



PCC Candidates Briefing

12 March 2021

Virtual via Microsoft Teams

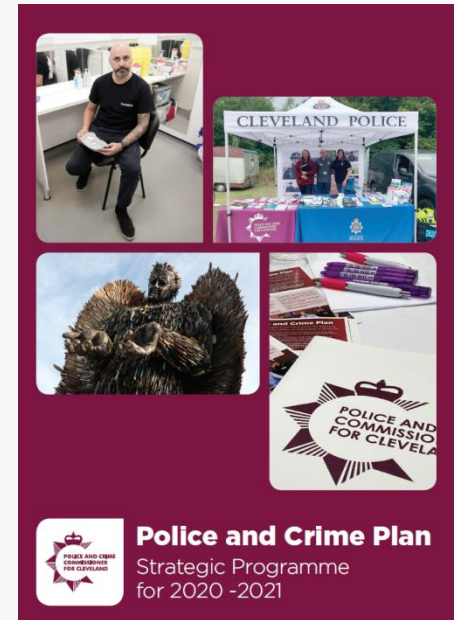
Police and Crime Commissioner

Role and Powers

- Represents the interests of local communities
- Sets the priorities for the Force and prepares the **Police and Crime Plan**
- Maintains an efficient and effective police force for the police area
- Holds the Chief Constable to account for police performance
- Appoints (and has a power to remove) the Chief Constable and is responsible for Chief Constable complaints and conduct.
- Sets the Police budget and the part of council tax that goes to policing
- Works with other agencies and partners to improve public safety
- Commissions police and crime services.
- Commissions support for victims and witnesses

Police and Crime Plan

- The Police and Crime Plan must set out:
 - The PCC's police and crime objectives for the area;
 - The policing which the Chief Constable is expected to provide;
 - The resources the PCC will make available to the Chief Constable;
 - How the PCC expects the Chief Constable to report on progress and performance;
 - How performance will be measured;
 - The services which the PCC will deliver (either in-house, or by grants or commissioning) which aim to:
 - *Reduce crime and disorder, which includes*
 - » Misuse of drugs and alcohol
 - » Offending / Re-offending
 - *Supporting victims of crime and anti-social behavior*
- When adopting or changing Police and Crime Plan, PCC must:
 - Consult Chief Constable
 - Obtain view of Police and Crime Panel



Office of the PCC

Role and Powers

- Office of the PCC
 - Team of staff that support the PCC to discharge functions
 - *Finance, Commissioning, Victims' Services, Partnerships, Case Work, Consultation and Engagement and Standards and Scrutiny*
 - Cannot do political work
 - *Only exception is a Deputy PCC if appointed.*
- Statutory Officers
 - Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer
 - Chief Finance Officer
- Legal matters that are still in force on 13 May
 - Contracts and grants
 - Police and Crime Plan
- Cleveland OPCC is awarded the CoPaCC Transparency Quality Mark 2021 for its website
- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner are not responsible for the administration of the election. This is undertaken by the Police Area Returning Officer (PARO)

Scope of work

- **Statutory Officers**
- **Office Management, Support and Casework** – administrative support, public casework, problem solving
- **Commissioned Services** – Victims Services, Tackling Serious Violence, reducing offending / re-offending
- **Communications and Engagement** – engaging with communities and media
- **Corporate Services** – Complaints resolution, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, standards and scrutiny, strategic contract management, treasury management.

How we work in partnership

- **Collaboration** – CDSOU, NERSOU, Evolve
- **Partnership Working** – Rural Crime, Hate Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, E-CINs, Retail Crime
- **Co-funded Work** – DIVERT, Heroin Assisted Treatment, Domestic Abuse, Sexual Assault Referral Centre

Role and Powers – An expanding area

- Policing and Crime Act 2017
 - Police Complaints – Complaints Resolution and Independent Review Handling
 - Duty on blue light services to collaborate
 - *Optional role of PCC re Fire Service*
- General power
 - ‘anything conducive or incidental’
- Victims Code of Practice
 - Monitoring adherence to the code across CJ sector

Chief Constable Role and Powers

- The Chief Constable has extensive powers and duties right across English law but ...
- Chief Constable is responsible to the public and accountable to the PCC for:
 - Leading the force;
 - Appointing the force's officers and staff;
 - Supporting the PCC in the delivery of the Plan;
 - Assisting the PCC in planning the force's budget;
 - Providing the PCC with access to information, officers and staff as required;
 - Having regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR);
 - Briefing the PCC on matters of public concern;
 - Being the operational voice of policing;
 - Agreeing collaboration agreements with other Chief Constables, with the PCC's consent;
 - Managing all complaints against the force, except in relation to the Chief Constable, and
 - Day-to-day responsibility for financial management of the force.

Police and Crime Panel

Role and Powers

- The Cleveland Panel is made up of 12 local councillors from each of the area's four local authorities and two independent (non-councillor) co-opted members appointed by the Panel.
- The role of the Police and Crime Panel is to scrutinise the PCC's work and support the effective exercise of his role. This is carried out with a minimum of four meetings per year.
 - Review the draft Police and Crime Plan;
 - Publicly scrutinise the PCC's Annual Report;
 - Review and scrutinise decisions and actions of the PCC;
 - Review the PCC's proposed precept levels;
 - Consider the PCC's proposals for senior appointments, and
 - Consider non-criminal complaints about the PCC
- <https://www.stockton.gov.uk/community-safety/police-and-crime-panel/>

Joint Audit Committee

Role and Powers

- The Joint Audit Committee supports and advises the PCC and the Chief Constable. It comprises five members of the public who are independent of the Office of the PCC and Cleveland Police. The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring good governance, this is achieved by:
 - Internal and external audit;
 - Advising on good governance principles;
 - Independent assurance on internal control environment and risk management framework;
 - Overseeing the effectiveness of the framework in place for ensuring compliance with statutory requirements;
 - Scrutinising financial and non-financial performance;
 - Overseeing the financial reporting process, and
 - Overseeing civil claims and police complaints.

Independent External Ethics Committee

Role and Powers

- To promote the highest standards of ethical conduct and to act as a 'critical friend' to the force, providing a focus for education, a source of support and a measure of compliance with organisational values.
- The committee scrutinises and advises the force in areas such as:
 - Leadership;
 - Police Culture;
 - Complex operational decision making;
 - Themes of national significance, and
 - Strategic influence, and development and management of resources and estate.

Finance

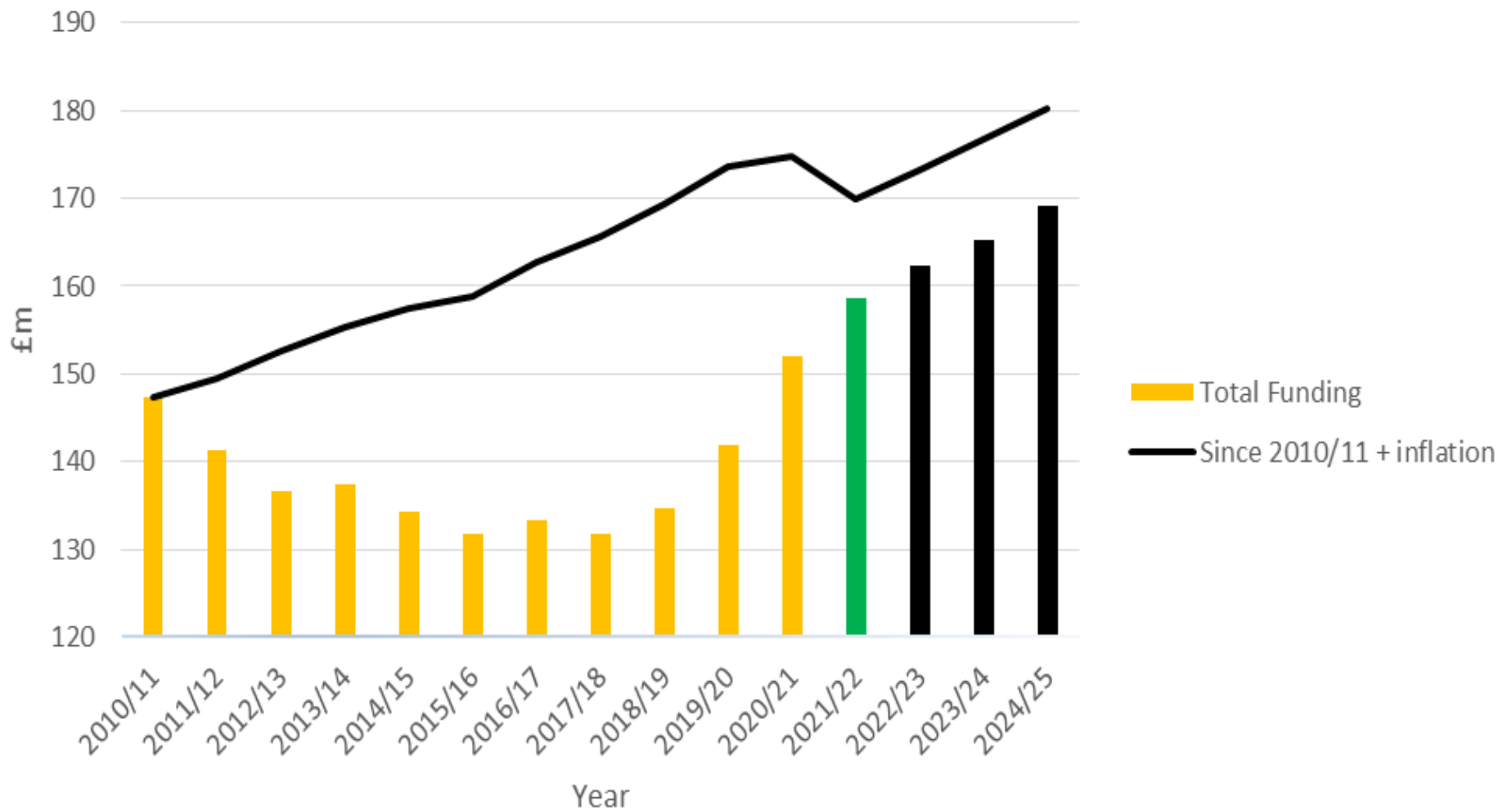
- National and local picture
 - The PCC is ultimately accountable to the public for the management of the police fund.
 - The PCC and Chief Constable share a responsibility to provide effective management of the policing budget and to secure value for money on behalf of the public.
 - The Chief Constable has day-to-day responsibility for managing their allocated budgets, after they have been approved by the PCC, and a responsibility to ensure that they are managed in accordance with the objectives and conditions set by the PCC.

Finance

Policing Protocol Order 2011 states that:

- The PCC is the recipient of all funding, including the government grant and precept and other sources of income, relating to policing and crime reduction
- And all funding for a force must come via a PCC
- How this money is allocated is a matter for the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable, or in accordance with any grant terms.

What has happened to Funding over the last 10 years and what is the prediction for future years?

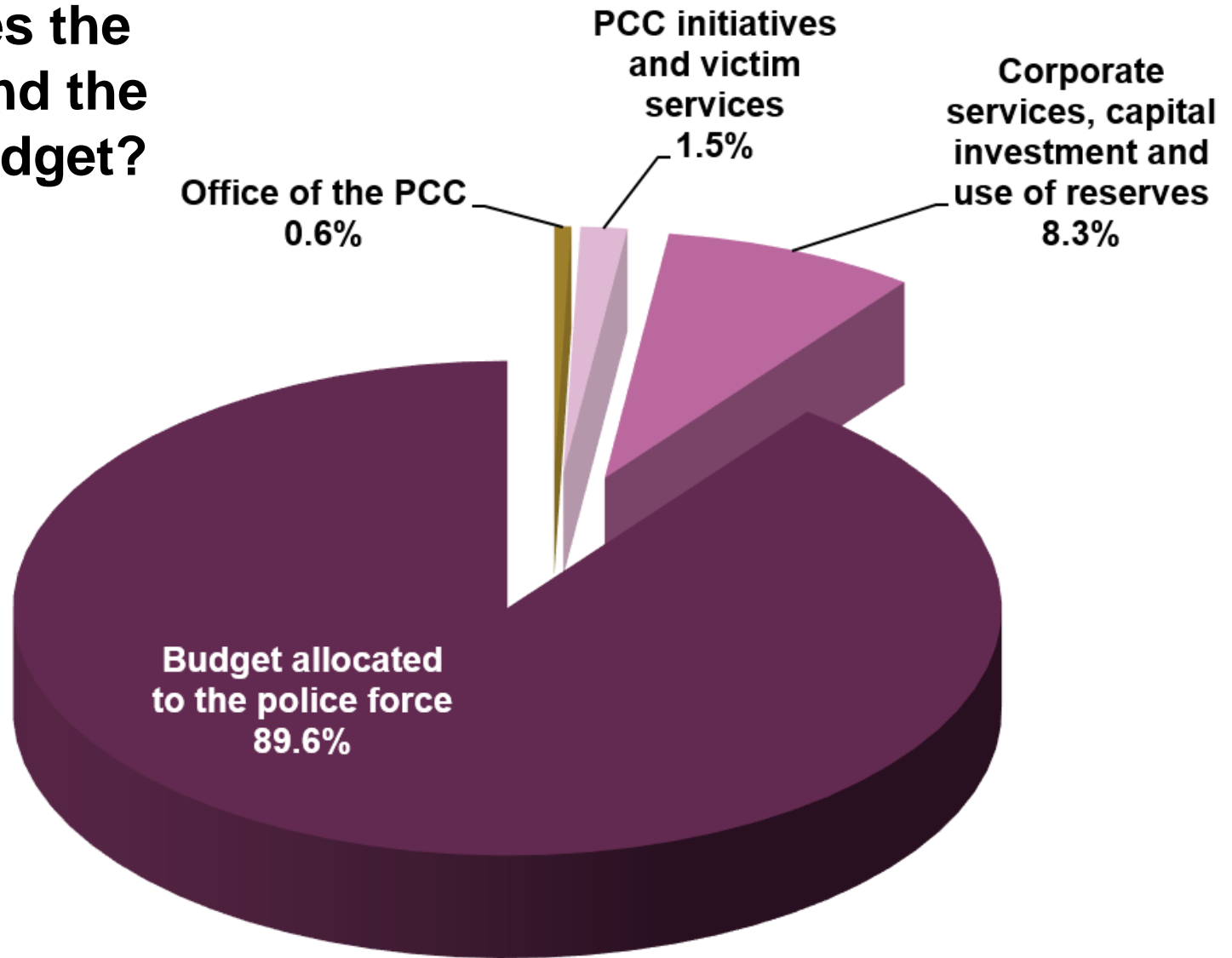


Finance

Funding forecast for Cleveland

- About 75% of the Funding available to the PCC for Cleveland comes from the Government
 - Plan assumes this will increase each year by:
 - 2021/22 - £6.4m (5.9)
 - 2022/23 - £2.1m (1.9%)
 - 2023/24 - £1.8m (1.6%)
 - 2024/25 - £1.9m (1.7%)
- Remaining 25% comes from Local Council Tax
 - Plan assumes the amount paid per household will increase each year by 1.99%, plus that the Tax Base will grow by 1.5% next year and then 1.25% for the next 2 years before returning to 1% growth thereafter.

How does the PCC spend the police budget?



Police Officer Uplift

- National Programme to increase Police Officer Numbers by 20,000 by March 2023.
 - 6,000 by March 2021
 - 12,000 by March 2022
- In funding terms Cleveland get about 1.2% of National funding therefore expectation is that Cleveland will be funded for 1.2% of national uplift. – assumed 240 in total
 - 2020/21 – confirmed as **72** extra
 - 2021/22 – confirmed as **72** extra
 - 2022/23 – assumed as **96** more

Police Officer Uplift- continued

- This would require an increase in Police Officer numbers to 1,436 by 2022/23.
- Recruitment is being accelerated and plans are in place to be in excess of 1,450 by March 2022.
- And deliver all of the additional Officers a year earlier than Government 'targets'

Finance

Strategic Contracting

PFI

- Cleveland and Durham Collaborative Firearms Training Facility (Urlay Nook) established in 2001 (25-year agreement)
- Action Stations 2006 (4 Buildings including: Middlesbrough Police HQ, Kirkleatham Police HQ, Redcar Town Police Office and South Bank Police Office)

Private sector strategic partners

- Mitie (custody and medical services contracts)
- End of Sopra Steria contract (primarily support services) - staff returning to the Force – October 2020

How does the OPCC deliver services?

Commissioning

Funding routes:

- Working in partnership with local agencies and the voluntary community sector to tender for services or submitting bids for other national funding
- Invite organisations to apply for funding based on need which may be victims' services, community safety or crime prevention initiatives;
- Currently have over 100 active grants and contracts; these can be accessed on the PCC website at:

<https://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk/Decisions/Decisions-of-the-PCC.aspx>

How does the OPCC deliver services?

Commissioning Principles

- Based on the needs of local residents, victims and offenders
- Working with local partners and voluntary community sector to co-commission and share risk
- Being innovative and developing the evidence base with experts to help us to think differently
- Developing services to understand and improve the whole system
- Being fair, transparent on funding award, outcomes and performance management
- Developing short to long term plans with partners to address funding constraints but maximising assets and resources
- Supporting the development of local service providers and local markets
- Using feedback from service users, communities and providers to continuously improve

How does the OPCC deliver services?

- Victims' Services
 - Statutory requirement (1 October 2013)
 - Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS)
 - SARC
 - ISVA
 - Restorative Cleveland
 - Domestic abuse services
- Victim Needs Assessment

How does the OPCC deliver services?

- Offender Services
 - Appropriate Adults in Custody
 - Heroin Assisted Treatment
 - DIVERT
 - Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Interventions

Partnership Working



Consultation and Engagement

- Wide programme of consultation events and activities.
- Consultation and engagement activities focus on:
 - Identifying service needs and requirements for victims
 - Opportunities to contribute to PCC scrutiny of Cleveland Police
 - Community feedback on the policing service
 - Specific themes such as serious violence, use of taser
- A variety of methods are used to help ensure that as many people as possible have an opportunity to comment on the services we provide, these include

Scrutiny

- **Current Programme includes:**
 - Holding the Force to account through regular scrutiny meetings with the Chief and Executive team – focussing on Police and Crime Plan delivery
 - Working Together meetings with local authorities and other partners
 - Rape/Domestic Abuse scrutiny panel
 - Out of Court Disposal
 - Independent Scrutiny Panel (Complaints)
 - Independent Custody Visitor Scheme
- Strong relationship with HMICFRS
- Developing local partner joint scrutiny approaches

Questions?

