



CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-020

Subject	S22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for the updated collaboration agreement of Joint Protective Services function between the six corporations sole (the Chief Constables of Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary).
Decision	To sign the updated Section 22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for Cambridgeshire Constabulary for the development of a fully collaborated Joint Protective Services function with Bedfordshire Police and Hertfordshire Constabulary.
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Business Co-ordination Board (“the Board”) meeting on the 23rd June 2016 discussed and agreed the proposal for the existing Section 22A Agreement for Joint Protective Services (JPS) function of Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary (“the Constabulary”), and Hertfordshire Police to be updated into a shared services framework which also provides and updates the apportionment rates between the six corporations sole (the Chief Constables of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire and the Police and Crime Commissioners for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire).</p> <p>The Board approved that the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Constabulary should sign the updated Section 22A Agreement to effect the collaborative arrangements for the purpose of providing efficient and effective policing.</p>
Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Papers	SEC 22A Collaboration Agreement for JPS – Business Coordination Board 23 rd June 2016. http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner	
I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.	
Signature 	Date 23-6-16



Agenda Item 12.0

To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 23 June 2016

SECTION 22A COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS FOR: JOINT PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DEPARTMENT

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Business Coordination Board ("the Board") with details of the rationale for signing the updated Section 22A Collaboration Agreements under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) ("the S22A Agreements") for the continued collaboration of Joint Protective Services (JPS) and Professional Standards Department (PSD) for the six corporations sole (the Chief Constables of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire and the Police and Crime Commissioners for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire) that have formed a Strategic Alliance Summit (the "Alliance").

2. Recommendation

2.1 The Board is recommended to approve the signing of the S22A Agreements to update the existing Section 22 Agreements for Joint Protective Services and the Professional Standards Department.

2.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) signs the Decision Notices to sign the S22A Agreements approve the updated Section 22A Agreements for the ongoing collaboration of JPS and PSD.

3. Background

3.1 Sections 22A and 23 Police Act 1996 (as amended) (“the Act”) enable the Chief Officers of one or more police forces and two or more policing bodies to make an Agreement relating to:

- *the discharge of functions of the members of the Chief Officer’s forces (“force collaboration provision”) and for such other provision as shall be referred to in this agreement. “Functions” comprise all and any of the powers and duties of police forces, and/or*
- *the provision about support by a policing body for the police force which another policing body is responsible for maintaining (“policing body and force collaboration provision”). “Support” includes the provision of premises, equipment, staff, services and facilities.*

Provided that:

- *the Chief Officers think that such an agreement is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of one or more police forces, and*
- *the policing bodies think that the agreement is in the interests of the efficiency and effectiveness of one of or more policing bodies or police forces.*

3.2 Through the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (Section 89) the presumption is now in favour of collaboration, i.e. joint working should be taken forward where in the opinion of Chief Officers or policing body collaboration delivers greater efficiency or effectiveness.

3.3 The Alliance has already collaborated a number of operational (e.g. JPS functions), operational support (e.g. Local Criminal Justice Board administration) and organisational support (e.g. PSD, Procurement) functions. In December 2013 they signed a ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ to foster further organisational and operational support service collaboration where greater efficiency and effectiveness is supported. To date seven business cases have been agreed and section 22A Agreements signed (i.e. Firearms Licensing, Human Resources, Public Contact implementation, Criminal Justice phase 1, Custody, Information Communication Technology and Information Management) in addition to progressing a number of joint enabling initiatives (i.e. the Athena policing system and a single Human Resource & Finance system).

3.4 The Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioners Chair governance boards have been established for JPS, Operational Support and Organisational Support to provide more detailed scrutiny.

4. Joint Protective Services (JPS)

- 4.1 The function which is the subject of the proposed updated Section 22A Agreement is the continued development of a fully collaborated Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire (“BCH”) JPS Department as well as the senior management structure which will have operational responsibility and accountability for ‘business as usual’ service provision. The purpose of the function is to plan and manage the transition to a BCH JPS Department as a fully collaborated function whilst ensuring current service continues to be delivered.
- 4.2 The following functions are within the scope of the agreement:
- Camera Tickets and Collisions
 - Roads Policing and Automatic Number Plate Recognition
 - Dogs Section
 - Armed Policing Unit
 - Ops Planning Support
 - Civil Contingencies
 - Scientific Services
 - Major Crime Unit
- 4.3 The proposed Section 22 Agreement for JPS builds on the previous section 22 agreement (signed by the six corporations sole in December 2013), places it into the shared services framework and provides and update to the apportionment rates between the organisations.
- 5. Professional Standards Department (PSD)**
- 5.1 The function which is the subject of the proposed updated Section 22A Agreement is the maintenance of a fully collaborated BCH PSD as well as maintaining a senior management structure which will have operational responsibility and accountability for ‘business as usual’ service provision. The purpose of the function is to ensure current service continues to be delivered.
- 5.2 The functions within scope are as follows:
- Anti-Corruption Unit
 - Gross Misconduct Investigation
 - Complaint Investigations
 - Business Support
 - Recording
 - Performance
 - Appeals
- 5.3 The proposed Section 22A Agreement for PSD builds on the previous Section 22 Agreement (signed by the six corporations sole in March 2015), places it into the shared services framework and provides and update to the apportionment rates between the organisations.

6. Next steps

- 6.1 The Section 22 Agreements are in the process of being finalised and are due to be signed by the six corporations sole at the Strategic Alliance Summit on 19 July 2016.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 The Board is recommended to approve the signing of the S22A Agreements to update the existing Section 22 Agreements for Joint Protective Services and the Professional Standards Department.
- 7.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) signs the Decision Notices to sign the S22A Agreements approve the updated Section 22A Agreements for the ongoing collaboration of Joint Protective Services and the Professional Standards Department.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source Document(s)	Draft Sec 22A agreements as discussed at the BCH Strategic Alliance 3 rd June 2016
Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commission




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-022

Subject	Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2016/17 (including the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy)
Decision	To approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2016/17 (including the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy)
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Constabulary's Joint Audit Committee were presented with the Treasury Management Strategy 2016/17 at their meeting held on 23rd June 2016. The committee was recommended to note the following, as set out below:</p> <p>The strategy for 2016/17 covers two main areas:</p> <p>Capital issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the capital plans and the prudential indicators;• the minimum revenue provision (MRP) strategy. <p>Treasury management issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the current treasury position;• treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Commissioner;• prospects for interest rates;• the borrowing strategy;• policy on borrowing in advance of need;• debt rescheduling;• the investment strategy;• creditworthiness policy; and• policy on use of external service providers. <p>These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and CLG Investment Guidance.</p>

Contact Officer	Josie Gowler, Chief Finance Officer Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: josie.gowler@cambs.pnn.police.uk
------------------------	--

Background Papers	Treasury Management Strategy 2016/17 – Joint Audit Committee 23 rd June 2016 http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work//joint-audit-committee
--------------------------	--

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner	
I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.	
Signature 	Date 30/6/2016



Treasury Management Strategy Statement

Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy

Cambridgeshire Police And Crime Commissioner
2016/17

INDEX

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Background	3
1.2	Reporting requirements	3
1.3	Treasury Management Strategy for 2016/17	4
1.4	Training	4
1.5	Treasury management consultants	4
2	THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2016/17 – 2018/19	5
2.1	Capital expenditure	5
2.2	The Commissioner’s borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)	5
2.3	Minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy statement	6
2.4	Core funds and expected investment balances	6
2.5	Affordability prudential indicators	7
2.6	Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	7
2.7	Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax	7
3	BORROWING	8
3.1	Current portfolio position	8
3.2	Treasury Indicators: limits to borrowing activity	8
3.3	Prospects for interest rates	9
3.4	Borrowing strategy	11
3.5	Policy on borrowing in advance of need	12
3.6	Debt rescheduling	12
4	ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY	13
4.1	Investment policy.....	13
4.2	Creditworthiness policy	14
4.3	Country and sector limits.....	16
4.4	Investment strategy	16
4.5	Investment risk benchmarking	17
4.6	End of year investment report.....	17
5	APPENDICES	18
5.1	APPENDIX: Interest Rate Forecasts 2016 - 2019.....	19
5.2	APPENDIX: Economic Background.....	20
5.3	APPENDIX: Treasury Management Practice – Credit and Counterparty Risk Management	25
5.4	APPENDIX: Treasury management scheme of delegation	27
5.5	APPENDIX: The treasury management role of the section 151 officer	28

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Commissioner’s low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Commissioner’s capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Commissioner, essentially the longer term cash flow planning, to ensure that the Commissioner can meet the capital spending obligations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet the Commissioner’s risk or cost objectives.

CIPFA defines treasury management as:

“The management of the local authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

1.2 Reporting requirements

The Commissioner is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy (this report) - The first, and most important report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- a minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- the treasury management strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

A mid year treasury management report – This will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision. In addition, the Commissioner will receive quarterly update reports.

An annual treasury report – This provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

Scrutiny

The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Commissioner. This role is undertaken by the Finance Sub Group.

1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2016/17

The strategy for 2016/17 covers two main areas:

Capital issues

- the capital plans and the prudential indicators;
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy.

Treasury management issues

- the current treasury position;
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Commissioner;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, CLG MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and CLG Investment Guidance.

1.4 Training

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny. The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”)/Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Deputy Commissioner”) and members of the substantive Joint Audit Committee will be provided with appropriate training. The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed.

1.5 Treasury management consultants

The Commissioner uses Capita Asset Services, Treasury solutions as its external treasury management advisors.

The Commissioner recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Commissioner at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers.

The Commissioner also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Commissioner will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

2 THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2016/17 – 2018/19

The Commissioner's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

2.1 Capital expenditure

This prudential indicator is a summary of the Commissioner's capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle. The table summarises the capital expenditure and how the plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Capital expenditure £000's	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Total	5,634	4,434	4,824	3,032	3,028
Financed by:					
Capital receipts	12	16	1,000	-	-
Capital grants	1,205	987	597	597	597
Capital reserves	1,040	2,147	500	-	-
Revenue	3,377	1,284	2,727	2,435	2,431
Net financing need for the year	-	-	-	-	-

2.2 The Commissioner's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

The second prudential indicator is the Commissioner's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Commissioner's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each assets life.

The CFR includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Commissioner's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility and so the Commissioner is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Commissioner currently has £76k of such schemes within the CFR.

The Commissioner is asked to approve the CFR projections below:

£000's	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Capital Financing Requirement					
Total CFR	24,435	23,627	22,816	22,036	21,256
Movement in CFR	-842	-808	-811	-780	-780

Movement in CFR represented by					
Net financing need for the year (above)	-	-	-	-	-
Less MRP/VRP and other financing movements	-842	-808	-811	-780	-780
Movement in CFR	-842	-808	-811	-780	-780

2.3 Minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy statement

The Commissioner is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision - MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision - VRP).

CLG regulations have been issued which require the Commissioner to approve an **MRP Statement** in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to councils and authorities, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Commissioner is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or which in the future will be Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP policy will be:

- **Existing practice** - MRP will follow the existing practice outlined in former CLG regulations; these options provide for an approximate 4% reduction in the borrowing need (CFR) each year.

From 1 April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including PFI and finance leases) the MRP policy will be:

- **Asset life method** – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction); this options provide for a reduction in the borrowing need over approximately the asset's life.

2.4 Core funds and expected investment balances

The application of resources (capital receipts, reserves etc.) to either finance capital expenditure or other budget decisions to support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new sources (asset sales etc.). Detailed below are estimates of the year end balances for each resource and anticipated day to day cash flow balances.

Year End Resources £000's	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Fund balances/reserves	27,453	26,413	22,948	16,116	16,116
Capital receipts	706	1,556	701	843	982
Provisions	4,634	4,634	792	792	792
Total core funds	32,793	32,603	24,441	17,751	17,890
Working capital	-3,299	-	-	-	-
Under/over borrowing	-14,168	-13,805	-13,450	-13,147	-12,866
Expected investments	15,326	18,798	10,991	4,604	5,024

2.5 Affordability prudential indicators

The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Commissioner's overall finances. The Commissioner is asked to approve the following indicators:

2.6 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

%	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Ratio	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

2.7 Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the three year capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Commissioner's existing approved commitments and current plans. The assumptions are based on the budget, but will invariably include some estimates, such as the level of Government support, which are not published over a three year period.

Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on the band D council tax

£	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Council tax (band D)	-0.23	-0.13	0.03	-0.11	0.00

3 BORROWING

The capital expenditure plans set out in Section 2 provide details of the service activity of the Commissioner. The treasury management function ensures that the Commissioner's cash is organised in accordance with the the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury / prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

3.1 Current portfolio position

The Commissioner's treasury portfolio position at 31 March 2015, with forward projections are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt (the treasury management operations), against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing.

£000's	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
External Debt					
Debt at 1 April	10,602	10,191	9,762	9,313	8,844
Expected change in Debt	-411	-429	-449	-470	-491
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL)	-	-	-	-	-
Expected change in OLTL	-	-	-	-	-
Actual gross debt at 31 March	10,191	9,762	9,313	8,844	8,353
The Capital Financing Requirement	24,435	23,627	22,816	22,036	21,256
Under / (over) borrowing	14,244	13,865	13,503	13,192	12,903

Within the prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Commissioner's activities are operated within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Commissioner needs to ensure that the gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2016/17 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

The Director of Finance reports that the Commissioner complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

3.2 Treasury Indicators: limits to borrowing activity

The operational boundary. This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt.

Operational boundary £000's	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Debt	11,841	11,412	10,963	10,494
Other long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	11,841	11,412	10,963	10,494

The authorised limit for external debt. A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the Commissioner. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

1. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all authorities and councils' plans, or those of a specific authority or council, although this power has not yet been exercised.
2. The Commissioner is asked to approve the following authorised limit:

Authorised limit £000's	2015/16 Estimate	2016/17 Estimate	2017/18 Estimate	2018/19 Estimate
Debt	14,841	14,412	13,963	13,494
Other long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	14,841	14,412	13,963	13,494

3.3 Prospects for interest rates

The Commissioner has appointed Capita Asset Services as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Commissioner to formulate a view on interest rates. The following table gives their central view:

Capita Asset Services Interest Rate View													
	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19
5yr PWLB Rate	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%
10yr PWLB Rate	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.70%
25yr PWLB Rate	3.40%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.00%	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%
50yr PWLB Rate	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	3.90%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

UK. UK GDP growth rates in 2013 of 2.2% and 2.9% in 2014 were the strongest growth rates of any G7 country; the 2014 growth rate was also the strongest UK rate since 2006 and although the 2015 growth rate is likely to be a leading rate in the G7 again, it looks likely to disappoint previous forecasts and come in at about 2.2%. Quarter 1 of 2015 was weak at +0.4% (+2.9% y/y) though there was a slight increase in quarter 2 to +0.5% (+2.3% y/y) before weakening again to +0.4% (2.1% y/y) in quarter 3 followed by a slight recovery in quarter 4 to an initial reading of +0.5%. The February Bank of England Inflation Report included a forecast for growth to remain around 2.2% – 2.4% over the next three years, driven mainly by strong consumer demand as the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers has been reversed by a recovery in wage inflation at the same time that CPI inflation has fallen to, or near to, zero since February 2015. However, these forecasts are approximately 0.2% lower than those of the November Inflation Report. Investment expenditure is also expected to support growth. However, since the second half of 2015, most worldwide economic statistics have been weak and financial markets have been particularly volatile in early 2016. The November Inflation Report flagged up particular concerns for the potential impact of these factors on the UK and this theme was maintained in the February Inflation Report.

The February Inflation Report was notably subdued in respect of the forecasts for inflation in the near-term; this was expected to barely get back up to the 1% level within the next 12 months but was expected to marginally exceed the 2% target on the 2-3 year time horizon. The increase in the November Inflation Report forecast for inflation at the three year horizon was the biggest in a decade and at the two year horizon was the biggest since February 2013. However, the first round of falls in oil, gas and food prices over late

2014 and also in the first half 2015, will fall out of the 12 month calculation of CPI during late 2015 / early 2016 but a second, more recent round of falls in fuel and commodity prices will delay a significant tick up in inflation from around zero. There is, therefore, considerable uncertainty around how quickly pay and CPI inflation will rise in the next few years and this makes it difficult to forecast when the MPC will decide to make a start on increasing Bank Rate. There is also the uncertain impact of the EU referendum which may take place as early as June 2016.

The weakening of UK GDP growth during 2015 and the deterioration of prospects in the international scene, especially for emerging market countries, have consequently led to forecasts for when the first increase in Bank Rate would occur being pushed back to quarter 1 of 2017. There is downside risk to this forecast i.e. it could be pushed further back and the markets are currently betting on a quarter 1 2018 increase.

USA. The American economy made a strong comeback after a weak first quarter's growth at +0.6% (annualised), to grow by no less than 3.9% in quarter 2 of 2015, but then pulled back to 2.0% in quarter 3 and retreated to +0.7% in quarter 4. However, the uninterrupted run of strong monthly increases in non-farm payrolls figures for growth in employment in 2015 prepared the way for the Fed. to embark on its long awaited first increase in rates of 0.25% at its December meeting. However, the accompanying message with this first increase was that further increases will be at a much slower rate, and to a much lower ultimate ceiling, than in previous business cycles, mirroring comments by our own MPC.

EZ. In the Eurozone, the ECB fired its big bazooka in January 2015 in unleashing a massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing to buy up high credit quality government and other debt of selected EZ countries. This programme of €60bn of monthly purchases started in March 2015 and it was intended to run initially to September 2016. At the ECB's December meeting, this programme was extended to March 2017 but was not increased in terms of the amount of monthly purchases. The ECB also cut its deposit facility rate by 10bps from -0.2% to -0.3%. This programme of monetary easing has had a limited positive effect in helping a recovery in consumer and business confidence and a start to some improvement in economic growth. GDP growth rose to 0.5% in quarter 1 2015 (1.3% y/y) but has then eased back to +0.4% (+1.6% y/y) in quarter 2 and to +0.3% (+1.6%) in quarter 3. Financial markets were disappointed by the ECB's lack of more decisive action in December and it is likely that it will need to boost its QE programme if it is to succeed in significantly improving growth in the EZ and getting inflation up from the current level of around zero to its target of 2%.

Greece. During July, Greece finally capitulated to EU demands to implement a major programme of austerity and is now cooperating fully with EU demands. An €86bn third bailout package has since been agreed though it did nothing to address the unsupportable size of total debt compared to GDP. However, huge damage has been done to the Greek banking system and economy by the resistance of the Syriza Government, elected in January, to EU demands. The surprise general election in September gave the Syriza government a mandate to stay in power to implement austerity measures. However, there are major doubts as to whether the size of cuts and degree of reforms required can be fully implemented and so Greek exit from the euro may only have been delayed by this latest bailout.

Portugal and Spain. The general elections in September and December respectively have opened up new areas of political risk where the previous right wing reform-focused pro-austerity mainstream political parties have lost their majority of seats. An anti-austerity coalition has won a majority of seats in Portugal while the general election in Spain

produced a complex result where no combination of two main parties is able to form a coalition with a majority of seats. It is currently unresolved as to what administrations will result from both these situations. This has created nervousness in bond and equity markets for these countries which has the potential to spill over and impact on the whole Eurozone project.

- Investment returns are likely to remain relatively low during 2016/17 and beyond;
- Borrowing interest rates have been highly volatile during 2015 as alternating bouts of good and bad news have promoted optimism, and then pessimism, in financial markets. Gilt yields have continued to remain at historically phenomenally low levels during 2015. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances, has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times, when authorities will not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance new capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt;
- There will remain a cost of carry to any new borrowing which causes an increase in investments as this will incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns.

3.4 Borrowing strategy

The Commissioner is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Commissioner's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is relatively high.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2016/17 treasury operations. The Director of Finance will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.*
- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the start date and in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised with the likely action that fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are still lower than they will be in the next few years.*

Any decisions will be reported to the appropriate decision making body at the next available opportunity.

Treasury management limits on activity

There are two debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these are to restrain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs / improve performance. The indicators are:

- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for fixed interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments
- Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Commissioner's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

The Commissioner is asked to approve the following treasury indicators and limits:

£000's	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Interest rate exposures			
	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	11,412	10,963	10,494
Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2016/17			
		Lower	Upper
Under 12 months		0%	100%
12 months to 2 years		0%	100%
2 years to 5 years		0%	100%
5 years to 10 years		0%	100%
10 years and above		0%	100%

3.5 Policy on borrowing in advance of need

As the Commissioner is not planning to borrow to finance the Capital Programme over the next four years there is no expectation of borrowing in advance of need.

3.6 Debt rescheduling

As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

All rescheduling will be discussed with the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner prior to any decision being taken.

4 ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Introduction: changes to credit rating methodology

The main rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's) have, through much of the financial crisis, provided some institutions with a ratings "uplift" due to implied levels of sovereign support. Commencing in 2015, in response to the evolving regulatory regime, all three agencies have begun removing these "uplifts" with the timing of the process determined by regulatory progress at the national level. The process has been part of a wider reassessment of methodologies by each of the rating agencies. In addition to the removal of implied support, new methodologies are now taking into account additional factors, such as regulatory capital levels. In some cases, these factors have "netted" each other off, to leave underlying ratings either unchanged or little changed. A consequence of these new methodologies is that they have also lowered the importance of the (Fitch) Support and Viability ratings and have seen the (Moody's) Financial Strength rating withdrawn by the agency.

In keeping with the agencies' new methodologies, the rating element of our own credit assessment process now focuses solely on the Short and Long Term ratings of an institution. While this is the same process that has always been used for Standard & Poor's, this has been a change in the use of Fitch and Moody's ratings. It is important to stress that the other key elements to our process, namely the assessment of Rating Watch and Outlook information as well as the Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay have not been changed.

The evolving regulatory environment, in tandem with the rating agencies' new methodologies also means that sovereign ratings are now of lesser importance in the assessment process. Where through the crisis, clients typically assigned the highest sovereign rating to their criteria, the new regulatory environment is attempting to break the link between sovereign support and domestic financial institutions. While this authority understands the changes that have taken place, it will continue to specify a minimum sovereign rating of AAA. This is in relation to the fact that the underlying domestic and where appropriate, international, economic and wider political and social background will still have an influence on the ratings of a financial institution.

It is important to stress that these rating agency changes do not reflect any changes in the underlying status or credit quality of the institution. They are merely reflective of a reassessment of rating agency methodologies in light of enacted and future expected changes to the regulatory environment in which financial institutions operate. While some banks have received lower credit ratings as a result of these changes, this does not mean that they are suddenly less credit worthy than they were formerly. Rather, in the majority of cases, this mainly reflects the fact that implied sovereign government support has effectively been withdrawn from banks. They are now expected to have sufficiently strong balance sheets to be able to withstand foreseeable adverse financial circumstances without government support. In fact, in many cases, the balance sheets of banks are now much more robust than they were before the 2008 financial crisis when they had higher ratings than now. However, this is not universally applicable, leaving some entities with modestly lower ratings than they had through much of the "support" phase of the financial crisis.

4.1 Investment policy

The Commissioner's investment policy has regard to the CLG's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") and the revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM

Code”). The Commissioner’s investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second, then return.

In accordance with the above guidance from the CLG and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Commissioner applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the Short Term and Long Term ratings.

Ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To this end the Commissioner will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as “credit default swaps” and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 5.3 under the ‘specified’ and ‘non-specified’ investments categories. Counterparty limits will be as set through the Commissioner’s treasury management practices – schedules.

4.2 Creditworthiness policy

The primary principle governing the Commissioner’s investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Commissioner will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the specified and non-specified investment sections below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Commissioner’s prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Chief Constable’s CFO will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise the criteria and submit them to the Commissioner for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the Commissioner may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

Credit rating information is supplied by Capita Asset Services, our treasury consultants, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating Watches (notification of a likely change), rating Outlooks (notification of a possible longer term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating Watch applying to a counterparty at the minimum of the Commissioner’s criteria will be suspended from use, with all others being reviewed in light of market conditions.

The criteria for providing a pool of high quality investment counterparties (both specified and non-specified investments) is:

- Banks 1 - good credit quality – the Commissioner will only use banks which:
 - i. are UK banks; and/or
 - ii. are non-UK and domiciled in a country which has a minimum sovereign Long Term rating of AAA
 and have, as a minimum, the following Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors credit ratings (where rated):
 - iii. Short Term – F1
 - iv. Long Term – A-
- Banks 2 – Part nationalised UK bank – Royal Bank of Scotland. This bank can be included provided it continues to be part nationalised or it meets the ratings in Banks 1 above.
- Banks 3 – The Commissioner's own banker for transactional purposes if the bank falls below the above criteria, although in this case balances will be minimised in both monetary size and time.
- Money market funds (MMFs) – AAA
- UK Government (including gilts and the DMADF)
- Local authorities, parish councils, Commissioners etc

A limit of 0% will be applied to the use of non-specified investments.

Use of additional information other than credit ratings. Additional requirements under the Code require the Commissioner to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example Credit Default Swaps, negative rating Watches/Outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

Time and monetary limits applying to investments. The time and monetary limits for institutions on the Commissioner's counterparty list are as follows (these will cover both specified and non-specified investments):

	Fitch Long Term Rating (or equivalent)	Money and/or % Limit	Time Limit
Banks 1 - higher quality	A- / F1 (Short term)	25% of available funds up to £5m per institution	364 days
Banks 2 – part nationalised	A- / F1 (Short term)	25% of available funds up to £5m per institution	364 days
Limit 3 category – Commissioner's banker (not meeting Banks 1)		£5m	Overnight
DMADF	AAA	unlimited	6 months
Local authorities	N/A	£5m	364 days
	Fund rating	Money and/or % Limit	Time Limit

Money market funds	AAA	100% of available funds. If over £5m, spread over 2 funds.	liquid
--------------------	-----	--	--------

The proposed criteria for specified and non-specified investments are shown in Appendix 5.3 for approval.

4.3 Country and sector limits

Due care will be taken to consider the country, group and sector exposure of the Commissioner's investments.

The Commissioner has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AAA from Fitch or equivalent. This list will be added to, or deducted from, by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

In addition:

- no more than 10% will be placed with any non-UK country at any time (this applies to Banks 1 only, not Money Market funds);
- limits in place above will apply to a group of companies;
- sector limits will be monitored regularly for appropriateness.

4.4 Investment strategy

In-house funds. Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

Investment returns expectations. Bank Rate is forecast to remain unchanged at 0.5% before starting to rise from quarter 1 of 2017. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

2016/17 0.75%
2017/18 1.25%
2018/19 1.75%

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to 100 days during each financial year are as follows:

2016/17 0.60%
2017/18 1.25%
2018/19 1.75%
2019/20 2.00%
2020/21 2.25%
2021/22 2.50%
2022/23 2.75%
2023/24 2.75%
Later years 3.00%

The overall balance of risks to these forecasts is currently to the downside (i.e. start of increases in Bank Rate occurs later). However, should the pace of growth quicken and / or forecasts for increases in inflation rise, there could be an upside risk.

Investment treasury indicator and limit - total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days. These limits are set with regard to the Commissioner's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

The Commissioner is asked to approve the treasury indicator and limit: -

Maximum principal sums invested > 364 days			
£	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Principal sums invested > 364 days	£0	£0	£0

For its cash flow generated balances, the Commissioner will seek to utilise its business reserve instant access and notice accounts, money market funds and short-dated deposits (overnight to 364 days) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest.

4.5 Investment risk benchmarking

These benchmarks are simple guides to maximum risk, so they may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that officers will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy to manage risk as conditions change. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported, with supporting reasons in the mid-year or Annual Report.

Security - The Commissioner's maximum security risk benchmark for the current portfolio, when compared to these historic default tables, is:

- 0.007% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio.

Liquidity – in respect of this area the Commissioner seeks to maintain:

- Bank overdraft - £100k
- Liquid short term deposits of at least 75% available with a week's notice.

Yield - local measures of yield benchmarks are:

- Investments – internal returns above the overnight LIBOR rate -0.25%

4.6 End of year investment report

At the end of the financial year, the Commissioner will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

5 APPENDICES

1. Interest rate forecasts
2. Economic background
3. Treasury management practice – credit and counterparty risk management
4. Treasury management scheme of delegation
5. The treasury management role of the section 151 officer

5.1 APPENDIX: Interest Rate Forecasts 2016 - 2019

PWLB rates and forecast shown below have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st November 2012.

Capita Asset Services Interest Rate View													
	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19
Bank Rate View	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.50%	1.75%
3 Month LIBID	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.60%	0.80%	0.90%	1.00%	1.10%	1.30%	1.30%	1.60%	1.80%	1.90%
6 Month LIBID	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.80%	0.90%	1.00%	1.20%	1.40%	1.60%	1.70%	1.80%	2.00%	2.20%
12 Month LIBID	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.10%	1.20%	1.30%	1.50%	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%	2.40%
5yr PWLB Rate	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.40%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%
10yr PWLB Rate	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
25yr PWLB Rate	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%	3.80%	3.80%
50yr PWLB Rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.30%	3.30%	3.40%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.70%	3.70%
Bank Rate													
Capita Asset Services	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.50%	1.75%
Capital Economics	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	-	-	-	-	-
5yr PWLB Rate													
Capita Asset Services	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.40%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%
Capital Economics	2.10%	2.20%	2.50%	2.55%	2.80%	2.80%	3.05%	3.05%	-	-	-	-	-
10yr PWLB Rate													
Capita Asset Services	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
Capital Economics	2.85%	2.85%	3.10%	3.10%	3.30%	3.30%	3.45%	3.45%	-	-	-	-	-
25yr PWLB Rate													
Capita Asset Services	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%	3.80%	3.80%
Capital Economics	2.85%	2.85%	3.10%	3.10%	3.30%	3.30%	3.45%	3.45%	-	-	-	-	-
50yr PWLB Rate													
Capita Asset Services	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.30%	3.30%	3.40%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.70%	3.70%
Capital Economics	2.90%	2.90%	3.15%	3.15%	3.35%	3.35%	3.50%	3.50%	-	-	-	-	-

Please note – The current PWLB rates and forecast shown above have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st November 2012



**Cambridgeshire
Police & Crime
Commissioner**

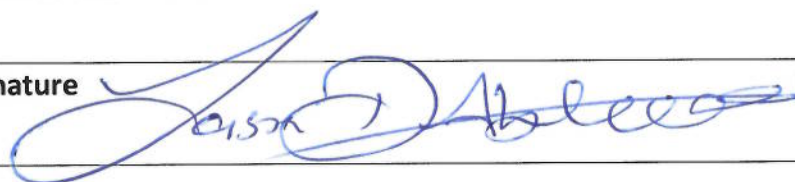
CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-023

Subject	S22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for the collaboration agreement for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot between the eight corporations sole (the Chief Constables of Bedfordshire Police, Northamptonshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary and the Police and Crime Commissioners for Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire).
Decision	To sign the Section 22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot with Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Northamptonshire Police, Bedfordshire Police and Hertfordshire Constabulary and the Police and Crime Commissioners for Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire.
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Business Co-ordination Board (“the Board”) on the 23rd June 2016 discussed and endorsed the arrangements for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot.</p> <p>The Board approved that the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Constabulary should sign the Section 22A Agreement to effect the collaborative arrangements for undertaking the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot.</p>
Contact Officer	<p>Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk</p>
Background Papers	<p>Section 22A Collaboration Agreement for Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot – Business Coordination Board 23rd June 2016. http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB</p>

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature



Date

23-6-16



To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 23 June 2016

SECTION 22A COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS FOR: ELECTRONIC MONITORING GPS PILOT

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Business Coordination Board (“the Board”) with details of the rationale for signing the Section 22A Collaboration Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) (“the S22A Agreements”) for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot for the eight corporations sole (the Chief Constables of Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire and the Police and Crime Commissioners for Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire (“BeNCH”).

2. Recommendation

2.1 The Board is recommended to approve the signing of the S22A Agreement for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot.

2.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) signs the Decision Notice to approve and sign the S22A Agreement.

3. Background

3.1 Sections 22A and 23 Police Act 1996 (as amended) (“the Act”) enable the Chief Officers of one or more police forces and two or more policing bodies to make an Agreement relating to:

- *the discharge of functions of the members of the Chief Officer's forces ("force collaboration provision") and for such other provision as shall be referred to in this agreement. "Functions" comprise all and any of the powers and duties of police forces, and/or*
- *the provision about support by a policing body for the police force which another policing body is responsible for maintaining ("policing body and force collaboration provision"). "Support" includes the provision of premises, equipment, staff, services and facilities.*

Provided that:

- *the Chief Officers think that such an agreement is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of one or more police forces, and*
- *the policing bodies think that the agreement is in the interests of the efficiency and effectiveness of one of or more policing bodies or police forces.*

3.2 Through the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (Section 89) the presumption is now in favour of collaboration, i.e. joint working should be taken forward where in the opinion of Chief Officers or policing body collaboration delivers greater efficiency or effectiveness.

3.3 Following the introduction of the government's 'Transforming Rehabilitation' agenda, the Commissioners and Chief Constables in the BeNCH area have been working together through the BeNCH Area Reducing Offending Board.

4. Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot

4.1 The intention to launch a GPS tagging pilot was announced in the Prime Minister's speech on 8th February and again by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) alongside the Queen's Speech on 18 May. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) wish to pilot GPS tagging for appropriate offenders to test a range of factors including how the GPS tag might impact on the behaviour of offenders, how those who are imposing the tags respond when given the option of a GPS tag, and what other benefits GPS tagging could bring.

4.2 Following an expressions of interest exercise, the MoJ has selected 2 pilot schemes, one for the East Midlands area and one for the BeNCH area. Pilots will be independently evaluated and the results will feed in to the broader Electronic Monitoring Strategy which is currently in development and will seek to identify how the range of tagging technology can be utilised to support rehabilitation, reduce reoffending, protect the public and support improved outcomes throughout the Criminal Justice System.

4.3 Benefits to the police in carrying out the pilots include building local capability, for example in the use of non-voluntary tagging, monitoring of a significantly larger cohort of offenders and the application of a range of different approaches to tagging offenders and increased capability to detect reoffending.

4.4 The pilot for this area will look at tagging offenders who would otherwise be refused early release or re-release, be recalled to prison or refused parole. The pilot project will require local police forces to fit the tags, monitor offenders and follow up breaches of conditions. This has been decided because the police have experience of

working with GPS tags, although there is a need to build in existing probation and CRC processes.

- 4.5 In order to achieve this, the MoJ requires a lead force, in the BeNCH area that is Hertfordshire. The funding will be provided to Hertfordshire Police and Crime Commissioner on behalf of the partners involved in the project. Procurement of the tags will be undertaken by the pilot areas, with support from the MoJ.
- 4.6 There will be a grant agreement between the MoJ, the four Commissioners and the four Chief Constables identifying the conditions on the grant and the purposes for which it is being given. Because the Commissioner for Hertfordshire will receive the grant on behalf of the partners a collaboration agreement will be needed between the four PCCs and four Chief Constables to allow Hertfordshire to carry out the functions required by the MoJ on behalf of all corporations sole.
- 4.7 Regular reports will go to the BeNCH steering group of progress with the project including financial reports. Dispute resolution, should this be necessary, also escalates to the BeNCH steering group and then the BeNCH Area Reducing Offending Board if that should be necessary including receipt of advice from the MoJ to assist with this role.

5. Next steps

- 5.1 The Section 22 Agreement will be considered by the BeNCH Area Reducing Offending Board on 27 June and will be taken through individual governance arrangements accordingly.

Recommendation

- 6.1 The Board is recommended to approve the signing of the S22A Agreement for the Electronic Monitoring GPS Pilot.
- 6.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) signs the Decision Notice to approve and sign the S22A Agreement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source Document(s)	Draft Sec 22A agreement as discussed at the BeNCH Steering Group, 9 June 2016
Contact Officer	Cristina Strood, Head of Policy and Performance, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-024	
Subject	Sawtry Police Office
Decision	To approve the freehold disposal of Sawtry Police Office.
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Business Coordination Board (BCB) meeting on the 23rd June 2016 discussed and agreed the proposal for the freehold disposal of Sawtry Police Office based on the information set out in the BCB paper presented to them, as set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sawtry Police Office is vacant and has been subject to marketing with seven offers received from five bidders.• Preference is given to unconditional bids with the highest offer of £310,000 representing a reduction of less than 5% from the best conditional bid.• The Board is recommended to approve the next highest unconditional offer In the event that the highest bidder does not proceed• Subject to Board approval the sale should be completed during August 2016

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Papers	‘Sawtry Police office’ – paper as presented to Business Coordination Board, 23 rd June 2016 http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature  **Date** 11-8-16



CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-025

Subject	Appointment of Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire
Decision	To appoint Andy Coles as Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire
Decision Summary	<p>Under section 18 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (“the Act”), the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner (“the Commissioner”) is entitled to appoint one Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (“Deputy Commissioner”) and to delegate certain function and responsibilities to that person.</p> <p>The Commissioner notified the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Panel (“the Panel”) under Schedule 1 of the Act of his proposal to appoint Andy Coles as Deputy Commissioner.</p> <p>In accordance with Schedule 1 of the Act, the Panel undertook its Confirmation Hearing relating to the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner on the 29th June 2016.</p> <p>Following the Confirmation Hearing, the Panel made a report under the Act recommending Andy Coles as the Deputy Commissioner. Under Schedule 1 of the Act, the Commissioner may accept or reject the Panel’s recommendation and give the Panel a response to any such report or recommendations. The Commissioner considered the Panel’s decision and their reasons for their decision in their report and has decided to appoint Andy Coles to the role of Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner’s then informed the Panel of his decision to accept their recommendation.</p>

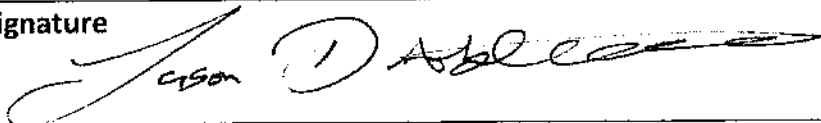
Contact Officer	<p>Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk</p>
Background Papers	<p>Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Panel Confirmation Hearing – Public Document Pack – ‘Appointment of the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire’– Confirmation Hearing’, 29th June 2016</p> <p>http://democracy.peterborough.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=543&MIId=3787&Ver=4</p> <p>Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Panel’s Report</p> <p>http://democracy.peterborough.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=543&MIId=3787&Ver=4</p> <p>Police and Crime Commissioner’s response to the Police and Crime Panel report</p> <p>http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/decisions/</p>

--	--

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature

Handwritten signature of Jason Ablewhite in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name 'Jason' clearly legible and the last name 'Ablewhite' written in a more stylized, flowing script.

Date

30 - 6 - 16



Cambridgeshire Police & Crime Commissioner

CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-026

Subject	Annual Report 2015/16
Decision	To approve the previous Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report for 2015/16.
Decision Summary	<p>Under Section 12 of the Police and Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 ("the Act") each Police and Crime Commissioner ("the Commissioner") must produce an Annual Report on the exercise of the organisation's functions in the financial year and the progress in meeting the police and crime objectives in the Police and Crime Plan.</p> <p>The Annual Report reflects the previous Commissioner's work for the period between 1st April 2015 and the 31st March 2016.</p> <p>The Commissioner's Business Coordination Board meeting on the 26th May 2016 discussed the Annual Report, noted the content and approved the Report to be taken to the Police and Crime Panel ("the Panel") on the 29th June 2016</p> <p>The Commissioner presented the Annual Report to the Panel on the 29th June 2016. The Panel reviewed the Annual Report and the Commissioner responded to the Panel's questions. The formal report of the meeting can be found at:</p> <p>http://democracy.peterborough.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=543&MIId=3670&Ver=4</p> <p>The Annual Report is published on the Commissioner's website:</p> <p>http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/</p>

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson Chief Executive, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner Tel: 0300 333 3456
Background Papers	http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature

Date

25-7-16,




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-027	
Subject	Transfer of Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) staff to Mountain Healthcare – admission of Mountain Healthcare to Local Government Pension Scheme
Decision	To approve the decision to seal the agreement to accord Mountain Healthcare Admitted Body status within the Cambridgeshire Pension Fund via a pass-through admission agreement in order for the three staff transferred from Cambridgeshire Constabulary to participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).
Decision Summary	<p>Further to the award of the contract for the provision of Sexual Assault Referral Services to Mountain Healthcare, three staff were transferred from the employment of Cambridgeshire Constabulary to the employment of Mountain Healthcare via Transfer of Undertaking of Parent Entity (TUPE) transfer.</p> <p>Mountain Healthcare is to be accorded Admitted Body status within the Cambridgeshire Pension Fund via a pass-through admission agreement in order for the three staff transferred from Cambridgeshire Constabulary to participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme.</p>

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Paper	Contract for provision of Sexual Assault Referral Services between Cambridgeshire PCC and Mountain Healthcare from 1 April 2016 Pass-Through admission agreement to participate in LGPS

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature  **Date** 27-7-16




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-028

CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-028	
Subject	<p>S22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACRO Criminal Records Office • National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit
Decision	<p>To sign the updated Section 22A Agreement under the Police Act 1996 (as amended) for Cambridgeshire Constabulary for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACRO Criminal Records Office • National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Business Co-ordination Board (“the Board”) meeting on 11 August 2016 discussed and agreed the proposal for the signing of Section 22A Agreements for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACRO Criminal Records Office • National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit <p>The Board approved that the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Constabulary should sign the updated Section 22A Agreement to effect the collaborative arrangements for the purpose of providing efficient and effective policing.</p>
Contact Officer	<p>Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk</p>
Background Papers	<p>Section 22A Collaboration Agreements – National Units http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB</p>

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature



Date

11-8-16.



To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 11 August 2016

SECTION 22A AGREEMENTS – NATIONAL UNITS

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this paper is to provide an update to the Business Coordination Board (“the Board”) on the undertaking of NPCC national functions by national units, namely:

- ACRO Criminal Records Office
- National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit

2. Recommendation

2.1 The Board is recommended to approve the Collaboration Agreements under section 22A of the Police Act 1996 (as amended) in respect of:

- ACRO Criminal Records Office
- National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit

2.2 The Commissioner is asked to sign Decision Notices to approve the Collaboration Agreements under section 22A of the Police Act 1996 (as amended).

3. Background

3.1 Following the review of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) by General Sir Nick Parker, it was recommended that National Units were to be hosted by forces in order to sustain their core business activities. Collaboration Agreements have been prepared and these set out how this will operate and amongst other matters describe how the funding arrangements and governance are to be put in place.

4. ACRO Criminal Records Office

- 4.1 Following the review of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) by General Sir Nick Parker, the ACRO Criminal Records Office (ACRO) was identified as having an essential responsibility for the delivery of its core areas of expertise. However, it was agreed that future public funding was to be reorganised in some cases, so as to align more effectively with individual force contributions. Police and Crime Commissioners (“PCCs”) were invited to review the continuation of ACRO and the hosting arrangements. The PCCs agreed that ACRO continued to offer value for money and that the hosting provision currently in place with Hampshire Constabulary should be retained.
- 4.2 In order to ensure that ACRO can continue to be sustained, it is necessary to provide a vehicle to ensure that collaborative and co-ordinated policing activity can take place. For this purpose, the Parties, with the support of the Home Secretary have agreed to deliver national services for ACRO, which shall be hosted by the Hampshire Constabulary (the “Host Force”). Direction and Control in relation to ACRO shall rest with the Chief Officer of Hampshire Constabulary.
- 4.3 It is therefore proposed that an Agreement be made pursuant to Section 22A Police Act 1996 (as amended). In preparing the Agreement, account has been taken of the statutory guidance for police collaboration published by the Home Office in October 2012 in exercise of the Home Secretary’s power under Section 23F Police Act 1996, to provide guidance about collaboration agreements and related matters. Account has also been taken of the requirements of Section 24 Police Act 1996 in respect of matters in relation to the mutual aid between forces so as to allow the Police Service of Northern Ireland, Police Scotland and other signatories to this Agreement to participate in this Agreement insofar as they are able to do so, either as a party to this agreement or through other agreements.
- 4.4 The main areas of the Section 22A agreement are as follows:
- **Service Objectives:** The key objectives of the Agreement are to set out the functions and responsibilities of ACRO and to ensure that the Service is provided in a way that delivers high quality, efficient and effective services constituting value for money and meeting the needs of partners and stakeholders.
 - **Employment of Staff:** Staff are employed by the Chief Constable for Hampshire, and under his direction and control, except where staff are seconded to the Service from another Partner Police Area, in which case they remain employed by and under the direction and control of the Chief Constable for that Area. The staff necessary for delivery of services as at the date of the Agreement are the staff currently employed/seconded to the Service. Entering into the Agreement does not necessitate the acquisition of additional staff, loss of staff, or any statutory transfers. All employer costs falling to the Chief Constable for

Hampshire, including salary and all oncosts, employment liabilities and redundancy payments properly incurred or arising by virtue of being the staff's employer, shall be met through the agreed budget for the Service and therefore met by Partners in accordance with the Formula Spending Share ("FSS") formula.

- **Chief Executive:** The Chief Executive of ACRO is employed by the Chief Constable for Hampshire and under his direction and control. Appointment is by the Chief Constable for Hampshire following consideration by the Governance Board. The Chief Constable for Hampshire is responsible for managing the performance of the Chief Executive, having regard to any feedback on performance from the Governance Board and, where necessary, taking any disciplinary proceedings. The Chief Executive is authorised to lead and manage the Service, staff and resources on the Chief Constable's behalf, in accordance with the agreed Strategy, Service Plan and Budget for the Service, the Host Force's Policies and procedures, and having regard to all advice and guidance received from the Governance Board.
- **Host Force Policy and Procedures:** The Service is to be managed in accordance with the normal policies and procedures of the Host Force, including Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders, and utilising Host Force support services. Where relevant, national policies and procedures apply.
- **Governance Board:** The role of the Governance Board is to advise, guide, and support the Chief Constable and Chief Executive to deliver their responsibilities under the Agreement. Membership is to represent Partners and stakeholders, a minimum requirement being to include representatives nominated by the Chief Constable for Hampshire and the Police & Crime Commissioner for Hampshire. The Board is to receive the draft Strategy, Service Plan and Budget for the Service and, subject to comments, consideration and amendments the Board considers appropriate, recommend this to the Chief Constable for adoption. The Board is to monitor progress and performance against the requirements of the Strategy and Service Plan, and monitor income and expenditure against the agreed Budget, and the arrangements for identification and management of risk. The Board is to act as a link to stakeholders to ensure that stakeholder views are fed into discussions regarding Service direction and the management of service delivery. The Chief Executive is to attend meetings and provide reports on progress and on relevant issues as necessary. The Board is to monitor delivery of the United Kingdom Central Authority for the Exchange of Criminal Records ("UKCA-ECR") function, and recommend to the Chief Constable any remedial action to address performance and budget issues.
- **Strategy and Service Planning:** In consultation with the Chief Constable, the Chief Executive will draw up a Strategy for development and delivery of the Service over a period of three years, together with an annual Service Plan for the Service, and present this to the Governance Board for consideration and

comments. The Strategy and Service Plan shall set out the arrangements for delivering the Service and fulfilling responsibilities under the Collaboration Arrangements, in accordance with the priorities and business needs of Partners and other stakeholders. As indicated above, the Governance Board will consider and agree any amendments to the draft Strategy and Service Plan for submission to the Chief Constable for Hampshire for adoption.

- **Budget:** At same time as preparing the annual Service Plan, in consultation with the Chief Constable, the Chief Executive shall draw up the annual Budget for the Service for consideration by the Governance Board. The Budget shall cover all planned income and expenditure for the Services in the coming financial year. The Governance Board will consider and agree any amendments to the Budget for submission to the Chief Constable for Hampshire for adoption. Partners are then required to contribute to the agreed Budget in accordance with the FSS formula. A fundamental principle is that that the Host Force shall not make any financial gain, or suffer any financial detriment, as a result of the hosting arrangement for the Service – the position is to be cost neutral. Where the Budget includes a contribution from a third party source, this to be requested and if necessary pursued by the Host Force, any costs incurred in doing so being charged to the Budget for the Services. Any Budget overspend is to be managed as far as practicable through normal Budget management processes. Where this cannot be achieved, the overspend may be met through reserves, accessed in accordance with the Agreement and the terms of a protocol to be agreed with the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire.
- **Finance and Accounting:** The accounts for the Service form part of the overall accounts for the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable for Hampshire. The Chief Financial Officer for the Service is the Chief Financial Officer for the Chief Constable of Hampshire.
- **Assets and Contracts:** All land, buildings, equipment, assets and contracts necessary for the delivery of the Service shall be held by the Police & Crime Commissioner for Hampshire or, as the case may be, the Chief Constable for Hampshire, for the benefit of the Service, and shall not be appropriated for functions that are not part of the Service. This does not preclude arrangements being made for sharing of assets e.g. the co-location of staff in Host Force accommodation, where to do so meets operational needs of the Service and constitutes efficient use of resources.
- **Liabilities:** Insurance is to be in place to cover all liabilities properly incurred as a result of carrying out the Service, the cost of this to be met from the Service Budget. To the extent that liabilities are not met from insurance e.g. policy excess, these shall be met wherever practicable from the Service Budget (and therefore borne by the partners on an FSS basis). Where or to the extent that this is not practicable without compromising operational needs, the liability (or part thereof) is to be met from the reserves or surety, in accordance with a protocol for accessing the reserves/surety to be agreed with the Police and

Crime Commissioner for Hampshire. In the event, and to the extent that, the liability cannot be met in full from the reserves/surety, this shall be met by the Partners to the Agreement in accordance with the FSS formula, via an indemnity to the Chief Constable for Hampshire or, as the case may be, the Police & Crime Commissioner for Hampshire. In relation to UKCA-ECR, where liabilities are properly incurred in the exercise of these functions, the Police & Crime Commissioner and/or Chief Constable for Hampshire will be indemnified by the Home Secretary against all costs, liabilities and expense arising.

- **Commencement and Duration:** The Agreement would commence on a date to be agreed, following completion of the current discussions and consultation. The Agreement would continue until terminated by all parties, subject to a review of the arrangements at least every three years.
- **Amendment:** Any amendment of the Agreement (other than a minor amendment which can be agreed by the Chief Constable and Governance Board) would need to be agreed by all Parties following consideration by the Governance Board.
- **Dispute resolution:** Any issues are to be raised initially through the Governance Board to seek resolution, and matters to be raised and discussed with the Chief Executive and resolved wherever possible. In the event this is not possible the matter can be raised with the Chief Constable. If the matter remains unresolved it can be referred to an independent mediator to be agreed by the Chief Constable and the Governance Board or, in the event of failure to agree, an independent mediator nominated by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire.
- **Termination:** Any partner can withdraw on twelve months' notice, including the Host Force. Where the Host Force gives notice of withdrawal, the Governance Board and Home Office shall consider successor arrangements, for recommendation to the parties for agreement. In the absence of any such agreement being reached, the withdrawal of the Host Force has the effect of terminating the Collaboration Agreement on expiry of the twelve months' notice of withdrawal. Any cost, liabilities and expense incurred by the Police & Crime Commissioner and/or Chief Constable for Hampshire as a result of withdrawal or termination is to be met as summarised in the "Liabilities" section outlined above. Termination can also be agreed by resolution of the National Police Chiefs' Council ("NPCC") or Association of Police and Crime Commissioners ("APCC").

5. National Units

- 5.1 A further, separate Collaboration Agreement has been prepared in relation to the following national policing units: the National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service ("NAVVIS"), the National Wildlife Crime Unit ("NWCUC") and the National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Unit ("NPFIDU"). As far as possible, the

same principles outlined above have been followed, subject to certain consequential adjustments. These stem from the fact that Chief Officer lead responsibility for each unit rests with a different Chief Officer, rather than the Chief Constable for Hampshire. Hampshire's role in relation to these units is as a provider of professional support services (via the same staffing structure that supports ACRO).

5.2 The key areas of the Section 22A agreement are identical to those set out for ACRO in paragraph 4.4 above.

6. Recommendation

6.1 The Board is recommended to approve the Collaboration Agreements under section 22A of the Police Act 1996 (as amended) in respect of:

- ACRO Criminal Records Office
- National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit

6.2 The Commissioner is asked to sign a Decision Notice to approve the Collaboration Agreement under section 22A of the Police Act 1996 (as amended).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source Document	<p>'Increasing efficiency in the Police Service: The role of collaboration', HMIC 2012</p> <p>https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publication/increasing-efficiency-in-the-police-service/</p> <p>Section 22A Agreements under The Police Act 1996 (as amended) – ACRO Criminal Records Office</p> <p>Section 22A Agreements under The Police Act 1996 (as amended) – National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Central Referral Unit, National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service and National Wildlife Crime Unit</p>
Contact Officer	Josie Gowler, Chief Finance Officer, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-029

<p>Subject</p>	<p>Capital funding for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tuServ development work • Automatic Number Plate Recognition (“ANPR”) cameras • Release of funding for the Wide Area Network (“WAN”) capital spending, as approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011, being Infrastructure for BCH – Identity and Infrastructure for BCH – Email Archiving
<p>Decision</p>	<p>To approve the funding request for Cambridgeshire Constabulary for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £75k for tuServ development work • £150k for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (“ANPR”) cameras • Release of funding for the Wide Area Network (“WAN”) capital spending, as approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011, being Infrastructure for BCH – Identity (£9k) and Infrastructure for BCH – Email Archiving (£57k).
<p>Decision Summary</p>	<p>Following approval by the Force Executive Board and subsequent approval of the capital spend by the Finance Sub Group (“FSG”) on 27 July 2016, the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner agreed to the funding as set out in the FSG paper, being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £75k for tuServ development work, financed from the ICT Development Reserve. • £150k for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (“ANPR”) cameras, further to the approval of an ANPR strategy for 2016-20 across the Joint Protective Services (“JPS”) Strategic Alliance of Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary (“BCH”), to develop consistency, a shared vision and to bring together dispersed work strands, funded from the ICT Development Reserve. • Release of funding for the Wide Area Network (“WAN”) capital spending, as approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011, being Infrastructure for BCH – Identity (£9k) and Infrastructure for BCH – Email Archiving (£57k), released from Organisational Support ICT Infrastructure. Revenue implications of this proposal amount to £17k p.a. for three years, and the provision of additional

	revenue budget within ICT is also requested and was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016.
--	--

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Paper	BCB paper – funding for capital projects 11 August 2016 http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner	
I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.	
Signature 	Date 11-8-16



To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 11 August 2016

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Business Coordination Board (the "Board") for the approval of the following requests for funding for Cambridgeshire Constabulary (the "Constabulary"):

- £75k for tuServ development work
- £150k for Automatic Number Plate Recognition ("ANPR") cameras
- Release of funding for the Wide Area Network ("WAN") capital spending, as approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011, being Infrastructure for BCH – Identity (£9k) and Infrastructure for BCH – Email Archiving (£57k).

2. Recommendation

2.1 The Board is recommended to approve the request for funding following approval at the Finance Sub Group ("FSG") on 27 July 2016 and the release of funding for the WAN capital spend approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011.

2.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (the "Commissioner") signs the Decision Notice to approve this capital spend.

3. TuServ Development Work

3.1 Development of the tuServ application by Black Marble, in conjunction with ICT colleagues across Beds, Cambs and Herts, continues. The cost of this scheme is proportionally shared between the three forces, and an addition of £75k to the 2016/17 Capital Programme is proposed. This was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016.

3.2 It is proposed that the additional £75k for tuServ development work will be financed from the ICT Development Reserve.

4. Automatic Number Plate Recognition (“ANPR”) cameras

4.1 An ANPR strategy for 2016-20 has been developed across the Joint Protective Services (“JPS”) Strategic Alliance of Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary (“BCH”), to develop consistency, a shared vision and to bring together dispersed work strands. A business case has been submitted by JPS in relation to ANPR requesting capital funding from the three forces, Cambridgeshire Constabulary’s share of which is £150k. This scheme is again supported by the Force and an addition to the 2016/17 Capital Programme is proposed. This was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016.

4.2 It is proposed that the £150k of ANPR camera expenditure will be funded from the ICT Development Reserve.

5. Wide Area Network release of funding

5.1 BCH are undertaking a programme of work to better align the ICT Infrastructure across the three forces. Outline approval of a capital budget of £312k was given by the PCC in 2015/16 but requiring additional business cases/papers prior to release of the funding (Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011). £162k was subsequently fully approved for replacement of the WAN. Work is continuing to develop detailed requirements in many other areas of the programme, and two workstreams are now in a position to request release of funding:

- Infrastructure for BCH – Identity: This workstream is an automated mechanism for creating, updating and removing users in related systems and databases, which is required to provide self service capability, and includes the use of the new Active Directory for business application authentication. Systems and databases are being considered for migration requirements on an individual basis and there are five systems that are now ready to progress: GRS, ICF, iPay-View, NSPIS CuCP and DocAve for SharePoint. The release of £9k from the Organisational Support ICT Infrastructure for BCH scheme for Cambridgeshire’s share of the cost of these five systems is proposed and was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016.
- Infrastructure for BCH – Email Archiving: Beds, Cambs and Herts are moving to a single email platform, requiring a single solution for email archiving (moving old emails to a separate database) and journaling (creating a copy of all emails on a separate database that can be searched by certain restricted users such as Professional Standards Department and Freedom Of Information). Quotations have been received and options fully evaluated by the Forces; Cambridgeshire’s share of the chosen solution is £57k. The release of this funding from the Organisational Support ICT Infrastructure for BCH is proposed and was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016. Revenue implications of this proposal amount to £17k

p.a. for three years, and the provision of additional revenue budget within ICT is also requested and was approved at FSG on 27 July 2016.

6. Recommendation

- 6.1 The Board is recommended to approve the request for funding following approval at the Finance Sub Group (“FSG”) on 27 July 2016 and the release of funding for the WAN capital spend approved in principle on Decision Notice CPCC 2016-011.
- 6.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner (the “Commissioner”) signs the Decision Notice to approve this capital spend.


Contact Officer	Josie Gowler, Chief Finance Officer and Deputy Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Background Papers	<p>‘Capital Monitoring Report Month 2 2016/17’, Finance Sub-Group, 27 July 2016</p> <p>‘Draft minutes’, Finance Sub-Group, 27 July 2016</p>



CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-030

Subject	Funding allocations from Road Casualty Reduction and Support Fund to part-fund resource for three years to look in detail at crashes that cause severe injury and death, in particular examining the types of drivers that are involved in these
Decision	To approve the funding request for part-funding a PhD student from Loughborough University for three years to look in detail at crashes that cause severe injury and death, in particular examining the types of drivers that are involved in these
Decision Summary	Following approval by the Business Co-ordination Board (“BCB”) on 11 August 2016, the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner agreed to the funding as set out in the BCB paper, being £7,700 in 2016/17, £10,352 in 2017/18 and £10,915 in 2018/19, drawn from the wider Casualty Reduction and Support Fund. This provides the remaining necessary funding after the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership successfully bid into a national Road Safety Trust Fund and were awarded with £100k of the £129k needed to fund a PhD student from Loughborough University for three years to look in detail at crashes that cause severe injury and death, in particular examining the types of drivers that are involved in these.

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Paper	BCB paper – funding allocations from Road Casualty Reduction and Support Fund 11 August 2016 http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner	
I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.	
Signature 	Date 11 - 8 - 16



To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 11 August 2016

FUNDING ALLOCATIONS FROM ROAD CASUALTY REDUCTION AND SUPPORT FUND

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Business Coordination Board ("the Board") for the approval of a tranche of funding from the Road Casualty Reduction and Support Fund ("the Fund"). It is also to highlight future plans for additional Constabulary resources to support the reduction of collisions on the county's roads through effective and sustainable prevention and early intervention.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to approve the request for funding below and note the plans for additional dedicated Constabulary resources to support the reduction of collisions on the county's roads.
- 2.2 That the Police and Crime Commissioner ("the Commissioner") signs the Decision Notice to approve this spend.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Fund was created from the underspend from the collaborated Bedfordshire Police, Cambridgeshire Constabulary ("the Constabulary") and Hertfordshire Constabulary's Camera, Ticket and Collision ("CTC") unit from 2014/15 (Decision Notice CPCC 2015-025).
- 3.2 Funds are awarded in line with the 'Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership Strategic Declaration' (the "Partnership") which is in effect the Commissioning Intentions – the Commissioner is fully supportive of this declaration.

4. Proposal

- 4.1 The Partnership is keen to expand the evidence base around what causes crashes on the county's roads so they can target injury prevention work. They successfully bid into a national Road Safety Trust Fund and were awarded with £100k of the £129k needed to fund a PhD student from Loughborough University for three years to look in detail at crashes that cause severe injury and death, in particular examining the types of drivers that are involved in these.
- 4.2 The project brings together partners from the local authority, emergency services and Cambridge University Hospitals to explore whether prevention strategies targeted at groups of drivers similar to those considered culpable for crashes, rather than targeting groups who are likely to be injured, have an impact on road safety.
- 4.3 It is therefore in line with the Commissioning Intentions that the remaining funding: £7,700 in 2016/17, £10,352 in 2017/18 and £10,915 in 2018/19 is drawn from the wider Casualty Reduction and Support Fund.
- 4.4 The Commissioner and the Constabulary are keen to show their joint commitment in driving forward effective and sustainable prevention and early intervention to reduce collisions and therefore the cost to all public sector agencies and subsequent demand on policing resources. Therefore it is proposed that a proportion of this fund is allocated towards additional resources within the Constabulary to work with partners on this agenda. This is likely to comprise of an additional dedicated uniformed Police Casualty Reduction Officer and a police staff co-ordinator post for county-wide Volunteer Speedwatch schemes. A paper detailing the final projected costings will be brought to the Business Co-ordination Board meeting on 21 September 2016.

5. Recommendation

- 5.1 The Board is recommended to approve the request for funding above and note the plans for additional dedicated Constabulary resources to support the reduction of collisions on the county's roads.
- 5.2 The Commissioner signs the Decision Notice to approval this spend.

Contact Officer	Josie Gowler, Director of Finance Nicky Phillipson, Head of Strategic Partnerships and Commissioning Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: josie.gowler@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Papers	'Creation of the Casualty Reduction and Support Fund' – paper as presented to the Business Coordination Board, Agenda Item 8.0, 27 August 2015 'Operation of Strategic Road Safety/Casualty Reduction Support Fund' – paper as presented to the Business

	<p>Coordination Board, Agenda Item 12.0, 26th November 2015</p> <p>‘Proposal for first round of funding allocations from Road Casualty Reduction and Support Fund’ – paper as presented to the Business Coordination Board, Agenda Item 8.0, 16 December 2015</p> <p>http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB</p>
--	---




CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER DECISION RECORD – CPCC 2016-031

Subject	Police Office at 11/12 Ferrars Road, Huntingdon
Decision	To approve the freehold disposal of 11/12 Ferrars Road.
Decision Summary	<p>The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Business Coordination Board (BCB) meeting on the 11th August 2016 discussed and agreed the proposal for the freehold disposal of Ferrars Road Police Office based on the information set out in the BCB paper presented to them, as set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Police Office at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon is vacant and has been subject to marketing with four offers received.• Preference is given to unconditional bids which in this instance is the highest bid of £505,000.• Subject to Board approval the sale should be completed during September 2016.

Contact Officer	Dorothy Gregson, Chief Executive Tel: 0300 333 3456 Email: dorothy.gregson@cambs.pnn.police.uk
Background Papers	‘Police office at 11/12 Ferrars Rd’ – paper as presented to Business Coordination Board, 11 th August 2016 http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/work/BCB

Jason Ablewhite, Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner

I confirm that I have reached the above decision after consideration of the facts above.

Signature  **Date** 11-8-16



Cambridgeshire
Police & Crime
Commissioner

To: Business Coordination Board

From: Chief Executive

Date: 11 August 2016

POLICE OFFICE AT 11/12 FERRARS RD

1. Purpose

1.1 To report that the Business Coordination Board (“the Board”) gave approval to the freehold disposal of 11/12 Ferrars Road, Huntingdon

2. Background

2.1 The Constabulary use of the building ceased in January 2016 following implementation of agile working and better utilisation of the adjoining police station.

2.2 On 22nd January 2016 BCB were advised that the building was no longer required operationally and that a change of planning use was being investigated for a sale in 2016. The paper was also presented to the Police & Crime Panel on 3rd February 2016. On 17th February 2016 the Making Assets Count Programme Board was advised of the impending sale and on 11th July the PCC wrote to the MP, District Council and Town Council reassuring them that the disposal will have no impact on the Police services in the area.

2.3 The building was not used for public engagement and as such no alternative contact point is required.

2.4 As part of the disposal due-diligence a planning pre-application submission was made and the planning advice (received on 27th April 2016) used for marketing purposes with a view to receiving unconditional offers to purchase. The site has potential for residential redevelopment for up to 14 units, B1, A2 and other uses.

2.5 Following competitive selection of a marketing agent and an instruction on 16th May 2016 a for sale board was erected, details mailed to residential developers & local builders and internet marketing placed on Zoopla, Rightmove, Egi and the agents web.

3. Offers Received

- 3.1 The property was well received by the market and offers were invited on the basis that the purchaser is required to exchange contracts within 25 working days of the legal pack being provided by the vendor's solicitor and in the case of conditional offers a planning application submitted within 20 working days of exchange of contracts.
- 3.2 Completion of the sale will take place 15 working days from the date of exchange in the case of unconditional offers and 15 days following the grant of planning permission in the case of conditional offers.

4. Summary

- 4.1 The Police Office at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon is vacant and has been subject to marketing with four offers received.
- 4.2 Preference is given to unconditional bids which is also the highest bid in this instance.
- 4.3 The sale should be completed during September 2016.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source Document	Cambridgeshire Constabulary Estate Management – Property Files
Contact Officers	Elly McKee Estates Management Surveyor, Cambridgeshire Constabulary Colin Luscombe, Director of Estates, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

This page is intentionally left blank