

MINUTES of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL** held on 15 November 2018 at The Post Mill Centre, Market Street, South Normanton, Alfreton.

PRESENT

Councillor C Hart (In the Chair)

Councillors J Coyle (Derbyshire County Council) (substitute member), J Frudd (Erewash Borough Council), G Hickton (Erewash Borough Council), J Lilley (NE Derbyshire District Council), J McCabe (High Peak Borough Council), D Muller (South Derbyshire District 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), E Wild (Legal Services, DCC) and I Walters (Democratic Services, DCC).

Also in attendance: 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); C Dale (Bolsover District Council), B Jackson (Derby City Council) J McCabe (High Peak Borough Council) P Pegg (Derby City Council), B Woods (Derbyshire County Council) and V Newbury (Independent member)

40/18 RESIGNATION OF INDEPENDENT PANEL MEMBER J Berry, Director of Legal Services, DCC informed members of the recent resignation of Keith Jackson Horner.

41/18 MINUTES RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel held on 13 September 2018 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

42/18 PUBLIC QUESTIONS A member of the public from the Erewash area attended the meeting and raised an issue in relation to a complaint that she had forwarded and had been considered by the Professional Standards Department.

Though this was not the correct forum for such a matter, the Chief Executive of the OPCC noted the concerns raised and agreed to liaise further with the member of the public.

43/18 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 Garry Purdy

“Following the Despatches programme on Channel 4: Can the Commissioner provide facts on the number of crimes screened out by Derbyshire Constabulary over the past twelve months, and per category Eg how many crimes were screened out (not dealt with) in relation to: Auto theft, Burglary, Theft, Robbery, Sexual crime Violent crime - eg AOABH, GBH” ?

PCC written Response

When the Force record a crime they will undertake a THRIVE (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigate, Vulnerable, Engage) assessment. Some of those crimes assessed will have no officer assigned to investigate and the crime will be filed as undetected. This relates to the number of crimes that are 'screened out'.

The total number of crimes and the number that have been screened out in Derbyshire for the 12 months ending October 2018 were detailed in the written response provided

The figures showed that less than 10% of crimes are screened out and the percentage has fallen over the past 6 months and is stable around the 6% mark. In the time available, it was not possible to produce a detailed breakdown per category but as the Force do not screen out sexual crime, violent crime or robbery the answer to those categories would be none were screened out. No dwelling burglaries (house) would be screened out, though there is a possibility that a non-dwelling burglary might be screened out.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Garry Purdy

“Given the bad press that the police have received over recent years do you support the view that there is need for a Judicial Review of the police to see if they are fit for purpose.”?

PCC Response

Derbyshire Constabulary is a good and effective force that is facing the strains caused by a lack of funding to provide all the services it would like to deliver, and in turn that means that some crimes are not investigated. I accept that this is not a good position but inadequate funding for the police and its partner agencies remains at the heart of this problem.

The APCC and the NPCC are currently working with the Home Office to prepare a detailed submission to the Treasury as part of the next CSR process in the hope of rectifying this funding crisis. However, the final decision over the size of the funding envelope for policing remains with Government.

Question 2: from Cllr Ged Potter

“Department for Transport data shows 32 people were killed and 267 people seriously injured on Derbyshire’s roads in 2017.

(Four children were killed in road accidents, and 21 were taken to hospital.)

Can any of the other listed Derbyshire Constabulary policing priorities match these distressing statistics, in either human or financial cost?

If not, why isn’t road safety and roads policing a prime priority for Derbyshire Constabulary?”

PCC written Response

Road safety isn’t simply the responsibility of the police, it’s the responsibility of the Road Safety Partnership which includes the councils as well as the police. The police only deal with the criminal side of road safety, and that doesn’t include the whole of enforcement. Some of that is undertaken by CREST (The Casualty Reduction Enforcement Support Team). Much of the work to reduce numbers involves education of drivers and road design.

Simply to say investing more in roads policing and you cut the number of KSI’s is too simplistic and does not reflect the complexities of dealing with this serious issue. At a time of austerity, taking resources away from other areas of policing to increase roads policing might not be a good use of those resources and would affect the Force’s ability to investigate and prevent other types of offences which include a high degree of harm and risk, such as CSE, Rape, MDS, DA etc.

Both the OPCC and Derbyshire Constabulary recognise the impact a serious or fatal collision has on those involved, their families and the wider community. These are by definition extremely distressing incidents, the effects of which are felt many years after the collision itself.

As a means of addressing road safety concerns and in doing so reducing the risks of such collisions happening, the Force work closely with the Derby and Derby Road Safety Partnership to influence and address driver behaviour. Through the Roads Policing Unit the Force seek to go after those drivers who pose the greatest risk to other road users and undertake work directed at tackling the 'Fatal 4' – the 4 most common causes of fatal and serious collisions (speed, the wearing of seatbelts, drink/drug driving and driver distraction – usually the use of mobile phones).

The CREST team deploy speed detection measures at key locations as a means of influencing driver behaviour and utilise collision data to determine where their presence will have the most effect.

Where collisions do happen, the Force have a Roads Collision Investigation Unit whose primary role is the investigation of serious or fatal collisions. Family Liaison Officers are appointed to support families through these difficult times, and wherever possible the Force will seek to put those responsible for such collisions before the courts.

Whilst we understand that many councillors will be aware of some of this, we could offer to facilitate a bespoke briefing session for Cllr Potter and any other member of the PCP who is interested in this area and want to have a proper understanding of the issues.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter

Can you explain why the effect of marked police vehicles on driver behaviour in terms of threat harm and why risk isn't higher up the list of the 10 policing priorities

PCC Response

This is really an operational question, but a risk and threat assessment is done in conjunction with all partners annually. Happy to take that back to see why it isn't higher up the priority list.

Lots is however being done and having spoken with the Roads Policy lead of the Police and Crime Commissioner's nationally, many were envious of Derbyshire's record.

Question Three: from Cllr Ged Potter

"Per month how many ANPR notifications do Derbyshire Constabulary receive, what are the categories of the notifications and what percentage are fully investigated and resolved"?

PCC written Response

Firstly, it is worth noting that as we prepare to move to the NAS – National ANPR Service, gaining meaningful metrics around number of reads v number of vehicles of interest v resultant action is proving impossible on a national scale. As such, the NPCC lead has commissioned a piece of work to look at how we define the business benefits which will of course consider not only the financial investment but the balance against the privacy impact etc.

One problem is the very nature of ANPR. Its use cuts across intercept, investigation and intelligence, and creates a real ‘Rumsfeld Unknown Conundrum’ – how do you ever know if the intercept of a vehicle has prevented offending, solved a case when other means might well have been as successful, provided intelligence that appears trivial initially but transpires to be vital? For example, in a murder investigation.

Locally we have somewhere in the region of 1.3 million ANPR reads per day – all of which help build a rich intelligence picture of vehicle movements through the County. With such a large numbers of reads per day it is difficult to pull together meaningful data to give the answer that I believe Cllr Potter is looking for, especially given the short amount of time available for a response to be produced.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter

I appreciate the written answer given. Derbyshire is a landlocked county with a road system that allows every type of criminal into the County how is the use of ANPR addressing this?

PCC Response

I believe that the written response answers the question and that ANPR has identified the movement of many vehicles involved in crime. It is a good system but we are not complacent and are looking at ways to develop the system further. Having a safe county is a priority and ANPR is important to that.

Question Four: from Cllr Carol Hart

“I would like to ask the PCC about his allocation off an extra £4.4 million. Have we now got 25 new police officers. ? Are there any extra staff in the PCC’s

office and can he please confirm what the staff numbers are in his office. Has the Chief Constable used his grant to deliver an incentivising scheme”?

PCC written Response

Yes, we can confirm that the 25 new police officers have been recruited. In respect of the Commissioner’s own office, Cllr Hart may wish to refer to the Budget Report tabled on 25/1/18 which set out the increase required in the staffing establishment and the subsequent briefing by Chief Executive who tabled a paper explaining clearly the changes that were being made to the staff establishment and the reasons why.

We assume from the reference to ‘his grant’ that Cllr Hart is referring to the Chief Constable’s Innovation Fund. Of the £250k set aside in the budget, some £160k has already been spent to fast-track recruitment and apprenticeships together with increasing visibility in communities.

Question Five : from Cllr Ged Potter

“With regard to “County Lines, Violence, Exploitation & Drug Supply” strategy, could the Panel be advised how many investigations have been undertaken in Derbyshire and how many prosecutions have resulted since this strategy became live in the County” ?

PCC written Response

Derbyshire to date has mapped 18 county lines referrals through the mapping process.

Working with Local Authorities, Anti -Social Behavioural orders and civil evictions have been used to attack criminality.

A short summary of some of the most recent events is as follows:

- a county Line into Swadlincote from Nottingham, principle subject arrested and £1000 in cash recovered.
- a county Line into Swadlincote, principle subject arrested and was recently sentenced to a 4 year sentence for drug related offences.
- a county line into Buxton from Manchester has resulted in over 30 arrests in the last 5 months or so.

County Lines is now daily business for the force and there are robust processes in place throughout the force to identify county lines, deal with offenders and safeguard the victims as necessary.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter

I appreciate your summary of recent events but would you agree that arrests are not figures for success but the number of prosecutions arising from those arrests are ?

PCC Response

They were just given as examples but I can provide you with that operational information.

Prosecutions are the key, but with a major reduction in funding in the criminal justice system as a whole, it is becoming harder and harder to secure successful prosecutions in a timely manner.

Question Six: from Cllr Ged Potter

“Derbyshire Constabulary are now training civilian Police Support Investigators whose starting salary it is believed are in excess of a warranted Police Officer with less than 4 year’s service. If this is true, is this justifiable and can the effect on Police Officer’s morale earning less than a civilian Police Support Investigator be further effected” ?

PCC written Response

The primary focus on introducing the Detective Staff Investigator role was to help us address a shortfall (which is being experienced nationally) in Police Officers seeking careers as detectives and to ensure we recruit the best possible investigators to support the people of Derbyshire.

In essence this civilian role is no different than the Police Detective role. The purpose and content of the role is fundamentally the same, the only difference is that the Detective Staff Investigator role does not have warranted powers. Due to a new national policy driven by the College of Policing, all Police Officers recruited from 2019 onwards will either need to possess a degree or join the Police Constable Degree Apprenticeship, whereby they would achieve a degree over 3 years. Given this requirement, the opportunity was taken to ensure that any Detective Staff Investigators recruited have the same level of education as police officers. Recognising that the variety and complexity of crime has also changed over the years – the Force have also taken the opportunity to seek individuals with critical investigative skills from other sectors such as child safeguarding, fraud, social services etc to add diversity of experience to our detective pool.

The starting salary for someone with a relevant degree and work experience applying for a Detective Staff Investigator role is currently £23,583 which is

currently the same as the starting salary for a police officers starting with degrees. Police officers are not currently eligible to move into a detective role until they have completed their probationary period, so would typically be on salaries of £24,654 or higher before they could consider a move. As salaries of police and police staff also reflect broader demands and conditions of service it's also worth noting that pay progression for Police officers in these similar roles is greater. The top end of the Detective Staff Salary scale is £29,601. Police Constables can currently progress to £39,150.

We are unaware of any consequence for police officer morale as a result of introducing the Detective Staff Investigator role. One of the main areas of impact expressed by officers over the past few years has been the volume of work they have to deal with – it is hoped that some of this pressure is being alleviated by the recruitment of their police staff colleagues.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Ged Potter

You say that in essence this civilian role is no different than the Police Detective role. Are they warranted?

PCC Response

As stated in the written response the only difference is that the Detective Staff Investigator role does not have warranted powers.

Question Seven: from Cllr Christine Dale

"I recently heard that some police forces in the Country have made a decision to no longer accept lost property, handed in by the public to police stations, in an effort to make savings. What is Derbyshire Constabulary's current policy regarding "lost property" ?

PCC written Response

From October 1 2018, the police service in England and Wales will cease the recording of lost property.

In simple terms the decision was made due to the financial pressures on all police forces to reduce non-essential demand and associated costs and bureaucracy and the fact that there are other service providers who are better placed to deal with lost and found property.

The Force now offer advice and signpost customers to other service providers, such as:

- www.lostbox.co.uk Online social media site used for lost or found items or animals – (Free of charge)
- www.immobilise.com The UK national property register used also by the police – (Free of charge)

- www.reportmyloss.com Provides a numbered ownership certificate – (£4.95)
- www.bikeregister.com (Free of charge)
- <https://www.gov.uk/report-a-lost-or-stolen-passport> - UK passports only - (Free of Charge)

- Prescribed medication and drugs – Advise to contact GP or NHS direct
- Identifiable items – Explain that if the item is handed in the Force will make efforts to contact them.
- High Monetary items (over £1000) – Offer extra advice (Social Media, re-trace steps, place a note in shops, libraries etc.,)

The only exceptions are:

- Lost foreign passport or ID papers (Customers must be advised to attend an Enquiry Office) – the Force do not give out any police reference numbers
- Firearms/ammo/hazardous materials (technically detained/evidential property) – dealt with immediately using the appropriate method

Alternative advice and extra support is given to vulnerable customers. For example if the customer thinks they have lost their property in a public place/premises or on public transport, such as:

- Licensed premises (pubs, bars, nightclubs)
- Private premises (house, hotel, hostel)
- Business premises (restaurants, shops, supermarkets, offices, entertainment venues)
- Educational premises (schools, universities, colleges)
- Public transport (trains, buses, trams)
- Taxis (including Private Hire vehicles)
- Airport

The Force advise the customer to make direct contact as these establishments often operate their own lost and found property service and are better placed to deal with their enquiry.

The Force still currently accept found property, but it should be noted that changes to 'found property procedures' are being finalised nationally and will be announced in February 2019.

Question Eight: from Cllr Carol Hart

“How many Parish Councils have you visited and please can you advise of the successful outcomes to issues raised (numbers, examples of outcomes etc) that you have been able to respond to as a direct result? Could you please also advise how you communicate back with the parish councils following such visits?

PCC written Response

As part of the #D383 campaign, 24 of the total visits have been to Parish Councils. As always, the offer to attend remains open from the PCC, subject to diary commitments.

Recently the PCC and Chief Constable hosted an event at Force Headquarters and invited representatives from all of the Parish Councils in Derbyshire. It is estimated that approximately 30 parishes were represented on the night and plans are in place to repeat this kind of event again, potentially in other locations to encourage more parishes to attend.

The feedback process would be that any specific issues raised by a Council would be fed back into the office. If the issue relates to something the PCC has control over then work will be undertaken and feedback will be given to the relevant Parish Council. If however, as often happens, the issue relates to an operational policing matter, the office will then pass the matter onto the relevant Force colleague. This may be a Divisional Commander or a specialist lead on a particular issue. It should be noted that the PCC is prohibited, by law, from tasking officers to undertake work as this would undermine the operational independence of the Chief Constable, as set out in the Policing Protocol Order 2011. There are occasions when issues raised are the responsibility of partner organisations for example local authorities and parking. In such circumstances, we would inform the Parish Council, pass on the information to the partner, and allow them to respond directly.

It should also be noted that the PCC has received positive feedback from parishes about the impact of local policing/safer neighbourhood teams as well as issues being raised about local concerns.

Supplementary Question from Cllr Carol Hart

The Parish Councils I speak to, do welcome you visiting them, but some are saying that they don't always get feedback as a lot of the questions they ask are understandably things you cannot directly answer yourself?

PCC Response

They raise all sorts of things with me but I am always clear about what I can and can't answer. Speeding and inappropriate parking tend to be the most regular issues raised with me and I try and explain that parishioners should also liaise with their local and County Councillors so as together we can try and resolve concerns. There are a number of excellent community schemes throughout the county, such as community Speedwatch schemes, which help to alleviate some of the issues. I hope that the successful Parish Council event held at Force Headquarters can be built on with further events held.

Question Nine: from Cllr John Frudd

“What are the financial implications of the proposed changes to the funding of police pensions to the Commissioners budget for 2019 2020 2021? What impact will they have on the Commissioners hope to increase neighbourhood policing throughout Derbyshire”?

PCC written Response

The recent valuation of the National Police Pension Scheme has identified an actuarial deficit of £417m annually. Estimates suggest that the cost to Derbyshire of the announcement will be approximately £2.5m in 2019/20 (due to one-off funding from the Treasury) rising to over £6m from 2020/21 onwards. Currently, the government has indicated that it expects the Commissioner to meet these additional costs out of the existing police budget and any permitted increase in council tax. Last year a 6.6% increase in council tax raised £4.4m. At its worst, the impact of these additional costs are roughly equivalent to 140 police officer posts being lost.

Supplementary Question from Cllr John Frudd

It appears from your response that Council Tax payers are likely to be facing an increase?

PCC Response

Yes – communications are taking place with the Home Office and Treasury that this is unacceptable. We were not aware of this issue until September and strong lobbying is going on as it is not fair to ask the public for a Council Tax increase. We have recently written to all 11 MPs asking for support in Parliament.

RESOLVED to note the question and answer session

44/18 CHALLENGE TOPIC – VISIBILITY OF POLICING IN DERBYSHIRE As part of the revised oversight and challenge of the Police and Crime Panel, the PCC had been asked to consider the following topic by the PCP:-

“There is a need to deliver effective, robust solutions when combatting crime in Derbyshire. Please can the Police and Crime Commissioner respond to the following so as to offer assurance to the Panel:

- What does the visibility of Derbyshire Constabulary actually look like to the residents of Derbyshire in real terms both in the short, medium and long term and is this satisfactory? If not what are you doing to improve it?

- Residents are concerned about the lack of visible policing in their localities so what strategies are being considered or implemented to allay these concerns and give confidence to communities?

- Are there different strategies in place for our rural areas and our urban areas?

- Overall, what measures and or strategies are being developed and or used to measure the effectiveness of your delivering visible policing going forward

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

As background for members, the PCC highlighted that as had previously been reported to the Police and Crime Panel (the PCP), the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) was aware of concerns held by communities within Derbyshire of the levels of visibility of policing within the County. As part of his #D383 tour, the PCC had heard feedback from residents from across the county about visibility. The PCP itself had previously raised questions about this, and commented on visibility when it agreed the precept increase at its meeting in January 2018.

In light of this, the PCC had raised the issue with the Chief Constable and they had agreed that the issue of visibility was a key priority. It was important to remember that a commitment to increasing visibility (resources permitting) was part of the Police and Crime Plan 2016-21, which has been discussed and agreed with the Panel.

The PCC and the Chief Constable were on record stating that Neighbourhood Policing was a cornerstone of policing in Derbyshire. The effects of austerity on policing had meant that there were approximately 800 less staff and officers working within Derbyshire Constabulary compared with staffing levels seen in 2010. This had included an almost 20% reduction in the number of police officers and PCSO's. Derbyshire was a county of a million plus people, covering an area of over one thousand square miles. The impact of austerity meant that there were now in the region of 1700 police officers providing a 24/7 service 365 days a year. With such challengingly small numbers it was vital that resources were targeted where the threat and risk was greatest. It was not an easy decision, nor one that either the PCC or Chief Constable took lightly.

In addition to austerity, the face of crime has changes significantly, with a marked shift to crime taking place online. The response to this had needed to include efforts to increase visibility within the virtual world as well as a physical presence.

The PCC had recognised that the current funding settlement for Derbyshire was insufficient and failed to give the Chief Constable sufficient officers and staff. As a consequence, he had repeatedly pressed the Government for a fairer funding settlement, and when additional grant funding wasn't forthcoming, he increased the local precept by the maximum proscribed by law to help plug some of the shortfall. However, the Force remained approximately 800 people below the 2010 establishment.

In order to address the issue of police visibility it is necessary to understand what is meant by the term.

The PCC reiterated that It was important to recognise that visibility would mean different things to different people, and the 'answer' would therefore be different depending on the questioner. Another important consideration was what the importance of visibility was. Were we talking about a correlation between visibility and assurance or confidence? If this was the case are more 'bobbies on the beat' the answer or is there something more fundamental about ensuring that the service people receive was of a high quality? Would it be right to put more 'bobbies on the beat', if that could only be achieved by taking officers away from other duties?

In relation to strategies to increase visibility & engagement, the PCC reminded Panel members that the Chief Constable reported to the Panel at its last meeting (September 2018), that he had commissioned a review of neighbourhood policing capabilities to ensure that the Force had the right resources, in the right locations, doing the right thing.

As part of the work between the Chief Constable and the PCC there was a commitment to an increased focus on problem solving, engagement and visibility. As previously stated both the PCC and the Chief Constable recognised that the public felt safer when they see the Police 'out and about'. To this end all frontline officers, PCSOs and Special Constables had been trained and equipped with mobile data terminals. This had allowed those on the 'frontline' to work out in communities where they may previously have needed to return to a police station. Details were given of the many benefits using mobile data terminals could bring.

Work was still ongoing on the details of the neighbourhood policing review and the PCC had been briefed on progress and would be in a better position to discuss details with the Panel once this review had been

completed. A briefing meeting was to be held shortly and it was hoped that the review would be completed, prior to the next meeting of the Panel.

As part of its commitment to facilitate engagement, the Force introduced a 'Digidesk' in July allowing the public to engage with the police via Facebook or Twitter. To date over 1,100 interactions with the public have taken place, which was seen as being very positive.

As part of the review of neighbourhood policing the Force were looking to promote greater participation and active citizenship for the mutual benefit of all. This model had been used successfully in other force areas and had seen genuine partnership working between the police and the communities they served. It was agreed that it would be a good idea to provide the PCP with examples of this good practice and the PCC agreed to provide a presentation at a future Panel meeting.

The Force's Policing Delivery Plan 2018-21 stated:

Increasingly, public contact and transactions take place in the digital space, online, through the internet and via social media. Policing should be no different. Whether for the reporting of incidents and crime, providing information and updates or facilitating financial transactions, we will improve our ability to engage with the public in a digital way that adds value.

We will...

- Provide a 24/7 capability to interact digitally with the public
- Engage with the public to determine the way they want to be able to communicate with us to ensure we don't miss any areas of the community
- Provide the right technology to allow effective communication and engagement with our public
- Ensure our staff have the skills and technology to engage digitally, in a meaningful way
- Collaborate with specialist IT developers
- Train staff in the new technology, and also invest in people to use the technology, to ensure the new methods don't lack emotion and ability to recognise vulnerability
- Provide timely, relevant information through the various online and social media platforms

Panel Members were also reminded that the PCC made a commitment to reinstating the 'Derbyshire Alert' system for engagement between the Force and local communities. This system was adopted by the OPCC and was now being rolled out through the Force and was compatible with the Force's mobile data units which would allow greater use of the system than in the previous incarnation.

As the Panel had previously been made aware, the PCC had made an additional £1million of additional funding available to the Chief Constable specifically to tackle the issue of increased visibility within Communities. The PCC had been clear that this, along with the additional funding gained through the precept, must have a real impact on local communities.

In relation to urban & rural policing and as discussed previously at PCP meetings the delivery of policing was based on threat and risk. The simple answer to the Panel's question about different strategies in urban and rural areas is 'Yes'. However, simply to pose the question as a difference just between rural and urban policing was to over simplify the issue, and misunderstand the challenges the police faced. Providing a visible presence in a large urban area such as Derby for example was different from the challenges of providing a presence in a town such as Glossop, and yet both would be described as urban areas. The issues, needs, threats and risks were different and therefore the strategies for keeping these communities safe would be different.

As had previously been reported to the PCP, the PCC took part in the National Rural Crime Network survey. Enabling those living within rural communities to let the PCC know what was important to them. A further piece of work was being completed to understand the challenges of addressing the issue of Domestic Abuse within rural communities compared with tackling the issue in urban areas.

The PCC had worked with the Chief Constable to see the Rural Crime Team established as it was recognised that there were different needs within rural communities. The PCC had actively engaged with partners like the National Farmers Union to ensure that the voice of rural communities was heard. The initial pilot and roll out of the new Derbyshire Alert scheme was targeted at rural communities. The reality of crime was that there is a greater number of crimes that occurred in urban and suburban areas and the Chief Constable is expected to ensure that resources were targeted where the threat was greatest. Panel members should remember both the PCC and Chief Constable giving assurance that it doesn't matter where in the County you lived, if you need police assistance you will get it in a timely fashion. It shouldn't be forgotten that Derbyshire was a large County and it can take several hours to get from the very top to the very bottom of the county and this did present challenges.

There was no simple way for the PCC or the Chief Constable to measure or assess the impact of the work on increasing visibility. There were, however, proxy indicators that should offer levels of assurance that initiatives are having the desired effects.

The PCC's #D383 tour of the County was a great way for the PCC to hear directly for local people. Indeed experience had shown that, given the opportunity to outline the challenges, many of those the PCC had spoken to who had initially talked about not seeing a police officer understood the challenges the Force were facing. They recognised and accepted the decisions taken, even if that meant that in areas of low crime they may not see a Derbyshire Constabulary uniform very often.

The use of satisfaction and confidence data could help demonstrate the impact of initiatives. However, care needs to be taken of over reliance of such data as there were many other (external) variables that could have an effect on someone's perception of confidence in the police.

External assessments by organisations such as HMICFRS were also indicators of the way in which the Force was able to respond to the needs of the communities it served. If undertaken the work with the Police Foundation would give an insight into people's priorities and facilitate a dialogue with communities about the things that were important to them.

The engagement work the Force were planning would give direct access to the views of communities. Experience elsewhere had been that once relationships were established communities were not backwards in feeding back to forces what is, and equally important isn't, working.

There was a significant role for members of the PCP as they were senior community leaders who were out there and will hear things directly from communities. As part of their role to both support and challenge the PCC, the PCP members had an opportunity to take part in the discussions about the challenge of competing priorities and reducing resources.

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.

Specific reference was again made by some members of the PCP to the need for a Judicial Review into the Police Service. The PCC reiterated that PCC's and Chief Constables across the country were constantly challenging the Government with regards to the resourcing issues being faced by both Police Forces and the criminal justice system and the need for appropriate funding settlements in order to ensure that these services remained fit for purpose.

RESOLVED to note the update on the progress and impact of the work that the PCC has undertaken on this objective

45/18 ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE PCC The PCC announced that the public consultation exercise inviting views on the proposed Revenue Budget for 2019/20 would open on 19 November 2019 and would be circulated as widely as possible.

46/18 PROPOSED VISIT TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS It was confirmed that the visit would take place on the rise of the January meeting which would take place at Police Headquarters.

47/18 NATIONAL POLICE & CRIME PANEL CONFERENCE Vicky Newbury, Vice Chair had attended the Conference on 12 November and in her absence from the meeting, had agreed to provide a briefing note for Panel Members, which would be circulated under separate cover shortly.

48/18 DATE OF NEXT MEETING RESOLVED to note that the next meeting of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel would take place on Thursday 24 January 2019 at 10am at Police Headquarters, Butterley Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire. (Following the meeting the venue was changed to County Hall, Matlock)