

Pecyn Dogfennau



Mark James LLM, DPA, DCA
Prif Weithredwr,
Chief Executive,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

DYDD IAU, 9 TACHWEDD 2017

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD O'R **PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS** A GYNHELIR YN **SIAMBR, 3 HEOL SPILMAN, CAERFYRDDIN AM 10.30 AM, DYDD IAU, 16EG TACHWEDD, 2017** ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM

Mark James DYB

PRIF WEITHREDWR



AILGYLCHWCH OS GWELWCH YN DDA

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<p>PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS 14 AELOD</p>
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CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | KEN HOWELL | (Plaid Cymru) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | JIM JONES | (Annibynnol) |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | ERYL MORGAN | (Llafur) |

CYNGOR SIR CEREDIGION - 3 AELOD

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | LLOYD EDWARDS | (Democratiaid Cymru) | Rhyddfrydol |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | KEITH EVANS | (Annibynnol) | |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | ALUN LLOYD JONES | (Plaid Cymru) | |

CYNGOR SIR PENFRO - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | MICHAEL JAMES | (Annibynnol) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | STEPHEN JOSEPH | (Annibynnol heb gysylltiad) |
| 3. | LLE GWAG | ROBERT SUMMONS | (Ceidwadwyr) |

CYNGOR SIR POWYS - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | DAVID O. EVANS | (Annibynnol) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | LES GEORGE | (Plaid Geidwadol Cymru) |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | WILLIAM POWELL | (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru) |

AELODAU ANNIBYNNOL CYFETHOLEDIG - 2 AELOD

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1. | YR ATHRO IAN ROFFE |
| 2. | MRS HELEN MARGARET THOMAS |

A G E N D A

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB A MATERION PERSONOL.
2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT
3. LLOFNODI YN COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION Y CYFARFOD A GYNHALIWDYD AR 28AIN GORFFENNAF, 2017
4. MATERION YN CODI O'R COFNODION (OS OES RHAI).
5. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN AELODAU'R PANEL I'R COMISIYNYDD

7 - 14

5.1 CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD T.J. JONES

“Dangosodd yr ymosodiadau terfysgol ofnadwy yn Llundain yn gynharach eleni mor bwysig yw bod unedau arfog yr heddlu yn cyrraedd lleoliad unrhyw ymosodiad yn gyflym er mwyn lleihau'r nifer a anafir. O ystyried y nifer uchel o dargedau posibl yn ardal ddaearyddol fawr Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, a yw'r Comisiynydd wedi trafod â'r Prif Gwnstabl ynghylch y trefniadau sydd gan yr heddlu ar waith i ymateb i ymosodiadau o'r fath? Gan dybio bod y trafodaethau hynny wedi digwydd, a yw'r Comisiynydd yn fodlon bod y trefniadau hynny'n ddigon cadarn i roi cymaint o ddiogelwch â phosibl i'r cyhoedd, waeth ble neu ba bryd y gallai digwyddiad o'r fath ddigwydd?”

5.2 CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD T.J. JONES

“Yn ôl erthygl newyddion ar-lein gan y BBC, dyddiedig 4 Medi 2017, mae nifer y profion yfed a gyrru a wnaed gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi disgyn o 2,751 yn 2016 i 1,133 eleni (gostyngiad o dros 50%) ac awgrymai fod hyn oherwydd pwysau ariannol a gostyngiad yn nifer y swyddogion traffig ar batrôl. A yw'r Comisiynydd wedi herio'r Prif Gwnstabl ynglŷn â hyn ac wedi gofyn am esboniad? A all y Comisiynydd sicrhau'r Panel a'r cyhoedd y bydd yn sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau ar gael i'r Prif Gwnstabl er mwyn hwyluso'r profion hyn a thrwy hynny ddiogelu'r cyhoedd rhag gyrwyr meddw?”

6. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN AELODAU O'R CYHOEDD I'R COMISIYNYDD

6.1 CWESTIWN GAN J. HARRINGTON (SIR BENFRO)

“Mae Gogledd Sir Benfro yn frith o droseddau moduro ac

ymddengys nad yw'r heddlu'n pryderu fawr amdanynt. Mae nifer yr achosion o yrru a defnyddio ffôn, o ddiystyru cyfyngiadau cyflymder (yn enwedig mewn parthau 20mya a 30mya) ac o yrru heb brif oleuadau oll yn sylweddol. A yw'r Comisiynydd yn cytuno bod y rhain yn droseddau na ddylai'r heddlu eu hanwybyddu ac a fydd yn herio'r Prif Gwnstabl ynghylch anallu ei swyddogion i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn yn ddigonol?"

6.2 CWESTIWN GAN S. EDWARDS (SIR GAERFYRDDIN)

"Mae coed ein trefi o fudd mawr inni. Mae'r coed yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin wedi'u diogelu ac maent yn werth dros £35k o ran amwynder – ni ddylai teledu cylch cyfyng roi'r coed hyn mewn perygl. A yw'r Comisiynydd yn cytuno y dylai sicrhau, wrth gyllidebu ar gyfer teledu cylch cyfyng newydd a chomisiynu system o'r fath, fod effaith y system ar yr amgylchedd mor fychan â phosibl? Lle bydd ystyriaethau amgylcheddol yn arwain at gostau uwch, a yw'n ymrwymo i beidio rhoi'r gorau i'r ystyriaethau hynny at y diben o arbed arian?"

6.3 CWESTIWN GAN M. FOY (POWYS)

"Hyd yn hyn eleni, dim ond un swyddog heddlu rwyf i wedi ei weld ar droed yn fy ystâd dai i. A yw'r Comisiynydd wedi herio'r Prif Gwnstabl ynghylch faint o batrolau sy'n digwydd ar droed ac ymhle maent yn digwydd? Os ydyw, a yw'n fodlon bod yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn deg i bob un ohonom sy'n byw yn rhanbarth yr heddlu? Os nad yw wedi herio'r Prif Gwnstabl, pam hynny?"

6.4 CWESTIWN GAN M. ROACH (SIR BENFRO)

"Mae rhai modurwyr ifanc wedi bod yn gyrru'n wrthgymdeithasol yn Neyland ers blynnyddoedd, yn enwedig o gwmpas y marina. Nid yw'r Heddlu wedi gwneud dim am y mater. A yw'r Comisiynydd yn cytuno bod hwn yn fater na ddylid ei anwybyddu ac a fydd yn gofyn i'r Prif Gwnstabl esbonio pam bod ei swyddogion wedi methu â delio â'r problem?"

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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS 28^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

YN BRESENNOL: A. Lloyd-Jones (Cadeirydd);

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin:-

Y Cynghorwyr K. Howells, T.J. Jones ac E. Morgan;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Ceredigion

Y Cynghorwyr K. Evans ac L. Edwards;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Penfro

Y Cynghorwyr M. James, R. Summons ac S. Joseph;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Powys

Y Cynghorwyr D.O. Evans, L. George ac W. Powell;

Aelodau Annibynnol

Yr Athro I. Roffe;

Mrs. H.M. Thomas;

Yn bresennol o Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd:-

Mr. D. Llywelyn - Y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd;

Mrs. C. Morgans - Pennaeth y Staff;

Roedd y swyddogion canlynol hefyd yn bresennol: -

Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin:-

Mr. R. Edgecombe - Rheolwr Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol;

Ms. D. Williams - Rheolwr Cynorthwyol Marchnata a'r Cyfryngau;

Mrs. J Owen, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin, 11:20am – 1:20pm

1. **PENODI CADEIRYDD AC IS-GADEIRYDD AR GYFER 2017/2018**

Cynigiwyd penodi'r Cyngorydd A. Lloyd-Jones yn Gadeirydd y Panel ac eiliwyd hynny.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y Cyngorydd Alun Lloyd-Jones yn cael ei benodi'n Gadeirydd y Panel.

Gofynnodd y Cadeirydd am enwebiadau ar gyfer Is-gadeirydd. Cynigiwyd penodi'r Athro I. Roffe yn Is-gadeirydd y Panel, ac eiliwyd hynny.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL benodi'r Athro I. Roffe yn Is-gadeirydd y Panel.

2. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB A MATERION PERSONOL

Ni chafwyd dim ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

Estynnodd y Cadeirydd longyfarchiadau i'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu ar enedigaeth ei fab.

Dymunai'r Cadeirydd fynegi ei werthfawrogiad i gyn-aelodau'r Panel am eu cyfraniad at waith y Panel dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

3. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU

Ni chafwyd dim datganiadau o fuddiant personol.

4. COFNODION

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL lofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod Panel Heddlu a Throseddu Dyfed-Powys a gynhaliwyd ar 27 Mawrth 2017 yn gofnod cywir.

5. MATERION SY'N CODI O'R COFNODION

5.1 Cofnod 7 – Eitem ar yr Agenda, Eitem yn ymwneud â'r Cyfryngau

Dywedwyd bod angen proffil uwch ar Banel Heddlu a Throseddu Dyfed-Powys gan fod Aelodau'r Panel yn cael ymholiadau gan y cyhoedd ynglŷn â'r hyn oedd rôl y Panel. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu ei fod yn bwriadu gweithio'n agos gyda'r Panel i ymwneud â nhw a'u cynnwys yn rhai o'r gweithgareddau y mae'n eu cynnal, a fyddai yn ei dro yn codi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r Panel.

5.2 Cofnod 9 – Eitem ar yr Agenda, Grant y Swyddfa Gartref ar gyfer Gweithgareddau'r Panel

Mewn ymateb i ymholiad, cadarnhaodd Rheolwr Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol fod y grant o £71,895.00 wedi dod i law. Atgoffwyd y Panel na fyddai caniatâd yn cael ei roi i drosglwyddo unrhyw danwariant i'r flwyddyn ddilynol a bod rhaid i unrhyw waith a gwblheir mewn unrhyw flwyddyn beidio â bod yn fwy na £71,895.00.

6. ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL Y COMISIYNYDD HEDDLU A THROSEDDU.

Cafodd y Panel Adroddiad Blynyddol y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu ar gyfer 2016/17 i'w ystyried yn unol â darpariaethau Adrannau 12 a 28 o Ddeddf Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol 2011.

Rhoddwyd sylw i'r cwestiynau/materion canlynol wrth drafod yr adroddiad:-

- Codwyd ymholiad ynglŷn â chanran yr arian wrth gefn sydd wedi'i glustnodi; yn absenoldeb y Prif Swyddog Cyllid dywedodd y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu y byddai'n anfon y wybodaeth ymlaen at aelodau'r Panel.

- Cyfeiriwyd at addewid y Comisiynydd i ail-fuddsoddi yn yr isadeiledd teledu cylch cyfyng yn 2017/18. Gwnaed ymholiad ynghylch amserlen y prosiect hwn. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd fod profion llinell weld wedi'u cynnal a bod timau'r prosiect ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal dadansoddiad o'r isadeiledd Rhwydwaith Ardal Eang, sydd yn ofynnol er mwyn trosglwyddo symiau mawr o ddata.
- Yn ogystal, rhoddodd y Comisiynydd wybod i'r Panel y byddai gwaith cychwynnol yn cael ei wneud yng Nghaerfyrddin a fyddai wedyn yn cael ei ymestyn i Lanelli a Rhydaman dros y 6 mis nesaf.
- Wrth ymateb i ymholiad a godwyd mewn perthynas â chael cynllun cydnerthedd yn ei le, dywedodd y Comisiynydd iddo ddatgan yn ystod ei addewid etholiadol na fyddai angen Dirprwy arno. Tra teimlai bod hyn yn gam cadarnhaol, roedd y llwyth gwaith ychwanegol yn cael ei gydnabod. Fodd bynnag, rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r Panel fod gan y Swyddfa berthynas waith agos ynghyd â phrofiad helaeth.
- Yn dilyn ymholiad, rhoddodd y Comisiynydd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Panel am sefyllfa ddiweddaraf y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Troseddol. Rhoddodd y Comisiynydd wybod i'r Panel fod y Panel Sicrhau Ansawdd yn craffu ar Fwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu ac y byddai unrhyw ddeilliannau dysgu a nodwyd yn cael eu rhoi ar waith.
- Codwyd y pwynt fod penderfyniad wedi'i wneud yn y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 27 Ionawr 2017 (gweler Cofnod 9) y byddai'r Athro I. Roffe, yn dilyn gwahoddiad y Comisiynydd, yn dod yn Aelod o'r Bwrdd Ymchwil. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd y gwahoddiad wedi cael ei wireddu eto. Ymddiheurodd y Comisiynydd am yr amryfusedd a byddai'n sicrhau y byddai hyn yn cael ei gywiro cyn y cyfarfod nesaf.
- Mewn ymateb i ymholiad ynglŷn â lefel canran yr arian wrth gefn, dywedodd y Comisiynydd nad oedd lefel wedi'i gosod. Mae'r lefelau presennol yn adlewyrchu'r rheiny a osodwyd mewn Awdurdodau Unedol eraill yr oedd y Cydbwyllgor Archwilio yn craffu arnynt, a bod Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn rhan o'r Pwyllgor.
- Cododd y Panel y pwynt fod yna gryn anawsterau wedi bod gydag ymddygiad Teithwyr a gofynnodd i'r Comisiynydd ystyried y mater hwn ymhellach. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd y byddai angen i'r mater hwn gael ei ystyried ar y cyd â Llywodraeth Cymru ac Awdurdodau Lleol. Ymhellach, byddai'n hapus i gynorthwyo mewn unrhyw ymchwil petai'r Panel yn penderfynu ystyried y mater hwn fel rhan o Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen.
- Codwyd ymholiad ynglŷn â'r newidiadau mewn trefniadau cymorth awyr ac a oedd unrhyw werthusiad parhaus yn digwydd. Esboniodd y Comisiynydd i'r Panel fod hwn yn fater cymhleth iawn a'i fod yntau'n eistedd ar y Bwrdd Gwasanaeth Awyr Strategol a oedd yn sicrhau bod llais gan y rhannau mwy gwledig o Gymru.

Mewn ymateb i ymholiad ychwanegol, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod cyllid Cyfalaf wedi'i osod fel Bwrdd i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a bod cyfraniad o £200k y flwyddyn yn cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd, sydd yn lleihad sylweddol o'r £850k y flwyddyn.

- Mewn ymateb i ymholiad ynglŷn â'r defnydd o ddronau, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod dronau yn perthyn i Wasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru wedi cael eu defnyddio mewn digwyddiadau megis y Gollyngiad Olew Cerosin yn Nant-y-caws, Caerfyrddin ac y byddai'n ystyried prynu dronau yn y dyfodol agos.
- Yn dilyn pryder a godwyd mewn perthynas â cham-drin domestig a'r effaith a gaiff hyn ar blant, gofynnwyd i'r Comisiynydd a oedd yn hyderus fod yna ddarpariaeth ar gyfer plant a oedd yn y sefyllfa hon? Rhoddodd y Comisiynydd wybod i'r Panel fod astudiaeth wedi'i chynnal gan lechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru - Profiadau Niweidiol yn ystod Plentyndod a'i fod yn gobeithio derbyn cyllid o £6m er mwyn ategu canlyniadau'r astudiaeth.
- Mewn ymateb i sylw ar Gam-drin Rhywiol a pharatoi plant i bwrpas rhywiol, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod 11 o Swyddogion Cyswllt Ysgolion yn gweithio fel rhan o gwricwlwm cenedlaethol i atal a diogelu plant rhag troseddau o'r fath ynghyd â gwaith parhaus gan yr Uned Seiberdroseddu.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn yr adroddiad.

7. PENDERFYNIADAU'R COMISIYNYDD

Cafodd y Panel adroddiad, er gwybodaeth, a fanylai ar y penderfyniadau a wnaed gan y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau yn ystod y cyfnod rhwng 19 Ionawr 2017 a 21 Mawrth 2017.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn yr adroddiad.

8. BWRDD ATEBOLRWYDD YR HEDDLU

Derbyniodd y Panel adroddiad i'w ystyried ar Fwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu, sef y fforwm cyhoeddus trwy'r hwn yr oedd y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau yn craffu ar waith y Prif Gwnstabl ac yn ei ddal i gyfrif.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd y byddai'n annog cynrychiolaeth o'r Panel i fynd i'r cyfarfodydd fel arsylwyr, er mwyn i'r Aelodau allu bod yn dawel eu meddwl ei fod yn craffu mewn modd cadarn ar waith y Prif Gwnstabl a'r Heddlu trwy eu bod yn clywed o lygad y ffynnon. Ymhellach, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod yna gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus eraill megis y Cydbwyllgor Archwilio a allai hefyd fod o ddiddordeb i aelodau'r Panel.

Nododd y Panel fod cyfarfodydd Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu yn cael eu cynnal bob chwarter mewn gwahanol leoliadau o amgylch ardal yr Heddlu gyda'r cyfarfod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal yn Arberth.

Awgrymwyd a chytunwyd y byddai'r Aelodau hynny o'r Panel sydd wedi'u lleoli yn yr un ardal â lleoliad cyfarfod y Bwrdd yn mynd iddo ac yn adrodd yn ôl wrth gyfarfod nesaf y Panel. Cytunwyd ymhellach y byddai Aelod o'r Panel yn bresennol yn y Cydbwyllgor Archwilio fel arsylwr.

Rhoddodd Rheolwr Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol wybod i'r Panel y byddai'n cysylltu â Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd ac yn anfon rhagor o fanylion at Aelodau'r Panel yn y man.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 8.1 fod yr adroddiad ar Fwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu yn cael ei dderbyn;**
- 8.2 y byddai Aelodau'r Panel sydd wedi'u lleoli agosaf at leoliad y Cyfarfodydd yn mynd i gyfarfodydd Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu a'r Cydbwyllgor Archwilio fel arsylwr;**
- 8.3 y byddai Aelodau'r Panel sy'n arsylwi cyfarfodydd yn adrodd yn ffurfiol am y canfyddiadau wrth y Panel yn ei gyfarfod nesaf.**

9. GRŴP GORCHWYL A GORFFEN

Ystyriodd y Panel adroddiad a oedd yn ceisio cael y Panel i benderfynu p'un a ddylid ffurfio Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ai peidio i fynd ati graffu'n rhagweithiol ar fater penodol, nodi'r mater y dylid craffu arno a phenodi Aelodau o'r Panel i'r grŵp.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth, cytunwyd mewn egwyddor i sefydlu Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen yn dilyn sesiwn hyfforddi a fyddai'n cael ei threfnu ym mis Medi 2017 ac y byddai'r grŵp yn cynnwys Mrs Helen Thomas (Aelod Annibynnol) ac un Cynghorydd o bob Awdurdod Unedol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 9.1 Derbyn yr adroddiad;**
- 9.2 y byddai Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen yn cael ei sefydlu ac y byddai pwnc yn cael ei bennu, yn dilyn y sesiwn hyfforddi ym mis Medi;**
- 9.3 y byddai'r Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen yn cynnwys Mrs H. Thomas ac un Cynghorydd o bob Awdurdod Unedol.**

10. BLAENRAGLEN WAITH

Ystyriodd y Panel Flaenraglen Waith ddrafft oedd yn ystyried y gofynion statudol a osodwyd ar y Comisiynydd a'r Panel a'r amserlen arfaethedig ar gyfer gweithredu Cynllun Heddlu a Throseddu'r Comisiynydd. Byddai'r Rhaglen yn destun adolygiad.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y Flaenraglen Waith yn cael ei chymeradwyo.

11. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD AR GYFER Y COMISIYNYDD

Ystyriodd y Panel adroddiad ar Gwestiynau â Rhybudd ar gyfer y Comisiynydd a fyddai'n hwyluso mwy o gyfraniad gan y cyhoedd at waith y Panel a chodi proffil cyfraniadau aelodau unigol at drafodaethau'r Panel.

Ystyriodd y Panel y cynigion i ddiwygio'r weithdrefn fel y'i cyflwynir yn yr adroddiad.

Dywedodd Aelodau'r Panel y byddai'r cynigion yn caniatáu i gwestiynau'r cyhoedd gael eu derbyn a'u cofnodi'n ffurfiol gan roi cyfle i'r Comisiynydd a'i dîm baratoi ymateb gwybodus a manwl.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 11.1 Derbyn yr adroddiad ar Gwestiynau â Rhybudd ar gyfer y Comisiynydd;**
- 11.2 Caniatáu i'r cyhoedd gyflwyno cwestiynau i'w rhoi i'r Comisiynydd yng nghyfarfod chwarterol nesaf y Panel. Mae'r gofyniad am 10 diwrnod gwaith o rybudd ysgrifenedig i gael ei gadw.**
- 11.3 Caniatáu i aelodau'r Panel gyflwyno cwestiynau ysgrifenedig â rhybudd i'r Comisiynydd yng nghyfarfod chwarterol nesaf y Panel a bod y gofyniad o 10 diwrnod gwaith o rybudd ysgrifenedig yn cael ei fabwysiadu**
- 11.4 Bod y ddwy eitem hyn yn cael eu cadw fel eitemau sefydlog ar agendâu'r holl gyfarfodydd chwarterol hyd yn oed os nad oes yna gwestiynau i'w rhoi.**
- 11.5 Mai'r Cadeirydd sydd i benderfynu ar gyfanswm nifer y cwestiynau i'w hystyried ar unrhyw agenda benodol er mwyn sicrhau bod y materion sy'n weddill ar gyfer y Panel yn cael y sylw priodol;**
- 11.6 Mewn perthynas â chwestiynau gan y cyhoedd, nid oes angen i'r sawl sy'n rhoi'r cwestiwn fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod, o ystyried y pellterau teithio y byddai hyn yn golygu;**
- 11.7 Bod y dull hwn yn cael ei fabwysiadu am gyfnod prawf i ddechrau, hyd at Gyfarfod Cyffredinol Blyneddol y Panel yn 2018.**

12. Y 6^{ED} GYNHADLEDD FLYNYDDOL AR GYFER PANELI HEDDLU A THROSEDDU

Ystyriodd y Panel adroddiad i'w ystyried a oedd yn cynnwys rhaglen ar y 6^{ed} Gynhadledd Flynyddol ar gyfer Paneli Heddlu a Throseddau a gynhelir gan Frontline Consulting yng Nghanolfan Gynadledda Scarman, Prifysgol Warwick, Coventry ar 6 Tachwedd 2017.

Dywedwyd y byddai hyn yn gyfle gwych i rwydweithio. Cynigiwyd felly fod yr Is-gadeirydd yn mynd i'r Gynhadledd ynghyd ag unrhyw rai o aelodau eraill y Panel a fyddai'n hoffi dod. Cytunwyd ar hyn.

PENDERFYNWYD bod yr Is-gadeirydd yn mynd i'r 6^{ed} Gynhadledd Flynyddol ar Gyfer Paneli Heddlu a Throseddu ar 6 Tachwedd 2017 ynghyd ag unrhyw Aelod arall a fyddai'n hoffi dod.

Y CADEIRYDD

Y DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS 16EG TACHWEDD 2017

6^{ed} GYNHADLEDD FLYNYDDOL I BANELI HEDDLU A THROSEDDU

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi canlyniad y Gynhadledd a phenderfynu pa gamau (os oes camau) y dylid eu cymryd yn sgil y materion a drafodwyd.

Y rhesymau:

Roedd y Gynhadledd yn gyfle i'r cyfranogwyr rwydweithio â chynrychiolwyr Paneli eraill, rhannu arferion gorau a chlywed gan siaradwyr ag ystod eang o brofiad ac arbenigedd o ran plismona.

Awduron yr adroddiad:

Y Cynghorydd W Powell

Y Cynghorydd K Evans

Y Cynghorydd S Joseph

Yr Athro I Roffe

Robert Edgecombe

Swyddi:

Aelod o'r Panel

Aelod o'r Panel

Aelod o'r Panel

Aelod Annibynnol

Swyddog Arweiniol y Panel

Rhif ffôn

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

6th ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR POLICE AND CRIME PANELS

The 6th Annual Conference for Police and Crime Panels was held at the Scarman Conference Centre, University of Warwick, Coventry on the 6th November 2017.

The Panel was represented at the Conference by Professor Ian Roffe (Vice-Chair), Cllr. W Powell, Cllr. K Evans and the Lead Officer to the Panel.

The conference programme included;

1. A plenary session with a panel of speakers representing Police and Crime Panels, Police and Crime Commissioners and the Centre for Public Scrutiny
2. Regional/All-Wales Forums discussing issues relevant to those particular Panels
3. Workshops on a range of issues including, complaints handling, confirmation hearings and developing PCP 'Champions' for particular issues.

A detailed report of the proceedings of the conference is attached

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/19	County Hall, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

6th National Conference for Police and Crime Panels

INDEX

1. Plenary session
2. Reform of Police Complaints (Cllr. W.D. Powell)
3. Regional Collaboration (Cllr. K. Evans)
4. Performance monitoring of Police and Crime Plans (Prof. I Roffe)
5. Budget Scrutiny (R J Edgecombe)
6. All-Wales Forum

1. Plenary Session

The session was in two parts, the first being a wide ranging discussion on a variety of relevant topics led by an expert Panel including the Chair of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire and the Chief Executive of the Centre for Public Scrutiny.

The points raised included;

- (i) Whether Panels are effective is really down to the culture and leadership of individual Panels not the legal powers that Panels have.
- (ii) The importance of Panels forging good working relationships with the leaders of relevant local authorities and Community Safety Partnerships.
- (iii) The need for Panels to reflect honestly upon their own performance in order to identify where they could/should be more effective in holding their Commissioner to account
- (iv) Making greater use of communication with the public as a means of influencing Commissioners
- (v) The publication of an annual report by Panels setting out what they have done during the year.
- (vi) That having a too 'familiar' a relationship between the scrutineer and the scrutinised weakens the effectiveness of the scrutiny process. Constructive tension between Panels and Commissioners is a 'good thing'.
- (vii) That the public are always interested in public safety if they are engaged with in a meaningful way on the issues that actually matter to them.
- (viii) There is a need for Panels to recognise that the role of Commissioners is much wider than just policing. It also includes criminal justice and community safety. Panels should not ignore these aspects of the Commissioner's role.
- (ix) Whilst conflict between the Panel and Commissioner is unhelpful, there is a big difference between conflict and robust scrutiny.

- (x) The emphasis of Panels should be on holding Commissioners to account regarding what they have said they are going to do in their Police and Crime Plan. Are they actually doing it and is it actually working.
- (xi) Panels should be very careful in assisting Commissioners in policy formulation as it risks undermining their ability to scrutinise effectively. It would be difficult for a Panel to scrutinise a policy it had a hand in developing.

The second part of the plenary session focussed on the proposed formation of a National Association of Police and Crime Panels. Following the consultation exercise earlier in the year delegates were advised that the overwhelming majority of Panels were in favour of forming a special interest group (SIG) under the auspices of the Local Government Association (LGA). It was recognised that this placed the Welsh panels in a difficult situation as Welsh authorities are not directly members of the LGA and Panels may not be able to use their Home Office grant to pay the required membership fee. (N.B. the Welsh Panels subsequently met later in the day to discuss their response to this).

A steering group will therefore be formed to take this forward.

2. Workshop – Reform of Police Complaints handling. (Cllr W D Powel)

This workshop was led by Norfolk Police and Crime Panel, who provided a briefing on the changes to the Police complaints process contained in the Policing and Crime Act 2017. Delegates then discussed the implications of these changes for both Commissioners and Panels.

3. Workshop – Regional Collaboration. (Cllr K Evans)

This workshop was led by Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel and focussed on how Panels scrutinise collaborative working undertaken or permitted by their Commissioners. In particular the workshop examined;

- (i) How Panels received information about collaborative activities

- (ii) How Panels held Commissioners to account over the governance of those activities
- (iii) How Panels performance manage their Commissioner over those activities, including financial monitoring
- (iv) How Panels influence their Commissioner on collaboration activities
- (v) How Panels support and challenge their Commissioner on collaboration activities

4. Workshop – Performance monitoring of Police and Crime Plans (Prof. I Roffe)

This workshop was led by Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel who have worked with their Commissioner to develop a system of performance monitoring to be used by both the PCC and PCP and which allows the latter to effectively monitor the effectiveness of the local Police and Crime Plan. Attached as Appendix A is a briefing document provided to delegates regarding this.

5. Workshop – Budget scrutiny (R J Edgecombe)

This workshop was led by Cleveland Police and Crime Panel who have formed a dedicated sub-group to scrutinise both the Commissioner's and force budgets throughout the year. The sub-group then provides a detailed report to the full Panel as part of its deliberations on the precept every January. A similar approach is taken by other Panels including Hampshire and West Mercia. The following points were emphasised;

- (i) It is difficult for Panels to make truly informed decisions regarding the precept if they have not undertaken proper budget monitoring/scrutiny during the year.
- (ii) It is desirable for Panels to receive financial advice independent of the Commissioner/Force Chief Finance Officers so that they are able to robustly challenge assumptions made.

- (iii) Panels should ask for financial information to be provided 'in plain English' and in a format easily understood not just by Panel members but also by the wider public.
- (iv) The general view was that Joint Audit Committees were not proving to be sufficiently robust to challenge Commissioners on these issues.
- (v) A more pro-active approach to budget scrutiny/monitoring in both Cleveland and Hampshire has proved effective in securing changes in approach by the respective Commissioners.

A copy of the Workshop papers are attached at Appendix B, including examples of the reports prepared in Cleveland.

6. All-Wales Forum

Delegates representing the South Wales, North Wales and Dyfed-Powys Panels then met to discuss issues of relevance to them. The key issues discussed included;

- (i) Formulating a welsh response to the creation of a LGA Police and Crime Panel SIG – whilst it was agreed that it was important to develop a unified welsh voice, concern was expressed that many forces collaborated closely with English counterparts and therefore care should be taken not to lose this dimension by focussing too much on an all – wales approach. Concern was also expressed whether the WLGA were sufficiently committed to supporting a welsh SIG and how that would link in with its LGA counterpart. It was agreed that the Chair of the South Wales Panel would look to arrange a meeting with the Chairs of all 4 Panels and the WLGA to take matters forward.
- (ii) Relationship between Panels and Joint Audit Committees – several Panels have now sent observers to JAC meetings and the overall view was that they were not robust enough to provide effective challenge.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

APPENDIX A

Police and Crime Panel Conference

6 November 2017

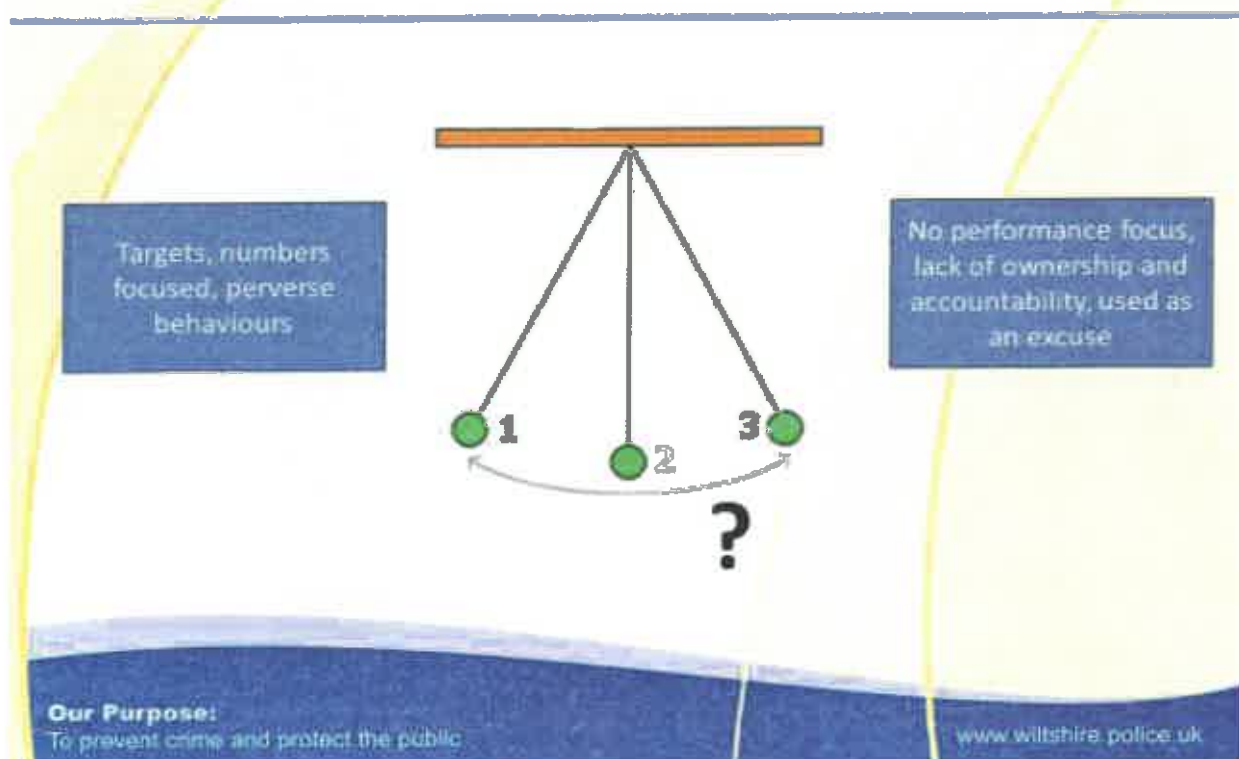
Richard Britton

Chairman, Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel

Newspaper Headlines



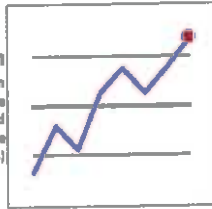
The Cultural Pendulum Swing



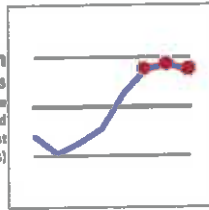
Infographics for the Force Performance Framework

Control Chart Infographics

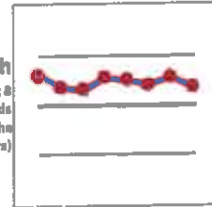
1-point High
(the most recent month point exceeds the Average +2 Standard Deviations from the past 2 years)



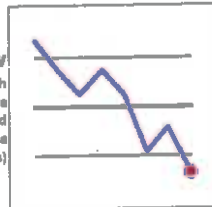
3-point High
(the most recent 3 months exceeds the Average +1 Standard Deviation from the past 2 years)



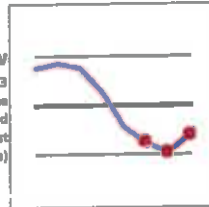
8-point High
(the most recent 8 months point exceeds the Average from the past 2 years)



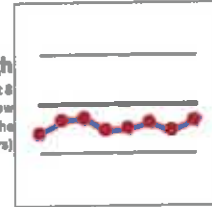
1-point Low
(the most recent month point is below the Average -2 Standard Deviations from the past 2 years)



3-point Low
(the most recent 3 months are below the Average -1 Standard Deviation from the past 2 years)

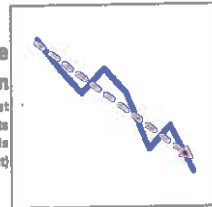


8-point Low
(the most recent 8 months point are below the Average from the past 2 years)

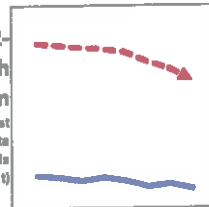


Trend Infographics

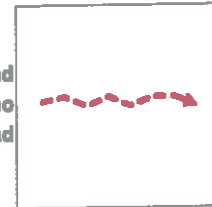
Discrete Reduction
(the trend for the last 12 discrete data points is falling and is significant)



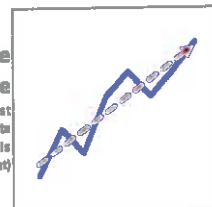
Rolling 12-Month Reduction
(the trend for the last 12 Rolling 12 data points is falling and is significant)



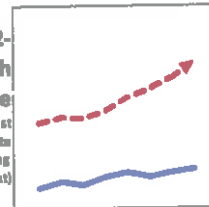
Stable trend or there is no trend



Discrete Increase
(the trend for the last 12 discrete data points is increasing and is significant)

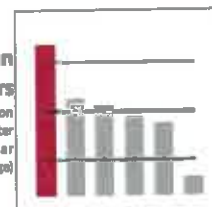


Rolling 12-Month Increase
(the trend for the last 12 Rolling 12 data points is increasing and is significant)

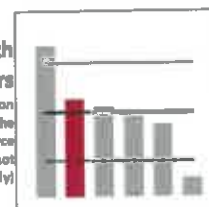


Quantita Position Infographics

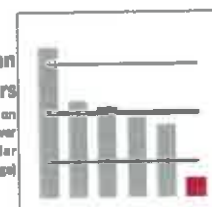
Greater than Peers
(the 12-month position is significantly greater than the Most Similar Force average)



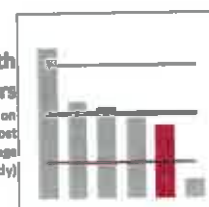
In Line with Peers
(the 12-month position is greater than the Most Similar Force average but not significantly)



Lower than Peers
(the 12-month position is significantly lower than the Most Similar Force average)

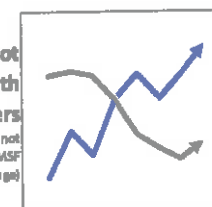


In Line with Peers
(the 12-month position is lower than the Most Similar Force average but not significantly)

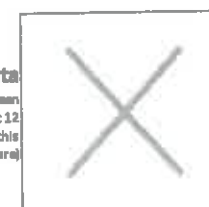


Other

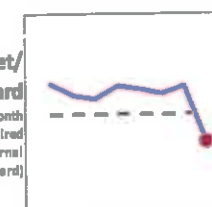
Does Not Trend with Peers
(the trend does not follow that of the MSF Average)



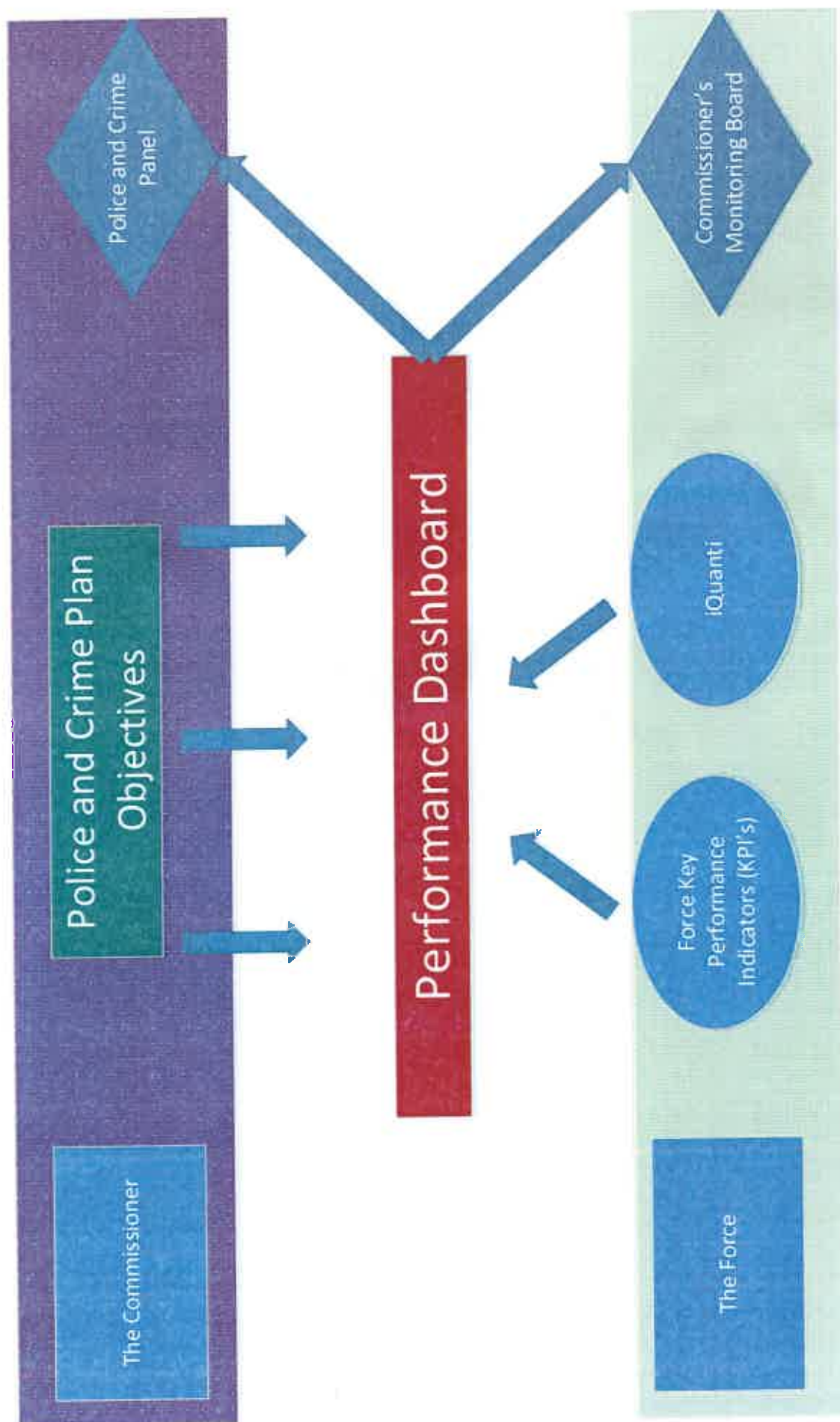
No Data
(no data has been recorded in at least 12 months for this measure)



Missed Target/Standard
(the most recent month has not met the desired external target/standard)



Tudalen 31



APPENDIX B

Budget Scrutiny Workshop

Statutory Duties and Powers:

The Panel's statutory functions are set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act.

There are wider duties in the Act for the panel to make reports and recommendations on matters relating to the PCC and to carry out investigations into decisions made by the PCC

In order to carry out its statutory functions, the panel will need to have a good understanding of policing priorities and community safety issues in the area.

Reviewing the policing precept is one of the Panel's statutory functions

It is a special function which cannot be delegated to a sub-committee of the Panel

The Panel also has a veto over the policing precept

Cleveland Budget Task and Finish Approach

Working on behalf of the full Panel and allowing for in-depth scrutiny and analysis of the PCCs budget and proposed precept before consideration by the Panel.

Facilitates early engagement with the PCC prior to proposals being formally tabled

Break Out Discussion

How would you approach budget scrutiny?

Considerations for Scrutiny

Timescales/ early engagement?

Evidence?

Links to the Police and Crime Plan?

Witnesses?

Attendance by the PCC?

In year monitoring?

Full Group Discussion

- experiences and approaches to PCC budget scrutiny
- what additional support would be useful to help PCPs develop this role?

Useful Links:

Agendas and Minutes for Cleveland PCP -

<http://www.egenda.stockton.gov.uk/aksstockton/users/public/admin/kab71.pl?cmte=CPC>

Cleveland PCC Website -

<http://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk/Home.aspx>

Police and Crime Panels – A guide to scrutiny (LGA and Centre for Public Scrutiny 2011)

<http://www.cfps.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Guidance-to-police-and-crime-panels-on-the-panels-scrutiny-role.pdf>



Approach to the Budget Strategy

Task and Finish Group

Final Report

January 2014

Members

Councillor Charles Rooney (Chair)

Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher

Geoff Baines

Councillor Ian Jeffrey

Councillor Terry Laing

The Group would like to thank the following people for contributing to its work:

Michael Porter, Chief Finance Officer, Office of PCC

Barry Coppinger, Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

Mike Batty, Head of Community Protection, Stockton Council

Steve Hume, Community Safety Manager, Stockton Council

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Introduction

This report outlines the findings of the Task and Finish Group set up by the Cleveland Police and Crime Panel (PCP) to examine the budget strategy of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Setting of the budget is a key responsibility of the Commissioner and they must notify the Panel of the proposed precept by 1 February. The panel in turn must report its views on the precept to the PCC by 8 February. The Panel may make reports and recommendations for consideration during the budget setting process.

The Task and Finish Group was established to understand the key issues and financial pressures as part of the budget setting process for 2014-15 and beyond, in order to inform the work of the Panel and PCC. This included both the longer term financial planning process and the impact of the 2014/15 Government grant settlement. This settlement was announced on 18 December during the timescale of the Group's work.

This report sets out the findings and recommendations and is intended to assist the Panel by providing assurance on the key issues that have been considered by the PCC.

Overall Findings and Conclusions

- 1.1 The Group has found that there is a strategy in place to balance the overall budget for 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, the level of grant reductions has necessitated additional reductions in the numbers of police officers, PCSOs and staff for the Cleveland area, and important details remain unresolved for 2014-15. Under current forecasts, significant further work is needed for 2016-17 and beyond. It is currently forecast that there will be a budget gap of £11.5m by 2017-18.
- 1.2 The Group recognise the pressure on the 'community safety funding' and the removal of the ring fence. Members believe that the PCC should give full consideration to the importance of the prevention agenda and the wider benefits of such community safety services, including the impact on the success of the Police and Crime Plan, and ensure that partners are fully engaged in discussion before decisions are made.
- 1.3 As of the last meeting of the Group (21 January), decisions had not yet been made on the spending priorities for the majority of the community safety funds for 2014-15. There is therefore very little time to notify organisations and CSPs, and this should be concluded as soon as possible to give certainty to both partners and current providers.
- 1.4 Due to the ever increasing need for effective allocation of scarce resources and competing demands, the Group would support any move to develop objective criteria for the allocation of funding for community safety initiatives in the 2014-15 and future years.
- 1.5 The Group wishes to examine further the potential use of PCC reserves and request that additional information on the reserves held by the PCC be considered at the Panel on 5 February, including the 'Robustness of Estimates and Adequacy of the Financial Reserves' report.

- 1.6 As with previous years, the Government announced the 2014-15 (one year) settlement in mid-December and this reduces the amount of time available to plan for all PCCs. This has been exacerbated by the announcement that the 14-15 council tax precept capping limit will not be confirmed until after PCCs are required to notify the Panel of their intentions. The Group recommends that the Panel and/or PCC lobby the government to express its dissatisfaction with the timescale and highlighting the difficulties caused.
- 1.7 Due to the ongoing need to review the budget strategy, it is recommended that the Panel consider re-constituting the Task Group during 2014-15. This would allow Members to consider both the funding pressures but also the achievement of current savings plans and initiatives.
- 1.8 The Group further recommend that the full Panel receive a mid-year financial update, potentially based on the quarterly PCC monitoring reports, in order that they have early sight of progress on the achievement of saving plans and any emerging issues.

Detail

- 2.1 The Group met three times between October and January to undertake its work. Members heard evidence from the Police and Crime Commissioner and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer, and were supported by representatives of Stockton Council's Community Protection and Democratic Services.
- 2.2 The Group considered the following items during its work:
 - Long Term Financial Plan 2014-18 (as of 30 July 2013)
 - 2013-14 Quarters 1 and 2 PCC Budget Monitoring Reports
 - PCC Group Balance Sheet (as of 31 March 2013)
 - Summary of 2013-14 Budget (including non-pay items)
 - Letter from PCC/Chief Constable to stakeholders (5 November 2013)
 - Updates on Police Savings and Transformation Programmes: Agile (Estates/technology); Orbis (organisational structure); Force Sickness Levels; Management of Time off and rest days in Lieu; Transformational Leaderships Programme
 - Summary of 2013-14 Community Safety spending (by Borough)
 - Examples of police force collaboration schemes from elsewhere
- 2.3 The detail of the draft budget for 2014-15 and future projections was considered at the Group's meeting of 21 January. A summary of this information will be included in papers elsewhere on the agenda (for PCP meeting of 5 February) and therefore is not repeated here.

The budget challenge

- 2.4 Police funding is made up of government grant, the police precept on council tax, other specific grants (eg. for PFI schemes), and income (eg. earnings through secondments). Changes in the main Government grant funding to Cleveland Police Authority/PCC between the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 have been as follows:

2011-12	-£5.3m (-5.1%)
2012-13	-£6.5m (-6.7%)
2013-14	-£1.5m (-1.6%)

- 2.5 At the start of the Group's work, taking all factors into account as they known at the time, it was projected that the PCC would be facing a budget gap of £6.7m by 2015-16, and £17.9m by 2017-18.
- 2.6 The final settlement for 2014-15 was announced on 18 December. In the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) June 2013, it was announced that the overall police budget was to be reduced by 3.3%. However the national budget was top-sliced for a number of initiatives: £50m for the Innovation Fund; £2m for the National Co-ordination Centre; £18m to fund extra activity by the Independent Police Complaints Commission; £9.4m for a new programme of force inspections; £2.8m for the police Direct Entry Scheme; £2.5m for the Capital City Grant for the City of London. For Cleveland, this equates to an 'extra' reduction of £900k for 2014-15.
- 2.7 The total final grant for 14-15 is being reduced by £4.5m (4.8%). Together with reductions in other grant funding, the overall effect in real terms is to reduce spending power in Cleveland by £28m between 2011 and 2015.
- 2.8 CSR 2013 included a national reduction of 3.2% in police grant for 2015-16. In December it was announced that the Home Office budget would be reduced by an additional £113m and it has been assumed that some of this cut will be passed on to the police grant.
- 2.9 Therefore although the final 15-16 settlement has not yet been confirmed, it is assumed that Cleveland's grant will fall by c.£4.5m (5%). It has further been assumed that grant funding will fall further by -2.5% each year between 2016 and 2018, however this is subject to many variables.
- 2.10 It is important to note that the draft budget for 2014-15 and longer term plan rely on a precept increase of 2% each year. Any change in government policy regarding the capping of Council Tax rises will impact directly upon the overall plan.
- 2.11 Any Council or PCC that chooses to exceed the identified cap for a particular year must put that decision to a local referendum. The Group found that the government would not announce its final determination in relation to the cap limit for 2014-15 until mid-February, which would be after the statutory deadline by which the PCC needs to inform the Police and Crime Panel of his intention regarding the precept.
- 2.12 This creates the situation where the PCC and the Panel are not able to have certainty about the setting of the budget and precept, even at such a late stage in the process. Should the precept limit be set at a figure lower than is notified and/or agreed locally, the PCC may then need to amend the budget prior to another round of consultation with the Panel.
- 2.13 At the time of the Group's last meeting, Members were informed that the PCC was considering the most appropriate way to put forward his proposals to the full Panel. It is recognised that any force-wide council tax referendum and potential re-billing process would be an expensive exercise, the cost of which could potentially negate any agreed rise in precept above the limit.

PCC Expenditure

- 2.14 The PCC's spending falls under the following broad headlines: Office of the PCC, Community Safety/Victims and Witnesses, Corporate Costs, and the Police Force. The Group has considered the approach to meeting the funding gap across these areas.

Office of the PCC

- 2.15 The Group discussed the relative reductions in spending on the running costs of the Office of the PCC. In 2013-14 there was a substantial reduction of 22.6% to £930k. This in large part reflected the shift from the Police Authority structure and associated costs to the focus on supporting one elected official.
- 2.16 It is also now planned to reduce the OPPC budget by 4.8% in 2014-15, followed by 3.4% in 2015-16. It is currently forecast that the running costs will then stabilise at £850k per year.
- 2.17 It is recognised that the Office of the PCC must be sufficiently resourced to enable the effective discharge of the Commissioner's role and policy commitments; however it may be necessary to consider further reductions from 2016-17.

Community Safety Initiatives

- 2.18 The Group was particularly keen to understand the plans for the funding of community safety initiatives. Until 2013-14, a Community Safety Grant was made available to local areas and had been allocated by the Home Office directly to Community Safety Partnerships, Drug and Alcohol Action Teams (DAATs), Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), and other groups.
- 2.19 Since 2013-14, the funding has been controlled by the PCC and has this year continued to be passed through to Community Safety Partnerships, Youth Offending Teams, arrest referral, and a range of smaller initiatives. A breakdown is as follows:

Community Safety Funding Allocations	2013/14
Drugs Intervention/Arrest Referral Scheme	£828,034
Contribution from Hartlepool re:above	-£134,034
Hartlepool Community Safety Partnership	£78,910
Stockton Community Safety Partnership	£228,081
Middlesbrough Community Safety Partnership	£257,376
Redcar and Cleveland Community Safety Partnership	£116,586
Youth Crime Offending and Prevention (see below for allocation)	£250,000
Safer Future Communities	£10,000
Give it a GO	£1,615
Street Triage	£17,000
Contribution to HALO	£15,000
Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy	£7,000
Rural Crime Conference	£300
Total Planned Expenditure	£1,675,868

Total Funding Available	£1,698,000
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Unallocated Funding	£22,132
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Youth Crime Offending and Prevention - Allocations	
Hartlepool	£61,250
South Tees	£128,250
Stockton	£60,500
	£250,000

- 2.20 A breakdown of current schemes funded by each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and of YOT funding per area is outlined at Appendix 1.
- 2.21 For 2014-15, the funding has been rolled into the main government grant and is no longer ring fenced for 'community safety' activity. The Group note that the responsibilities of the PCC are widening and from 2014-15 the PCC will be allocated £250k for some witness and victim services, with further funding to follow in future years. In the budget process, this money is being grouped with the remaining 'community safety funding'.
- 2.22 During the Group's work the Drug Intervention/Arrest Referral scheme has been subject to an efficiency review and savings of approximately £400k have been identified that will enable the scheme to continue in an amended form. In addition it has been agreed to continue funding of the YOTs, after making a 20% reduction to £200k.
- 2.23 With £250k being allocated for the witness/victim work, the draft budget indicates that there would be approximately £1m of 'community safety funding' for 2014-15.
- 2.24 As this funding is no longer ring fenced there is no requirement for this money to continue to be spent on 'community safety' schemes and therefore it may be reduced over the medium term. The overall funding pressures also means that the PCC is constrained in terms of not being able to make recurring commitments at this stage and so organisations are unlikely to be allocated multi-year funding agreements.
- 2.25 In addition, the Group notes that had the council tax base and collection rates not improved to the extent that they largely neutralised the additional reduction in government grant funding for 2014-15, the 'community safety fund' would have come under severe pressure in the immediate future, due to the difficulty in making further, quick savings from the police budget (particularly as reductions in police officer numbers cannot be accelerated).
- 2.26 Given the situation, the Group queried the impact on providers and were assured that current recipients have been given no guarantees in relation to any continuation of funding. As of the last meeting of the Group (21 January), decisions had not yet been made on the spending priorities for the remaining money for 2014-15. There is therefore very little time to notify organisations and CSPs, which will have various employment implications, and an impact on planning.

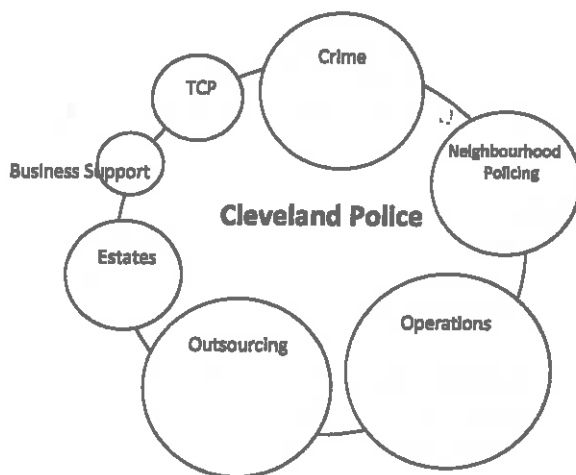
- 2.27 The Group is very keen to stress the importance of these initiatives both in terms of contributing directly to the Police and Crime Plan, and the contribution to the prevention agenda and any reduction in such services may cause increased demand in the limited resources of the police and partners.
- 2.28 These services are particularly relevant to the 2013-16 Police and Crime Plan priorities of 'Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending', and 'Developing better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make better use of resources'.
- 2.29 As shown in Appendix 1 current schemes cover a range of key issues, including but not limited to Integrated Offender Management in each Borough, domestic violence, diversionary activities for young people, and young persons' substance misuse.
- 2.30 As the funding is already subject to competing demands, and will no doubt be subject to further pressure, it is increasingly important to effectively and objectively prioritise the use of funds, in line with the Police and Crime Plan. The Group would support any move to develop objective criteria for the allocation of funding for community safety initiatives in the 2014-15 and future years.

Police Force Savings

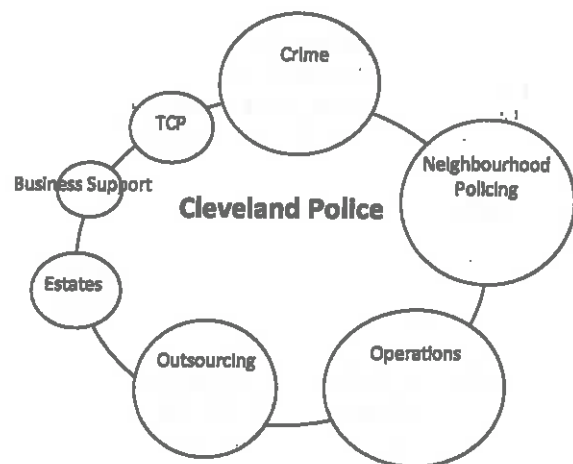
- 2.31 The majority of the funds available to the PCC are allocated to the police force, and therefore the savings required impact heavily on the service. In response to CSR 2010, a number of measures have already been completed or were being undertaken. This included a freeze on recruitment, the application of the A19 regulation requiring police officers to resign on 30 years service, the outsourcing arrangements with Steria, and reduction in costs at the corporate centre. Other initiatives such as the force restructure and introduction of the force-wide function model continued to be rolled out.
- 2.32 In 2010 the Force had 1727 police officers, and this had reduced to 1391 by November 2013. The Group were informed that the majority of the savings over the next two years would be achieved via further reductions in headcount regarding police officers, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), and police staff. These savings on pay will be c. £8m over two years.
- 2.33 The Force now plans to move to a sustainable operating model of 1333 officers to deliver policing in Cleveland. PCSO numbers are due to stabilise at 132 fte, and police support staff at 151fte. A presentation was given to stakeholders including the area's Borough Councils in order to inform Members of this strategy. As the last recruitment took place in March 2010, a period of limited recruitment is planned for 2014-15 in order to ensure that the workforce is refreshed.
- 2.34 A voluntary redundancy scheme will be established to achieve the reductions in PCSOs and staff.
- 2.35 It is important to note that at the level of 1333 officers, Cleveland will have 2.4 officers per 1000 population, above the national average of 1.9. This partly reflects the level of need in the area. In order to attempt to maintain this, there will need to be ever greater focus on savings and efficiency elsewhere.

- 2.36 The Group wanted to understand what alternative ways of making savings were being undertaken by the force/PCC. The Group found the following:
- 2.37 **Organisational structure (Orbis Programme)** – by end of March 2014 the force will operate with a number of force-wide commands: Tasking, Coordination and Performance; Neighbourhoods and Partnership Policing; Crime and Justice Command; Operations Command. The pilot for the integrated Neighbourhood Teams had started in Middlesbrough in November and was reported to be progressing well.
- 2.38 **Sickness absence and levels of Time off in lieu (TOIL) and Rest days in lieu (RDIL)** – the Group requested information on these matters regarding the effectiveness of the organisation. Work is undertaken by management teams to monitor and challenge sickness issues, and support for staff such as health initiatives are in place (eg. 'Healthy Hearts'). Future plans include enabling direct referral to the NHS Time to Talk talking therapies service, and the force will soon be undertaking a 'stress audit' to see how this issue affects staff. As of November 2013, the force was projected to see a reduction in sickness levels for 2013-14 compared to the previous year (9.44 days per officer compared to 10.86).
- 2.39 The levels of outstanding balances of TOIL and RDIL are now monitored by the force Executive, and there has been a significant reduction in the total amount of TOIL and RDIL outstanding, and the number of officers exceeding the agreed limits. For example, the total amount of TOIL hours outstanding has reduced by 52.4% between April 2012 and October 2013 (23374 down to 11130), and the total RDIL days outstanding has reduced by 40.8% over the same period (9733 to 5759).
- 2.40 **Outsourced arrangements** – Cleveland Police already has in place large scale outsourcing of business support functions to Steria and custody functions to Tascor. All police officers are being moved out of Steria and it is planned to further review these contracts in light of recent changes (for example, fewer staff in the organisation) to ensure they remain fit for purpose. As a result of the organisational change process, the proportional distribution of available resources within the force will be as follows:

2013/14 Resource Distribution



2016/17 Resource Distribution



- 2.41 **Better utilisation of estates and ICT (Agile Programme)** - this includes the project to replace the force headquarters. It is the stated intention to dispose of the Ladgate Lane base and options are being reviewed to determine the way forward. The Group noted that a new headquarters was not necessarily guaranteed and options would consider utilisation of existing buildings; however it is acknowledged that certain elements of the current HQ such as the control centre would not be easily replicated in existing provision. The overall cost of the solution was intended to be cost neutral.
- 2.42 To support the Agile programme, in January Cleveland were awarded £650k out of the national Innovation Fund. £350k of this will be used to support mobile information technology. However the Group noted that the government had imposed restrictions on the grant meaning it needed to be spent by the end of March 2014.
- 2.43 **Collaboration with other forces** – Cleveland Police currently undertakes a number of joint/shared arrangements with other police forces. These arrangements are outlined at Appendix 2.
- 2.44 Joint working of this nature can take place either between police forces or with other public sector partners. Numerous examples on collaboration exist. From Cleveland's own partnerships with the national air service, and with Durham for traffic and firearms, to large scale semi-mergers such as the Strategic Alliance between West Mercia and Warwickshire (merged operational services and joint appointments below Deputy Chief Constable level).
- 2.45 As an example, the Group considered the future work being considered in Surrey. Funded via the Government's Public Services Transformation Network, partners on this 'blue light' project include police, ambulance, fire and the County Council. This 'Emergency Services' strand is part of a much wider piece of work that includes public sector assets, young people's skills, and social care. The project is at the early stages but proposed areas of focus include response, contact centre and dispatch, prevention (eg. that aimed at young people and vulnerable adults), civil contingencies, operational support (eg. estates, fuel, occupational health), and support services (IT, HR, etc).
- 2.46 The Group requested that the PCC outline the approach to further joint working. It was recognised that there are greater opportunities for joint working and that early discussions had taken place in some areas, including the fire service, and opportunities may exist in premises and training. It was recognised that each organisation had its own programme of work and governance structures, and the discussions on further collaboration would need to be handled carefully but the potential was there.
- 2.47 £300k of the Innovation Fund award outlined above will be used to strengthen partnership working across boundaries, building on the success of the joint Cleveland and Durham arrangements. The Group would support exploration of further opportunities such as greater collaboration with other police and public sector partners.
- 2.48 A number of savings have been realised or are planned from these areas as a whole, and between 2014-16, non-pay savings (including on contracts and procurement) should total c.£3.7m. In the longer term further savings must be realised by these initiatives if the Force is to minimise the impact on the frontline.

Operation Sacristy

- 2.49 The Group found that the costs of the Sacristy investigation to date were being met via a special government grant and therefore was not being met through the PCC's total budget, and that should this work have continued into 2014-15, Cleveland Police would apply for additional government support. In early January it was announced that this investigation had concluded.

Use of Reserves

- 2.50 It is planned that the general fund balance for 2014-15 will be c.£7m and to hold it at this level in future years. The Group found that in a more certain financial situation, it may have been recommended that reserves be held at a level of 3% of the total budget. Due to the level of financial uncertainty in future years, it has been deemed prudent to hold reserves at a level of c. 5%. There was no statutory guidance on this issue however the PCC needed to give due reference to the opinion of the Chief Finance Officer.
- 2.51 Members understand the need for caution due to the uncertain financial climate, however the Group would welcome further consideration as to what may be considered an adequate level of reserves. It was noted that anti-social behaviour has risen across the force and some crime types have increased; it was considered that it may reach a point where reserves may be released to address the issues in some way.
- 2.52 The 'Robustness of Estimates and Adequacy of the Financial Reserves' report was not available during the Group's work but will be considered by the PCC as part of the budget process. The Group recommend that this report and any other relevant information on use of the reserves be brought to the Panel on 5 February.

Future cuts in funding

- 2.53 Due to the measures outlined in the draft budget and planned work, the Group is assured that there is a plan in place to achieve the savings required up to 2016. It should be noted that there is a continuing impact on the frontline as witnessed by the additional reductions in police officers and PCSOs, on top of the reductions that were introduced as a result of CSR2010.
- 2.54 It is being assumed that the police service will face future central government cuts in line with the wider public sector beyond 2015-16. For Cleveland, it is clear that from 2016-17, there are significant challenges. The budget gap is projected to be £6.3m in that year, and reach £11.5m by 2017-18.
- 2.55 The Group considered whether further lobbying of the government and others was being undertaken. The PCC has confirmed that lobbying has taken place, including in conjunction with the National Association of PCCs. However the Group agree that it is prudent to assume future grant reductions of 2.5% per year.
- 2.56 There are a number of risks with the overall strategy; particularly the potential for increased demand on services, larger grant cuts than expected, and a failure to deliver the current savings proposals on time and to target.

- 2.57 Due to the ongoing need to review the budget strategy, it is therefore recommended that the Panel consider re-constituting the Task Group during 2014-15. This would allow Members to consider both the funding pressures but also the achievement of current savings plans and initiatives.
- 2.58 The Group further recommend that the full Panel receive a financial update mid-2014-15, potentially based on the quarterly PCC monitoring reports, in order that they have early sight of the achievement of saving plans and any emerging issues.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Funding allocated to YOTs and via Community Safety Partnerships

YOT allocations 2013/14	£
Hartlepool	61,250
South Tees	128,250
Stockton	<u>60,500</u>
	250,000
Community Safety Partnerships 2013/14	
HARTLEPOOL	
Independent Domestic Violence Advisor	20,000
Integrated Offender Management	25,910
Neighbourhood Safety (JAGs and annual ASB Awareness Day)	<u>33,000</u>
	78,910
MIDDLESBROUGH	
Integrated Offender Management	136,000
DV Co-ordination	14,639
Young person's substance misuse service	56,736
Integrated Youth Support Service	<u>50,001</u>
	257,376
REDCAR & CLEVELAND	
CSP Support team and campaigns	85,471
Integrated Offender Management	<u>31,115</u>
	116,586
STOCKTON	
Integrated Offender Management	55,000
Domestic violence service delivery	46,397
Rapid access to drug treatment services for offenders	53,485
Young people's substance misuse service	18,378
Youth engagement / diversion from offending	<u>54,821</u>
	228,081

Appendix 2

Current Collaboration Initiatives

Collaboration	Parties Involved	Scope / Terms of Reference
Specialist Operations Unit	Cleveland and Durham	<p>The unit comprises the following business areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Firearms Operations ▪ Firearms Training (Urray Nook) ▪ Armed Response Vehicles (ARV) ▪ Road Policing Unit (RPU) ▪ Motorcycles ▪ Collision Investigation ▪ Casualty Reduction ▪ Traffic Management ▪ Camera Enforcement
Tactical Training Centre Urray Nook	Cleveland and Durham	Recognised nationally as a centre of excellence, ensuring high calibre training but requiring fewer officers because of the collaboration arrangement
North East Regional Organised Crime Unit	Cleveland, Durham & Northumbria	The collaboration facilitates access to additional Home Office funding and assists in fulfilling the strategic policing requirement
Regional Intelligence Unit	Cleveland, Durham & Northumbria	Acknowledges the need to share and collate intelligence on criminal activity across the region.
Forensic Science Services (FSS)	Cleveland, Durham, Northumbria & 4 Yorks/Humbers Forces	This enables a single contract to be awarded, ensuring unit costs are lower than could be achieved by Forces acting individually.
Air support	National service with flying hours per force allocated annually	West Yorks lead



Review of the Overall Budget Strategy

Task and Finish Group

Final Report

January 2017

Members

Councillor Charles Rooney (Chair) (Middlesbrough Council)

Councillor Dave Hunter.....(Hartlepool Council)

Councillor Alec Brown.....(Redcar and Cleveland Council)

Councillor David Wilburn.....(Stockton Borough Council)

The Group would like to thank the following for contributing to its work:

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Summary

1. The Task and Finish Group was established to understand the key issues and financial pressures as part of the budget setting process in order to inform the work of the Panel and PCC. This included both the longer term financial planning process and the impact of the Government grant settlement. This settlement was announced in December during the timescale of the Group's work.
2. The Task and Finish Group met on 5 January 2017 to receive information about the Police and Crime Commissioner's overall budget strategy for 2017/18. Discussion took place about current funding assumptions, total funding projections, the precept, PCC priorities, well as taking recognition of local policing towards 2020.
3. This report provides detail of the evidence considered and questions that were raised for discussion with the PCC at the Police and Crime Panel Meeting on 2 February 2017.

Recommendation

4. The Task and Finish Group support the increase to the PCC precept of 1.99%.

DETAIL

2017/18 Funding/Planning Assumptions

5. The settlement from Government was received just before Christmas 2016 and has been analyzed by the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) of the PCC, the PCC's professional adviser on financial matters in order to understand what the implications are for this and future years.
6. In terms of financial planning, assumptions were undertaken in the same way as in previous years to increase the precept by 1.99%. Information provided just before Christmas was for a larger grant reduction than was expected so Cleveland's budget received a 1.4% reduction equal to £1.2m.
7. Members were informed that the Government had slightly changed its calculations in terms of the reduction in the grant for Cleveland. Last year there was a 0.6% reduction in grant and a confirmation of a flat cash settlement over the next 3 or 4 years so the expectations were to continue with the 0.6% reduction. The Government has since looked at the fact that across the country there has been an increase in the underlying tax bases. As a result it is suggested that as more funding is coming from precepts as a result of the tax base increase there is now capacity to reduce the amount of funding from the Government. Flat cash is still given but the local tax base is supporting that now. Higher reductions have resulted and the capital grant has been reduced by a further

15% this time. Cleveland subsequently will receive £600,000 this year but in recent years it used to receive several million pounds.

8. The revenue grants have reduced by £25.5m in cash terms since 2010/11 which has created significant strains on how services are delivered.

Future Funding/Planning Assumptions

9. There is planned continuation for a 1.99% increase. An increase of 2.0% or above would trigger a referendum so the increase is in line with Government assumptions. It is expected that to have flat cash across the life of the PCC plan then it is necessary to maximise the amount the precept is raised.
10. Previously review discussions informed Members that if the precept is frozen there was access to freeze grants but these are now no longer available. Cleveland continue to get the freeze grants for previous decisions but there will be no additional freeze grants for decisions made from 2016/7 onwards.
11. One of the benefits Cleveland has is the underlying tax base with the contingency to increase it. The CFO was working to a 1.4% estimate but was waiting for information from all of the local authorities so this might increase slightly.
12. The four local authorities' (Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton) Council Tax collection rate continues to be good and the non-recurring surplus from 2016/17, due to PCC, is estimated at £362k.
13. Cleveland also has recurring grant reductions of 1.3% per annum based on the information provided to the CFO which is also included, and this is an increase from previous years, a recurring 1.0% increase in the overall tax base within Cleveland. That is supported from previous intelligence of the past three years and is also supported by information from local councils for what their financial planning assumptions are.

Funding Formula

14. The Government has been clear that current funding formula needs to be reformed. The CFO highlighted to Members this comes with potential risks as well as possible benefits for forthcoming years.
15. The funding formula review was taking place between October 2016 and February 2017 and contains five key principles and three building blocks. These are:
16. 5 Key Principles –
 - Stability,
 - Fairness,
 - Transparency,
 - Incentivizing Efficiency and Effectiveness, and

- Alignment with Risk

17. 3 building blocks:

- Relative needs and demands
- Relative costs and needs
- Variation in local tax raising powers

18. Members were informed that the Government started to look at the funding formula 2-3 years ago but ran into problems when it was realised that there was a miscalculation in the original formula.

19. The principles and building blocks in the current review are similar to the previous review and if that funding formula had been put in place the funding in Cleveland to the PCC would have increased by between 3 and 5 million pounds. However there was a significant lobby from those forces that would have lost monies based on changed formula. The rural areas would have been particularly hard hit and the Metropolitan Police would have lost more than the entire Cleveland budget.

20. PCC plans assume that there would be no change to the budget from the current review.

Total Funding Projections

	Actual	Actual	Forecasts			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Funding	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Government Grant	(85,170)	(84,684)	(83,500)	(82,331)	(81,178)	(82,802)
Council Tax Precept	(30,590)	(31,642)	(32,294)	(33,150)	(34,150)	(35,150)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)
Council Tax Support Grant	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)
Funding for Net Budget Requirement	(123,428)	(123,994)	(123,462)	(123,149)	(122,996)	(125,620)
%age change In Net Budget Requirement	-1.8%	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	2.1%
Specific Grants	(5,640)	(5,843)	(4,578)	(4,761)	(4,286)	(5,286)
Witness and Victims Funding	(599)	(663)	(663)	(663)	(663)	(676)
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(2,153)	(2,760)	(2,797)	(2,812)	(2,885)	(2,907)
Total Funding	(131,820)	(133,260)	(131,500)	(131,385)	(130,830)	(134,489)
%age change In Total Funding	-1.4%	1.1%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	2.8%

21. There is an expectation for the funding for net budget requirement to remain fairly static in the next 4 or 5 years. Any change would be due to variations in the collection surplus.

22. If Cleveland does end up with flat cash then some significant cuts are expected with resulting additional pressures. Costs are increasing with pay nationally set and

increasing by 1% per annum. There is an apprentice levy which will cost £400,000. Changes to national insurance are to be absorbed which the CFO showed that costs are rising but the budget isn't being increased.

Precept Increase for 2017/18

23. In terms of the current precept level Band D is £214.54 which equates to £4.11 per week or 59 pence per day. The impact of an increase of a 1.99% in 2017/18 would equate to approximately 8 pence per week for a Band D property.
24. The vast majority of houses in Cleveland do not achieve a Band D level as the majority of properties are within the lower A to C bands. The vast majority of households would therefore pay 5-7 pence per week more.
25. The Cleveland Police force area doesn't have a significantly large overall tax base in comparison to some areas and the proportion of funding from council tax is one of the lowest in the country. Approximately 75% of police funding comes from the government and 25% from local council tax payers. As a result a 2% increase to the council tax precept would provide funding of £623k per annum on a recurring basis across the financial plan.
26. The CFO informed Members that he performs a similar role within North Yorkshire and their tax base is such that they get 45% of funding from the local precept and 55% from government. Of the 55% it is reducing by 1.4% whereas Cleveland lose 1.4% of 75%. 45% of North Yorkshire's budget is increasing by 3.5% when taking into account the increase in tax base and precept rise. Cleveland has 25% which can increase as shown above. It puts a significant strain on Cleveland's finances although it is not the worst as Northumberland has an 80:20 split between government grant and precept. Surrey are the 'best' with more money coming from the precept than the government. The CFO emphasized the disproportionate impact that generally occurs on those more reliant on government grants which it might be argued are more in need of funding.

PCC Priorities

27. The Group considered the priorities of the PCC who was re-elected in 2016 which are as follows:
 - Investing in Our Police
 - A Better Deal for Victims and Witnesses
 - Tackling Re-Offending
 - Working Together to make Cleveland Safer
 - Securing the Future of Our Communities
28. The CFO gave assurances that the budget supports the PCC's objectives to the best of its ability.

Financial Summary

29. The Chief Finance Officer provided the Group with a draft Revenue Summary and draft Capital Budget (see appendices A and B).
30. The CFO also provided Members with a summary of financial reserves which showed that General Reserves are to reduce from £7.7m to £3.2m over next 4 years whilst Earmarked Reserves are to reduce from £6.6m to £1.7m over the same period. £3.2m is equal to 3% of total budget in terms of reserves.
31. The CFO recognizes the additional benefit should it arise from changes to the funding formula and the exceptional difficulty to try to absorb any further reductions if the PCC didn't get the increase in the precept that is proposed. Without the additional £600,000 further cuts would be inevitable.
32. Members asked the CFO whether there was a minimum amount to be held in reserve and were told that there isn't, as it is a judgement the CFO makes with the PCC taking into account the risks to the organization and the potential for future litigation, any types of major incidents, and if the organisation was not able to deliver some of the savings plans. He stressed that for an organisation with a £125m budget, £3.2m of reserves is not a significant cushion to which Members concurred expressing a level of concern.
33. Further enquiry was made as to whether the costs of recent litigation have any effects on front line service delivery? Members were told that ultimately any payments that have to be made have an impact on the amount held in reserves and as has been shown the reserves are being reduced.
34. The vast majority of capital expenditure will be regarding the sale of the Ladgate Lane site and the new Community Safety Hub build at Hemlington. The purchase of the land and the contract for the builder has recently been signed and it is expected that the programme of work would start early in 2017.
35. Members enquired whether the new headquarters would save money on energy costs and was that factored anywhere? They were told that there would be a £250,000 saving by moving which includes all costs but more will be known when the move has been made. The current Ladgate Lane building costs almost £1m to run so a conservative estimate of what savings will result has been applied. Further discussions will take place with the builders to determine what future savings can be achieved. The expected savings have been factored into the financial plans.
36. Members asked if there was any income generation possible as a community safety hub, and if the community would also be able to use it? The CFO informed them that the PCC was keen not to charge for using the hub. There will be a locally owned/run café that will provide services to the people in the building but it could provide an outlet for people in the community. The PCC is keen to get as many partners to use the building as possible.

37. They enquired whether any more land was available to the police that could possibly be sold to assist the PCC budget but very little beyond Ladgate Lane is held.

38. Members presumed that there was some payback on the shared service arrangements that have been entered into (i.e. loss of helicopter, dogs, horses, motorbikes). The CFO responded by giving the example of the helicopter, when it was a standalone service the running costs were in the region of £1.8m to £2.1m per annum. It is expected that the bill for 2017/18 now that it is a national service shared with all northern forces to be approximately £6-700k. Another example was West Yorkshire Police which have retained a horse section so they can be called in when required and forces pay for the service provided.

Conclusion

39. The Task and Finish Group works on behalf of the full Police and Crime Panel to allow for in-depth scrutiny and analysis of the PCC's budget and the proposed precept for 2017/18 before consideration by the Panel.

40. Based on the evidence provided by the PCC and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer and the settlement from Government the Members of the Task and Finish Group agree that the increase to the precept proposed by the PCC should be 1.99%. This will enable investment where needed and ensure the financial stability of Cleveland Police until the results and impact of the review of police funding is known.

PCC Summary Long Term Financial Plan Position - December 2016

	Actual	Forecasts			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Funding	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Funding	(133,260)	(131,500)	(131,385)	(130,830)	(134,489)
%age Change in Funding	1.1%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	2.8%
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Planned Expenditure	850	850	850	850	870
%age Change in Expenditure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Community Safety/Victims and Witness	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Community Safety Initiatives	1,345	978	978	978	978
Service Improvement and Development	750	1,260	1,300	1,350	1,420
Victims and Witnesses Services	715	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072
Total Planned Expenditure	2,810	3,310	3,350	3,400	3,470
Corporate Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	295	315	320	321	310
Non Pay Expenditure	40	40	40	40	40
Police Action Stations	5,120	5,130	5,190	5,275	5,360
Police Worry Desk	1,770	1,760	1,795	1,850	1,905
Asset Management	1,625	1,825	1,850	2,150	1,625
Total Corporate Costs	8,850	8,060	9,195	9,640	9,240
Police Force Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Pay	66,552	66,121	66,012	66,168	66,527
Police Overtime	1,792	1,125	1,045	1,125	1,125
Police Community Support Officer Pay	4,077	3,967	4,054	4,143	4,218
Staff Pay	7,945	10,236	10,472	10,741	10,964
Pay Total	80,366	81,451	81,583	82,177	82,834
Other Contracts Total	21,505	19,910	20,312	20,285	19,936
Non-Pay Expenditure					
Other Pay and Training	287	381	375	375	275
Injury and Medical Police Pensions	2,771	2,273	2,433	1,833	1,532
Premises	1,748	3,743	3,653	3,481	2,604
Supplier and Services	5,423	7,841	7,074	1,743	1,181
Transport	1,835	1,681	1,583	1,583	1,583
External Support	2,935	2,317	2,219	2,321	2,321
Non-Pay Total	17,033	18,239	16,857	16,487	17,603
Total Planned Force Expenditure	119,430	119,693	118,902	119,200	120,037
%age Change in Expenditure	1.5%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.6%	1.0%
(Surplus)/Deficit	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Planned Transfers to/(from) General Fund	(1,340)	1,320	510	2,260	(440)
Contribution to Capital Programme	2,225	800	0	0	400
Planned Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	665	40	40	40	40
Net (Surplus)/Deficit After Reserves	0	(0)	0	0	0
General Reserves	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
General Fund Balance b/f	8,627	7,702	6,042	5,492	3,192
General Fund Movements	(1,550)	(2,160)	(550)	(2,300)	0
In Year General Fund movements	625	500	0	0	0
General Fund Balance c/f	7,702	6,042	5,492	3,192	3,192
Base Wages					
Staff Pay Increases	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.8%
Police Pay Increases	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Non Pay Inflation	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%
RPI	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Precept Increases	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Government Grant Movements (Cash Basis)	-0.6%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%	2.0%

PCC Summary Long Term Capital Plan Position - December 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Future Funding Levels	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Earmarked Reserve/Funding b/f	3,598	1,753	513	593	114
Capital Grant	606	515	500	500	500
ESMCP Grant	274	280	0	0	
Contribution from Revenue	2,104	800	0	0	400
PIF Bids	38				
Capital Receipts (from Vehicle sales)	100	100	100	100	100
Capital Receipts (from Property sales)	3,236		2,542		3,109
Apply Capital Receipts to reduce Debt					
New Prudential Borrowing		11,000	3,500		-3,272
Supported Capital Borrowing	760	760	760	760	760
Projected in-year funding Available	7,118	13,455	7,402	1,380	1,597
Carry Forwards from previous years	1,005				
Community Safety Hub	2,303	10,000	2,956		
Collaboration		1,000			
IT Replacement programme/Data Centre move	1,179				
Police Force New Capital Schemes	4,477	3,694	4,366	1,839	1,081
Total Capital Programme	8,963	14,694	7,321	1,839	1,081
Earmarked Capital Reserve/Funding c/f	1,753	513	593	114	631

Police and Crime Panels – Scrutiny of Precepts

This guidance note explains the process for the police and crime panel's (PCP) scrutiny of the police and crime commissioner's (PCC) proposed precept and should be read alongside:

- Schedule 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 ("the Act")
- Part 2 of the Police and Crime Panels (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012 ("the Regulations")

A separate guidance note setting out the scrutiny of chief constable appointments has been published alongside this guidance note.

Background

Schedule 5 of the Act sets out the process for issuing a precept, including the panel's role in reviewing the proposed precept, their power to veto the precept and the steps to be taken if they do veto the proposed precept.

The Regulations provide greater detail to the Act, including time limits applicable to the stages of the process and the process for reviewing and issuing a revised precept.

Schedule 5 requires:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept;
- the panel to review the proposed precept;
- the panel to make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (this may include recommendations);
- the panel's report (if they veto the proposed precept) to include a statement that they have vetoed it;
- a decision of veto to be agreed by two-thirds of the panel members;
- the PCC to have regard to the report made by the panel (including any recommendations in the report);
- the PCC to give the panel a response to their report (and any such recommendations);
- the PCC to publish the response.

It is for the panel to determine how a response to a report or recommendations is to be published.

If there is no veto and the PCC has published his/her response to the panel's report, the PCC may then issue the proposed precept - or a different precept (but only if in accordance with a recommendation in the panel's report to do so).

The Regulations require:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept by **1 February**;
- the panel to review and make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (whether it vetoes the precept or not) by **8 February**;
- where the panel vetoes the precept, the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's report, and publish his/her response, including the revised precept, by **15 February**;

- the panel, on receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of his/her revised precept, to review the revised precept and make a second report to the PCC by 22 February;
- the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's second report and publish his/her response, by 1 March.

Panel's report on the proposed precept

If the panel fails to report to the PCC by 8 February the scrutiny process comes to an end, even if the panel have voted to veto the proposed precept, and the PCC may issue the proposed precept.

PCC's response to a veto

Where the panel vetoes the proposed precept, the PCC must have regard to the report made by the panel, give the panel a response to the report and publish the response, by 15 February. In his/her response, the PCC must notify the panel of the revised precept that he intends to issue.

Where the panel's report indicates that they vetoed the precept because it was:

- too high, the revised precept must be lower than the previously proposed precept.
- too low, the revised precept must be higher than the previously proposed precept.

The PCP may only veto the first proposed precept. Such a veto must be agreed by two-thirds of PCP members (the full membership rather than those present at a meeting). Where a veto occurs, the report to the PCC must include a statement to that effect.

Panel's review of the revised precept

On receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of the revised precept proposal, the panel must review the revised precept proposal and make a second report to the PCC on the revised precept by 22 February. This report may:

- indicate whether the panel accepts or rejects the revised precept (although rejection does not prevent the PCC from issuing the revised precept); and
- make recommendations, including recommendations on the precept that should be issued.

If the panel fails to make a second report to the PCC by 22 February, the PCC may issue the revised precept.

Issuing the precept

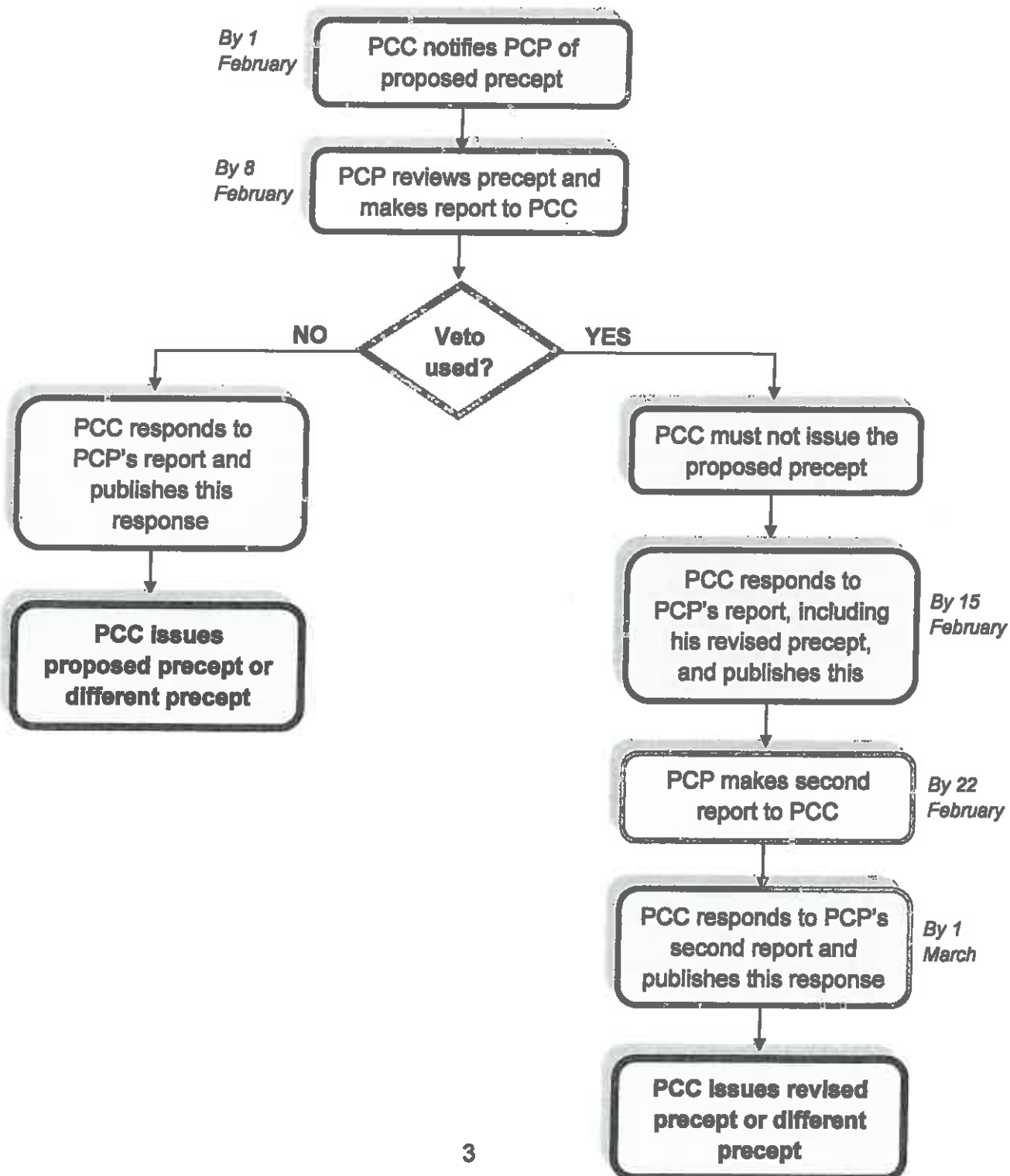
Excluding where the panel fails to report on the proposed precept by 8 February or make a second report on the revised precept by 22 February, the scrutiny process ends when the PCC gives the panel his/her response to their second report.

The PCC may then:

- issue the revised precept; or
- issue a different precept, although:

- they must not issue a precept that is higher than the revised precept if the revised precept was lowered following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too high;
- they must not issue a precept which is lower than the revised precept if the revised precept was raised following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too low.

Process for PCP scrutiny of PCC's proposed precept



Police and Crime Panel - Task and Finish Group
Review of Overall Budget Strategy
Outline Scope

Task Group Chair (Project Director):	Contact details:
Scrutiny Officer (Project Manager):	Contact details:
Departmental and Finance Link Officer:	Contact details:
Which strategic corporate objectives does this topic address?	
What are the main issues and overall aim of this review?	
The Task Group will undertake the following key lines of enquiry:	
Who will the Task Group be trying to influence as part of its work?	
Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland	
Expected duration of review and key milestones:	

What Information do we need?

Existing information (background information, existing reports, legislation, central government documents, etc.):

New information:

Who can provide us with further relevant evidence? (Cabinet Member, officer, service user, general public, expert witness, etc.)

What specific areas do we want them to cover when they give evidence?

How will this information be gathered? (eg. Financial baselining and analysis, benchmarking, site visits, face-to-face questioning, telephone survey, survey)

How will key partners and the public be involved in the review?

Provide an initial view as to how this review could lead to efficiencies, improvements and/or transformation:

Project Plan

Key Task	Details/Activities	Date	Responsibility
Scoping of Review	Information gathering		Scrutiny Officer Link Officer
Agree Project Plan	Scope and Project Plan agreed by Group		Task Group
Obtaining Evidence			Task Group
			Task Group
Members decide recommendations and findings	Review summary of findings and formulate draft recommendations		Task Group
Circulate Draft Report to Stakeholders	Circulation of Report		Scrutiny Officer
Final Agreement of Report	Approval of final report by Group		Task Group
Report to Police and Crime Panel	Presentation of final report with recommendations for approval to Panel		Chair / Police and Crime Panel
Report to Police and Crime Commissioner	[To Inform Panel discussion at Budget meeting]		Police and Crime Panel / Police and Crime Commissioner

**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

CYD-BWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- 1. Nodi'r adroddiad a chyflwyno argymhellion i'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd ynghylch cynnal cyfarfodydd y Cyd-bwyllgor Archwilio.**
- 2. Penderfynu a ddylid parhau i anfon sylwedyddion i'r cyfarfodydd hyn.**

Y rhesymau:

Yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Gorffennaf 2017, cafodd y Panel wahoddiad gan y Comisiynydd i anfon sylwedyddion i gyfarfod y Pwyllgor yn y dyfodol.

Awduron yr Adroddiad:

Y Cyngorydd William Powell

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Aelod o'r Panel

Swyddog Arweiniol y Panel

Rhif ffôn

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

16TH NOVEMBER 2017

JOINT AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Joint Audit Committee is a quarterly public forum at which independent advice and recommendations are provided to both the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable regarding matters relating to internal controls, finance, governance and risk management. A copy of the Committee's Terms of Reference are annexed to this report. On the 31st October 2017 Cllr William Powell attended a meeting of the Committee and observed its proceedings. The following points were noted;

1. The Committee members acted in a thorough and diligent manner
2. There could have been greater challenge by the committee of the information placed before it. (This is a point that has also been raised by other Police and Crime Panels elsewhere)
3. No members of the public or press were present
4. A number of agenda items on the agenda published online had no supporting documents attached and no summary of what the particular agenda item was about. This made it difficult to really understand in advance what was going to be discussed.
5. Some agenda items were marked as '(Exempt)' without any explanation as to why and what this meant.

Whilst the Committee should be commended for holding these meetings publically, more could be done to promote openness and transparency in the work of the Committee to facilitate public interest and scrutiny. It is therefore suggested that the Panel make the following recommendations to the Commissioner;

1. That if there are agenda items in respect of which no report is being publish the agenda should include a summary of the key facts or issues being discussed, so that the public can better understand what is to be considered and be able to make a more informed decision as to whether or not to attend.
2. That where a particular agenda item is to be treated as exempt from publication the reasons for non-publication should be set out in the agenda with reference to a published set of criteria (such as that contained in the Local government Act 1972) together with an explanation as to what this means in terms of the conduct of the meeting. This will reassure the public that information is being withheld for proper reasons and only where it is in the public interest to do so.

If the Panel is to send observers in the future, it is suggested they receive specialist financial training

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

NO

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/19	County Hall, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed Powys & Chief Constable of Dyfed Powys

JOINT AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Statement of Purpose

Our combined audit committee is a key component of Dyfed Powys Local Policing Body's corporate governance. It provides an independent and high-level focus on the audit, assurance and reporting arrangements that underpin good governance and financial standards.

The purpose of our combined audit committee is to provide independent advice and recommendation to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed Powys and the Chief Constable of Dyfed Powys on the adequacy of the governance and risk management frameworks, the internal control environment, and financial reporting, thereby helping to ensure efficient and effective assurance arrangements are in place. To this end the committee is enabled and required to have oversight of, and to provide independent review of, the effectiveness of Dyfed Powys Local Policing Body's governance, risk management and control frameworks, its financial reporting and annual governance processes, and internal and external audit.

These terms of reference will summarise the core functions of the committee in relation to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and to the Constabulary and describe the protocols in place to enable it to operate independently, robustly and effectively.

Governance, risk and control

The Committee will, in relation to the Police and Crime Commissioner / the Chief Constable:

1. Review the corporate governance arrangements against the good governance framework and consider annual governance reports and assurances.
2. Review the Annual Governance Statements prior to approval and consider whether they properly reflect the governance, risk and control environment and supporting assurances and identify any actions required for improvement.
3. Consider the arrangements to secure value for money and review assurances and assessments on the effectiveness of these arrangements.
4. Consider the framework of assurance and ensure that it adequately addresses the risks and priorities of the OPCC/ the Constabulary.
5. Consider HMIC, external review agencies and any internal inspection reports that provide assurance on the internal control environment and/or may highlight governance issues.
6. Monitor the effective development and operation of risk management, review the risk profile, and monitor progress of the Police and Crime Commissioner / the Chief Constable in addressing risk-related issues reported to them.

7. Consider reports on the effectiveness of internal controls and monitor the implementation of agreed actions.
8. Review arrangements for the assessment of fraud risks and potential harm from fraud and corruption and monitor the effectiveness of the counter-fraud strategy, actions and resources.
9. Receive the minutes of the Corporate Governance Group.

And in relation to the above, to give such advice and make such recommendations on the adequacy of the level of assurance and on improvement as it considers appropriate.

Internal audit

The committee will:

10. Annually review the Internal Audit Charter, Strategic Plan and resources.
11. Review the Annual Internal Audit Plan and any proposed revisions to the internal audit plan.
12. Oversee the appointment and consider the adequacy of the performance of the internal audit service and its independence.
13. Consider the head of internal audit's Annual Report and Opinion, and Summary Internal Audit Progress Report of internal audit activity against the audit plan, and the level of assurance it can give over corporate governance arrangements.
14. Consider summaries of internal audit reports and such detailed reports as the committee may request from the Police and Crime Commissioner / the Chief Constable including issues raised or recommendations made by the internal audit service, management response and progress with agreed actions.
15. Consider a report on the effectiveness of internal audit to support the Annual Governance Statements, where required to do so by the Accounts and Audit Regulations.

And in relation to the above, to give such advice and make such recommendations on the adequacy of the level of assurance and on improvement as it considers appropriate.

External audit

The committee will:

16. Comment on the scope and depth of external audit work, its independence and whether it gives satisfactory value for money.
17. Consider the external auditor's Audit Outline, Annual Audit Letter and other relevant reports.
18. Consider specific reports as agreed with the external auditor.
19. Advise and recommend on the effectiveness of relationships between external and internal audit and other inspection agencies or relevant bodies.

And in relation to the above, to give such advice and make such recommendations on the adequacy of the level of assurance and on improvement as it considers appropriate.

Financial reporting

The committee will:

20. Review the annual statement of accounts. Specifically, to consider whether appropriate accounting policies have been followed and whether there are concerns arising from the financial statements or from the audit of the financial statements that need to be brought to the attention of the Police and Crime Commissioner and/or Chief Constable.
21. Consider the external auditor's Audit of Financial Statements Report to those charged with governance on issues arising from the audit of the financial statements.
22. Review, scrutinise and monitor the Treasury Management Strategy and Policy in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.

And in relation to the above, to give such advice and make such recommendations on the adequacy of the level of assurance and on improvement as it considers appropriate.

Accountability arrangements

The committee will:

23. On a timely basis report to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable with its advice and recommendations in relation to any matters that it considers relevant to governance, risk management and financial management.
24. Report to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable on its findings, conclusions and recommendations concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of their governance, risk management and internal control frameworks; financial reporting arrangements, and internal and external audit functions.
25. Review its performance against its terms of reference and objectives on an annual basis and report the results of this review to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.

Operating Principles

1. Reporting Line

- 1.1. The Joint Audit Committee will report direct to the Commissioner and Chief Constable

2. Composition

- 2.1. The Joint Audit Committee will comprise of five people, independent of Dyfed Powys Police Force, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Police and Crime Panel.
- 2.2. Co-option may be beneficial for the injection of an independent view where specialist discussion is required. Any co-opted member will not have voting rights.

3. Quorum

- 3.1. To enhance the credence and standing of the decisions that the Joint Audit Committee makes a quorum of three members will be set.

4. Members Skills and Experience

- 4.1. A knowledgeable, experienced Chair with an interest in audit, to ensure the Committee meets the key responsibilities set out in the CIPFA document "*Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police*".
- 4.2. Members with an understanding of the financial, risk and control, and corporate governance issues facing the Commissioner and Chief Constable, with the ability to challenge, question, probe and seek clarification from the Commissioner and Chief Constable when required.

5. Appointment of Committee Members

- 5.1. Members will be appointed jointly by the Commissioner and Chief Constable.
- 5.2. Members will serve on the Committee for a four year term. Care should be taken to avoid all members terms ending at the same time to ensure continuity.
- 5.3. No individual will serve on the Committee for more than eight years in total.

6. Election of Chair

- 6.1. The Chair of the Joint Audit Committee will be appointed jointly by the Commissioner and Chief Constable from the membership of the Committee.
- 6.2. The appointment of the Chair of the Joint Audit Committee will take place annually.
- 6.3. The Chair of the Joint Audit Committee may be re-appointed but will serve no more than two consecutive years as Chair.
- 6.4. If two years are served as Chair there must be a break of at least two years before the person can be re-appointed as Chair.

7. Number of meetings

- 7.1. Four formal Joint Audit Committee meetings will be scheduled per annum in June, September, December and March. The Core Work Programme sets out the proposed agenda items for each meeting.
- 7.2. The Chair of the Joint Audit Committee may convene additional meetings as they deem necessary.

7.3. The Commissioner and Chief Constable may ask the Joint Audit Committee to convene further meetings to discuss particular issues on which they want the Committee's advice.

8. Attendees

8.1. The Commissioner and Chief Constable should attend and be properly represented at formal meetings of the Joint Audit Committee. If for any reason they are unavailable an appropriate deputy should attend.

8.2. The Chief Financial Officer, Chief of Staff, External Auditor and Internal Auditor should be regular attendees. These officers should also be able to have access to the Committee or the Chair as required. The Committee should have the right to call any other officers or agencies as required.

9. Members access to the Commissioner, Chief Constable and Auditors

9.1. The Chair will meet in closed session with the Commissioner and Chief Constable twice a year, or as necessary.

9.2. All Members will meet in closed session at least annually, with the internal and external auditor.

10. Training

10.1. Appropriate and timely training will be provided for Members to ensure the necessary skills and knowledge.

11. Administration

11.1. Administration support for the Joint Audit Committee will be provided by the Office of the Commissioner.

11.2. The agenda, reports and minutes of formal meetings will be made available on the Commissioners website a reasonable time after they become available.

Core Work Programme

4 formal meetings will be scheduled per annum in June, September, December and March. The proposed agenda items (which may be subject to change) are:

Standing agenda items:

- Consider internal audit reports in accordance with the Annual Internal Audit Plan as appropriate
- Consider the internal auditor's Summary Internal Audit Progress Report
- Receive the minutes of the Corporate Governance Group
- Receive an update on HMIC activity as appropriate
- Consider and monitor the risk management arrangements in place, incorporating the risk registers of the OPCC and force.

June

- Consider the internal auditors Annual Report and opinion including a summary of internal audit activity during the year.
- Review the internal control framework in place throughout the year and whether those arrangements are appropriate.
- Review and consider whether the Annual Governance Statements accurately reflect the internal control framework in place throughout the year, prior to approval by the Chair.

September

- Consider the external auditors "Audit of Financial Statements" report.
- Review the draft Statement of Accounts considering whether appropriate accounting policies have been followed and bring to the Commissioner's/Chief Constable's attention any concerns raised.
- Consider reports from the internal auditor on agreed recommendations not implemented within a reasonable timescale
- Review reports dealing with the management and performance of the providers of the internal audit service.

December

- Consider the external auditors Annual Audit Letter
- Receive reports on the arrangements and policies in place in relation to anti-fraud and corruption strategies and complaints processes.

March

- Consider the external auditor's Audit Outline for the following year, including the associated audit fees.
- Review the Internal Audit Strategic Plan, Annual Internal Audit Plan and Internal Audit Charter for the following year.
- Review the Protocol between internal and external audit.
- Receive a report on the value for money strategy, systems and controls in place, in the management and delivery of services.
- Consider reports from the internal auditor on agreed recommendations not implemented within a reasonable timescale
- Consider the draft Treasury Management Strategy and Policy
- To review the Corporate Governance Framework

Joint Audit Committee Members Remuneration and Expenses

Effective date: 1st April 2014:

Remuneration

Full day i.e. sittings of more than 4 hours, excluding meal breaks	£187
Half day i.e. sittings of 4 hours or less excluding meal breaks	£93
Preparatory work, where it is necessary for the work to be undertaken on a day other than the day of the Joint Audit Committee meeting.	£13 per hour

HMRC taxation and national insurance rules will apply.

Special Responsibility Allowance for the Chair of the Joint Audit Committee

The Chair of the Joint Audit Committee will receive an allowance in addition to the daily / half-day rates paid to all Joint Audit Committee members. The additional allowance represents a 40% uplift to the basic rates:

Full day i.e. sittings of more than 4 hours, excluding meal breaks	£75
Half day i.e. sittings of 4 hours or less excluding meal breaks	£37

HMRC taxation and national insurance rules will apply.

Travel Expenses

The most practical and sustainable method of travel should be used and will be reimbursed in accordance with the agreed rates.

- **Public Transport**

Members may be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary travelling expenses by public transport, including the cost of taxi fares where appropriate, in order to undertake Police Authority business. Public transport will be reimbursed at the amount paid, provided that evidence is available to show that this was the most economic option for the date and time of travel. VAT receipts will be required to support a claim.

- **Use of own vehicle**

Where a member uses their own vehicles reimbursement will be made at the relevant HMRC approved rate. Fuel receipts will need to be provided in support of claims to allow VAT recovery. Failure to produce receipts will result in the net amount being reimbursed.

HMRC approved mileage rate per mile for the first 10,000 miles	45p
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Meals and Refreshments

Where members work a full day, the reasonable cost of a meal and refreshments will be reimbursed. Claims must be supported by VAT receipts.

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG Tachwedd 2017

BWRDD ATEBOLRWYDD YR HEDDLU

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- 1. Nodi'r adroddiad a chyflwyno argymhellion i'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd ynghylch cynnal cyfarfodydd Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu.**
- 2. Penderfynu a ddylid parhau i anfon sylwedyddion i'r cyfarfodydd hyn.**

Y rhesymau:

Yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Gorffennaf 2017, cafodd y Panel wahoddiad gan y Comisiynydd i anfon sylwedyddion i gyfarfod nesaf y Bwrdd.

Awduron yr Adroddiad:	Swyddi:	Rhif ffôn
Y Cynghorydd Rob Summons	Aelod o'r Panel	01267 224018
Mrs Helen Thomas	Aelod o'r Panel	Cyfeiriad e-bost:
Robert Edgecombe	Swyddog Arweiniol y Panel	rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

16TH NOVEMBER 2017

POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD

The Police Accountability Board is a public forum at which the Police and Crime Commissioner scrutinises the work of Dyfed-Powys Police Force and holds the Chief Constable to account. A copy of the Terms of Reference of the Board is annexed to this report. On the 3rd November 2017 Panel Members Cllr Rob Summons and Mrs Helen Thomas attended a meeting of the Board. The following points were noted;

1. The Commissioner acted in a thorough manner and provided effective challenge throughout the proceedings
2. The relationship between the Commissioner and Chief Constable was well balanced.
3. It was clear from the meeting that the Commissioner and Chief Officers of the force were working well together to deliver the goal of improving the force for the common good of the people of Dyfed-Powys.
4. No members of the public or press were present
5. A number of agenda items on the agenda published online had no supporting documents attached and no summary of what the particular agenda item was about. This would make it difficult for a member of the public to really understand in advance what was going to be discussed. This matter has been addressed previously directly with the Commissioner. It is understood that it is a technical issue which will be resolved in conjunction with a new website which is under construction.
6. In the past some agenda items have been marked as '(Exempt)' without any explanation as to why and what this meant.

Whilst the Commissioner should be commended for his robust scrutiny of the Chief Constable and for holding these meetings publically, more could be done to promote openness and transparency in the work of the Board. It is therefore suggested that the Panel make the following recommendations to the Commissioner;

1. That if there are agenda items in respect of which no report is being published the agenda should include a summary of the key facts or issues being discussed, so that the public can better understand what is to be considered and be able to make a more informed decision as to whether or not to attend.
2. That where a particular agenda item is to be treated as exempt from publication the reasons for non-publication should be set out in the agenda with reference to a published set of criteria together with an explanation as to what this means in terms of the conduct of the meeting. This will reassure the public that information is being withheld for proper reasons and only where it is in the public interest to do so.
3. That, a meeting be held with the Commissioner and his staff to discuss the way forward in the future. This meeting to discuss questions from the public, press releases, panel member's liaison with the Commissioner and general scrutiny matters.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/19	County Hall, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Terms of reference

Meeting Title:	Policing Accountability Board
Statement of meeting purpose:	The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 established Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), who have a statutory duty and electoral mandate to hold the police to account on behalf of the public. The Policing Accountability Board is the forum in which the PCC will hold the Chief Constable (CC) to account for the exercise of the functions of the office of CC and the functions of the persons under the direction and control of the CC.
Meeting objectives:	The Policing Accountability Board provides opportunity for timely scrutiny and oversight of Force business. It will focus on delivery of service against the priorities outlined in the Police and Crime Plan.
Deliverables:	<p>The Policing Accountability Board will consider matters relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the policing services delivered in the Dyfed-Powys area. This will include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scrutinising and challenging performance against the strategic priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan; ▪ Reviewing strategic resource allocation to support the delivery of policing services; ▪ Reviewing the performance of partnership arrangements in terms of their contribution to Police and Crime Plan priorities; ▪ Improving value for money through research, understanding and ensuring services are delivered in the most efficient and effective way possible; ▪ Reviewing current and proposed collaborative arrangements to ensure that they support the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan, and Strategic Policing Requirement and that they offer value for money; ▪ Receiving updates on critical incidents and strategic threat and risks. Due to the sensitivity of some matters and their classification level under the Government's protective marking scheme, the records relating to these items shall be subject to appropriate publication limitations.

Governance

Chaired by:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Deputy chair:	Chief of Staff
Frequency:	Quarterly
Reports to:	
Membership	<p><u>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</u></p> <p>Police and Crime Commissioner</p> <p>Chief Finance Officer</p> <p>Chief of Staff and Monitoring Officer</p> <p>Director of Estates</p> <p><u>Dyfed-Powys Police</u></p> <p>Chief Constable</p> <p>Deputy Chief Constable</p> <p>Assistant Chief Constable</p> <p>Director of Finance</p> <p>Director of Resources</p> <p>Both the PCC and CC may vary attendance and invite other attendees at their discretion to provide professional advice to the Board.</p>
Arrangements	<p>The Policing Accountability Board meets on a Quarterly basis. It is a public meeting, notice of which will be posted on the OPCC website a minimum of two weeks before the meeting date.</p> <p>Members are supported by the CC's Staff Officer. Meeting administration will be the responsibility of the OPCC Executive Support Officer.</p> <p>An agenda and associated reports for the Policing Accountability Board will be circulated to members no later than 5 working days in advance of the meeting. As such, papers for consideration at the Policing Accountability Board are to be received by the OPCC Executive Support Officer 6 working days in advance of the meeting. Urgent or late reports will need to be approved by the Chief of Staff before inclusion for consideration by the Board.</p> <p>The OPCC is responsible for the maintenance of records relating to the Policing Accountability Board. This will include the management and publication of the 'decision</p>

	<p>logs' and the compilation of meeting agendas and papers. The CC's Staff Officer is responsible for ensuring Force papers are submitted in a timely fashion and will communicate outcomes and actions to relevant staff in the Force.</p> <p>A forward work programme will be established to ensure that meetings are effective and that they focus on matters at appropriate intervals throughout the year. The forward work programme will be reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Policing Accountability Board. A themed approach will be adopted whereby Policing Boards will focus on a particular area of business. Themes will be identified and prioritised based on matters relating to operational demand, community impact and risk. The Policing Accountability Board will consider the themes addressed at the previous quarter's Policing Boards held during the course of the quarter and any work undertaken in support of the issues raised. The Policing Accountability Board will also receive a performance report in relation to the delivery of service against the priorities outlined in the Police and Crime Plan.</p> <p>Papers submitted to the Policing Accountability Board must be presented in an agreed format.</p> <p>Matters discussed at the Policing Accountability Board which have operational sensitivity, relate to personal information or have commercial sensitivity will either be made public at an appropriate time in the future or be retained by the OPCC. The decisions relating to the public release of information will be made in accordance to the Freedom of Information Act and other statutory instruments or regulations which are applicable to the policing service and the Commissioner.</p>
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Version control

Author:	Carys Morgans, Chief of Staff
Date of approval:	
Date for review:	April 2018
Version number:	0.1

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

SYMPOSIWM YMCHWIL

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi'r adroddiad a chyflwyno argymhellion i'r Comisiynydd fel y bo'n briodol.

Y rhesymau:

Mewn e-bost dyddiedig 10 Awst 2017, roedd y Comisiynydd wedi gwahodd cynrychiolwyr y Panel i fynychu'r symposiwm.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Yr Athro Ian Roffe

Swydd:

Aelod Annibynnol o'r Panel

Rhif ffôn

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

By an email dated the 10th August 2017 the Commissioner invited the Panel to send representatives to a research symposium to be held at Police Headquarters, Carmarthen on the 5th October 2017.

The purpose of the symposium was to bring academics, experts in policing, partners, police officers and staff together to share their research and to raise awareness of the importance of research evidence in policing. It was also designed to promote stronger collaboration between the police and academic partners and support police staff and officers to build partnerships with higher and further education.

Following consultation with the Chair of the panel it was decided that Professor Ian Roffe (Vice-Chair) and the Lead Officer to the Panel should attend.

A report of the proceedings of the symposium is attached.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

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THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

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Host authority file	LS-0511/19	County Hall, Carmarthen.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Research Symposium Report

DPP Headquarters, Llangunnor, Carmarthen.

6 October 2017

Introduction

The Commissioner introduced and chaired the seminar and explained his view that research helps us to understand whether policing activities are effective and efficient. He considered it contributed to providing robust evidence-based decision making on policing services.

The 5 speakers provided each provided very specific inputs based on their research studies. These were of very diverse topics, with the common theme that they had relevance for policing in Dyfed Powys.

Two personal observations are: (a) policing is one of the most researched occupational groups around, though it so diverse that it is still possible for a researcher to define a suitable area; and (b) that DP Police has supported staff for advanced study and this appears very worthwhile for professional development, deeper policing knowledge and improved decision-making.

Presentations

CI Steve Thomas. Conducted research on **The Force Control Centre**. This receives 27,000 calls during a year and assigns dispatch times to calls. The Centre has mainly civilian police staff and there is a steady turnover as it is seen as a route into PCSO or PC roles. The focus of research was on the Vulnerability of the caller. Vulnerability he defined as people who are unable to take care / protect themselves from harm. This he viewed as important as there were relatively few police supervisors and the decision on the appropriate dispatch depended on an understanding of vulnerability. He sought to identify current practice, evaluate and make recommendations. His findings were: (a) 69% of respondents fully understood the definition; (b) there was a difference in expectation between police staff and officers; (c) there was peer pressure in autonomy in decision making; (d) consistent refresher training would be beneficial; and (e) an improvement in IT systems would be advantageous.

Gareth Norris (Aberystwyth University) reported on his work on **The Business of Farm Crime**. He explained that the biggest area where crime was under-reported is Farm Crime. His aim was to understand the extent, effects and responses to farm crime. He reported on the scale of Farm Crime in Wales and that the largest categories were Agricultural Vehicle Theft, 4X4 Theft and livestock theft of cattle and sheep. There were also other categories that are reported by the NFU, such as fly-tipping and theft of gates etc. A key point he made was that the impact on a particular farm business can be substantial and long-lasting. He undertook survey work to understand the relationship between farm businesses and police. He found that: (a) the reporting of farm business crime is high, but the chances of successful prosecution was low; (b) criminal activity was often organised and from outside the community; (c) 47% of respondents had been victims of crime; and (d) 85% thought farm crime was on the rise.

David Morgan (DPP) addressed the topic; **Does the training provided to DPP student officers in relation to mental health meet the required learning requirement?** He explained a systematic approach to a small sample size of 24 officers, before and after Mental Health training. He made certain conclusions; (a) Mental Health first aid is focused more towards the practicalities on operational policing; (b) mixed learning methodologies including e-learning would be beneficial; (c) more training is provided; (d) training includes case studies; and (e) recruiting processes for PCOs and PCs are reviewed to ensure relevant MH interview questions are included.

Rebecca Zerk (Aberystwyth University) worked on **Victims Perspectives of the Police Response to Domestic Violence**. She cited an HMIC 2014 report that observed that the DPP service was simply not good enough; victims were placed at unnecessary risk and it was not recognising domestic abuse as a serious crime. She undertook a small (circa 15) structured interviews. Key findings were that victims experienced coercive control; felt isolated, alone and scared; experienced lack of control; with increased isolation and

fear. She described an empowerment model in which the complainant was believed and taken seriously. There ought to be training for frontline officers to recognise the nature of abuse, the dynamic nature of risk and ensure that victims are at the centre of decision making.

Bob Barker (Drugaid) presented on the topic of **Drug Consumption Rooms: A Welsh Response**. He has completed a Winston Churchill Travelling Fellowship to study Drug Consumption Rooms. He provided a noteworthy context on the scale of the problem with the UK accounting for one-third of all Drug Related Deaths in Europe, With 271 deaths in Wales (2016) up from 205 (2015). In Swansea there were 67 deaths and NPT 46 deaths i n 2016. He explained the benefits of dedicated Drug Consumption Rooms, not simply as a room but with a range of advisory services that can serve to enhance harm reduction.

IMR

**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

ADRODDIAD AR GYNNYDD O RAN DARPARU GWASANAETHAU A GOMISIYNIR

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi'r adroddiad a chyflwyno argymhellion i'r Comisiynydd y mae'r Panel yn ystyried eu bod yn briodol.

Y rhesymau:

Rôl y Panel yw craffu ar y modd y mae'r Comisiynydd yn cyflawni ei swyddogaethau statudol, gan gynnwys darparu gwasanaethau a gomisiynir.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Swyddog Arweiniol

Rhif ffôn

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DELIVERY OF COMMISSIONED SERVICES

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act places responsibility upon Police and Crime Commissioners for the delivery of certain commissioned services such as supporting victims.

Commissioned services have a vital role in the delivery of improved outcomes for residents and are a key part in the wider criminal justice framework.

In the induction presentation given to Police and Crime Panel in September, the Director of Commissioning explained that the service menu for commissioned services had grown over time, with some services being commissioned slightly in isolation resulting in disparate provision.

The Commissioner believes that a key priority for the future is to ensure a fundamental focus on assessing vulnerability, risk and needs of the individual, whether victim or offender. This focus should be on the initial point of contact with each individual and how risk and need are correctly identified at that stage and people directed into the most appropriate services.

This will allow the pathway between services to be streamlined and the individual to be supported to access those services that are most likely to help them recover and improve their quality of life.

The attached report provides an update regarding progress with some of our key services and plans for the future.

The Panel is requested to consider the report and make such recommendations as it considers appropriate.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



COMISIYNYDD
HEDDLU A THROSEDDU
DYFED-POWYS
POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER

**Comisiynydd Heddlu a
Throseddu
Dyfed-Powys**

**Adroddiad i'r Panel Heddlu a Throseddu
Trosolwg o Gomisiynu**

Tachwedd 2017

Cyflwyniad

Mae Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol 2011 yn gosod nifer o gyfrifoldebau ar Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddau (CHTh). Yn ogystal â'u rôl plismona craidd, mae ganddynt gylch gorchwyl i leihau trosedd ac anhrefn o fewn eu hardal blismona leol ac mae ganddynt bwerau comisiynu i'w galluogi i wneud hyn.

Mae gan Gomisiynwyr gyfrifoldeb statudol i gynrhychioli y cyhoedd, yn cynnwys y rhai sy'n agored i niwed a dioddefwyr. O Hydref 2014, maen nhw wedi bod yn gyfrifol am gomisiynu gwasanaethau dioddefwyr yn lleol. Hefyd, rhaid iddynt sicrhau bod gan ddioddefwyr fynediad at Gyfiawnder Adferol yn ystod pob cam o'r system cyfiawnder troseddol; mae'n rhaid i bob Comisiynydd bennu sut i gyflwyno gwasanaethau Cyfiawnder Adferol orau.

Mae gan Gomisiynwyr ddyletswydd i weithio gyda phartneriaid er mwyn atal anrhefn a mynd i'r afael â throsedd. Mae eu cyfrifoldebau'n syrthio i ddau gategori yn bennaf: y ddyletswydd diogelwch cymunedol a'r ddyletswydd cyfiawnder troseddol. Mae'r dyletswyddau statudol hyn yn eang a hyblyg er mwyn caniatáu i drefniadau gweithio ddatblygu mewn ffordd sydd fwyaf ystyrlon yn lleol. Nod y dyletswyddau yw sicrhau bod penderfyniadau blaenoriaethu a buddsoddi sy'n cael eu cymryd gan Gomisiynwyr a'u partneriaid yn cael eu gwneud gyda dealltwriaeth lawn o'r oblygiadau ar gyfer yr holl bartneriaid.

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn cyhoeddi fframwaith gomisiynu sydd wedi'i halinio'n uniongyrchol i Gynllun Heddlu a Throseddau Dyfed-Powys ar gyfer 2017-2021 gyda phob bwriad comisiynu, ynghyd â'r gyllideb, yn gysylltiedig â'r blaenoriaethau strategol ynddi. Mae'r blaenoriaethau'n hysbysu penderfyniadau'r CHTh o ran pa gyllid sydd ar gael i'r heddlu a phartneriaid gyflawni gostyngiadau o ran trosedd ac anhrefn. Mae'r fframwaith hon yn amlinellu'r prif egwyddorion, llwybrau comisiynu posibl, trefniadau monitro ar gyfer gwasanaethau a gomisiynwyd a chanlyniadau, adrodd, rheoli risg a phennu cyllideb.

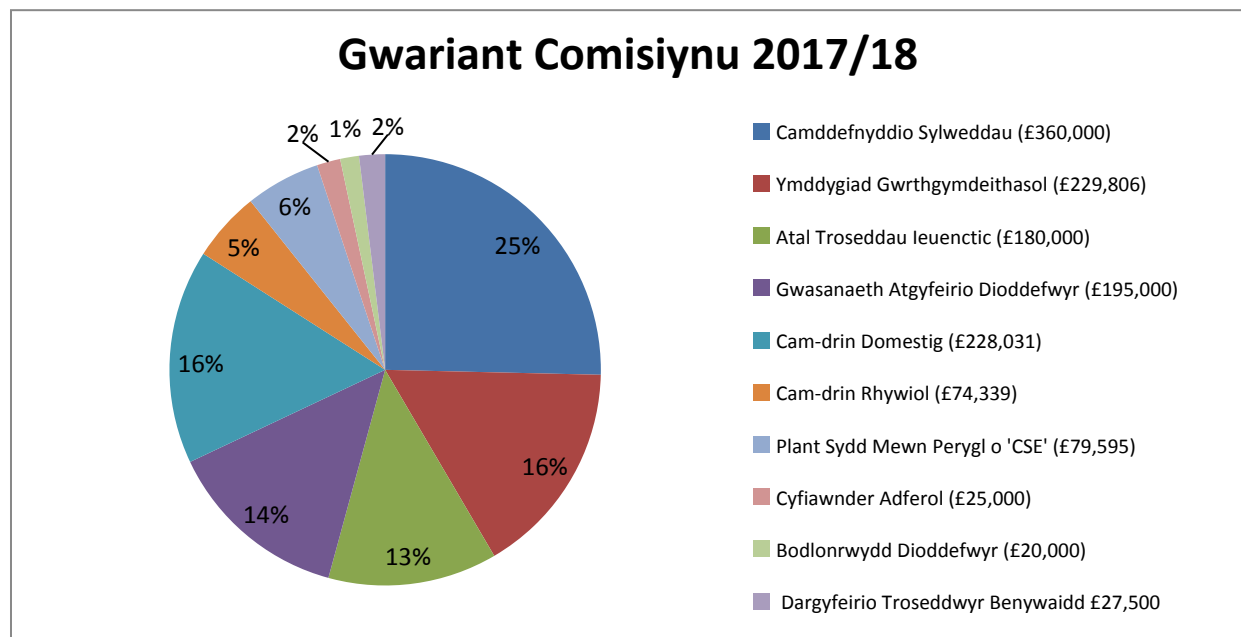
Cyllid

Mae Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol 2011 yn rhoi pwerau i Gomisiynwyr rhoi grantiau i unrhyw sefydliad neu gorff i gyflwyno eu blaenoriaethau diogelwch cymunedol. Ar ôl cychwyn, derbyniodd Comisiynwyr grantiau cyfunol a oedd yn cynnwys cyllid a roddwyd yn flaenorol i amrediad o sefydliadau (Partneriaethau Diogelwch Cymunedol a Rhaglen Ymyrraeth Gyffuriau'r Swyddfa Gartref). Dilëwyd rhwystrau er mwyn galluogi Comisiynwyr i ddefnyddio'r cyllid yn fwy rhydd.

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn derbyn grant dioddefwyr gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder a wobrwyr yn flynyddol ac a bennir yn unol â'r fformiwla ariannu sy'n seiliedig ar boblogaeth. Ei ddiben yw ariannu gwasanaethau dioddefwyr, cyfiawnder adferol, trais rhywiol, cam-drin domestig a gwasanaethau cam-drin plant yn rhywiol.

Yn ogystal â grant y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder, mae'r Comisiynydd yn cytuno ar gyllideb gomisiynu flynyddol graidd er mwyn hwyluso comisiynu gwasanaethau. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae e wedi sicrhau bod sawl rhaglen ariannu ar gael i sefydliadau partner a chymunedau wneud cais amdanynt, sy'n ariannu prosiectau sy'n cefnogi gweledigaeth ei Gynllun Heddlu a Throseddau.

Ceir crynodeb o wariant comisiynu yn y flwyddyn gyfredol yn y siart cylch isod:



Llywodraethu

Sefydlodd y Comisiynydd Fwrdd Comisiynu ym mis Mawrth 2017. Mae'r Bwrdd yn gweithredu fel corff cymeradwyo ac asesu ffurfiol ar gyfer Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau Dyfed-Powys mewn perthynas â gwobrwyio cyllid grant a phennu cyllid ar draws portffolio CHTh. Mae hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau bod trefniadau llywodraethu priodol mewn grym ar gyfer gwobrwyio a rheoli perfformiad prosiectau a gwasanaethau yn barhaus.

Mae ymagwedd y Bwrdd tuag at wneud penderfyniadau yn ysbryd gwaith partneriaeth a chydweithio cryf. Gyda'r ymagwedd gydweithiol hon, rhaid bod pob aelod Bwrdd wedi ymrwymo i gyflawni cyflenwi'r Cynllun Heddlu a Throseddau.

Mae sefydliadau sy'n aelodau'n cynnwys:

- Cyfarwyddwr Comisiynu SCHTh
- Prif Weithredwr Cyngor Sir Benfro
- Pennaeth Uned Cyflenwi Lleol Dyfed-Powys ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol
- Pennaeth Datblygu Partneriaethau Strategol ar gyfer Hywel Dda
- Cynrychiolydd Cyngorau Gwirfoddol Cymunedol

- Uwch staff a Swyddogion Gweithredol Heddlu Dyfed-Powys

Mae'r Bwrdd Comisiynu yn:

- rhoi cyngor i Gomisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddau mewn perthynas â'r Fframwaith Gomisiynu a'r bwriadau comisiynu o fewn ei Gynllun Heddlu a Throseddau a'r Cynllun Trosglwyddo
- gwneud argymhellion ynghylch buddsoddi a datfuddsoddi sydd angen er mwyn cyflwyno datblygiad gwasanaeth a blaenoriaethau cynllunio strategol
- ystyried amryw o opsiynau ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau
- goruchwyllo'r trefniadau monitro a chanlyniad ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau yn erbyn y Cynllun Heddlu a Throseddau a'r Cynllun Trosglwyddo, gan gynnwys fframweithiau monitro perfformiad effeithiol, targedau a strwythurau adrodd
- ystyried argymhellion gan y Rheolwr Ariannu Allanol mewn perthynas â chynigion a dderbyniwyd i ddyraniadau ariannu amrywiol y Comisiynydd i'w cymeradwyo
- derbyn gwerthusiadau, gwneud argymhellion a chynnal trosolwg mewn perthynas â phob achos busnes posibl i sicrhau cyllid ariannol i Ddyfed-Powys
- sicrhau tegwch a thryloywder yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau.

Diben yr adroddiad

Yn y cyflwyniad a roddwyd i'r Panel Heddlu a Throseddau ym mis Medi, esboniodd y Cyfarwyddwr Comisiynu bod y ddewislen gwasanaeth wedi tyfu dros amser, gyda rhai gwasanaethau'n cael eu comisiynu ychydig ar wahân gan arwain at ddarpariaeth anghymesur.

Y flaenoriaeth allweddol ar gyfer y dyfodol yw sicrhau ffocws sylfaenol ar asesu bregusrwydd, risg ac anghenion yr unigolyn, yn ddioddefydd neu'n droseddwr. Bydd y ffocws ar y pwynt cyswllt cychwynnol gyda phob unigolyn a sut rydyn ni'n brysbennu bryd hynny, fel ein bod ni'n medru adnabod risg ac angen a chyfeirio pobl i'r gwasanaethau mwyaf priodol.

Bydd hyn yn caniatáu llwybr rhwng gwasanaethau i gael eu lliniaru a'r unigolyn i gael cefnogaeth o ran cael mynediad at y gwasanaethau hynny sydd fwyaf tebygol o'u helpu i ddod dros eu profiad a gwella eu hansawdd bywyd.

Mae'r adroddiad canlynol yn rhoi diweddariad ynghylch cynnydd â rhai o'n gwasanaethau allweddol.

Camfanteisio'n Rhywiol ar Blant

Darparwr: Llamau

Gwasanaeth: Darpariaeth gwasanaethau i gefnogi cyflafareddu ar gyfer unigolion ifainc coll.

Nod: Darparu gwasanaeth ôl-drafodaeth a chyflafareddu o safon uchel ar gyfer plant a phobl ifainc yr adroddwyd eu bod ar goll yn ardal Dyfed-Powys.

Cyllid: £79,595 y flwyddyn

Hyd y cytundeb: Daw i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2020

Yn 2015, rhoddwyd cytundeb i Llamau ar gyfer darparu gwasanaeth i gefnogi pobl ifainc coll. Bydd y cytundeb gwreiddiol yn dod i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2018 ac yn gwobrwyo £79,595 y flwyddyn i'r gwasanaeth.

Mae'r gwasanaeth yn rhoi cymorth uniongyrchol i'r plentyn / unigolyn ifanc gan roi cyfle i siarad am eu profiad a phennu pam yr aethant ar goll. Darperir gwasanaeth ymateb annibynnol cytunedig drwy gyfweiliadau ôl-drafod, cyflafareddu teuluol a gwaith grŵp er mwyn sefydlu cyfathrebu cadarnhaol rhwng y plentyn / person ifanc, eu teulu a rhanddeiliaid.

Gwneir cyfeiriadau i dимоedd diogelu lle mae mater amddiffyn plant canfyddadwy, neu phan ystyrir fod plentyn / person ifanc mewn perygl o gam-fanteisio rhywiol. Yn ogystal â cham-fanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant, nodir materion yn ystod ôl-drafodaethau lle mae pobl ifainc yn ddioddefwyr neu'n gyflawnwyr trosedd. Mae'r rhain yn cael eu hadrodd a'u cyfeirio ymlaen fel y bo'n briodol.

Ers Ebrill 2016, mae Llamau wedi cynnig gwasanaeth cyflafareddu lle y bo'n briodol ar gyfer pob cyfeiriad. Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 6 unigolyn y chwarter yn derbyn y cynnig sy'n helpu i nodi a chefnogi tor perthnasau teuluol, teimladau o rwystredigaeth, camddealltwriaeth a dicter o ran peidio â chael eu clywed.

Mae Llamau'n cadw cofnodion o'r rhesymau pam nad yw ôl-drafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal, sy'n amrywio o blant sydd wedi symud allan o'r ardal ers iddynt fynd ar goll, i rieni a phlant yn gwrthod ôl-drafodaeth. Mae achosion o rieni/gofalwyr yn gwrthod mynediad wedi cynyddu'n ddiweddar ac mae Llamau'n ymchwilio i sicrhau bod pryderon diogelu priodol wedi'u codi yn yr achosion hyn.

Yn ddiweddar (2016¹), ymgwymerodd y Ditectif Arolygydd Phil Rowe â gwaith ymchwil fel rhan o gwrs Meistr. Nod y prosiect oedd gwerthuso ymateb yr heddlu ac amlasiantaethau i blant coll yn dilyn achosion o fynd ar goll a deall y canlyniadau ar gyfer plant coll drwy ddwyn allan eu profiad a rhoi 'llais' iddynt o ran diffinio pa faterion allweddol sydd angen gwella. Siaradodd yr holl blant a gafodd eu cyfweld yn gadarnhaol am y gwasanaeth Llamau. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o gyfranogwyr yn adlewyrchu'n gadarnhaol ar eu rôl gyda ffactorau allweddol a amlygwyd yn cynnwys y ffaith bod staff Llamau'n gwrnado a'u bod yn gwneud i

¹ Rowe, Phil (2016) A critical evaluation of Police and multi-agency intervention with missing children – a pilot study

bobl ifainc deimlo'n gyfforddus, a'u bod yn annibynnol o'r Heddlu a'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Yn dilyn adolygiad diweddar gan y Bwrdd Comisiynu o berfformiad y gwasanaeth ac effeithlonrwydd o ran cost, penderfynwyd estyn y cytundeb. Tynnwyd sylw at gynnydd a wnaed yn erbyn y cytundeb gan gynnwys data perfformiad cadarnhaol, gyda chyfrifiadau effeithlonrwydd cost yn dangos bod y gwasanaeth yn costio uchafswm o £245 fesul ôl-drafodaeth, o'i gymharu â'r gost o £1,300-£2,400 ar gyfer ymchwilio i un achos o unigolyn coll. Estynnwyd y cytundeb ar y gwerth cyfredol i 31 Mawrth 2020.

Cam-drin Rhywiol

Darparwr: New Pathwyas

Gwasanaeth: Gwasanaethau Cam-drin Rhywiol a Cham-drin Plant yn Rhywiol

Nod: Darparu gwasanaeth i sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau ar gyfer dioddefwyr ymosodiadau rhywiol, gan gynnwys dioddefwyr cam-drin rhywiol adeg plentyndod; sy'n bodloni safonau gweithredol, fforensig a chlinigol ac sy'n gweithredu o fewn diwylliant partneriaeth a chydweithio.

Cyllid: £137,339 y flwyddyn

Hyd y cytundeb: Daw i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2018 (cytundeb treigl blyneddol)

Mae'r prosiect cydweithio Canolfan Gyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw Ranbarthol wedi bod ar waith ers yn gynnar yn 2014. Galwyd y cyfarfod gwreiddiol oherwydd pryderon ynghylch diffygion ariannu (£140,000) ar gyfer Canolfan Gyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw Caerdydd. Bodlonwyd £105,000 o hyn gan gyfraniadau wrth yr holl Fyrddau Iechyd yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol 2016/17. Yna, ehangwyd y cylch gorchwyl i gynnwys ymagwedd ranbarthol tuag at wasanaethau Canolfan Gyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw heb gynnwys Gogledd Cymru.

Nid yw cwmpas yr adolygiad hwn o Ganolfannau Cyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw erioed wedi cwmpasu'r holl ardal ddaearyddol y mae Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn gyfrifol amdani. Gosodwyd llawer iawn o bwyslais gan y grŵp ar ofyniad i gael cysondeb o gwmpas darpariaeth ac ansawdd gwasanaethau. Ni ellir fod wedi cyflawni hyn yn Nyfed-Powys oherwydd cwmpas daearyddol cyfyngedig yr adolygiad. Ni chynhwysir darpariaeth gwasanaethau Canolfan Gyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw ar gyfer oedolion yng Nghanolbarth Cymru (o fewn ein canolfannau cyfredol yn Aberystwyth a'r Drennewydd) o fewn y model ariannu, na'r gofyniad i ddarparu archwiliadau rhywiol pediatriig fforensig ar gyfer gogledd Powys. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Heddlu'n ceisio trafod a diogelu'r ddarpariaeth hwnnw drwy ymholiadau â Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr.

Mae cytundeb cyfredol CHTh â New Pathways yn darparu cyfanswm o £137,339. Mae hyn yn cynnwys £32,000 ar gyfer gweithiwr argyfwng yn safleoedd Drennewydd ac Aberystwyth, £42,339 ar gyfer dioddefwyr Cam-drin Rhywiol Adeg

Plentyndod, a chyfraniad o £65,000 i'r gweithiwr argyfwng a'r Ymgynghorydd Trais Rhywiol Annibynnol yn safle Caerfyrddin.

Mae'r model ariannu arfaethedig yn dangos cyfraniad ariannol ychwanegol gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda a Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys sy'n dod i gyfanswm o £423,000 (heb ariannu allanol) neu £330,000 (gydag ariannu allanol). Pan mae'r cyfraniad ariannol uwch hwn yn cael ei asesu yn erbyn y ffaith bod yr unig ddarpariaeth Canolfan Gyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw sydd ddim yn cael ei ariannu ar hyn o bryd (yn bennaf gan GHTh Dyfed-Powys) yw'r archwiliadau rhywiol pediatriig fforensig yn Abertawe a Chaerdydd (sydd mewn ffigurau sengl ar sail flynyddol), yna mae'n anodd iawn cyfiawnhau'r gost ychwanegol hon ar gyfer ardal Dyfed-Powys. Yn wir, ers cychwyn y gwaith hwn, mae'r tirlun ariannu wedi newid yn sylweddol, gyda chyllid y Swyddfa Gartref yn cael ei ddileu'n llwyr a chyllid Llywodraeth Cymru'n cael ei gyfeirio drwy Fyrddau Iechyd ar gyfer ymagwedd ranbarthol. Mae hyn wedi arwain at ein gwasanaethau lleol yn wynebu perygl sylweddol, gyda diffyg o £80,000 o leiaf ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyfredol, sy'n golygu y gallai swyddi rheng flaen gael eu colli.

Nid yw darpariaeth Archwiliadau Meddygol Fforensig yn cael eu cwmpasu gan yr adolygiad Canolfannau Cyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw, a gyda chytundeb cyfredol Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn dod i ben ym mis Mawrth 2018, mae'r Heddlu eisoes wedi comisiynu a gwobrwy cytundeb Archwiliadau Meddygol Fforensig newydd, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau Canolfannau Cyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw o fis Ebrill 2018 ymlaen.

Gellir crynhoi'r prif bryderon â'r ymagwedd ranbarthol fel a ganlyn:

- nid yw'r adolygiad yn mynd i'r afael â, nac yn darparu, ymagwedd gyson ar draws ardal Dyfed-Powys gyfan
- bydd angen parhau ag ariannu ychwanegol ar gyfer ein gwasanaethau Canolfannau Cyfeirio Ymosodiadau Rhyw eraill o fewn ardal Dyfed-Powys
- nid yw'r cyllid ychwanegol sylweddol yn adlewyrchu gwasanaethau sylweddol gwell ar gyfer ardal Dyfed-Powys

O ganlyniad i'r pryderon hyn, mae'r CHTh wedi symud ymlaen â thrafodaethau gyda Byrddau Iechyd Hywel Dda a Phowys gyda golwg ar sicrhau cyllid iechyd i ddiogelu darpariaeth gwasanaeth cyfredol yn y tymor uniongyrchol, tra'n datblygu cynllun mewn perthynas â threfniadau tymor hirach sy'n diogelu darpariaeth gwasanaeth ledled Dyfed-Powys. Mae'r ddau Fwrdd Iechyd yn cefnogi'r cynllun gweithredu hwn ac wrthi'n ceisio cyllid yn ystod y flwyddyn er mwyn cefnogi darpariaeth gwasanaethau Llwybrau Newydd.

Cam-drin Domestig

Darparwr: Consortiwm a arweinir gan Hafan Cymru

Gwasanaeth: Ymgynghorwyr Annibynnol Cam-drin Domestig (YACD)

Nod: Rhoi cymorth i oedolion bregus a dioddefwyr cam-drin domestig perygl uwch gan gynnwys cefnogaeth drwy'r system cyfiawnder troseddol.

Cyllid: £228,031 y flwyddyn

Hyd y cytundeb: Daw i ben ym Mawrth 2018

Yn hanesyddol, darparwyd grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru i Awdurdodau Lleol er mwyn i Bartneriaethau Diogelwch Cymunedol gomisiynu gwasanaethau Ymgynghorol Trais Domestig Annibynnol (IDVA). Yn 2014, yn seiliedig ar bryderon bod capasiti IDVA ledled Dyfed-Powys llawer is na'r hyn a argymhellir ar gyfer lefel y dioddefwyr perygl uwch sy'n cael eu cyfeirio at Gynadleddau Asesu Risg Amlasiantaeth, comisiynodd y CHTh wasanaeth IDVA ategol ledled yr ardal Heddlu am gost o £228,000 y flwyddyn.

Menter gan Lywodraeth Cymru yw'r Grŵp Strategol a Bwrdd Gweithredol Trais yn erbyn Menywod, Cam-drin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol (VAWDASV) ac mae'n gyfrifol am gynllunio a gweithredu'r strategaeth ledled Dyfed-Powys. Rhan gyntaf y strategaeth yw comisiynu darpariaeth gwasanaethau IDVA ar y cyd er mwyn cyflawni cyflenwi gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn gyson ac effeithiol i ddioddefwyr cam-drin domestig mynych a pherygl uwch.

Mae Asesiad Anghenion VAWDASV a dogfen strategaeth lawn yn cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd gan yr ymgynghorydd Rhian Bowen-Davies. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwasanaeth hwn yn cael ei gomisiynu cyn datblygu'r strategaeth ranbarthol oherwydd y canlynol:

- Mae'r gwasanaeth yn rhan anhepgor o ymateb ehangach, holistig tuag at VAWDASV
- Nodwyd y data a'r dystiolaeth o angen eisoes drwy setiau data cenedlaethol ac mae'n cael ei gydnabod fel gofyniad o fewn yr ardal
- Bu trafodaethau parhaus ers sawl blwyddyn mewn perthynas â manteision gwasanaeth a gomisiynir ar y cyd
- Gyda dyddiadau cytundeb yn alinio, a'r gwaith VAWDASV yn cael ei ddatblygu, mae hwn yn gyfle realistig i gomisiynu gwasanaeth ranbarthol ar y lefel a argymhellir er mwyn ymateb i anghenion unigolion a theuluoedd yn y ranbarth
- Bydd gwasanaeth a gomisiynir ar y cyd yn darparu:
 - Capasiti digonol, os nad ychwanegol
 - Cadernid o fewn y gwasanaethau
 - Hygyrchedd
 - Cyfleoedd ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol o fewn y gwasanaeth.
- O ystyried hanes cylchoedd ariannu blynyddol a'r ansicrwydd a'r ansefydlogrwydd mae'n cyflwyno, mae'n hollbwysig sicrhau bod cynlluniau'n

dryloyw ar gyfer dyfodol tymor hirach ac nad ydyn ni mewn perygl o golli unigolion cymwys sydd wedi'u hyfforddi o wasanaethau cyfredol.

Mae uchafbwyntiau'r fanyleb gwasanaeth yn cynnwys:

- Gwasanaeth i fynd i'r afael â diogelwch pobl sydd mewn perygl uwch o gam-drin a thrais domestig gan bartneriaid agos, cynbartneriaid ac aelodau o'r teulu.
- Gan weithio fel y prif bwynt cyswllt, bydd Ymgynghorwyr Annibynnol Trais Domestig yn gweithredu fel y prif bwynt cyswllt. Byddant yn gweithio gyda'u cleientiaid o adeg yr argyfwng er mwyn asesu'r perygl, adolygu opsiynau, a datblygu a gweithredu cynlluniau i fynd i'r afael â'u diogelwch uniongyrchol yn ogystal â datrysiadau tymor hirach.
- Ni fydd y gwasanaeth yn gweithio'n uniongyrchol â phlant o dan 16 oed, ond bydd yn gwneud cyfeiriadau er mwyn diogelu plant sydd mewn perygl o niwed a sicrhau cyfeirio priodol i wasanaethau cymorth arbenigol.
- Bydd y gwasanaeth ar gael i bob cleient sy'n cael ei effeithio gan gam-drin domestig, waeth pa beth bynnag yw ei rhyw, rhywioldeb, ethnigrwydd neu anabledd.
- Disgwylir i'r tendrw(y)r llwyddiannus weithio mewn partneriaeth agos â gwasanaethau perthnasol eraill i gefnogi cyflenwi gwasanaeth cyffredinol.
- Bydd y sefydliad hefyd yn gweithio fel partner datblygiadol i helpu i lunio'r cyfeiriad ar gyfer ymdrin â VAWDASV yn Nyfed-Powys yn y dyfodol.
- Bydd angen i'r darparwr llwyddiannus ddangos ei fod yn medru bodloni'r safonau ansawdd gofynnol, bod y staff wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol (yn unol â chymwysterau IDVA a safonau'r fframwaith hyfforddi genedlaethol) a'u bod nhw'n gweithredu fframweithiau rheoli ansawdd cadarn.
- Mae'r Comisiynwyr yn bwriadu cael cytundeb â darparwr sengl, fodd bynnag, croesewir trefniadau is-gontractio, trefniadau partner a/neu ymagwedd gonsortiw tuag at gyflenwi gwasanaeth.

Mae'r Comisiynydd wedi cymeradwyo ymrwymo £200,000 i'r gwasanaeth IDVA a gomisiynir ar y cyd mewn partneriaeth ag Awdurdodau Lleol ledled Dyfed-Powys o 2018/19 ymlaen. Y Comisiynydd fydd yr asiantaeth arweiniol yn yr ymarfer caffael, gyda chyllid yn cael ei rannu hanner a hanner rhwng y Comisiynydd ac Awdurdodau Lleol, gan arwain at werth cytundeb o £400,000.

Bydd dogfennau manyleb yn cael eu rhyddhau ym mis Tachwedd, gyda'r gwasanaeth newydd yn weithredol yn ystod gwanwyn 2018.

Camddefnyddio Sylweddau

Darparwr: Trefniant consortiwm Gwasanaethau Cyffuriau ac Alcohol Dyfed (Dyfed) a Kaleidoscope (Powys)

Gwasanaeth: Gwasanaethau triniaeth Camddefnyddio Sylweddau

Nod: Darparu gwasanaethau i leihau troseddau ymysg oedolion sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol a chyffuriau

Cyllid: £275,000 y flwyddyn £75,000 y flwyddyn yn ôl eu trefn

Hyd y cytundeb: Daw i ben ym Mawrth 2018 a Mawrth 2019 yn ôl eu trefn

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r CHTh yn buddsoddi cyfanswm o £350,000 mewn gwasanaethau a gomisiynir ar y cyd ledled olion traed Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda a Phowys. Mae hyn yn darparu ymyriadau byr, cyfweld cymhellol, cwnsela, cymorth a chyfeiriadau ymlaen ar gyfer y rhai hynny yn y system cyfiawnder troseddol y nodwyd bod ganddynt anghenion camddefnyddio sylweddau.

Mae'r trefniadau cyd-gomisiynu diwygiedig wedi cynhyrchu arbedion cost sylweddol o'i gymharu â'r trefniadau blaenorol ar gyfer Rhaglen Ymyrraeth Gyffuriau, gan sicrhau bod adnoddau'n cael eu defnyddio'n fwy effeithiol a chaniatáu ar gyfer teilwra darpariaeth gwasanaeth i anghenion yr ardal leol, gan ganolbwyntio'n fwy ar ddefnydd o alcohol a chyffuriau Dosbarth B yn hytrach na Dosbarth A. Fodd bynnag, mae llwybrau cyfeirio wedi profi'n heriol ac mae'r gwasanaeth yn cael ei danddefnyddio'n sylweddol o ran maint y gwaith achos gan gyfeiriadau Heddlu. Mae profi adeg arestio hefyd ond yn nodi'r rhai sydd â materion cysglyn yn hytrach na thuaddiadau sy'n dod i'r amlwg o ran sylweddau seicoweithredol a defnydd o gyffuriau eraill, gan gyflwyno her o ran sut i sicrhau bod y llwybrau cyfeirio priodol mewn grym i gipio pob defnyddiwr.

Mae aelodau o'r Bwrdd Comisiynu wedi cwestiynu pa un ai a oes gorfuddsoddi mewn elfennau penodol o'r gwasanaeth yn seiliedig ar ystadegau perfformiad sydd ar gael. Hefyd, trafododd aelodau bwrdd nifer y datblygiadau paralel a fydd yn effeithio ar ddyfodol y gwasanaeth camddefnyddio cyffuriau, gan gynnwys y cynnig i gyflwyno cynllun brysbenno o fewn dalfeydd a fydd yn gweithredu fel pwynt asesu ar gyfer unigolion sy'n mynd i mewn i'r ddalfa.

Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau yn ddiweddar rhwng comisiynwyr cyfiawnder troseddol a'r darparwyr gwasanaeth er mwyn nodi meysydd ar gyfer gwella ar y model gwasanaeth cyfredol a chytuno ar ddiwygiadau i brotocolau gweithio. Mae rhanddeiliaid allweddol hefyd wedi trafod manteision ymagwedd Dyfed-Powys tuag at wasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau. Ar adeg comisiynu, nid oedd Gwasanaeth Cyffuriau ac Alcohol Dyfed na'r Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal yn teimlo bod trefniadau'n ddigon aeddfed i gyfuno'r gweithgarwch hwn. Fodd bynnag, cyflawnwyd llawer o waith yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ac erbyn hyn, mae'r ddau Fwrdd mewn gwell sefyllfa i ystyried y datblygiad posibl hwn.

O ganlyniad i'r materion uchod, mae'r CHTh wedi argymhell bod Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal Hywel Dda'n defnyddio'r dewis i estyn y cytundeb cyfredol gyda Gwasanaeth

Cyffuriau ac Alcohol Dyfed am 12 mis hyd 31 Mawrth 2019. Byddai hyn yn caniatáu i rai diwygiadau gael eu gwneud i'r model gwasanaeth cyfredol ar gyfer cyfiawnder troseddol ac ailystyried yr amlen ariannu sy'n cyd-fynd â'r gwaith hwn yn arbennig. Bydd hyn hefyd yn gosod cynllunio yn gytras â Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal Powys sydd â'r cymal terfynu cyntaf yn eu cytundeb ar 31 Mawrth 2019, fel bod trafodaethau'n medru cael eu cynnal yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol i ddod mewn perthynas â datblygiadau posibl ar gyfer y dyfodol ar lefel Dyfed-Powys.

Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol

<i>Darparwr:</i>	Gwalia
<i>Gwasanaeth:</i>	Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol
<i>Nod:</i>	Gwella diogelwch cymunedol a lleihau effaith ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol drwy reoli lefel y risg ymysg dioddefwyr.
<i>Cyllid:</i>	£229,806 y flwyddyn
<i>Hyd y cytundeb:</i>	Daw i ben ym mis Mawrth 2018

Mae Deddf Trosedd ac Anrhefn 1998 yn gosod dyletswydd statudol ar Awdurdodau Cyfrifol i gydweithio er mwyn lleihau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae Awdurdodau Cyfrifol yn cynnwys: Awdurdodau Lleol, yr Heddlu, Awdurdodau Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub, Byrddau Iechyd Lleol, y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol a Chwmnïoedd Adsefydlu Cymunedol.

Mae gan Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throsedd ddyletswydd i gydweithio ag Awdurdodau Cyfrifol o ran arfer y swyddogaethau a gyflwynwyd gan y Ddeddf, Fodd bynnag, nid ydynt yn derbyn unrhyw bwerau gorfodi mewn perthynas ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Yn wir, y CHTH yw'r pwynt apêl ar gyfer y Sbardun Cymunedol (os yw aelod o'r cyhoedd yn gofyn am adolygiad ac yn teimlo nad ydynt wedi cael ymateb digonol).

Penderfynodd y CHTH blaenorol gomisiynu gwasanaeth a arweinir gan ddioddefwyr ledled yr ardal heddlu. Yn wreiddiol, seiliodd Gwalia ei gynnig ar y gwasanaeth seiliedig ar ddioddefwyr y gofynnodd y CHTH amdano. Yn seiliedig ar adborth parhaus gan bartneriaid, maen nhw wedi plygu'r trefniadau'n gyson er mwyn darparu gwasanaeth sy'n addas ar gyfer y diben.

Nid yw ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn ymddangos ar strategaeth reoli'r Heddlu bellach ac mae ymagwedd newydd yn cael ei ddwyn ymlaen o fewn Heddlu Dyfed-Powys. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cynnig ar gyfer hyfforddiant datrys problemau ar y cyd â phartneriaid a ffocws ar fregusrwydd. Mae hyn yn alinio â'r cyfeiriad teithio ar gyfer pob gwasanaeth sydd wedi'i gomisiynu o dan y CHTH, lle rydyn ni'n cynnig asesu'r unigolyn (dioddefydd neu droseddwr) adeg y pwynt cyswllt cyntaf ac yna'n rhoi pecyn gofal a chymorth mewn grym gan wasanaethau arbenigol yn seiliedig ar eu perygl, anghenion a bregusrwydd. Er enghraifft, mae sawl achos lle mae dioddefydd yn dioddef ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol am gyfnod hir, ac efallai un achos o ddifrod troseddol yn dilyn hyn; nid yw bregusrwydd yr unigolyn wedi newid, ond eto, dros nos, maen nhw'n dod yn gymwys ar gyfer Goleudy, y

gwasanaeth cyfeirio dioddefwyr, sy'n creu dryswch a dyblygu posibl rhwng dau wasanaeth cymorth.

Ceisiwyd adborth gan bob Tîm Plismona Bro a rhanddeiliad allweddol, ac yn ddiweddar, trafodwyd cyfres o gynigion ar gyfer trosglwyddo'r cytundeb yn y Bwrdd Plismona, gan gynnwys:

1. cynnwys y gwaith dioddefwyr o fewn y gwasanaeth Goleudy;
Mae'n hanfodol bod y gefnogaeth ar gyfer y rhai sy'n agored i niwed yn parhau i fod yn unol â dyletswyddau statudol CHTh. Mae tystiolaeth, ynghyd ag adborth gan bartneriaid yn lleol, hefyd yn awgrymu bod y gwasanaeth cyflafareddu'n bwysig o ran cyflawni ymyrraeth gynnar a datrys problemau cymunedol. Gellir trosglwyddo'r rôl hon i'r tîm dioddefwyr Goleudy sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn Heddlu Dyfed-Powys er mwyn sicrhau bod dioddefwyr yn cael eu hasesu a'u cefnogi yn unol â'u bregusrwydd yn hytrach na bod yn ddibynnol ar y ffin fympwyol rhwng bod yn ddioddefydd trosedd a digwyddiad ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.
2. Canolfannau Diogelwch Cymunedol yr Heddlu i gydweithio ag asiantaethau partner PDC i ddatblygu modelau rheoli bro;
Gellir amsugno gweithgarwch gorfodi presennol i'r ganolfan Diogelwch Cymunedol. Mae'n canolbwyntio ar ddatrys problemau ar y cyd â phartneriaid ac nid yw mynd i'r afael â bregusrwydd unigolion yna ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol bellach yn fater ar ben ei hun. Byddai'r ymagwedd hon hefyd yn caniatáu ar gyfer ffocws ar yr agenda Profiadau Plentynod Croes ac ehangu pellach o'r model Rheoli Bro yn unol â'r canlyniadau cadarnhaol ar gyfer Llanelli a gyflwynwyd yn ddiweddar ym Mwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gaerfyrddin.
3. ystyried rhannu system rheoli achosion a chofnodi bregusrwydd yr Heddlu â phartneriaid a'i defnyddio fel platfform rhannu gwybodaeth;
Y datrysiad delfrydol a gynigiwyd gan bartneriaid oedd defnyddio system MAVIS Heddlu Dyfed-Powys ar gyfer rhannu gwybodaeth yn ehangach â phartneriaid; derbyniwyd cadarnhad na fyddai rhwystrau cyfreithiol i wneud y platfform hwn yn hygyrch i asiantaethau eraill. Yn yr interim, mae trafodaethau'n parhau â Gwalia er mwyn pennu pa drefniadau trwyddedu y gellir eu cyflawni gan ddefnyddio React yn y tymor byr.

Mae'r argymhellion hyn wedi'u cymeradwyo, ac mae SCHTh nawr yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid allweddol er mwyn goruchwylio'r cynllun trawsnewid tan fis Ebrill 2018.

Brysbennu Dalfeydd

Mae'r cynnig ar gyfer cynllun brysbennu dalfeydd yn fenter newid diwylliant sy'n ceisio mynd i'r afael â gwraidd troseddu a materion cymunedol ac iechyd cysylltiedig. Mae'n rhaglen amlasiantaeth sy'n ceisio mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad troseddol llawer cynt mewn taith troseddu unigolyn. Hefyd, mae'n gwella ymwybyddiaeth o wasanaeth iechyd a mynediad atynt ar gyfer pawb sy'n mynychu dalfa heddlu, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n mynd yno ar sail wirfoddol.

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn adeiladu ar gynllun Heddlu Durham (y cyntaf o'i fath), i nodi pam mae unigolyn wedi troseddu a'r ymyrraethau gorau fel bod modd defnyddio gwasanaethau priodol er mwyn cefnogi'r unigolyn i droi ei gefn ar droseddu. Mae'n gynllun gwirfoddol ar gyfer troseddwr sy'n oedolion sy'n anelu i nodi'r rhai sydd mewn perygl uwch o aildroseddu ar lefel isel.

Mae'n anelu i leihau nifer y dioddefwyr trosedd drwy gynnig cytundeb 4 mis i droseddwr cymwys gymryd rhan ynddo fel dewis amgen yn lle erlyniad. Mae'r cytundeb yn cynnig ymyriadau er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r rhesymau gwaelodol pam maen nhw wedi cyflawni'r drosedd, a'u hatal rhag cyflawni trosedd eto.

Er mwyn i unigolion gael eu derbyn ar y rhaglen, rhaid iddynt fodloni'r amodau canlynol:

- bod yn 18 oed neu hŷn;
- byw o fewn ardal Dyfed-Powys;
- wedi troseddu yn ardal Dyfed-Powys;
- wedi cyflawni trosedd(au) sy'n gymwys ar gyfer gwarediad y tu allan i'r llys; a
- pheidio â bod yn destun gorchymyn a osodwyd gan y llysoedd neu fod ar fechnïaeth llys/heddlu.

O fewn 24-72 awr ar ôl iddynt gael eu rhyddhau o'r ddalfa, bydd cyfranogwyr yn cwrdd ag aseswr arbenigol a fydd yn cwblhau asesiad anghenion/risg manwl er mwyn pennu beth sydd wedi cyfrannu at eu troseddu. O'r asesiad anghenion/risg, bydd yr aseswr yn cytuno ar gytundeb ar gyfer ymgysylltu gyda'r unigolyn. Bydd y cytundeb yn rhestru hyd at 5 amod:

- 1) Peidio ag aildroseddu dros gyfnod y cytundeb (rhybudd troseddu) – gorfodol
- 2) Cymryd rhan mewn ymagwedd Cyfiawnder Adferol os gofynnir am hyn (amod y dioddefydd)
- 3) Ymyrraeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â llwybr hanfodol angen 1 (amod llwybr)
- 4) Ymyrraeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â llwybr hanfodol angen 2 (amod llwybr)
- 5) Ymyrraeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â llwybr hanfodol angen 3 NEU gymryd rhan mewn 18-36 awr o wirfoddoli NEU wisgo tag System Leoli Fyd-eang (i'w benderfynu'n seiliedig ar brotocolau gweithredol lleol).

Bydd yr amodau y cytunir arnynt gan yr aseswr a'r cyfranogwr yn cael eu rhannu ag asiantaethau partner y mae'r unigolyn yn gorfod ymgysylltu â nhw yn unol â'r cytundeb.

Bydd yr ymyriadau'n para cyn hired ag sydd angen; dim ond porth fydd y cytundeb Cynllun Dargyfeirio 4 mis i'r gwasanaethau a bydd yn ddibynnol ar angen unigol a'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael.

Mae'n bwysig nodi nad dewis meddal yw'r rhaglen, a bydd hi'n anoddach i'w chwblhau na'r holl warediadau y tu allan i'r llys sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd (er enghraifft, rhybudd, neu hysbysiad cosb benodedig). Os yw'r unigolyn yn cwblhau'r cytundeb yn llwyddiannus ac nid yw'n aildroseddu, hysbysir y swyddog cyfrifol, bydd y ffeil ymchwiliad yn cael ei harchifo, ac ni chymerir unrhyw gamau pellach yn eu herbyn. Fodd bynnag, os ydynt yn aildroseddu neu'n methu â chwblhau'r cytundeb, byddant yn cael eu herlyn.

Bydd yr aseswr yn cysylltu ag asiantaethau partner, gan ddibynnu ar anghenion yr unigolyn, a bydd yn trefnu apwyntiadau ac ymyriadau yn unol â hynny. Disgwylir y bydd y rhaglen, drwy'r aseswr, hefyd yn gweithredu fel porth i wasanaethau iechyd ar gyfer unigolion sy'n mynd i mewn i'r System Cyfiawnder Troseddol. Bydd y rhaglen yn gweithredu fel y llwybr i driniaeth ar gyfer yr unigolyn hwnnw, gan ddarparu gwerth ychwanegol sydd tu allan i'r cytundeb.

Mae astudiaeth beilot debyg wedi bod yn cael ei chynnal yn nalfa Hwlfordd ers Ionawr 2016, fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun hwn wedi canolbwyntio'n llwyr ar gynnig gwasanaethau ychwanegol i droseddwy'r benywaidd. Etifeddodd y CHTh y gwasanaeth hwn a ddarperir gan Gwalia yn dilyn prosiect Rheoli Troseddwy'r yn Integredig Cymru. O fis Ebrill 2018, bydd y peilot hwn yn cael ei ehangu i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau llawn a amlinellir uchod i bob carfan troseddwy'r cymwys. Bydd yr ymagwedd newydd yn cael ei phrofi am gyfnod o 12 mis, ac yn amodol ar ganlyniadau llwyddiannus, bydd yn cael ei chyflwyno ledled yr ardal Heddlu o fis Ebrill 2019 ymlaen.

**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

PENDERFYNIADAU A WNAED GAN Y COMISIYNYDD

Yr argymhellion/penderfyniadau allweddol y mae eu hangen:

Ystyried y penderfyniadau a wnaed gan y Comisiynydd a gwneud y fath adroddiad neu argymhellion ag y gwêl y Panel yn briodol.

Rhesymau:

Mae dyletswydd statudol ar y Panel i wneud hyn.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Rheolwr Gwasanaethau
Cyfreithiol

Rhif Ffôn:

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSIONER

Section 28(6) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the Panel to review or scrutinise decisions made and actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner in connection with the discharge of his functions and make reports and recommendations to the Commissioner in relation to the discharge of those functions.

Any such reports or recommendations must be published by the Panel.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/19	County Hall, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Decisions made by the Commissioner (including those made at Policing Board) 21st July 2017 – 6th November 2017

Title & Summary	Date
<p>Wide Area Network business case</p> <p>It was agreed to support the WAN upgrade business case as the Wide Area Network upgrade would have a positive impact on the CCTV project. It was recommended by the Force that the contract for provision of a WAN be awarded; the value being £1,016,874 over a 5 year term.</p>	Jul 27
<p>Code of Ethics</p> <p>The College of Policing Code of Ethics is the written guide to the principles that every member of the policing profession of England and Wales is expected to uphold and the standards of behaviour they are expected to meet. The Commissioner approved that the Code of Ethics be adopted by the OPCC for Dyfed-Powys.</p>	Aug 9
<p>Donation to Oakford Community Group</p> <p>The Commissioner approved a donation of £250 to Oakford Community Group based on a submission of their application to the Commissioner's Community Funding. Due to the low amount requested and the link of the project to the Police and Crime Plan, the PCC decided to fund the project via the Police Property Fund budget.</p>	Aug 22
<p>Business case for a Fraud Investigator</p> <p>The PCC agreed to support a Fraud Investigator post towards an operation which was adopted by Forces in England eight months previously which had already resulted in £3 million being saved from fraudulent loss and thirty three arrests. The PCC agreed to fund the position for twelve months with a review after six months. This is in place of the funding previously allocated for another fraud operation (see decision of April 6th) where it was initially agreed to fund two posts.</p>	Aug 22

Funding for Ambulance Trust in support of Op Darwen road safety campaign

Sept 9

The Commissioner approved an award of £5,817.60 to the Ambulance Trust to fund two paramedics assigned to support the Operation Darwen road safety campaign in 2017 from surplus funds generated from the driver retraining scheme.

Forensic Medical Services contract

Sept 9

The current contract for the provision of forensic medical services with CRG Medical Services Ltd expires on 28th February, 2018. North Wales Police have taken the lead on a collaborative tender, which Dyfed-Powys Police have joined. The new provision will see a nurse led service, with the back up support of a Doctor and an all call service. It was agreed that the Forensic Medical Services contract be awarded to Care and Custody Group for a period of 3 years with the option of up to 4 annual extension periods.

Award of contract for upgrade of 999 and 101 software

Sept 22

The current Force 999/101 system is a vital part of the Force's ICT infrastructure and provides the main route for our communities to make contact with us. Much of the equipment is reaching end of life and will not be supported should a failure emerge. The value of the requirement is £675,065.02 over the 5 year term. The service is being procured under the National Procurement Service of Wales (NPS) ICT framework for infrastructure.

CWVYS grant agreement

Sept 27

The Commissioner has agreed to fund a 12 month pilot project with Council for Wales of Voluntary Youth Services, funding 4 detached youth workers across 2 designated areas in Dyfed-Powys. The funding for the 12 month pilot equates to £33,000 and will start in November 2017.

Commissioner's Community Funding approval

Sept 27

In May 2017 the PCC made available a funding programme for the community to apply to, which had £75,000 available to fund capital and revenue projects that support the vision of his Police & Crime Plan. The objective of the programme was to support the implementation of the Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Plans' priorities and its aims were to supplement activity already underway across the communities of Dyfed-Powys, in meeting the priorities outlined in the Police and Crime Plan.

The fund was inundated with applications from community groups, charities and organisations across Dyfed Powys with a 106 submissions for funding totalling £460k. The applications were scored and assessed against a set criteria that mirrored the Police and Crime Plan and from this process, 11 applications were successful. The geographical split was as follows -

- 5 Carmarthen
- 2 Ceredigion
- 2 Pembrokeshire
- 1 Powys
- 1 All 4 Counties

A total of £49,855 was awarded to a variety of projects focusing on subjects from tackling online child sexual exploitation to the provision of diversionary activities for young people.

Purchase of land in Llanelli for a new Carmarthenshire custody suite

Oct 3

The custody suite at Waunlanyrafon, Llanelli is ageing with a maximum of eight years of useful economic life left. Therefore the custody facility at Ammanford has been designated the primary custody facility in Carmarthenshire. The Commissioner agreed to purchase land at Penprys, Llanelli on which a new Carmarthenshire custody facility can be built.

Custody Triage Scheme

Oct 11

A widening of the scope of the existing Women's Pathfinder diversionary work being led by Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru to incorporate all offending cohorts was considered more valuable and in line with the PCC and CC's priorities at present than extending the female offender project across the criminal justice system. It was decided that DPP conduct a 12 month pilot of the proposed custody triage scheme in Haverfordwest custody suite.

Anti-Social Behaviour contract

Oct 11

Proposals for the transition of the Anti-Social Behaviour contract to incorporate the victim work within the Goleudy service; for the Force Community Safety Hubs to work with CSP partner agencies to develop neighbourhood management models as recently demonstrated in Llanelli; and consideration of Force's MAVIS (Multi Agency Vulnerability Information System) IT system to be shared with partners and used as a multi-agency information sharing platform were approved.

Extension of Llamau contract

Oct 27

In 2015, Llamau were successfully awarded the contract for provision of a service to support missing young people, including debrief interviews and mediation services. The original contract ceases on 31st March 2018 but includes the option to extend for a further 2 periods of 12 months each. To ensure that children and young people at risk are being appropriately supported and safeguarded within a cost effective service model, the Commissioner approved the extension of the contract to 31st March 2020.

Joint commissioning of Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service

Oct 27

In 2014 the PCC commissioned a complimentary IDVA service across the Force area at a cost of £228,000 per annum. This

contract ceases on 31st March 2018. The Commissioner approved the commitment of £200,000 to the jointly commissioned IDVA service to be tendered in partnership with Local Authorities across Dyfed-Powys for 2018/19 onwards.

Donation for research into community tensions in Wales

Oct 27

The Commissioner agreed to a donation of £1,000 towards Professor Matt Williams from the ESRC Social Data Science Lab to collaborate with other police forces across Wales to gather intelligence to inform more accurate and usable community tension assessments. All four police forces in Wales have pledged to support the project and have each donated £1,000.

Transfer of Stop and Search Scrutiny

Nov 1

In order to achieve more independent oversight of how Stop and Search incidents are handled and reported, the responsibility is transferred from the joint Independent Advisory Group to the Commissioner's Quality Assurance Panel.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

GWARIANT Y PANEL

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi gwariant y Panel rhwng 1 Ebrill 2017 a 30 Medi 2017

Y rhesymau:

Mae'n ofynnol i'r Panel gyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Swyddog Arweiniol

Rhif ffôn

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

16TH NOVEMBER 2017

PANEL EXPENDITURE

The work of the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Panel is funded by a grant directly from the Home Office and payable in two instalments to the host authority, Carmarthenshire County Council.

These payments are made after the submission of claims for expenditure incurred by the host authority each October and April.

A claim has been submitted to the Home Office in relation to expenditure incurred by the Panel for the period 1st April 2017 to 30th September 2017 in the sum of £17,093.46.

This claim can be broken down as follows;

ITEM	AMOUNT (£)
Member expenses	2,661.61
Host authority officer costs	13,048.60
Other expenses (1)	1,383.25
TOTAL	17,093.46

(1) Includes cost of attendance by 5 delegates at annual Police and Crime Panel Conference

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

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**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

GRŴP GORCHWYL A GORFFEN

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Penderfynu ynghylch y pwnc y bydd y grŵp yn ymchwilio iddo

Y rhesymau:

Yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Gorffennaf 2017, roedd y Panel wedi gohirio dewis y pwnc ymchwilio tan ei gyfarfod nesaf.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Swyddog Arweiniol

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

TASK AND FINISH GROUP

At its meeting on the 28th July 2017 the Panel resolved in principle to form a task and finish group, consisting of one representative of each local authority and one co-opted member, to conduct a pro-active inquiry into a particular topic relevant to the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The members of the group are;

Mrs H Thomas (Independent member)
Cllr. K Evans (Ceredigion)
Cllr. T J J Jones (Carmarthenshire)
Cllr. W Powell (Powys)
Cllr. S Joseph (Pembrokeshire)

However the Panel deferred the selection of the inquiry topic until after it had received a briefing from the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable regarding the work of the force and the issues that it faced.

This briefing took place on the 11th September 2017 and the panel therefore needs to determine the inquiry topic to be considered.

The following suggestions have been received to date;

PCSO Powers
Rural Crime and Policing
Police Complaint Handling

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

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**PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
16EG TACHWEDD 2017**

CWYN YN ERBYN Y COMISIYNYDD HEDDLU A THROSEDDU

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Peidio â chymryd unrhyw gamau mewn perthynas â'r gŵyn

Y rhesymau:

Nid oes gan y Panel bŵer i ymchwilio'n ffurfiol i'r mater y cyflwynwyd cwyn yn ei gylch

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Swyddog Arweiniol y Panel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16TH NOVEMBER 2017

**COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER**

On the 4th September 2017 a complaint was received against the Police and Crime Commissioner from a Pembrokeshire resident “AM”.

The complaint related to the Commissioner’s handling of a complaint against the Chief Constable and in particular a letter sent by the Commissioner to the complainant in which he set out his response to that complaint.

In accordance with the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 the complaint was recorded in the following terms;

“The Commissioner has failed to thoroughly investigate a complaint regarding the Chief Constable after recording and upholding it.”

In accordance with the Complaints Protocol previously established by the Panel, the complaint was considered by the Panel Chairman who recommends that the Panel should take no action in relation to it on the grounds set out in regulation 15(3) (e) of the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 i.e. that to do otherwise would be an abuse of the complaints procedures set out in those regulations.

This is because;

1. The Commissioner performed his statutory duty by considering the complaint.
2. The Commissioner upheld one element of the complaint and set out what he intended to do as a result. Therefore there is nothing more for him to investigate in respect of that part of the complaint.
3. The Commissioner rejected another element of the complaint and informed the complainant of her right of appeal to the IPCC in respect of that decision.
4. The Panel has no power to look in to the merits of the Commissioner’s decisions and cannot act as a venue of appeal against them. The issues that the complainant has complained about are not matters which can reasonably be dealt with via the informal resolution procedures in Part 4 of the 2012 regulations.

It is therefore recommended that the Panel resolve to formally close the complaint for these reasons.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

NO

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