

**MINUTES** of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL** held on 13 September 2018 at Ashover Parish Events Centre, Milken Lane, Ashover, Chesterfield.

**PRESENT**

Councillor C Hart (In the Chair)

Councillors J Coyle (Derbyshire County Council) (substitute member), C Dale (Bolsover District Council), J Frudd (Erewash Borough Council), G Hickton (Erewash Borough Council), J Lilley (NE Derbyshire District Council), J McCabe (High Peak Borough Council), J Orton (Amber Valley Borough Council), G Potter (Derby City Council), G Purdy (Derbyshire Dales District Council), and Dr S Handsley and V Newbury (Independent Members).

Derbyshire County Council officers also in attendance: J Berry (Director of Legal Services, DCC), P Handford (Director of Finance & ICT, DCC) E Wild (Legal Services, DCC) and I Walters (Democratic Services, DCC).

Also in attendance: P Goodman, Chief Constable, H Dhindsa, Police and Crime Commissioner, K Gillott, Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner, D Peet, Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and, Andrew Dale, Chief Finance Officer, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

There were also two members of the public in attendance.

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillors B Atkins (Derbyshire County Council); H Gilmour (Bolsover District Council), B Jackson (Derby City Council) D Muller (South Derbyshire District Council), P Pegg (Derby City Council), B Woods (Derbyshire County Council) and K Jackson-Horner (Independent Member)

**29/18**      **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel held on 5 July 2018 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

**30/18**      **PRESENTATION BY PETER GOODMAN, CHIEF CONSTABLE**  
Peter Goodman, Chief Constable, attended the meeting and gave a presentation to Panel Members on the current demands, challenges and issues facing the Derbyshire Constabulary.

- Members were given details of the issues everyone faced collectively;

- Austerity Impact on the organisation;
- Impact sought on the investment made by last years precept;
- the priorities now and next year; and
- Visibility & engagement ; - Inspections, Effectiveness; Legitimacy & Efficiency.

Members noted that the Policing Minister had recently said that the Force was one of the best in the Country operating on a values driven culture. The Chief Constable asked all Police Officers to work to the following three key themes :- Doing the right thing; making a difference; and shaping the future.

Members were provided with information on 'A Day in the Life of Derbyshire Constabulary' with particular reference being made to protecting the most vulnerable in society.

Priority areas included: - fraud; Cyber crime; counter terrorism ;harm caused substance misuse; sexual violence; child sexual exploitation and abuse' modern slavery; domestic abuse, sexual crime and organised crime.

Particularly worthy of note was that Derbyshire had lower crime per head than in any other County. Derbyshire was one of the safest, if not the safest place to live. Whilst recorded crime for 2017/18 was up by 3.6% on 2016/17, this was a significantly smaller increase than both the regional and national picture. Derbyshire remained an extremely safe place to live and work although austerity did have an impact.

Examples were given of a number of successful operations including Fairmont, Thalia, Halifax, and Rosebank, which had been major operations centred around fracking, historical abuse, the use of cannabinoids in Derby city centre and a rape and attempted murder. Each had required sustained resources with some long and complex investigations, but had produced positive outcomes.

It was recognised that the Police needed to have the confidence of communities. Policing was carried out through consent and community engagement was a vital part of this.

The Force was focussed on increasing visibility and now attended major events such a 'Y Not' Festival and the Caribbean Carnival in Derby, as well as focussing on rural crime. However in order to do more and build on this the Chief Constable had ordered a review of neighbourhood policing and was working closely with partner agencies to achieve this. Consultation would take place with stakeholders and the public between now and next April with a meeting taking place in October with Derbyshire Parish Councils, at which both the Chief Constable and PCC would be present.

The consequence of this would be a restructure of Neighbourhood policing and it was hoped that with a favourable precept decision, it would be a priority to put additional resources into this area.

The Chief Constable outlined the impact of austerity on organisational policing and highlighted that there were 3500 crimes under investigation that could not be speedily resolved due to lack of resources. They would be concluded but not at the desired rate.

Financial Reserves had continued to grow but some had been used and plans were in place for them to be used further to modernise the Force's capability and estate. Many Police stations in the North of the county were in an appalling state.

In conclusion Derbyshire Constabulary was policing as intelligently as it could and once 2023 was reached reserves would be the smallest that they had ever been.

Panel Members and members of the public were given the opportunity to ask questions and also made a number of comments and observations which were duly noted or answered by the Chief Constable.

Specific issues raised included:-

- public confidence in the 101 service and the length of time it took to answer calls, although it was noted that the average answer time had significantly improved.
- cyber crime and what help Scamwatch was providing in helping to cut down on this type of crime
- retention of police officers. It was noted that the situation had not really changed over the years but the age profile had, as a good number of officers now had 15/20 years' service and following a number of years of no recruitment, many of the officers tended to be of a younger age. The current balance was perhaps not ideal but it was confirmed that officers were not being lost mid service.

The Chairman, thanked the Chief Constable for attending the meeting and providing an interesting and informative presentation for members.

**RESOLVED** to note the presentation.

**31/18**        **MOTION** Councillor C Dale moved the following motion: - "The Police and Crime Panel is concerned about the inadequate funding the

Derbyshire Constabulary is receiving from government. This will inevitably lead to a further decline in effecting services unless there are further substantial increases in funding. The Panel supported the Commissioner and Chief Constable in their efforts to secure further government grant funding for Derbyshire Constabulary”.

The motion was duly seconded and debated by the Police and Crime Panel.

Councillor Dale’s motion was put to the vote and declared to be not carried.

**RESOLVED** that that the motion put forward be not carried.

**32/18      PUBLIC QUESTIONS** Representatives of Cromford Parish raised the issue of drug dealing/abuse in their community. Whilst the public were aware that this was happening, they were wary of reporting it to the police as they were worried about any repercussions and felt intimidated to give information. In general there was a lack of confidence in the police unless there was a visible presence in the community. They were keen to hear what reassurances the PCC could give?

The PCC responded by saying that he recognised that this was a real problem in villages but that it was vital that people still came forward with information, as without this evidence it was more difficult to bring offenders to justice. Members of the public could ask the police not to divulge the information they gave and that it not be made public. There was also the opportunity for the public to contact Crimestoppers as an alternative means of providing information. It was however very important for everyone to continue to work together.

It was hoped that the review of Safer Neighbourhood teams referred to by the Chief Constable in his presentation would also improve the situation moving forward and help to restore public confidence.

**33/18      MEMBER QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION** The Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) had provided the following written responses to questions received from Panel Members in advance of the meeting. Each questioner was given the opportunity to ask one supplementary question to the PCC which arose directly out of the original question or the response provided by the PCC.

**Question 1: from Cllr Ged Potter**

“On 17<sup>th</sup> December 2017, Derby Telegraph reported that the Derbyshire Constabulary Criminal Asset Recovery Team had successfully recovered approximately £20m of criminal assets since 2014, following the seizure of cash and assets believed to have come from crime. Has the constabulary applied to the Court for a confiscation Order so that clawback can occur? How could this value of criminal assets impact on Police funding?”

### **PCC written Response**

“The question wrongly asserts that approximately £20m has been ‘recovered’ when in reality confiscation orders have been raised against individuals totalling that amount. During the period described by the article it is correct to say that about £20m was identified as potential ‘benefit’ (or income from criminal activities) and then subject to a confiscation order. A confiscation order is made by the court at the time of sentence and is for life and as such is a long-term measure to use against a criminal.

The legislation around POCA is quite technical in nature, subject to case law, and the Force employs specialist staff to give advice and deal with this area of work. It should be noted that there is a distinct difference between those amounts subject to a confiscation order and the actual sum that is considered to be ‘realisable’ by an individual handing over assets or cash. At the time of writing some £31m (across over 900 individuals, including organised-crime group members) is subject to confiscation orders. These are regularly followed-up by the Force to identify cash or assets that can be seized. This regular follow-up assists the Force in identifying when an individual’s circumstances change (for example if a house or car is purchased) and therefore the confiscation order can be activated.

When ‘realisable’ assets/cash is surrendered, it reduces the confiscation order amount accordingly and feeds into the Home Office’s Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS). Under that scheme the received amounts are divided up amongst the various agencies in the criminal justice arena as follows:

<b>Agency</b>	<b>% Share from ARIS</b>
Central Government	50.00%
Police	18.75%
CPS	18.75%
HMCTS (Courts)	12.50%

There are indications that the Government top-slice shown above is set to increase which would further reduce the funds remitted back to the Force. Further detail is due from Government on how this will work. Derbyshire receives the 3rd highest level of POCA income in the East Midlands region (which is consistent with our relative size). The receipts over the last three

years are shown below, you will note they are significantly less than the headline figure being quoted by the Derby Telegraph due to the difference between a confiscation order value and a 'realisable' value

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Amount received by Derbyshire</b>
2013/14	£328k
2014/15	£160k
2015/16	£248k
2016/17	£188k
2017/18	£164k

It should be noted that POCA receipts are unpredictable in terms of both timing and scale as there are many variables at play that determines when an individual may pay against their confiscation order and how much they pay – the variation in figures can be seen clearly above.

POCA receipts are reinvested into running the Force's Economic Crime Unit (ECU) and also the Commissioner's NICE (Neighbourhoods Investing in Criminal Earnings) Fund which has sought to make a difference to communities through a competitive grants process. Further information on the NICE Fund can be provided on request.

Derbyshire Constabulary have a dedicated Financial Investigation Team who use asset recovery powers in pursuit of the Government's strategy to cut crime. As part of the Force's Reshaping for the Future (RFTF) programme, additional resources are being reinvested into a dedicated Financial Investigator Supervisor to enhance performance and ensure all opportunities are taken to maximise POCA legislation. The Force has also approved the creation of a dedicated Fraud Team to work alongside the existing Economic Fraud Team. The Constabulary anticipates that POCA recovery and confiscations will increase as a result of these additional resources.

The Constabulary continues to seek opportunities to improve in this area and is building an internal and external communications strategy to improve public awareness and reporting of essential intelligence to allow police to look more closely at individuals. There will also be a push for more proactive activity across the Force (from SNTs to specialist units) to maximise the opportunities that POCA presents.

In conclusion – POCA presents a welcome income stream for policing to reinvest in operational activity. The scale of that income stream, however, is significantly less than the Derby Telegraph headlines might suggest. This is because of the inherent difference between what a criminal is assessed to

have ‘earned’ from criminal activity and what a criminal can realise in terms of cash/assets to meet the confiscation order ”.

### **Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter**

If you are looking to increase the precept in January can you confirm that the Crime Asset Team has recovered the amount referred to?

### **PCC Response**

As detailed in my written response they do chase it but the legal process of confiscation is a very complex area and you will see that a number of Agencies take a cut. Only 18.75% comes back to the Police. There is also a suggestion from Central Government that they are thinking about taking more than 50%, which in turn means less goes back into organisational policing. I believe a greater percentage should come back to the police.

### **Question 2: from Cllr Ged Potter**

“Undertaking a survey of the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Derbyshire, what is the list of the top policing priorities of these Teams?”

### **PCC written Response**

“The priorities for the teams are as follows:

#### **North East:**

1. Begging in Bolsover Town Centre
2. Anti-social behaviour and Criminal Damage
3. Speeding vehicles around Whitwell
4. Nuisance off road motorbikes
5. Parking issues around schools and other areas
6. Speeding vehicles and other motoring offences
7. Drug dealing and drug use
8. Shoplifting
9. High value acquisitive crime, dwelling burglaries
10. Offering crime prevention and tackling acquisitive crime in and around industrial premises and estates
11. Deal with Neighbourhood complaints, timely and affectively with a multi-agency approach

#### **Derbyshire Dales:**

1. To work in and with the communities of the Derbyshire Dales to reduce the number of incidents and the impact that Anti-social behaviour through targeted action, effective problem solving and partnership working.
2. To protect the vulnerable by effective community and partnership working.

3. To provide a visible and approachable policing presence for all communities within the Derbyshire Dales.

### **High Peak**

1. To work to reduce the occurrence and impact of Anti-social behaviour on the quality of life for residents of and visitors to the High Peak.
2. To protect vulnerable people through effective partnership working.
3. To provide a visible policing presence to the communities of the High Peak.

### **Chesterfield:**

1. Boy racers in and around Tesco
2. ASB/ begging/rough sleeping/drugs in Chesterfield town centre
3. ASB and drug use in the park areas
4. Juvenile offending / ASB and child safeguarding in the S43 area of Staveley

### **Ripley:**

1. Anti-social behaviour in Ripley town centre and the surrounding areas.
2. Insecure vehicles being targeted overnight in the Ripley area.
3. Drug use in Ripley.

### **Heanor and Langley Mill:**

1. Large groups of young people causing anti-social behaviour in the area
2. Thefts from stores in Belper Town Centre
3. Anti-social behaviour around Whitemoor bus stop/Hunter Road

### **Alfreton:**

1. Anti-social behaviour on Grange Street, High Street and Firs Gardens
2. Retail related crime, including purse thefts and shoplifting, in Alfreton town centre
3. Speeding vehicles in and around Alfreton Town Centre

### **Somercotes and Riddings:**

1. Parking on the solid white lines on Main Road, Leabrooks
2. Anti-social behaviour around McDonald's on Nottingham Road, Somercotes, and local parks.
3. Target and prevent thefts of motorbikes across the area

### **Duffield:**

1. Anti-social behaviour around Town Street, at the corner of Wirksworth Road, Ecclesbourne Close and the library

### **Derby City Centre:**

1. Theft of bike
2. Commercial non-dwelling burglaries
3. ASB from begging and synthetic cannabinoid use.

### **Derby West:**



1. Theft from and damage to motor vehicles
2. Dwelling and non dwelling burglaries
3. Anti-social behaviour
4. Kerb crawling in Rosehill and Normanton districts
5. Street drinking in Rosehill and Normanton districts
6. Drug use and supply in the Rosehill and Normanton districts
7. Non dwelling (shed) burglaries & Theft of pedal cycles
8. Targeting drugs activity around Sunnydale Park and King George V Playing Fields

**Derby East:**

1. TFMV
2. Nuisance Motorcycles
3. ASB

**Derby South:**

1. Use and Supply of Illegal Drugs

**Roe Farm:**

1. Theft from motor vehicles on all areas.
2. Non-dwelling burglaries – at specific times in relation to specific series of crimes (e.g. a series of allotment shed breaks).
3. ASB in various specified locations when required.

**Mackworth & Morley, Allestree & Darley:**

1. Theft from motor vehicles
2. Dwelling Burglaries
3. Non Dwelling Burglaries
4. Anti-Social behaviour
5. Drug Dealing
6. Theft of bikes”

**Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter**

It is Interesting to note that the priorities of the SNT’s really don’t correspond with the majority of the Force priorities – Are communities considered as partners?

**PCC Response**

“Some priorities don’t come off at a neighbourhood level so need to be balanced against this. Communities are very much seen as partners.

**Question 3: from Cllr Garry Purdy**

Given the recent headline “Cost of rural crime rises at its fastest rate in eight years” (Sky News 6<sup>th</sup> August 2018), what is the position in Derbyshire?

“How many Police Officers are daily tasked to rural crime, and what is the cost of the crime to the farming community, including both fiscal and personal (assaults, burglaries etc)?”

### **PCC written Response**

“There has been a 17.68% rise in Rural Crime in Derbyshire this year. The number of officers tasked to rural crime changes on a daily basis but role specific officers in **North Division:**

- 1 x Sgt
- 3 x PCs
- 2 dedicated Special Constables
- 1 X PSV

### **South Division:**

- 5 x Police Officers
- 6 x PCSOs

It is not possible to answer the question re cost in the timescale permitted as it is extremely complex and would require more detail from the questioner as to exactly what they would like to be included, and at what level of detail. It should be noted that local Safer Neighbourhood Teams will be working around rural crime issues in their local communities in addition to the work of the Rural Crime Teams.

However, we are able to confirm that the dedicated Rural Crime Team have had some significant successes this year, including the prosecution of a male hunting Mountain Hare on Bleaklow with a Lurcher; with the help of the public, the male has been prosecuted and the dog has been rehomed. The team are also working with farmers to ensure that their property is well secured, and is making use of “bait” vehicles and equipment to track criminals and their behaviour. Mr Goodman is also pleased to announce that the Rural Crime Team will be being equipped with a Drone in the next few months to assist them with their work in the rural expanses of Derbyshire; this is a after an extensive and successful trial of Drones conducted by a team at Force Headquarters.

The Panel should also be aware that the OPCC has provided funding for the National Rural Crime Network’s Rural Crime Survey and for Derbyshire results to be provided in additional to the national picture and has commissioned a piece of work to understand domestic abuse within rural communities.”

### **Supplementary Question from Cllr Garry Purdy**

Have you liaised with the NFU locally on this matter?

### **PCC Response**

“Yes – I have met with the NFU very recently and am considering working more closely with them. I have recently had positive discussions with the Chief Constable about the introduction of a specialist Rural Crime Team”.

### **Question 4 : from Cllr Carol Hart**

“In light of increasing incidents of crime (anti-social behaviour, violent behaviour, drug offences etc) is there a need to have a short/medium term review of priorities so that people feel safe on their streets and in their communities generally by virtual of more visible policing?”

### **PCC written Response**

The force reviews it's priorities annually in conjunction with partners. The current highest priority Risk and Threat areas are:

1. Child Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation
2. Modern Slavery, Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation
3. Domestic Abuse
4. Sexual Violence
5. Organised Crime
6. Cyber-crime
7. Countering Terrorism
8. Harm Caused by Substance Misuse
9. Harm Caused by Anti-Social Behaviour
10. Fraud

A recent project is moving more resources to tackle these types of crime without moving any officers away from 'visible policing. A current Safer Neighbourhood Teams review is underway.

The presentation from Chief Constable Goodman for the Police & Crime Panel (to be delivered on Thursday 13th September 2018) will contain further details about the plan for increased visibility and the review of Neighbourhood Policing”.

### **Question 5 : from Cllr Ged Potter**

“The HMIC & FRS conducted an unannounced inspection of Derbyshire Constabulary Custody Suites in April 2018. The report on this was released in

late August 2018 and raised a number of areas of concern including breaches of the PACE, code C, a lack of recording of custody matters and other safe guarding issues.

The last such inspection took place in 2013 and the report notes of the 18 recommendations made only around 50% were completed or partially completed.

I would request a statement of understanding of both the issues and urgent resolution of the concerns raised”

### **PCC written Response**

“It is regrettable that the force’s recent unannounced custody inspection identified a number of areas for improvement including failures to comply with Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), little effective performance management of custody suites and a lack of investment in the suites.

Since the inspection, the Force has worked hard to gain a full understanding of all of the areas requiring improvement through ongoing liaison with HMIC as well as accompanying their inspectors on an unannounced inspection in another force over the summer. A Gold Group has been established to look at the findings are Deputy PCC Kevin Gillott is part of that group. The Force is now confident that it fully understands how & where it needs to improve and a comprehensive improvement action plan is in place with oversight from the force’s Chief Officer Team. The Force has also dedicated an inspector to ensuring that the improvement action plan is delivered and given the attention that this important work demands. Whilst immediate actions have already been taken such as cell improvements to improve safety, some of the changes will take longer to deliver & embed.

It should be acknowledged that whilst HMIC found many areas requiring change, they also found that custody staff generally dealt with detainees respectfully and the force, though it had improved little on a previous custody inspection in 2013, had a clear governance structure and was committed to improvement. It was also noted that there was a good understanding of the importance of safeguarding children and vulnerable adults and that the force had a clear strategy to divert vulnerable people – including children and vulnerable and mentally ill adults – away from custody and the criminal justice system.

The Police and Crime Panel may gain reassurance about the force’s commitment to improve from comments made upon the release of last month’s report by Peter Clarke, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons and Wendy Williams, HM Inspector of Constabulary, who said:

*“There had been little improvement since our inspection in 2013, and we identified several causes of concern that were leading to poor outcomes for detainees. The force was, however, open to challenge and recognised the weaknesses that needed addressing. We found committed staff and a strong culture of wanting to improve. Early discussions with the force gave us reassurance that it was taking our findings seriously, and we are confident that it will take the necessary steps to deliver the required improvements.”*

The Panel are reminded that the PCC has a statutory duty to administer an Independent Custody Visitors Scheme to oversee Custody and the local scheme is currently running an innovative pilot scheme to better understand the custody experience of people who have additional vulnerabilities through either being under 18 or who have a mental health marker on their custody record. The findings of this pilot are due to be reported to the Strategic Priorities Assurance Board later this year, and early indications are that this approach does add value and may be extended to look at those who have drug and/or alcohol dependency issues.

### **Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter**

The unannounced review raised several areas of concern. Do Custody Visitors get asked for their views following visits.

### **PCC Response**

Yes – they carry out a very valuable role and as explained in the written response they oversee custody and the local scheme is currently running an innovative pilot scheme to enable visitors to better understand the custody experience of people who have additional vulnerabilities through either being under 18 or who have a mental health marker on their custody record. Again as previously stated early indications are that this approach does add value and may be extended to look at those who have drug and/or alcohol dependency issues.

**RESOLVED** to note the question and answer session

**34/18      CHALLENGE TOPIC – IMPACT OF THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONERS - #D383 CAMPAIGN** As part of the revised oversight and challenge of the Police and Crime Panel, the PCC had been asked to give an update on the progress and impact of the #D383 campaign.

The following specific areas had been asked to be addressed:

1. What impact does the PCC believe #D383 is having and is it effective in increasing visibility?

2.What are the themes, both positive and negative, coming out of the #D383 visits and is this causing you to refresh or revisit some of your priorities?

3.How is the information taken from #D383 being used so as to give proactive reassurance to our rural communities?

4.What do successful outcomes look like and how will they be measured?

In response to the issues raised, the PCC provided the Panel with a brief presentation.

As background for members, the PCC highlighted that upon election, he had re-stated his commitment to be a PCC for all of Derbyshire – Urban, Suburban and Rural. As part of this commitment the PCC had set himself the challenge of visiting every city, town and village in Derbyshire. This meant visiting all 383 locations over the course of his four years in office. In order to track the progress of his challenge, the PCC adopted the social media hashtag #D383. To date the PCC has visited over 220 locations.

In terms of impact and visibility it was explained that the role of the PCC was unique due to the size of its constituency, locally this being the whole of the county of Derbyshire. As an elected representative for such a large area it was important that the PCC was able to visit the many and varied communities that made up the County and hear their views and concerns.

Whilst developing an online presence was important, the PCC felt that face-to-face contact, especially with those who may have traditionally felt more isolated, or less engaged. A key component to the tour had been trying to engage with existing events where the PCC was guaranteed an opportunity to meet with local residents – events have ranged from well-dressings to WI craft fairs. Feedback from those the PCC had met had generally been very positive, and people had appreciated the fact that the PCC is getting out from behind a desk and going into communities to hear people's concerns in their communities. Often issues were raised with the PCC at events, and this casework was brought back to the office and referrals were made to the appropriate areas of the Constabulary<sup>1</sup>, or to partners.

Between June 2016 and present day the PCC had undertaken 229 visits, meaning he had visited just under 60% of Derbyshire's towns and villages. Many issues had been raised with the PCC and these were detailed in the report by District area.

It was interesting to note that the top 3 issues raised were Speeding, Anti Social Behaviour and Parking, which were all issues that were not the sole

responsibility of the Police, rather a shared responsibility with local authority partners and as such all were issues that required strong commitment to partnership working to address. This further demonstrated the positive impact this initiative had in terms of raising issues not just for the Police but also partners.

In terms of impact and successes, whilst it was difficult to prove the impact of the programme, it was a practical demonstration of the Commissioner's manifesto commitment to being there for the whole of Derbyshire: Urban, suburban & rural. It was through the conversations the Commissioner had as part of the tour that he was able to gain the narrative to inform his support and challenge of the Chief Constable on those issues that mattered to communities. The PCC felt that a great example of this was how the tour had helped reinforce messages about importance of visibility by Derbyshire Constabulary as a whole, which correlated with concerns that the Police and Crime Panel had raised themselves.

A recurring theme was the importance of close partnership working between the OPCC, Force and Local Authority partners to tackle those frequently raised concerns ie parking, speeding etc. It was through the #D383 tour that the Commissioner had been able to develop an evidence base to support, and challenge, partners. An unexpected consequence had been the opportunity to discuss issues of funding and pressures on police resources on a one-to-one basis with people. Feedback from those who had discussed matters with the Commissioner had often commented on their greater understanding of the challenges and their support for the Commissioner's campaign for fairer funding settlement from the Government.

When reflecting on the tour the Commissioner believed that going out into communities and talking to people had undoubtedly informed the work on rural crime issues he had undertaken. This had included the support for the rural crime unit, working with colleagues in the NFU & and work on the National Rural Crime Network, where he is a Board Member, and his allocation of additional resources for bespoke work on the national rural crime survey in Derbyshire.

Members were given the opportunity to ask questions and also made a number of comments and observations which were duly noted or answered by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

**RESOLVED** to note the update on the progress and impact of the #D383 campaign.

**35/18**      **POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONERS ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2017/18**      Hardyal Dhindsa, Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire, presented the draft Annual Report for the period 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018

in accordance with Section 12 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Members were given the opportunity to ask questions and also made a number of comments and observations on the Annual Report, to which the Police and Crime Commissioner responded.

**RESOLVED** (1) to recommend to the Police and Crime Commissioner that the Annual Report 2017-18 be issued subject to the agreed amendments; and

(2) that the report be published via the Police & Crime Commissioner's Website, [www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk](http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk).

**36/18      ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE PCC** There were no announcements

**37/18      PROPOSED VISIT TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS** The Director of Legal Services, DCC, continued to liaise with the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC), with regards to Panel Members visiting Police Headquarters. The idea of combining the visit with a future meeting of the Panel continued to be explored.

**38/18      FORTHCOMING EVENTS** The Director of Legal Services, DCC, informed Panel members that there was meeting of the Regional Network on Friday 21 September 2018 between 11.00am – 3.00pm at EMC Offices in Melton Mowbray.

Any Panel member wishing to attend should contact the Director of Legal Services.

**RESOLVED** to note the update

**39/18      DATE OF NEXT MEETING RESOLVED** to note that the next meeting of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel would take place on Thursday 15 November 2018 at 10am in the Birchwood Room, at The Post Mill Centre, Market Street, South Normanton, Derbyshire DE55 2EJ.