

**REPORT / SUMMARY DECISION SHEET**  
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**PURPOSE: COMMISSIONER DECISION**

**Timing: Urgent**

This document should be used as a pre-read to the Police and Crime Plan Seminar which is scheduled for the 23.11.12

**Title:** Synopsis Report to support Priority Setting for the Police and Crime Plan

**Category of Decision / Business Area Impact:** Statutory Requirement.

**Executive Summary:**

The purpose of the report is to summarise the key issues emerging from a national, regional and local level so support the Commissioner in making an informed decision when setting Police and Crime priorities which will be detailed within the Police and Crime Plan 2013/18.

The key theme's emerging from the enclosed documentation:

- Reduce / Maintain Low Crime and ASB Levels
- Counter Terrorism
- Protecting Vulnerable People
- Access to services
- Road Safety
- Reduce Reoffending

**Recommendation:**

The Commissioner is requested to decide on the Policing Priorities and Objectives to be detailed within the Police and Crime Plan for 2013/18.

**Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys**

I confirm I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct.

The above request has my approval / does not have my approval / I note the information contained within the report (~~delete~~ as appropriate)

**Signature:**



**Date:**

23 / 11 / 12

Date: 14<sup>th</sup> November 2012

## Report of the Chief Executive to the Police and Crime Commissioner

### Synopsis Report for Policing Priorities 2013/18

#### 1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to summarise the key issues emerging at a national, regional and local level so that the Commissioner can make an informed decision when setting Police and Crime priorities which will be detailed within the Police and Crime Plan 2013/18.

#### 2. Options Appraisal

To consider the key themes including:

- Reduce / Maintain Low Crime and ASB Levels
- Counter Terrorism
- Protecting Vulnerable People
- Access to services
- Road Safety
- Reduce Reoffending

#### 3. Background

As set out within the Association of Police Authority Chief Executives Police and Crime Plan Guidance, Commissioners will need to give consideration to a plethora of information when setting Police and Crime Plan priorities. This document aims to identify those key considerations and summarise information in order to support the identification of key themes for the purposes of priority setting.

This information should be used as a precursory read to the Police and Crime Plan Seminar which has been provisionally scheduled for the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2012.

The Commissioner will be aware that there is a statutory requirement for the Police and Crime Plan to be published by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013, prior to which it should be subjected to a consultation process with the Chief Constable and be presented for consideration to the Police and Crime Panel (date to be confirmed).

The Commissioner will be aware that there is a statutory requirement to publish a 5 year plan. The Commissioner may vary an existing plan or issue a new one at any time<sup>1</sup>, and the frequency with which this is done should be determined on the basis of local need, however an annual review / refresh in line with wider business and planning processes is considered good practice.

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<sup>1</sup> Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Section 5(3)

## 4. National Considerations

### 4.1 Objectives set by the Home Secretary

The Commissioner will be aware that the Home Secretary has clearly reiterated that the only national objective placed on police forces will be to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB).

Latest crime and anti-social behaviour levels for Dyfed Powys can be seen in the table below:

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% 3 Year Change
Crime	22,379	21,728	21,163	-5%
ASB	32,441	31,636	26,079	-5%

### 4.2 The Strategic Policing Requirement

In July 2012, the Home Secretary published the statutory Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) identifying national threats and the national policing capabilities required to counter those threats. This is the first time that a SPR has been published. It is designed to help Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners to ensure that their force's national responsibilities are fulfilled. The SPR has identified the following national threats:

National Threat/ Levels	
<b>Terrorism</b>	Tier One Risk as identified by the National Security Risk Assessment.
<b>Civil Emergencies</b>	Tier One Risk as identified by the National Security Risk Assessment and require an aggregated response across police force boundaries.
<b>Organised Crime</b>	Tier Two Risk as identified by the National Security Risk Assessment
<b>Public Order</b>	Threats to public order or public safety that cannot be managed by a single police force acting alone.
<b>Large scale Cyber Incident</b>	Tier One Risk as identified by the National Security Risk Assessment.

The second part of the SPR details the capacity and contribution, capability, consistency and connectivity required to meet those threats. The SPR further details the duties placed on chief constables and commissioners, and provides information on how these duties can be met.

The Police and Crime Plan guidance stipulates that where appropriate the SPR should be detailed within the Plan and used to hold the Chief Constable to account for delivery against national requirement. Further information on the SPR and current governance arrangements in place to hold the Chief Constable to account for delivery against it, can be found in **Appendix 1**. A more report detailed report

explaining the transition from the Protective Services Minimum Standards to the Strategic Policing Requirement can be viewed as **Appendix 1.1**.

#### **4.3 National Collaboration Agreements in place (or being considered) to meet national risk, achieve greater efficiencies or enhance current service provision.**

**Appendix 2** gives a full breakdown of national collaboration arrangements either currently in place or being considered. These include:

- National Police Air Service
- National Crime agency
- Action Fraud
- Police IT company (NewCo)
- National Policing Procurement Hub (NPPH) “Zanzibar”
- Firearms Licensing E-commerce solution

### **5. Regional Considerations**

#### **5.1 Welsh Government Considerations**

Commissioners will be aware that Policing and Crime are non-devolved matters, yet many factors influencing levels of offending and criminality are matters which have been devolved to Welsh Government. As such, Welsh Government has set a number of priorities in policy areas which will impact on policing and crime. These are summarised below:

- Community Support Officers.
- Civil contingencies.
- Contest
- Health and Wellbeing in Wales
- Procurement.
- Tackling Poverty and Communities First
- British Transport Police
- Road Safety
- Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs)
- Youth Justice
- Violence against women and domestic abuse

A more detailed report on the priorities set under these policy headings are detailed in **Appendix 3**.

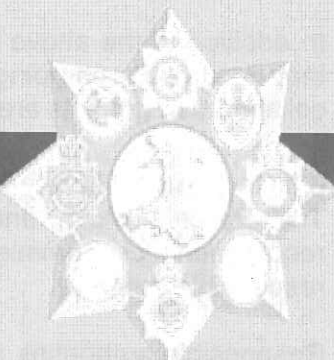
#### **5.2 Regional Collaboration Agreements in place (or being considered) to meet national risk, achieve greater efficiencies or enhance current service provision.**

The National Policing Plan for Wales 2011/14 focuses on collaboration and sets out the collaborative business plan for the period 2011-14. The National Policing Plan for Wales has been informed by the national strategic assessment which takes account of the threats and risks that are cross border in nature and require a regional or national response within Wales e.g. from serious and organised criminality and terrorism.

On a programme level a number of key projects have been designed to drive forward collaboration in Wales with clear tangible benefits for forces. **Appendix 2** provides a

full breakdown of regional collaboration agreements in place or being considered which include:

<b>All Wales Projects</b>
<b>Information Communication Technology</b> <b>All Wales Criminal Justice Board</b> <b>Welsh Extremism and Counter Terrorism Unit</b> – An all Wales approach to Counter Terrorism <b>Interoperability</b> <b>Protective Services</b>
<b>3 Force Projects</b>
<b>TARIAN</b> – (regional task force, regional asset recovery team and the regional intelligence unit) Dyfed-Powys, Gwent and South Wales collaborative response to serious and organised cross border crime <b>Firearms</b> <b>Procurement</b> <b>Specialist Crime</b>
<b>Local Collaboration</b>
<b>Information Technology Management</b> <b>Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)</b> <b>Waste Management</b> <b>Consultation Services</b> <b>Financial Management System</b>
<b>Other Collaboration</b>
<b>All Wales Schools Liaison Core Programme</b> <b>Welsh Government Efficiency and Innovation Programme</b> <b>Go Safe Partnership</b> <b>Community Support Officers</b> <b>Public Protection</b>



The Police Authorities Wales Legacy Statement can be viewed [here](#).

## 6. Local Considerations

### 6.1 Current year's priorities:

Prior to considering the priorities for the forthcoming year, it is useful to reflect on the priorities that have been set for the current financial year as detailed within the [Local Policing Plan for 2012/15](#):

1. To tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in all its forms
2. To tackle Drug Related Crime
3. To ensure we protect the public and deal with serious criminality
4. To ensure that the public can access services when they need them

In light of the financial constraints placed on the Force and given the Force performance record targets were set in respect of the maintenance of performance.

A full breakdown of performance against the measures and targets detailed within the Policing Plan can be seen within the Performance Briefing Document that is presented to the Authority's Planning, Performance and Scrutiny Committee on a quarterly basis. This can be viewed at **Appendix 4**.

## **6.2 Local Collaboration**

As detailed within the table shown on page 5, local collaboration projects include:

- Information Technology Management
- Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)
- Waste Management
- Consultation Services
- Financial Management System

In addition to the above collaboration projects, there is a great deal of joint working that is currently on-going. An overview of this work and more detail of the current collaboration projects are detailed in **Appendix 2**.

## **6.3 Community Safety Priorities**

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act (2011) details the statutory requirement for Commissioners to have regard to the relevant priorities of each responsible authority.

Responsible authorities are brought together through the fora of Community Safety Partnerships and therefore it is considered more relevant to consider the consolidated priorities of the Partnerships rather than the relevant priorities of individual responsible authorities.

The Commissioner will be aware that four Community Safety Partnerships currently exist within Dyfed-Powys that delivers services against a Community Safety Strategy (or within a wider Service / Delivery Plan).

Overall the following relevant priorities have been set across the four partnerships:

- Maintain low crime levels;
- Improve confidence with communities and particularly in respect of response times;
- Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Reduce alcohol related violence and substance misuse;
- Safeguard children, young people and adults against domestic abuse;
- Reduce the level of road traffic collisions and speed;
- Reduce the levels of burglary, theft and rural crime;
- Reduce rates of re-offending.

A full breakdown of the Community Safety Partnerships priorities can be found in **Appendix 5**.

## **6.4 HMIC Inspection Activity:**

A full breakdown of HMIC Inspection activity that has occurred within the last 12 months is shown in **Appendix 6**. The Inspections were centred around:

- Tackling Serious and Organised Crime;
- Taking time for crime which focused on shift from a reactive to a more preventative approach to policing;
- Police and Crime Commissioner Preparations;
- Policing in Austerity;
- A Step in the Right Direction – Policing Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Police Integrity Re-inspection;
- Stop and Search.

The Force is currently in the process of pulling together a central repository that will be used to store and manage progress against all HMIC recommendations.

The focus for the Inspectorate over the coming 12 months will be centred on:

- Valuing the Police
- Strategic Policing Requirement
- Procurement
- Rape of children
- Rehabilitation of prisoners
- Counter terrorism

Any further detail on HMIC Inspections can be provided to the Commissioner on request.

#### **6.5 Force Strategic Assessment Briefing 2012:**

A Force Strategic Assessment has just been completed (November 2012) to inform the business planning process for 2013 onwards. The Strategic Assessment determines the crime and disorder priorities and sets the Operational Control Strategy through the consideration of information from internal and external sources so that the crime, incident and police intelligence picture is supplemented by the wider knowledge and experiences of other organisations and national studies. The Assessment identified the following priorities:

- **Acquisitive Crime linked to metal thefts & cyber and telephone scams** - the theft of scrap metal targeting businesses and infrastructure is identified as a significant issue affecting rural communities alongside cyber and telephone scams, in particular those targeting vulnerable adults.
- **Anti-social Behaviour** - continues to impact across communities within the Force with links to the night-time economy, youth related incidents and neighbour disputes. The effective management of ASB within the Force can mitigate the potential for these incidents to escalate into high risk problems that can impact upon Force reputation and public confidence.
- **Drug related harm** - continues to be an issue impacting upon communities within the Force and evidence gathered during this process highlights a change in the local drug market, in particular the emergence of synthetic alternatives and their damaging health consequences.
- **Protecting Vulnerable People** - in particular Safeguarding Children and Missing Persons. Safeguarding children is a core responsibility for the Force and vulnerable missing persons often influenced by mental health issues are a continued resource demand for the Force.

It is the intention of the Force to nominate “Force Champions” for each of the identified priority areas, and for supporting delivery plans to be drafted outlining the Prevention, Intelligence and Enforcement elements of each priority along with a detailed intelligence requirement and relevant performance monitoring measures. It is intended for the Strategic Assessment to be reviewed in February (and on a quarterly basis thereon in) which may vary the priorities.

More detail on the Strategic Assessment and associated Control Strategy can be found in **Appendix 7**.

## **6.6 Police Authority Legacy Statement**

To support the Commissioner in achieving a smooth and seamless transition, the Police Authority has published a Legacy Statement outlining the work it has undertaken to secure an efficient and effective policing service for its local communities. The Statement highlights significant areas of business and key recent achievements of the Police Authority, as well as outline future challenges which the Commissioner may wish to consider progressing. These include:

- Mitigating the impact of settlement reduction;
- National Air Service Proposals;
- Supporting victims of Sexual Assault in mid Wales;
- Mental Health Service Provision;
- File Quality performance;
- Stop and Search recording processes;
- Safeguarding children and young people responsibilities; and
- Welsh Language considerations for the Office of the PCC.

A full copy of the Legacy Statement can be found in **Appendix 8**.

## **6.7 Risk**

### **6.7.1 Police and Crime Commissioner Risk Register**

A Risk Register for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has been drafted for consideration and approval. The following risks are the top rated within the draft Register after taking into consideration the control measures applied. Shown in brackets are the gross risk score and the residual score which is the scoring applied after consideration of the applied control measures:

1. Failure to appropriately prepare the PCC for their role could lead to reduced efficiency potentially resulting in ineffective discharging of responsibilities (Gross risk score: 25, Residual Risk Score: 12).
2. Lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities between the Chief Constable and the Commissioner may result in ambiguities which could impact on the effectiveness of the new regime (Gross risk score: 25, Residual Risk Score: 8).
3. Failure to apply effective scrutiny mechanisms to police and crime services leads to ineffective and inefficient service provision that does not offer communities value for money resulting in reduced confidence in the Commissioner (Gross risk score: 25, Residual Risk Score: 8).

A full copy of the Police and Crime Commissioners draft Risk Register can be viewed as **Appendix 9.1**.



### **6.7.2 Force Risk Register**

The following risks are the top rated on the Force Risk Register. The scores shown in the brackets outline the risk faced (gross risk score) and the risk faced after the control measures have been applied (residual risk score).

1. Lack of sufficient staff leads to lone working, inability to adequately monitor detainees and inadequate resilience, resulting in breaches of Safer Detention guidance and H&S legislation (Gross risk score: 25, Residual Risk Score: 20)
2. On-going demand for services, change and shrinking resources lead to decreased capacity for change, resulting in failure to develop the organisation as required (Gross risk score: 20, Residual Risk Score: 16)
3. Failure to manage transition to PCC and PCP leads to ineffective governance and decision making, resulting in poor service delivery, wasted resources and reduced public confidence (Gross risk score: 20, Residual Risk Score: 16)
4. Reduced funding puts increasing pressure on partnerships, leading to reduced partner involvement / withdrawal, resulting in unforeseen financial costs, service delivery issues and early partnership terminations (Gross risk score: 16, Residual Risk Score: 16)
5. Uncertain future, impact of change and fewer opportunities lead to lower commitment and morale, resulting in lower quality of service / public satisfaction and higher complaints, claims and management intervention (Gross risk score: 16, Residual Risk Score: 16)

A full copy of the Force Risk Register can be accessed as **Appendix 9.2**.

### **6.8 Victim and Public Consultation:**

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 amends the Police Act 1996 and places a statutory obligation on Commissioners to make arrangements for obtaining the views of victims as well as the wider community, on crime on matters concerning policing in the area.

In order to make best use of existing consultation mechanisms, methods applied by the Force and Authority have been aligned to maximise opportunities for the community to have their say. This also includes the utilisation of the four existing Citizen Panels which are a multi-agency consultation mechanism.

Currently the Force undertakes consultation with victims of burglary, vehicle, violent crime and victims of ASB and Racist Incidents in order to satisfy the Home Office Data Return requirements.

Consultation activity over the last year conducted by both the Force and Authority amounted to 4,279 responses, a 25% reduction on last year's activity.

The consultation activity carried out by both the Police Authority and the Force clearly shows that the overall public feel that the following are their top priorities:

- Accessibility/Visibility of Police
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Drug Related Crime

Respondents from all four Counties cited the same top three priorities in the same order. This is also true for results by gender type.

Some variances were apparent in the analysis by age group. All age groups over 16 chose the same three priorities of 'Accessibility/Visibility of Police', 'Anti-Social Behaviour' and 'Drug Related Crime'. However, whilst all those aged over 35 placed the priorities in the same order as cited above, respondents within the 16-34 age group placed 'Anti-Social Behaviour' as their top priority and 'Accessibility/Visibility of Police' second. The under 16 age group placed 'Sexual and Violent Crime' as their top priority for the police with 'Anti-Social behaviour' and 'Drug Related Crime' receiving the same number of responses, placing them in joint 2<sup>nd</sup> place.

Responses received from the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population amounted to 1% of the total responses achieved, which is in line with the BAME population of Dyfed-Powys. There were no significant variances in terms of priorities selected by those who were of White British backgrounds compared with those chosen by people from all other BAME backgrounds. However, due to the small numbers of responses received from the BAME population it is difficult to draw any robust comparisons.

In terms of accessibility and visibility of police, respondents felt that it was most important to easily contact someone who could assist them and ranked this a higher priority than seeing a police officer / PCSO walking or patrolling their area in a vehicle.

Of those respondents that stated anti-social behaviour problems were often or frequently a problem, "Speeding", "Rubbish/Littering" and "Vehicle problems" were cited as the top 3 causation factors.

A detailed breakdown of the consultation results are detailed in **Appendix 10**.

The Commissioner may also wish to consider the Victim Services Advocate Report for Dyfed-Powys. The report was commissioned by the former Victims Commissioner in anticipation of the arrival of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys. The reports aims were to:

- Summarise current support for victims in Dyfed-Powys;
- Identify what victims need from local services; and
- Propose a course of action by the PCC to meet these needs.

The report specifically looked at the needs of the following groups:

- Victims of antisocial behaviour
- Victims of domestic abuse
- Victims of sexual violence
- Victims of hate crime
- People bereaved by murder and manslaughter
- Young victims of crime.

The report details a series of recommendations for consideration by the Commissioner. These include:

1. The Commissioner should prioritise better communication with victims. This starts from first contact when officers do not know the previous history of incidents, through to regular contact after the initial call, and replying to enquiries quickly.

2. The Commissioner should head a campaign to publicise the support available to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour, both to the public and local organisations, ensuring the Commissioner is a voice for victims. It would be ideal if there were a single number to contact for support across all areas of crime and antisocial behaviour.
3. The Commissioner should facilitate a 'stock take' of all the support services available to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour, and develop a network to ensure that support agencies meet the requirements of the area without unnecessary duplication. This should aim to fill the gaps that exist in support, for example in anti-social behaviour and should investigate the need to expand Sexual Assault Referral Centre and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor provision. It should expressly include engagement work with minority communities and non-police reporting services.
4. The Commissioner should review the existing anti-social behaviour services and support to victims and develop a consistent area-wide approach. This should include developing an interagency performance monitoring process which links the professional organisations that are responsible for supporting anti-social behaviour victims across Dyfed-Powys. Despite the size of the Dyfed-Powys region, victims of crime are supported by an effective network of third sector and statutory organisations offering support for most areas investigated. However, there is a shortage of specialist groups for vulnerable victims of crime. There needs to be coordination of support groups to ensure that there are no gaps in service provision across all areas of crime and anti-social behaviour. There is also a lack of support for victims of anti-social behaviour. They receive limited support from the local authority anti-social behaviour coordinators, but this applies only to a small number of victims.
5. The Commissioner should ensure all agencies are aware of available funding streams to ensure victims' services continue to support those in most need across all crime types and anti-social behaviour, ensuring these streams run for a minimum of three years. If the support for victims is to at least remain at the current level then the Commissioner must ensure that the third sector groups who support victims receive their funding on a longer term basis, which should be put up for tender at least three months before commencement of new three year contracts.

## **6.9 Resources**

### **6.9.1 People**

Currently employing 1105 Police Officers, 600 Police Staff, 146 Police Community Support Officers, Dyfed-Powys has recently gone through a major restructuring programme in order to meet the required level of savings needed throughout the Comprehensive Spending Review period. This meant that the previous four county Operational structure migrated into one territorial policing structure in April 2012.

All changes to establishment levels, current skills gaps and succession planning requirements are detailed within the Force Workforce Plan. The current plan is being revised and will be available shortly and provided to the Commissioner upon request. The Plan is sufficiently flexible to continge for the projected changes to the workforce during the course of the next 3-5 years.

Feeding into the Workforce Plan is the Strategic Establishment Review Group, who monitor, account and review all movements within the Force. All establishment data and changes to the establishment and any related cost savings are managed and monitored by this Group.

A full overview of current HR issues along with a breakdown of current Force resource can be viewed in **Appendix 11.1** whereas the establishment breakdown can be viewed in **Appendix 11.2**.

### **6.9.2 Assets**

The Capital Programme as at June 2012 can be found at **Appendix 12.1**.

A list of the Freehold Property owned by Dyfed-Powys as at October 2012 can be found at **Appendix 12.2**.

A list of the Leasehold Property owned by Dyfed-Powys as at October 2012 can be viewed at **Appendix 12.3**.

Additionally, 410 vehicles are owned by Dyfed-Powys. A breakdown of the location of these vehicles is shown in the table below:

<b>Location of Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carmarthenshire	83
Pembrokeshire	60
Ceredigion	56
Powys	85
HQ	126
<b>Total Fleet</b>	<b>410</b>

A further breakdown of the types of vehicles owned can be provided on request.

Lastly, a copy of the Information Services and Technology Asset Register as at October 2012 can be viewed at **Appendix 12.4**.

### **6.9.3 Finance**

In setting the budget for the current financial year, the Authority faced a cash reduction in central government grants of 6.7% or £3.9 million. Cost reduction measures totalling £4.6 million were included in order to balance the original budget.

With central government grants set to reduced further for 2013/14 and with further falls to follow thereafter, the Force has continued to exploit opportunities to reduce costs throughout the year. As part of its financial strategy, the Authority in February 2012 set a cost reduction plan aimed at reducing cost by some £13.5 million by 2015/16 whilst aiming to maintain front line policing services.

**Appendix 13** provides a summary with an out-turn revenue position for the first five months of 2012/13.

## **7. Objectives, Measures and Targets**

The table shown on page 14 presents a summary of the priorities at a national, regional and local level. This table shows a number of core themes that runs through the key considerations and include:

- **Reduce / Maintain Low Crime and ASB Levels**  
This includes crime levels overall as well as categories of burglary, theft, rural crime, acquisitive crime (linked to metal thefts and cyber / telephone scams), and alcohol and drug related crime. A number of recommendations relating to ASB have also been made by the Victims Services Advocate Report as detailed on pages 10 and 11 of this report.
- **Counter Terrorism**  
This includes the requirement under the SPR, collaboration with WECTU and the expected HMIC Inspection in 2013.
- **Protecting Vulnerable People**  
This includes safeguarding children, young people, women and adults against domestic abuse, and vulnerable adults against becoming victims of crime. There will also be a focus on the rape of children through the expected HMIC Inspection.
- **Access to services**  
This relates to call response and attendance response rates. The Victims Services Advocate Report also makes recommendations on the prioritisation of better communication to be made with victims of crime.
- **Road Safety**  
This relates to the requirement to reduce road traffic collisions and speeding which is an issue that also relates to ASB and has been highlighted strongly in the feedback gained from public consultation.
- **Reduce Reoffending**  
This involves reoffending overall, the prevention of youth crime, the reduction of youth reoffending and the rehabilitation of prisoners.

Also underpinning these themes is the issue of ensuring Value for Money. There is a need to recognise of the scale of the financial cuts faced during the remainder of the Comprehensive Spending Review period (and beyond), and where appropriate consideration should be given to collaborate and procure with partners to take advantage of economies of scale and achieve greater efficiencies.

Key Considerations:	Priorities Identified				
<b>National Considerations</b>					
Home Secretary	Reduce Crime	Reduce ASB			
SPR	Terrorism	Civil Emergencies	Organised Crime	Public Order	Large Scale Cyber Incident
National Collaboration Arrangements	National Police Air Service	National Crime Agency	Action Fraud Police IT Company (Newco)	National Policing Procurement Hub (NPPH) "Zanzibar"	Firearms Licensing E-commerce solution
<b>Regional Considerations</b>					
Welsh Government Considerations	Community Support Officers	CONTEST	Procurement	British Transport Police	Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs)
	Civil Contingencies	Health and Wellbeing in Wales	Tackling Poverty and Communities First	Road Safety	Youth Justice
	British Transport Police	Violence against women and domestic abuse			
Regional Collaboration Arrangements	ICT	WECTU	Protective Services	Firearms	Specialist Crime
	All Wales Criminal Justice Board	Interoperability	TARIAN	Procurement	
<b>Local Considerations</b>					
Current year's priorities	ASB	Drug Related Crime	Protecting the Public and Serious Criminality	Access to services	
Local Collaboration Arrangements	Information Technology Management	MAPPA	Waste Management	Consultation Services	Financial Management System
Community Safety Priorities	Maintain low crime levels	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour	Reduce alcohol related violence and substance misuse	Reduce the level of road traffic collisions and speed	
	Improve confidence with communities and particularly in respect of response times	Safeguard children, young people and adults against domestic abuse	Reduce rates of re-offending	Reduce the levels of burglary, theft and rural crime	Prevention of Youth Crime
HMIC Inspection Activity	Valuing the Police	Strategic Policing Requirement	Procurement	Rape of children	Rehabilitation of prisoners
	Counter terrorism				
Force Strategic Assessment Briefing 2012	Acquisitive Crime linked to metal thefts & cyber and telephone scams	ASB	Drug Related Harm	Protecting Vulnerable People	
Police Authority Legacy Statement	Mitigating the impact of settlement reduction	National Air Service Proposals	Supporting victims of Sexual Assault in mid Wales	Mental Health Service Provision	File Quality performance
	Stop and Search recording processes	Force safeguarding children and young people responsibilities	Welsh Language considerations for the Office of the PCC		
Force Risk	Lack of sufficient staff	On-going demand for services	Failure to manage transition to PCC	Reduced funding	Uncertain future
PCC Risk	Inadequate consultation and engagement with partners	Lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities	Failure to apply effective scrutiny		
Victims and Public Consultation	Accessibility/Visibility of Police	Anti-Social Behaviour	Drug Related Crime		

The Commissioner will be aware that in order to quantify delivery against Priorities and Objectives it is usual to establish appropriate measures and targets that are specific, measureable, achievable, realistic and measurable (SMART).

There is a requirement placed on Police and Crime Commissioners to publish information that enables those living in the area to assess the performance of both the Commissioner and the Chief Constable in exercising their functions.

It is suggested that once the Commissioner has established the Priorities and Objectives to be included within the Police and Crime Plan, that further work be undertaken to establish a suite of relevant and appropriate measures and targets. When doing so cognisance will need to be taken of the exemplary performance the Force already has in a comparison to the rest of England and Wales. Reflection will also have to be made on the level of spending cuts made to both the Police Services and its partners. To this end the Force are keen to avoid from setting quantifiable targets and favour targets that are centred on quality and continuing to maintain performance.

If appropriate the delivery plans used to support delivery against the priorities detailed within the Force Control Strategy can be utilised. Each delivery plan will focus on an element of the Control Strategy and will detail a number of performance measures that will be monitored to determine progress against the priority. As such, delivery plans will have a dual purpose in informing the Chief Constable and the Commissioner on progress made to achieve joint outcomes.

To ensure that the responsibility of the Commissioner in terms of ensuring Value for Money is achieved, Value for Money measures utilised by HMIC should be applied to the priorities where possible.

Measures will need to be detailed within the Police and Crime Plan prior to the Plan being circulated for formal consultation with the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Panel.

## **8. Legal issues**

There is a statutory obligation to publish a Police and Crime Plan as soon as possible after which the Commissioner is elected and by any event by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013. Statutory guidance is also available detailing the required elements of the Plan.

## **9. Financial Implications/Assessment of Value For Money**

The report identifies that ensuring value for money and addressing the funding cuts for the period of the comprehensive spending review period as a requirement. Therefore wherever possible this needs to be reflected in the final draft of the Plan. It is also recommended that wherever possible the HMIC Value for Money measures should be applied to support the monitoring of delivery against priorities.

## **10. (Strategic) Risk analysis**

As detailed within the main body of the report.

## **11. Contribution to the Police and Crime Plan**

This report should be used to inform the Commissioner of all due considerations when making decisions on priority and objective setting for the Police and Crime Plan.

## **12. Implications for Regional / Collaborative/ Partnership Working**

As detailed within the main body of the report.

## **13. Media Handling Considerations**

There will be media considerations that need to be addressed at the time that the Plan is published.

## **14. Miscellaneous Implications: (Include consideration of implications of: Equality and Diversity, Crime and Disorder Act, Children and Young People, Human Rights, Environmental and National Park, Biodiversity and Sustainability Issues**

The consultation report (shown in Appendix 10) identifies differences in public opinion of policing priorities accordingly to demographic sections. The final draft of the Plan will also need to detail the core standards of the Chief Constable in respect to equality and diversity.

The report identifies priorities set by partner organisations / collaborators. The final draft of the Plan will need to detail the core standards of the Chief Constable in respect of safeguarding children and child welfare and Human Rights.

## **15. Appendices**

Appendix 1.0 – Report of the Strategic Policing Requirement

Appendix 1.1 – Report on the Transition from the Protective Services Minimum Standards to the Strategic Policing Requirement

Appendix 2 – Report on Collaboration Activity

Appendix 3 – Report of Welsh Government Considerations

Appendix 4 – Performance Briefing for the period of April – August 2012

Appendix 5 - Report on Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Appendix 6 – Report on HMIC Activity

Appendix 7 – Force Strategic Assessment and Control Strategy

Appendix 8 – Police Authority Legacy Statement

Appendix 9.1 – OPCC Draft Risk Register

Appendix 9.2 – Force Risk Register

Appendix 10 – Report on Victim and Public Consultation

Appendix 11.1 – Report on Force Human Resources Issues

Appendix 11.2 – Resource Establishment

Appendix 12.1 – Capital Programme as at June 2012

Appendix 12.2 – Freehold Property Register as at October 2012

Appendix 12.3 - Leasehold Property Register as at October 2012

Appendix 12.4 – IS&T Asset Register as at October 2012

Appendix 13 - Out-turn revenue position for the first five months of 2012/13.

## **16. Background / Supporting papers**

- APACE guidance for Police and Crime Plans.
- National Policing Plan for Wales 2011/14
- Police Authorities Wales Legacy Statement
- Local Policing Plan for 2012/15
- Victim Services Advocate Report for Dyfed-Powys



### 17. Contact details

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### 18. Public Access to Information

Information in this form is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI Act) including the exemptions set out within the Act and other relevant legislation. Where the exemptions or other restrictions are applicable, this form will be edited prior to being made available on the OPCC website within 5 working days of the decision being made by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

### 19. Officer Approval

**Chief Executive / Assistant Chief Executive / Chief Financial Officer  
(Delete as appropriate)**

I have been consulted about the proposal and confirm that financial and legal advice have been taken into account in the preparation of this report. I am satisfied that this an appropriate request to be submitted to the Commissioner

**Signature**

**Date: 15.11.2012**



