

Minutes

Minutes of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel held on Friday 11 July 2014, in Council Chamber South Oxfordshire District Council, Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford OX10 8ED, commencing at 11.00 am and concluding at 1.30 pm.

Members Present

Councillor Bill Bendyshe-Brown (Wycombe District Council), Mr Terry Burke (Independent Co-opted Member), Councillor Anita Cranmer (South Buckinghamshire District Council), Councillor Trevor Egleton (Buckinghamshire County Council), Councillor Bill Jones (Vale of White Horse District Council), Councillor Kieron Mallon (Oxfordshire County Council), Councillor Iain McCracken (Bracknell Forest Council), Councillor Barrie Patman (Wokingham Borough Council), Councillor Pam Pearce (Aylesbury Vale District Council), Councillor George Reynolds (Cherwell District Council), Councillor Mohammed Sharif (Slough Borough Council), Councillor Dee Sinclair (Oxford City Council) and Councillor Quentin Webb (West Berkshire Council)

Officers Present

Michael Chard (Buckinghamshire County Council), Helen Fincher and Clare Gray

Others Present

David Carroll (Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner), Paul Hammond (Chief Executive - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner), Anthony Stansfeld (Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner) and Ian Thompson (CFO and Deputy Chief Executive - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner)

Apologies

Councillor Mark Booty (West Oxfordshire District Council), Noel Brown (Chiltern District Council), Councillor Jesse Grey (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead), Councillor Tony Page (Reading Borough Council), Councillor Bill Service (South Oxfordshire District Council), Rajinder Sohpal (Independent Co-opted Member) and Sara Thornton (Chief Constable Thames Valley Police)

1. Election of Chairman

RESOLVED

That Mr T Egleton be elected Chairman of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel for the ensuing year.

(Nominated by Mr I McCracken and seconded by Mrs P Pearce)

2. Appointment of Vice-Chairman

RESOLVED

That Mr K Mallon be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel

(Nominated by Mr B Jones and seconded by Mr I McCracken)

3. Declarations of Interest

Mr B Jones declared an interest as he received a pension from Thames Valley Police.

4. Minutes

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 16 May 2014 were agreed as a correct record.

5. Police and Crime Plan - Overview of Delivery

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) gave an update on Strategic Objective 1 which covered the following areas:-

Strategic Objective 1:

- Violent crime
- Acquisitive Crime (esp. dwelling burglaries, rural crime and 'cyber' crime)
- Local priority crime
- Rural crime
- Troubled Families

He made the following points:-

- The level of violence against the person had risen very slightly by 0.5%. The category was wide-ranging and included youth violence and drinking and domestic violence.
- Domestic burglary had fallen by 19.8%. There had been a huge reduction last year and it was expected that this would level out this year but there still had been a reduction. The problem experienced now with burglary was re-offending rates. The detection rate for domestic burglary was 20%. Three years ago it was 10%. He commented that local performance statistics for burglary could be heavily skewed if a criminal came out of prison and quickly committed a number of burglaries.

During discussion the Panel asked the following questions:-

Violent Crime and Acquisitive Crime (p.15)

Whilst Members were encouraged that burglary had reduced there was concern about the increase in burglaries of garden sheds and Members asked for more information on this area.

The PCC commented that this was not specifically recorded and was an off shoot of rural crime. One of the difficulties was that resident's did not mark their garden machinery and therefore it was difficult to trace and recover the equipment. A criminal was caught recently who had stolen a large amount of garden machinery.

A Member referred to doorstep crime which was on the increase and asked whether this was being recorded? The PCC reported that this was jointly addressed by the Police and Trading Standards and could be addressed through education. There had been some prosecutions recently. He referred to his concerns about fraud on the doorstep which was a huge issue and also difficult to record. The Chairman reported that doorstep crime was linked to organised crime and large gangs who preyed on the vulnerable in the community.

A Member asked about corporate crime. The PCC said that this was difficult to record and that he thought that this should be dealt with by a central agency looking at fraud and cyber-crime with links to each Police Force. Fraud was currently addressed by the City of London Police. Some Forces were sent a

package of information and ask to investigate crimes locally. These sorts of crime involve criminals in widely separated areas both nationally and internationally and the most important deterrent was to educate people, banks and businesses.

Do police officers monitor the behaviour of criminals who have been recently released from prison?

The PCC reported that the police visit all released criminals regularly. However, they were not always informed that they were out of jail. It took up a lot of police time but was effective. They had tried GPS tagging on a voluntary basis but they could not enforce this. This should be one of the conditions of early release and bail.

What do you feel the reasons are for the rise in violence against the person? There was only two categories in this area.

Violent crime had only risen by 0.5%, which is not statistically significant. The figures fluctuated up and down but had dropped considerably in the last few years. This could be partly due to licensing regulations. There was also domestic abuse and because of the work undertaken in this area more people were reporting it and figures had increased. Late night violence had dropped.

Rape cases are sometimes difficult to prosecute and often the victim is known to the perpetrator. The victim was also often the only witness to the crime. The Crown Prosecution Service was improving in bringing cases to court. Some women from ethnic communities did not like reporting rapes as they could be ostracised by the community.

A Member asked about the link to grooming and child sexual exploitation. The PCC reported that recent cases had raised awareness of the issues with a number of agencies such as the NHS, schools, social services and the Crown Prosecution Service. He reported that Berkshire is to have two Multi agency Safeguarding Hubs one in Slough and the other in Reading.

A Member expressed concern about the two MASHs in Berkshire and how they would co-ordinate cases and transfer information. It was also difficult because each unitary authority dealt with issues differently and some authorities were more advanced in some areas than other authorities such as Families First. How would the work be divided? The PCC reported that it would not be possible to have six MASH in Berkshire and the important thing with MASH was continuity and sharing information. This was the most sensible solution to the structure of Berkshire with the resources available. Each issue would be dealt with by the closest MASH area.

What proportion of Police Officers in the Thames Valley have body worn video cameras? What evidence is there to say that they are acting as a deterrent from committing acts of violence against and in the presence of officers? Does the use of these cameras free up officer time and resources to focus on frontline police work?

300 Police Officers were wearing body worn video cameras. This had a beneficial impact on the number of guilty pleas for late night violence and domestic violence as some victims were reluctant to give evidence and this video evidence was enough for the police to take the case to court. It also helped to protect and monitor police officers. A Member asked if the different types of cameras used were a problem? The PCC reported that there were two types of camera technology. Different Police Forces have different views on body worn video cameras. These cameras have meant that police officers can spend more time on the street and it has increased efficiency. Were staff trained in using the cameras and told when to turn them on? The PCC commented that the cameras would only run for a limited period of time and officers were trained to use them.

A Member asked whether the data recorded by the cameras was held for a long period of time? The PCC replied that the data was held indefinitely if the offence was serious. They had a building which contained historical records which included the Great Train Robbery. Information recorded in old computer formats was difficult to retrieve.

The Chairman referred to the Custody Intervention Programme and funding being transferred to NHS England and asked the PCC whether he was confident that he would continue his progress on drug related inquisitive crime?

The PCC said he would respond in writing on this issue. He expressed concern about the treatment of people with mental health problems and commented that they should not end up in prison and this should be managed carefully.

Rural Crime (p.21)

What more do you feel that rural communities could do to help prevent rural crime?

The PCC reported that Parish Councils and farmers were getting involved in preventing rural crime. The Neighbourhood Action Teams were also very involved. Education played a key role including registering equipment which meant the police could be more responsive and more crimes were reported. The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner reported that he was working with the NAGs and channelling information through to Parish Councils.

A Member asked about trafficking in rural areas and also forced labour and modern slavery?

The PCC reported that legislation was just going through Parliament on this issue and the Police should be given wide powers to tackle this. There were a number of prosecutions in the pipeline. There had been discussions with the Government Minister and MPs. There were gang masters who operated in some areas and one example was a family with learning disabilities who worked as slaves. One problem area was Slough.

6. Proposed Extension to the Contract of the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner

The Panel noted that the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act provides that the PCC may appoint a person as a Deputy and that they must notify the Panel. Councillor David Carroll was appointed in December 2012 for a two year period. The PCC now wished to extend his contract until December 2015.

The PCC reported that this was a part time post. Many other PCC's had a number of assistants helping them but the Thames Valley did not. The post of Deputy was important as the Thames Valley was a huge area and it was difficult to cover three counties.

The Panel asked the following questions:-

A Member asked how the PCC represented the County of Oxfordshire as the PCC was from Berkshire and the Deputy was from Buckinghamshire?

The PCC reported that the Deputy supported him in his role across the Thames Valley but it was useful to have a Deputy who lived on the other side of the Thames Valley in terms of attending meetings and reducing travel time. Oxfordshire was well represented as the PCC's office was located in Kidlington, Oxfordshire and he spent a lot of time in this area. He did not want to take on lots of assistants like other PCC areas as he wanted to use resources in the most effective manner.

A Member thanked the Deputy PCC for visiting Slough and listening to the issues faced in this area.

Why does the proposed appointment run to 31 December 2015 and not until the PCC elections in May 2016?

It was useful to extend the contract past the General Election in May 2015 and then to see what changes may take place affecting policing, the future of PCCs and the next scheduled PCC elections in May 2016.

What would his duties be on a day to day basis?

The PCC reported that his duties would not be routine. He chaired the new Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel. They met once a week to look at the Work Programme.

How do you monitor the performance of the Deputy PCC?

The PCC reported that he received feedback on the work of the Deputy and talked to him regularly on how the work was being undertaken.

Questions to the Deputy PCC:

What do you feel have been your key achievements in your job to-date?

The Deputy PCC reported that supporting the PCC was a key achievement and helping him in the budget and planning process and developing the structure of the new Office. The Chief Executive was responsible for the governance of the office, however the PCC and Deputy PCC would be consulted. The Panel would discuss the new structure of the Office at its next meeting.

He had attended a number of meetings and was developing good working relations with a number of partners. Being Chairman of the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel was a major achievement. They were now working hard on developing capacity to commission and administer Victim and Witnesses Support Services.

A Member asked for further details on the Complaints, Integrity and Ethics Panel. The Deputy PCC reported that they had held the second meeting. Members were developing the Work Programme, undertaking training and looking at different scenarios. This meeting was important in terms of transparency. The PCC reported that another area they were looking at was the changes to Senior Officers pay and conditions and the change to the Association of Chief Police Officers, particularly on the ethics side. The Panel would report to the PCC who would use the information to hold the Chief Constable to account.

Would this Panel deal with long standing complaints?

The Chairman reported that this was currently being discussed by the Independent Members. The PCC reported that there was no control over complaints and could be referred up to the Independent Police Complaints Commission. Some complaints were not resolved very quickly and some Police Officers could be on restricted duties for up to six years. A Member asked whether PCC's could influence a change in legislation? The PCC had sent letters in relation to this issue. Some complaints could be trivial e.g. over a parking fine and become obsessive and vexatious and generate huge files. The legislation was not drafted as well as it could be; some areas said 'must' others said 'may'. The Chairman reported that this was a real issue for the Panel who had limited resources.

A Member commented that the Deputy PCC had not yet visited his Local Authority. The Deputy PCC reported that he was working his way around Councils and that the Thames Valley was a big area. His visits not only included Local Authorities but the Local Criminal Justice Board, probation, courts and social services. He had spent a day in Oxford City recently and they had looked at issues such as homelessness, drugs and alcohol. The PCC generally tended to liaise with Berkshire as he lived closer to this area.

What would you do if you had a difference of opinion with the PCC?

The Deputy PCC reported that it was human nature to sometimes have a different viewpoint and he would have an honest discussion with the PCC and the best way he could represent the public. The PCC reported that the legislation had not been taken forward on appointing Deputies and currently he was an employee of the OPCC. Many of the 43 PCC's were over 60 and it was important to have some succession planning. He referred to the sad news of the recent death of the PCC for West Midlands, which was a huge area and they now had to plan for another election which was extremely costly and would take place in August, when many people would be on holiday.

RESOLVED unanimously

That the Panel endorse the proposed extension of Councillor David Carroll's appointment as Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to 31 December 2015.

(Proposed Mr T Egleton and seconded Mr K Mallon)

7. Police and Crime Panel Annual Report

The Panel received the draft Annual Report of the Police and Crime Panel. The Chairman particularly highlighted the comments made by individual Members, whose names would be added in the final version.

A Member referred to page 5 and asked that the role of the PCC should also refer to the Police and Crime Plan and the Delivery Plan.

The Panel Members thanked the Policy Officer for his work on the Annual Report.

RESOLVED

That the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel Annual Report be agreed.

8. Proposals for Future Operation of the Police and Crime Panel

Members received a report on the future operation of the Panel.

The Panel were reminded of the Centre for Public Scrutiny's (CfPS) four principles of good scrutiny and accountability:

1. constructive 'critical friend' challenge
2. amplifies the voices and concerns of the public
3. led by independent people who take responsibility for their role
4. drives improvement in public services.

The Chairman reported that the local issues report had been very useful in the scrutiny of the Police and Crime Plan objectives and had appreciated the support of each Authority's Community Safety Partnership Officer. The Panel were now up to date on local issues. The proposal was now to move onto a themed meeting looking at areas like Child Sexual Exploitation, female genital mutilation and rural and doorstep crime. They could liaise with key members, officers and request information from external witnesses which would stimulate debate and develop scrutiny with the PCC.

Public involvement could also be added to the agenda to increase public awareness. In terms of public questions a Member expressed concern about dealing with vexatious issues and that public questions needed to have a clear procedure. It should not criticise police operational issues as this was outside the Panel's remit. The new public questions item would need to be advertised appropriately. Each Member should promote the work of the Panel in their own areas. Members agreed with 3(i) that there should be strict criteria with time limited questions and one supplementary question. There would also be a screening process to ensure that there were not any inappropriate or vexatious questions.

Members welcomed the new proposals. During discussion the following points:-

- The themed debate was a good idea and would particularly help with national issues such as cyber crime.
- A suggestion was made about developing a protocol with the PCC on how this would operate and include the role of outside experts.
- Specialist knowledge would aid the work of the Panel. The Member also referred to the excellent Police and Crime Panel Conference held recently which showed the good and robust working relationship between the Panel and the PCC. Members had a duty to be fully engaged on police and crime issues.
- A Member asked whether there would be a cost to involving external witnesses. Speakers would be given travel expenses. It was still important to involve Local Authorities on what was happening in their areas and also best practice. Members could take on this role. The Chairman reported that Members could also use the general issues section.
- The PCC reported that if there was a detailed local question he may not be able to answer it without notice. Local Police Area Commanders could give a more detailed response. If the PCC was not able to answer detailed questions he could always respond in writing, unless adequate notice was given.
- A Member emphasised the importance of increasing public involvement and the use of webcasting. Another Member felt that it was important to rotate around different Authorities. Webcasting would appeal to a much wider audience, particularly a younger audience. Reference was made to the DCLG guidance on Open and Accountable Local Government and the freedom to record all public meetings.
- A Member commented on the importance of social media particularly Twitter and re-tweeting to get the message across. The Panel had six meetings a year with the budget meeting. They could have two themed meetings a year which would draw more public interest and media and help partnership working.
- The revised Work Programme would be agreed at the next meeting.

RESOLVED

That to raise the profile and increase engagement with the Panel that the following areas should be introduced:-

- Themed Meetings
- Two Task and Finish Groups per year
- Introduce public questions using Option 3.1
- Option 4.2 - Hold meetings at three venues with webcasting facilities if available to reduce travel time for all Panel Members over the course of the year. This should be reviewed regularly in case other Authorities wanted to hold the Meeting and obtained webcasting facilities.
- Ensure that agenda items are outcome focused and targeted in order to scrutinise the Police and Crime Commissioner in the delivery of his actions, with particular reference to the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.
- Request more detailed performance information from the Police and Crime Commissioners Office relating to the Police and Crime Plan.
- Police and Crime Panel Members lead on local issues through the main agenda items.

9. Annual Review of Police and Crime Panel Rules of Procedure and Police and Crime Panel Budget

The Panel received the Rules of Procedure and the break down on the Home Office budget for the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel. The Rules need to be reviewed annually at the Panel's Annual Meeting. The overall Home Office Grant to the Panel had been reduced for 2014/15 to £64,340 from £71,000 in 2013/14, approximately a 10% reduction. The Rules of Procedure would need to be amended to take into account the change to venues being used and public participation. Some revised wording would be brought back to the next meeting.

A Member asked for a copy of the agenda pdf to be circulated to Members as well as the link to the papers (amend 4.9).

Another Member asked whether Panel Members could attend conferences. The Policy Officer would check this with the budget holder and respond before the next meeting.

The Rules of Procedure should be updated to include the new guidance on Open and Accountable Local Government and the recording of meetings.

RESOLVED

That the Rules of Procedure be agreed subject to the amendments listed above.

10. General Issues

The Panel received the report on general issues.

The PCC responded to the following questions:-

Victims' Support Funding

The PCC has recently been awarded an additional £373,000 funding from the Home Office for Victims of Crime.

What will this money be used for? How will success be monitored?

The OPCC submitted 4 bids to the Ministry of Justice's 'Competed Fund' covering the themes of:-

1. Domestic and Sexual Violence
2. Recovery from serious crime (through Restorative Justice and counselling)
3. Wraparound support for victims with complex needs
4. Remote video link to courts for victims

The OPCC were successful in receiving funding for the first 2 bids ('Domestic & Sexual Violence' and 'Recovery from serious crime') totalling £373,000.

The funding will be used specifically to:

- support young and adult victims to recover from experiences of sexual abuse;
- children and young people experiencing domestic violence;
- explore the use of restorative justice with very serious crime, and
- increase the availability of trauma counselling for victims of crime.

The OPCC will agree outcomes with providers, who will be expected to report back at the end of the financial year on implementation and delivery as all funding must be spent by 31st March 2015.

Police Property Act Fund

The PCC has established a Police Property Act Fund for 2014/15. This fund is made up of money that has been recovered by the Police and the proceeds of items that cannot be returned to their owners. This fund will approximately be £200k and applications have been invited from local voluntary and community groups who contribute towards reducing crime and/or whose work supports the PCC's Police and Crime Plan objectives.

How many bids have been received to-date? What types of activity have the bids covered? Will you ensure that there is a good geographical spread of the accepted bids to cover organisations across the Thames Valley?

In total the OPCC received 231 different bids seeking funding of approximately £1.3m. However, several of these bids will be discounted because they only have a very tenuous link to delivery of the Police and Crime Plan objectives.

The bids cover a wide range of police and crime related activities and have been received from a great variety of bodies:

- A large number of bids relate to diversionary activities, such as scouts and guides, sporting activities and youth clubs. Unfortunately, whilst these are very worthy bodies, due to the fact that their activities are not directly related to my Police and Crime Plan objectives, these type of bids are unlikely to be supported this time round.
- The OPCC have also received many bids in respect of young children, the elderly, offenders, the homeless, home security and different cultural and faith groups - as well as local residents wanting their own speed cameras and CCTV systems!
- Other bids relate to victim services, street angels, drug & alcohol services, restorative justice services, mediation services and national police related charities. Several bidders already provide assistance and direct support to TVP in different ways.
- Given that this is a public bidding process the OPCC will do their best to ensure that all 'similar purpose' bodies, such as scout groups, youth clubs, drug and alcohol services, etc., are treated consistently and fairly across the Thames Valley.

Although the PCC will do his best to ensure an equitable spread of grant allocation across the TVP area, this will inevitably depend on the number and quality of bids submitted from each area, what they are for, and their relevance in terms of how well they will contribute to the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan priorities and objectives.

A Member commented that it would be useful for bidders to receive information on whether their bid represented value for money. In addition it was difficult for voluntary organisations to plan ahead if they only received funding for one year. The PCC reported that he adopted a consistent approach. He could not guarantee funding for the following year. The Vice-Chairman reported that this funding should be used as 'start up' funding

and then voluntary organisations should find ongoing funding elsewhere. There had been good publicity for this initiative and previous bids had been allowed this year.

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH)

Can you please update the Panel on the progress in establishing MASH's across the Thames Valley?

- The Oxfordshire MASH is established in a strong way
- The Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire MASH hubs are expected to be ready by September
- Berkshire is yet to progress to the same level of advancement as the other 2 counties – at present it is planned that:-
 - The current 6 referral centres are to continue in each local authority area
 - 2 MASH hubs are to be established in Reading and Slough due to the high volume of cases in these areas.

Further discussions are still required to determine how this proposed model of 2 hubs can be taken forward.

Cross border crime

How are you working with neighbouring PCCs to tackle cross border crime? Have you formed strategic alliances to tackle such instances through better partnership working?

[For example, in Chiltern and South Buckinghamshire criminals are travelling from the MET and Hertfordshire to commit burglaries and then quickly travelling outside of the Force area]

The PCC's work with neighbouring PCCs to tackle cross border crime does exist where there is a common strategic need.

- For example, one of the key priorities in the Police and Crime Plan is tackling rural crime in Thames Valley and the PCC (along with 17 other PCCs – many of whom border Thames Valley) have recently signed up to the National Rural Crime Network. Once established, the Network will provide an online resource for police, community safety practitioners and others interested in supporting rural communities – this is a positive benefit in challenging crime across Thames Valley.
- Another example is the PCC's contribution to the Home Secretary's 'Strategic Policing Requirement' – he was obliged to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to the Chief Constable to enable Thames Valley Police to support regional and national cross-border policing work to tackle the threats of serious organised crime, international terrorism and internet-based 'cyber' crime

Whilst there is no 'strategic alliance' with other neighbouring PCCs (who will have differing priorities to the PCC) to tackle this type of burglary, he does nevertheless retain broad oversight of cross-border criminality across individual Local Policing Areas in Thames Valley through his performance monitoring framework.

In addition, the PCC meets all LPA Commanders on an annual basis to better understand local performance risks and issues; this may include reference to individual LPA cross-border operations where it is appropriate to discuss this.

The specific example of cross-border criminality the Panel has referred to, e.g. burglary in Chiltern and South Bucks LPA, is of great concern to residents in those affected areas (as well as those in Slough and Windsor & Maidenhead) but tackling it is a local operational matter, which falls under the direction and control responsibilities of the Chief Constable.

However, the PCC is aware that the Force is considering a bid for an analyst to track the crime across the borders and there have been several police initiatives targeting crime groups.

A Member reported that his own area had been a victim of their own success in that they had managed to catch many criminals but this meant criminals were coming in from other areas to fill the vacuum.

Anti-social behaviour Community Trigger:

How will you (the PCC) ensure that there is a consistent approach to the ASB Community Trigger across the Thames Valley?

(especially as the legislation states that CSPs will be able to determine the level this will be set at?)

The 'Community Trigger' is a mechanism for victims of anti-social behaviour to request that 'relevant bodies' undertake a case review. The responsibility for implementing the 'Community Trigger' is down to the 'relevant bodies', i.e. local authorities, police, health providers and providers of social housing.

Accordingly, the PCC alone cannot ensure a consistent approach across the Thames Valley – that is largely down to local authorities, working with partners.

Notwithstanding this, TVP, on behalf of the relevant bodies, has facilitated the development of a set of recommendations for implementing the 'Community Trigger' in a consistent fashion across the Thames Valley.

The recommendations have been developed following consultation with representatives from relevant bodies, CSPs and the OPCC. The recommendations have also taken into account the experience of trials and pilots in other force & CSP areas, including Manchester, Avon & Somerset, and Brighton & Hove.

The 'community trigger' threshold recommended to be used across the Thames Valley should meet the following circumstances:-

- Where an application for an ASB case review is made and
- At least 3 reports from 1 person within a 6 month period or 5 reports from different people within a 6 month period are made to either the local council, police or a registered social housing provider.

As each application should be assessed on its merits, further guidance has been prepared and recommended to allow local flexibility to enable professional judgement and discretion to be used, as necessary and appropriate.

A 'Gatekeeper' or 'single point of contact' (SPOC) for the Community Trigger is required for each local area. It has been recommended that the 'Gatekeeper' or 'SPOC' should be a local authority / CSP member of staff due to their existing competence and expertise.

It has also been recommended that appeals are reviewed by a senior manager within the local authority, e.g. the Community Safety Manager. The OPCC has endorsed these recommendations.

Will the roll out of the ASB Community Trigger have an impact on CSP funding?

It may have an impact on CSP activities and workload, which may have resource implications.

Will the implementation of the Community Trigger impact on policing resources in each local area if an unrealistic/inconsistent level of trigger is applied in different areas?

If the above recommendations are agreed and adopted in each local authority area then there should be a realistic and consistent application of the community trigger principles across the Thames Valley.

However, the OPCC will not know whether the volume of applications will be consistent or variable across individual local authority / LPA areas and, therefore, the OPCC do not know what the impact on policing resources will be until the scheme has been established.

However, according to TVP, the evidence from the Community Trigger pilot areas suggests that there is not going to be a great number of trigger applications.

During discussion the following points were asked:-

- A Member asked for a copy of the information
- A Member referred to victim support. The PCC reported that they were working with Sussex and Surrey but Kent and Hampshire were doing their own thing. 17 other Police Forces were considering joining in with the

Thames Valley and if they all joined there would be an aggregate commissioning fund of approximately £60 million. A Member asked about the workload. This was under review. The Chief Executive reported that the victim support contract had achieved a lot of national interest but they had spent a lot of time on this area. This was one of the reasons why the PCC Annual Report and the refresh of the Police and Crime Plan had been deferred as there was a fixed deadline for officers to implement the necessary arrangements to enable the PCC to commission victim support services which must therefore take priority. The Chief Executive had approached the PCC and asked for two additional officers to help with the workload on a temporary contract basis. They would fund these posts from their own OPCC budget and from the victim support Government grant funding.

11. Work Programme

The Work Programme will be amended to take into account the revised operational arrangements.

12. Date and Time of Next Meeting

19 September - West Berkshire Council

CHAIRMAN



Thames Valley Police & Crime Panel

Chairman: Cllr. Trevor Egleton

Anthony Stansfeld

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15 July 2014

Dear Mr Stansfeld,

Proposed Extension to the Contract of the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for the Thames Valley

I am writing to you on behalf of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel about the proposed extension to the contract of the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC) for Thames Valley, Councillor David Carroll, to the 31st December 2015.

The Panel received detailed paperwork at the meeting held on 11 July concerning the role of the DPCC. The answers provided by both you and Councillor Carroll highlighted the value of the position of DPCC, particularly in relation to building relationships with key partners across the Thames Valley. Cllr Carroll also highlighted a number of key areas that he has taken a lead and as such added value to the work of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, these include:

- Establishing the Complaints, integrity and ethics panel
- Supporting you in the development of the priorities for the Police and Plan by engaging with partners

After deliberations members agreed to:

Endorse the proposed extension of Councillor David Carroll's appointment as Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to the 31st December 2015.

Yours Sincerely,

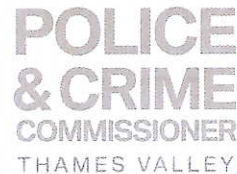
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Egleton'.

Councillor Trevor Egleton

Chairman, Thames Valley Police and Crime Panel



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**POLICE
& CRIME**
COMMISSIONER
THAMES VALLEY

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Anthony Stansfeld
Police & Crime Commissioner
for Thames Valley

Date: 16th July 2014
Our Ref: AS/LMR
Your Ref: PCP11072014

Dear Councillor Egleton,

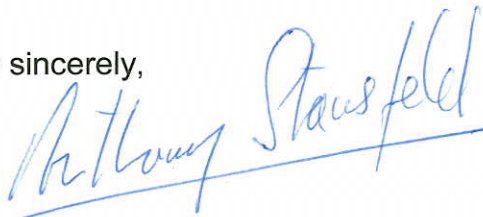
Re: Proposed Extension to the contract of the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley

Further to the confirmation hearing held by the Police and Crime Panel last Friday, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15th July and the decision of the Panel to “Endorse the proposed extension of Councillor David Carroll’s appointment as Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to the 31st December 2015”.

In response, and in accordance with paragraph 12(2) of Schedule 1 of the Police Reform and Public Responsibility Act 2011, may I inform you of my decision to ACCEPT the decision of the Panel, and I will arrange for Councillor Carroll’s contract to be extended accordingly.

May I also take this opportunity to thank you and the Panel for conducting the confirmation hearing process in such a challenging but fair manner.

Yours sincerely,



Anthony Stansfeld
Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley

cc Councillor David Carroll Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley

