

---

**Enquiries to: Mrs P Zutic**  
**Telephone: 01768 217734 (op2)**

**Our reference: PZ**

**Date 14 July 2022**

## **CUMBRIA POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE**

The Police and Crime Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference will take place **remotely on Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2022, at 10:00.**

The purpose of the Conference is to enable the Police and Crime Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account for operational performance.

If you would like to join the meeting as a member of the public or press, please contact Paula Zutic on [paula.zutic@cumbria.police.uk](mailto:paula.zutic@cumbria.police.uk) you will then be provided with a copy of the dial in details. Following the meeting papers will be uploaded on to the Commissioner's website.

**G Shearer**  
**Chief Executive**

### **Attendees:**

Police & Crime Commissioner - Mr Peter McCall (Chair)  
OPCC Chief Executive - Mrs Gill Shearer  
Joint Chief Finance Officer - Mr Roger Marshall  
Chief Constable - Mrs Michelle Skeer

# **AGENDA**

## **PART 1 – ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

**2. URGENT BUSINESS AND EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

To consider (i) any urgent items of business and (ii) whether the press and public should be excluded from the Meeting during consideration of any Agenda item where there is likely disclosure of information exempt under s.100A(4) and Part I Schedule A of the Local Government Act 1972 and the public interest in not disclosing outweighs any public interest in disclosure.

**3. QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC**

An opportunity (not exceeding 20 minutes) to deal with any questions which have been provided in writing within at least three clear working days before the meeting date to the Chief Executive.

**4. DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTERESTS**

Attendees are invited to disclose any personal/prejudicial interest, which they may have in any of the items on the Agenda. If the personal interest is a prejudicial interest, then the individual should not participate in a discussion of the matter and must withdraw from the room unless a dispensation has previously been obtained.

**5. MINUTES OF MEETING**

To receive and approve the minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022 and the 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022 (copies to follow)

**6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2022/23 – QUARTER 1 TO JUNE 2022**

To receive and note the quarter one financial summary which incorporates the Commissioner's revenue budget, Constabulary revenue budget and capital monitoring report for the period up to 30 June 2022 (copy to follow).

**7. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 2022/23 – QUARTER 1 TO JUNE 2022**

To receive and note the Treasury Management Activities Report April to June 2022 (copy to follow).

**CUMBRIA POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE**

Minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on  
Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022 Via Teams  
at 09:15am

**PRESENT**

Police & Crime Commissioner - Mr Peter McCall (Chair)

**Also present:**

Assistant Chief Constable (Jonathan Blackwell);  
Chief Finance Officer (Roger Marshall);  
Deputy Chief Finance Officer (Michelle Bellis);  
OPCC Chief Executive (Gill Shearer);  
Constabulary Communications Manager (Steven Ramshay);  
OPCC Executive Support Officer (Paula Zutic) – taking minutes;

**In Attendance:**

Member of the Press

**PART 1 – ITEMS CONSIDERED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

**001. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from the Chief Constable (Michelle Skeer); Deputy Chief Constable (Rob Carden);

**002. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

No questions had been received from the public.

**003. URGENT BUSINESS AND EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

**RESOLVED,** that under section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, (as amended), the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraph indicated in Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act –

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph No</b>
7	Appendix E of the Constabulary Revenue Budget Provisional Outturn Report 2020/21	7

#### 004. DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTERESTS

There were no disclosures of any personal interest relating to any item on the Agenda.

#### 005. MINUTES

The Chair presented the minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022, these had previously been circulated with the agenda. The minutes were agreed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

**RESOLVED,** that, the

- (i) Minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair;

#### 006. DECISION 008-2022 / CAPITAL BUDGET PROVISIONAL OUTFURN 2021/22

The Deputy Chief Finance Officer summarised the report, which provided details of the provisional outturn on the capital budget for 2021/22. It was noted that the figures quoted at this stage are provisional as the final accounts are still subject to audit, but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant changes.

The report is set out in three main sections:

- Section 2, provides an update on the capital budget for the 2021/22 financial year.
- Section 3, provides a brief update on the overall capital programme for a five year period to 2025/26.
- Section 4, sets out the statutory determinations required to be made by the Commissioner under part IV of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 in relation to capital financing.

Total capital expenditure during the year amounted to £5.371m against the budget of £8.675m which represents a net reduction of £3.304m (38.08%) against the approved budget for 2021/22. The overall variance is made up of slippage of expenditure to future years of £2.997m (of which £1.586m had been reported previously) and other reductions to the budget of £307k.

**ICT Schemes** are comprised of the rolling replacement programme in respect of ICT hardware, software and radios, together with schemes to support the roll out of larger specific projects. To help manage the finances of these schemes a prudent £1m slippage is built into the base budget at the start of the year. Total slippage for the year has exceeded this £1m by £1.371m (£0.648m at quarter 3).

The smaller amounts of slippage are spread across the whole portfolio of projects, but the larger items include:

- Re-work of the budget for the control room futures (£552k).
- The expenditure on the Emergency Services Network (ESN) budget, a national project, has been delayed and as a result the transition budget has been moved to future years. This will continue to contribute to the project team planning and implementing the new police radio system (£231k).
- A number of schemes have been delayed in order to bring them together as one scheme to replace the underlying network infrastructure (Routers £200k, Data switch replacement £200k).
- A 'proof of concept' has been carried out for the replacement of the conferencing technology around the Constabulary estate. Once completed and fully tested this will be rolled out (£144k).

**Fleet Schemes** are comprised of the cyclical replacement of the Constabulary fleet of vehicles. The position reported previously at quarter 3 included slippage to future years of £85k and other changes amounting to a net increase of £127k. There are no changes requiring approval for 2021/22 but there is additional slippage of £602k.

- During 2021/22 the budget and financing included £85k for replacement of vehicles for the dedicated Sellafield Policing Unit team in Cumbria. Following review of the mileage and usage of these vehicles the replacement has been moved into 2022/23 and may even move again. The budget and financing have been moved forward accordingly.
- The budget for 2021/22 included an ambitious replacement programme for 100 vehicles (of which 60 had been carried forward from 2020/21 and which were in the main the replacement vehicles for the single vehicle platform Peugeot experts). By 31 March 2022, a total of 98 vehicles had been ordered of these, 76 were received and commissioned, 10 ordered but not delivered, 12 ordered on the 31/03/2022 and the remaining 2 are still to be ordered. The pandemic has led to an increase in lead times and the cost of vehicles. Decisions regarding the pool fleet following the pandemic resulted in the replacement vehicles not being ordered until the 31st March. Of these new pool vehicles four will be replaced with electric vehicles.

**Estates Schemes** The capital strategy approved in February 2021 contained only 2 new schemes for 2021/22, namely the West Cumbria Estate and Barrow CCTV. There were also 2 schemes carried forward from 2020/21. By quarter 3 there had been £336k of slippage approved and a number of new schemes added to the estates programme. There are no further changes requiring approval but there is additional slippage of £187k.

- Discussion and planning work around the estate in West Cumbria has continued as the PFI contract expires in 2026. There has yet to be any expenditure against this scheme and the £250k budget from 2021/22 to facilitate this preliminary work has all been moved to

2022/23 (£230k in quarter 3 and £20k in quarter 4). The corresponding financing has also been moved.

- During quarter 3 the following schemes were approved and added to the estates work programme
  1. Purchase and modification of a premise at Wreay for the specialist dog unit (purchase complete in January 2022).
  2. Adaptations to the ground floor in the Learning and Development Centre.
  3. Adaptations to the Occupational Health building to facilitate a dedicated taser training area.

The budgets for these schemes were spread across 2021/22 and 2022/23 appropriately but delays from the scoping and tendering work for the Dog section has led to £167k being moved from 2021/22 to 2022/23.

**Other Schemes** – This includes a number of diverse projects which do not fall into the previous categories. Highlights during 2021/22 include:

- Glock Pistol Replacement – The purchase order was raised in March 2022 and delivery is expected early in 2022/23.
- Countywide CCTV. The amount remaining of £23k, is required for the link to the Digital Evidence Management System will be incorporated into the replacement project. The tender for the county wide replacement system is currently live and also includes the option to replace the Constabulary internal CCTV systems. The internal system, although not a scheme in it's own right, is partly covered in the future estates budgets as the replacement of custody CCTV systems at various sites.
- Scanning equipment for accident investigation, which was match funded through an external contribution was originally delayed in 2019/20 but permission was given to carry the funding forward. The equipment has been received and paid for but there are some ancillaries and training that have been delayed due to the pandemic. As a result, the project team have requested that the remaining £5k be carried into 2022/23 to complete the project
- Following the accelerated recruitment programme to maintain future police officer numbers a scheme was established to provide additional vehicles. There has been approval to spend £50k from the £300k budget on two training vehicles. The balance of £250k has been returned to Constabulary budgets so that options for the fleet may aligned to the new Local Government Reform operating model once this is finalised.

The Commissioner sought assurance that there would be a mid to long term plan in place for Estates by the Autumn. It was noted that the Annual strategies for Estates / ICT / Procurement / Fleet will all be presented to the Commissioner in September 2022, the Chief Finance Officer will then start the budget process & MTF.

**Recommendation:**

The Commissioner was asked to:

- Note the provisional capital outturn position for 2021/22 as reported.
- Formally approve a change to the 2021/22 programme budget of £307k, being a budget return.
- Formally approve the changes to the 5-year capital strategy arising from re-profiling and detailed planning of approved schemes along with growth within the Fleet replacement programme.
- Formally approve the determinations at section 4 (paragraph 4.1), in respect of the financing of the 2021/22 capital expenditure.

Following a discussion, the report was noted and the recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report.

**RESOLVED,** that

- (i) The report be noted; and
- (ii) The recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report;

**007. CONSTABULARY REVENUE BUDGET PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT 2021/22**

The report was presented by the Chief Finance Officer, which provided details of the provisional outturn on the Constabulary's revenue budget for 2021/22. It was noted that the figures quoted at this stage are reported as provisional as the final accounts are still subject to audit but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant changes.

The figures show net revenue expenditure on Constabulary controlled and managed budgets amounting to £133.233m which represents an underspend of £373k (0.28%) against the approved adjusted budget of £133.606m.

The underspend is made up of an overspend on expenditure budgets of £717k (0.51%) and additional income totalling £1.090m (17.6%). The final underspend of £373k represents an increase of £362k compared to the projected underspend reported at the end of Quarter 3 at 31 December of £11k.

The principal changes in the last quarter of the financial year related to increases in expenditure on police officer pay and overtime, offset by increased income and by budgets set aside for innovation initiatives, covid recovery and capital financing not being utilised by the year end.

The Commissioner highlighted that:-

- Some of the underspend is for issues and items that will still be required at some point in the future.
- It is right that where there is an overspend it is on operational delivery, which is the function that we exist to fulfil.
- We have not yet seen the impact on the budget for the increased cost in fuel, Cumbria is a rural county & this could have an impact.

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

**RESOLVED,** that

- (i) The report was noted;

#### **008. DECISION 009-2022 – FINNACIAL OUTTURN REPORT 2021/22**

The report was presented by the Chief Finance Officer.

The report was presented by the Chief Finance Officer and presents the revenue budget financial outturn for the Commissioner for the 2021/22 financial year. The figures quoted at this stage are reported as provisional as the final accounts are still subject to audit but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant changes.

Total net expenditure amounts to £113.599m compared to an approved budget of £114.177m. This is a net variance of £578k (0.51%). The variance represents an underspend of £373k in relation to funding provided to the Constabulary and an underspend of £205k on budgets managed by the OPCC. The variation of £477k represents a reduction in the forecast expenditure of £679k compared to the £101k underspend reported as at 31 December 2021.

#### **Recommendation**

- The Commissioner is asked to note the combined provisional outturn position of an underspend of £578k for the financial year 2021/22.
- The combined provisional outturn position is for an underspend of £578k. After taking account a number of technical adjustments in relation to the movement from an insurance reserve to a provision for insurance liabilities this provides for a core underspend on the revenue budget of £1,010k. The Commissioner is asked to approve that this underspent balance is transferred to a reserve for "Support to the 2022/23 revenue budget and Covid recovery".

Following a discussion, the report was noted, and the recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report.



**RESOLVED,** that,

- (i) The report be noted; and
- (ii) The recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report;

**009. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES JANUARY TO MARCH 2022 and ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22**

The report was presented by the Deputy Chief Finance Officer. The purpose is to report on the Treasury Management Activities (TMA), which have taken place during the period January to March 2022, in accordance with the requirements of CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management.

TMA are undertaken in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) approved by the Commissioner in February each year.

As at 31 March 2022 the total value of investments was £13.173m and all were within TMSS limits.

In accordance with the Prudential Code, the TMSS includes a number of measures known as Prudential Indicators which determine if the TMSS meets the requirements of the Prudential Code in terms of Affordability, Sustainability and Prudence.

An analysis of the current position with regard to those prudential indicators for the financial year 2021/22 is provided at Appendix C. The analysis confirms that the Prudential Indicators set for 2021/22 have all been complied with.

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

**RESOLVED,** that,

- (i) The report be noted;

#### **010. DECISION 010-2022 – INTERNAL AUDIT ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22**

The report was presented by the Deputy Chief Finance Officer, and provided a summary of the outcomes of the work of internal audit for 2021/22 and includes the Head of Internal Audit's opinion on the effectiveness of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable's arrangements for risk management, governance and internal control in accordance with the requirements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).

##### **Recommendation:**

The Commissioner was asked to note:

- The progress in delivering the 2021/22 audit plan.
- The Head of Internal Audit's opinion and assurance statement on the PCC and the Chief Constable's overall systems of governance, risk management and internal control for the year ended 31st March 2022 and the basis for that opinion.
- The Head of Internal Audit's declaration of conformance with the mandatory Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
- The results of the Quality Assurance and Improvement programme
- The Head of Internal Audit's declaration of Internal Audit independence as required by the PSIAS.

Following a discussion, the report was noted, and the recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report.

**RESOLVED,** that,

- (i) The report be noted; and
- (ii) The recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report;

#### **011. DECISION 011-2022 – EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUDIT 2021/22**

The report was presented by the Deputy Chief Finance Officer, and provided details of the effectiveness of the arrangements for audit which covers arrangements for internal audit and the Joint Audit Committee. The report is provided for the Commissioner as part of a review of the overall contribution these functions make towards the arrangements for governance.

##### **Recommendation:**

The Commissioner is asked to:

Effectiveness of Arrangements for Audit:

- The Commissioner is asked to consider this report and:

- Determine whether he is satisfied with the effectiveness of Internal Audit for the year to 31 March 2022 and to the date of this meeting, taking into account the views of the Joint Audit Committee, and
- Consider any areas where the Commissioner might wish to see improvements or changes in 2022/23.

Review of Effectiveness of the Joint Audit Committee:

- The Commissioner is asked to consider this report and:
- Determine whether he is satisfied with the effectiveness of the Joint Audit Committee for the year to 31 March 2022 and to the date of this meeting, and
- Consider any areas where the Commissioner might wish to see improvements or changes in 2022/23.

Following a discussion, the report was noted, and the recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report.

**RESOLVED,** that,

- (i) The report be noted; and
- (ii) The recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report;

#### **012. DECISION 012-2022 – EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS (OPCC) 2021/22**

The report from the Chief Executive and the Chief Finance Officer was presented by the Chief Finance Officer regarding the arrangements for governance and accompanied by the Commissioner's Annual Governance Statement for 2021/22. The report will be subject to subsequent review by the Joint Audit Committee and any recommendations reported back to the Commissioner prior to agreement of the statement for release.

#### **Recommendation:**

The Commissioner is asked to note the report and governance documents.

Following review by the Joint Audit Committee in June, the Commissioner will subsequently be asked :

- Where applicable, consider the recommendations of the Joint Audit Committee, determining any actions and/or amendments to the Code of Corporate Governance 2022/23 and Annual Governance Statement 2021/22.

- Approve for signature, where applicable with amendments, the Annual Governance Statement for 2021/22 and to the date of this meeting, which will then accompany the Statement of Accounts for 2021/22.

Following a discussion, the report was noted, and the recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report.

**RESOLVED,** that,

- The report be noted; and
- The recommendations were all approved in accordance with the detail set out within the report;

---

**PART 2 – ITEMS CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

---

**007. CONSTABULARY REVENUE BUDGET PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT 2021/22 – Appendix E**

Appendix E of the Constabulary Revenue Budget Provisional Outturn Report 2021/22 was discussed and noted.

**RESOLVED,** that,

- The report be noted;

**Meeting concluded at 10:00**

**Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CUMBRIA POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE**

Minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on  
Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022 Via Teams  
at 1.00pm

**PRESENT**

Police & Crime Commissioner - Mr Peter McCall (Chair)

**Also present:**

Chief Constable (Michelle Skeer);  
Deputy Chief Constable (Rob Carden);  
Assistant Chief Constable (Jonathan Blackwell);  
Chief Superintendent (Lisa Hogan);  
Detective Chief Superintendent (Dave Stalker);  
Chief Superintendent (Carl Patrick);  
Chief Superintendent (Matt Kennerley);  
Sergeant (Fiona Gray);  
OPCC Chief Executive (Gill Shearer);  
OPCC Deputy Chief Executive (Vivian Stafford);  
Chief Finance Officer (Roger Marshall);  
Constabulary Communications Officer (Nick Griffiths);  
OPCC Governance Officer (Lisa Hodgson);

**PART 1 – ITEMS CONSIDERED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

**001. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

There were no apologies for absence

**002. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

No questions had been received from the public.

**003. URGENT BUSINESS AND EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

There were no items of urgent business to be considered by the Committee.

**004. DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTERESTS**

There were no disclosures of any personal interest relating to any item on the Agenda.

## 005. PERFORMANCE PRESENTATION

The report was presented by Chief Superintendent Lisa Hogan.

The presentation provided information on organisational performance – specifically that information which is relevant to the National Crime and Policing Measures (NCPM), and information on the current position of the NCPM's as well as report upon relevant performance information held by the Constabulary including:

- Overall recorded crime volumes;
- Outcomes for all crime;
- Call management performance;
- Homicide and Road death data;
- So-called Neighbourhood Crime;
- Serious Violence;
- Firearm and Weapon offences;
- Victim Satisfaction;
- Cyber crime;
- County Line offences;
- KSI's;
- Fraud;
- Sexual Offences;
- Anti-social behaviour and youth violence;
- Hate crime and incidents;

The presentation also provided information on the financial year trends - 3 years of data is provided in most areas to account for the change to crime figures during the lockdown periods.

**NCPM's** – a development from the National Outcomes Dashboard (NOD) which was the NPCC performance lead's initial attempt to agree a set of standard performance measures for all forces to be reported via the Police Management Coordinating Committee (PMCC).

The purpose of the NCPM's is:

- Designed to support the police role in the Government's crime reduction ambition, understanding that the police cannot achieve this ambition alone
- Address key priorities: Murder; Serious Violence; Domestic Abuse; Neighbourhood Crime and Drugs Supply/County Lines
- Measured at a national level using metrics such as the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) to minimise the administrative burden on forces and respect their autonomy
- Create an expectation of significant improvements within 3 years, showing clear improvements against indicators
- Include a range of metrics to reduce risk of over-prioritisation and perverse incentives – reflecting as far as possible the breadth of crime activity with which the police are faced

Currently, the full range of information is not yet available, a “Digital Crime and Policing Pack” is in production and once data becomes available for publication this will be used. In advance of this, Cumbria as with the majority of forces rely on available performance data relevant to the national measures as an indication of performance.

Slide 3 showed overall crime recorded in the last financial year compared to the previous year as well as the three year average. The fourth column shows the Constabulary have increased the volume of recorded crime compared to the previous financial year across all categories with the exception of drug related offences.

From a one year comparison perspective the Constabulary have increased recorded crime by 20.1% - an additional 37,121 crimes. This was anticipated to occur nationally within the HMICFRS Annual State of Policing report, notwithstanding however the significant increase in vulnerability which is generating additional and unforeseen demand.

Mental Health incidents have increased by 12% over the previous 12 months (6315 incidents (not necessarily crimes)) in the period; safeguarding referrals generated as a consequence of officers concerns with individuals when dealing with them and believing it necessary for an additional professional assessment and related to support to be offered and undertaken has increased by 4.9% (with 22,556 referrals being made); and missing from home incidents (usually complex and requiring multi- agency and multi-officer and discipline responses) have increased by 24%. To note, we are currently in exception for Public Order, Violence, and Sexual offences across the county.

The picture here is one of increasing demand from a volume of crime perspective; increasing vulnerability within those offences (and related non-crime incidents) resulting in enhanced complexity, officers requiring more time and partner assistance to safely resolve or investigate crimes and incidents now in contrast to previous years. Compared to the 3 year difference the Constabulary are still seeing an increase albeit not as significant (5% - 1855 recorded crimes).

The fourth slide shows a 3 year overall crime comparison for 2018/19 through 2022. As shown in the previous slide, there has been an expected dip in the volume of crime during Covid however the Constabulary have now surpassed pre-covid crime recording volumes:

- 2018/2019 – 38861 recorded crimes,
- 2020/2021 – 31457 recorded crimes,
- 2021/2022 – 37705 recorded crimes.

Current crime predictions show a steady increase by around 1500 crimes a year – further exacerbating the current challenges from partners to fulfil their obligations and responsibilities to enhance public safety; manage and support vulnerability and protect life.

### **Outcomes – 2021-22 Financial year data.**

Cumbria Constabulary have a positive outcome rate of 13.5% - a slight reduction from 20/21 which was 14.5% but higher than the national average of 10.9%, and are ranked 8th best in the country from a positive outcome perspective.

Pathways is considered an outcome 22 – a “resolved” (as opposed to “positive”) outcome of “deferred charge” and “deferred caution” – i.e. the positive outcome has not yet been achieved, but is expected and it isn’t a no-action outcome. Nationally this is not recognised as positive but discussions are ongoing to incorporate positive plus O22’s in reporting.

### **101 Non-emergency calls**

The SLA for 101 calls was 90% within 20 minutes, and was changed as of May 2022 to 90% within 5 minutes.

The Constabulary have had 135,297 101 calls received over the period. Whilst the comparisons to 2019/20 are relevant from a call timeliness perspective, the data did not start until July 2019 meaning volume of calls comparisons are irrelevant.

What the above tells us:

- 80.6% of all calls answered compared to 56.6% 2019/2020.
- 19.4% of all calls abandoned compared to 45.4% 2019/2020.
- Median wait time to answer – 23 seconds compared to 7 minutes 4 seconds 2019/2020.
- 76% answered within 5 minutes, compared to 43.2% answered within 5 minutes 2019/20.

### **999 Emergency calls**

The national requirement is to answer 90% of emergency calls within 10 seconds.

- 68,890 999 calls were received over the period – there is no comparison as 2019/20 data doesn’t start until July.
- 87.9% of these calls answered within 10 seconds over the period, compared to 82% in 2019/20. The current month’s performance is 89.9%.
- Current answer rate for 999’s sits between late 80’s and early 90’s

League tables were recently nationally published and show Cumbria Constabulary are the 11<sup>th</sup> highest performing force in the country. The call data here differs from that presented locally as it considers how long BT take to answer and transfer the call, and how long the transfer takes prior to our phone system ringing and us picking up the phone. Currently showing circa 82% of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds – the reductions being due to the additional delays out with organizational control.



### Homicide and Road Death – 3 Year Review

The table shows:

- Overall homicide and road deaths (road deaths where a crime has been recorded).
- Homicide only crimes (i.e. without road deaths)
- Road death crimes (death by due care / death by dangerous etc.)
- Death by dangerous only (a road death homicide, taken from the overall road death crimes).

Slide 8 tells us:

- Over 3 years there have been 57 people killed by criminal acts in Cumbria (i.e. 57 death related crimes).
- Of those, 17 have been killed via non-road related means (murder / manslaughter)
- Of the 57 overall, 40 were killed in road traffic collisions deemed criminal.
- Of those 40, 13 were deemed to be the most serious road traffic offence – S1 Death by Dangerous driving.

It was noted that Road death crime is NOT recorded until a disposal decision is known. Whilst the Home Office are currently consulting forces on N300 type classifications ('potential' crime deaths) – no decision has yet been made. This accounts for the particularly high outcome rates for road death and low previous year recordings. KSI's (as none crime specific) are discussed in the next slide.

Year on year data tells us:

#### Homicide –

- 2019/2020 – 5 - Positive outcome of 40%
- 2020/2021 – 9 – Positive outcome of 55.60%
- 2021/2022 – 3 – All cases still on-going – the 0% positive outcome rate is reflective of not-yet resolved.

Drug related homicides is not a specific category recorded however on checking over the past 3 years for an involvement in drugs (either an overdose given to the victim (1 case) or directly linked to a drugs debt , (3 cases.)

The following drugs related sudden deaths were noted in Cumbria over the last 3 years.

- 2019/2020 - 33
- 2020/2021 - 32
- 2021/2022 - 24

#### Road Death graphic -

The blue bar shows death by dangerous driving ONLY as homicides (S1)

All other offences (death by due care, death by OPL etc) are displayed on the grey bar – the yellow bar is overall.

### **Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI's)**

The top chart on slide 9 shows KSI collision volumes since May / June 2019. The second table shows collision volumes for financial years; and the third chart shows the casualty (as distinct from collision) volume comparisons year on year.

- 2021 / 2022 (Financial year) – there were 230 KSI collisions compared to 236 the previous year (20-21) – a 2.5% reduction.
- Within those 230 collisions, there were 278 casualties, compared to 266 the previous year – which is an increase of 12 people killed or seriously injured (+4.5%) – whilst the Constabulary have experienced a reduction in collisions, they are seeing an increase in seriously injured or killed casualties with an increase of 12 people or 4.5% compared to 20/21.
- Compared to 2019/20 when there were 287 KSI collisions, there has been a reduction of 57, or 19.9%.
- From a casualty perspective there were 315 people killed or seriously injured in 19/20, this is a reduction of 37 or 11.7%.

It was noted that so far that the Constabulary have experienced 46 KSI collisions generating 56 casualties – an increase of 17.9% collision wise and 24.4% more casualties compared to the same period 2021/22. The CRASH APP goes live on Monday 27<sup>th</sup> June which should speed up recording and enable faster analysis and targeting of priority locations. The ACC has also commissioned a review of CRASH and CRSP (the strategic and tactical coordinating groups); and is looking at options to enhance roads policing within force.

Neighbourhood Crime consists of Burglary dwelling; Robbery personal; Theft from person; Damage excluding arson; and Vehicle offences – NCPM's DO NOT include damage.

The data sitting behind the chart on slide 10 shows:

- 8637 offences committed in 2019-20
- 5854 offences committed in 2020-21
- 6709 offences committed in 2021-22

Cumbria has recorded 1928 less offences in 2021-22 in comparison to the 19/20 baseline which is a reduction of 22.3%. Within those, Burglaries have reduced from 1375 crimes 19/20 to 911 crimes 21/22, this is 464 less recorded offences or a reduction of 33.7%.

- Robberies have increased to the contrary, it was noted that these are low in numbers – 116 offences in 19/20 compared to 136 now (+ 20 offences, a 17% increase)
- Theft offences have reduced by 29% - 142 offences in 19/20 compared to 100 offences 21/22 (low numbers – which equates to 142 crimes).
- Vehicle offences have reduced from 1063 in 19/20 to 758 in 21/22 – a reduction of 28% equating to 305 less offences.
- Damage has reduced by 1137 offences – recording 5941 in 19/20 compared to 4804 in 21/22 – 19% reduction.

Serious Violence Offences are Section 47 ABH, Section 20 and 18 GBH.

Serious violence is reported in two categories within the overall volume on the graphic, “violence with injury” (incorporating S47 ABH and S20 GBH); and GBH with intent (S18).

Additional data is available for information regarding assault on an emergency worker (where injury is caused).

- 4509 serious violence offences in 2019/20 compared to 4371 in 2021/22 – a reduction of 138 offences equating to 3%.
- 202 S18 GBH offences recorded in 2019/20 compared to 226 in 2021/22 – an increase of 20 offences (11.8%)
- 141 assaults on emergency workers (incurring an injury) occurred in 2021/22 compared to 67 in 2019/20 – a significant increase of 110%.

From a violence against the person perspective the Constabulary achieved a 12.1% positive outcome rate – lower than the all crime rate but higher than the national 9.3%. Cumbria Constabulary are the 8<sup>th</sup> in the country from an outcome perspective for violence against the person offences.

The firearm offences shown on the slide are possession of imitation firearms; some viable; and possession with intent offences – i.e. possession with intent to cause harm / possession with intent to cause fear of violence.

The volume of firearm offences in the county are LOW. Cumbria Constabulary recorded 19 firearms offences in 2021/22 – a reduction of 2 offences from the 2019/20 year which percentage wise (accepting the low numbers) is 9%

The positive outcome rate for these offences was 57.9% - reducing year on year from 61.9% in 19/20 but particularly high in comparison to all outcome rates.

Within these offences, a specific request was made to report on imitation firearm and intent based offences:

- 4 offences involved the use of an imitation firearm in 21/22 – 1 more than in 2019/20.
- 3 intent based offences were recorded in 21/22 – a reduction of 50% from 6 in 19/20.

Weapon offences have reduced since 2019. Overall positive outcomes for this area are consistently high (around 5% higher than similar forces.)

In 21/22 – Cumbria Constabulary recorded 237 offences, a reduction from 2019/20 equating to 7%. In contrast however, and whilst the numbers are low, we have seen an increase in weapon offences recorded on school premises – 8 in 2019/20 to 17 in 2021/22 – an increase of 9 but this equates to 112%. Positive outcomes have reduced from 56.5% to 50.6%

Cyber Crime has increased by 26% since 2019. Positive outcomes have remained stable – the graph on slide 16 shows ALL crime recorded with a cyber crime tag, including harassment, stalking, hacking, malicious communications etc.

It was noted that Cyber Crime isn't an offence – cyber enables substantive crimes to be committed and the measurement here are tagged crimes.

Increase in cyber crime (as anticipated with continual enhancement in technology). 2388 offences in 2021/22 compared to 1893 in 19/20 – an increase of 495 (26%).

There have been a total of 97 crimes with county lines tag in 2021/2022, which is an increase of 19 crimes from a total of 78 in 2020/2021. (24.4% increase.) – This may not be as a consequence of an increase in county line activity, but as a result of identified offences and recorded crimes via knowing of the existence of county lines and their activity (i.e. a robbery is a robbery without intelligence to identify a perpetrator or offender as a county line subject).

The 3 years average shows 27 crimes with an increase of 70 in 2021/2022.

Currently there are between 2-4 county lines in Cumbria (March 2022.)

Drug offences followed by violence against the person are the most prominent of the county line type crimes recorded. Drug offences account for 50.5% of all county line crime (49 of 97 offences) while Violence accounts for 20% of all county line crime

Overall drug offences have increased from the 2019/20 baseline by 50 crimes (922 to 972) – which is an increase of 5.4%. Within those offences, possession and supply data has been distinguished - possession has increased from 796 offences in 19/20 to 811 offences in 21/22 (1.8%); the more significant increase has been in relation to supply which is much fewer in volume but has increased from 126 to 161 offence – or 27.7%.

Drug possession may be affected as a consequence of pro-active capacity, with a focus upon the more serious offences of supply. From an outcome perspective, the overall positive outcome rate has decreased quite significantly from 89.7% to 76.1% overall – possession now being 78.4% from 90.1% and supply having dropped from 87.3% to 64.6%.

Fraud offences have reduced from 681 offences in 2019/20 to 574 in 2021/22 – a reduction of 107 offences equating to 15%. The positive outcome rate has also reduced from 20% to 14%. Cyber-related fraud accounts for a significant proportion of overall frauds and has a better set of outcome rates. In 2019/20, 561 of the 681 offences were cyber related, in line with the overall reduction this has also reduced to 353 of the 574 – providing a cyber reduction from a volume perspective of 37%; and a “proportion of Fraud offences that are cyber related” of 82% in 2019/20 to 61% in 21/22.

All sexual offences have seen an increase of 257 offences, from 1452 to 1709 since 2019/20 – this equates to 17.7%.

Rape offences make up 499 of the 1709 offences, with the remaining 1210 falling into the “other” Sexual Offences category – the other S/O’s having seen the greatest increase over the period. Sexual Offences increased by 209 offences or 20%; with Rape increasing 48 offences, or 10%.

From an outcome perspective, all sexual offences are reducing in rate – from 7.2% to 5.9%. This may be contributed to via: the enhanced focus upon crime recording and quality assurance measures in place to record secondary crimes (i.e. increased recording albeit no increase to actual offences); an increase in reporting offences as a consequence of public confidence improvements (as distinct from satisfaction reported earlier in this meeting); OR – an increase in sexual offences and rapes. The outcome rates would indicate enhanced reporting with less evidence or support.

In line with all sexual offences, domestic related offences have increased from 227 to 283 over the period or 24%. Similarly, outcome rates have declined, from 5.3% to 4.2%.

Overall ASB incidents:-

- 2019/2020 – 7286
- 2020/2021 – 6417
- 2021/2022 – 6603

ASB has seen a reduction of 683 incidents or 9.4%.

ASB has recently been the subject of a thematic inspection via the Crime Management Support Unit following the national identification of behavioural offences not being captured within ASB incidents. An improvement plan was established and this has contributed to the reduction in ASB incidents and the increase in public order type offences.

The biggest area of ASB continues to be ASB nuisance. Officers utilise the Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Assessment (ASBRA) with bronze being the highest, this shows the majority of ASB incidents within the count are low level. This is followed by silver then gold.

Youth violence is increasing with 2002 offences in 2019/20 compared to 2345 in 2021/22 (323 offences equating to a 17% increase). Violence without injury make up the highest volume of those offences with 1020 offences committed in 2021/22 (43% of all youth violence offences); followed by stalking and harassment (29%) then violence with injury (643 offences, 27%).

Outcome rates for hate crime (there is no rate for an incident) has increased to 15.9% from 14.5% over the period, but reduced following last years’ high of 23.5% (baseline is 2019/20).

Hate Crime review officers; hate crime policy with ranking detective oversight of investigations; hate crime recording compliance was reported via QC which will be audited thematically with agreement of the hate crime lead.

Hate crimes:-

- 2019/2020 – 677 – 14.50% positive outcome.
- 2020/2021 – 680 – 23.50% positive outcome.
- 2021/2022 – 873 – 15.90% positive outcome.
- Total – 2230.

Race related hate crimes account for 1605 of the above total (71%.)

Incidents:

- 2019/2020 – 116
- 2020/2021 – 107
- 2021/2022 – 149

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

**RESOLVED,** that

- (i) The report be noted.

## **006. THEMATIC PRESENTATION – HMICFRS RECOMMENDATIONS PROGRESS**

The report was presented by Chief Superintendent Lisa Hogan.

The presentation provided information on:-

- A brief overview of the HMICFRS inspection methodology due to significant change since the previous inspection
- The grades awarded for the 2021 inspection
- A brief overview of Cumbria Constabulary's current performance in comparison to national colleagues
- Highlight some of the many areas of good practice identified
- Discuss the 2021 Areas for Improvement (AFI's), provide some context around them and the ongoing work to achieve them.
- Discuss all AFI's
- Highlight HMICFRS related areas of focus looking forward.

In 2020/21 HMICFRS PEEL methodology underwent the most significant change since the inception of the integrated PEEL assessment in 2018.

The change is considered an intelligence-led continuous assessment model. The main inspection now looks at three assessments:

- Service User Assessment – which focusses upon public fairness and the treatment of victims.

- Operational Assessment – which focusses upon the prevention of crime and ASB; investigating crime; protecting vulnerable people and managing offenders.
- Organisational Assessment – which focusses upon building, supporting and protecting the workforce; strategic planning and organisational management including value for money.

These assessments are in turn split into 12 core question, which are split into 156 characteristics of good (Note - all characteristics per question must be achieved to be considered good).

Instead of 3 grades as awarded previously, there is now either 8 or 9 grades awarded. An additional challenge for all forces experiencing the new inspection has been the introduction of a fifth tier, or grade – “Adequate” - which essentially has had the effect of lowering the “requires improvement” tier, and raising the standard for a “good” tier – generating the risk that where a Force was considered “good” in previous inspections, they could now be considered “adequate” whilst performing to the same standard.

The grades awarded to Cumbria for the 2021 inspection are shown on slide 3. Cumbria Constabulary was NOT subject to inspection for the victim service assessment – but will likely receive this at the next Cumbria PEEL Inspection.

Whilst SOC (Q8); SPR (Q9); and Armed Policing (Q10) are ungraded – Cumbria Constabulary did perform well in these areas. SOC was inspected but the methodology changed part way through the PEEL inspection and will become a thematic, focussed on the NCA to the ROCU and the interactions and tasking to and from regional forces.

Slide 4 shows a snapshot of the forces that have been inspected and their results published to date. As can be seen, Cumbria (2nd from the top on the table) performs admirably compared to all other forces, with only West Yorkshire and Durham looking slightly more favourably.

Areas of good practice were noted:

- Public and Partners engaged in identifying priorities
- Neighbourhood teams had a defined culture of OSARA (problem solving)
- Child Centred Policing Teams
- Protecting vulnerable people, Vulnerability checks and identification
- Investigative Plans and Principles
- Managing Offenders and Suspects
- Registered Sex Offender management
- Digitally Innovative
- Excellent opportunities for career development through the apprenticeship programme
- Ethical inclusive culture that promotes a sense of belonging

The HMICFRS identified 9 Areas For Improvement (AFI's) throughout the 2021 PEEL Inspection, which were discussed during the meeting and are detailed within the slides.

Looking forward:-

- Force Management Statement
- Cumbria Constabulary Improvement Plan (CCIP) – including automation of action updates
- PEEL Self Assessment - Summer
- National Crime and Policing Measures- Reduce Crime Self-Assessment
- Policy and Document Gap Analysis and Improvement Plan
- CCIP and Portal Review – 2 weekly
- Race and Policing thematic inspection ongoing
- Vetting and MAPPA thematic inspections now complete – awaiting publication
- PEEL 2022

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

**RESOLVED,** that

- (i) The report be noted.

#### **007. THEMATIC PRESENTATION – QUALITY VICTIM CARE**

The report was presented by Chief Superintendent Patrick, and would cover the following areas:-

- Constabulary's implementation of the revised Victims Code.
- First Contact – CMR provision of quality care to victims
- Response and Investigation – provision of quality care to victims
- Areas for Improvement and Improvement activity

Delivering quality victims care is a strategic priority for the force, as is illustrated within the Constabulary 'Plan on a Page'. The revised Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales was implemented last year with the relaunch of the Victims Code April 2021

The Public Contact and Engagement Department implemented the following:-

- New operating model 28 June 2021
- Webchat July 2021
- Improved Website
- Call Back



Emphasis on the ability for victims to make contact with the Constabulary

**Pre New CMR Operating Model**

- 35% 101 calls abandonment in May 2021
- 50.4% 101 calls answered in 5 minutes in May 2021
- 84.7% 999 calls answered in 10 seconds in May 2021

**Post New CMR Operating Model**

- 7% 101 calls abandonment in May 2022
- 90.5% 101 calls answered in 5 minutes
- 88.7% 999 calls answered in 10 seconds in May 2022

Delivering victims quality care and compliance with the Victims Code is one of CMR 6 performance priorities.

- Reality testing is undertaken every month of 80 cases focusing on rights 2 – 3
- 40% of crimes are recorded in CMR, the focus must be on getting this right at the start.
- 99% of CMR crimes are recorded in 24 hours.
- 96% of victims are provided with a 'putting victims first' leaflet
- 75% of victims have a victims needs assessment completed & work is being undertaken within SAAB SAFE to strengthen this – QA form.
- 90% have victim support services discussed with them.
- 78% compliant with an aim to increase the average to over 90%

Details of the rights can be seen on slides 5; 6; and 7.

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

**RESOLVED,** that

- (i) The report be noted.

**Meeting concluded at 15:45**

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

## Financial Summary 2022/23 as at 30 June 2022 (Quarter 1)

Public Accountability Conference 2 August 2022



### Group Revenue Budget

**Overspend £447k (0.36%)**

Increased Expenditure +£653k (0.42%),

Increased Income -£206k (3.5%)

See page 2



### Constabulary Revenue Budget

**Overspend £715k (0.51%)**

Increased Expenditure £761k (0.52%),

Increased Income £46k (0.80%)

See pages 3-4



### Capital Budget

**Budget / Forecast £8,081k**

Slippage to future years £0

Budget changes approved £0k

Budget changes to note £21k

See page 5



### Treasury Management

**Investment balance 30/06/22 £5.224m ↓**

(Down 60% from £13.173m at 31/03/22).

The current investment income forecast is £170k against a budget of £10k and reflects the recent increase in investment interest rates.

See separate report on the agenda.

## PCC Revenue Budget 2022/23 as at 30 June 2022

Description	Revised Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast (Under)/Overspend	Forecast (Under)/Overspend
	2022/23 £'000s	2022/23 £'000s	2022/23 £'000s	2022/23 %
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	792	771	(21)	-2.65%
Other PCC Budgets	(16,582)	(16,829)	(247)	1.49%
Movements To / (From) Reserves	(2,017)	(2,017)	0	0.00%
<b>Total OPCC Budgets</b>	<b>(17,807)</b>	<b>(18,075)</b>	<b>(268)</b>	<b>1.51%</b>
Funding Provided to the Constabulary	139,506	140,221	715	0.51%
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>121,699</b>	<b>122,146</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>0.37%</b>
External Funding	(121,699)	(121,699)	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>447</b>	

### Key Themes:

- Overall forecasted overspend of £447k (0.37%).
- Overtime pressures for officers (+£822k) and, to a lesser extent, staff (+£55k) in all Commands / Directorates.
- The impact of the recently announced Police Officer Pay Award is not included in the above figures.
- Rising inflation is impacting on non-staff budgets, particular pressure is being seen on vehicle fuel budgets (+£72k) and premises utilities shown within OPCC budgets (+£194k) .

The balance on the police property act fund as at 30 June 2022 was £9k. Details of the awards made from this fund to community bodies can be found on the Commissioners website. <https://cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/what-we-do/funding/property-fund/>

### Expenditure & Income Variances

**Office of the PCC -£21k** This is largely as a result of reduced staffing costs in the OPCC.

#### Other PCC Budgets -£247k

Reduced expenditure on Premises -£89k mostly as a result of a refund of rates -£282k as a result of a rating re-evaluation and reduced cleaning costs as a result of a new contract -£45k. These reductions are offset to a degree by increases in repair and maintenance costs +£36k and utilities +£194k.

Increase in investment income -£160k, recent increases in interest rates have provided a forecast increase in investment income.

**Funding Provided to the Constabulary Overspend £715k** The overspend in the main arises from overspends on police officer pay budgets caused by increasing officer numbers to ensure the Constabulary meets its target in relation to the final phase of the uplift programme and continued pressure on overtime. These overspends are offset to a degree by forecast underspends on police staff pay and supplies and services.

Pages 3 and 4 provide a more detailed analysis of the Constabulary revenue budget position.

Details of the constabulary budget position are included on the following pages.

# Constabulary – Revenue Budget 2022/23 (1)

## Constabulary - Objective Analysis

Command / Directorate	Revised Budget 2022/23 £'000s	Forecast Outturn 2022/23 £'000s	(Under) / Overspend 2022/23 £'000s	(Under) / Overspend 2022/23 %
<b>Staff Pay</b>				
Core Police Pay	85,907	86,390	483	0.56%
Core PCSO Pay	1,910	1,891	(19)	-0.98%
<b>CORE</b>				
Chief Officer Group	1,157	1,167	10	0.83%
Crime & Safeguarding Command	11,549	11,462	(87)	-0.75%
Operations & Neighbourhood Policing Command	7,771	8,291	520	6.70%
Insight & Performance Command	2,478	2,202	(276)	-11.12%
Corporate Support Directorate	9,452	9,527	75	0.79%
Digital Data & Tech Command	10,520	10,270	(250)	-2.37%
Legal Services Directorate	268	279	11	4.00%
Marketing & Communications	704	630	(74)	-10.59%
<b>SECONDED</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>1632.28%</b>
<b>EARMARKED</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>35.78%</b>
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>7,261</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1.85%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>139,506</b>	<b>140,221</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>0.51%</b>

## Constabulary - Subjective Analysis

Description	Revised Budget 2022/23 £'000s	Forecast Outturn 2022/23 £'000s	Forecast (Under)/ Overspend 2022/23 £'000s	Forecast (Under)/ Overspend 2022/23 %
<b>Constabulary Funding</b>				
Police Officers	96,940	98,200	1,260	1.30%
Police Community Support Officers	1,917	1,896	(21)	(1.10%)
Police Staff	26,585	26,361	(224)	(0.84%)
Other Employee Budgets	3,262	3,313	51	1.56%
Transport Related Expenditure	2,422	2,447	25	1.03%
Supplies & Services	10,748	10,446	(302)	(2.81%)
Third Party Related Expenses	3,373	3,345	(28)	(0.83%)
<b>Total Constabulary Funding</b>	<b>145,247</b>	<b>146,008</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>0.52%</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>(5,741)</b>	<b>(5,787)</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>0.80%</b>
<b>Total Constabulary Funding Net of Income</b>	<b>139,506</b>	<b>140,221</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>0.51%</b>

## Key Themes:

- Overall forecasted overspend of £715k (0.51%).
- Overtime pressures for officers (+£822k) and, to a lesser extent, staff (+£55k) in all Commands / Directorates.
- The impact of the recently announced Police Officer Pay Award is not included in the above figures but is discussed on page 4 and will be incorporated in future forecasts.
- Rising inflation is impacting on non-staff budgets, particular pressure is being seen on vehicle fuel budgets (+£72k) and premises utilities shown within OPCC budgets (+£194k) .

## Variance Narrative

A high level explanation of the main budget variances by department/command is provided on page 4

# Constabulary – Revenue Budget 2022/23 (2)

## Central Payroll Budgets

**Police Officer Pay +£483k** Restructure, including increase in senior ranks, forecast increase in actual FTE numbers above budgeted levels, employer's NI on additional overtime (£82k).

**PCSO Pay -£19k** Largely as a result of a reduction in the planned intake numbers for the year and a change in the timing of intakes.

## Secoded, Earmarked Funds and Projects

**Secoded -£2k** Forecast income slightly exceeds forecast expenditure for the year potentially as a result of year end adjustments from 2021/22.

**Earmarked Funds +£189k** Largely as a result of reduced income forecast in relation to the Driver Awareness Scheme (**Safety Camera Partnership**) of £195k offset by smaller underspends across a number of schemes.

**Project Budgets +£135k** In the main this is attributed to forecast overspends on two projects. *Operation uplift +£81k* increase in relation to Operation Uplift reflects overtime that has been charged against uplift officers home cost codes rather than being reflected in the area to which they have been deployed. This will be investigated further and adjusted accordingly. *New Website +£62k* increase in relation to project team and website costs.

## CORE Commands / Directorates

**Legal Services +£11k** Increased police staff costs +£11k as a result of vacancy level below turnover target.

**Marketing and Communications -£74k** reductions in staff costs -£10k, print unit equipment and materials -£18k, training -£4k, accommodation, subsistence and travel -£2k, advertising (non-staff) -£24k, reduced spend on website -£15k.

## CORE Commands / Directorates

**Chief Officer Group +£10k** largely as a result of increased contributions to the pay and rewards team, national bi-metrics function and policing insight £10k, Jubilee coins for police staff £2k offset by a saving in relation to athletics club contribution following former ACC retirement.

**Crime & Safeguarding -£87k** Mainly as a result of increased expenditure in relation to police officer overtime +£110k, increased training costs +£11k offset by reduced vehicle costs -£11k and increase proceeds of crime income -£182k.

**Operations & Neighbourhood Policing +£520k** Largely as a result of increases in staff pay +£53k, police officer overtime +£465k, police staff overtime +£27k, custody costs +£24k, Equipment +£55k which are partially offset by reduced vehicle costs -£81k and reimbursements from other forces -£30k.

**Insight & Performance -£276k** Reduced expenditure in relation to police staff -£224k, training costs -£40k, vehicle costs -£16k, CHIS -£16k, Consultants -£11k, Accommodation & Subsistence -£9k and TITAN -£62k. These reductions are partially offset by reductions in firearms licencing income +£63k, police officer overtime +£21k and police staff overtime +£27k.

**Corporate Support Directorate +£75k** Increases in relation to police staff pay +£9k, police officer overtime +£5k, police staff overtime +£4k, relocation expenses +£70k, training +£76k vehicle damage below insurance excess +£98k and vehicle fuel +£34k. The above increases are offset to a degree by reductions in equipment -£14k, Accommodation & Subsistence -£38k, external assessment centres -£40k, staff welfare -£22k, additional income -£108k.

**Digital Data and Tech Command -£250k** Reduced spend on staff pay -£62k, national ICT charges -£11k, communications and computing of £250k and subsistence and travel -£8k, offset by increased expenditure on airwave radios, networks and software +£81k.

# Constabulary – Capital Budget 2022/23

Capital Programme 2022/23	Original Approved Budget £000s	Impact of 2021/22 Outturn £000s	New Schemes Approved £000s	Budget Changes Approved £000s	Approved Adjusted Budget £000s	Actual Expenditure to Jun-22 £000s	Draft Capital Outturn £000s	Forecast Variation £000s
<b>ICT Schemes</b>								
ICT End User Hardware Replacement (002x)	1,288	(104)	0	0	1,184	25	1,184	0
ICT Software Application Replacement (003x)	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
ICT Core Hardware Replacement (004x)	2,016	45	0	0	2,061	63	2,082	21
ICT ESN / Radio Replacement (005x)	382	50	0	0	432	0	432	0
ICT Core Infrastructure Replacement	96	0	0	0	96	0	96	0
<b>ICT Infrastructure Solution Replacement (Projects)</b>								
- Case & Custody	0	38	0	0	38	0	38	0
- Control Room Futures	608	12	0	0	620	0	620	0
- Police Works / Silverlite	33	317	0	0	350	0	350	0
- Unspecified change to National systems (D)	55	0	0	0	55	0	55	0
- National ANPR / ANPR replacements	52	79	0	0	131	0	131	0
- Anti Corruption Software	0	57	0	0	57	14	57	0
- Vetting Software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Record Management	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
General Slippage	(1,000)	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	(1,000)	0
<b>Total ICT Schemes</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Fleet Schemes</b>								
2021/2022 Approved Strategy	0	646	0	0	646	6	646	0
2022/2023 Approved Strategy	1,106	22	0	0	1,128	0	1,128	0
Reimbursed Vehicles	85	0	0	0	85	0	85	0
<b>Total Fleet Schemes</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Estates Schemes</b>								
Kendal Police Station – Roof	56	0	0	0	56	0	56	0
Eden Deployment Centre	0	0	0	0	0	-86	0	0
Carlisle M&E plant (area 2)	60	0	0	0	60	0	60	0
West Cumbria Estate	600	20	0	0	620	0	620	0
Dog Section Wrey	200	167	0	0	367	(4)	367	0
EDC adaptations	290	16	0	0	306	(4)	306	0
<b>Total Estates Schemes</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Schemes</b>								
CCTV	174	0	0	0	174	0	174	0
X2 Taser migration	68	0	0	0	68	0	68	0
Glock Pistol Replacement	0	45	0	0	45	0	45	0
Laser Scanning - Accident investigation	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0
Operation Uplift	0	25	0	0	25	0	25	0
Operation Lecturn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrow - custody services to support digital roll out	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0
<b>Total Other Schemes</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditure 2022/23</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>21</b>

## Financing 2022/23

Revenue Contributions £4,300k  
 General Grants £3,394k  
 Borrowing £367k  
 Reserves £620k  
**Total £8,081k**

## Slippage 2022/23

To date there is no slippage to report. However, there is a review of the Sellafeld Policing Team operational vehicles currently underway. There is currently a budget of £85k (matched by £85k revenue income contribution) which may not be required in 2022/23 but that will be re-profiled along with the new 10-year replacement programme, following the review.

## Borrowing 2022/23

During 2021/22 the scheme to purchase the dog kennels at Wrey was approved. The scheme was estimated to cost £1.5m for the purchase and refurbishment. During 2021/22 £1,133k was borrowed (internally) and in 2022/23 it is expected that £367k will be borrowed (internally) to complete the scheme of works.

The capital financing requirement is currently £20.97m, (£4.20m is PFI related)

## Capital Expenditure

### ICT

The base revenue budget for converged Infrastructure project that began during 21/22 contained a number of lines for project staffing, expenses and training. These budgets were created by a transfer from the approved capital budget. Due to vacancies, the latest outturn shows an expected underspend in the revenue budget of £21k which has been transferred back to capital hence the increase to ICT budgets of £21k and corresponding revenue contributions.

### Estates & Fleet

Local Government Reform has resulted in a review of the PCC estate and as a result approval has been given to remove from sale the Eden Deployment Centre on Hunter Lane in Penrith. The Police station needs some immediate repair to ensure it remains fit for purpose for the new staffing model and a scheme for 2022/23 has been approved. There is some further work required to understand whether this work is deemed capital expenditure under the accounting rules so, as yet, both the expenditure and reserve funding have not been added to the program.

The vehicle replacement programme remains on track and most vehicles are ordered and delivery is expected within the financial year.

### Other

The county wide CCTV project is approaching the end of the original contract and the project team is looking at the way forward. The project team are working through the solution with the potential supplier and a Business Case will be presented for approval during quarter 2.

# The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

## Treasury Management Activities 2022/23 for the period 01 April 2022 to 30 June 2022

Public Accountability Conference 02 August 2022 and Joint Audit Committee 21 September 2022



### Cash flow Balances

Quarter 1 average daily balance - £10.361m  
 Investment balance @ 30/06/22 £5.224m  
 (Down 60% from £13.173m at 31/03/22).



### Investment Interest Forecast

Base Budget - £10,000  
 Revised Budget - £10,000  
 Current Estimate - £170,000



### Borrowing Strategy

During 2021/22 the scheme to purchase the dog kennels at Wreay was approved. The scheme was estimated to cost £1.5m for the purchase and refurbishment. During 2021/22 £1.133m was borrowed (internally) and in 2022/23 it is expected that £0.367m will be borrowed (internally) to complete the scheme of works.

### Investment Strategy

Category	Category Limit (£m)	Investments at 31 Mar (£m)	Compliance with Limit
1 - Banks Unsecured	20	0.524	Yes
2 - Banks Secured	20	0.000	Yes
3 - Government (inc LA)	10	0.000	Yes
4 - Registered Providers	10	0.000	Yes
5 - Pooled Funds	15	4.700	Yes
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.224</b>	

There have been no breaches in the approved limits to report during the reporting period.

### Performance Indicators

	Number of Days	Average Balance (£)	Largest Balance (£)
<b>Quarter 1</b>			
Days In Credit	91	65,656	362,306
Days Overdrawn	0	0	0

Average interest rate earned - 0.73%  
 Average base rate - 0.94%  
 (Current bank base rate – 1.25%)

### Treasury and Prudential Indicators

During the period 01 April 2022 and 30 June 2022, the treasury function has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and in compliance with the Treasury Management Practices.

Compliance with the prudential and treasury indicators are shown on page 3.

## Economic Outlook and Treasury position for the quarter ended 30 June 2022

Following the 0.1% month on month fall in GDP in March and the 0.3% month on month contraction in April, the economy is now moving towards a recession (two quarters of falling output in a row). That said, without the joint wind down of the COVID-19 Test and Trace and vaccination programme, GDP would have risen by 0.2% m/m and 0.1% m/m in March and April respectively. That's hardly strong, but it suggests the underlying momentum is not quite as weak as the headline figures imply.

CPI inflation rose from 9.0% in April to a new 40-year high of 9.1% in May and it is not yet close to its peak. The increase in CPI inflation in May was mainly due to a further leap in food price inflation from 6.7% to a 13-year high of 8.5%. With the influence of increases in agricultural commodity prices yet to fully feed into prices on the supermarket shelves, food price inflation could rise above 10% in September. Two-thirds of the observation period for the Ofgem price cap having now passed, something like a 40% rise in utility prices is pretty in line for October. The further rise in core producer price inflation, from 13.9% to 14.8%, suggests that core goods CPI inflation will probably rise to 14% before long. CPI inflation to a peak of around 10.5% in October. Latest figures released for June 2022 show CPI inflation has again risen to 9.4%.

The MPC has now increased interest rates five times in as many meetings and raised rates to their highest level since the Global Financial Crisis. The US Federal Reserve raised rates by 75 basis points (bps) in June and a handful of other central banks have recently raised rates by 50bps, the Bank of England's action is relatively dovish in comparison. The MPC's decision not to follow the Fed and raise rates by more makes some sense. The UK's status as a larger importer of commodities, which have jumped in price, means that households in the UK are now facing a much larger squeeze on their real incomes.

The MPC's new guidance is that if there are signs of "more persistent inflationary pressures" it will, "if necessary act forcefully in response". Link, the treasury advisers to the PCC, expect the MPC to continue to raise rates in steps of 25bps rather than 50bps and predict the MPC will raise rates from 1.25% now to a peak of 2.75% next year. That's higher than the peak of 2.00% forecast by economists, but lower than the peak (3.5%) priced into the financial markets.

Base Rate Estimates	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Quarter 1	1.75	2.75	2.25
Quarter 2	2.25	2.75	2.25
Quarter 3	2.75	2.50	2.25
Quarter 4	2.75	2.50	2.25

## Investments in place on 30 June 2022

Category/Institution	Credit Rating	Investment Date	Investment Matures	Days to Maturity	Rate (%)	Amount (£)	Counterparty Total (£)
<b>Category 1 - Banks Unsecured (Includes Banks &amp; Building Societies)</b>							
Svenska (Deposit Acc)	AA	Various	On Demand	N/A	0.05%	499,920	499,920
NatWest (Liquidity Select Acc)	A+	30/06/2022	01/07/2022	O/N	0.01%	24,000	24,000
						523,920	523,920
<b>Category 2 - Banks Secured (Includes Banks &amp; Building Societies)</b>							
						0	0
<b>Category 3 - Government (Includes HM Treasury and Other Local Authorities)</b>							
						0	0
<b>Category 4 - Registered Providers (Includes Providers of Social Housing)</b>							
None						0	0
<b>Category 5 - Pooled Funds (Includes AAA rated Money Market Funds)</b>							
Invesco	AAA	Various	On demand	O/N	0.355%	2,000,000	2,000,000
BlackRock	AAA	Various	On demand	O/N	0.158%	0	0
Fidelity	AAA	Various	On demand	O/N	0.397%	0	0
Goldman Sachs	AAA	Various	On demand	O/N	0.443%	2,500,000	2,500,000
Aberdeen Standard	AAA	Various	On demand	O/N	0.381%	200,000	200,000
						4,700,000	4,700,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,223,920</b>	<b>5,223,920</b>

On the 30<sup>th</sup> June the available cash for investment was at its lowest. This is the same every year as a result of the timing of the Police Pension Grant from the Home office. In July 2022 grant of £19.85m was received and is largely in advance and will be drawn down over the remainder of the year. Along with the July grant payment, the investments reached their highest balance of £30.97m. A large proportion of this balance was split between the Debt Management Office (DMO) of HM Treasury, Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit and Fixed Term Investments to be returned at regular intervals as cashflow forecasts require, with the remainder being managed through the

## Borrowing position for the quarter ended 30 June 2022

At the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 there were no loans outstanding. Both Local Authority loans taken out at the end of March to cover short term liquidity were repaid by the 14<sup>th</sup> of April.



# Treasury and Prudential Indicators 2022/23 at 30 June 2022

Treasury Management Indicators		Result	RAG	Prudential indicators		Result	RAG		
<b>The Authorised Limit</b> <i>The authorised limit represents an upper limit of external borrowing that could be afforded in the short term but may not be sustainable. It is the expected maximum borrowing need with some headroom for unexpected movements. This is a statutory limit under section 3(1) of the local government Act 2003.</i>		TEST - Is current external borrowing within the approved limit	YES	●	<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</b> <i>This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of revenue budget required to meet financing costs</i>		TEST - Is the ratio of capital expenditure funded by revenue within planned limits	YES	●
<b>The Operational Boundary</b> <i>The operational boundary represents and estimate of the most likely but not worst case scenario it is only a guide and may be breached temporarily due to variations in cash flow.</i>		TEST - Is current external borrowing within the approved limit	YES	●	<b>Net Borrowing and the Capital Financing Requirement</b> <i>This indicator is to ensure that net borrowing will only be for capital purposes. The commissioner should ensure that the net external borrowing does not exceed the total CFR requirement from the preceding year plus any additional borrowing for the next 2 years.</i>		TEST - Is net debt less than the capital financing requirement	YES	●
<b>Actual External Debt</b> <i>It is unlikely that the Commissioner will actually exercise external borrowing until there is a change in the present structure of investment rates compared to the costs of borrowing.</i>		TEST - Is the external debt within the Authorised limit and operational boundry	YES	●	<b>Capital Expenditure and Capital financing</b> <i>The original and current forecasts of capital expenditure and the amount of capital expenditure to be funded by prudential borrowing for 2022/23</i>		TEST - Is the current capital outturn within planned limits	YES	●
<b>Gross and Net Debt</b> <i>The purpose of this indicator is to highlight a situation where the Commissioner is planning to borrow in advance of need.</i>		TEST - Is the PCC planning to borrow in advance of need	NO	●	<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b> <i>The CFR is a measure of the extent to which the commissioner needs to borrow to support capital expenditure only. It should be noted that at present all borrowing has been met internally.</i>		TEST - Is the capital financing requirement within planned limits	YES	●
<b>Maturity Structure of Borrowing</b> <i>The indicator is designed to exercise control over the Commissioner having large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be repaid at any one time.</i>		TEST - Does the PCC have large amounts of fixed rate debt requiring repayment at any one time	NO	●					
<b>Upper Limit for total principal sums invested for over 365 Days</b> <i>The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that the commissioner has protected himself against the risk of loss arising from the need to seek early redemption of principal sums invested.</i>		TEST - Is the value of long term investments within the approved limit	YES	●					

The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management recommends that regular reports are presented with regards to treasury management activities. This half yearly report ensures the Police and Crime Commissioner is implementing best practice in accordance with the Code.