

Norfolk Police and Crime Panel Minutes of the Meeting Held on Tuesday 16 December 2014 at 10.00 a.m. Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich

Main Panel Members Present:

Mr Alec Byrne (Chairman)

Mr Keith Driver Mr Ian Graham

Dr Christopher Kemp (Vice-Chairman)

Mrs Elizabeth Nockolds Mr William Richmond Mr Richard Shepherd

Mr A Somerville CPM

Norfolk County Council

Norwich City Council
Broadland District Council
South Norfelly Council

South Norfolk Council

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council

Breckland Council

North Norfolk District Council Co-opted Independent Member

Officers Present

Mr Greg Insull Assistant Head of Democratic Services

Mrs Jo Martin Democratic Services and Scrutiny Support Manager

Others Present

Mr Simon Bailey Chief Constable for Norfolk Mr Charlie Hall Deputy Chief Constable

Mr Stephen Bett Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk
Mr John Hummersone Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for

Norfolk (OPCCN)

Mrs Sharon Lister Performance and Compliance Officer

Mr Mark Stokes Chief Executive, OPCCN

1. To receive apologies and details of any substitute members attending

1.1 Apologies were received from Mr B Long (substituted by Mrs E Nockolds), Mr F Agnew and his substitute Mr Colin Aldred, Mr D Harrison and Mrs S Brooks.

2. Members to Declare any Interests

2.1 No declarations of interest were made.

3. To receive any items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency

3.1 Mr A Sommerville brought to the Panel's attention that Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) had judged Norfolk Constabulary to be outstanding following the recent PEEL inspection report, and commended the force on its continued high performance in reducing crime and preventing offending and for its response to the financial challenge posed by the Government's spending review.

The Panel agreed that it should record its thanks to the Constabulary.

4. Minutes of the meeting held on 3 October 2014

4.1 The minutes of the meeting held on 3 October 2014 were considered by the Committee.

Mr W Richmond queried point 7.2 of the minutes as to whether Norfolk had been one of the constabularies named in Operation Spade. The Chief Constable confirmed that Norfolk Constabulary was one of the constabularies named.

The minutes were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

5. Public questions

5.1 There were no public questions received.

6. Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk's 2015-16 budget consultation

- 6.1 The Panel received the report from the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk ("the Commissioner") which provided an overview of his forthcoming budget consultation.
- The Panel received a presentation (attached at **Appendix A** of these minutes) from the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner, which outlined the changes in demand on the Constabulary and provided an overview of the upcoming financial challenges.
- 6.3 During the discussion the following points were noted:
 - Due to the changes in demand on the Constabulary, resources would be committed to new areas centred on Domestic Incidents and Sexual Offences.
 - There had been an increase in the number of reports of historic abuse due
 to high profile cases in the media and the increasing confidence of victims
 in the handling of their cases by the police. There was now a 50% chance
 of a successful prosecution following charge where the case was more
 than 20 years old.

- The Chief Constable explained that he was drawing resource away from criminal investigation teams and traditional criminal investigations to ensure that the Constabulary was properly resourced and equipped to deal with these new types and volume of crimes, against a backdrop of significant budget reduction. His challenge was to ensure that the Constabulary's books remained balanced and that local vulnerable people were protected.
- In regards to the financial aspect of the report the Panel was informed that the referendum trigger for 2015/16 had not yet been confirmed but it was likely remain the same (no more than a 2% increase).
- A grant reduction of 4% during 2015/16 would equate to a loss of £3.7m each year. Raising the precept by 2% would bring in an additional £1m, but that would still leave a £2.7m deficit. It would not be possible to protect the front line if the Government's austerity programme continued.
- Income relating to the Proceeds of Crime Act amounted to £30,000 last year.
- Panel members raised the point that the 2% which equated to 8p a week could seem small but that members of the public were not getting an increase of 8p a week in their salaries.
- Panel members queried why such an increase was thought necessary, given that Norfolk Constabulary was a high performing force. The Commissioner provided the following response:
- → Norfolk was better placed than some counties but the outlook for the next 5 years looked bleak.
- → The Constabulary did not know what it may face in future years; the style of policing needed to change, different types of officers would be required with different training and skills.
- The Chief Constable raised the point that the Crime Survey undertaken had been misleading and there had not been a reduction in crime but rather a change in the type of crimes. Some crimes had reduced but the newer, more complex crimes were on the rise and this was where the focus of funding now needed to be directed. He stated that he believed it was his duty to protect the most vulnerable in society and that this was becoming increasingly difficult.
- 6.4 The Panel **NOTED** the overview of the Commissioner's forthcoming budget consultation.

7. Rural Crime

7.1 The Panel received a report by the Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager which asked the panel to consider the impact of rural crime on Norfolk's communities and how the Commissioner is ensuring that this issue is being tackled.

- 7.2 The Panel received a presentation (attached at **Appendix B** of these minutes) from Deputy Chief Constable Hall which outlined the various issues that affect Rural Crime and the types of operations undertaken by the Constabulary.
- 7.3 During the discussion the following points were noted:
 - The Panel discussed the increase in lead thefts from churches and queried where the lead was going and what was being done to prevent this. The Commissioner advised that discussions with the diocese were taking place to provide help and guidance and that operations, that were targeted and intelligence led, were being carried out in relevant areas.
 - Panel members queried the operational differences between policing urban and rural locations. The Chief Constable advised that operational assessments were taken for each event to determine necessary tactics, with officer safety being paramount.
 - Panel members questioned the Commissioner around how the financial cuts may affect the way that rural crime is dealt with. The Commissioner responded that tackling rural crime was part of the Constabulary's usual business activity. He would discuss the policing budget with the Chief Constable, but operational decisions about allocation of resources would be for the Chief Constable to make. He could not determine how rural crime may be affected in the long term; as the Panel had heard resources now needed to be focussed on new crime types.
 - Panel members queried why the Commissioner could not predict how cuts may affect Rural Crime over the upcoming years.
 - → The Commissioner responded that he had budgeted for a continuing reduction in grant from Central Government, and that together with the Chief Constable he would decide where money would best be allocated.
 - → The Chief Constable made Panel members aware that the Constabulary did have a financial plan that went up until 2017/18, which had been audited scrutinised and was considered by the HMIC to be robust and was awarded an outstanding grade in the recent PEEL report
- 7.4 The Panel **NOTED** the presentation on the impact of rural crime on Norfolk's communities and how the Commissioner is ensuring that this issue is being tackled.
- 8. Norfolk Police and Crime Plan consultation findings
- 8.1 The Panel received a report by the Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager which gave an update on the public consultation responses for the refresh of the Norfolk Police and Crime Plan conducted in October 2014.
- 8.2 During the discussion the following points were noted:
 - There were 382 respondents.

- The feedback from the consultation stated that 88% of respondents agreed that the current three police and crime plan objectives were still the right priorities.
- Members of the panel questioned whether the percentages stated on the priorities would change due to the changing figures outlined in the budget. The Commissioner assured the panel that he would be working with partners to provide a holistic view.
- 8.3 The Panel **RESOLVED** to endorse the resulting recommendations being considered by the Commissioner.
- The Commissioner outlined three additional areas that he considered to be of high importance.
 - The Commissioner raised his concern about migrants who had a criminal record which did not currently need to be declared when they entered the country.
 - The Commissioner informed the Panel that he believed that all migrants should have to declare any previous convictions before entrance into the UK was granted and that he had raised this with the Home Office.
 - The Commissioner also raised concerns around the fact that local Constabularies could not share information they had discovered if an individual then moved to a different authority.
 - The Commissioner also highlighted Digital Crime as an area that was becoming a greater threat, and that tackling this would require officers with a different skill set.
 - The Panel queried whether this was an issue for local Constabularies or whether this was being dealt with on a national level. The Commissioner advised that they would be dealing with issues that fell within the county.
 - ➤ The Commissioner also highlighted that the Police Authority Office had undergone a restructure which had involved a lot of redundancies but that it was now fit for purpose and had made savings of £375,000 which the Commissioner had decided to give to the Constabulary to fund more Police Community Support Officer's (PCSO's) in schools. 52 secondary schools will now have a permanent PCSO.
- 8.5 Cllr C Kemp proposed, seconded by Mrs E Nockolds, that the Panel should authorise the Chairman and Vice-Chairman to lend support to the Commissioner with any representation he might make about requiring EU immigrants to declare their criminal convictions before entering the UK. The Panel **RESOLVED** accordingly.

9. Information Bulletin

- 9.1 The Panel received a report summarising the decisions taken by the Commissioner and the range of his activity since the last Panel meeting.
- 9.2 The Panel **RESOLVED** to note the report.
- 10. Forward Work Programme 2014-15
- The Panel received and **noted** the Panel's forward work programme for 2014-15 and **AGREED** that an additional meeting would be arranged in January 2015, if required, to discuss the outcome of the IPCC investigation into the Commissioner's expenses claims. It was anticipated that the IPCC's report would be published early in the new year.

The meeting closed 11:55am.

CHAIRMAN

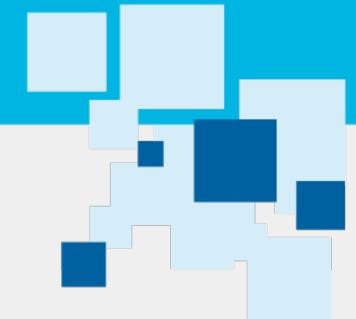


If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact Democratic Services on 0344 800 8020 or 0344 800 8011 (textphone) and we will do our best to help.

Stephen Bett,
Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk
Simon Bailey,
Chief Constable

Police and Crime Panel 16 December 2014

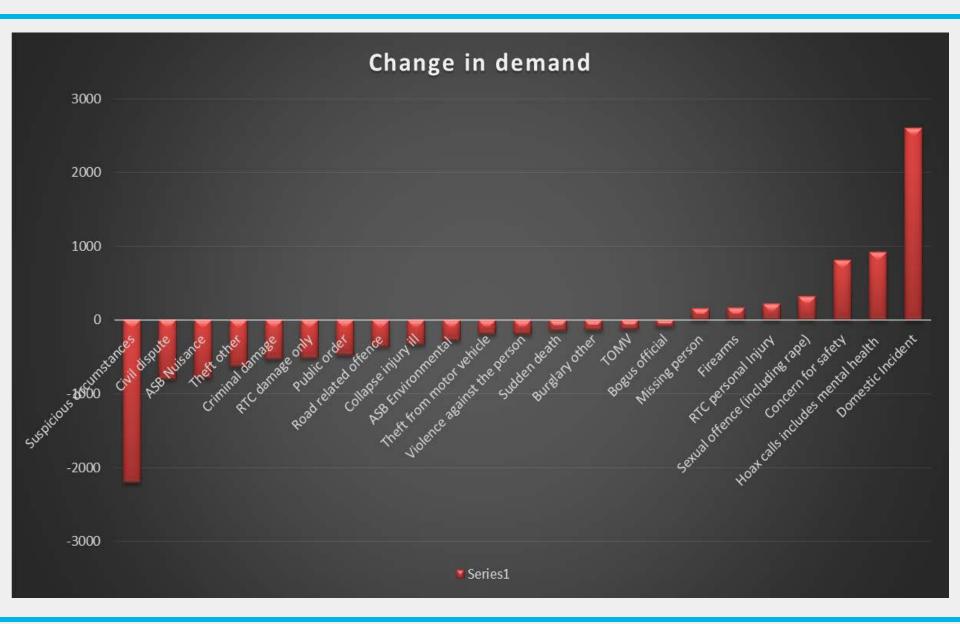
Operational Workload Financial Planning





OPERATIONAL WORKLOAD









Priority Crime Overview

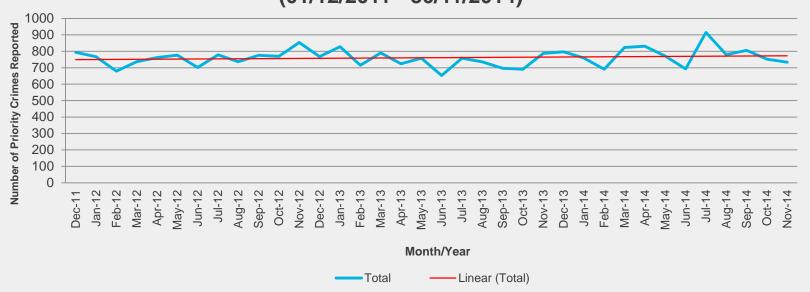
We have seen an overall slight increase in Priority

Crime being reported

'Priority Crime' includes:

Burglary Dwelling, Burglary Non-Dwelling, Priority Criminal Damage, Priority Violence, Robbery, Theft from Motor Vehicle and Theft of Motor Vehicle.

Norfolk Priority Crime Reported (01/12/2011 - 30/11/2014)



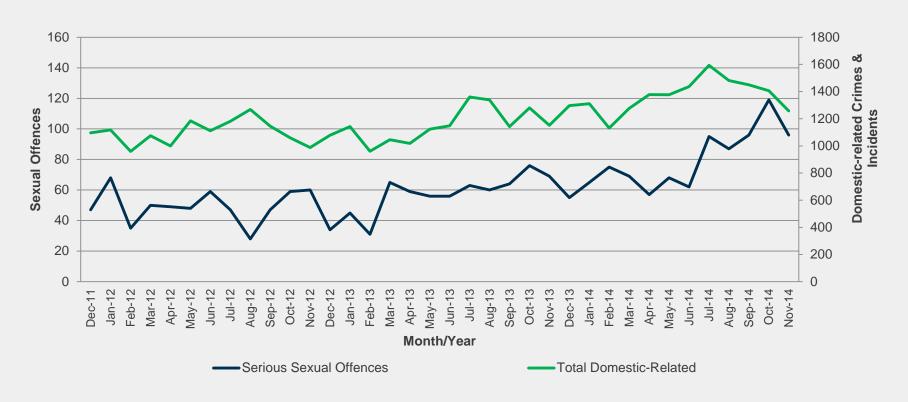




VULNERABILITY



Number of Crimes & Incidents Reported (01/12/2011 - 30/11/2014)







The Changing Pattern of Demand around Vulnerability

Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

(Data for period 1st December – 30th November)

- Year 12/13 = 678 offences
- Year 13/14 = 944 offences
- Increase of 266 offences which is a 39.2% growth

Child Sexual Exploitation

(Data for period 1st April – 30th September. Data only available from 01/04/13 – 30/09/14)

- 2013 = 40 recorded referrals relating to 46 children
- 2014 = 145 recorded referrals relating to 150 children
- Increase of 105 referrals, which is a rise of 263%.

Adult Abuse

- (Data for period 1st December 30th November)
- Year 2012/13 = 2062 referrals
- Year 2013/14 = 2221 referrals
- Increase of 159 referrals, equal to 7.7%





The Changing Pattern of Demand around Vulnerability

Child Abuse

- (Data for period 1st December 30th November)
- Year 2012/13 = 2090 referrals
- Year 2013/14 = 2269 referrals
- Increase of 179 referrals, equal to 8.6%

Public Protection

- (Data for day of 30th November 2014)
- 834 at liberty
- 205 in custody
- 13 abroad
- 1052 total RSOs. Additional 90 since 30/11/13 9.4% increase.





The Changing Pattern of Demand around Vulnerability

Domestic Abuse Incidents & Crimes (1st December – 30th November)

- Year 12/13 = 13788 incidents & crimes
- Year 13/14 = 16395 incidents & crimes
- Increase of 2607 incidents & crimes which is a 18.9% growth

Breakdown

Domestic Abuse Crimes (1st December – 30th November)

- Year 12/13 = 3421 offences
- Year 13/14 = 4717 offences
- Increase of 1296 offences which is a 37.9% growth

Domestic Abuse Incidents (1st December – 30th November)

- Year 12/13 = 10367 incidents
- Year 13/14 = 11678 incidents
- Increase of 1311 incidents which is a 12.6% growth





THE FINANCIAL CHALLENGE





The Medium Term Financial Plan

- Austerity will be with us until at least 2020. Government shows no signs of protecting policing.
- Provisional Settlement expected 18 December 2014 (including the referendum trigger announcement?).
- Grant reductions in the range 3% to 6% expected for 2015/16, i.e. £2.8m to £5.6m. Probably no clues about later years as a result of general election in May 2015.
- The PCC's existing MTFP is predicated on council tax increases year on year of 2%.
- A DCLG spokeswoman has been recently quoted as saying "Precise details of the 2015/16 threshold will be published in due course, but is likely to be in line with this year [i.e. less than 2%]."





The Budget Deficit (to end of 2017/18)

	Plan A	Plan B
Savings Areas	£m	£m
2017/18 Revenue Deficit before Savings	20.3	20.3
Norfolk Policing Model (Single Force)	-7.3	-7.3
Protective Services Command (Joint)	-1.7	-1.7
Custody & Case Investigation Unit (Joint)	-0.9	-0.9
Public Enquiry Offices/ Area Admin & Exec Support (Norfolk)	-1.1	-1.1
CCR (Joint)	-1.6	
CCR (Norfolk)		-0.7
ERP with SSP (Joint)	-2.3	
ERP without SSP (Joint)		-1.9
Contract Review (Joint)	-0.3	-0.3
Deficit after Savings	5.1	6.4
Plan A had to be revised to Plan B following Suffolk PCCs		
decision not to merge the Control Rooms and create the		
Shared Services Partnership		





Financial Planning Assumptions

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Government grant	-5%	-4.5%	-4.5%	-4.0%
Council tax base	+1%	+1%	+1%	+1%
Pay awards - officers	1%	1%	1%	1%
Pay awards - staff	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-pay inflation (ave)	2%	2%	2%	1%
Borrowing (long term)	5%	5%	5%	5%
Investments	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%





Budget Pressures for 2015/16

Additional Bank Holidays £0.4m

LGPS Employer's Contribution £0.3m

Medical costs (Custody) £0.6m

From 2016/17...

Single Tier Pension £1.9m

BUDGET PREPARATION STILL IN PROGRESS





Sensitivity Analysis

		Variation
	Variation	£000
Government grant	1%	900
Tax base increase	1%	500
Precept	1%	500
Pay awards – officers (full year impact)	1%	800
Pay awards – staff (full year impact)	1%	400
Non-pay inflation	1%	300
Cash Investments	1%	280



Norfolk Constabulary

Rural Crime

December 2014





Rural Crime

- The definition of rural crime is complex. A joint definition with Suffolk is being developed that is more specific than the ACPO definition.
- Currently any issues involving rural crime are dealt with as normal daily business.
- A number of operations and initiatives have taken place to target specific crime series in the county, led by intelligence and problem analysis.



Rural Crime

Rural theft cost an estimated £44.5m in the UK during 2013 – up 5.2% from 2012 figures. The cost to Norfolk is estimated in the region of £910,000. (2012 figure 890,000)

COUNTY	REGION	Rural Crime Estimate in 2013
Cambridgeshire	East of England	£2,700,000
Lincolnshire	Midlands	£2,300,000
Essex	East of England	£2,100,000
Suffolk	East of England	£1,500,000
Norfolk	East of England	£910,000

Information provided from claims to NFU Mutual



Operation Randall

- The overarching operation capturing all rural crime.
- Utilises partnership working between Norfolk Constabulary and other organisational stakeholders in the rural community.
- Includes Mounted Special Constables, and the utilisation of quad bikes to access hard-to-reach rural locations.
- A dedicated SPOC on each District.

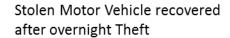


Operation Randall

Funding secured from the Chief Constables Evidence Based Policing Fund for two Quad Bikes.



Joint Military/Police search for High risk MISPER





High Lodge/Forestry Engagement



Intelligence Led Operations

- Trends in crime are monitored daily through analysis of Incident and Crime reports.
- Immediate action commissioned through Daily Management Meetings.
- Longer term action via Tasking Coordination Group.
- ERSOU tasked regionally with regards to the exchange and proceeds of stolen goods.



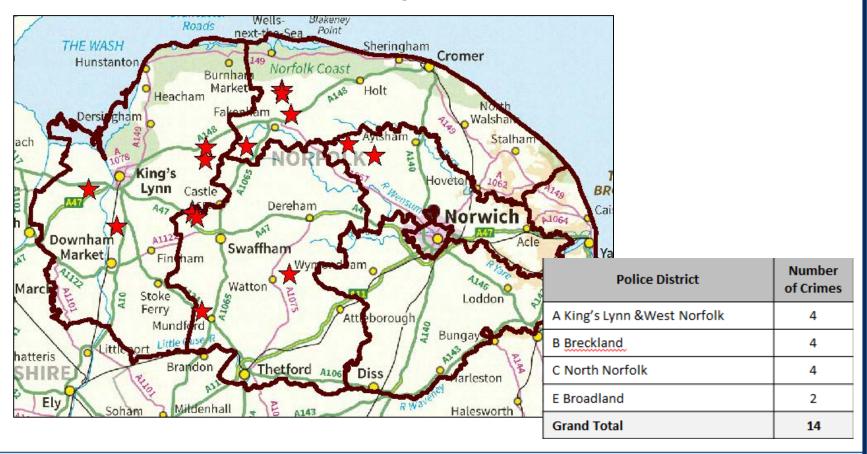
Lead Theft

- Theft of lead is an issue of national significance given the record price for scrap lead.
- Recently we have seen churches in particular being targeted.

	2013	2014	Change
Number of lead thefts	25	24	-1
Number of lead thefts from churches	1	14	+13



Lead Theft (from churches)





Lead Theft (from churches)

- Vulnerable sites are receiving visits from their local area SNTs to offer advice on crime prevention.
- Any sites identified as vulnerable can receive an Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) to further identify key crime prevention advice.
- Any sites that are vulnerable or subsequently become subject to offences receive additional visible patrols.

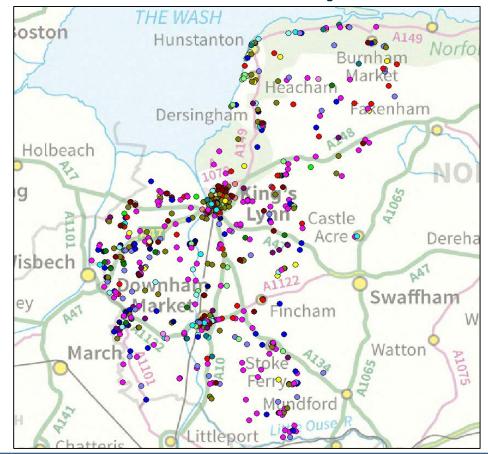


Operation Tank

- Aimed at reducing rural crime in the King's Lynn District.
- There has been a 22% reduction in offences during 2014.
- Intelligence submitted regarding fuel theft has increased following detections.
- 30% decrease in offending since addition of RPFOU resources.



Operation Tank



Op Tank offences since 2013

Op	Tank	
0	Diesel/Heating di	(188)
	Metal	(118)
•	Caravan/Tralles	(63)
	Plant/Agricultural	(58)
	Garden ornaments	
•	Batterles/Fencing	(42)
9	Trees and plants	(33)
•	Pipes/Canisters	(30)
	Livestock	(24)
	Outboards/Boats	(24)
\sim	Garden equipment	(22)
	Garden furniture	(18)
•	Gates	(14)
	Horse tack	(14)
2	Bird scarer	(4)
	Dallate	(40



Preventative Work

- Newsletters distributed to land owners keeping them informed of developments of note.
- Allocation and attendance of a local Single Point of Contact to assist with enquiries and undertake a Crime Prevention Survey.
- Assisting premises with alarms, signage, perimeter sensors etc.
- Partner working with Norfolk Wildlife Trust, RSPCA/RSPB, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission.



Information Availability

Police Connect provides valuable information about local areas.

Individuals can register to receive police information direct to their email inbox, mobile, landlines or fax by following registering at:

http://www.norfolk.police.uk/footerspotlights/signup.aspx

The public can opt to receive information about crime and policing issues where you live, as well as Safer Neighbourhood Team newsletters, Home Watch and information about schools, retail and business, agriculture, and tourism and leisure.



Thank you

www.norfolk.police.uk



