



## **Police and Crime Panel**

**Date**        **Thursday 26 October 2017**  
**Time**        **10.00 am**  
**Venue**       **Committee Room 1B, County Hall, Durham**

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### **Business**

#### **Part A**

**[Items during which the Press and Public are welcome to attend.  
Members of the Public can ask questions with the Chairman's  
agreement]**

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Substitute Members
3. Declarations of interest, if any
4. Minutes of the meeting held on 30 June 2017 (Pages 3 - 8)
5. Police Precept 2018-19 (Pages 9 - 14)
6. Durham and Cleveland Local Criminal Justice Board Update (Pages 15 - 22)
7. Checkpoint Programme Update (Pages 23 - 30)
8. Quarter 1 2017/2018 Performance Report (Pages 31 - 58)
9. PCVC Decision Records (Pages 59 - 64)
10. Recent HMIC Inspection Reports (Pages 65 - 66)
11. Such other business, as in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration

## **Part B**

### **Items during which it is considered the meeting will not be open to the public (consideration of exempt or confidential information)**

12. Concerning a Complaint about the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner (Pages 67 - 104)

**Helen Lynch**  
Monitoring Officer

County Hall  
Durham  
18 October 2017

To: **The Members of the Police and Crime Panel**

**Durham County Council**

Councillors A Bainbridge, D Boyes, P Brookes, P Crathorne, L Hovvells, S Robinson and M Simmons

**Darlington Borough Council**

Councillors S Harker, B Jones and M Knowles

**Independent Co-opted Members**

Mr N J H Cooke and Mr D K G Dodwell

**DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL**

At a Meeting of **Police and Crime Panel** held in Committee Room 1A, County Hall, Durham on **Friday 30 June 2017 at 2.00 pm**

**Present:**

**Durham County Council:**

Councillors A Bainbridge, D Boyes, L Hovvels, S Quinn, S Robinson, M Simmons and H Smith

**Darlington Borough Council:**

Councillors M Knowles and H Scott

**Independent Co-opted Members:**

Mr N J H Cooke and Mr D K G Dodwell

**1 Election of Chair for 2017/18**

**Moved** by Councillor Boyes, **Seconded** by Councillor Smith and

**Resolved:**

That Councillor L Hovvels be elected Chairman of the Panel for the ensuing year.

**Councillor L Hovvels** in the Chair

Councillor Hovvels informed the Panel that Agenda Item 8 – Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 would be considered after the Minutes to enable the Chief Finance Officer to leave the meeting.

**2 Election of Vice-Chair for 2017/18**

**Moved** by Councillor Scott, **Seconded** by Mr Dodwell and

**Resolved:**

That Councillor B Jones be elected Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the ensuing year.

**3 Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Brookes, Crathorne and Jones.

#### **4 Substitute Members**

Councillor H Smith as substitute for Councillor Brookes, Councillor S Quinn as substitute for Councillor Crathorne and Councillor H Scott as substitute for Councillor Jones.

#### **5 Declarations of interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

#### **6 Minutes**

The Minutes of the meeting held on 10 March 2017 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

In response to a question from Mr Dodwell, Ron Hogg, PCVC confirmed that an evaluation of Operation Encompass would be brought to a future Panel meeting.

The PCVC informed the Panel of the following updates from the Minutes

- he had attended the launch of Operation ClosePass which encouraged drivers to leave a safe distance when passing cyclists.
- he had met with Ben Houchen, newly elected Mayor of the Tees Valley and had discussed ways of working together, particularly around re-offending.
- the bid for Government funding for a whole system approach to female offenders had been unsuccessful.

#### **7 Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21**

The Panel considered a report of the PCVC Chief Finance Officer which presented the Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 for Durham PCVC and Constabulary (for copy see file of Minutes).

Mr Dodwell sought further information on the estimated 7.4% increase for Police Staff Pension contributions for 2017/18 as outlined at the financial planning assumptions on page 48. The Chief of Finance replied that this was the pension scheme for police staff which was subject to triennial reviews.

Councillor Boyes asked why police officer pay and overtime shown on page 50 showed a projected reduction in 2018/19 and 2019/20 and also asked how the pay scales for Police Officers and PCSO's in County Durham compared with other forces.

The Chief Finance Officer replied that the reduction of police officer pay referred to was due to officers, who were on the top of their pay scale retiring and new officers, who started on the bottom of the pay scale being recruited. There was an assumption of eight Bank Holidays each year, but this varied depending upon the timing of the Easter Bank Holidays, and this was the reason for the variance in the overtime figure. Police officer pay was set as a national pay scale. The salary of PCSOs in County Durham and Darlington was below the national average, less than Northumbria and the same as Cleveland.

Councillor Scott referred to the deployment of Durham officers to emergency operations in other parts of the country and asked what impact this had on the force's budget. The Chief Finance Officer replied that Durham officers had recently been deployed to Manchester following the recent terrorist attack and that forces had agreed numbers for officers in such situations. Although the officers are not backfilled, the force did get reimbursed for the costs of such deployment.

Councillor Scott informed the meeting that Durham was a very efficient and high performing force and she considered it was unfair that it was affected by Government cuts. Durham was an example to forces in the rest of the country and Councillor Scott informed the Panel that she would support the lobbying of Government.

Councillor Robinson referred to the proposed new funding formula and asked what the current position was. The Chief of Staff informed the Panel that a Home Office review had commenced in 2015 but errors were found in the proposals and the review was restarted. Proposals on the new funding formula had been expected in the spring of 2017 but the General Election had delayed this. Preparation work had been carried out to lobby if necessary and any proposed formula would be subject to a consultation period.

The PCVC informed the Panel that he appreciated the support shown. The flat cash settlement did not include pay rise pressures and pension increases and there was a need to trim and save every year to achieve a standstill position. The PCVC had concern that ongoing cuts brought increased pressures on the workforce and absence through stress was at its highest level ever in policing.

**Resolved:**

That the Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 be noted.

**8 Annual Report 2016-17**

The Panel considered the Annual Report of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner for 2016-17 (for copy see file of Minutes).

The PCVC presented his report to the Panel which included key achievements, the Police Crime and Victims' Plan, highlights of 2016-17, commissioning services, resources and looking ahead to 2017-18 and beyond.

Mr Cooke referred to the Council Tax Precept figure shown on Page 17 of the Annual Report which had an error and needed to be amended. Mr Cooke also referred to 20 m.p.h. speed limits on roads which did not appear to be policed and which attracted anger from other motorists when being observed. The PCVC replied that if Mr Cooke had areas of concern regarding the 20 m.p.h. speed limits he would look at these and work with local communities.

Councillor Scott sought clarification on restorative justice and asked whether this took place after a case had been taken to court but before sentencing or before charges were made.

The Chief of Staff replied that an effective restorative conference could only take place with the agreement of both parties. Restorative approaches dealt with low level issues and all police officers were trained in restorative approaches.

Councillor Scott referred to recent public concern in Darlington about policing of the travelling community and the lack of information being fed back from the police to the public.

Councillor Hovvells informed the Panel that feedback was important, as was open communication with communities. The PCVC added that often public perception differed from reality and he would seek more information from Councillor Scott outside of the meeting.

Councillor Smith referred to the 25% increase in victim based crime during the year ended 2016/17 and asked whether this increase was due to changes in recording criteria. The PCVC confirmed that in the past there had been no obligation to record harassment, which was assault without injury, as a crime, however there was now an obligation to do so.

**Resolved:**

That the report be noted and that comments of the Panel be provided to the PCVC in follow-up correspondence.

## **9 Year End Performance Report**

The Panel received a presentation from the PCVC on the Quarter 4/Year End public performance report which contained key performance data for the headline measures of victim based crime, public confidence and victim satisfaction and performance information on each aspect of the current Police, Crime and Victims' Plan.

Councillor Scott asked whether the increase in mental health related incidents, which took a massive police resource to deal with, was due to insufficient staffing in mental health crisis teams. The PCVC replied that mental health related incidents did place a massive draw on police resources but added that work had been taking place with mental health crisis teams to streamline systems so that the amount of time police officers spent waiting for services had reduced.

Mr Dodwell referred to Checkpoint and informed the PCVC that Panel members were no longer receiving updates as they previously had. The PCVC agreed to look in to this and provide members with the Checkpoint newsletter updates.

In response to a question from Councillor Scott the PCVC confirmed that he would be able to provide a breakdown for alcohol and drug related incidents and hate crime incidents by area.

**Resolved:**

That the report be noted.

## **10 Police and Crime Panel Work Programme 2017/18**

The Panel considered a report of the Director of Transformation and Partnerships, Durham County Council which sought agreement to the Panel's Work Programme for 2017/18 (for report see file of Minutes).

In reply to a question from Mr Cooke regarding a training event for the Panel, the Overview and Scrutiny Officer replied that an event could be arranged and further details of this would be forthcoming.

### **Resolved:**

That the Work Programme for 2017/18 be approved.

## **11 Commissioning in 2016-17 and 2017-18**

The Panel considered a report of the Head of Governance and Commissioning which presented the PCVC finalised 2016/17 spending position on community safety and commissioning activities and provided an update on community safety funding and commissioning activities for the financial year 2017/18 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor Scott informed the Panel that smaller organisations had found the application form for the Community Safety Fund, which was administered by the County Durham Community Foundation (CDCF), to be complex and asked whether any discussions had taken place with the CDCF to address this. Councillor Hovvels replied that CDCF had hosted a funding workshop for community groups to start the process of bids being submitted.

### **Resolved:**

That the report be noted.

## **12 PCVC Decision Records**

The panel considered a report of the Chief of Staff which provided an update on the PCVC decision register since the last meeting, and forward plan (for copy see file of Minutes).

### **Resolved:**

That the report be noted.

## **13 HMIC Inspection Reports - Update**

The Chief of Staff informed the Panel that there had been no HMIC Reports published since the last meeting.

At the close of the meeting Councillor Hovvels thanked the previous Chair and Vice Chair of the Panel for their work and also congratulated Jonathan Slee on being awarded Special Constable of the Year.

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## Police and Crime Panel

26 October 2017

## Police Precept 2018-19

## Report of Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner



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### Purpose

1. To inform the Panel of proposals to consult on changes to the Police Precept, and to seek their views.

### Background

2. Every January the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner (PCVC) consults on changes to the level of precept which contributes to Police funding. Schedule 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires PCCs to gather the views of the public to inform the decision.
3. In recent years the Government has stipulated that the increase should be less than 2%, unless there is a referendum to agree a higher increase. In Durham and Darlington, the consultation has focused on the need to raise precept in order to retain Police Officers in post, and public consultation has indicated strong support for this.
4. However, the compressed time for consultation in January has led to a situation where fewer people have been able to contribute to the consultation than would have been possible if the consultation operated over a longer period. In order to enable more members of the public to take part, the PCVC is considering opening up community activity at an earlier stage, before proceeding to formal consultation during the normal window in January.

### Engagement on the precept for 2018/19: January 2018

5. Police and Crime Panel members will be asked to approve a formal consultation document at the meeting on 4 January, and formal consultation will take place in the same way as in previous years. At that point there should be clarity about the maximum precept increase which Government will permit – which we are expecting to be announced alongside the settlement in December. The formal consultation document will make clear proposals on the back of clearer information that exists at present, about the parameters for consultation.
6. The January consultation will include public meetings (Area Action Partnerships and other opportunities including in Darlington) and a survey of the general public, looking for agreement to what are likely to be firm proposals to increase the Police precept.

## **Engagement on Police Funding for 2018/19: October - December 2017**

7. Meanwhile, the PCVC is proposing to take views from the public on some specific points relating to Police funding. The following is the text of a flier which he intends to release from Saturday 28 October – at the Celebration of Superheroes event in Shildon. Please note that the flier has already been produced in hard copy in time for that event:

### Police Funding in 2018/19

- The Government has reduced the funding for Policing in Durham and Darlington every year since 2010.
- Durham Constabulary now has around fewer 360 officers than in 2010 – a reduction of 1 in 4.
- There is a risk that Police Officer numbers will have to fall unless funding from the Police element of Council Tax increases.
- I am therefore intending to minimise the reduction in Police Officer numbers, by increasing the precept by the maximum I am allowed to. I expect this to be around 2% - or 4p a week for a household living in a property in Council Tax Band A.

*Please show which of the following statements you agree with the most (please tick one box only)*

1. I would support a Council Tax increase of more than 2% in order to maintain the current number of Police Officers
2. I strongly support an increase of 2% Council Tax in order to minimise any further reduction in Police Officer numbers
3. I reluctantly support an increase of 2% in Council Tax, but I am prepared to do so in order to minimise any further reduction in Police Officers numbers
4. I would prefer no increase in Council Tax, and would be prepared to see a larger reduction in Police Officer numbers as a result

Please let me have any further views on this matter in the box below:

8. In those parts of County Durham where no meetings of Area Action Partnerships are scheduled to take place in January, the PCVC proposes to present these proposals in November and December 2017. They will also be presented on the PCVC's website to obtain on-line responses, and the flier will be made available at the PCVC's

engagements towards the end of 2017. There will also be significant social media activity.

**Recommendation**

9. Panel members are invited to comment on the proposals.

**Ron Hogg**

Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner

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## Appendix 1: Risks and Implications

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### Finance

There will be financial implications but as yet unclear

### Staffing

Will depend on Government funding decisions

### Equality and Diversity

n/a

### Accommodation

n/a

### Crime and Disorder

n/a

### Children's Act 2004

n/a

### Stakeholder/Community Engagement

n/a

### Environment

n/a

### Collaboration and Partnerships

n/a

### Value for Money and Productivity

n/a

### Potential Impact on Police and Crime Plan Priorities

n/a

### Commissioning

n/a

### Other risks

n/a

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## Police and Crime Panel

26<sup>th</sup> October 2017

## Durham and Cleveland Local Criminal Justice Board Update



## Report of Chief of Staff

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### Purpose

1. To provide panel members with an update on the work of the Local Criminal Justice Board and how this has developed during the past year. A presentation will be provided to the Panel at the meeting, to support discussion.

### Background

2. Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJB) were established as a means of developing and sustaining the close and effective partnership working, across the CJS.
3. In October 2015 a Joint Inspection of Local Criminal Justice Partnerships was carried out by HMIC, HMCPSI and HMI.
4. The inspection conducted a survey of LCJPs across England and Wales and this was followed by inspection fieldwork in six areas (Durham and Cleveland being one).
5. The inspection concluded that there was ***'limited evidence that Local Criminal Justice Partnerships were making a positive difference.'***
6. Following this, a review was carried out in Durham and Cleveland from April to September 2016 lead by the OPCVC. This reaffirmed the findings of the inspection, that the CJS at a local level was not achieving tangible results and required focus.

### Current Position

7. Relunched the LCJP to provide proper leadership to the system and reviewed the board's membership and priority work streams.

### Membership

8. Executive membership of the Board is made up of senior level representation from Criminal Justice and key partner agencies including;
  - a. The Crown Prosecution Service
  - b. Cleveland Police
  - c. Durham Constabulary

- d. Her Majesty's Court and Tribunal Service
- e. National Probation Service – Cleveland
- f. National Probation Service – Durham
- g. Community Rehabilitation Company
- h. Youth Offending Services
- i. Her Majesty's Prison Service
- j. Legal Aid Agency
- k. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
- l. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Durham

## **Vision**

- 9. An overall vision for the board has been agreed and signed off by all members; *'County Durham, Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton-On-Tees are areas where people have confidence in a local criminal justice system which supports victims, rehabilitates offenders and reduces reoffending, and delivers value for money.'*
- 10. We will achieve this by taking a collaborative approach so that by 2021 we have an end-to-end local criminal justice system which operates effectively across organisational boundaries to deliver seamless services and positive outcomes for victims and people who offend, alongside effective and efficient delivery of justice.
- 11. The local criminal justice system will play a key role in keeping communities safe, supporting positive social outcomes, preventing harm and reducing demand on services, and growing the local economy.
- 12. A new staffing model and meeting structure has been established to support this, Appendix 2.

## **Key Priority Work**

- 13. Priority work streams are currently split into three areas.

### ***Efficiency and Effectiveness Group***

- 14. There is currently one E&E group across Durham and Cleveland. The E&E group will be chaired by HMCTS and made up of senior staff members from the local statutory CJ agencies.
- 15. The overall vision for the E&E group is to become *'The most efficient and integrated local criminal justice system in the country.'*
- 16. Current work streams relate to TSJ performance, BCM performance in the Crown Court, Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime.

17. The group is currently undertaking a data collection exercise in relation to two TSJ key performance indicators - guilty pleas and effective trials - to identify any patterns. This work is in its early stages.
18. As part of the review of the group's priorities, consideration is being given to ensuring membership of the E&E includes partners with knowledge of Crown Court processes and performance issues. Currently there are no national performance targets for Crown Court trials therefore the E&E group is considering whether to set local targets.
19. The group is also evaluating the value of an IDVA presence in the remand courts and establishing a subgroup to explore Hate Crime performance data, due to prosecutions remaining small although the number of recorded crimes have increased considerably over the year.

### ***Victim and Witness Group***

20. There are currently two victim and witness groups representing the two geographical areas of the partnership.
21. They are chaired by the offices of the PCC/PCVC who jointly commission the current referral service for victims. Representation from the statutory CJS services is at a senior level but there is wider membership from those organisations providing specific services to victim and witnesses, these include local authorities, Victim Care and Advice Service, Witness Service, Witness Care, as well as representation from the voluntary sector.
22. The overall vision of the VWG is to ensure *'victims and witnesses receive end to end, co-ordinated care and support that enables them to cope and recover from the experience and participate in the Criminal Justice System.'*
23. Current work streams relate to the victim experience, performance management, VPS statements and restorative justice provision.
24. The group is reviewing the support and communications with victims throughout the Criminal Justice System to better manage expectation of victims and witnesses, reduce duplication and confusion and streamline existing processes. This work is in the early stages.
25. The group continues to build on the work previously carried out in relation to VPS and attempt to address the poor quality of VPS statements across the geographical areas by training other partners who may be better placed to take a VPS statement and exploring the process for hearing them in court.
26. Work to develop a performance management framework which effectively records a victim's ability to cope and recover from their experience and satisfaction across the CJS is underway. This will support the work of the group to enable monitoring of services, comprehensive data sharing among partners and enhanced analysis to improve performance.

27. The group is also working to ensure that at any stage of a victim's journey they have access to high quality restorative justice through supporting the work carried out in Durham and Darlington and reviewing the provision in Cleveland.

### **Reducing Reoffending Group**

28. There are currently two reducing reoffending groups representing the two geographical areas of the partnership.
29. The reducing reoffending groups linked to the LCJB are made up of senior representatives from the local CJS agencies as well as wider representation from the many organisations who contribute to the offending and reoffending agenda, these include local authority children's services, alcohol and drug service commissioners, employment and training providers, anti-social behaviour teams, accommodation providers, and health – including liaison and diversion.
30. The overall vision for the RRG is that *'Across County Durham and Darlington, partners implement the most effective and efficient measures to ensure that adults and young people who offend are challenged and supported to desist from crime in order to improve life chances and keep communities safe.'*
31. The group has oversight of services for prolific offenders and out of court delivery streams.
32. Current work streams relate to performance, employment, desistance pathways and developing a whole system approach to female offending.
33. The group is developing a greater understand of pathways into employment for those who have offended through a local online consultation exercise that has been launched across both geographical areas to gain greater understanding of employers attitudes.
34. Work is also being carried out in relation to female offending with the intention being to develop a joined-up, multi-agency approach to improve support for female offenders and other women with complex needs who may be at risk of offending. The focus is on utilising existing resources differently to target support more effectively, avoiding gaps or duplication in service provision.
35. Currently work to develop a performance framework to manage reoffending performance across the system, and identify critical issues in a timely fashion, is underway. This will build on the existing performance frameworks and develop new measures where necessary including a local measure for reoffending (in place of the national binary measure which is two years out of date). This will support the work of the group to enable monitoring of services, comprehensive data sharing among partners and enhanced analysis to improve performance.

## **Recommendation**

36. The Police and Crime Panel is recommended to:
- a. Note the progress of the work and ask any questions;
  - b. Suggest potential ways in which the Panel could provide support;
  - c. Ask for a further report as appropriate.

**Alan Reiss**  
Chief of Staff

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**Appendix 1: Risks and Implications**

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**Finance**

All decisions with financial implications are made with value for money as a key consideration, and are affordable within budgets.

**Staffing**

The budgetary implications for staffing are dealt within the OPCVC. Staff numbers are budgeted to be broadly static during 2017/18.

**Equality and Diversity**

n/a

**Accommodation**

n/a

**Crime and Disorder**

The work of the LCJB relates directly to reducing reoffending, victims and witnesses and successful prosecutions.

**Children's Act 2004**

n/a

**Stakeholder/Community Engagement**

A review of the local criminal justice board was conducted which included direct feedback from partners.

**Environment**

n/a

**Collaboration and Partnerships**

The work of the LCJB focuses on collaboration and partnerships to ensure an effective CJ system that meets the needs of victims, witnesses and successfully rehabilitates offenders.

**Value for Money and Productivity**

n/a

**Potential Impact on Police and Crime Plan Priorities**

The work of the LCJB will impact directly or indirectly on the pursuit of Police and Crime Plan priorities.

**Commissioning**

Some decisions may relate to commissioning of services.

**Other risks**

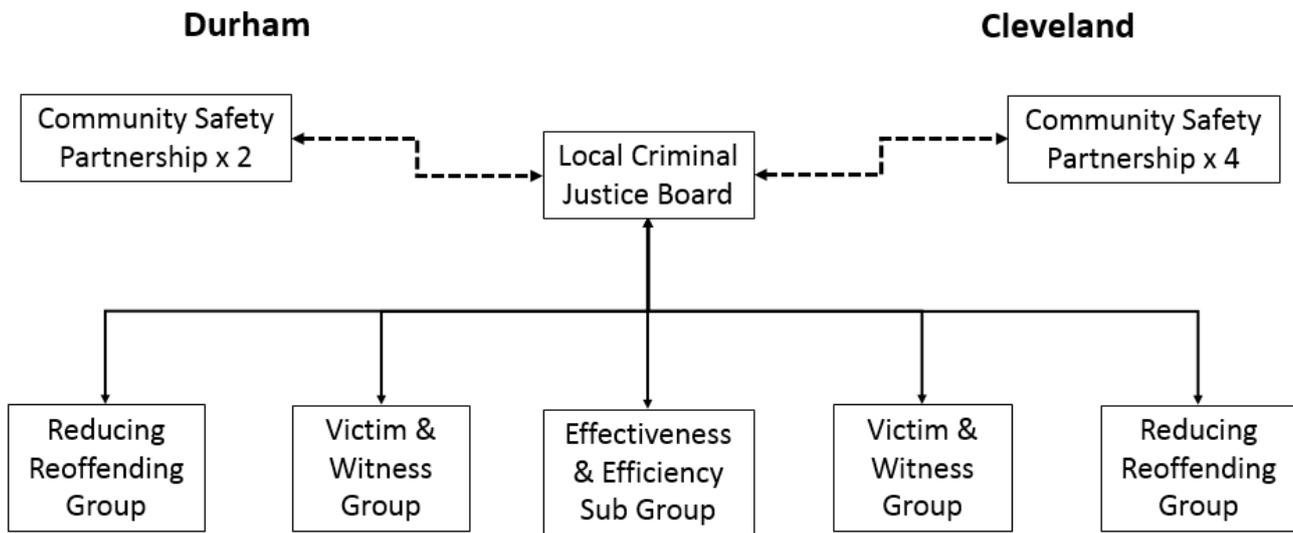
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**Appendix 2: Meeting Structure and Staffing Model**


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**Staffing**


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<p><b>Jeanne Trotter</b></p> <p>Criminal Justice Programme Lead Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner- Durham Office of Police and Crime Commissioner – Cleveland</p> <p><a href="mailto:Jeanne.trotter@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk">Jeanne.trotter@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk</a> Tel : 0191 3752153/ 01642301786 Mobile : 07584508848</p>	<p><b>Lisa Oldroyd</b></p> <p>Commissioner's Officer for Crime, Offending &amp; Justice Office of the Police &amp; Crime Commissioner for Cleveland</p> <p>Tel: 01642 301483 <a href="mailto:lisa.oldroyd2@cleveland.pnn.police.uk">lisa.oldroyd2@cleveland.pnn.police.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Fabienne Thompson</b></p> <p>Criminal Justice Programme Officer Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner- Durham</p> <p><a href="mailto:Fabienne.thompson@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk">Fabienne.thompson@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk</a> Tel : 0191 3752153</p>	<p><b>Philippa Rousell</b></p> <p>Criminal Justice Programme Analyst Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner- Durham Office of Police and Crime Commissioner – Cleveland</p> <p><a href="mailto:Philippa.rousell@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk">Philippa.rousell@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk</a> Tel : 0191 3752153/ 01642301786</p>
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## Police and Crime Panel

26<sup>th</sup> October 2017

## Checkpoint Programme Update

## Report of Chief of Staff

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### Purpose

1. To provide panel members with an update on the Checkpoint programme and how this has developed during the past year.

### Background

2. The Checkpoint programme, launched in April 2015, aims to reduce the number of victims of crime by reducing reoffending and improving life chances. The programme offers eligible offenders a four month long contract to engage with services as an alternative to prosecution and offers interventions to address the underlying reasons why they committed the crime to prevent them from doing it again.
3. Not all offences can qualify for the Checkpoint programme. Serious offences such as rape, robbery or murder will not be eligible for Checkpoint and the programme does not include driving offences, or cases of hate crime. A list of included offences is included in [Appendix 1](#).
4. The offender is supported through the process by a specialist 'navigator' who completes a detailed needs assessment and creates a tailored contract which includes interventions around any of the issues the offender may have. Should the offender successfully complete the contract, including not reoffending, no further action will be taken against them for the original offence. However, if they reoffend or fail to complete the contract they will be prosecuted and the courts will be informed of the circumstances of their failure to complete the contract.
5. This programme is linked to the 'Reducing re-offending' sections of the Police, Crime and Victims' Plan 2016/21, the Safe Durham Partnership Plan 2016/19 and the Darlington Community Safety Partnership Plan 2015/20.

### Current Position

6. Within current legislation, there are a number of different out of court disposal (OCD) options available for the police to use for low level offending. Cautions, fixed penalty notices, community resolutions, and restorative approaches are just some of the out of court disposals available. Since April 2015, Checkpoint became one of these, based on evidence and academic research, which we are further enhancing through a Randomised Control Trial.

7. Randomised Control Trial

The Randomised Control Trial (RCT) commenced on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016. The randomiser undertakes an eligibility check and randomises appropriate cases into either the Checkpoint cohort or the traditional disposals cohort, to enable a thorough, robust evaluation of Checkpoint.

8. The forecasting model is used to determine the risk of re-offending within two years of arrest and enables the randomiser to select appropriate cases. Before the start of the RCT, the Checkpoint Governance Board agreed to include “moderate” risk offenders in the randomised control trial, based on the forecasting tool. This meant that only offenders who were eligible for Checkpoint and who were forecast to commit non-serious re-offending within two years of the presenting arrest were included in the Checkpoint randomised control trial. In August 2017, the project team agreed the inclusion of “low” risk offenders, in order to increase the case flow of eligible people into the RCT. An analysis of subjects with ‘low’ risk forecast will be undertaken, but will not be used in the evaluation. The RCT is due to conclude in December 2017.

9. In December 2016, Durham Constabulary proposed the inclusion of a) production/cultivation of cannabis, b) harassment (non-intimate relationships, non-DV offences), and c) malicious communications, as additional Checkpoint eligible offences. It is important to note that these offences would otherwise be eligible for an out of court disposal such as a simple adult caution. This was agreed by all members of the County Durham and Darlington Reducing Reoffending group. A rigorous risk management plan is maintained and steps are taken to ensure that all partners are in agreement and have a clear and consistent communications strategy.

10. Checkpoint Domestic Abuse

Durham Constabulary commenced a testable treatment of offenders in incidents of domestic abuse using the established principles of the Checkpoint model from 10th April 2017. The testable treatment is looking at the treatment and interventions that are available for both victims and offenders within the programme to determine gaps and opportunities prior to the evaluation of the project. A multi-agency project board has been formed to progress this work, reporting to the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group (DASVEG). A quality assurance group is also being set up to provide assurance on the quality of the Domestic Abuse Checkpoint project.

11. It should be noted that the majority of the offenders put through this project would have received a police caution for the offence, with no additional interventions or action taken following the caution. This project will allow additional support to be available to tackle the offending behaviour and therefore safeguard the victims and any children in the household. A case study is available in [Appendix 2](#).

12. The work will be a key lever for engagement to the recently announced high volume, non-high risk perpetrator interventions, funded via the Home Office’s Violence Against Women and Girls: Service Transformation Fund and strong links between the two areas of work have been established.

13. Checkpoint 3D

It was quickly identified at an early stage of the experiment that the current criteria into the Checkpoint Programme excluded first time and very low level offenders. Often many of these subjects need help and support but were declined the opportunity. Many of these subjects were receiving an out of court disposal resulting in a criminal conviction. Checkpoint 3D was established to pick up this tier of very low level offenders and offer them the opportunity to change their lives. This follows the exact same principles as Checkpoint except for the criminal history of the subject (one criminal conviction or none).

**Performance**

14. Since the start of Checkpoint, there have been over 1000 people who have received a Checkpoint disposal. Phase 1 and 2, known as the implementation phase, included the pilot leading up to the Randomised Control Trial. Phase 3 is known as the Randomised Control Trial phase, and this involves eligible people being randomised either into a treatment (Checkpoint process) or a control (normal prosecution process) group. Checkpoint Domestic Abuse and Checkpoint 3D are currently run in parallel to this, for those ineligible for the RCT, but are not part of the main Checkpoint study.

15. The table below breaks down the number of people who received a Checkpoint disposal at different phases and outlines the number of people who are active, have successfully completed or failed (due to non-engagement or re-offending) their Checkpoint contract. The figures below are correct as of October 2017:

	Phase 1 and 2 (implementation)	Phase 3 (RCT*-current)		Current	
	Pre-RCT	Treatment (checkpoint process)	Control (normal prosecution process)	Checkpoint Domestic Abuse	Checkpoint 3D
<b>Active</b>	0 (0.0%)	30 (16.7%)	N/A because these people received an alternative out of court disposal e.g. caution.	55 (66.3%)	93 (27.8%)
<b>Concluded</b>	498 (89.2%)	40 (22.2%)		14 (16.9%)	176 (52.5%)
<b>Failed-Lack of engagement</b>	32 (5.7%)	5 (2.8%)		1 (1.2%)	19 (5.7%)
<b>Failed- Reoffended</b>	28 (5%)	9 (5%)		2 (2.4%)	22 (6.6%)
<b>Ineligible/Ot her/Declined</b>	4 (0.7%)	96 (53.3%)	1 (0.5%)	11 (13.3%)	25 (7.5%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	562 (100%)	180** (100%)	183 (100%)	83 (100%)	335 (100%)

## NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

\* The 'moderate' cohort is the one that will form the basis of the evaluation, but we've allowed 'low' risk into Checkpoint as part of the RCT. These figures are only reporting on the 'moderate' cohort.

\*\*Whilst a total of 180 people were referred to the RCT, 96 did not receive treatment; a large proportion of this was attributed to custody error in the initial stages, meaning that the total number of people who were allocated to the RCT aspect of the Checkpoint programme is reduced to 84.

### 16. Checkpoint pilot phase re-arrest and re-offending rates

Prior to the Randomised Control Trial, we carried out a pilot (phase 1), during which 519 people were subject to Checkpoint. A comparison of arrests and proven reoffending data was undertaken with this pilot group, during the 12-months following a traditional Out of Court Disposal (OCD) or Checkpoint start date, and then the data applied to 1000 offenders processed each year. The Checkpoint pilot phase cohort achieved a lower re-arrest rate (18.3% vs 30.4%) and proven reoffending rate (14.6% vs 21.9%) in comparison to a Durham OCD sample. Furthermore, the trajectory of proven reoffending for the Checkpoint cohort suggests a slower rate of increase, with the potential for this gap (in reoffending) to widen over time.

17. The RCT is progressing at a slower rate than originally anticipated, with 180 individuals having been subject to the RCT aspect of the Checkpoint programme (treatment group) and 183 subject to traditional OCDs/normal prosecution (control group). A full independent evaluation will be undertaken by Cambridge University once the RCT concludes.

### **Next steps**

18. Work is currently underway to assess proposals for the direction of the Checkpoint programme once the Randomised Control Trial concludes.

### **Recommendation**

19. The Police and Crime Panel is recommended to note the contents of the report, and provide any questions.

**Alan Reiss**  
Chief of Staff

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## Appendix 1: Risks and Implications

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### Finance

Checkpoint Navigators are funded by the OPCVC.

### Staffing

Four of the navigators are seconded to the programme from the National Probation Service, and four are employed by NECA.

### Equality and Diversity

n/a

### Accommodation

n/a

### Crime and Disorder

This project relates to reducing reoffending.

### Children's Act 2004

The Local Safeguarding Children's Boards have agreed a protocol in relation to the offence of child neglect.

### Stakeholder/Community Engagement

n/a

### Environment

n/a

### Collaboration and Partnerships

The County Durham and Darlington Reducing Reoffending Group acts as the Checkpoint Governance Board, and includes representatives from all relevant Criminal Justice Agencies and local authorities.

### Value for Money and Productivity

n/a

### Potential Impact on Police and Crime Plan Priorities

To support reducing reoffending.

### Commissioning

n/a

### Other risks

n/a

<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Stephanie Kilili</b>
<b>Job Title:</b>	<b>Policy Officer</b>
<b>Telephone:</b>	<b>0191 3752170</b>
<b>Email:</b>	<b>Stephanie.kilili@durham.pnn.police.uk</b>

List of included offences

Affray
Assault Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)
Assault Police
Assault-Common/Assault without injury
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
Burglary in a dwelling
Criminal Damage
Criminal Damage-Threat or Possession with intent to commit
Cruelty to or Neglect of children
Drugs - Possession
Drugs – Cultivation/Production of Cannabis
Drunk & Disorderly
Drunk & Incapable
Fraud or Forgery
Found on Enclosed Premises
Going Equipped
Harassment (non DV/non-intimate relationship)
Malicious Communications
Handling Stolen Goods
Making Off Without Payment
Possession of Offensive Weapon/Bladed Instrument
S.4 Public Order
S.4a Public Order
S.5 Public Order
Theft offences
Theft from Vehicle
Taking without consent (TWOC)
Vehicle Interference

**CASE STUDY – Marie\* (not real name)**

Marie is a 30 year old female and she is a single parent of 4 children; 3 sons aged 10 years, 4 years, 2 years and a young baby daughter. Two of her sons are diagnosed as being autistic. Marie is known to be both police and social services and she has warning markers for mental health issues including attempting suicide. There has been a history of domestic abuse with a previous partner and there have been previous concerns raised in relation to the state of the family home and the care of the children, including concerns raised by her own mother. The children were often turning up late for school looking unkempt and uncared for. Marie was not engaging with either the education services or social services at the time of the incident which has led to her being referred to Checkpoint.

**Offence:** Neglect of children

**Circumstances:-**

On the night in question around 10pm, a concerned member of the public has come across Marie who was with 3 of her children, two sons aged 10 years and 4 years and a young baby. Marie was extremely drunk, having been to a friends' house and consumed alcohol. Marie was duly arrested for neglect and her children placed in the care of a family member. Marie was later requested to give a sample of breath to check her alcohol levels and she was deemed to be 3 times the legal limit to drive. Her house was checked and it was found to be in very poor state, unclean, untidy and unsuitable for young children. Marie was subsequently interviewed and made full admissions to the offence and was referred to Checkpoint.

**Critical Pathways:-**

**Mental Health:-** Marie was clearly suffering with anxiety and depression (as well as post-natal depression) and finding it increasing difficult to deal with 4 children.

**Accommodation:-** Marie is struggling to cope with her 4 children whilst living in a small 2 bedroom terraced house, especially the two children diagnosed with autism.

**Finances:-** Marie was struggling to cope financially as none of the biological fathers of her children were contributing and she was receiving very little financial benefits.

**Substance misuse:-** Marie's drinking had increased as her depression has deepened and she viewed it as a way of coping with her problems.

**Family/Relationships:-** Marie has suffered from domestic abuse in the past and has not made good choices in relationships. Her relationship with her mother has also been fragile at times.

**Current situation:-**

She has completed her Checkpoint programme successfully and appears to have changed her life around. She has engaged fully with both police and social services and abided by all the rules and conditions given to her. She has attended her GP and has been prescribed medication to manage her depression and she has reduced her alcohol intake significantly. She openly admits she feels much better in herself and this is reflected in her caring of the house and the children. She has been enjoying taking the children out to the park and the children genuinely appeared much happier and settled. The children have been attending school regularly.

Her finances have been sorted out (she had been sanctioned by DWP in relation to a previous male tenant still be registered at her address) and she has been able to seek support where necessary. She is in the process of waiting for a house transfer to a bigger house with a garden.

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## Police and Crime Panel

26<sup>th</sup> October 2017

## Quarter 1 2017/18 Performance Report

## Report of the Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner



### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Police and Crime Panel on the quarter one performance report for 2017/18. A presentation will be provided in the meeting. The Q1 report is available online on the PCVC's website.

### Background

2. The report contains recorded crime statistics along with a range of additional information relating to crime and victim issues for 12 months to the end of June 2017.

### Current Position

3. Provisional data identifies 41 of the 43 Forces in England and Wales reporting an increase in recorded crime. The overall recorded crime rate in Durham and Darlington is showing an increase of 44% compared with the same period during 2016 and this is higher per rate of population than the national average. However, having looked at what may be causing this increase, it has been concluded that it is largely a result of:
  - a. the Force ensuring compliance with changes in national crime recording standards;
  - b. increased reporting;
  - c. actual crime increases in a number of categories such as theft.
4. Below is a summary of the key headlines for performance in quarter one:

#### Anti-Social Behaviour

5. Although some specific areas of anti-social behaviour have increased e.g. environmental, overall there has been a significant reduction across all geographical areas. Some of this reduction will be because of changes to crime recording rules.

#### Victim-based Crime

6. The number of victim based crimes continues to increase and this is likely to be largely as a result of changes to recording practices. Subsequently, violent offences and harassment will continue to adversely influence levels until the end of this year when a new, higher baseline for recording crime is established which will take into account better compliance with recording guidelines. The negative impact of the changes have been seen nationally as well as locally. On a positive note, the increase reflects the constabulary's compliance with the new procedures. However we will continue to monitor the data and respond appropriately.
7. Vehicle crime, criminal damage and arson continue to increase across the force page 31  
The Constabulary continues to work to understand the nature and scale of the issues and respond appropriately.

8. Despite a relatively large increase in the number of burglaries several months ago, targeted work by the Constabulary, including changes to the investigative process, is resulting in decreasing levels and we will continue to monitor this carefully.

### **Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**

9. The number of crimes recorded with a domestic abuse qualifier has again increased with repeat victimisation still a matter of concern. A significant amount of work is being done with partners to better understand patterns and trends and agree an effective response.
10. Similarly, there has been a rise in the number of rape and sexual offences. However, encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital and is likely to be reflected in an increase in numbers.

### **Cybercrime**

11. This is a relatively new but rapidly growing threat as technology develops. However, there continues to be a lack of understanding and public awareness. This means offences are under-reported or often are not recorded as having the 'cyber qualifier' when a crime is recorded. The Constabulary has been active since the establishment of a new 'Digital Investigation and Intelligence Unit' to raise awareness, offer advice and support to those who are particularly vulnerable to fraud and cybercrime, reduce repeat victimisation, prevent fraud and cybercrime happening and prosecuting those who commit the offence.

### **Safeguard Vulnerable People**

12. There has been a significant reduction in the number of suicides during 2016/17 although mental health related incidents have increased dramatically.
13. Sexual offences with a Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) qualifier is still a relatively new indicator in the performance report for the new Police, Crime and Victims' Plan. Subsequently, there is not currently enough data to draw comparisons over time. Notwithstanding this, any increase noted in future reporting periods could be deemed positive as it might suggest increased awareness and reporting. This is an area that will be monitored closely over the next few months.

### **Hate Crime**

14. The highest numbers of reported hate crime, as expected, are in relation to the characteristics of race and religion. The second highest is sexual orientation. Just over 80% of the reported incidents were recorded as a crime, however this is lower for religion and gender reassignment.

### **Road Safety**

15. The main causes associated with fatal and/or serious road traffic accidents remain driver, rider or pedestrian error. The Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit regularly reviews reduction strategies, and works in partnership to develop intelligence led plans to ensure there is maximum impact on further reducing road casualties within the limited resources available.

### **Support for Victims**

16. The latest performance figures from the Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) continue to show a relatively stable level of demand. However, there was a slight increase during the first quarter as a result of responding to referrals relating to the terrorist attack at the Ariane Grande concert in Manchester.

### Victim Satisfaction

17. The latest figures from the Crime Survey of England and Wales are as follows:

12-mths to Mar-17	Ease of Contact	Actions Taken	Follow Up	Treatment	Whole Experience
Durham Constabulary	97%	85%	78%	95%	87%
League Table Position	5	6	8	8	6

12-mths to Dec-16	Ease of Contact	Actions Taken	Follow Up	Treatment	Whole Experience
Durham Constabulary	98%	87%	81%	95%	88%
League Table Position	3	3	4	5	4

### Public confidence

18. The latest figures are as follows:

1. Local concerns: how much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
“The Police are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area”

Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	National Comparison
61.6%	65.7%	66.8%	5

2. Confidence: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
“Overall, I have confidence in the police in this area”

Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	National Comparison
81.7%	83.0%	83.3%	6

3. Good-Excellent: How good a job do you think the police are doing in this area”

Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	National Comparison
64.7%	66.4%	68.7%	8

### Recommendation

19. The Police and Crime Panel is invited to consider and comment on the attached performance report.

Ron Hogg  
Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner

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**Appendix 1: Risks and Implications**

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**Finance**

None

**Staffing**

None

**Equality and Diversity**

None

**Accommodation**

None

**Crime and Disorder**

None

**Children's Act 2004**

None

**Stakeholder/Community Engagement**

To be made available to members of the public as part of the engagement strategy

**Environment**

None

**Collaboration and Partnerships**

None

**Value for Money and Productivity**

None

**Potential Impact on Police and Crime Plan Priorities**

Provides an update on performance in relation to each area of focus in the Plan.

**Commissioning**

None

**Other risks**

None

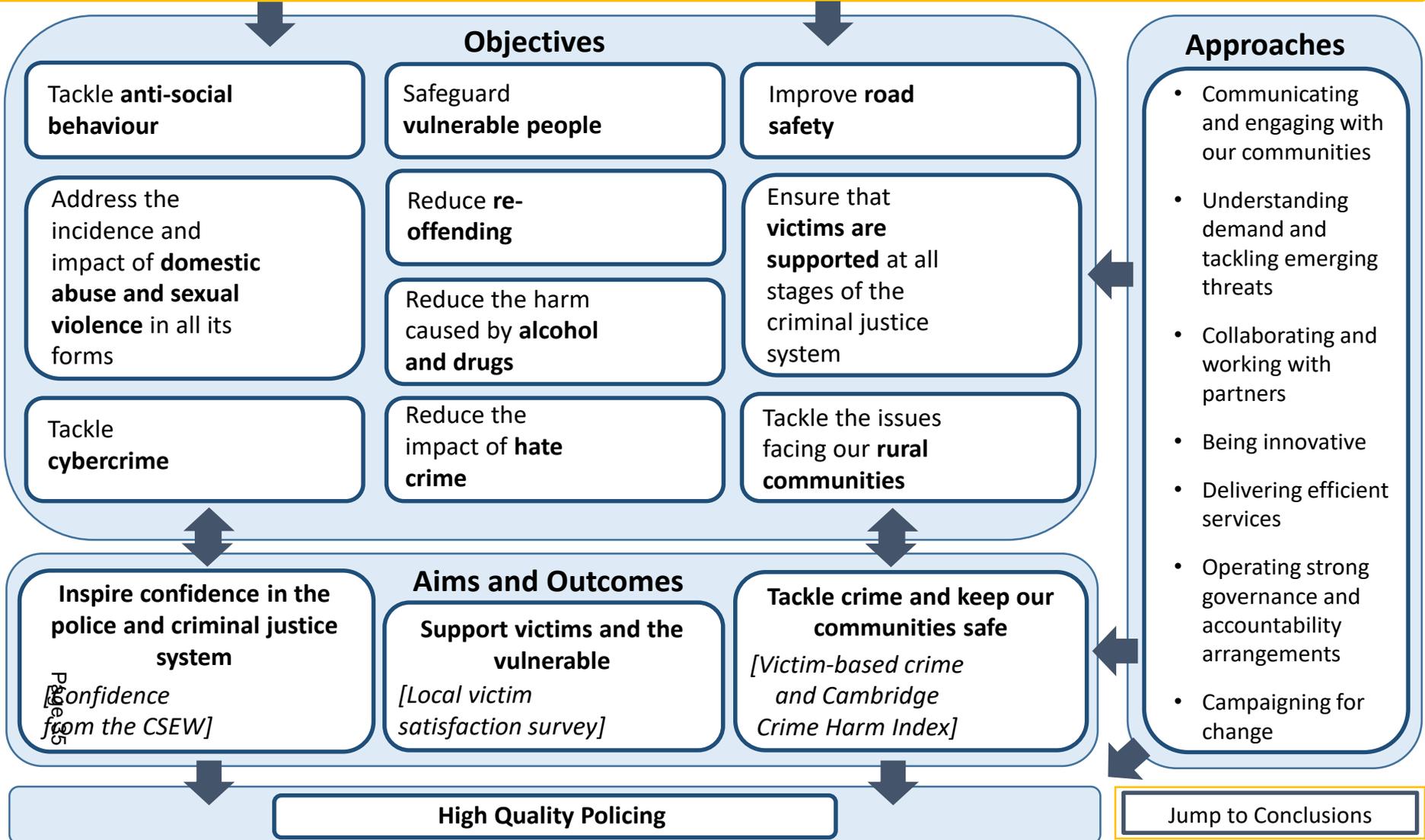
Contact Officer:	Verna Fee
Job Title:	Policy and Accountability Officer
Telephone:	0191 3752180
Email:	<a href="mailto:Verna.fee@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk">Verna.fee@durham.pcc.pnn.gov.uk</a>

To place the current performance in context, [click here](#) to view a recent history of the Constabulary's performance. Otherwise, click each of the key areas of focus, key indicators and the desired outcome below to see how the Constabulary is performing in these areas.

Performance Report –  
Quarter 1 - 12 months to  
30 June 2017

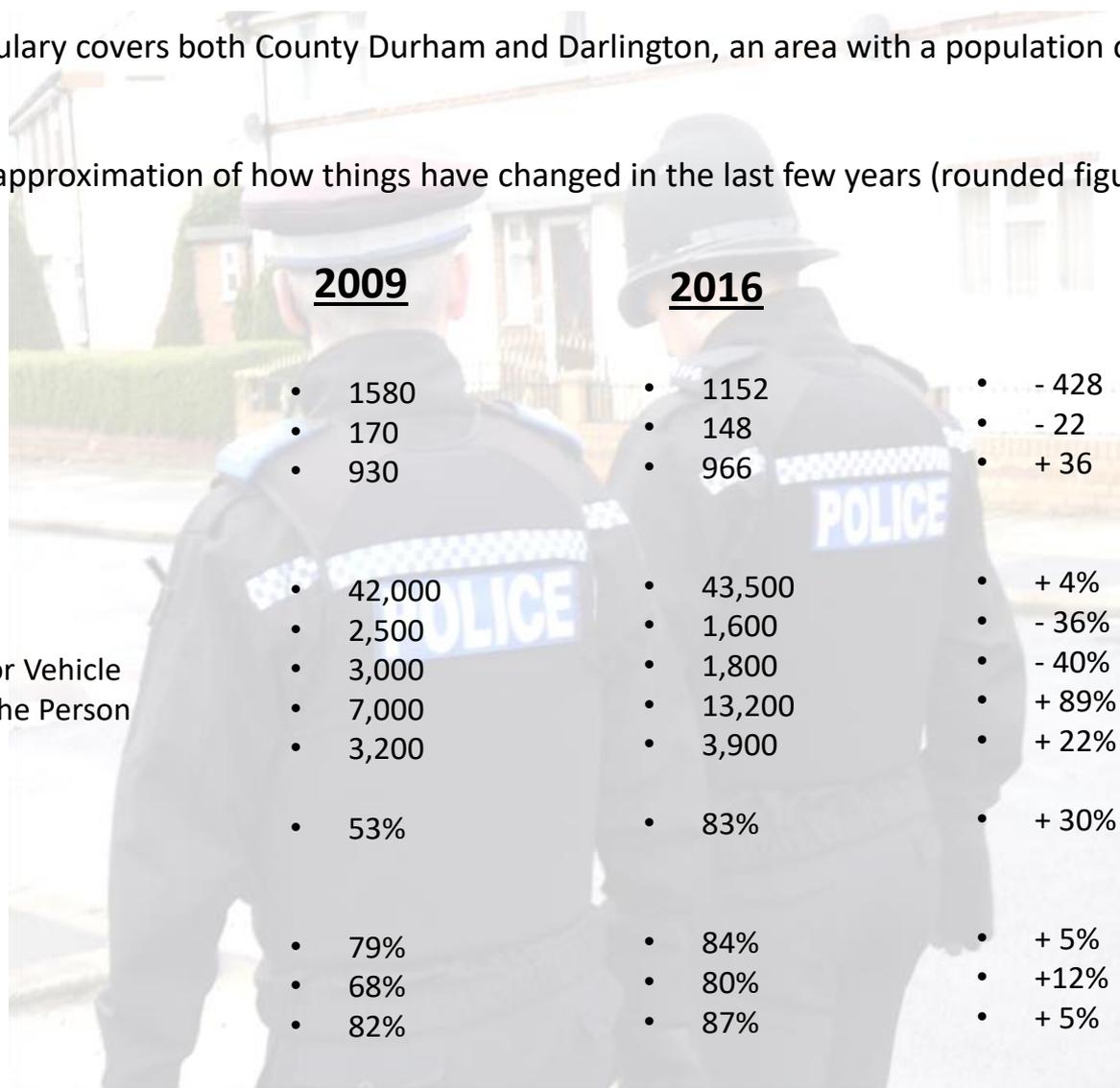


**My Vision: Inspire confidence in policing by ensuring efficient and effective services are delivered to support victims and keep all our communities safe.**



## Recent Performance

- Durham Constabulary covers both County Durham and Darlington, an area with a population of around 610,000 people
- Below shows an approximation of how things have changed in the last few years (rounded figures):

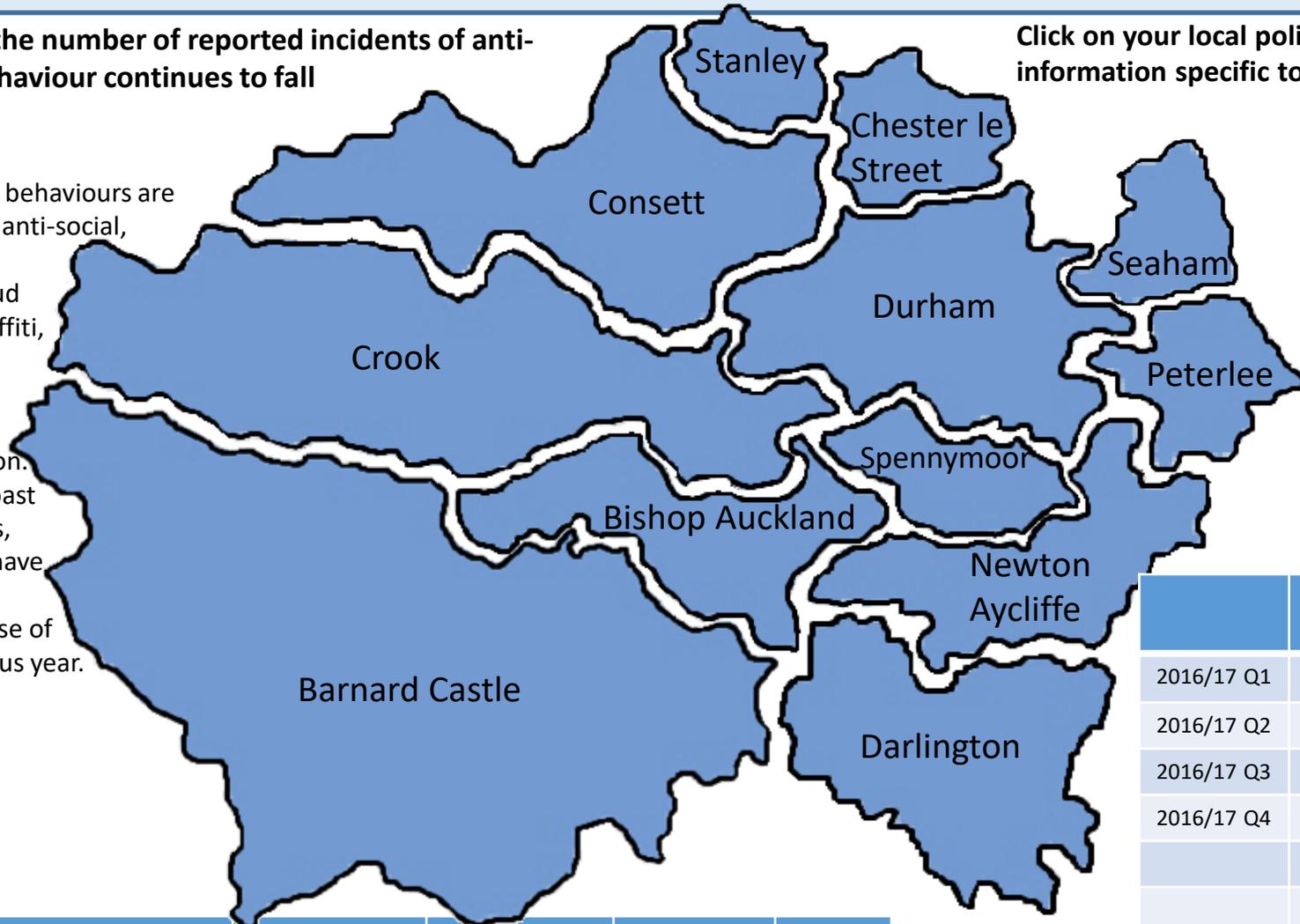


# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Overall, the number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour continues to fall

Click on your local policing sector to see information specific to your area.

A range of behaviours are classed as anti-social, including playing loud music, graffiti, street drinking and intimidation. Over the past 12 months, numbers have remained below those of the previous year.



	Public Satisfaction	PCVC Verdict
2016/17 Q1	78 %	😊
2016/17 Q2	81 %	
2016/17 Q3	78 %	
2016/17 Q4	90 %	

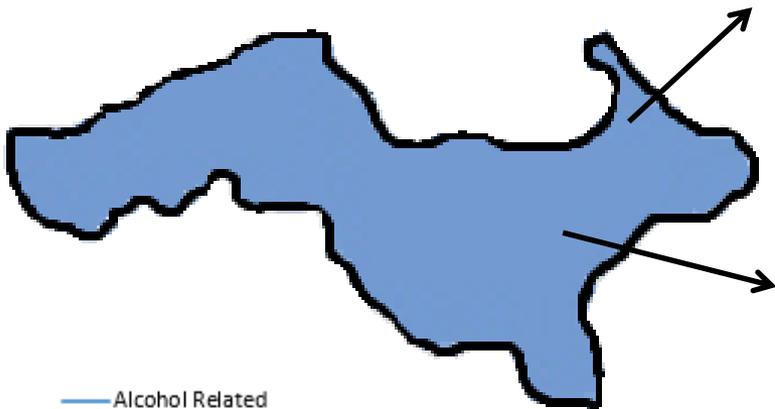
Page 37	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Anti Social Behaviour	24,106	21,705	- 9.77%	😊

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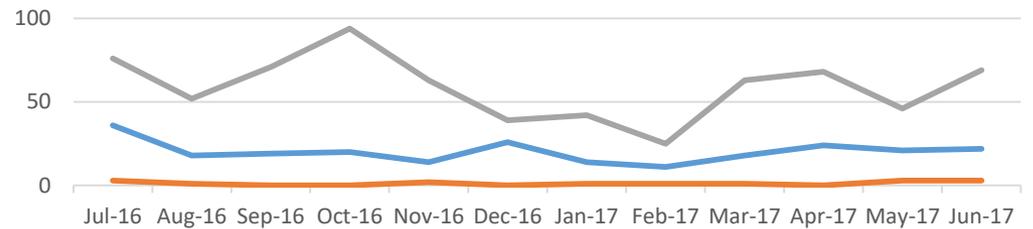
[Next Page](#)

# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Bishop Auckland

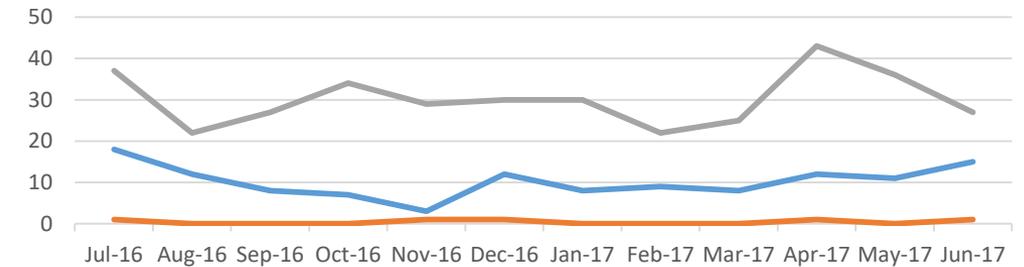
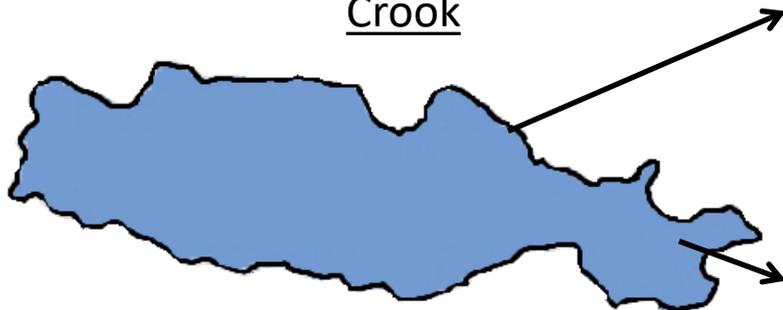


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,330	1,748	- 25%	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

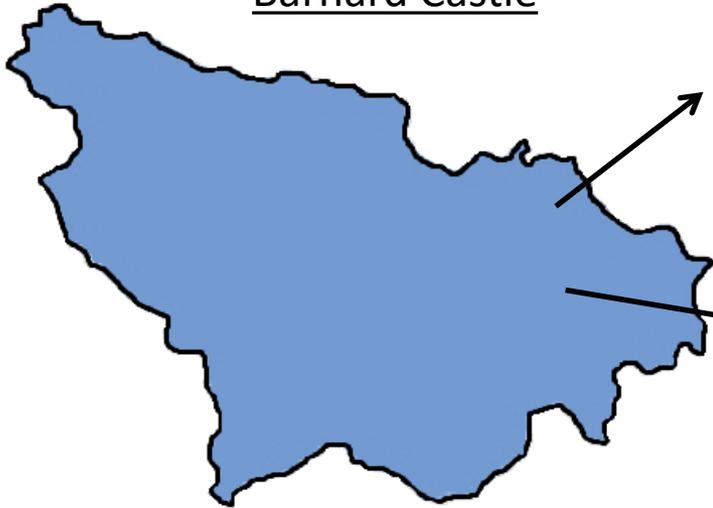
## Crook



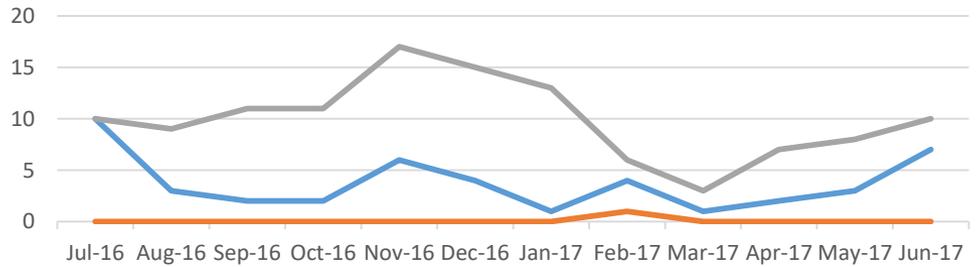
	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,205	974	- 19%	😊

# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Barnard Castle

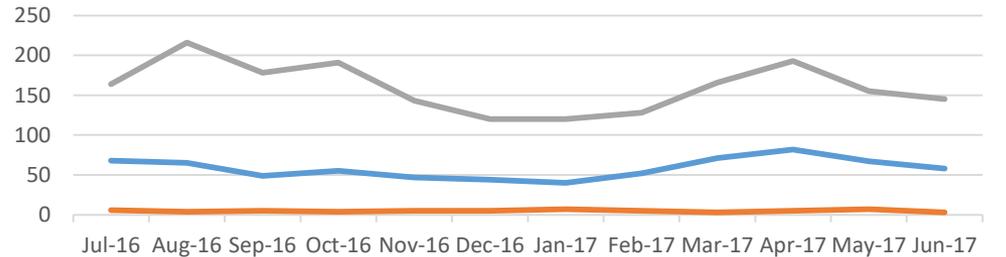
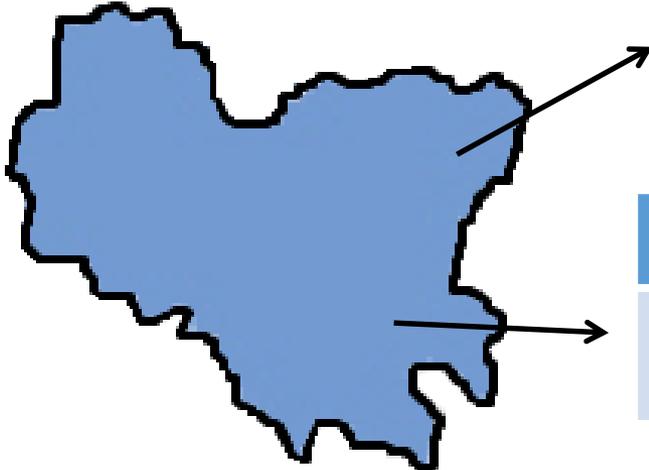


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	319	280	- 12%	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

## Darlington

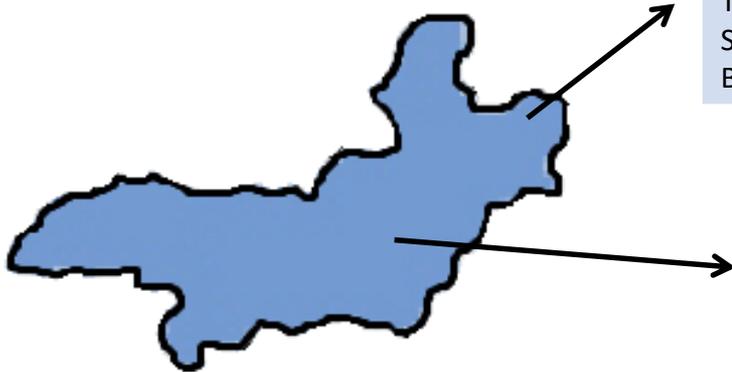


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	4,573	4,700	+ 3%	😞

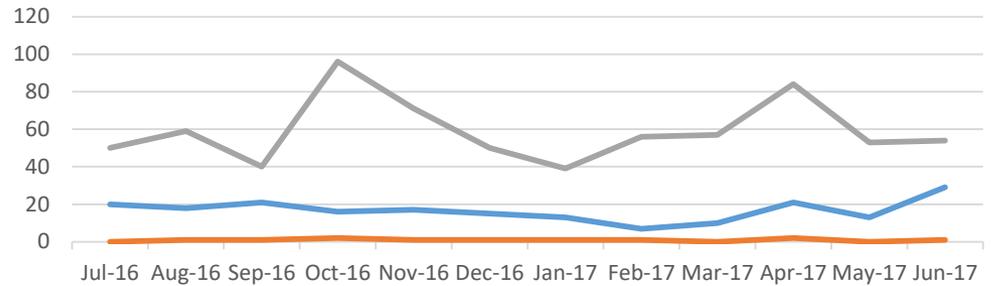
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Newton Aycliffe

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,046	1,805	- 12 %	😊

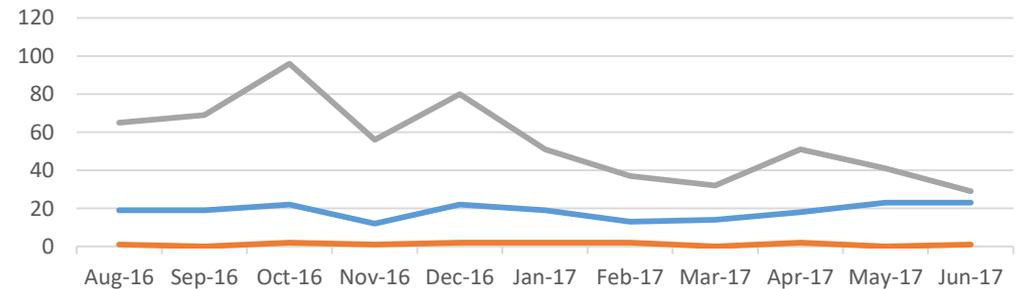
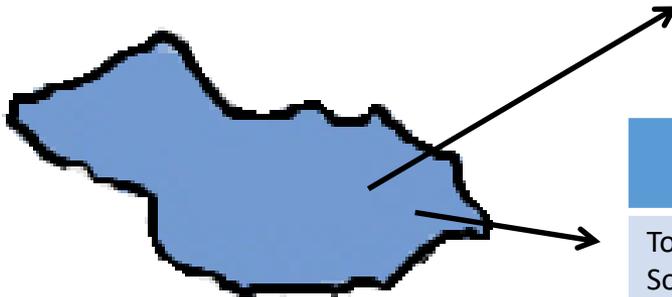


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related



## Spennymoor

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,640	1,509	- 8%	😊



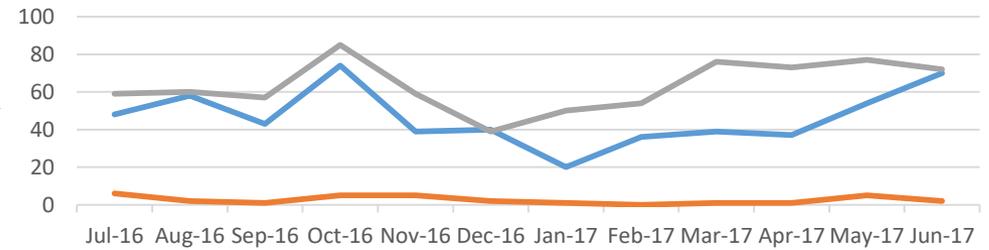
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Durham

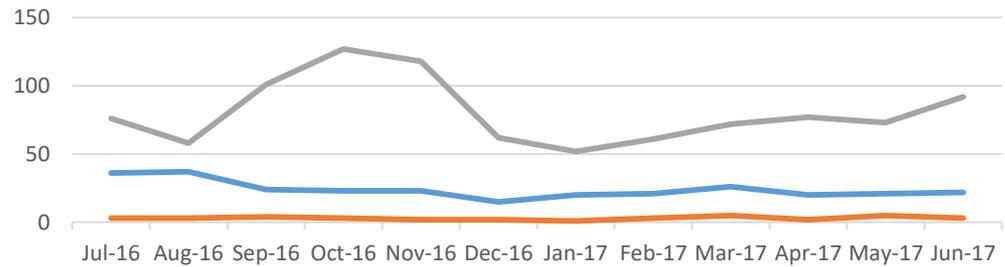
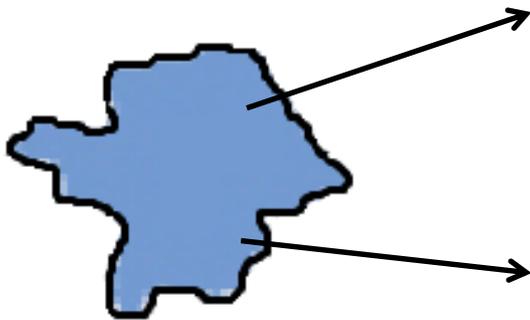


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,757	2,519	- 9%	😊



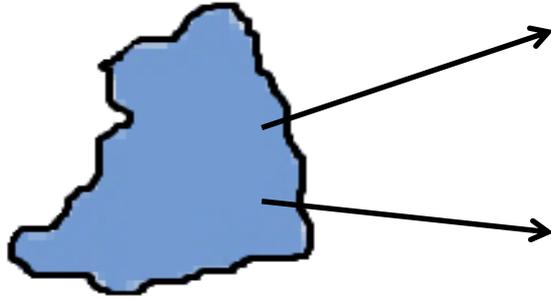
## Peterlee



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,628	2,521	- 4%	😊

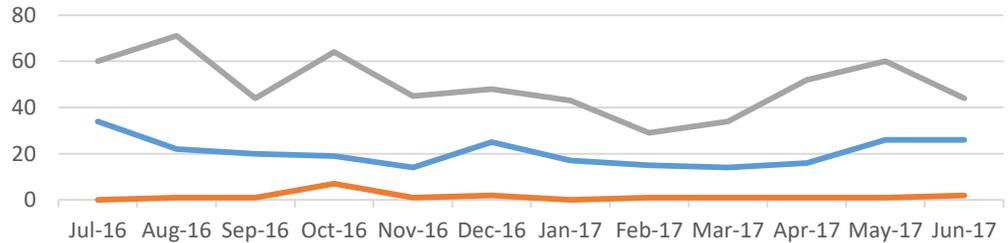
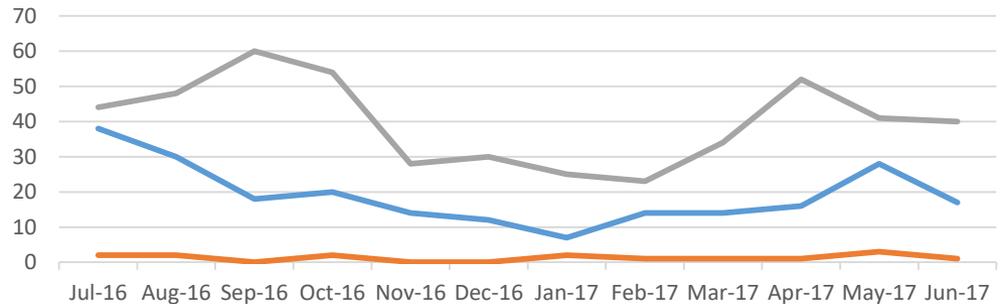
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Seaham

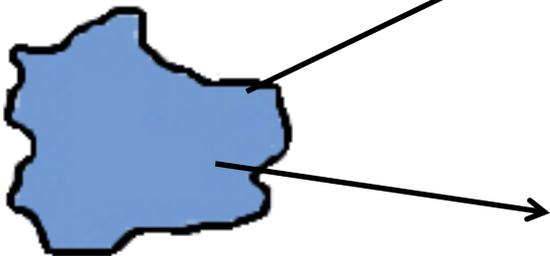


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,673	1,438	- 14 %	😊



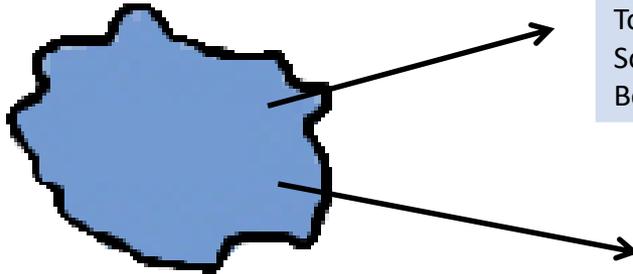
## Chester le Street



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,892	1,612	- 15 %	😊

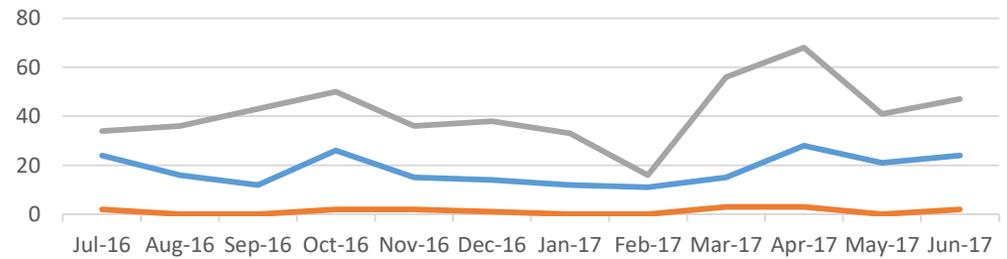
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

## Stanley

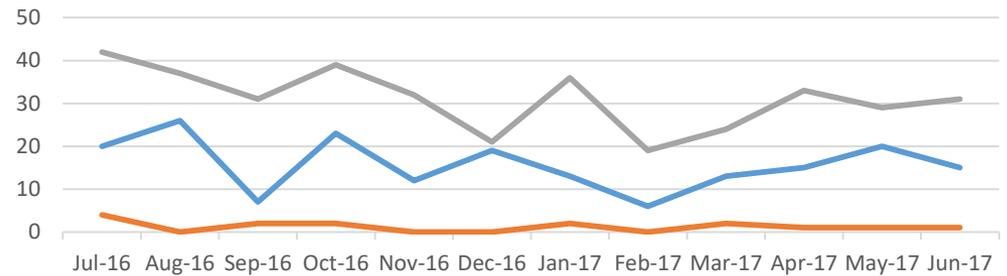
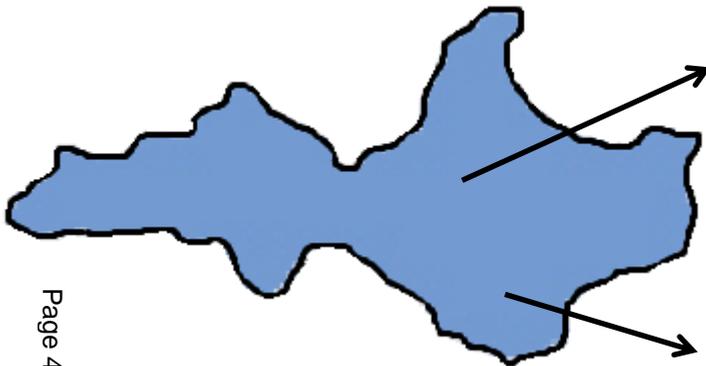


	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,560	1,297	- 17 %	😊

- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related



## Consett



	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,483	1,302	- 12 %	😊

## Objective: Address the impact and incidence of domestic abuse and sexual violence in all its forms

Page 44

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 17	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Domestic Abuse	15,085	16,019	+6 %	
Sexual Offences	1,140	1,562	+ 37%	*

Research tells us that families live with Domestic Abuse, on average, for two and half years before seeking help. Domestic Abuse is a complex, wide reaching and largely hidden issue that affects around 2.1 million people across England and Wales. Almost two thirds of victims reporting domestic abuse over the past two years had experienced 3 or more incidents in a 12 month period.

Domestic Abuse is not in itself a criminal offence by law and the numbers above are incidents that have been identified as being linked to Domestic Abuse. Approximately 60% of incidents become crimes. Each incident or crime is assessed to establish risk with just over 5% assessed as high risk, approximately 59% medium and just over 35% as standard.

Although it is disappointing to see an increase in the numbers, it is important that we continue to encourage victims to come forward and have the confidence to report their experience. Equally, working to reduce the number of repeat victims, whether of the same perpetrator or different, is extremely important and requires strong partnership working with a range of agencies.

In the majority of rape and sexual assault cases the victim knows the offender. Stranger rapes and assaults are rare. Encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital.

\*Encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital. An increase in reported sexual offences can therefore be seen as positive.\*

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## Objective: Tackle cybercrime

Cybercrime is not a single offence. Instead it is any crime that involves using a form of digital technology to commit the offence. This is separated into 'cyber-enabled' and 'cyber-dependant' crimes. For example, seeing on social media that someone is on holiday and then burgling their home would be cyber-enabled, but committing online fraud of a bank account would be cyber-dependant.

This is a relatively new threat, but it is growing rapidly as technology develops. However, there continues to be a lack of understanding and public awareness. This means offences are under-reported or often are not recorded as having the 'cyber qualifier' when a crime is recorded. Durham Constabulary undertakes approximately 100 cyber related investigations each year.

The Constabulary has been active since the establishment of a new 'Digital Investigation and Intelligence Unit' to raise awareness, offer advice and support to those who are particularly vulnerable to fraud and cyber crime, reduce repeat victimisation, prevent fraud and cyber crime happening and prosecuting those who commit the offence.

## Objective: Safeguard vulnerable people

I have tasked the Constabulary with reducing the use of Section 136 of the **Mental Health** Act. This means reducing the number of people who are detained in police custody as a 'place of safety' during a mental health crisis. Currently statistics for detentions under S136 are:

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Under 18s	0	1	+1	
Over 18s	16	11	-5	

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Mental Health Related Incidents	9,459	12,132	+28%	

The police spend a large amount of time dealing with incidents relating to mental health as they can be very complex.

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Suicides	47	43	-8%	

I am pleased to see that the number of suicides in the area continues to reduce and I am continuing to invest in If U Care Share to provide support.

## Objective: Reduce re-offending

Reducing reoffending is key to cutting crime and reducing the number of victims. There are a number of initiatives and projects taking place across County Durham and Darlington that involve organisations working together in partnership, which are aimed at reducing reoffending. This is a key area of focus that requires a partnership approach.

Interventions often help perpetrators of crime to break their cycle of offending and make a positive contribution to society instead. **Integrated Offender Management** brings together agencies to manage the most persistent offenders.

Introduced in April 2015, the multi-agency initiative '**Checkpoint**' takes a problem solving approach to exploring why someone has offended and what can be done to stop them by tackling that root cause. Offenders who are eligible and agree to comply are placed on a four month contract tailored to suit their individual case, for example a drug or alcohol intervention, voluntary work and wearing a GPS tag.

Should they successfully complete the contract then they will not have to progress through the criminal justice system, but if they fail to complete the contract, including reoffending of any kind, they will be prosecuted.

Checkpoint is only available to certain offenders who meet strict eligibility criteria and to date has shown positive results that have already sparked interest from a number of other organisations and it recently won a Howard League for Penal Reform award.

Further information and examples of some success stories can be found here:

[www.durham.police.uk](http://www.durham.police.uk)



## Objective: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

### Alcohol

Crime Type	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Alcohol related incidents (% of all incidents)	11.33 %	12.98 %	+ 1.65 %	

The number of alcohol related incidents has increased slightly, which is a concern given that alcohol can fuel many different crimes types. Work is ongoing within the Constabulary to align staffing patterns with changes in drinking patterns (increase in daytime drinking). In addition, the majority of newly recruited officers will join frontline neighbourhood teams. Focused interventions in particularly high incident areas are also being used to address this increase. Alcohol seizures continue to be carried out by officers across the area but this is an issue that requires a great deal of partnership work

### Drugs

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Drug offences	1,175	954	-18.8 %	

While it is pleasing to see the continued reduction in drug offences as a result of targeted work undertaken by the constabulary, recent figures from the Office of National Statistics reveal that the number of drug related deaths in the North East has risen by 13% since 2015 to 77.4 deaths per million population compared to 42.9 deaths per million population across England.

If we are to stop people taking drugs, and stop people committing crime in order to fund their habit, I am clear that the current emphasis on enforcement and punishment for those caught using them needs to be combined with efforts to reduce the harm they cause. Successfully achieving this will require innovation and effective partnerships.

## Objective: Reduce the impact of hate crime

Hate crimes and incidents are those perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic such as race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, gender reassignment, age or any other particular characteristic. They are harmful not only to individual victims but can also affect families and entire communities.

Giving victims of hate crime the confidence to report what has happened to them is vitally important, not just to ensure that they get justice and the support they deserve, but also to develop a better understanding of where the problems are, their scale and their severity.

The Constabulary works closely with the Victim Care and Support Service (VCAS) who now receive referrals for all recorded Hate Crimes in order to ensure victims get appropriate support. In addition, clear referral pathways are being developed into the recently introduced Hate Crime Advocacy Service to enable victims to engage with the often complex criminal justice processes.

However, we are aware that addressing this particularly harmful issue can only be achieved by partners joining forces to protect victims and bring offenders to justice and the Joint Hate Crime Action Group is a key element of this approach.

Quarter 1 2016/17	Quarter 1 2017/18	% Difference	Verdict
<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Incidents</b>		
104	143	+37%	Encouraging victims to come forward to report hate crime and incidents is a central part of our approach. These figures will be monitored closely over the next 12 months to help us better understand where resources need to be deployed.
<b>Crimes</b>	<b>Crimes</b>		
90	141	+56%	

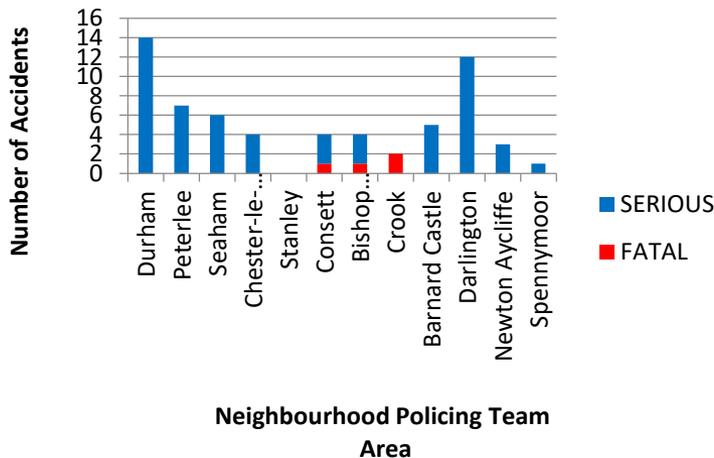
# Objective: Improve road safety

The need to ensure that everything, as far as is practical, to make Durham and Darlington the safest possible place to live, work and visit extends to reducing casualties on our roads.

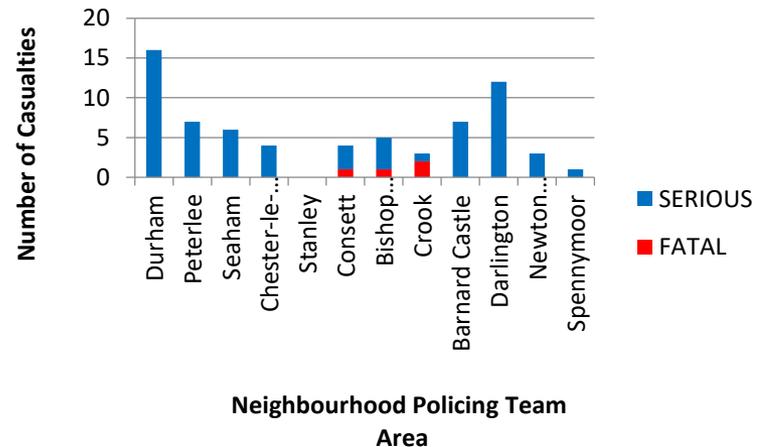
During the period April to June 2017 the Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU) responded to a total of 62 serious road traffic incidents in the County Durham and Darlington area compared to 43 in the last quarter of 2016/17. These involved four fatalities and 64 serious injuries.

The CDSOU continues to work in partnership to put in place various interventions through the use of education, engineering and enforcement. Activity is particularly focused on the main causes of accidents recognised nationally as well as locally - speed, seat belts, mobile phones and alcohol. In an attempt to raise awareness and prevent escalation of these, schemes such as driver improvement and speed awareness courses along with young driver programmes are undertaken regularly. During this quarter, a total of 180 Community Speed Watch activities were undertaken.

**Fatal/Serious Accidents 1st Quarter 2017/2018**



**Fatal/Serious Casualties 1st Quarter 2017/2018**



## Objective: Ensure victims are supported at all stages of the criminal justice system

### Support for Victims

- The Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) was jointly commissioned by myself and the Police and Crime Commissioner in Cleveland to provide advice and support to victims of crime.
- In the first quarter of 2017/18, **13,947 crimes were assessed** and **1,247 victims contacted**. While there has been an overall increase in recorded crime, this has not resulted in an increase in demand for VCAS support.
- VCAS received a total of **23** referrals relating to victims, and their families, of the terrorist attack at the Ariana Grande concert in Manchester.
- VCAS is currently working with the Constabulary to support early identification of hate crime victims.
- Work is also being undertaken to develop new approaches to identifying and offering early support for victims of fraud.

### Restorative Justice

Restorative justice empowers the victim by allowing them to be partly involved in the outcome for the offender and how the harm caused can be repaired. The victim can meet the offender to ask questions and explain how the crime has affected them, which may lead to an apology or put their mind at ease that they were not targeted personally. This can also contribute to re-offending when an offender realises the impact of their crime. The Restorative Justice Hub takes referrals from a range of partners as well as self-referrals

## Objective: Tackle the issues facing our rural\* communities

\*For the purpose of this report, rural and urban are determined using the Government classification. Areas are defined as rural if they are outside of settlements with >10,000 population.

It is understood that some crimes are more likely to happen in rural areas. Also the same crime in a rural area may need a different response to that if the crime had occurred in an urban area. For example, a victim of burglary in a remote farmhouse may feel more vulnerable.

### 2017/18

For those crimes that are deemed as requiring an immediate response, dispatch is to take place within 3 minutes. There are also arrival time targets for the urban and rural areas, based on the distance and road types to travel (15 minutes for urban and 20 minutes for rural). The achievement towards the targets over the past quarter are:

	Quarter 1 April-June			Quarter2 July - Sept			Quarter 3 Oct - Dec			Quarter 4 Jan - March			Avg
All Immediate Responses	85%	84%	82%										83.7%
Urban Immediate Responses	84%	83%	82%										83%
Rural Immediate Responses	85%	85%	82%										84%

Immediate response times continue to be slightly better in rural areas compared to urban areas. These incidents represent around 10% of all incidents.

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## High Quality Policing

Crime Type	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference	PCC Verdict
All Crime	39224	51569	+31%	☹️
Violence Against the Person	11217	16581	+47%	☹️
Burglary	4457	4668	+4.7%	☹️
Vehicle Crime	2617	3319	+26.8%	☹️
Shoplifting	3590	4091	+14%	☹️
Criminal Damage	7052	8612	+22%	☹️
Arson	385	598	+55%	☹️

- Although there has been an increase in **'all crime'** and **'violence against the person'** compared with last year, this can be partially attributed to changes in national crime recording guidelines for violent offences and harassment. It is also important to emphasise that, although crime has increased, the harm to our communities (calculated using the [Cambridge Crime Harm Index](#)) has not increased.
- Despite a relatively large spike in the number of **burglaries** several months ago, intensive work has resulted in levels dropping. However, we want to see a further reduction in numbers and will continue to monitor the situation carefully.
- **Vehicle crimes, criminal damage and arson** have also increased. While a number of vehicles are being left unlocked, technological advances with remote keys mean that some cars unlock without the owners knowledge or can be more easily broken in to using other technology.
- It is disappointing to see that **shoplifting** continues to rise and the constabulary and I will be reviewing what further action can be taken to address this.
- **Reducing reoffending** is a cross cutting key area of focus in my Police and Crime Plan, as it links to all the objectives and is a key element to reducing crime, thereby making County Durham and Darlington a safer place to live and work. To view more information, [click here](#).

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## Approaches

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**Communicating and engaging with our communities:** Being and active part of the community is needed to understand their needs, build confidence and gather intelligence.

**Understanding demand and tackling emerging threats:** Forward planning enables effective use of resources and the ability to be prepared and solve problems as they arise.

**Collaborating and working with partners:** Many difference objectives and areas within policing require strong partnership working across a range of agencies to ensure the best service and avoid duplication.

**Being innovative:** Developing creative solutions to problems is important in all areas.

**Delivering efficient services:** With reductions in funding, we must deliver the most efficient service possible.

**Operating strong governance and accountability frameworks:** It must be ensured that Durham Constabulary are held to account in a robust and transparent way, for serving the public.

**Campaigning for change:** There a number of national and local policies, in different areas, that could benefit local people if changed, for example minimum unit pricing on alcohol.

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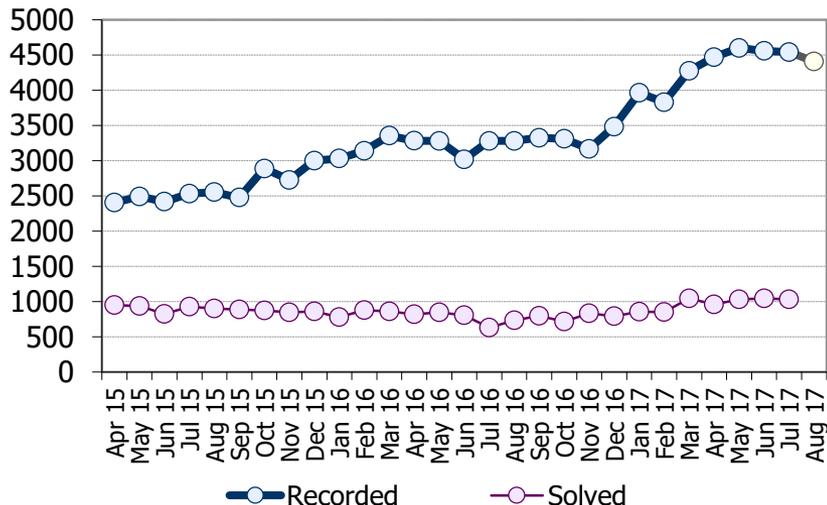
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## Aim: Tackle crime and keep our communities safe

*Desired outcome: Crime is tackled and communities are safe*

	12 months to end of June 2016	12 months to end of June 2017	% Difference	PCC Verdict
Victim based crime	35,271	45,519	+ 29%	☹️

**VICTIM BASED - Durham Constabulary**  
April 2015 to July 2017



Unfortunately, victim-based crime over the past 12 months has continued to rise considerably when compared with the previous 12 months. This is partly the result of changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment, but there is evidence that some types of reported crime are increasing. Current increases are affecting figures nationally, not just in Durham and Darlington.

Despite the increase, it is positive that the Constabulary are recording crimes properly, in line with national rules, and taking reports seriously – which enables crimes to be investigated and victims to be supported. However, I will be asking for regular updates to ensure that any other factors linked to the increase are identified and addressed.

## Conclusions

- Victim-based crime has increased, partly as a result of implementing changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment. However, there is evidence that the numbers of reported crimes such as vehicle crime, arson, burglary, criminal damage are increasing. These changes have affected crime statistics across the country not just in Durham and Darlington.
- Even though recorded crime such as shoplifting, criminal damage and vehicle crime (theft of and from a vehicle) has increased, by using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index we are able to establish that overall, harm caused to our communities has not increased.
- The experience of victims with the police is a key priority for me. Current victim satisfaction figures remain slightly below those achieved in 2015/16 and this will be closely monitored throughout 2017/18 to understand the reasons for this and to ensure improvements are achieved.
- Persistent anti-social behaviour can seriously affect the quality of a victim's life. Equally, some of these incidents can develop into crimes. Despite increases in some types of crime, anti-social behaviour across the whole of the force area continues to reduce. The exception to this is environmental anti-social behaviour and work is on-going to identify and address the underlying causes for this.

# Glossary

## **Anti-Social Behaviour**

A wide range of behaviours, which cause alarm, distress or harassment to at least one person. They are separated into 3 categories: Personal (targeted at a specific individual or group), Nuisance (causing annoyance to the wider community) and Environmental - (incidents aimed at the physical environment).

The force add flags highlighting alcohol, youth and drug related incidents. In some cases one incident can have more than one flag (e.g. both alcohol and youth related), which means it will be included in the figures on the local graphs twice (once in the alcohol and a once in the youth). But, this is not the case in the overall figures.

## **Cambridge Crime Harm Index**

This is an academic tool used to calculate the amount of harm caused to a community through crime. The principle is that all crimes types are not equal and instead provides a weighting using sentencing guidelines for each crime type.

## **CSEW**

The Crime Survey England and Wales is a national survey about experiences of crime from members of the public across the Country.

## **Crime Statistics**

All crime statistics in this document are from the Durham Constabulary recorded crime and incident database.

## **HMIC**

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, inspect the Country's police forces.

## **Local Survey**

Local survey conducted by Durham Constabulary.

## **Victim Based Crime**

These are crimes against a victim, and are split into 5 categories: violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences, criminal damage and arson offences



- I am happy with the performance.



- I will be closely monitoring performance.  
This is an area for continued focus.



- I am unhappy with the performance and looking at ways to improve.

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**Police and Crime Panel****26<sup>th</sup> October 2017****PCVC Decision Records****Report of Chief of Staff**

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**Purpose**

1. To update Panel Members on the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner's decision register since the last meeting, and forward plan.

**Background****Decision Making Process**

2. Key decisions are made at an Executive Board comprising the PCVC, the PCVC's Chief of Staff, the Chief Constable and the Joint Chief Finance Officer. Other officers of the PCVC or the Chief Constable will attend as and when required. On occasion it is necessary to take decisions outside of this process for reasons of expediency, but all relevant parties are consulted and informed.
3. All key decisions are supported by a report setting out the decision required, all relevant factors to be considered, the outcome of any consultation undertaken and the risks and implications of the course of action being recommended.
4. An online record is maintained of all key decisions taken by the OPCVC. This includes a link to any documents which are disclosable under FOI. This record includes decisions taken by the PCC or any person to whom delegated powers have been granted.
5. The PCVC will consider holding public meetings when this will provide a means of consultation on decisions (i.e. precept consultation) where there is a clear interest in actively seeking views of the community.
6. The PCVC may choose to delegate powers to any deputy appointed, his statutory officers or a senior member of police staff.
7. A record is kept of all decisions made under delegated powers detailing the factors taken into consideration, including any consultation carried out.

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

8. Decisions to be made by the PCVC will relate in the main to his statutory functions and financial responsibilities. A Forward Plan for key decisions to be taken over a 3 month period will be published on the PCVC's website.

Generally Key decisions are likely to include:

- ) The preparation, drafting and issuing of the Police and Crime Plan
- ) Issuing the precept
- ) Adopting a Medium Term Financial Plan
- ) Commissioning of Services
- ) Preparation and issue of the Annual Report
- ) Any decision which is considered to be of significant public interest or impact either generally or on a particular locality
- ) Any decision which will incur revenue expenditure in excess of £100,000
- ) Any decision which will incur capital expenditure in excess of £100,000
- ) The approval of or adoption of strategies/policies
- ) Key procurement decisions
- ) Significant changes to the police estate
- ) Allocation of grants

9. Details of the Police Crime and Victims' Commissioner's Decision Register 2017 can be found in Appendix 2.

**Recommendation**

That Panel Members note the contents of the report and ask any questions.

**Alan Reiss**  
Chief of Staff

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## Appendix 1: Risks and Implications

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### Finance

All decisions with financial implications are made with value for money as a key consideration, and are affordable within budgets.

### Staffing

n/a

### Equality and Diversity

n/a

### Accommodation

n/a

### Crime and Disorder

n/a

### Children's Act 2004

n/a

### Stakeholder/Community Engagement

Consultation with key stakeholders is carried out as appropriate to each decision.

### Environment

n/a

### Collaboration and Partnerships

Consultation with key partners is carried out as appropriate to each decision.

### Value for Money and Productivity

n/a

### Potential Impact on Police and Crime Plan Priorities

Decisions will impact directly or indirectly on the pursuit of Police and Crime Plan priorities.

### Commissioning

Several decisions relate to commissioning of services.

### Other risks

n/a

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**Key Decisions**

(Links to more detailed reports are available on the website)

Decision Number	Decision Taker	Subject
019/2017	PCVC	To support Durham Agency Against Crime by making a contribution of £17,500.
020/2017	PCVC	To formally agree the payments (totalling £81,626) made by the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner to the following Safeguarding Boards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darlington Safeguarding Adults Board (£12,731);</li> <li>• Darlington Safeguarding Children's Board (£15,473);</li> <li>• Durham Safeguarding Adults Board (£24,137);</li> <li>• Durham Safeguarding Children's Board (£29,285)</li> </ul>
021/2017	PCVC	To grant fund HALO to provide a service that supports victims of honour based violence, forced marriages and female genital mutilation in County Durham and Darlington, at a cost of £14,400
022/2017	PCVC	To grant fund, up to a maximum of £45,000, the hate crime advocacy service providers (Darlington Association on Disability, Show Racism the Red Card, and QuerKey CiC) for an interim period from 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 to the latest 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018.
023/2017	PCVC	To fund the Rape and Sexual Assault Counselling Centre (RSACC) to provide a service that supports victims of rape and sexual assault in County Durham and Darlington at a cost of £21,600 for 2017/18.
024/2017	PCVC	To continue to support the National Rural Crime Network (NRCN) to develop an in depth understanding of the needs and concerns of rural communities, at a cost of £2,000.
025/2017	PCVC	Confirmation of the decision (June 2016) to use £7m of Durham PCVC reserves to repay part of the deficit within the police staff pension fund.
026/2017	PCVC	To agree the funding application of community safety monies in 2017/18 (reported to panel at previous meeting).
027/2017	PCVC	To sign a Section 22a Collaboration Agreement with the Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner, which supports the delivery of the shared criminal justice partnership objectives for Cleveland and Durham.
028/2017	PCVC	The PCVC has agreed to award the Mini Police Project £4,560. The funds will be used to purchase mini police uniforms for schools in economically deprived areas of County Durham and to specifically target primary schools in which over 40% of pupils receive the pupil premium.
029/2017	PCVC	The PCVC has agreed to make a contribution of £4,425 to Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) towards practical support that helps victims to cope and recover from the impact of crime.
030/2017	PCVC	The PCVC has agreed to contribute £15,000 towards the Darlington Partnership.
031/2017	PCVC	The PCVC has confirmed the provisionally agreed terms with Durham Agency Against Crime (DAAC) regarding a lease of, and temporary Licence to Occupy, the former Magistrates' Court in Chester le Street.

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Upcoming key decisions

November 2017	-	Contract to provide training in forensics to Bahrain
January 2018	-	Consultation on Precept 2017-18
January – March 2018-		Budget allocations 2018-19

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**Police and Crime Panel**

**26 October 2017**

**Recent HMIC inspection reports**

**Report of Office of Police, Crime and Crime Commissioner**

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**1. Purpose of report**

To brief the Police and Crime Panel on the recent assessments by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary.

**2. Summary**

HMIC undertakes a programme of inspections every year with each Force, covering

- Efficiency
- Legitimacy
- Leadership
- Effectiveness

The results of inspections (except for Leadership) are categorised as follows:

- Outstanding
- Good
- Requires Improvement
- Inadequate

Durham's latest performance ratings, for inspections which took place during the autumn of 2016, are

*Efficiency:* outstanding

*Legitimacy:* good

*Leadership:* no overall rating given, but very positive comments.

*Effectiveness:* outstanding

**3. Other inspections**

The Panel will wish to note that in October 2017 the Force was inspected for Crime Data Integrity. This inspection looks into the accuracy with which crime is recorded by the force,

and the extent to which the force is adhering to the National Crime Recording Standards. The results of that inspection have yet to be published.

All Forces have also been inspected for a further element of legitimacy this autumn, covering plans to tackle the abuse of authority for sexual purpose. HMIC’s national report found that the majority of police forces in England and Wales still have work do in regard to their planning around preventing the abuse of position for a sexual purpose.

Durham, however, had the following more positive response from HM Inspector of Constabulary:

*“We were pleased to find that your plans submitted in response to our recommendation were comprehensive, and also reflected the national strategy agreed at the National Police Chiefs’ Council in April of this year. We found evidence in your plans of a review of the capability and capacity of your counter-corruption unit and improvements to your IT systems’ monitoring capability, both of which were already underway. Your work in seeking intelligence from those organisations that support vulnerable people were also included in your plans, although this work was at an earlier stage of development.”*

#### 4. Recommendation

That the Panel notes the report.

#### Report author:

Jon Carling  
Head of Policy and Communications (OPCVC)

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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