering using location based alerts specifiable by ward areas, postcodes and address and send information to vulnerable registrants through their preferred channel and assist in critical scenarios such as emergency evacuations and severe weather warnings.

Building community confidence and engaging with residents is incredibly important - so any new method of communication that helps our officers to reach more communities, providing information and reassurance, is welcomed by me. I'm sure 'YourNorthumbria' will be successful and I would encourage everyone (including Panel members) to sign up – the more people we have on board the more families and households will be reached with important safety and crime prevention messaging.

'YourNorthumbria' will also keep residents informed about the latest crime notifications and crime prevention advice for their communities. The messages can be tailored to individual preferences for both the type of messages received and the means of communication.

'YourNorthumbria' also allows people to register multiple locations and interests, not just a home address. This is ideal for those who may want to know more about where their children go to school or have family members who live elsewhere in the force area. To sign up go to <https://www.yournorthumbria.org/>

4.3 - Community Engagement

As Police & Crime Commissioner for Northumbria, I am work to maintain links with communities, seeing first-hand what they do and listening to what they think Northumbria Police does well and of course what could be done better.

I recently visited Sulgrave in Washington, an area where police and local authority partners have worked closely to tackle issues that were affecting the estate and the

quality of life for local residents. When I first visited Sulgrave a couple of years ago, partners were working together to encourage residents to report anti-social behaviour and crime, increased confidence in reporting combined with the police and partners working to tackle crime and ASB has led to reduction of 10.3% in ASB in 2016/17 with reduction of 23% over previous years.

The project has had lots of successes including:

- Landlord accreditation programmes
- Property inspections
- The first injunction in Sunderland against a known troublemaker which included conditions to stay out of the housing complexes and local convenience stores.
- CCTV is now monitored by the Council control rooms 24 hours a day.
- Additional support for vulnerable and isolated residents

These are just a few examples of the great achievements and I was delighted to meet the people behind the project and hear first hand how partnership working has changed people's lives for the better. This project is starting to see people's lives transformed, residents are taking responsibility for their area and are actively engaging in the formation of an established residents group.

Section 5 - How is the PCC improving confidence in the Police across the area?

5.1 Funding for Northumbria.

Soon after the election there was a flurry of comments made by Government Ministers stating that police funding has been protected and I felt it vital that I gave clarity to this claim – with a perspective from on the ground, here in our region. I could not let such statements go unchallenged.

I can categorically state that police funding has not been protected. Since 2010 to today, Northumbria Police force has needed to make savings and cuts of £136 million to manage reductions in funding, this is a real terms reduction in excess of 23%. For 2017/18 national direct funding for all forces was cut by 1.4%, £3.0m in Northumbria's case, with local tax payers expected to cover the shortfall via an increase in precept on council tax.

I have raised this issue time and time again with the Home Office. This Government has cut the funding for police forces across England and Wales. Local Policing is a priority here in Northumbria, it's our eyes and ears of local communities, despite all the challenges put in our way by central government, top slicing of funds from our budget for government projects we have managed to protect local policing – for how long I can continue to do this I do not know.

I call upon the Home Secretary and Prime Minister to sort the funding problem. It is imperative that counter terrorism policing is properly funded, and that funding is not diverted from mainstream policing as a result. The Home Office state that counter-

terrorism funding will increase by 30% by 2022, that date needs to be brought forward to now.

I sit on the Home Office group looking at police funding. The election has slowed down this work. However, I will be lobbying for a fair and transparent deal. All I am asking for is our fair share, it's wrong that we have had to face the biggest cuts of any force in England and Wales – this is unsustainable and I will do everything within my power for a deal that allows our Chief Constable and police officers to do the job that the public expects them to do.

As Panel Member I would like to ask that you join me as co-signatories in writing to the Policing Minister to ask him to redress this matter and ensure that in future funding agreements Northumbria receives an appropriate funding settlement and that local people are not left to bear the brunt of funding cuts on order that they have an efficiency and effective police service.

5.2 Acid attacks

In June, I was approached by Newcastle City Councillor, Dipu Ahad, who was leading a petition to highlight the fact that hydrochloric acid can be bought by anyone and the devastating effect it can have in the wrong hands. The petition calls on the Government to take immediate action to prevent this substance from being so readily available. As Police & Crime Commissioner, I backed the national petition calling on the Government to regulate acids which could be used to attack and disfigure. It has been reported that a high percentage of attacks are male-on-male, with gang members increasingly using acid as an easily-obtained weapon. Worldwide, approximately 80 per cent of acid attacks are by men on women, often in revenge for spurned sexual advances or marriage proposals.

Locally, here in Northumbria, acid attacks are extremely rare and racially aggravated attacks which have occurred according to reports from London and Manchester have not happened in Northumbria and we will all make sure everything possible is done to keep it that way.

I called upon the Home Office to take a proactive stance to bring this crime under control, with regulations in place to make these substances harder to buy. I'm pleased that the Home Secretary is taking the matter seriously and is looking in to it. Acid attacks are cowardly and have a devastating effect – now is the time for Parliament to take action.

6.2 Fire Safety Tests – Northumbria Police Estate

The Force carries out fire risk assessments to police properties to assist the Chief Constable in complying with The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. The assessments are an evaluation of each of the premises occupied by the Force and which identify hazards and determining the likelihood that such hazards will cause

harm. Recommendations made during the assessment are subsequently implemented managed.

In the light of the Grenfell Tower disaster fire safety tests of all the Northumbria Police estate will be commissioned with particular attention being paid to the suitability of materials used within buildings, the suitability and sufficient of detection and fire-fighting equipment. The Panel will be updated on the outcome of this work.

6.3 Northumbria Bravery

Three Northumbria Police officers graced the national policing stage as they won the National Police Bravery Award at the 22nd Police Bravery Awards ceremony held in London's Dorchester Hotel in July.

PCs Sarah Currie and Michael Otterson and Sergeant Elliott Richardson were honoured in front of police colleagues from around the country. The three officers were on duty in Gateshead when they answered a call from a community nurse concerned for a patient who had a history of violence, schizophrenia and paranoia. Following their enquiries they established the patient was at an address in Gateshead and the officers followed the man to a public house.

As PCs Currie and Otterson opened the pub door, they were confronted by a man in the foyer holding a firearm and there was a violent and lengthy struggle as they tried to stop him from aiming the gun at them. They were quickly joined by Sgt Richardson and the struggle continued; the firearm discharged by the man as the officers tried to gain control of the weapon. After a sustained struggle and with help from a member of the public in the premises, the man was eventually over-powered and disarmed.

When his bag was searched they found two handguns, a crossbow, a pack of throwing knives, home-made petrol bombs, smoke grenades and a baseball bat inside.

Everyone in Northumbria Police is very proud of each of the officers for the outstanding bravery they have shown. A dangerous man intent upon causing serious harm was successfully detained by unarmed officers determined to protect communities and their colleagues. These officers may well view what they did as little other than their duty, it was much more than that - it speaks volumes about their individual character.

Once again Northumbria Police officers have shown why they are the very best. These officers entered a dangerous situation and used their skills and bravery to ensure the safety of local residents. Northumbria is rightly proud of Sarah, Michael and Elliott, they deserve this recognition and are an inspiration to colleagues across the country. The media can often focus on the negative aspect of policing, but it is this kind of bravery that happens day in day out and I want to say thank you to all our officers, we appreciate everything that they do.

Section 6 - Lobbying and shaping the national agenda - Update	
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Intimidatory Offences and Domestic Abuse Guidelines Consultation	The Sentencing Council recognised that currently the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG) contains limited guidance for the sentencing of harassment and racially or religiously aggravated harassment, and threats to kill offences. There are no sentencing guidelines for stalking,
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	disclosing private sexual images and controlling or coercive behaviour offences. As there are certain similarities between these offences, the Council decided to group them together under the title 'Intimidatory' offences and consult on the guidelines.
Alcohol Structures consultation	The PCC responded to a government consultation on Alcohol Structures, exploring options around the introduction of a new duty band for still cider, particularly targeting the cheapest, high strength 'white ciders'. The PCC believes it is particularly important for the government to raise duty on the cheapest, strongest alcohol products, notably white cider, which is associated disproportionately with street drinking, dependency and consumption amongst children and young people. The response focused on providing evidence that cheap, strong alcohol can have on individuals, families and communities and why it is important that the Government targets harmful products through appropriate duty increases.

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Proud of our people

Proud to improve

Proud to lead



Proud to Protect

PROUD OF WHAT WE DO • PROUD OF WHO WE ARE



Our Vision is:

To be outstanding in the service we provide



VERA BAIRD QC
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

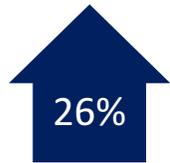


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1. Summary

1. Continued management of call handling, recognising the increased call demand.
2. Planned improvements to ensure compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice.
3. Review of rape offences from initial report to decision to assess standards of investigation and reduction in charge rates.
4. Analysis of repeat ASB victims to ensure harm reduction and problem solving interventions are managed.
5. Continued focus of incident and crime demand to assess changes to recorded crime.
6. Emphasis on the management of complaints to ensure timely investigations.

2. Objective – Domestic and Sexual Abuse



increase in recorded sexual offences (*equivalent to 12 offences per day from 10 per day 2016/17*); *and equivalent to 224 more offences.*



increase in recorded domestic abuse incidents to 89 per day (*from 85 per day 2016/17*); *equivalent to 401 more domestic abuse incidents.*



improvement in the timeliness of recording rape offences (*89% in 2016/17*).

100%

of cancelled sexual offences are done so appropriately (18 crimes in total)



initial compliance with NCRS for sexual offences (*from 95% in 2016/17*).



of domestic abuse victims satisfied with the overall service.



of domestic abuse victims state they feel confident to report further abuse.

MATAC

Of those perpetrators subjected to MATAC interventions, draft evaluations state the average rate of domestic abuse offences per month reduced by 65%

(November 2015 to March 2017).

3. Objective – Putting Victims First



Reduction in the percentage of 999 calls answered (*98% in 2016/17*); *equivalent to 4,415 unanswered 999 calls.*



Increase in average call answer times (*from 11s (999) and 1m 3s (101) in 2016/17*).



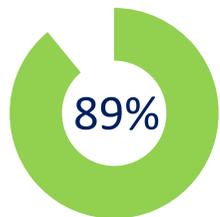
Improved response rates to Priority 1 incidents (*13m 23s for priority 1 and 1h 01m 31s for priority 2 in 2016/17*).



Improved response rates at incidents with vulnerable victims (priority 2) (*1h 15m 45s in 2016/17*).

79%

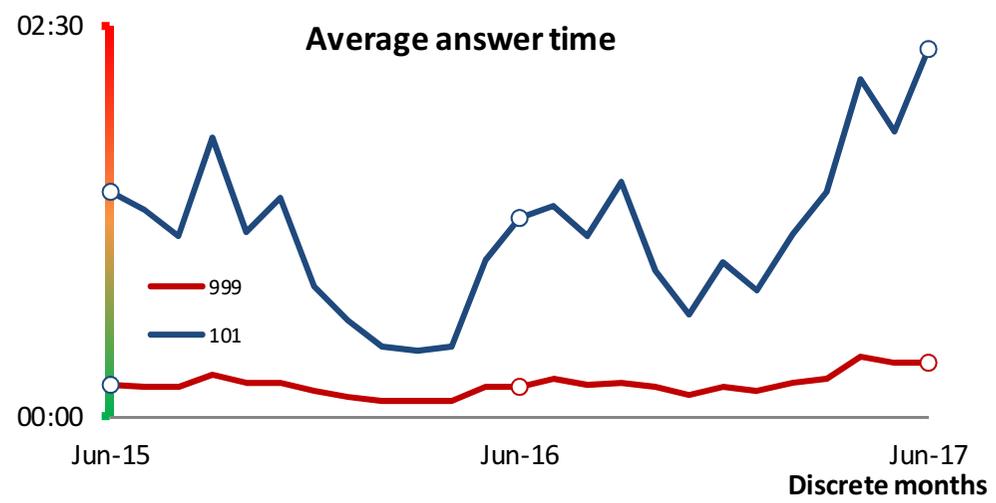
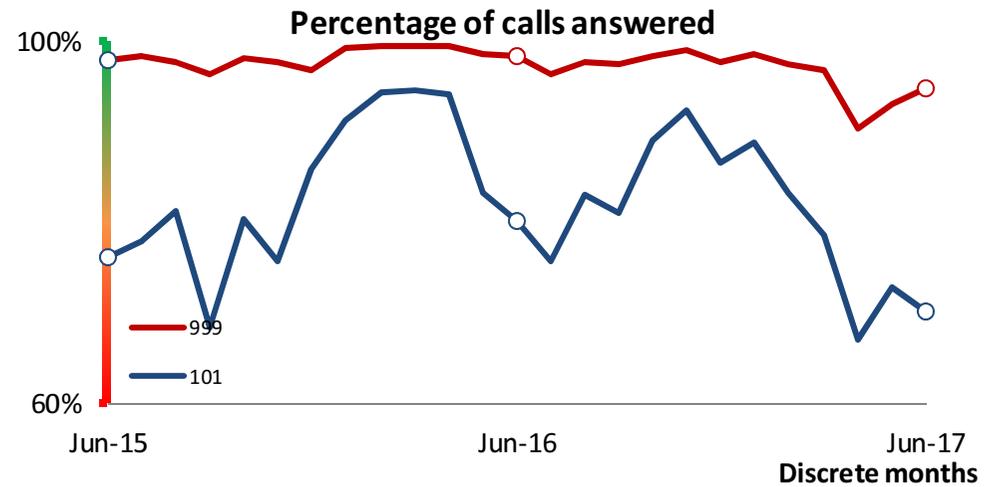
of victims with a satisfactory needs assessment (*83% in 2016/17*).



High satisfaction levels for victims of crime (*90% in the previous month*).

4. Call Handling

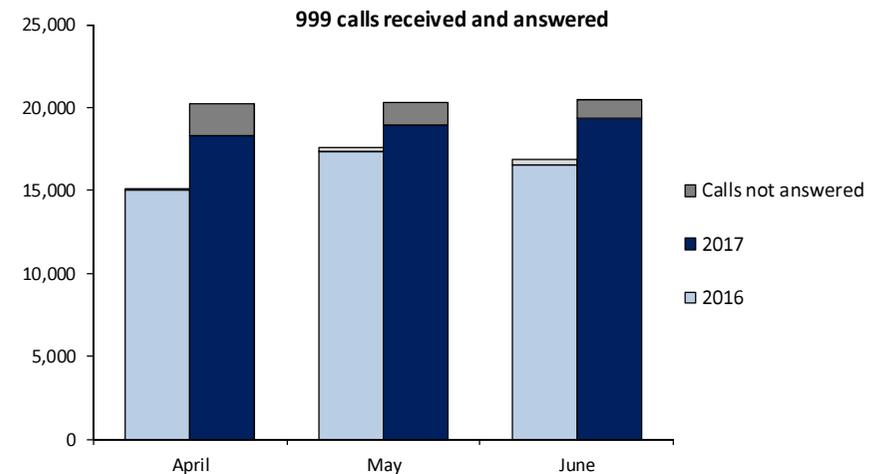
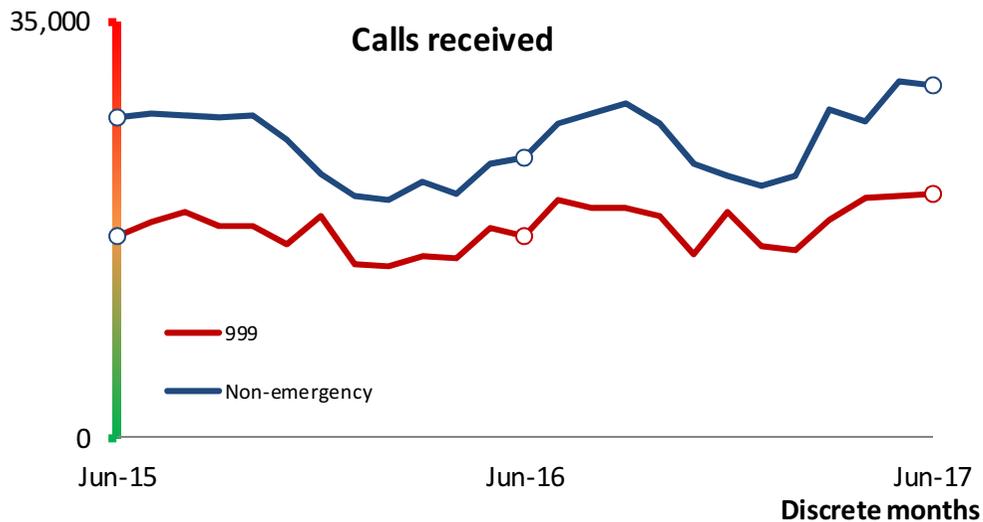
1. The answer rate for 999 calls answer has improved over the last two months; however, remains low at 95% in June 2017.
2. The average answer time has also improved, but remains above 20 seconds, compared to 11 seconds for 2016/17.
3. The answer rate for 101 calls remains below 75% and the average answer time remains high (2 minutes and 21 seconds in June 2017).
4. The average call durations have increased for both 999 and 101 calls.



999 calls			
	Jun-16	Jun-17	% change
Call duration	3:07 mins	3:31 mins	12%
Wrap-up	2:41 mins	3:24 mins	27%

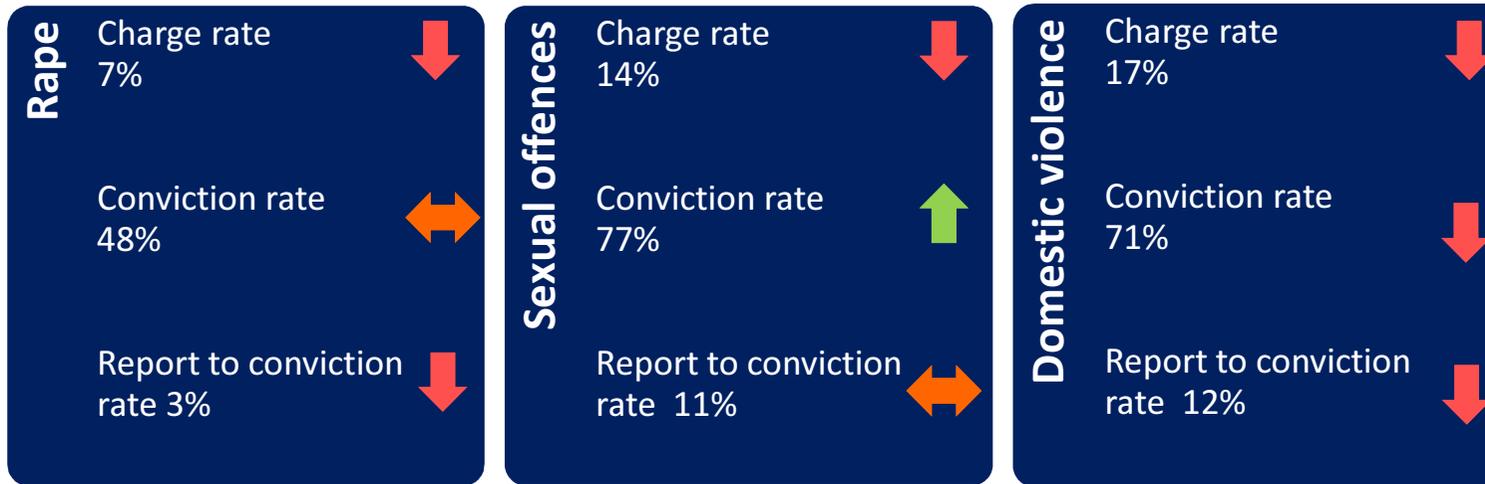
101 calls			
	Jun-16	Jun-17	% change
Call duration	4:13 mins	5:46 mins	37%
Wrap-up	1:39 mins	2:31 mins	53%

5. Call Handling



1. Non-emergency call demand has increased in the last twelve months, and are similar to levels received prior to late 2015.
2. 999 call demand has increased during April to June 2017 (the seasonal increase in call demand normally experienced during the summer months has occurred at an earlier point).
3. The number of 999 calls answered in each of the first three months of the year is more than the number of calls received in the same months of the previous year.
4. Nationally, analysis is being completed to examine call handling data.
5. All the 31 forces who replied are experiencing an increase in 999 calls – an average of 11%, the highest reporting force was 29%; Northumbria was 15%.
6. The information is being combined with data around welfare, sickness, overtime and accrued TOIL and leave to better understand demand and its impact on forces. Initial analysis indicates that nationally there is an increase in crime, which is not just attributed to improved crime recording, but to an increase in actual demand and crime. Further analysis is ongoing and will be published later this year via POLKA.
7. Demand is also predicted to increase further as per seasonal increases in summer.

6. Objective – Effective Criminal Justice



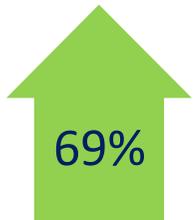
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Improvement in the percentage of guilty pleas at first hearing (64% in 2016/17).



Improvement in post – charge failures (82 per month in 2016/17).



Improvement in the appropriate use of out of court disposals where charge is the normal outcome (59% in 2016/17).



Improvement in Digital Forensic Unit backlog (14 months as at February 2017).



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7. Objective – Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

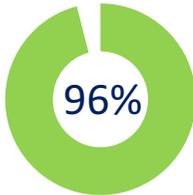


-1%

Reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents to 165 per day *(from 167 per day 2016/17); equivalent to 167 fewer ASB incidents.*

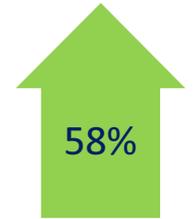
12%

Low perceptions of ASB *(same as previous period).*



96%

High confidence to report ASB *(same as previous period).*



58%

Increase in the percentage of long term victims who experienced no further incidents *(52% previous period).*



96%

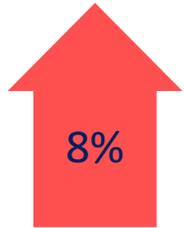
Improved satisfaction for ease of contact *(94% previous period).*



29%

Increase in repeat rate *(24% previous period).*

8. Objective – Cutting Crime



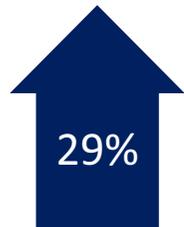
Increase in crime severity score
(placed 33rd nationally).



Improved timeliness of crime recording
(72% in 2016/17).

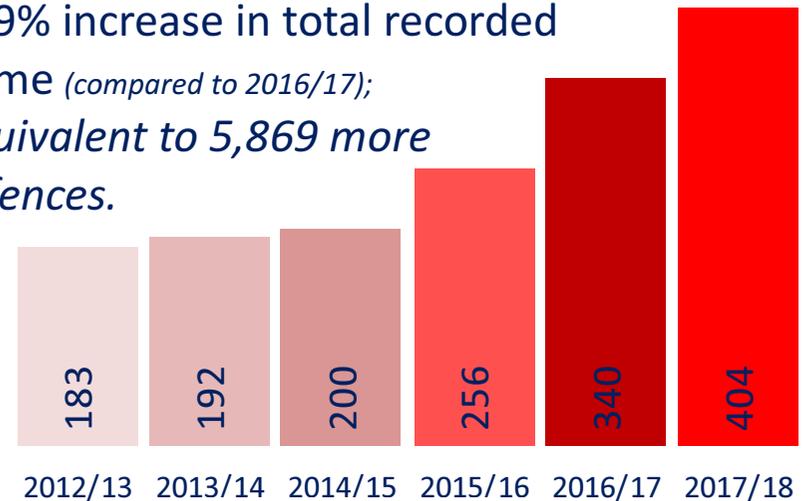


Improved compliance with NCRS
(93% compliance in 2016/17).



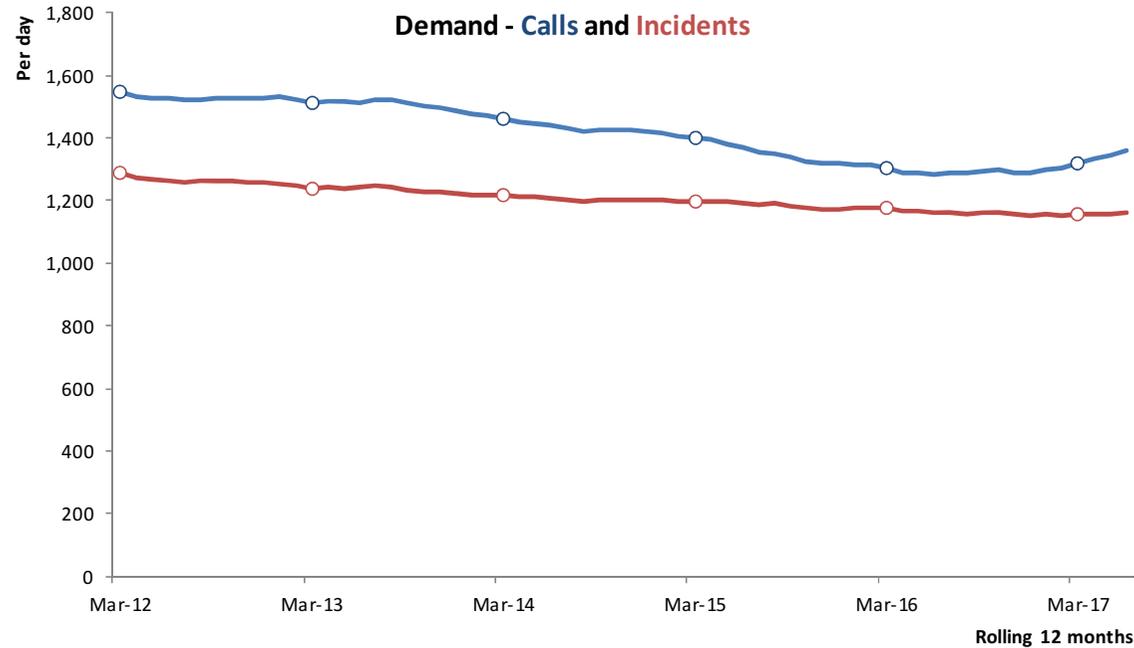
of incidents result in a recorded crime,
and increase compared to last year (16%
in June 2015).

+19% increase in total recorded
crime (compared to 2016/17);
equivalent to 5,869 more
offences.



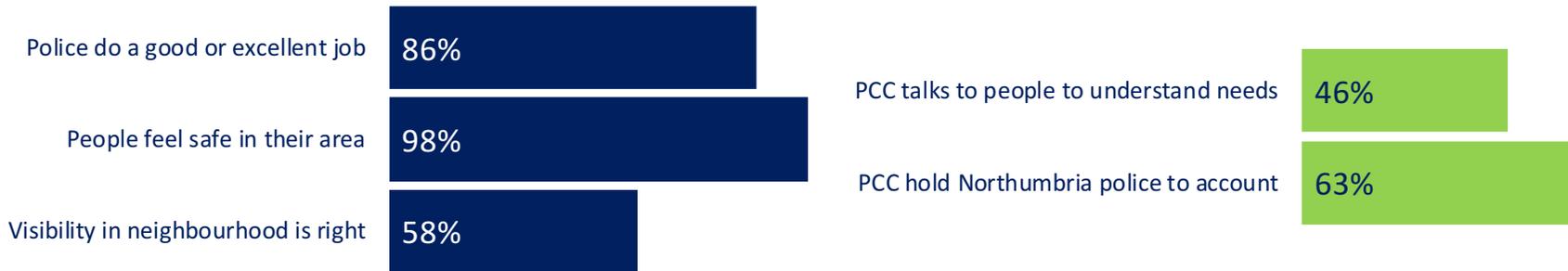
- 95% think police do a good job in keeping NTE safe
- 94% think cyber crime is a problem
- 86% think roads are safe where they live
- 83% aware of modern day slavery as a problem

9. Total Recorded Crime

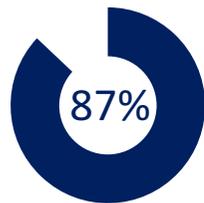


1. Total recorded crime has increased by 19% (April to June 2017 compared to 2016/17).
2. The volume of emergency and non-emergency calls answered per day has increased by 7%.
3. The number of incidents has increased by 2%.
4. Of the 19% increase in recorded crime, 2% can be considered to represent an increase in offending, whilst 17% can be considered to be attributable to further improvements in crime recording.
5. Analysis of incidents opened as a crime suggests there have been increases in theft and sexual offences.

10. Objective – Community Confidence



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Hate victims satisfied with whole experience.

96%

of ASB and domestic abuse victims confident to report further incidents.



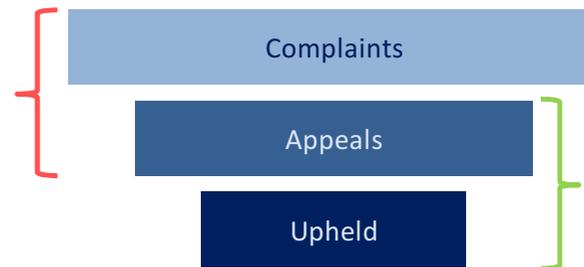
Increase in live complaints (from 193 as at 31 March 2017).
There is an 8% reduction in overall recorded complaints: 205 in Apr-Jun 17 compared to 224 in Apr-Jun 16.



Allegations

- Incivility, impoliteness and intolerance (-24%)
- Other assault (no change)
- Other neglect or failure in duty (-8%)

Increase in appeals to 18% (13% in 2016/17).



11% of Force investigated appeals upheld (15% in 2016/17).
36% of IPCC investigated appeals upheld (39% in 2016/17).



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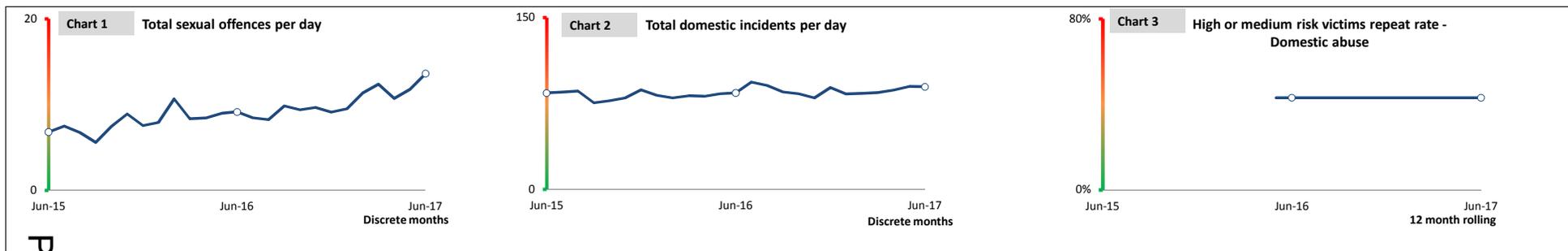


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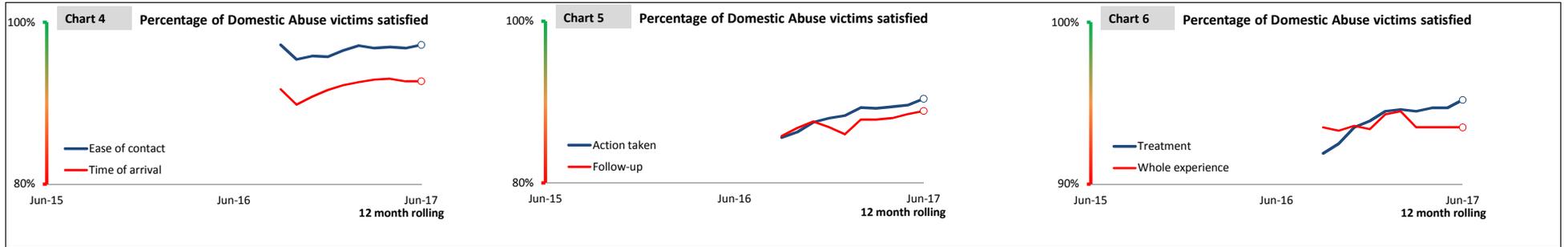
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Domestic and Sexual Abuse (slides 3 to 6)

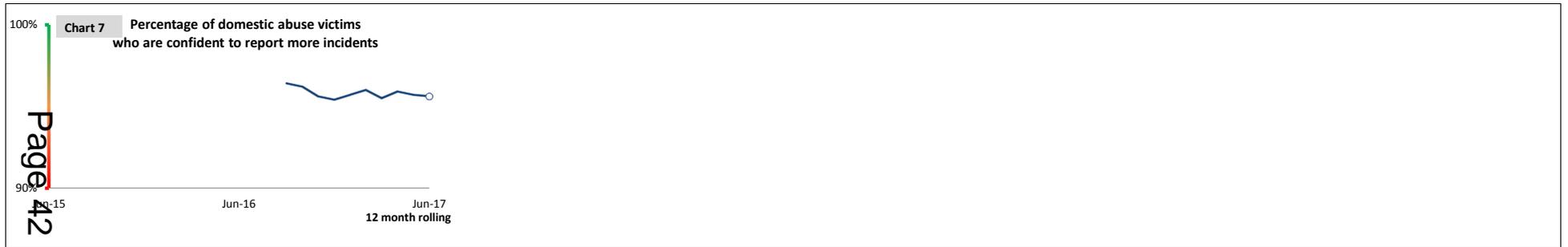
A reduction in sexual and domestic abuse		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
1	Recorded sexual offences	9 per day	Apr to June 2016	10 per day	2016/17	12 per day	Apr to June 2017	● ²⁵	1	Equivalent to a 26% increase from 2016/17. The Force is ranked 4th in its MSG and 32nd nationally, based on data for the 12 months to May 2017.
2	Recorded domestic abuse incidents	83 per day	Apr to June 2016	85 per day	2016/17	89 per day	Apr to June 2017		2	Equivalent to a 5% increase from 2016/17.
3	Percentage of high or medium risk victims of domestic abuse who have suffered a subsequent incident or crime			43%	12 months to June 2016	43%	12 months to June 2017		3	
4	Percentage of high or medium risk victims of sexual abuse who have suffered a subsequent incident or crime					N/A				Measure to be reported in September.
5	Level of reduction in domestic abuse offending of MATAc subjects					65%	Nov 2015 to Mar 2017			Among those perpetrators subjected to MATAc interventions, average rates of domestic abuse offences per month declined by 65% force wide.



An overall better policing response and support services for victims with complex needs and those affected by domestic and sexual abuse		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period					
6	Percentage of domestic abuse victims satisfied with the policing response provided:									
6a)	Ease of contact					97%	12 months to June 2017		4	600 surveys completed per annum.
6b)	Time of arrival					93%	12 months to June 2017		4	As above.
6c)	Action taken					90%	12 months to June 2017	● ¹⁰	5	As above.
6d)	Follow-up					89%	12 months to June 2017	● ¹⁰	5	As above.
6e)	Treatment					95%	12 months to June 2017		6	As above.
6f)	Whole experience					94%	12 months to June 2017		6	As above.
7	Assessment of the effectiveness of harm reduction plans for vulnerable victims	88% of harm reduction plans were considered to be of a good or outstanding standard based on a review of 50 harm reduction plans in July 2016. This exercise was repeated in March 2017 and 98% had a satisfactory plan in place that addressed victim vulnerabilities.								
8	Establish a baseline assessment of our response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse					N/A				

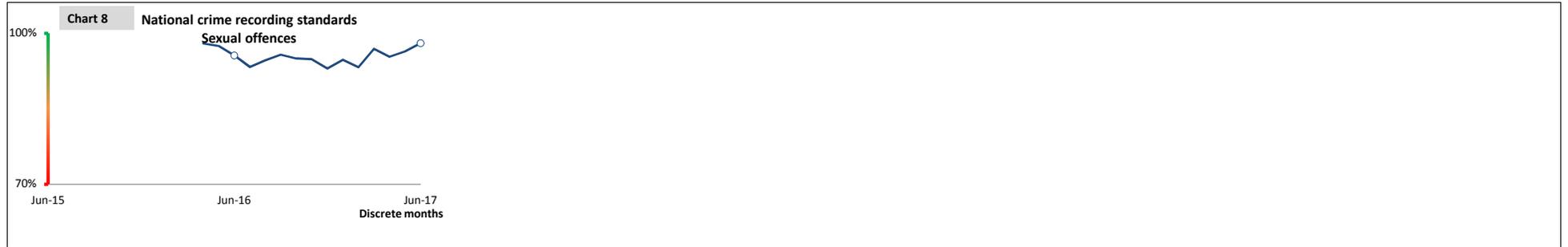


More confidence in the reporting of domestic and sexual abuse		Previous YTD Value	Previous Period	Current Value	Current Period	Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
9 Percentage of victims who are confident to report further abuse to the police again								
9a) Domestic abuse				96%	12 months to June 2017		7	600 surveys completed per annum.
9b) Sexual abuse				N/A				



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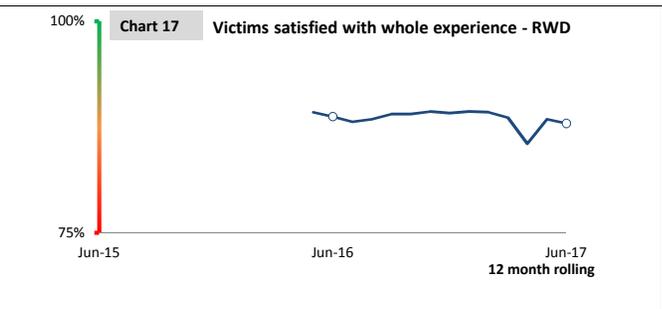
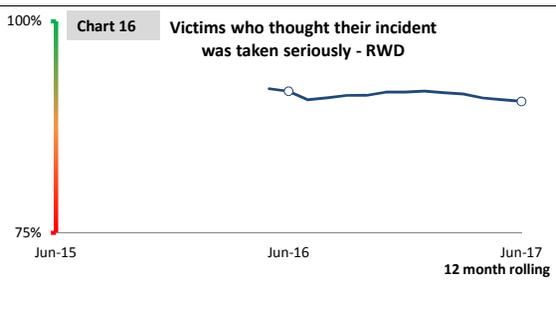
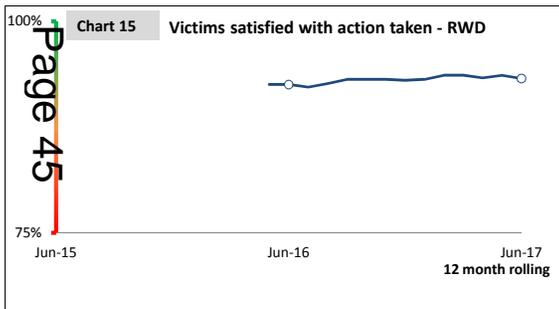
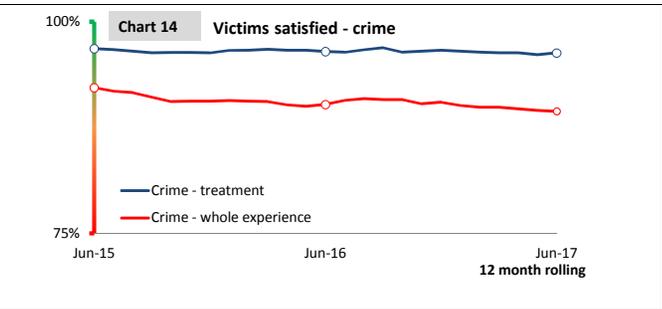
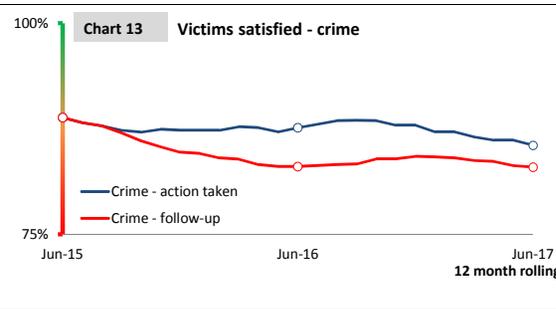
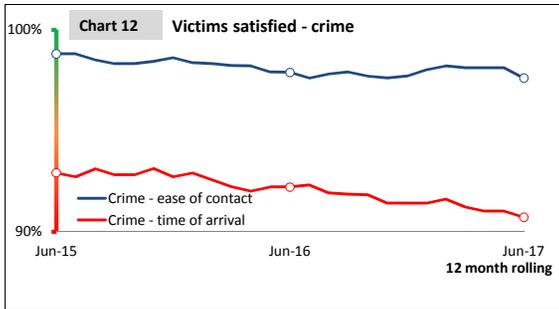
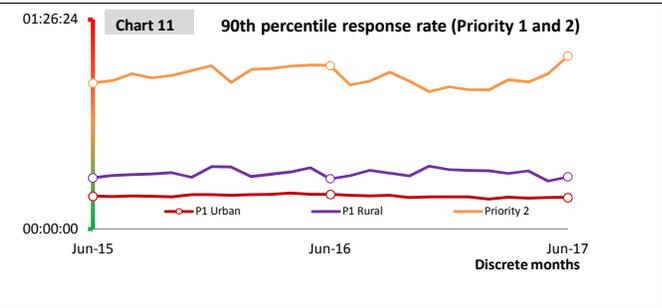
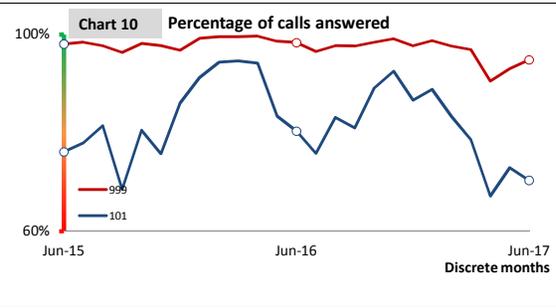
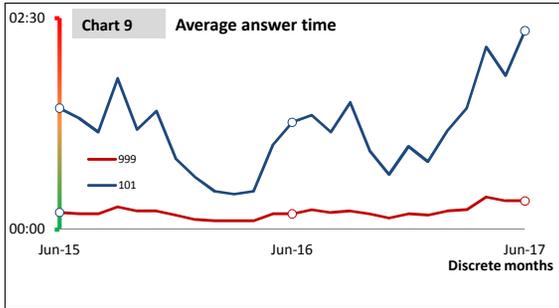
More accurate recording of domestic and sexual abuse		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
10	Percentage of sexual offences that comply with National Crime Recording Standards	97%	Apr to June 2016	95%	2016/17	97%	Apr to June 2017	● ⁹	8	See also indicator 32.
11	Percentage of rape offences recorded within 24 hours	94%	Apr to June 2016	89%	2016/17	93%	Apr to June 2017			
12	Percentage of cancelled crimes for sexual offences appropriately cancelled			98%	2016/17	100%	April to June 2017			100% audit of all rape and sexual offences cancelled for 2017. 2016/17 sample based upon 20 rape and 20 sexual offences.
13	Percentage of domestic abuse incidents that meet incident recording standards					N/A				



Putting Victims First (Slides 7 to 11)

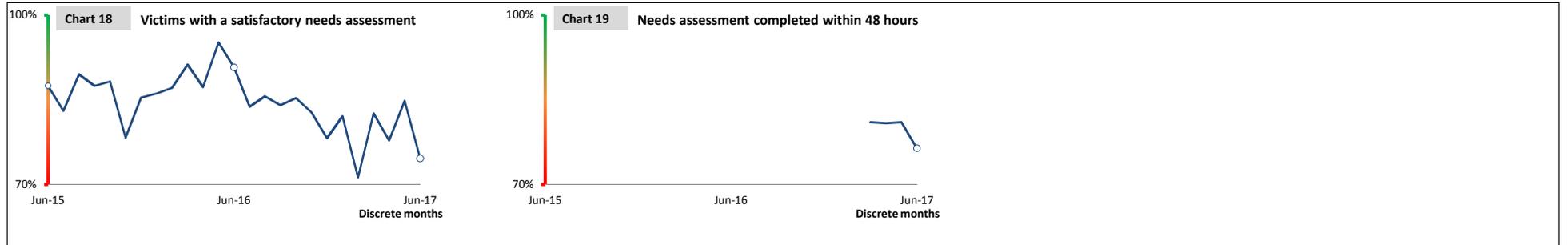
Improved victim satisfaction and police response	Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
	Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
14 Percentage of calls dealt with meeting call handling standards:									
14a) Correct greeting and overall politeness	93%	May 2016	96%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
14b) An explanation of response was given	46%	May 2016	58%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
14c) All information was recorded	78%	May 2016	80%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
14d) Contact handler reassured the caller	76%	May 2016	88%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
14e) Contact handler related with the caller	78%	May 2016	90%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
14f) Contact handler resolved the caller's request	88%	May 2016	93%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
15 Average time to answer 999 calls	0m 9s	Apr to June 2016	0m 11s	2016/17	0m 21s	Apr to June 2017	● ³	9	
16 Percentage of 999 calls answered	99%	Apr to June 2016	98%	2016/17	93%	Apr to June 2017	● ³	10	
17 Average time to answer 101 calls	0m 54s	Apr to June 2016	1m 3s	2016/17	2m 06s	Apr to June 2017	● ³	9	
18 Percentage of 101 calls answered	86%	Apr to June 2016	84%	2016/17	70%	Apr to June 2017	● ³	10	
19 Attendance rate for priority 1 incidents (Urban)	14m 18s	Apr to June 2016	13m 23s	2016/17	12m 44s	Apr to June 2017		11	
20 Attendance rate for priority 1 incidents (Rural)	23m 5s	Apr to June 2016	23m 21s	2016/17	21m 45s	Apr to June 2017		11	
21 Attendance rate for priority 2 incidents	1 h 7m 15s	Apr to June 2016	1 h 1m 31s	2016/17	1 h 5m 24s	Apr to June 2017		11	
22 Percentage of crime victims satisfied with the policing response provided:									
22a) Ease of contact			98% +/- 0.7	12 months to June 2016	98% +/- 0.7	12 months to June 2017		12	1,800 surveys completed per annum.
22b) Time of arrival			92% +/- 1.2	12 months to June 2016	91% +/- 1.4	12 months to June 2017	● ²⁶	12	As above.
22c) Action taken			88% +/- 1.3	12 months to June 2016	86% +/- 1.4	12 months to June 2017		13	As above.
22d) Follow-up			83% +/- 1.5	12 months to June 2016	83% +/- 1.5	12 months to June 2017		13	As above.
22e) Treatment			96% +/- 0.7	12 months to June 2016	96% +/- 0.7	12 months to June 2017		14	As above.
22f) Whole experience			90% +/- 1.2	12 months to June 2016	89% +/- 1.2	12 months to June 2017		14	As above.
23 Percentage of victims satisfied with the RWD policing response provided:									
23a) Action taken			92% +/- 2.4	Feb to June 2016	93% +/- 1.8	12 months to June 2017		15	600 surveys completed per annum.
23b) Victim thought their incident was taken seriously			92% +/- 2.4	Feb to June 2016	91% +/- 2.0	12 months to June 2017		16	As above.
23c) Whole experience			89% +/- 2.7	Feb to June 2016	88% +/- 2.1	12 months to June 2017		17	As above.
24 Satisfaction levels for victims of crime, with a specific sample for those that are considered vulnerable and for repeat victims					N/A				

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Victims are supported to cope and recover from their experience of crime		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
25	Percentage of victims with a satisfactory needs assessment	89%	Apr to June 2016	83%	2016/17	79%	Apr to June 2017		18	
26	Percentage of needs assessments completed within 48 hours			81%	Mar 2017	79%	Apr to June 2017		19	Data pre front-end crime recording is not comparable.

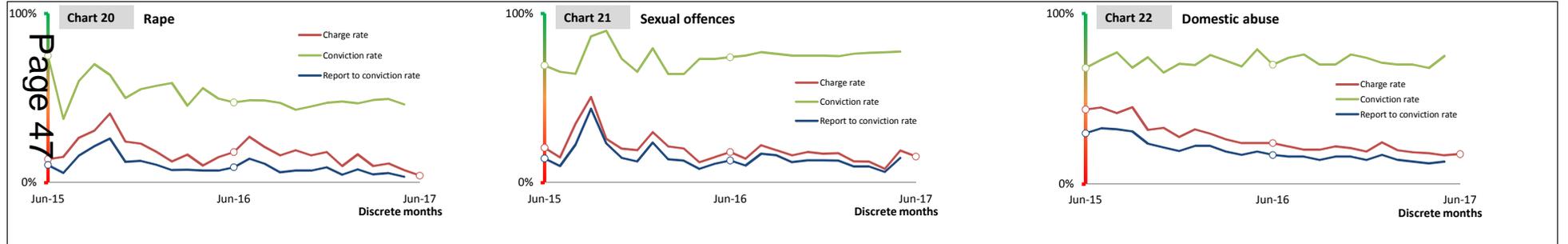


The most vulnerable are recognised and receive an enhanced service		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
27	A qualitative and quantitative assessment of compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice									Assessment conducted; 9 areas assessed with 3 assessed as non-compliant and 5 assessed as partially compliant.
28	Percentage of calls correctly assessed for vulnerability, threat, risk and harm (THRIVE)	94%	May 2016	97%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
29	Percentage of incidents allocated the most appropriate response (THRIVE)	80%	May 2016	87%	Feb 2017	N/A				Measure to be reported in October 2017 and April 2018
30	Attendance rates at incidents with vulnerable victims (priority 2)	1 h 35m 0s	Apr to June 2016	1h 15m 45s	2016/17	1 h 7m 4s	Apr to June 2017			
31	Percentage of rape offences recorded within 24 hours	94%	Apr to June 2016	89%	2016/17	93%	Apr to June 2017			

Effective Criminal Justice System (Slides 12 to 14)

Improved reporting and recording of rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse.		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
32	Percentage of rape and sexual offences that comply with national crime recording standards	97%	Apr to June 2016	95%	2016/17	97%	Apr to June 2017	● ⁴	8	See also indicator 10

Increased charge and conviction rates for cases of rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse	Previous YTD Value		Previous Period Value		Current Period Value		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
33 Charge rates for:									
33a) Rape	13%	Apr-June 16	16%	2016/17	7%	Apr-June 17	● ²⁶	20	The Force ranked 1st in its MSG and 3rd nationally, 12 months to May 2017.
33b) Sexual offences	15%	Apr-June 16	15%	2016/17	14%	Apr-June 17		21	The Force ranked 3rd in its MSG and 15th nationally, 12 months to May 2017.
33c) Domestic abuse	25%	Apr-June 16	22%	2016/17	17%	Apr-June 17	● ²⁶	22	
34 Conviction rate for:									
34a) Rape	53%	Apr-May 16	48%	2016/17	48%	Apr-May 17		20	
34b) Sexual offences	73%	Apr-May 16	75%	2016/17	77%	Apr-May 17		21	
34c) Domestic abuse	74%	Apr-May 16	72%	2016/17	71%	Apr-May 17		22	
35 Report to conviction rate for:									
35a) Rape	7%	Apr-May 16	7%	2016/17	3%	Apr-May 17	● ²⁶	20	
35b) Sexual offences	11%	Apr-May 16	12%	2016/17	11%	Apr-May 17		21	
35) Domestic abuse	19%	Apr-May 16	16%	2016/17	12%	Apr-May 17	● ²⁶	22	
36 Assessment of file accreditation standards					N/A				
37 Number of post-charge failures			82 per month	2016/17	51 per month	Apr-June 17			No pre-charge data



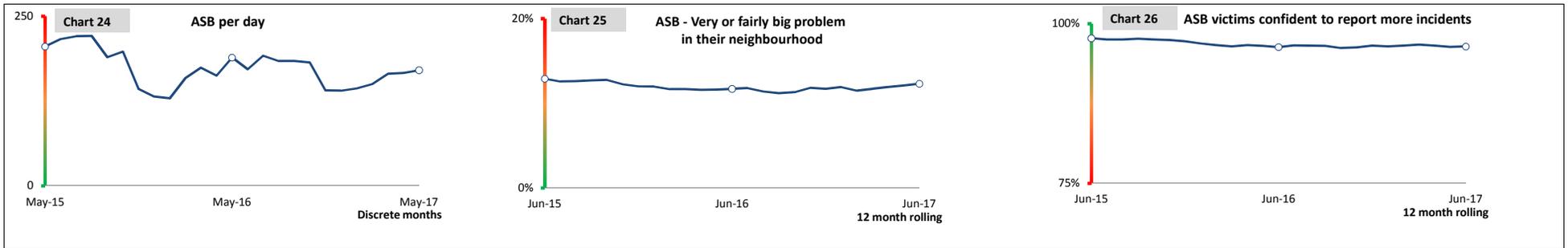
Increased number of guilty pleas at first hearing		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
38	Percentage of guilty pleas at first hearing	64%	Apr-May 16	63%	2016/17	65%	Apr-May 17		23	



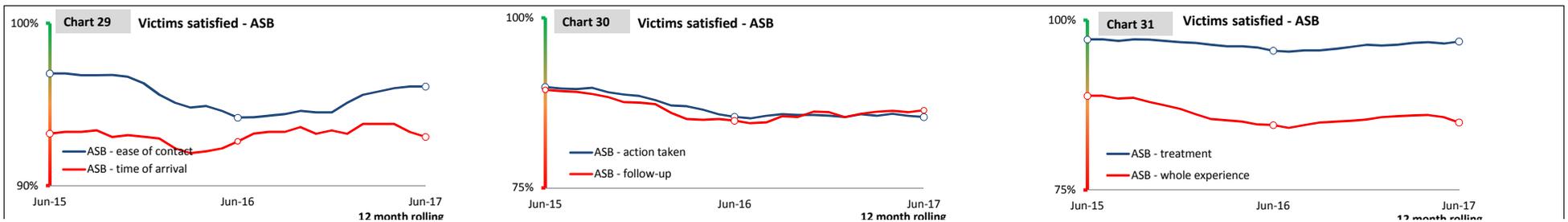
Prevention of first time and repeat offending		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
39	Evaluate the implementation of the out of court disposal framework, including an assessment of its effectiveness in reducing reoffending					N/A				
40	Appropriate use of out of court disposals where a charge is the normal outcome			59%	2016/17	69%	Apr to May 2017			The sample uses the selection criteria adopted by the Out of Court Disposal Scrutiny Panel. This is a focus on serious offences and persistent offenders when a charge is the expected outcome.
41	Percentage of subjects through Integrated Offender Management who have reduced offending					N/A				Measure to be reported in October.
42	Monitor first time offending rates					N/A				
43	Outstanding volume within the Digital Forensic Unit			14 months' backlog	as at February 2017	6 months' backlog	as at July 2017	● 5		

Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (Slides 15 to 16)

Fewer victims of ASB – though we will continue to encourage reporting		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
44	Recorded levels of anti-social behaviour incidents	174 per day	Apr to June 2016	167 per day	2016/17	165 per day	Apr to June 2017		24	Equivalent to a 1% decrease from 2016/17.
45	Percentage of people who feel that ASB is a very or fairly big problem in their neighbourhood			12% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2016	12% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2017		25	1,560 surveys completed per annum.
46	Percentage of ASB victims who are confident to report further incidents to the police again			96% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2016	96% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2017		26	As above.
47	Percentage of high or medium risk ASB victims who have suffered a subsequent incident (of any category of ASB or crime)			24%	12 months to June 2016	29%	12 months to June 2017	● 13	27	
48	Percentage of victims of long term ASB who experienced no further incidents since their original report			52% +/- 3.6	12 months to June 2016	58% +/- 3.9	12 months to June 2017		28	600 surveys completes per annum.



Improved satisfaction for victims of ASB	Previous YTD Value	Previous Period	Previous Value	Previous Period	Current Value	Current Period	Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
49) Percentage of ASB victims satisfied with the policing response provided:									
49a) Ease of contact			94% +/- 1.1	12 months to June 2016	96% +/- 0.9	12 months to June 2017	7	29	1,560 surveys completed per annum.
49b) Time of arrival			92% +/- 1.7	12 months to June 2016	93% +/- 1.6	12 months to June 2017		29	As above.
49c) Action taken			86% +/- 1.8	12 months to June 2016	85% +/- 1.8	12 months to June 2017		30	As above.
49d) Follow-up			85% +/- 1.9	12 months to June 2016	86% +/- 1.8	12 months to June 2017		30	As above.
49e) Treatment			96% +/- 1.1	12 months to June 2016	97% +/- 1.0	12 months to June 2017		31	As above.
49f) Whole experience			84% +/- 1.6	12 months to June 2016	85% +/- 1.6	12 months to June 2017		31	As above.



Those most vulnerable will receive a service that better meets their needs		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
50	Satisfaction levels for those vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour					N/A				

Action will be taken against offenders		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
51	Assessment of the use and effectiveness of police powers to tackle anti-social behaviour and evaluate problem solving approaches					N/A				

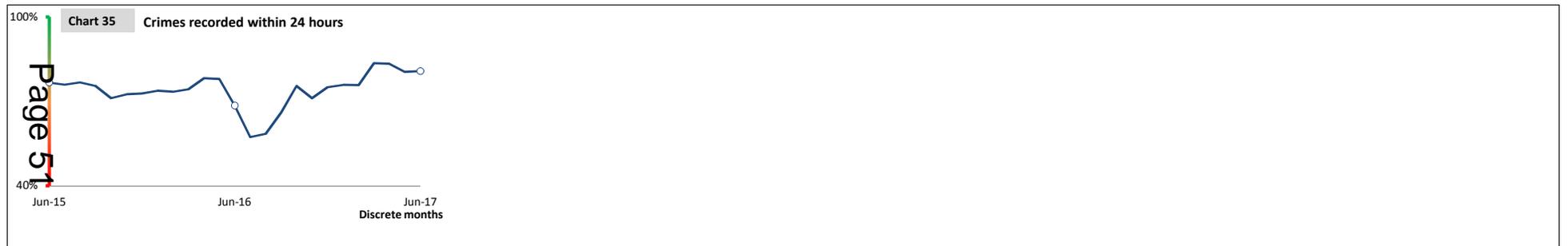
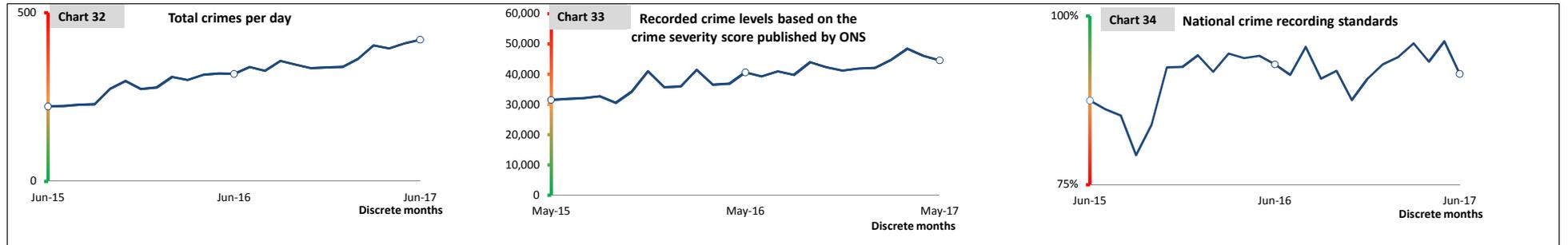
Cutting Crime (Slides 17 to 20)

Improved police and partnership response to specific crimes		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
52	Assessment of investigative standards									
	52a) Volume crime	82% of investigations considered to be a good or outstanding standard based on a review of 128 volume crime investigations; burglary OTD and other theft (45), vehicle crime (8), harassment and assault (17), criminal damage (24) and shoplifting (34).				N/A				Measure to be reported in September.
	52b) Hate crime	54 hate crimes were reviewed in July 2016. All cases were assessed as good or outstanding. Those investigations with a structured supervisory plan ultimately led to positive outcome, even when no suspect was identified. Some organisational learning to consider.				N/A				Measure to be reported in September.
	52c) Serious offences	A review of 148 investigations has been completed in July 2016 for hate crime (54), sexual offences (36) and domestic abuse (58). 76% (112) were assessed as a good or outstanding quality; hate (47), sexual offences (35) and domestic abuse (30).				N/A				Measure to be reported in October.
53	Evaluate problem solving approaches for those crimes that cause most harm					N/A				

Specific intervention and response to alcohol related crime and disorder		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
54	Assess the appropriateness of outcomes and use of rehabilitative pathways					N/A				

Safer night-time economy		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
55	Perceptions of safety of those that use the night time economy					95% +/-4.8	June 2017			Initial findings based on a sample of 392 surveys.
56	Recorded crime levels in night time economy areas					N/A				Measure to be reported in September.

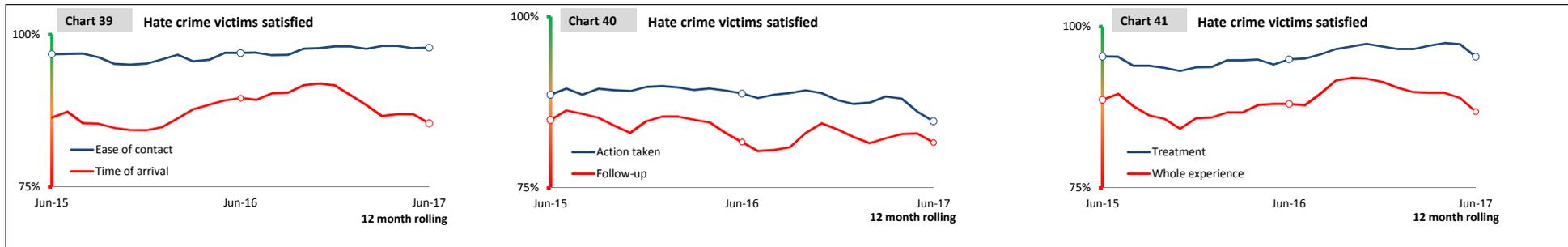
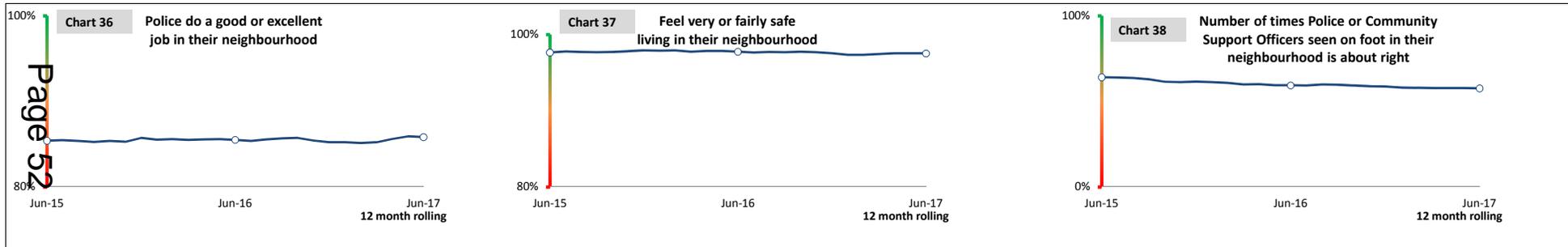
Fewer offenders, specifically those who cause the most harm to victims		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
57	Recorded crime	317 per day	Apr to June 2016	340 per day	2016/17	404 per day	Apr to June 2017	● ²⁶	32	Equivalent to a 19% increase from 2016/17. The Force is ranked 5th in its MSG and 37th nationally, based on data for the 12 months to May 2017.
58	Recorded crime levels based on the crime severity score published by ONS	38,687	Apr to May 2016	41,759	2016/17	45,253	Apr to May 2017	● ²⁶	33	Equivalent to a 8% increase from 2016/17. The Force is ranked 4th in its MSG and 33rd nationally, based on data for 2016/17.
59	Compliance with National Crime Recording Standards	94%	Apr to June 2016	93%	2016/17	94%	Apr to June 2017		34	
60	Percentage of crimes recorded within 24 hours	75%	Apr to June 2016	72%	2016/17	81%	Apr to June 2017	● ¹¹	35	



Cut drug use and the crime that is a consequence		Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
		Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
61	Monitor the number of offenders given a conditional caution referred to substance abuse intervention					N/A				
62	Percentage of people who feel that cyber-crime is a very or fairly big problem					94%	June 2017			Initial findings based on a sample of 392 surveys.
63	Perceptions and awareness of the community regarding exploitation (e.g. sexual, labour and benefit)					83%	June 2017			As above.
64	Perceptions of road safety, including drink driving and use of mobile phones					86%	June 2017			As above.

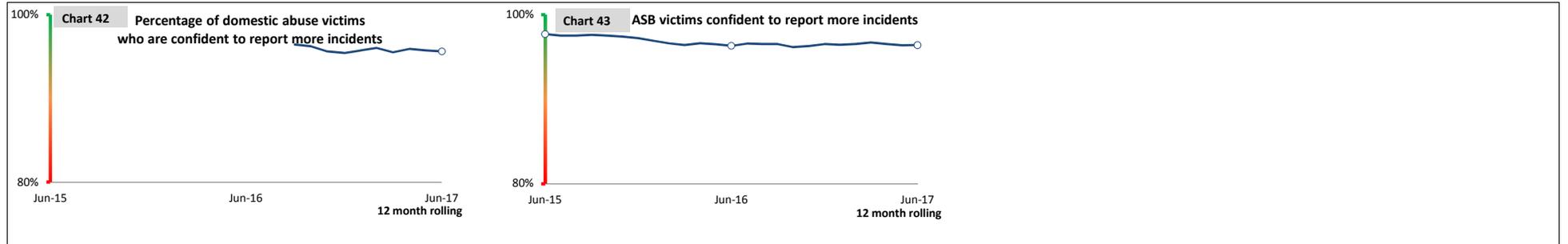
Community Confidence (Slides 21 to 22)

Improved satisfaction with the services that Northumbria Police and key community safety and criminal justice partners provide	Previous YTD		Previous		Current		Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
	Value	Period	Value	Period	Value	Period			
65 Percentage of people who believe the police do a good or excellent job in their neighbourhood			85% +/- 1.0	12 months to June 2016	86% +/- 0.9	12 months to June 2017		36	6,000 surveys completed per annum.
66 Satisfaction levels for victims of crime, with a specific sample for those that are considered vulnerable and for repeat victims					N/A				
67 Percentage of people who feel safe in their local area			98% +/- 0.4	12 months to June 2016	97% +/- 0.4	12 months to June 2017		37	6,000 surveys completed per annum.
68 Percentage of people who believe that the level of visibility in their neighbourhood is about right			59% +/- 1.4	12 months to June 2016	58% +/- 1.3	12 months to June 2017		38	As above.
69 Percentage of hate crime victims satisfied with the policing response provided:									
69a) Ease of contact			97% +/- 2.4	12 months to June 2016	98% +/- 1.9	12 months to June 2017		39	Approx. 300 hate crime victims surveyed per annum.
69b) Time of arrival			90% +/- 4.1	12 months to June 2016	85% +/- 4.3	12 months to June 2017	● ⁵	39	As above.
69c) Action taken			89% +/- 4.1	12 months to June 2016	85% +/- 4.2	12 months to June 2017	● ⁸	40	As above.
69d) Follow-up			82% +/- 5.0	12 months to June 2016	82% +/- 4.4	12 months to June 2017		40	As above.
69e) Treatment			95% +/- 2.8	12 months to June 2016	95% +/- 2.4	12 months to June 2017		41	As above.
69f) Whole experience			88% +/- 4.2	12 months to June 2016	87% +/- 3.9	12 months to June 2017		41	As above.

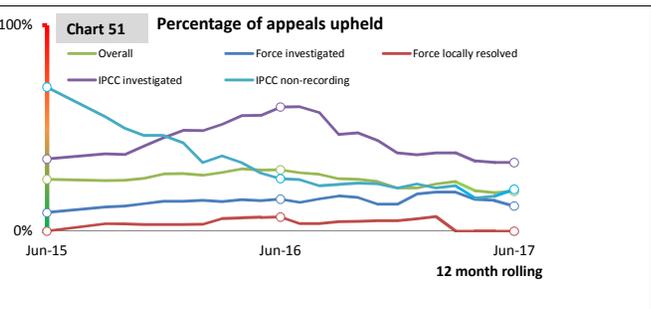
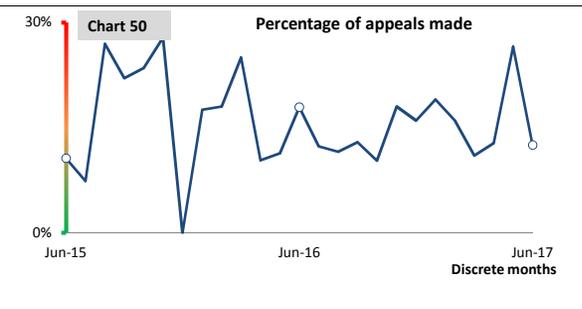
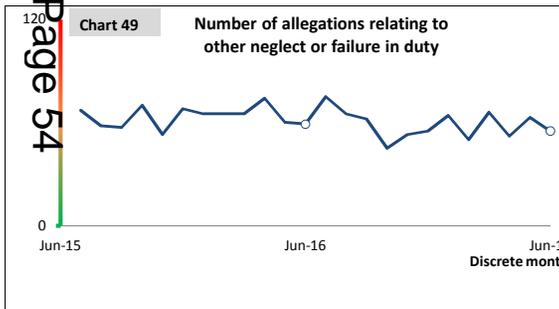
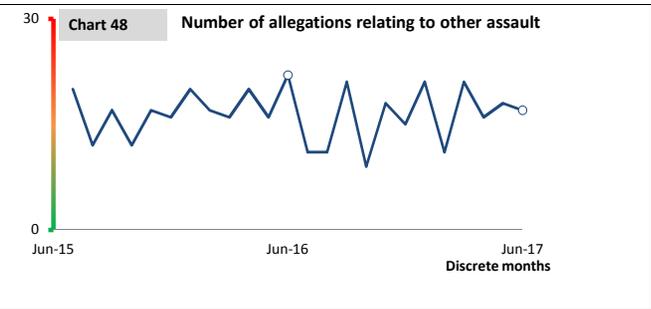
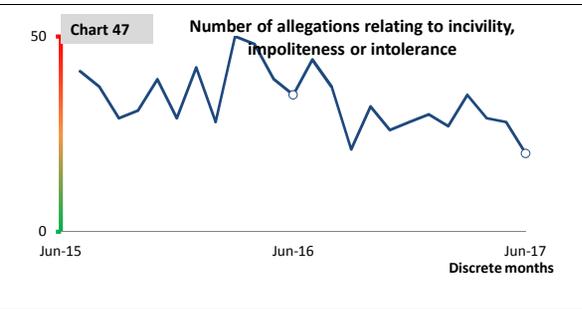
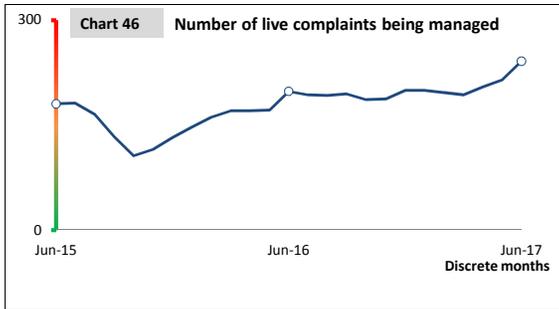
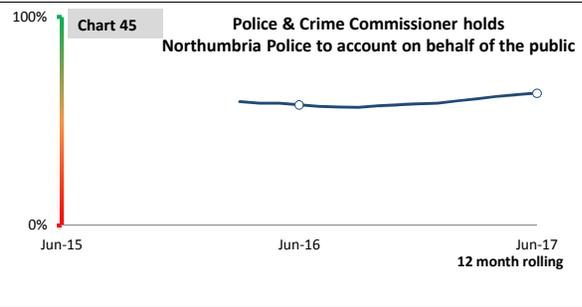
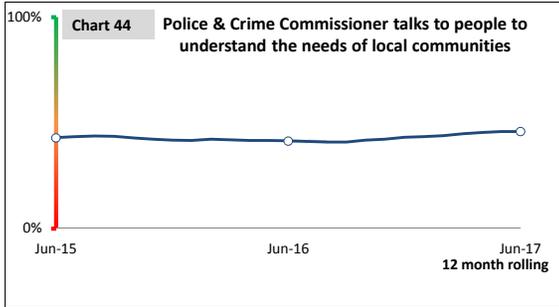


●⁹ - Direction of travel and the number of months

More people connecting with the police to report local concerns and crimes and reporting confidence in the police response	Previous YTD Value	Previous Period	Previous Value	Previous Period	Current Value	Current Period	Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
70 Percentage of victims that have confidence to report further incidents in the future:									
70a) Domestic abuse					96% +/- 1.5	12 months to June 2017		42	600 surveys completed per annum.
70b) Anti-social behaviour			96% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2016	96% +/- 0.8	12 months to June 2017		43	1,560 surveys completed per annum.
70c) Crime					N/A				



Awareness that the PCC is always available to hear views and suggestions and will scrutinise fearlessly on the public's behalf	Previous YTD Value	Previous Period	Previous Value	Previous Period	Current Value	Current Period	Direction of Travel	Chart Number	Notes
71 Percentage of public who agree the PCC talks to people to understand the needs of local communities			41% +/- 1.5	12 months to June 2016	46% +/- 1.4	12 months to June 2017		44	6,000 surveys completed per annum.
72 Percentage of public who agree the PCC holds Northumbria Police to account on behalf of the public			58% +/- 1.5	12 months to June 2016	63% +/- 1.4	12 months to June 2017		45	As above.
73 Evaluate the delivery of training and awareness of the code of ethics					N/A				
74 Evaluate the impact of learning inputs, which have been identified during complaint and conduct investigations					N/A				
75 Number of live complaints being managed	198	As at 30th June 2016	193	As at 31st March 2017	241	As at 30th June 2017	● 19	46	
76 Monitor level and type of allegations:									Number of allegations includes both those complaints managed by Professional Standards and those managed by the Triage Team.
76a) Incivility, impoliteness or intolerance	37 per month	Apr-June 16	34 per month	2016/17	26 per month	Apr-June 17		47	YTD 2017/18 is 17 per month excluding triage. In FY16/17 this was 16 per month, equivalent to 57 allegations per 1,000 officers; lower than the national average of 75 allegations per 1,000 officers.
76e) Other assault	19 per month	Apr-June 16	16 per month	2016/17	17 per month	Apr-June 17		48	YTD 2017/18 is 15 per month excluding triage. In FY16/17 this was 15 per month, equivalent to 54 allegations per 1,000 officers; higher than the national average of 42 allegations per 1,000 officers.
76f) Other neglect or failure in duty	62 per month	Apr-June 16	61 per month	2016/17	57 per month	Apr-June 17		49	YTD 2017/18 is 36 per month excluding triage. In FY16/17 this was 36 per month, equivalent to 132 allegations per 1,000 officers; lower than the national average of 224 allegations per 1,000 officers.
77 Percentage of appeals made	14%	Apr-June 16	13%	2016/17	18%	Apr-June 17		50	
78 Percentage of appeals upheld - Overall	25%	Apr-June 16	21%	2016/17	19%	Apr-June 17		51	
79 Percentage of appeals upheld - Force investigated	22%	Apr-June 16	15%	2016/17	11%	Apr-June 17		51	9 appeals with 1 upheld
80 Percentage of appeals upheld - Force locally resolved	0%	Apr-June 16	0%	2016/17	0%	Apr-June 17		51	
81 Percentage of appeals upheld - IPCC investigated	60%	Apr-June 16	39%	2016/17	36%	Apr-June 17		51	11 appeals with 4 upheld
82 Percentage of appeals upheld - IPCC non-recording	11%	Apr-June 16	17%	2016/17	23%	Apr-June 17		51	



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APPENDIX 2

Force Wide	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	36,794	30,925	+5,869	+ 19%
Violence against the person	10,506	8,382	+2,124	+ 25%
Robbery	180	190	- 10	- 5%
Sexual offences	1,090	866	+ 224	+ 26%
Vehicle crime	1,857	1,717	+ 140	+ 8%
Criminal damage	6,113	5,549	+ 564	+ 10%
Burglary	2,308	2,218	+ 90	+ 4%
Theft and handling	8,827	7,750	+1,077	+ 14%
Shoplifting	3,619	3,241	+ 378	+ 12%
Theft from the person	321	281	+ 40	+ 14%
Other theft and handling	4,263	3,705	+ 558	+ 15%
ASB	15,024	15,191	- 167	- 1%

Sunderland	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	7,815	6,226	+1,589	+ 26%
Violence against the person	2,150	1,691	+ 459	+ 27%
Robbery	31	31	- 0	- 1%
Sexual offences	221	175	+ 46	+ 26%
Vehicle crime	410	329	+ 81	+ 24%
Criminal damage	1,301	1,115	+ 186	+ 17%
Burglary	487	407	+ 80	+ 20%
Theft and handling	1,956	1,589	+ 367	+ 23%
Shoplifting	716	564	+ 152	+ 27%
Theft from the person	78	41	+ 37	+ 90%
Other theft and handling	1,067	899	+ 168	+ 19%
ASB	2,848	2,619	+ 229	+ 9%

South Tyneside	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	3,571	3,125	+ 446	+ 14%
Violence against the person	1,141	967	+ 174	+ 18%
Robbery	12	17	- 5	- 30%
Sexual offences	107	82	+ 25	+ 31%
Vehicle crime	151	158	- 7	- 5%
Criminal damage	620	616	+ 4	+ 1%
Burglary	182	188	- 6	- 3%
Theft and handling	744	644	+ 100	+ 15%
Shoplifting	286	268	+ 18	+ 7%
Theft from the person	20	14	+ 6	+ 43%
Other theft and handling	377	322	+ 55	+ 17%
ASB	1,365	1,464	- 99	- 7%

Gateshead	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	5,056	4,432	+ 624	+ 14%
Violence against the person	1,360	1,149	+ 211	+ 18%
Robbery	29	33	- 4	- 13%
Sexual offences	171	108	+ 63	+ 58%
Vehicle crime	274	271	+ 3	+ 1%
Criminal damage	839	845	- 6	- 1%
Burglary	330	286	+ 44	+ 15%
Theft and handling	1,234	1,111	+ 123	+ 11%
Shoplifting	597	531	+ 66	+ 12%

Theft from the person	31	24	+ 7	+ 30%
Other theft and handling	536	516	+ 20	+ 4%
ASB	1,886	1,904	- 18	- 1%

North Tyneside	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	4,483	4,014	+ 469	+ 12%
Violence against the person	1,359	1,150	+ 209	+ 18%
Robbery	17	13	+ 4	+ 29%
Sexual offences	140	108	+ 32	+ 29%
Vehicle crime	178	205	- 27	- 13%
Criminal damage	747	724	+ 23	+ 3%
Burglary	268	321	- 53	- 17%
Theft and handling	1,037	938	+ 99	+ 11%
Shoplifting	424	375	+ 49	+ 13%
Theft from the person	31	20	+ 11	+ 54%
Other theft and handling	503	441	+ 62	+ 14%
ASB	2,032	1,888	+ 144	+ 8%

Newcastle	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	9,843	8,344	+1,499	+ 18%
Violence against the person	2,648	2,082	+ 566	+ 27%
Robbery	80	80	+ 0	+ 0%
Sexual offences	286	246	+ 40	+ 16%
Vehicle crime	512	469	+ 43	+ 9%
Criminal damage	1,516	1,254	+ 262	+ 21%
Burglary	547	583	- 36	- 6%
Theft and handling	2,648	2,484	+ 164	+ 7%
Shoplifting	1,172	1,144	+ 28	+ 2%
Theft from the person	142	161	- 19	- 12%
Other theft and handling	1,101	990	+ 111	+ 11%
ASB	4,217	4,500	- 283	- 6%

Northumberland	2017-18	2016-17	Change compared to 2016-17 daily average	
Total crime	6,026	4,784	+1,242	+ 26%
Violence against the person	1,848	1,342	+ 506	+ 38%
Robbery	11	15	- 4	- 26%
Sexual offences	165	147	+ 18	+ 12%
Vehicle crime	332	283	+ 49	+ 17%
Criminal damage	1,090	995	+ 95	+ 10%
Burglary	494	432	+ 62	+ 14%
Theft and handling	1,208	984	+ 224	+ 23%
Shoplifting	424	360	+ 64	+ 18%
Theft from the person	19	21	- 2	- 9%
Other theft and handling	679	538	+ 141	+ 26%
ASB	2,676	2,817	- 141	- 5%

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VERA BAIRD^{QC}
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

1st August 2017

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND MONITORING OFFICER

**COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER –
QUARTERLY REPORT TO JUNE 2017**

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide the Police and Crime Panel with information about the complaints and purported complaints received and every conduct matter recorded by the Monitoring Officer since November 2012.

2. Background

- 1.2 The Police and Crime Panel has the statutory role of overseeing all complaints against the PCC and informally resolving non-criminal complaints, as well as criminal complaints or conduct matters that are referred back to the Panel by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC).
- 2.2 The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations) make provision regarding the Panel's powers and duties in regard to complaints made about the conduct of the PCC. The aim of the complaints system is to deliver resolution as quickly and effectively as possible for the majority of complainants through local resolution.
- 2.3 In accordance with the Regulations, the Panel is required to maintain suitable arrangements for handling complaints, recording conduct matters where there is an indication that the PCC may have committed a criminal offence and prescribing the manner in which any complaints alleging conduct which constitutes or involves, or appears to constitute or involve, the commission of a criminal offence and conduct matters are handled.
- 2.4 A procedure for dealing with complaints against the PCC was approved by panel members in November 2012 appointing the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner as the Monitoring Officer
- 2.5 In respect of record keeping the panel agreed in this procedure that the Monitoring Officer will keep records of: every complaint and purported complaint received and every conduct matter recorded by the Monitoring Officer. In addition the Monitoring Officer is to report, on a regular basis, the summary details (such as can be reported in public), on the exercise of any and all of these functions to the Police and Crime Panel for monitoring purposes. In this instance there have been two complaints received between April 2017 and June 2017.

Received	Nature of Complaint	Recorded / Action Taken
17 th May 2017	1 complaint: That the Commissioner has abused her position by advertising the book 'Three Years on' on emails sent out by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	Complaint not upheld – a response to the complainant clarified that the book reflects the work carried out in office and any payments for the book are not dealt with by the PCC and all monies go to Northumbria Police.
6 th June 2017	1 complaint: That the PCC appointed an employee of Northumbria Police to carry out a local resolution of a complaint made to her (by the same complainant) about the Chief Constable.	Complaint not upheld – a response was sent to the complainant confirming that the PCC has acted in accordance with IPCC guidance in respect of complaints made to her about the Chief Constable.



VERA BAIRD^{QC}
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER**

1ST AUGUST 2017

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide the Police and Crime Panel (PCP) with information about the complaints and purported complaints received about the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and how they are dealt with together with examples to illustrate the process.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Police and Crime Panel has the statutory role of overseeing all complaints against the PCC and resolving non-criminal complaints, as well as ensuring criminal complaints or conduct matters are referred to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC). The Regulations permit the Panel to delegate some or all of these roles to the PCC's Monitoring Officer which is the case in Northumbria.
- 2.2 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) sets out the legal framework for dealing with complaints against the PCC. The appropriate regulations are the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations).
- 2.3 The Act and the Regulations contain a number of key definitions:
- a) "Complaint" means a general complaint about the conduct of the Commissioner and/or the Deputy Commissioner, whether or not that conduct is potentially criminal.
 - b) A "Recorded Complaint" means a Complaint that the Monitoring Officer is obliged under the Regulations to record by entry in the Recorded Complaints and Conduct Matters Register database.
 - c) A "Conduct Matter" means a matter where there is an indication (whether from the circumstances or otherwise) that the Commissioner and/or Deputy Commissioner may have committed a criminal offence. Conduct Matters can arise without a Complaint being made and must be notified to the IPCC.
 - d) A "Serious Complaint" means a Complaint about the conduct of the Commissioner and/or the Deputy Commissioner which constitutes or involves or appears to constitute or involve, the commission of a criminal offence. Serious Complaints must be notified to the IPCC.

- 2.4 Complaints that are Conduct Matters or Serious Complaints must be referred by the Monitoring Officer to the IPCC. It is not the Monitoring Officer's function to investigate or determine whether a crime has been committed, only a court of criminal jurisdiction can definitively rule on the matter. Any investigations related to a potential crime will be undertaken by the IPCC. However, the Monitoring Officer acts as a filter and will decide how a complaint or other information concerning potential criminal conduct should be classified, handled and dealt with under the Regulations.
- 2.5 The aim of the complaints system is to deliver resolution as quickly and effectively as possible; for the majority of complainants this will be achieved through local resolution. In accordance with the Regulations, the Panel is required to maintain suitable arrangements for handling and recording complaints. The procedure for dealing with complaints against the PCC was approved by Panel members in November 2012 appointing the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner as the Monitoring Officer.
- 2.6 The Monitoring Officer must establish a formal register ("the Recorded Complaints and Conduct Matters Register") for the purposes of recording Complaints and Conduct Matters under the Regulations. This Register will take the form of an electronic database within which to record all key details pertaining to a Complaint including the date received, the complainant, a summary of the complaint/the category into which it falls (Conduct Matter, Serious Complaint or other Recorded Complaint), the date on which it was recorded, an indication of intended action on the Complaint and any other information deemed relevant. (A Complaint or Conduct Matter entered into the Register is a "Recorded Complaint" or "Recorded Conduct Matter" for the purposes of the Regulations and the associated IPCC Guidance.)
- 2.7 A member of the public may complain (make a Complaint) about the conduct of the PCC and/or DPCC to the following people or organisations, although, except in the case of alleged criminal conduct, complaints are to be encouraged to be made direct to the PCC's Monitoring Officer or:
- a) The Police and Crime Panel;
 - b) The Independent Police Complaints Commission (the IPCC);
 - c) The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (the OPCC);
 - d) A Chief Officer of Police; or
 - e) The relevant office holder: the PCC and/or the DPCC direct.

Any complaint from a member of the public can be sent to the Monitoring Officer in the following ways:

- a) By email: enquiries@northumbria-pcc.gov.uk
- b) By telephone (at any time): 0191 2219800
- c) By post: Monitoring Officer (PCC/DPCC complaints), Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria, Second Floor, Victory House, Balliol Business Park, Benton Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EW.

3. Complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

- 3.1 Between November 2012 and March 2017, 20 complaints against the PCC have been received, these have been reported to the panel in the quarterly updates and Annual Report. In this time period, no complaints have been upheld.
- 3.2 The type of complaints received in Northumbria do not follow a uniform pattern, but the majority originate from a situation when the complainant is not happy with the outcome of a complaint they have previously made to the PCC about the Chief Constable. Other complaints for example have included the use of the OPCC logo, a tweet that was written by the Commissioner or concerns around operational issues.

4.0 Receiving and Recording Complaints

- 4.1 On receipt of a complaint there are a number of stages that the Monitoring Officer will consider to ensure that the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 are adhered to.

Stage 1 - The first step in the procedure is to ascertain that the complaint is about the relevant office holder, in this case the PCC.

Stage 2 - If the complaint has not been submitted via the Police and Crime Panel, the panel are notified that a complaint has been received.

Stage 3 - An assessment then establishes if the complaint is deemed to be a Conduct Matter or Serious Complaint as defined by the Regulations, i.e. involves or may involve the commission of a criminal offence. If it is concluded that the complaint is a Conduct Matter or Serious Complaint it is recorded and referred to the IPCC. The complainant and the Commissioner are informed. It is likely at this point that independent legal advice would be sought.

Stage 4 - The Regulations include a section, which outlines the specific category of complaints and circumstances, which enables disapplication of the Regulations. Assessment is made against this categories and the circumstance under which disapplication applies are as follows:

- a. more than 12 months have elapsed between the incident, or the latest incident, giving rise to the complaint and the making of the complaint and either no good reason for the delay has been shown, or injustice would be likely to be caused by the delay;
- b. the matter is already the subject of a complaint;
- c. where the matter involves an employee rather than the Commissioner;
- d. insufficient information is provided about the person who is making it or against whom it is made; and/or
- e. where a complaint is vexatious, oppressive or otherwise an abuse of the procedures for dealing with such complaints or the complaint is repetitious.

In these circumstances the complainant will be notified that no further action will be taken in relation to the complaint and set out the reasons why this decision has been taken.

Stage 5 - If the matter is not deemed to be a Conduct Matter or Serious Complaint, the complaint is recorded and is dealt with by local resolution as per the regulations. All of the complaints received to date (July 2017) have been dealt with within this category. The information provided in the correspondence is assessed and further clarification if required, is sought – either from the complainant or any relevant body. The Police and Crime Commissioner is given a copy of the complaint and invited to give any relevant information that would assist with the assessment of the complaint. This information is then brought together and the complaint is either upheld or not upheld. Once the complaint is determined the complainant and the Commissioner are informed.

4.2 Finally a summary of the complaints received with the outcome, is then reported quarterly to the Police and Crime Panel. An annual report of complaints is also produced. The next section in this report provides members with two examples and outlines the action taken by the Monitoring Officer in each instance to deal with the complaint in accordance with the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012.

5.0 Examples of Complaints received

Example 1 Background and Assessment Process

An email and letter were received into the office addressed to the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer which contained a complaint against the Police & Crime Commissioner. There were four elements to this complaint alleging that the PCC:

1. Refused to release an investigative report,
2. Failed to comply with her equality duty.
3. Failed in her duty to hold the Chief Constable to account.
4. Neglected her duty in failing to respond appropriately to correspondence.

In respect of this complaint the Monitoring Officer considered all four elements of the complaint against each of the five stages in the approach outlined in Section 4 of this report.

Stage 1 - Having assessed the complaint, it was confirmed that it was in relation to the alleged conduct of the PCC and was recorded on the Recorded Complaints and Conduct Matters Register.

Stage 2 - In this instance the complainant had sent a copy direct to the Clerk to the Police and Crime Panel.

Stage 3 - On assessing the complaint, all four elements, the Monitoring Officer established that the complaint was not a Serious Complaint or Conduct Matter as defined by the Regulations and detailed in paragraph 2.3 of this report therefore did not require a referral to the Independent Police Complaints Commission.

Stage 4 - The circumstances of all the four elements of this complaint do not fall into a category under which the Monitoring Officer would be required to disapply this complaint; disapplication of the regulations was therefore not applied.

Stage 5 – On completing the assessment the Monitoring Officer took the decision to deal with this complaint by local resolution as per the regulations. The Monitoring officer reviewed the correspondence from the complainant. This involved considering a number of files which contained information about previous complaints made against the Chief Constable as these were relevant to the complaint against the PCC.

This complaint was reported to the panel at the February 2017 meeting.

Response to the Complainant

Within 14 days of receipt of the original correspondence, the Monitoring Officer recorded the complaint and informed the complainant that the complaint had been considered under the provisions of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 (“the Regulations”). The response confirmed that complaints regarding the conduct of the PCC are dealt with by the PCP for Northumbria and that the Panel had delegated that responsibility to the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police as Crime Commissioner for Northumbria to act as Monitoring Officer.

The response outlined the Monitoring Officer’s understanding of the complaint ensuring that the complainant knew exactly what matters were being considered and informed the complainant that the matter had been determined by local resolution and the conclusions that had been reached in respect of each of the four elements of the complaint are as detailed below:

1. PCC Refused to release an investigative report

A comprehensive response had been sent by the PCC to the complainant at the time the investigation referred to had concluded. A full copy of the investigation report had been provided to the complainant at that time together with an explanation of why the report could not be subject to wider release. This decision was taken after independent legal advice was sought. It was concluded that the PCC had dealt with the release of the investigation report fully and properly and that the complainant had been informed how the report would be used.

2. PCC Failed to comply with her equality duty.

The background to this complaint is that the complainant had previously made a complaint to the PCC that Chief Constable had acted in a sexist manner. The complaint made against the PCC is that in her handling of the complaint against the Chief Constable she failed to comply with her equality duty. The Monitoring Officer advised the complainant that in seeking to resolve the original complaint the PCC commissioned an external review, carried out by an external police force, into the alleged conduct to ensure that a full independent investigation took place. The response to the complainant therefore confirms that Monitoring Officer is satisfied that the PCC had given careful consideration to her equality duty and that the complaint would not be upheld.

3. PCC Failed in her duty to hold the Chief Constable to account.

As outlined above an external review was commissioned by the PCC into the alleged conduct of the Chief Constable regarding the allegations made by the complainant. As the PCC had commissioned an external review into the alleged conduct to ensure that a full independent investigation took place the Monitoring Officer was again satisfied that the Commissioner had not failed in her duty to hold the Chief Constable to account.

4. Neglected her duty in failing to respond appropriately to correspondence.

The Complainant wanted the PCC to correspond about a third party. There was no written agreement from the third party for this to happen. The Data Protection Act prohibited a response in these circumstances. The Monitoring Officer was therefore unable to progress this complaint.

Independent legal advice was sought then the response was sent to the complainant and the complaint was not upheld.

Further representation

A five page letter was subsequently received from the complainant informing the Monitoring Officer how she should have carried out the investigation in relation to the matters raised in the original complaint and a new complaint was submitted raising the same issues. The letter also stated that if the Monitoring Officer refused to review her investigation, the letter should be accepted as a formal complaint against the Monitoring Officer.

In further correspondence the complainant advised a solicitor had been instructed to commence a judicial review. No further correspondence or proceedings in this respect have been received.

Example 2 Background and Assessment Process

The complaint was sent to the Police and Crime Panel and was forwarded to the Monitoring Officer to deal with.

The Complainant had previously complained to the PCC about a matter pertaining to the Chief Constable. This complaint against the PCC was dissatisfaction that she had passed the complaint to Northumbria Police to be dealt with by a resolving officer from Northumbria Police. This response is in accordance with the local formal resolution process guidelines set down by the Independent Police Complaints Commissioner.

The Monitoring Officer considered this complaint against the five stage approach outlined in Section 4 of this report.

Stage 1 - Having assessed the complaint, it was confirmed that it was in relation to the alleged conduct of the PCC and was recorded on the Recorded Complaints and Conduct Matters Register.

Stage 2 - In this instance the complainant had sent the complaint direct to the Clerk of the Police and Crime Panel who forwarded it to the Monitoring Officer.

Stage 3 - On assessing the complaint the Monitoring Officer established that the complaint was not a Serious Complaint or Conduct Matter as defined by the Regulations and detailed in paragraph 2.3 of this report therefore did not require a referral to the Independent Police Complaints Commission.

Stage 4 - The circumstances of this complaint do not fall into category under which the Monitoring Officer would be required to disapply this complaint; disapplication of the regulations was therefore not applied.

Stage 5 – On completing the assessment the Monitoring Officer took the decision to deal with this complaint by local resolution as per the regulations. The Monitoring officer reviewed the correspondence from the complainant. This involved considering a number of files which contained information about previous complaints made against the Chief Constable as these were relevant to the complaint against the Police & Crime Commissioner.

This complaint is included in the quarterly update to the Police and Crime Panel in August 2017.

Response to the Complainant

Within 8 days of receipt the Monitoring Officer recorded the Complaint and informed the complainant that the complaint had been considered under the provisions of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 (“the Regulations”). The response confirmed that complaints regarding the conduct of the PCC are dealt with by the PCP for Northumbria and that the Panel had delegated that responsibility to the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police as Crime Commissioner for Northumbria to act as Monitoring Officer.

The response outlined the Monitoring Officer’s understanding of the complaint ensuring that the complainant knew exactly what matters were being considered and

informed the complainant that she could not respond to the substantive complaint against the Chief Constable as this was still being progressed by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

In respect of the actual complaint against the PCC, the dissatisfaction that an ongoing complaint about the CC had been passed to a resolving officer who is employed by Northumbria Police who would act on behalf of the PCC, the Monitoring Officer did not uphold this complaint and found that the PCC had followed IPCC guidance appropriately. The letter provided the complainant with an understanding of the rules set down by the IPCC in relation to the appointment of a resolving officer (for both direction and control and conduct complaints) with the appropriate skills to address the complaint. IPCC guidance clearly states that the resolving officer must be appointed in order to make enquiries and that this resolving officer must come from the same police force as the Chief Constable complained of.

The letter also included clarification about the decisions taken by the PCC in respect of the original complaint against the Chief Constable as follows:

- Confirming that the PCC had advised the complainant that the complaint had been recorded and would be dealt with by local resolution. The PCC had at that time also made it clear that she was following IPCC guidelines and appointed a force solicitor as the resolving officer.
- The PCC had then received further representation from the complainant regarding the appointment of the original resolving officer. The Commissioner took on board this concern and replaced him with a senior police officer and had advised the complainant accordingly.
- That subsequent communication from the complainant highlighting dissatisfaction with the second resolving officer appointed had been responded to by a member of OPCC staff confirming that the PCC would in all cases follow IPCC guidance.



**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
REPORT OF JOINT CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER**

01 August 2017

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS 2016/17 SUBJECT TO AUDIT

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The following report provides assurance to the Panel that robust governance arrangements are in place for the production and audit of the Statements of Account for 2016/17. The report sets out:

- The compilation and publication process for the Statements of Account and Annual Governance Statements in line with relevant regulations. These statements are currently subject to audit and the public inspection notice has been published.
- An overview of budget performance and how the final outturn compared with the budget plans for the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.

1.2 The report should be read in conjunction with the Statements of Account, subject to audit, which were published on 30 June 2017 and are available at:

<http://www.northumbria-pcc.gov.uk/transparency/finance/accounts/>

2. Preparation, Publication, Audit and Authorisation of the Statements

2.1 The 2016/17 Statements of Account have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (The Code), issued by CIPFA, and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2.2 The Code is based on approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, except where these are inconsistent with specific statutory requirements. The Code also draws on approved accounting standards issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and the UK Accounting Standards Board where these provide additional guidance.

2.3 Within the 2016/17 code there are a number of changes in relation to the presentation of the financial statements. The revised code requires changes to the format of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES); Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS); and the introduction of a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA). The primary aim of these

changes is to provide greater transparency to the reader of the statements and show how resources have been applied.

- 2.4 In practical terms these changes result in the top half of the CIES being more aligned to how financial monitoring is carried out within the organisation, and is aligned to the Group monitoring position presented to the Joint Business Meeting on a quarterly basis. The objective of the EFA is to demonstrate to Council Tax payers how the funding available to the Chief Constable (i.e. the financing provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
- 2.5 The statements also include the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) for each organisation; an annual assessment of the governance arrangements and their effectiveness. Further details can be found at section 5 of this report.
- 2.6 The timetable for the publication of the 2016/17 draft accounts, the external audit and final approval are shown in the table below:

Date	Task
30 June 2017	Draft Statement of Accounts signed off by Chief Financial Officer of the PCC and CC Director of Finance. Draft Annual Governance Statements prepared and signed as appropriate for PCC / CC. Statements published on PCC / CC websites.
1 July – 11 August	Accounts open for public inspection for 30 working days in accordance with Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The notice was published on both websites on 23 June 2017. Electors can only exercise their rights of inspection and objection during this 30 working day period.
July / August	External Audit on site, complete audit.
18 September	Joint Independent Audit Committee: – Audited Statement of Accounts reviewed and recommended for approval by the PCC / CC. – Revised AGS recommended for signature by the PCC / CC.
By 30 September	Statements authorised and signed. Publication of Statement of Accounts, AGS, Narrative Statement and External Audit opinion for the year ended 31 March 2017 on websites. Publish notice that the audit has been concluded and the statements published.

October 2017	Report the completion of the audit, publication of the statements and to report to the Police and Crime Panel.
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3. Financial Performance 2016/17

3.1 The statements of account for the PCC, CC and Group each include a narrative statement that sets out the key financial and other performance for the 2016/17 financial year. A summary of the statements is provided below.

3.2 Budget Background – the 2016/17 revenue budget was approved at £266.840m and based upon:

- Increases in pay and prices of £5.200m; budget pressures of £3.800m and the impact on employer National Insurance of £4.300m;
- A reduction in revenue costs of £0.200m to support capital investment;
- Budget savings of £15.300m in 2016/17;
- The use of £5.692m from the Commissioner's reserves to support the revenue budget and provide headroom to manage savings going forward; and
- An increase of £5 on the Council Tax precept in 2016/17 to raise an additional £1.872m income.

3.3 The revenue outturn for 2016/17 is shown in the table below:

2016/17			
	Approved Budget 2016/17	Outturn 2016/17	Variance 2016/17
Group Position	£m	£m	£m
Chief Constable	256.080	255.553	(0.527)
Police and Crime Commissioner	2.262	1.493	(0.769)
Capital Financing	8.498	7.380	(1.118)
	266.840	264.426	(2.414)
Central Government Grant	(225.666)	(225.666)	0
Council Tax Precept	(35.482)	(35.482)	0
Central Grant and Precept Total	(261.148)	(261.148)	0
Appropriations (To)/From Reserves	5.692	3.278	(2.414)

3.4 Further information on the outturn is provided below.

Chief Constable

3.5 The PCC delegated a budget of £256.080m to the CC for 2016/17 to enable the discharge of the activities under his control.

- 3.6 The in-year budget strategy and regular monitoring resulted in an outturn of £255.553m, reflecting an in-year under spend of £0.527m.
- 3.7 The under spend can be primarily attributed to: additional income claimed to offset expenditure incurred across Innovation and Transformation projects; underspend on the Workforce and Investment budget; and following the conclusion of a number of potentially costly legal cases, Zurich has advised that the Force insurance provision should be lowered.

Police and Crime Commissioner

- 3.8 The 2016/17 approved budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is £2.262m. The outturn for 2016/17 is £1.493m which is an under spend of £0.769m.
- 3.9 The under spend largely relates to: an underspend on the Commissioners Community Fund; one off savings on Treasury Management costs and external Legal advice; and a strategy to maximise the use of the Ministry of Justice Grant for the commissioning of services in year. This has been partially utilised to create a specific earmarked reserve of £0.300m to support the cost of Health Advocates in future years.
- 3.10 Capital Financing is also under the direction of the PCC, the Capital Financing budget for 2016/17 was £8.498m, comprising interest on borrowing and investments and the minimum revenue provision for repayment of borrowing. The outturn position is £7.380m reflecting an under spend of £1.118m. These savings have been as a direct result of tactical decisions made as part of the Treasury Management Strategy, to defer long term borrowing at higher interest rates, with shorter term borrowing at lower rates and using cash balances to fund expenditure.

2016/17 Capital Programme

- 3.11 In addition to the day-to-day revenue activities, the Commissioner incurs expenditure on capital related items. This includes: acquisition of fixed assets; building alterations; Information and Communications Technology; vehicles; and other major items of plant and equipment.
- 3.12 The total capital investment for 2016/17 was £9.887m. Further details of the capital investment programme can be found within the narrative statement to the Commissioners Group accounts.

4. General Reserves

- 4.1 The General Reserves are a key strategic resource to assist with the management of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and meet unexpected costs. At 31 March 2017 the General Reserves, subject to audit, are £11.823m, as outlined below.

General Reserve Position - Year End Outturn			
	Approved 2016/17	Revised 2016/17	Variance 2016/17
Group Position	£m	£m	£m
Opening Balance (01/04/2016)	15.100	15.400	0.300
Planned Use of Reserve	(5.700)	(3.577)	2.123
Closing Balance (31/03/2017)	9.400	11.823	2.423

4.2 Based on the outturn, the PCC will be able to maintain the General Reserves at a level above the 2% minimum (£5m) threshold, in accordance with the reserves policy. Thus, enabling them to continue to support the MTFS as intended.

5. Annual Governance Statements

5.1 Regulations require public bodies to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) that provides an assessment of the adequacy of the governance arrangements and their effectiveness. This separate statement accompanies the Statement of Account for each body.

5.2 The PCC and CC Joint Governance Monitoring Group have undertaken a review of the governance and internal control arrangements and have prepared an AGS for each body. These were reported to, and scrutinised by, the Joint Independent Audit Committee on 19 June 2017 and subsequently authorised by the PCC and CC.

5.3 The process did not identify any weaknesses in the governance arrangements.

6. Recommendations

6.1 The Police and Crime Panel are recommended to note:

- The publication of the draft Statements of Account and Annual Governance Statements for 2016/17, subject to audit;
- The Financial Outturn position for 2016/17, subject to audit; and
- The process for the scrutiny and certification arrangements, leading to the publication of the final Statements of Account by 30 September 2017.

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NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

PANEL MEETING ON 1 AUGUST 2017

SUBJECT – POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP WORKING CLOSER TOGETHER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report provides the Police and Crime Panel with some areas to consider and discuss in relation to the ways in which the Police and Crime Commissioner and Community Safety Partnerships can work closer together in Northumbria.

2. Background

- 2.1 In order to enhance its scrutiny role with the Police and Crime Commissioner, the Northumbria Police and Crime Panel have a 'themed section' at each meeting with Members being asked to suggest appropriate topics. It was agreed the themed topic for the Panel's next meeting in August 2017 will be on "ways in which the PCC and Community Safety Partnerships can work closer together" – and is a deferred item from April 2017. CSP Managers have been invited to put forward suggestions or discussion points on how this can be achieved.

3. Collective Response

- 3.1 This report has been produced in consultation with CSP Managers from Community Safety Partnerships covering: Sunderland, South and North Tyneside, Gateshead, Newcastle and Northumberland localities. It provides background to partnership working and its statutory base, examples of current cooperation and close working and suggests some potential areas the Panel and Police and Crime Commissioner may wish to explore.
- 3.2 Community Safety Partnerships fully recognise the influence and impact that the Police and Crime Commissioner can have on tackling crime and disorder and we hope that the report will generate a positive discussion at the Panel to help further strengthen and improve local partnership arrangements across Northumbria.

4. Overview of Community Safety Partnerships

- 4.1 There is a strong history of joint agency working in relation to crime reduction in Northumbria with the former Police Authority establishing localised and then a Forcewide partnership in the late 1980s and early 1990s as a response to increasing levels of crime and the Morgan Report which recommended such working be placed on a statutory basis.
- 4.2 The latter did not occur until the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act which established in statute area partnerships of "Responsible Authorities" which currently are Police, Local Government, the NHS (Clinical Commissioning Group), Fire and Rescue Services, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Services.

- 4.3 The duty (sections 5, 6 and 7 supplemented by guidance and statutory instruments) requires the Partnership to produce an annual Strategic Assessment on which to base a plan setting out key priorities (supported by a delivery plan). To facilitate this section 115 and 117a created statutory power and subsequent duty through secondary legislation to share information and intelligence to reduce crime and disorder. In addition, section 17 of the Act placed a duty on Responsible Authorities to have due consideration for crime and disorder embedded in its decision making regarding policy and delivery of services.
- 4.4 From 1998 until 2011, Community Safety Partnerships were supported financially by the Home Office and Police Authority typically receiving up to £400,000 annually depending on crime rate, size and other factors to support national/local priorities.
- 4.5 The Police and Justice Act 2006 (Section 19) extended remit of local authorities to scrutinise the functioning of local Community Safety Partnerships and stated that every local authority should have a crime and disorder committee with power to review and scrutinise and make reports and recommendations on the functioning of the local Community Safety Partnership. In practice, local Overview and Scrutiny Committees have carried out policy reviews in relation to many areas of delivery (including substance misuse, domestic abuse, antisocial behaviour, hate crime etc).
- 4.6 In the 10 year period to 2010, Community Safety Partnerships contributed to successive volume crime reductions across Northumbria. Upon election of a Coalition Government in 2011, an immediate review of many statutory duties was carried out and the partnership elements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 were retained. However, Government Offices for the regions which had a strong Home Office presence were disbanded from 2011 and funding to Community Safety Partnerships significantly reduced before transferring to newly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in 2012.
- 4.7 The introduction of PCCs from November 2012 has had a significant impact on Community Safety Partnerships. PCCs have assumed overall responsibility for policing, reducing crime within a police force area, and determining how budgets should be allocated across the force area, accompanied by a shift in decision-making and accountability for local policing away from Police Authorities, as well as central and local Government.
- 4.8 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 set out a number of ways that PCCs and CSPs should work together, including a mutual duty to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and reoffending and a requirement that the PCC and CSP must have regard to each other's priorities within their respective plans. In addition, PCCs are held to account by Police and Crime Panels (formed primarily of elected councillors), while Overview and Scrutiny Committees for Community Safety continue to scrutinise the work of the CSP as a whole (and are unique in that they can call in representatives from the other Responsible Authorities on CSPs to be held to account).
- 5. Current joint working and a changing landscape of priorities**
- 5.1 Since 2012 the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner has published two Police and Crime Plans and Community Safety Partnership priorities locally have strongly reflected the priorities (where appropriate) of both the Home Secretary and PCC. In addition, CSPs have moved from traditional volume crime activity to a greater focus on harm and vulnerability (for example, domestic abuse, child sexual

exploitation, modern day slavery and trafficking, prevention of radicalisation, serious and organised crime etc.). In some cases, close working relationships have been established with local statutory partnerships, including Safeguarding Children's and Adult Boards and Health and Wellbeing Boards. In addition, there is statutory duty of Community Safety Partnerships to carry out Domestic Homicide Reviews (Section 9(3) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 was enacted, which has resulted in numerous DHRs being commissioned or being currently scoped across Northumbria by CSPs.

- 5.2 There is a lot of joint working in Northumbria between the Police and Crime Commissioner and the CSPs. In recent months, some of the more successful areas of work CSPs are pleased to have worked with the PCC on include:
- Discussions with health providers and the Police and Crime Commissioner to improve the level of provision and response around domestic abuse within General Practice and Accident and Emergency healthcare settings/departments)
 - Submitting successful funding applications across Northumbria to develop projects linked with a number of domestic abuse workstreams
 - Reviewing funding applications as part of the PCC Community Fund that was provided to local voluntary sector organisations
 - Police and Crime Commissioner will be providing funding to support a regional conference around hate crime that is being planned in October 2017 as well as funding to support ad-hoc projects linked with mate crime, learning disability hate crime etc.
 - Funding has been received from the PCC in order for CSPs to continue to develop antisocial behaviour victim support volunteers within each local area.

6. Panel Discussion

6.1 We hope and look forward to continuing to develop this joint working. In order to help frame the discussion, some areas that the Panel may wish to consider and discuss where we could potentially further strengthen our existing relationship are:

- CSP Leads would like to extend an invitation to representatives from the OPCC to the six-weekly Community Safety Leads meetings. Through establishing a more regular dialogue with the OPCC, there is a potential for each party to provide updates on any significant or emerging developments relating to respective work areas as well as providing opportunities to share/exploit best practice, identify areas which potentially warrant closer working as well as helping to deliver greater uniformity across the Northumbria area.
- Formally strengthening our existing relationship with the OPCC allow us to more effectively and routinely share ideas, thoughts and practices (e.g. learning from scrutiny committees reviews, domestic homicide reviews, serious case reviews, problem solving arrangements etc), which in turn may help to inform and shape future commissioning in Northumbria. It might be beneficial to consider jointly with the PCC that we set out what CSPs will share and how they will co-operate through a Memorandum of Understanding.
- CSPs co-ordinate a range of activity to support the objectives identified in the Police and Crime Plan – and would welcome continued discussions with the PCC on how CSPs can support and address key priority areas. We fully recognise and value the commitment from the PCC in relation to Violence against Women and Girls and would like to continue to be an integral part of the solution to tackling this issue for local residents.

- It might be helpful for the Panel to discuss those areas the Police and Crime Commissioner feels Community Safety Partnerships could be collectively doing more to support the priorities outlined within the Police and Crime Plan.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 The Panel is asked to consider the report and discuss the points raised within in terms of Community Safety Partnerships developing further joint working with Panel and/or the Police and Crime Commissioner.