

Pecyn Dogfennau



Mark James LLM, DPA, DCA
Prif Weithredwr,
Chief Executive,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

DYDD MAWRTH, 16^{EG} EBRILL 2019

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD O'R **PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS** A GYNHELIR YN **NEUADD Y SIR, HWLFFORDD AM 10.30 YB, DYDD GWENER, 26AIN EBRILL, 2019** ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM

Mark James DYB

PRIF WEITHREDWR



AILGYLCHWCH OS GWELWCH YN DDA

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<p>PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS 14 AELOD</p>
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CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | KEN HOWELL | (Plaid Cymru) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | JIM JONES | (Annibynnol) |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | JOHN PROSSER | (Llafur) |

CYNGOR SIR CEREDIGION - 3 AELOD

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | LLOYD EDWARDS | (Democratiaid Cymru) | Rhyddfrydol |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | KEITH EVANS | (Annibynnol) | |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | ALUN LLOYD JONES | (Plaid Cymru) | |

CYNGOR SIR PENFRO - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | MICHAEL JAMES | (Annibynnol) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | STEPHEN JOSEPH | (Annibynnol heb gysylltiad) |
| 3. | LLE GWAG | ROBERT SUMMONS | (Ceidwadwyr) |

CYNGOR SIR POWYS - 3 AELOD

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | CYNGHORYDD | DAVID O. EVANS | (Annibynnol) |
| 2. | CYNGHORYDD | LES GEORGE | (Plaid Geidwadol Cymru) |
| 3. | CYNGHORYDD | WILLIAM POWELL | (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru) |

AELODAU ANNIBYNNOL CYFETHOLEDIG - 2 AELOD

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1. | YR ATHRO IAN ROFFE |
| 2. | MRS HELEN MARGARET THOMAS |

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6. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN Y CYHOEDD - NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW
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NI DDYLID CYHOEDDI'R ADRODDIADAU SY'N YMWNEUD Â'R MATERION CANLYNOL GAN EU FOD YN CYNWYS GWYBODAETH EITHRIEDIG FEL Y'I DIFFINIWDYD YM MHARAGRAFF 12 O RAN 4 O ATODLEN 12A I DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 1972 FEL Y'I DIWYGIWDYD GAN ORCHYMYN LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) (AMRYWIO) (CYMRU) 2007. OS BYDD Y PWYLLGOR AR ÔL CYNNAL PRAWF LLES Y CYHOEDD YN PENDERFYNU YN UNOL Â'R DDEDDF, I YSTYRIED Y MATERION YMA YN BREIFAT, GORCHMYNNIR I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD YN YSTOD TRAFODAETH O'R FATH.
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PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS

Dydd Gwener, 25 Ionawr 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd A. Lloyd-Jones (Cadeirydd)

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin:
Cynghorwyr J.K. Howell a T. J. Jones;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Ceredigion:
Cynghorwyr K. Evans a L. Edwards;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Penfro:
Y Cynghorydd S. Joseph;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Powys:
Cynghorwyr D. Evans a L. George;

Aelodau Annibynnol:
Yr Athro I. Roffe;
Mrs. H.M. Thomas;

Hefyd yn bresennol:
Y Cynghorydd J. Prosser (Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin)

Yn bresennol o Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd:
Mr. D. Llywelyn - Y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd;
Mrs. C. Morgans - Pennaeth y Staff;
Ms. B. Peatling - Prif Swyddog Ariannol;

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:
R. Edgecombe, Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol;
L. Morris, Uwch Swyddog Y Wasg;
K. Thomas, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;
J. Laimann, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd Cynorthyol.

Chamber, - County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP. - 11.15 am - 2.40 pm

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB A MATERION PERSONOL

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr Michael James (Cyngor Sir Penfro), William Powell (Cyngor Sir Powys) a Robert Summons (Cyngor Sir Penfro).

Estynnodd y Cadeirydd air o gydymdeimlad i'r Cynghorwyr Lloyd Edwards (Cyngor Sir Ceredigion) a Jim Jones (Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin).

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Ni chafwyd dim datganiadau o fuddiant personol.

3. LLOFNODI YN COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION Y CYFARFOD A GYNHALIWYD AR 16EG TACHWEDD 2018

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL lofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod Panel Heddlu a Throseddu Dyfed-Powys a gynhaliwyd ar 16 Tachwedd 2018 yn gofnod cywir.

4. MATERION YN CODI O'R COFNODION (OS OES RHAI)

4.1. Cofnod 4.4 – Eitem Agenda, Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan y Panel, dywedodd y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu fod data'r arolwg staff diweddar wedi cael ei ddadansoddi, a gallai'r Panel gael y canlyniadau cyn bo hir.

4.2. Cofnod 5 – Eitem Agenda, Cwestiwn i'r Panel gan A.T., Sir Gaerfyrddin

O ran ymholiad y Panel i'r Swyddfa Gartref, hysbyswyd yr Aelodau na fyddai'r Swyddfa Gartref yn gwneud sylwadau mewn egwyddor ar gynnydd mewn aelodaeth annibynnol. Yn hytrach, roedd y Swyddfa Gartref wedi datgan y byddai'n rhaid i'r Panel recriwtio Aelodau Cyfetholedig ychwanegol ac wedyn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Swyddfa Gartref ar gyfer penodiadau unigol. Dywedodd y Swyddog Arweiniol, gan na fyddai'r Panel yn gallu newid ei drefniadau aelodaeth heb gymeradwyaeth y Swyddfa Gartref mewn egwyddor, byddai hyn yn golygu rhoi unigolion drwy broses recriwtio heb wybod a fyddent yn cael eu penodi.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL drefnu Aelodaeth Annibynnol yn eitem agenda ar gyfer cyfarfod nesaf y Panel.

5. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN AELODAU'R PANEL I'R COMISIYNYDD

5.1. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD LES GEORGE

Cwestiwn gan y Cyngorydd Les George:

“Wrth fynychu gweithgareddau lawer yn fy ward, daw pobl i siarad â mi'n rheolaidd am achosion difrifol o droseddau gwledig sy'n peri cryn bryder.

Rhoddir gwybod i mi fod dwyn da byw a lladrata cerbydau addas ar gyfer pob math o dir yn arferion parhaus, a bod cynnydd yn yr achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon a phoenyddio defaid, yn enwedig ar yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn. Mae'r problemau hyn ynddynt eu hunain yn amharu ar fywyd pobl radlon mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ond bellach maent hefyd yn gorfod ymdopi â fandaliaeth ddifrifol wedi'i threfnu gan grwpiau sy'n gwrthwynebu ffermio da byw.

Fel Comisiynydd a allwch roi sicrwydd i'r Panel y bydd cyllid digonol ar gael i'r Prif Gwnstabl fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn? Pa gamau byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y Prif Gwnstabl a'i swyddogion yn rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i'r problemau hyn?”

Ymateb y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu:

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd mai'r Prif Gwnstabl oedd Arweinydd Cymru mewn perthynas â throseddau bywyd gwyllt a materion gwledig a bod ganddo ddealltwriaeth drylwyr o'r problemau dan sylw. Roedd Strategaeth Troseddau Gwledig wedi cael ei lansio yn 2017 a ganolbwyntiai ar wella cyfathrebu dwy ffordd

â chymunedau gwledig mewn ymateb i'r duedd a nodwyd o beidio â rhoi gwybod i'r Heddlu am droseddau. Roedd yr Heddlu hefyd wedi trefnu cyfarfodydd troseddau gwledig strategol yn y pedwar awdurdod unedol ac roedd croeso i aelodau'r Panel fynd iddynt. Yn ogystal, roedd yr Heddlu wedi sefydlu tîm troseddau gwledig arbenigol amser llawn ym mis Rhagfyr 2018, a oedd yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â thîm profiadol Gogledd Cymru. Pwysleisiodd y Comisiynydd y byddai'r Heddlu'n datblygu cydweithio pellach a'r gobaith oedd y byddai hynny yn y pen draw yn arwain at ymateb Cymru Gyfan i droseddau gwledig. Un o lwyddiannau diweddar Tîm Troseddau Gwledig Dyfed-Powys, a oedd wedi cael sylw ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol, oedd datgelu cyfleuster lladd anghyfreithlon gyda chymorth gwybodaeth dda yn y gymuned. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd ei fod yn dawel ei feddwl fod ymateb yr Heddlu i droseddau gwledig wedi gwella'n ddiweddar ond y byddai'n ceisio gwneud gwelliannau pellach yn y dyfodol.

Mewn ymateb i ymholiadau'r Panel, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod y Tîm Troseddau Gwledig yn ymgysylltu â chymunedau ffermio lleol ynghylch atal troseddau a chymorth iechyd meddwl.

5.2. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD WILLIAM POWELL

Nodwyd gan fod y Cynghorydd William Powell wedi anfon ei ymddiheuriadau, byddai'n cael ymateb ysgrifenedig i'w gwestiwn. Darllenodd y Cadeirydd y cwestiwn ar ei ran.

Cwestiwn gan y Cynghorydd William Powell:

"Sut bynnag y bydd sefyllfa Brexit yn datblygu dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf, mae nifer o ffigurau amlwg o fewn yr Heddlu wedi rhybuddio y gallai fod effaith sylweddol ar Heddluoedd ledled y DU, gan gynnwys tarfu ar drafnidiaeth a gwasanaethau gwledig a'r perygl o aflonyddwch sifil. Beth ydych yn ei wneud fel Comisiynydd i sicrhau bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys mor barod ag y gall fod ar gyfer pob posibilrwydd, boed hynny'n 'Brexit heb ddêl' ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, oedi Brexit tan rywbryd yn y dyfodol, refferendwm arall neu hyd yn oed canslo Brexit?

Ymateb y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu:

Ymateb y Comisiynydd oedd ei fod wedi cael diweddariadau rheolaidd gan y Prif Gwnstabl Cynorthwyol dros dro, a oedd yn cadeirio Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth. Roedd y fforwm yn cynnal ymarferion cynllunio penodol ar gyfer Brexit gyda phartneriaid. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod paratodau Brexit yn enwedig yn hollbwysig o ran porthladdoedd Abergwaun a Phenfro. Dywedodd fod Grŵp Aur yr Heddlu a Grwpiau Tasgau a Chydgyssylltu yn sicrhau bod adnoddau penodol ar gael yn ystod y cyfnod hanfodol ar ôl 29 Mawrth 2019 a bod cynllun galluogi'r Heddlu ar waith. Roedd y Comisiynydd yn hyderus fod yr Heddlu'n gwneud popeth yn ei allu i baratoi ar gyfer Brexit. Hefyd roedd yr Heddlu'n cyfrannu at y cynllunio yn y Ganolfan Gydlyn Genedlaethol ac wedi cael cyllid gan y Ganolfan ar gyfer swydd Prif Arolygydd i gydlyn paratodau Brexit. Roedd y Comisiynydd yn cydnabod bod perygl y gellid mynd ag adnoddau o Ddyfed-Powys a'u hailddosbarthu i'r De-ddwyrain fel rhan o berthynas cymorth cydfuddiannol. Byddai ef yn cysylltu â'r Prif Gwnstabl ynghylch gweithgareddau lloio ar y mater hwn.

5.3. CWESTIWN GAN YR ATHRO IAN ROFFE

Cwestiwn gan yr Athro Ian Roffe:

“Mae adroddiadau diweddar wedi nodi bod rhai Comisiynwyr yn cyfeirio adnoddau i droseddau lefel isel mewn ymateb i'r galw cyhoeddus, ar draul troseddau mwy difrifol a throseddau cyfundrefnol. All y Comisiynydd roi sicrwydd bod yr adnoddau a ddyrennir i Ddyfed-Powys yn addas gytbwys?”

Ymateb y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu:

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod adroddiadau yn y wasg, a oedd yn honni bod comisiynwyr yn anwybyddu troseddau difrifol a throseddau cyfundrefnol, wedi deillio'n bennaf o gyfweiliad gan Gyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol yr Asiantaeth Troseddu Cenedlaethol. Yn dilyn hyn roedd llythyr wedi'i anfon at Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddu lle roedd y Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol wedi egluro nad oedd y pennawd yn adlewyrchu'r cyfweiliad roedd hi wedi ei roi mewn unrhyw fodd o gwbl. Roedd y Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol o'r farn fod troseddau difrifol a throseddau cyfundrefnol yn aml yn gudd ac y gallai troseddau ar lefel is felly gael eu hystyried gan y cyhoedd yn rhai â blaenoriaeth uwch ac nad oedd gorfodi'r gyfraith yn aros ar flaen y gad fel petai.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd er taw gwaith y Prif Gwnstabl yn y pen draw oedd penderfynu sut oedd adnoddau yn cael eu defnyddio, roedd diogelu cymunedau rhag niwed difrifol a rhwystro troseddau difrifol a throseddau cyfundrefnol yn un o'r prif flaenoriaethau a bennwyd yn ei Gynllun Heddlu a Throseddu (gweler Blaenoriaeth 3). Dywedodd y Comisiynydd hefyd ei fod yn cwrdd bob chwarter â Rheolwyr y Bartneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol a bod ei staff yn cael gwybodaeth am ymagwedd yr Heddlu at y problemau hyn o ran Byrddau Troseddau Difrifol a Throseddau Cyfundrefnol yn y pedwar awdurdod unedol. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod diweddariad ar waith proffil galw'r Heddlu, a oedd yn dadansoddi lle roedd adnoddau'n cael eu defnyddio, wedi rhoi sicrwydd iddo fod yr adnoddau'n addas gytbwys. Byddai'r Grŵp Prif Swyddogion yn parhau i asesu'r cydbwysedd hwn mewn ymgynghoriad ag Uwch-swyddogion a byddai'r gwaith galw yn cael ei ailadrodd eto o fewn y flwyddyn galendr.

6. CWESTIWN Â RHYBUDD I'R COMISIYNYDD GAN P.D.R. O SIR GAERFYRDDIN

Cwestiwn gan P.D.R:

“Pan geisiais gwyno yn ddiweddar i Heddlu Dyfed-Powys am achos o dwyll gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd oedd yn digwydd yn yr ardal, cefais fy nghyfeirio i Action Fraud. A yw hyn yn golygu nad oes gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yr adnoddau i ymchwilio i droseddau o'r fath? Beth mae'r Comisiynydd yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn cael yr adnoddau priodol i ddiogelu trigolion rhag twyll o'r fath?”

Ymateb y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu:

Eglurodd y Comisiynydd fod cyfeirio achosion o dwyll er mwyn i Action Fraud eu dadansoddi a'u hasesu yn ofynnol yn ôl polisi cenedlaethol, ac felly nid oedd yn golygu bod diffyg adnoddau i ymchwilio i droseddau o'r fath yn Nyfed-Powys. Dywedodd fod y rhan fwyaf o droseddau twyll yn cael eu cyflawni'r tu allan i ardal Dyfed-Powys, ac wedi rhoi gwybod i Action Fraud amdanynt, byddid naill ai'n ymchwilio iddynt ar lefel genedlaethol neu'n eu hanfon ymlaen i'r Heddlu lle mae'r drwgweithredwyr. Dim ond pecynnau adroddiadau am droseddau twyll a gyflawnwyd yn ardal Dyfed-Powys yr oedd Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn eu cael. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd ei fod yn cael trafodaethau mynych â'r Prif Gwnstabl

mewn perthynas ag ariannu'r Tîm Twyll a'i fod wedi defnyddio arian yn sgil fforffedu ac elw gweithgarwch troseddu i ariannu swyddi ychwanegol o fewn yr uned ymchwilio i dwyll. Yn ogystal, roedd wedi cefnogi tîm Operation Signature, a oedd yn gweithio gyda'r diwydiant bancio ac wedi diogelu dros £1m yn ardal Dyfed-Powys o fewn deuddeg mis ar ôl cael ei sefydlu.

7. ARIANNU TEG AR GYFER PLISMONA GWLEDIG

Ystyriodd y Panel adroddiad am gyllid ar gyfer plismona gwledig a baratowyd gan y Rhwydwaith Troseddau Gwledig Cenedlaethol ar y cyd â Phrifysgol Plymouth. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Panel mai sefydliad o Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddau a rhanddeiliaid gwledig eraill oedd y Rhwydwaith Troseddau Gwledig Cenedlaethol a'i nod oedd gwella plismona gwledig a'r trefniadau cyllid oedd mewn bodolaeth gan y llywodraeth ganolog. Roedd yr adroddiad yn ystyried sut oedd gwahanol fformiwlâu cyllido yn effeithio ar heddluoedd gwahanol ac wedi gwneud argymhellion ynghylch trefniadau cyllido y dyfodol. Dywedwyd wrth y Panel fod yr adroddiad wedi cael ei gynnwys ar yr agenda i roi gwybodaeth gefndir cyn trafod Praesept yr Heddlu (Eitem Agenda 8).

Nododd y Comisiynydd er ei fod yn gefnogol i ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad, roedd yr adroddiad yn hen ac yn dibynnu ar ddata o 2015-16. Dywedodd y gallai adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol am ariannu'r heddlu, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2018, ddarparu gwybodaeth fwy cyfredol o bosibl mewn perthynas â'r Praesept. Awgrymodd fod y ddau adroddiad yn feirniadol iawn o ymagwedd bresennol y Swyddfa Gartref at ariannu plismona gwledig a phlismona'n fwy cyffredinol.

Mewn perthynas â sylwadau am wasanaethau'r heddlu nad oeddent yn ymwneud â throseddau megis diogelu unigolion agored i niwed, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod y gwasanaethau hyn mewn perygl o bosibl dan y setliadau cyllido presennol.

Gwnaed nifer o sylwadau a awgrymai fod yr adroddiad yn dangos bod y fformiwlâu cyllido bresennol yn amhriodol ac y dylid gwneud sylwadau i'r Swyddfa Gartref er mwyn tynnu sylw at hyn ac i sicrhau bod yr Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant a'r adolygiad o fformiwlâu cyllido'r heddlu yn cael eu llywio gan arbenigedd annibynnol. Awgrymwyd y gellid gwahodd Panelau Heddlu a Throseddau eraill Cymru i fod yn rhan o hyn. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd y byddai ei Swyddfa yn cefnogi unrhyw weithgaredd i'r perwyl hwn a bod y Swyddfa eisoes yn gwneud gwaith lobïo tebyg drwy Gymdeithas y Comisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddau. Dywedodd y byddai sylwadau gan y Panel yn amserol gan fod Cam 1 yr Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant ar waith ar hyn o bryd, gyda'r canlyniadau'n ddisgwyliedig yr hydref hwn, ac roedd Cam 2 y fformiwlâu cyllido ddiwygiedig ar waith ar hyn o bryd, gyda'r canlyniadau'n ddisgwyliedig y flwyddyn ganlynol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

7.1. Nodi'r adroddiad Ariannu Teg ar gyfer Plismona Gwledig;

7.2. Gwneud sylwadau i'r Swyddfa Gartref gan dynnu sylw at broblemau'r trefniadau ariannu cyfredol ar gyfer plismona gwledig ac annog defnyddio arbenigedd arbenigol i lywio'r Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant ac i lywio'r gwaith o adolygu fformiwlâu cyllido'r heddlu.

8. PRAESEPT YR HEDDLU

Cyflwynodd y Comisiynydd ei adroddiad am braesept arfaethedig yr heddlu ar gyfer 2019/20 i'r Panel. Dywedwyd wrth y Panel y gallai wneud y penderfyniad naill ai i gymeradwyo, gwrthod, neu roi fetu i'r praesept arfaethedig yn y cyfarfod, ac ar ôl hynny byddai'n rhaid iddo roi gwybod i'r Comisiynydd am ei benderfyniad. Gallai'r penderfyniad i gymeradwyo neu wrthod gael ei wneud gan fwyafrif syml ond roedd yn rhaid i bleidlais fetu gael ei gwneud gan fwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair o aelodaeth y Panel cyfan. Byddai hyn yn golygu y byddai'n rhaid i bob un o'r deg aelod o'r panel oedd yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod gefnogi'r fetu. Dywedwyd pe bai'r Panel yn dewis rhoi fetu ni fyddai'r Comisiynydd yn gallu cyflwyno'r praesept arfaethedig a byddai'n rhaid iddo gyhoeddi ymateb i adroddiad y Panel, gan nodi praesept arfaethedig arall, erbyn 15^{fed} Chwefror 2019. Ni fyddai'r Panel yn gallu rhoi fetu i'r praesept arfaethedig diwygiedig, dim ond penderfynu ei gymeradwyo neu ei wrthod.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig yn tybio gostyngiad o £7.9m yn y grant canolog ond yn y pen draw yn dibynnu ar ffigur hollbwysig a oedd yn anhysbys, gan y byddai fformiwla cyllido newydd yn dod i rym yn 2021/22. Pwysleisiodd fod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi colli £14m (22%) mewn cyllid craidd ers yr Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant yn 2010 ac mai gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys oedd y lefelau praesept isaf yng Nghymru. Dywedodd fod penderfyniad blaenorol i ostwng y praesept 5% ac yna rhewi'r praesept wedi arwain at ddefnyddio'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, a oedd wedi wynebu pwysau ychwanegol sylweddol yn ddiweddar gan setliad cyflogau'r Swyddfa Gartref a'r costau oedd ynghlwm wrth ymchwilio i dân Llangamarch.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd ei fod wedi ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd ac wedi trafod yn fanwl gynlluniau'r Prif Gwnstabl ar gyfer lefelau staffio, gwasanaethau'r heddlu ac anghenion buddsoddi yn y dyfodol wrth gytuno ar gyllideb yr Heddlu ar gyfer 2019/20. Dywedodd fod elfennau craidd y gyllideb wedi arwain ato'n argymhell praesept yr heddlu o £55.247m, gydag eiddo'r dreth gyngor Band D arferol yn talu £248.56, lefel 10.7% yn uwch na lefel 2018/19. Pe cai ei dderbyn gan y Panel, byddai'n arwain at gyfanswm cyllideb o £106.897m o'i gyfuno â chyllid canolog a chyllid lleol.

Yn dilyn datganiad y Comisiynydd, cafwyd cyflwyniad gan arweinydd ariannol y Panel ynghylch sut oedd y Panel wedi Craffu ar adroddiad Praesept yr Heddlu 2019/20.

Roedd y canlynol ymhlith y cwestiynau/materion a godwyd ynghylch adroddiad y Comisiynydd:

- Dywedwyd bod cynnig y Comisiynydd yn argymhell cynnydd mawr iawn yn y praesept, y byddai'n rhaid i nifer go fechan o'r talwyr praesept dalu amdano. Gallai'r cyflogau cymharol isel a'r gweithgarwch economaidd isel yn ardal Dyfed-Powys ei gwneud yn anodd i rai unigolion godi'r incwm ychwanegol hwn.
- Gwnaed sylw bod y defnydd o Fand D fel band sampl yn gamarweiniol gan fod y band cyfartalog ar gyfer eiddo ym Mhowys yn uwch a byddai'n rhaid i rai pobl dalu £56 y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol.
- Mewn ymateb i ymholiad ynghylch effeithiau posibl cyfradd praesept is, dywedodd y Comisiynydd y gallai hyn arwain at rewi recriwtio staff, gostyngiad yn nifer yr Heddweision a Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu, ac adolygiad o'r rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf mewn gorsafoedd heddlu.

- Gwnaed nifer o sylwadau yn cynnig bod y cynnydd yn y praesept yn dderbyniol er mwyn cynnal gwasanaethau heddlu da a diogelwch yn ardal Dyfed-Powys, yn enwedig o ystyried y pwysau diweddar ar gronfeydd wrth gefn.

PENDERFYNWYD

8.1. Cymeradwyo cynnig y Comisiynydd i gynyddu praesept Heddlu Dyfed-Powys 10.7% am 2019/20;

8.2. Anfon nodyn i'r wasg yn esbonio'r rheswm dros benderfyniad y Panel.

9. PENDERFYNIADAU A WNAED GAN Y COMISIYNYDD

Er gwybodaeth, cafodd y Panel adroddiad a fanylai ar y penderfyniadau a wnaed gan y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau yn ystod y cyfnod 12 Tachwedd 2018 - 15 Ionawr 2019.

Mewn ymateb i gais, cytunodd y Comisiynydd i ddarparu adroddiad ar y Fforwm leuenctid oedd newydd ei sefydlu a'r ymagwedd newydd o ran ymgysylltu ag ieuenctid cyn gynted ag y byddai data ystyrlon ar gael. Rhoddodd wybod mai'r amser tebygol ar gyfer gwneud hyn fyddai chwe mis.

O ran caffael, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod contractau'n cael eu dyfarnu'n lleol lle roedd hynny'n bosibl a bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn defnyddio proses gaffael gwerthwchigymru. Fodd bynnag roedd pwysau cynyddol i flaenoriaethu gwerth am arian yn sgil toriadau diweddar. Cytunodd y Comisiynydd i gysylltu â'r Finance Gold Group i geisio darparu data am faint o wariant yr Heddlu oedd yn cael ei wario yn ardal Dyfed-Powys.

Mewn ymateb i ymholiad, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys ei Dîm Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol ei hun ond ei fod weithiau'n defnyddio cyngor cyfreithiol allanol arbenigol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn yr adroddiad.

10. COFNODI DATA TROSEDDAU - ADRODDIAD GAN AROLYGIAETH CWNSTABLIAETH A GWASANAETHAU TÂN AC ACHUB EI MAWRHYDI

Ystyriodd y Panel adroddiad ar uniondeb data troseddau gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth, Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub Ei Mawrhydi, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2018. Dywedwyd wrth y Panel fod yr adroddiad wedi'i seilio ar archwilio adroddiadau troseddau o Hydref 2017 i Fawrth 2018. Canfu'r adroddiad, er bod cofnodi troseddau gan yr Heddlu wedi gwella'n gyffredinol ers yr arolygiad diwethaf yn 2014, fod angen gwneud rhagor o welliannau gan gynnwys troseddau rhyw, troseddau'r drefn gyhoeddus a throseddau treisgar, yn enwedig cam-drin domestig.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod yr Heddlu wedi cymryd camau sylweddol tuag at wella cofnodi troseddau ac yn anelu at gyfradd cofnodi troseddau gyffredinol o 95%. Byddai'n ystyried cyflwyno tendr ar gyfer system rheoli cofnodi newydd i'r Heddlu o fewn y deuddeg mis nesaf.

Cwestiynwyd y datganiad yn yr adroddiad fod tîm y Prif Swyddogion yn gymharol newydd, o gofio y byddai'r Prif Swyddogion wedi bod yn eu rôl am o leiaf 18 mis adeg yr arolygiad. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd er bod hyn yn adleisio tuedd

ehangach o Brif Swyddogion yn ymddeol yn gynharach ar draws holl heddluoedd Cymru a Lloegr, ni fyddai'n disgrifio tîm sydd wedi bod yn ei le am 18 mis fel un newydd. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn, cadarnhaodd y Comisiynydd fod newidiadau i lwfansau blynyddol mewn perthynas â'r pot pensiynau yn brif ysgogydd o ran y duedd i ymddeol yn gynharach.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL nodi'r adroddiad.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS

Dydd Gwener, 15 Chwefror 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd A. Lloyd-Jones (Cadeirydd)

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin:

Cynghorwyr T. J. Jones a P. Prosser;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Ceredigion:

Y Cynghorydd L. Edwards;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Penfro:

Cynghorwyr M. James a S. Joseph;

Aelodau o Gyngor Sir Powys:

Cynghorwyr D. Evans, L. George a W. Powell;

Aelodau Annibynnol:

Yr Athro I. Roffe;

Mrs. H.M. Thomas;

Yn bresennol o Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd:

Mr. D. Llywelyn - Y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd;

Mrs. C. Morgans - Pennaeth Staff a Swyddog Monitro;

Hefyd yn bresennol fel arsylwyr o Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd:

Ms C. Gayther, Rheolwr Cydymffurfio a Pherfformiad;

Mr. J. Tansley, Myfyriwr Interniaeth;

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

R. Edgecombe, Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol;

L. Morris, Uwch Swyddog Y Wasg;

J. Laimann, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;

M. S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Llandrindod, Powys, 10.30 yb - 12.30 yp.

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB A MATERION PERSONOL

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr Keith Evans (Cyngor Sir Ceredigion), Ken Howell (Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin) a Roberts Summons (Cyngor Sir Penfro).

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol yn y cyfarfod.

3. CWESTIWN Â RHYBUDD - NI DDERBYNIWYD DIM

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi dod i law gan Aelodau'r Panel neu aelodau'r cyhoedd.

4. BLAENORIAETH 3 Y PANEL - ADOLYGU'R CYNLLUN HEDDLU A THROSEDDU: YMATEBION WRTH GEREDIGION, PENFRO A PHOWYS

Ar ôl gwahodd yr awdurdodau unedol yn ardal Dyfed-Powys i roi eu barn ar nifer o faterion ynghylch yr adolygiad o Gynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddau, rhoddodd y Panel ystyriaeth i ymatebion gan Gynghorau Sir Ceredigion, Penfro a Phowys. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Panel nad oedd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin wedi cael gwahoddiad i ddarparu ymateb ysgrifenedig oherwydd bod yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Ddiogelwch Cymunedol wedi rhoi tystiolaeth o ran Cynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddau mewn cyfarfod blaenorol (gweler Eitem 11 y cyfarfod ar 16 Tachwedd 2018).

Mewn ymateb i ymholiad ynghylch ymateb Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, dywedodd Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddau fod ei Swyddfa a'r Heddlu yn mynd i gyfarfodydd y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r Bartneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol yn rheolaidd er mwyn lleihau'r perygl o ddyblygu.

Mynegodd y Comisiynydd ei siom ynghylch yr ymateb gan Gyngor Sir Penfro a ysgrifennwyd gan Gadeirydd Partneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol Sir Benfro Ddiogelach. Awgrymodd y llythyr fod diffyg o ran sut y mae Cynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddau yn ymdrin â throseddau difrifol a chyfundrefnol a sut y mae'r Comisiynydd yn ymgysylltu â'r Bartneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol. O ran y mater yn ymwneud â throseddau difrifol a chyfundrefnol, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod Blaenoriaeth 3 o Gynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddau yn ymdrin â hwn fel mater allweddol, gan gynnwys troseddau sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau megis 'llinellau sirol'. Mewn perthynas â'r Bartneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol (PDC), dywedodd y Comisiynydd ei fod wedi gwneud ymdrech fwriadol i gryfhau'r cydweithredu ers dechrau 2017, ei fod yn cyfarfod â rheolwyr y PDC bob chwarter a'i fod wedi sicrhau bod cyllid ar gael ar gyfer gweithgareddau'r PDC, gan gynnwys £34,000 ar gyfer gwaith sy'n ymwneud â bwllo ar-lein yn Sir Benfro.

Nododd y Comisiynydd fod Cadeirydd Sir Benfro Ddiogelach, yn ei lythyr, yn cydnabod nad oedd wedi gallu ymgynghori â phartneriaid yn y Bartneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol ac felly efallai nad yw'r cynnwys yn adlewyrchu barn pob partner. Ar gais Aelodau'r Panel, cytunodd y Comisiynydd i ddanfôn copi o'i lythyr ymateb at y Panel.

O ran yr ymateb gan Gyngor Sir Powys, dywedodd y Comisiynydd fod ei swyddfa yn ystyried darparu £40,000 yn ychwanegol i fynd i'r afael â materion ynghylch 'llinellau sirol'. Rhybuddiodd na fydd ymdrechion i wneud arbedion drwy gydleoli Gwasanaethau'r Heddlu a'r Cyngor bob amser yn gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir ac y gallai hynny arwain at lai o blismona.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn yr ymatebion.

5. BLAENORIAETH 3 Y PANEL - ADOLYGU'R CYNLLUN HEDDLU A THROSEDDU

Rhoddodd yr Athro Ian Roffe adroddiad i'r Panel ynghylch yr adolygiad o Gynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddau gan amlinellu cyd-destun y Cynllun, adolygu gweithgareddau Panel yr Heddlu a Throseddau a statws presennol y Cynllun. Dywedwyd wrth y Panel fod Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol 2011 yn gosod dyletswydd statudol ar Gomisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddau i

adolygu Cynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddu yn sgil unrhyw argymhellion a wnaed gan Banel yr Heddlu a Throseddu.

Diolchodd y Panel i'r Athro Roffe am ei adroddiad helaeth a diddorol. Croesawodd y Panel awgrym y Comisiynydd y dylai'r Prif Gwnstabl fynd i gyfarfod y Panel yn ddiweddarach eleni i roi safbwynt gweithredol ynghylch cyflawni'r Cynllun.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod yr adroddiad ynghylch adolygu Cynllun yr Heddlu a Throseddu yn cael ei dderbyn.

6. BLAENORIAETH 2 Y PANEL - BWRDD ATEBOLRWYDD YR HEDDLU

Rhoddodd Mrs Helen Thomas adroddiad i'r Panel ynghylch cyfarfod Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu a gynhaliwyd ar 12 Chwefror 2019 yn Ysgol Dyffryn Aman, Rhydaman. Soniwyd yn gadarnhaol am y Comisiynydd yn ymgysylltu â disgyblion y Chweched Dosbarth yn y cyfarfod. Diolchodd y Panel i Mrs Thomas am ei hadroddiad trylwyr a llawn gwybodaeth.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod yr adroddiad ynghylch cyfarfod Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu a gynhaliwyd ar 12 Chwefror 2019 yn cael ei nodi.

7. BLAENORIAETH 2 Y PANEL - SUT Y MAE'R COMISIYNYDD HEDDLU A THROSEDDU YN DAL Y PRIF GWNSTABL I GYFRIF

Rhoddodd y Cynghorydd William Powell adroddiad i'r Panel ynghylch sut y mae Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddu yn sicrhau bod y Prif Gwnstabl yn atebol. Atodwyd yr adroddiad gyda rhestr o feini prawf ynghylch gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y nodir yn Adrannau 21-33 o'r Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth, Atodlen 12A o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 ac Adran 13 o Ddeddf Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol. Nodwyd er bod cyfarfodydd Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu yn cael eu cynnal yn gyhoeddus a'u gwe-ddarlledu yn fwy diweddar, fod y Panel wedi mynegi pryder ynghylch peidio â datgelu adroddiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cyfarfodydd hyn. Argymhellwyd yn yr adroddiad felly fod y Comisiynydd yn mabwysiadu'r meini prawf a nodir yn yr atodiad. Diolchodd Aelodau'r Panel i'r Cynghorydd Powell am ei adroddiad helaeth a diddorol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

7.1. Nodi'r adroddiad;

7.2. Argymhell i'r Comisiynydd ei fod yn mabwysiadu'n ffurfiol y meini prawf arfaethedig ar gyfer cyhoeddi papurau Bwrdd Atebolrwydd yr Heddlu.

8. ADRODDIAD GAN AROLYGIAETH CWNSTABLIAETH A GWASANAETHAU TÂN AC ACHUB EI MAWRHYDI - PLISMONA AC IECHYD MEDDWL

Rhoddodd y Panel ystyriaeth i adroddiad gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstabliaeth a Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub ei Mawrhydi ynghylch Plismona ac Iechyd Meddwl, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd 2018 a oedd yn atodol i Goncordat Gofal Mewn Argyfwng Llywodraeth Cymru. Roedd yr adroddiad yn disgrifio rôl bresennol yr heddlu o ran ymdrin â phobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl ac yn gosod pum prif argymhelliad. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Panel fod yr eitem wedi'i chyflwyno er mwyn llywio gwaith y Panel yn y dyfodol, mewn ymateb i Aelodau'r Panel sydd wedi mynegi pryderon ynghylch plismona ac iechyd meddwl ar sawl achlysur.

Cafwyd nifer o sylwadau a oedd yn nodi bod problemau capasiti ac amserau teithio hir i fynd i 'safleoedd diogel' yn peryglu pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Awgrymwyd y dylid darparu mwy o safleoedd diogel er mwyn osgoi gorfod cadw unigolion â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn nalfa'r heddlu heb oruchwyliaeth gan weithwyr proffesiynol hyfforddedig.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd mai'r Prif Gwnstabl oedd yr arweinydd cenedlaethol o ran materion iechyd meddwl a'i fod yn ymwybodol o'r problemau o ran safleoedd diogel. Rhoddwyd adnoddau ar waith i barhau â'r Cynllun Brysbennu ynghylch Iechyd Meddwl ar gyfer Swyddogion yr Heddlu a gweithwyr proffesiynol Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd hefyd ei fod yn rhoi pwysau ar Arolygydd ei Mawrhydi a Llywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio cyllid iechyd meddwl ychwanegol i leihau'r pwysau ar wasanaethau'r heddlu.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL nodi'r adroddiad.

9. AROLWG TROSEDDAU GWLEDIG CENEDLAETHOL

Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor adroddiad ynghylch Arolwg Troseddau Gwledig Cenedlaethol 2018. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad gan y Rhwydwaith Troseddau Gwledig Cenedlaethol, sef sefydliad o Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddau a rhanddeiliaid gwledig eraill, sydd â'r nod o wella plismona gwledig a'i drefniadau cyllido gan ywodraeth ganolog. Nododd yr adroddiad deg canfyddiad allweddol mewn perthynas â chanfyddiad y cyhoedd ac ofni troseddau, diffyg adrodd am droseddau, a'r gred bod yna ddiffyg cymorth a dealltwriaeth.

Dywedodd y Comisiynydd nad oedd Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi cymryd rhan yn yr arolwg oherwydd y goblygiadau o ran costau, ond bod Strategaeth Troseddau Gwledig yr Heddlu yn seiliedig ar waith ymchwil lleol a gynhaliwyd gan Brifysgol Aberystwyth.

Roedd y cwestiynau a sylwadau a godwyd ynghylch yr adroddiad yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Awgrymodd Aelodau'r Panel fod angen cael rhagor o bresenoldeb yr heddlu mewn ardaloedd gwledig er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phroblemau megis dwyn da byw. Ymatebodd y Comisiynydd drwy ddweud bod y Tîm Troseddau Gwledig yn cydweithio â Heddlu Gogledd Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Gwnaed sylw oedd yn croesawu ymgysylltiad yr Heddlu â chymunedau gwledig mewn digwyddiadau megis marchnadoedd da byw.
- Awgrymwyd y gallai'r Comisiynydd gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o'r ffaith efallai y bydd ar gymunedau ffermio angen cymorth ychwanegol o ran iechyd meddwl a lles ar ôl Brexit.
- Gwnaed sylw yn awgrymu bod gwell seilwaith ffyrdd, megis ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd, wedi cael sgil-ffaith negyddol o ran gwneud ardaloedd gwledig yn fwy hygyrch i droseddwyr o'r tu allan. Ymatebodd y Comisiynydd gan ddweud bod yr Heddlu yn defnyddio system adnabod rhifau cofrestru yn awtomatig a chysylltiadau gwybodaeth gyda Thîm Troseddau Gwledig Gogledd Cymru er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.
- Ynghylch cyfathrebu a datblygu cysylltiadau gwybodaeth gyda phoblogaeth gwledig wasgaredig, ymatebodd y Comisiynydd drwy ddweud bod yr Heddlu yn defnyddio gwasanaeth negeseuon Heddlu Dyfed-Powys ynghyd â chyfryngau cymdeithasol eraill megis Facebook a Twitter.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL nodi'r adroddiad.

10. NODYN CYNGOR SWYDDFA ANNIBYNNOL YMDDYGIAD YR HEDDLU (IOPC)

Rhoddodd y Panel ystyriaeth i nodyn cyngor gweithredol gan Swyddfa Annibynnol Ymddygiad yr Heddlu (IOPC). Bwriad y nodyn oedd rhoi cymorth i baneli heddlu a throseddu o ran ymdrin â chwynion a materion ymddygiad a gofnodwyd yn erbyn comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu. Dywedwyd wrth y Panel nad oedd y ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol wedi newid ers 2012 a bod y nodyn er gwybodaeth yn unig.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn y nodyn cyngor gweithredol.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS 26/04/19

TROSEDDAU SY'N GYSYLLTIEDIG Â CHYFFURIAU

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi'r adroddiad gan y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau ynghylch y mater hwn a gwneud argymhellion o'r fath i'r Comisiynydd fel y mae'r Panel yn eu hystyried yn briodol.

Y Rhesymau:

Mae'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau wedi gofyn am ganiatâd i gyflwyno adroddiad i'r Panel ynghylch y mater hwn.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Y Cyngorydd Alun Lloyd-Jones

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Cadeirydd y Panel

Swyddog Arweiniol

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
26/04/19

DRUG RELATED OFFENCES

The Police and Crime Commissioner has requested that he be permitted to present a report to the Panel in relation to this issue.

Drug related crime is a feature of several of the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan and directly links to the Panel's own priority for 2019-2020 of anti-social behaviour as well as the 5 themes that the Panel wishes to focus of during the year, namely;

1. Crime prevention
2. Domestic and sexual abuse
3. Mental Health
4. Fraud and Cybercrime
5. Rural and Wildlife Crime

At the Policing Accountability Board on the 12th February 2019 it was noted that from January 2018 to December 2018 a total of 1558 drugs offences had been recorded an increase of 7% on the previous year. Of these offences, 85% were for possession offences and 15% for drug trafficking. Drugs offences accounted for 9% of the total crime in the force area.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/44	County Hall Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



Police and Crime
Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys

Deep Dive Scrutiny Review

into

Dyfed-Powys Police's

Approach to tackling illegal drugs

April 2019

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1.0 Executive Summary

In light of the responsibility of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to scrutinise the effectiveness of Dyfed-Powys Police (the 'Force'), the rise in Organised Crime Groups (OCGs), as well as both the public interest and increase in recent national press, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) undertook a 'deep dive' scrutiny review into the effectiveness of the Force in addressing the issue of illegal drugs throughout Dyfed and Powys. The review found that:

The Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021¹ highlights the PCC's priority areas in relation to serious organised crime. The PCC committed to "*identify and dismantle organised crime groups and work with others to disrupt organised crime activity, in particular the trafficking and supply of class A drugs*". There has been extensive work undertaken to address the issue of illegal drugs in the Dyfed-Powys area. This is demonstrated by the rise in trafficking offences between 2016 and 2018; with an increase of 49% over this period. This increase is resultant from a series of drug disruption operations; targeting those individuals involved in the supply of class A drugs, as well as those who form part of an OCG. These operations culminated in the arrest and charge of 117 individuals (not including operations Regent and Cryptic), with a combined sentence of 421 years and 5 months, along with the seizure of £23.6 million of class A drugs (Heroin and Cocaine).

There is a need for a closer working relationship between the police and substance misuse providers, ensuring that there is a consistently applied protocol, aimed at addressing the supply and demand for class A substances. Previous examples of this are found in the joint working undertaken to identify key themes surrounding the rise in drug related deaths in 2015 and 2016, which reported several lessons to be learnt by partners.

There is need for substance misuse services to be used more by police officers to both identify and address offending behaviour. The use of the Test on Arrest processes could be greater, with a need for better IT systems being in place to allow this process to be as effective as possible. Current recording practice does not allow for this process to be as effective as possible and focuses on class A substances. A more holistic approach is needed, consisting of greater utilisation of the Pathfinder scheme and an increase in conditional cautions and adult community resolutions where engagements with diversionary programmes are conditions. Other key findings from an internal Dyfed-Powys Police report (June 2017)² focuses on the increase in needle and syringe exchange programme

¹ *Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys - Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021*

² *Heroin Problem Profile – Dyfed-Powys Police – June 2017*

users. The report identifies the doubling of the number of syringes being dispensed to heroin users across Pembrokeshire and Powys.

Drug Consumption Rooms (DCRs) in other countries have led to a number of positive outcomes. The evaluation of the Copenhagen model found their use reduced drug related litter and nuisance, provided a safer injecting environment, allowed access to hard to reach drug users as well as increasing the access to treatment and support services. It is recommended that both the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable review the effectiveness of DCRs, with a view of their potential impact within Dyfed-Powys and their alignment with current policing practice.

The Welsh Strategy for Substance Misuse promotes a focus on improving health and well-being for our population, and not just substance misuse. There is a need for a whole system approach to this work, linking with all partners and across agencies to build resilience within individuals as a protective factor.

Police Intelligence as a theme was regularly raised by police officers and PCSOs. The communities of Dyfed-Powys provide drug related intelligence to police officers, however this is often not detailed enough to form actionable intelligence. This can lead to a lack of public confidence, a perception that the police are not acting on intelligence they are provided and ultimately a reduction in intelligence being provided.

Police officers also refer to the process of charging individuals with drug related offences as long winded and often they feel unable to charge individuals who are arrested in a timely manner. This appears to be two-fold; the need for controlled substances to be submitted for external testing and the need for mobile phone devices to be submitted to the Digital Crime and Cyber Unit (DCCU). During the course of this review the process for substances testing in police custody was reviewed, resulting in specially trained police officers now being able to test substances using Home Office approved Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT) process. A pilot was also being delivered in Pembrokeshire, with a Digital Media Investigator based within this area. This was aimed at reducing the time required for mobile phone examination. It is recommended that this pilot is evaluated to show any benefits and to assess a possible Force-wide rollout.

The Police and Crime Commissioner therefore recommends the Force:

1. Engages with partners at an early planning phase when delivering drug disruption operations to ensure maximum 'buy-in' from all partners, including partner agencies such as CrimeStoppers to run intelligence gathering campaigns within localised drug hot spot areas.
2. Develops a consistent 'drug supply and treatment' protocol between Dyfed-Powys Police and specialist substance misuse providers.

3. Provides an update on the Test on Arrest action plan created as part of the 2017 Continuous Improvement event, to include:
 - i. ensuring that all police officers are aware of the importance of the Test on Arrest process and the part it plays in accessing substance misuse treatment;
 - ii. implementing an electronic process for the recording of Test on Arrest occurrences, allowing easy extraction of this information and comparison against trigger offences in each division;
 - iii. creating an electronic flagging system to notify custody staff when an individual is arrested for a trigger offence; and
 - iv. implementing a means of electronic transfer of referrals to substance misuse providers following a positive test.
4. Implements the Pathfinder scheme across the Dyfed-Powys area, providing a robust operational structure that supports referral to the scheme and the introduction of a two-tier out of court disposal model.
5. Reviews the effectiveness of Drug Consumption Rooms with a view of their potential impact within Dyfed-Powys, in terms of reducing drug related harm.
6. With the support of the PCC, engages with the Area Planning Board in support of the wider prevention agenda, in delivering a truly cross-organisation approach.
7. Ensures that best practice highlighted within the 'Drug Related Deaths Key Learning Points' work is embedded into Force practice.
8. Reviews the outcomes following the use of stop and search, to ensure that these are being appropriately and consistently applied and are in line with Force policy.
9. Conducts an evaluation of the use of Digital Media Investigator's pilot in Pembrokeshire to identify possible benefits of a Force-wide rollout.

2.0 Outcome

This review contributes to the Police and Crime Plan³ by supporting priorities:

- Tackle the harm caused by substance misuse (Priority 1 – Keeping our communities safe)
- Work with communities and partners to disrupt serious and organised crime activity (Priority 3 – Protecting our communities from serious threats)
- Ensure that the public receive a visible and accessible service (Priority 4 – Connecting with communities)

The review aimed to identify:

1. The Force's current response to tackling illegal drug use;
2. The Force's effectiveness in tackling illegal drug use;
3. The consistency to which the Force drug policy is applied;
4. The impact on local communities of the Force's approach to tackling illegal drug use; and
5. Local drug treatment services and their effectiveness.

Through:

- a. Identifying the current Force strategy in addressing class A drug use across Dyfed-Powys;
- b. Identifying the uptake of processes used to identify and treat those affected by substance misuse;
- c. Identifying the level of resources being deployed in direct response to illegal drug use;
- d. Highlighting areas of good practice and any areas where improvements could be made; and
- e. Seeking the views of both the public as well as service users on illegal drugs and the Force's effectiveness in addressing them.

¹ <http://www.dyfedpowys-pcc.org.uk/en/the-commissioner/the-police-and-crime-plan/>

3.0 Situation

3.1 Background

There were a number of factors that prompted this review, namely:

- The emergence of Serious Organised Crime (SOC) and county lines issues across the Dyfed-Powys Police Force area.
- The Dyfed-Powys Police Control Strategy contains 'class A drugs & psychoactive substances.'
- During both the 2018 Royal Welsh Agriculture Society show and the Pembrokeshire Agricultural Society show, the public were canvassed as to what they felt the Police and Crime Commissioner should scrutinise. Tackling illegal drug use was top of their list.
- National debate regarding possible reclassification of some drugs, in particular cannabis, including the use of cannabis-based products for medicinal use.
- Some Police and Crime Commissioners across the UK are supportive of Drug Consumption Rooms.

3.2 UK Drug Laws

There are three main pieces of legislation that regulate the availability of drugs in the UK:

- Misuse of Drugs Act (1971)
- The Medicines Act (1968)
- The Psychoactive Substances Act (2016)

3.2.1 Misuse of Drugs Act

The intention of this Act is to prevent the non-medical use of certain drugs. Drugs which are covered under this act are known as 'controlled drugs'. The law defines a series of offences in relation to drugs including: unlawful supply, intent to supply, import or export as well as unlawful production. The Misuse of Drugs Act also prohibits the unlawful possession. In order to be able to enforce these laws, the police have powers to be able to stop, detain and search people on 'reasonable suspicion,' if they believe them to be in possession of a controlled drug. A table detailing the different drug classes, along with the possible custodial sentences can be found in Appendix A.

3.2.2 Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

The Psychoactive Substances Act received Royal Assent on 28th January 2016 and came into force on 26th May 2016. The Act applies across the UK and makes it an offence to produce, supply, offer to supply, possess on custodial premises, import or export psychoactive substances; that is, any substance intended for human consumption that is capable of producing a psychoactive effect. The maximum sentence for this would be 7 years imprisonment.

The Act carries certain exemptions which exclude legitimate substances such as food, alcohol, tobacco, nicotine, caffeine and medical products from the scope of the Act. It also exempts controlled drugs which remain covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. The Act also provides provision for civil sanctions including prohibition notices and orders as well as providing the police powers to stop and search persons, vehicles and vessels, enter and search premises with a warrant and to seize and destroy psychoactive substances.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has asked questions on certain aspects of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) use since 2014/15. Evidence suggests there may be a high prevalence of NPS use amongst the prison population and homeless community. As these groups are not captured in the CSEW, the overall use of NPS is likely to be under reported and under estimated across the entire UK population.

Key findings from the CSEW in relation to NPS is that their overall use has not changed in the last year (2017/18), with approximately 0.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 using NPS in the last year. This equates to approximately 121,000 adults. This figure remains consistent with 2016/17, however a slight reduction from 2015/16 (0.5%). The more concerning findings relate to the age demographic of those adults using NPS, with around half aged between 16 and 24 years old. The likelihood of someone taking NPS increases if they visit a pub or nightclub, consume alcohol or use another drug⁴. This makes this age group the most at risk of exposure to NPS.

The 2017/18 CSEW also reported on the use of Nitrous Oxide (known as laughing gas) within the last year. Whilst Nitrous Oxide is included within the Psychoactive Substances Act, this is still legal to be sold for legitimate purposes. As with other NPS, use of Nitrous Oxide is most prevalent in adults aged 16 to 24 with 8.8% reporting using an NPS at some point during the previous year. When genders are compared, men are more likely to have used nitrous oxide than women (2.9% compared to 1.8%). Whilst this figure may seem low, this still equates to 758,000 individuals in the UK having used this substance over the last year.

⁴ *Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales*

3.3 National Drug Use

Whilst the overall trend of drug use amongst adults aged 16 years to 59 years has seen a steady decline since 1996⁵, the use of class A drugs amongst 16 to 24 year olds has been on the increase since 2011/12. In addition to the use of class A drugs, the use of cannabis was the most commonly used drug in 2017/18 with 7.2% of adults aged 16 to 59 having used during this time.

The use of powder cocaine remained the second most prevalent substance used among adults aged 16 to 59. Whilst the overall trend for powder cocaine use amongst 16 to 59 year olds has seen a decline from 2003/04 to the current year, this is less stable when compared against 16 to 24 years olds, where the use of powder cocaine has fluctuated far more. Since 2012/13 there has been a general increase in its use, with approximately 6% of those aged 16 to 24 having used powder cocaine during 2017/18.

3.3.1 Access to illegal drugs

The 2017/18 CSEW considered the ease in which respondents felt that they were able to access drugs. Around one third of adults aged 16 to 59 felt that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' for them to obtain illegal drugs within 24 hours; comparatively a third of those asked stated that they would find it 'fairly difficult' to obtain drugs. 40% of male respondents stated they could access drugs 'easily' within 24 hours. As expected, those who had taken drugs in the last year were twice as likely to report being able to easily access drugs than those who had not taken drugs before.

The above is echoed when looking at the ease of being able to access NPS, with those aged 16 to 24 years old feeling more able to access NPS than the wider age group of 16 to 59 year olds.

3.4 National Legalisation

Within the UK, legislation regarding cannabis use has changed as of the 1st November 2018. Previous to this date almost all cannabis-based medicinal products were based as Schedule One drugs, meaning that they were deemed to have no therapeutic value. Any drugs classed as Schedule One drugs could not be legally prescribed in the UK without a special licence from the Home Office.

The law change came after the Home Secretary called for an urgent review into cannabis-based medicinal products. Recommendations from the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) and the UK's Chief Medical Advisor were

⁵ Home Office – Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales

accepted, meaning there is no longer a requirement for doctors to seek approval from an expert panel in order for patients to access medicines. However any decision to prescribe would have to be made by a specialist doctor and not a General Practitioner. Each decision to prescribe must be based on its individual merits and cannabis-based products must only be prescribed when the patient has a special clinical need that cannot be treated by licenced medicinal products.

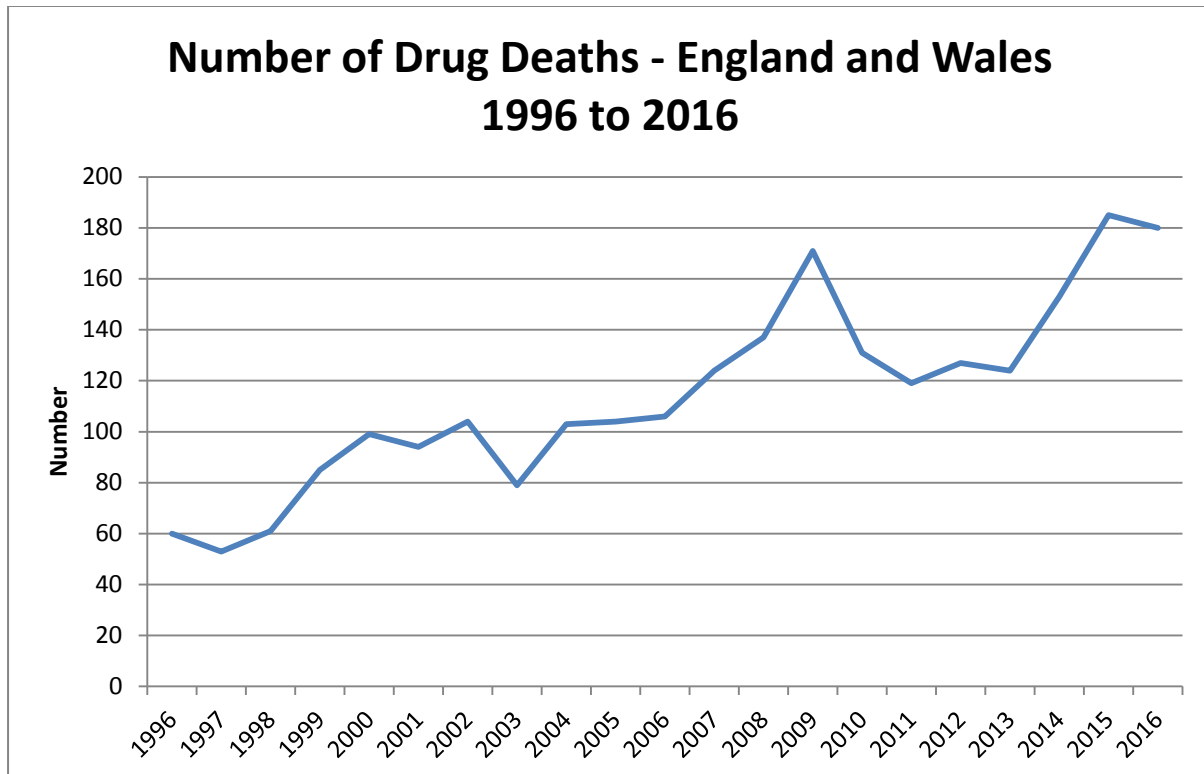
It should be noted that upon changing the laws in relation to the above, the Home Secretary has made a clear comment that this would not affect the laws relating to non-prescribed cannabis, where the penalties for possession and supply remain unchanged. At the time of writing this report the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys continues to discuss this issue with both national and local lobbying groups who are calling for the legalisation of cannabis as well as the ability to be able to grow cannabis for personal medicinal use.

3.5 Financial and Social Impact of Illegal Drugs

The cost of illegal drugs in the UK is made up of many factors including the cost to the health service, the cost of enforcement, the cost of deaths linked to illegal substances as well as drug related crime.

Overall the total number of people taking drugs in the UK has decreased steadily since the turn of the century; figures have remained fairly static since 2009. Whilst this is promising to see such a decrease, the mortality rate for drug users in England and Wales has steadily risen since 1996, with the highest number of deaths involving illegal drugs in England and Wales being registered in 2016 (2,593 deaths). Whilst the rate for female drug users has seen a steady rise, the number of male drug deaths has increased sharply over the three years leading to 2016, where it was recorded as 67.1 deaths per million population. Public Health England noted that there had been a particular rise in the deaths related to heroin and morphine usage.

The picture in Wales follows a similar pattern, with a sharp increase in drug related deaths from 2003 to 2016, seeing the annual figure rising by more than double, from 79 in 2003 to 180 in 2016.



In a 2016 report⁶, the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) compared drug related misuse and opioid-related deaths in the UK and noted a rise in Wales of 23% between 2012 and 2015. The report concluded that this is largely due to an ageing cohort of heroin users with complex health and social needs. This is supported by ONS data⁷, highlighting an increase in the number of drug related deaths among 40-70 year olds between 2012 and 2016, relative to other age groups.

Due to an increase in the number of drug related deaths during the period November 2015 to October 2016, a significant piece of collaborative work was undertaken between Dyfed-Powys Police and Hywel Dda Health Board to address the issue. This involved a multi-agency approach to identify key lessons being learnt from these tragic deaths. The aim of this work was to implement Welsh Government guidance on the review of fatal and non-fatal overdoses. Progress against this action plan was overseen by the Area Planning Board, Treatment and Harm Reduction Group and multi-agency Drug Related Task & Finish group. These groups identified the impact that prison release can have on individuals and the risk that returning to drug use after release can pose, contributing to the risk of drug related overdoses. HM Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) recognise the issues that drugs cause within the prison setting and how this can permeate beyond the prison walls and back into the community. The HMPPS National Prison Drugs Strategy aims to restrict supply, reduce demand and build

⁶ *Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs - Reducing Opioid-Related Deaths in the UK*

⁷ *ONS - Deaths related to drug poisoning in England and Wales: 2016 registrations*

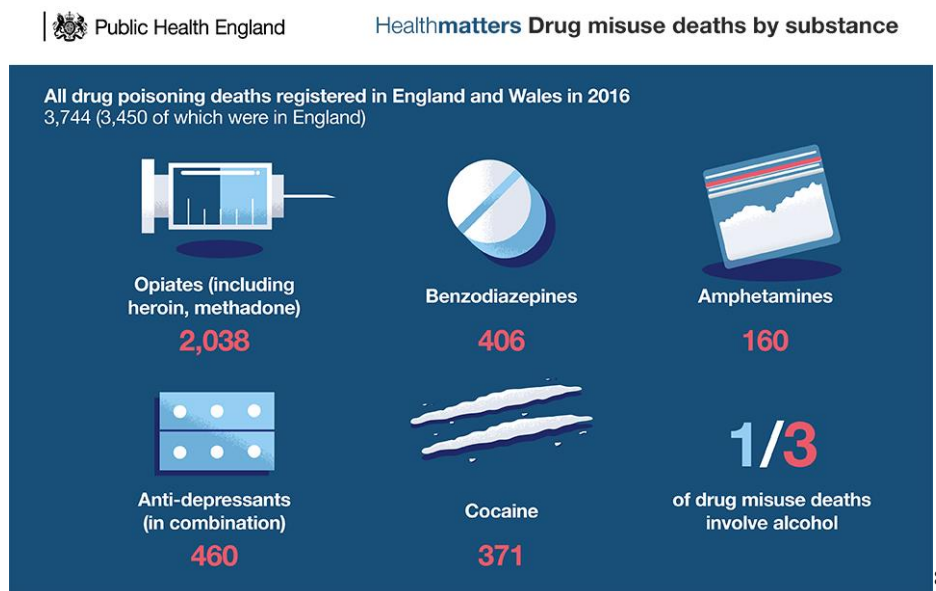
recovery by creating tailored strategies within each prison with clear actions and responsibilities. This aims to not only create safer prisons, but also to disrupt the activity of organised crime groups and criminal gangs who often exploit vulnerable persons in the community.

The availability of housing also plays an important part of this process, as well as the availability of adequate substance misuse support services to support those leaving prison. Without this, the risk of drug related overdoses and drug related deaths are far greater. Amongst the key findings of the 'Drug Related Deaths Key Learning Points' work were issues which were particularly pertinent to criminal justice partners. These include:

- individuals having had multiple contacts with criminal justice services including direct contact with the police and associate crime patterns;
- the need for breaches to be enforced and that in some cases a recall to prison can even be a protective factor; and
- access to mental health and other support services within prison.

There is a need for the actions and key learning points from this work to be embedded into normal policing practice.

The below shows the breakdown of all drug poisoning deaths registered in England and Wales in 2016:



Drug misuse and drug dependency can lead to a range of harms for drug users including; poor physical and mental health (and ultimately death), unemployment, homelessness, family breakdown and criminal activity. Whilst

⁸ Public Health England - Health matters: preventing drug misuse deaths

this impacts the drug user, there are also known effects to those people close to the user, as well as the wider society. The Home Office estimated that in 2010/11, the cost of illicit drugs in the UK was £10.7 billion per year. This is broken down into 4 key areas:

- Health Service use – 8%
- Enforcement – 10%
- Deaths linked to eight illicit substances – 28%
- Drug related crime – 54%

Across the UK, OCGs produce, supply and distribute illegal drugs across our communities. There will undoubtedly be other smaller examples where illegal drugs are produced by individuals for personal use, however comparatively these are on a much smaller scale.

3.6 International Comparators to Drugs Approaches

To fully understand how best to approach and tackle illegal drug use and supply in Dyfed-Powys, it is key to further understand how drugs policy is delivered in other countries and some of the factors that affect illegal drug consumption within their communities. The Home Office reported on several different approaches to drug policy in their International Comparators report, published in October 2014⁹. These approaches are summarised below:

3.6.1 Drug Consumption Rooms

Drug Consumption Rooms (DCRs) are medically supervised facilities where drug users are able to bring their own illegally acquired drugs, to use under careful supervision and away from public spaces. These facilities can operate on several different models however their general features include:

- screening or assessment of users upon entry;
- provision of sterile equipment, such as needles;
- availability of medically trained staff;
- consent and co-operation of local police; and
- connections with other services such as treatment and counselling.

Key to note is the focus to provide a safe environment for their drug consumption to be medically supervised and monitored. It aims to reduce the potential of drug related overdoses resulting in Drug Related Deaths (DRDs). Their secondary purpose is to have direct access with drug users to offer drug treatment advice, with a direct referral link to drug treatment services.

⁹ Home Office - Drugs: International Comparators

The Home Office conducted a detailed review of the DCRs located in Copenhagen. The consumption market in Copenhagen differs somewhat to that in Wales, with cocaine being the most prevalent substance and heroin far less so. This was reflected in the number of users accessing the DCRs, with the below being reported during a year period, across the different DCRs across Denmark:

- Approximately half of the overall users were not from Copenhagen, with many people travelling considerable distances to access this service.
- Much of the capacity is used by a small number of regular users.
- The demand for smoking facilities is outstripping supply.
- Demand for the facilities has grown considerably, and at the end of the year period was stable at 3,800 visits per week.

The below chart shows the rise in DCRs in Copenhagen during the year period:

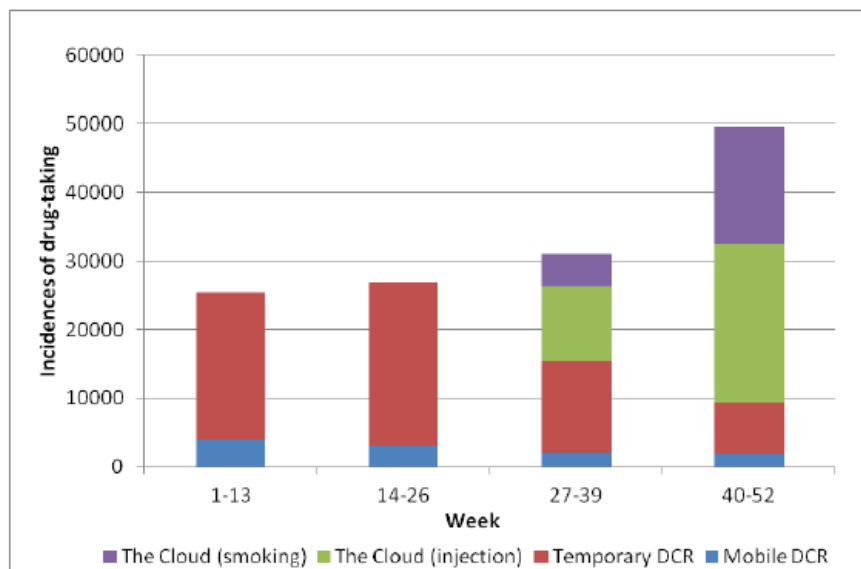


Figure 4.1: Incidences of drug-taking in Copenhagen's DCRs during 2013
(Source: City of Copenhagen, Dept of Social Services)

DCRs are common in many countries across the world including, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Luxembourg.

An evaluation of DCRs was conducted as part of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction's (EMCDDA) report on Hard Reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges¹⁰. This report concluded that there was generally enough evidence to support the below key benefits of DCRs:

¹⁰ <http://www.dldocs.stir.ac.uk/documents/EMCDDA-monograph10-harm%20reduction.pdf>

- **Reduce public drug use and associated nuisance**

The use of DCRs had the effect of reducing public consumption of drugs and public nuisance during their opening hours, with local residents campaigning for longer opening hours. The research also found that there was no evidence of a rise in acquisitive crime, however there was some small scale drug dealing in the local area.

- **Provide a safer injecting environment**

The report found that DCRs provided a lower risk, safer environment for people to inject drugs in their communities and those using illegal substances reported engaging less in risky injecting behaviour due to the DCR facility.

- **Target difficult, hard to reach drug users**

The DCRs were successful in allowing access to hard to reach drug using communities, principally street users and more long term users. The report found no evidence that the DCR promoted new users into injecting.

- **Increased access to social, health and drug treatment services**

The report found that DCRs increased access to drug treatment services and also reduced the stigma regarding drug addiction.

At the time of writing this report, a bill is in the process of being considered in Parliament to legalise the use of consumption room type facilities within the UK. The 'Supervised Drug Consumption Facilities Bill 2017-2019' received its first reading in the House of Commons on the 14th March 2018. If the Bill were to be passed it would result in amendments being made to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 along with the requirement for annual reporting by the Secretary of State; detailing the level of drug related deaths, incidences of on-street injecting and level of discarded needles amongst other requirements. This Bill demonstrates a move towards a more preventative and treatment based approach to supporting those affected by substance misuse, and the impact this can have on the wider social community.

3.6.2 Heroin Assisted Treatment

Heroin Assisted Treatment (HAT) is similar to the concept of a DCR, however is purely for the safe injecting of heroin. This facility allows heroin users, assisted by medically trained staff, to safely inject pure heroin under careful supervision. These facilities are primarily to treat those individuals who are entrenched in drug use and dependent on heroin, where other drug treatments have been ineffective.

HAT facilities require regular injecting of diamorphine to patients, with some requiring multiple injections per day over the course of a programme. These

facilities differ to DCRs in this respect, in that the grade of drugs administered are medical grade and therefore there is a greater degree of supervision required, ensuring that diamorphine is not diverted to the black market. This coupled with the frequency of the injection programme makes HAT facilities an expensive treatment.

The main difference between the DCRs and HATs is that HAT facilities focus less on a recovery from addiction but more on a focus to move towards other goals such as a reduction in the use of illegal substances, reduction in offending patterns, improved health and social functioning. The Home Office report¹¹ studied a HAT in Switzerland '*aimed to create stability in users' lives by establishing a structure around the regular appointments and facilitating contact with social services and wider health advice and support*'.

Since the introduction of HATs in Switzerland in 1994, the UK has trialled this treatment method in three sites across England (London, Brighton and Darlington) in 2009. The UK trials found that the treatment had health benefits for those in the trial, but also that acquisitive crime fell on average by two thirds – from approximately 40 to 13 crimes per month, per individual¹².

3.7 Dyfed-Powys Force Area Context

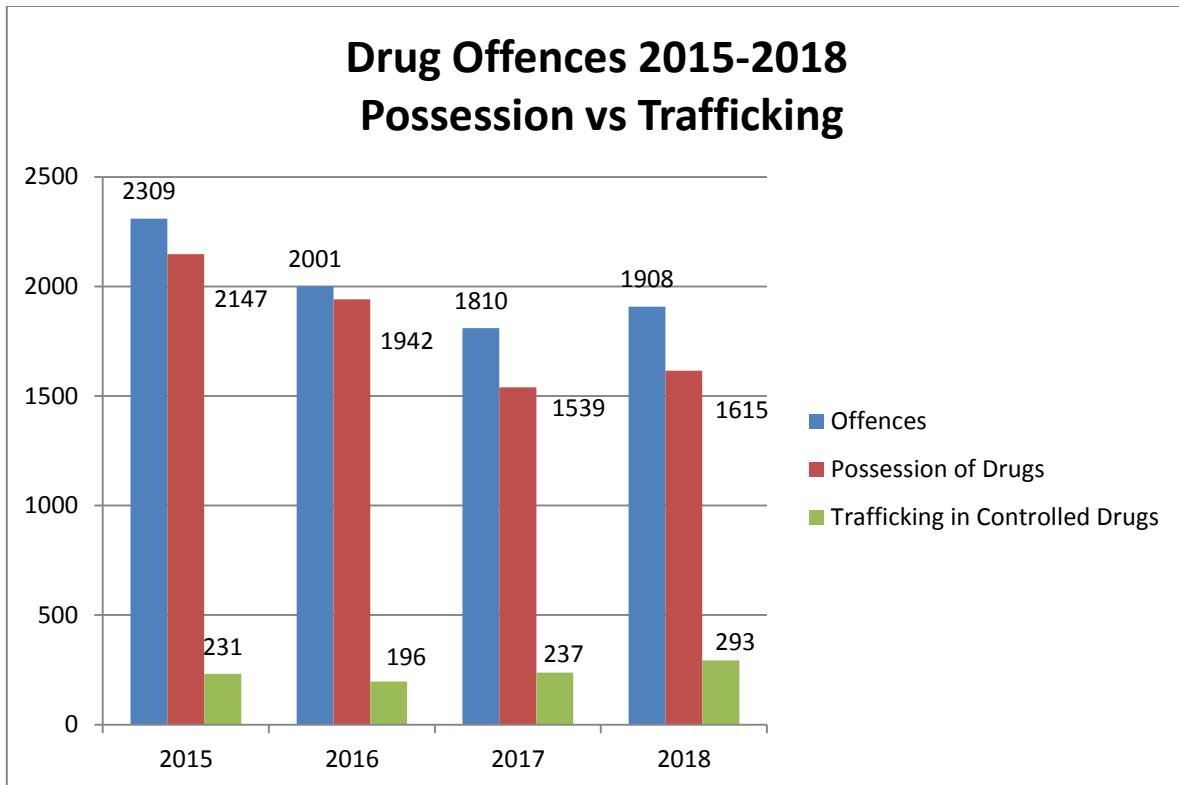
Dyfed-Powys Police has over recent years seen an increase in the emergence of organised crime groups (OCGs) operating county lines activities across the borders of Dyfed and Powys. County lines typically involve a group (not necessarily affiliated as a gang) establishing a network between an urban hub and county location, into which drugs are supplied. The groups target vulnerable persons within the county location, exploiting them regularly to travel between the urban and counties to replenish stock and deliver cash.

County lines issues have resulted in an increase in drug use and supply in certain areas of Dyfed-Powys, predominantly Powys and Llanelli. Dyfed-Powys Police are aware of the impact of these OCGs and county lines activities and the serious violence tactics that these groups can use. These are being addressed via several Force operations, which are detailed later in this review.

The graphs below show the volume of drug offences from 2015 to 2018 in Dyfed-Powys, along with the breakdown of these offences by either possession or trafficking.

¹¹ Home Office - Drugs: International Comparators

¹² BMJ, (2009), 'Heroin clinics reduce street drug use and crime, shows study'



Whilst overall there has been a reduction in drug offences, an increase can be seen of almost 100 trafficking offences from 2016 to 2018 (196 to 293). The Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021¹³ sets out the Commissioner's aims at addressing the issue of illegal substances, in particular the threat posed by OCGs and the part they play in the trafficking of class A substances. The above demonstrates an increase in pro-active policing across Dyfed-Powys in direct response to this plan, demonstrated by the increase in trafficking offences being recorded, as well as the volume of drug disruption operations carried out by Dyfed-Powys Police.

In addition and to assist in addressing substance misuse across Wales, Area Planning Boards (APBs) have been established to look to provide consistent planning, commissioning and performance management of substance misuse services. APBs commission a range of services and programmes of work to support those affected by substance and alcohol misuse. For adult services there are two providers contracted across the Force area:

- Kaleidoscope – providing a service in Powys
- Dyfed Drug and Alcohol Services (DDAS) – providing a service across Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

¹³ Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys – Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021

These providers offer an insight into substance misuse trends across Dyfed-Powys, with both providers reporting on drug referrals and trends across the four counties.

3.7.1 Cannabis

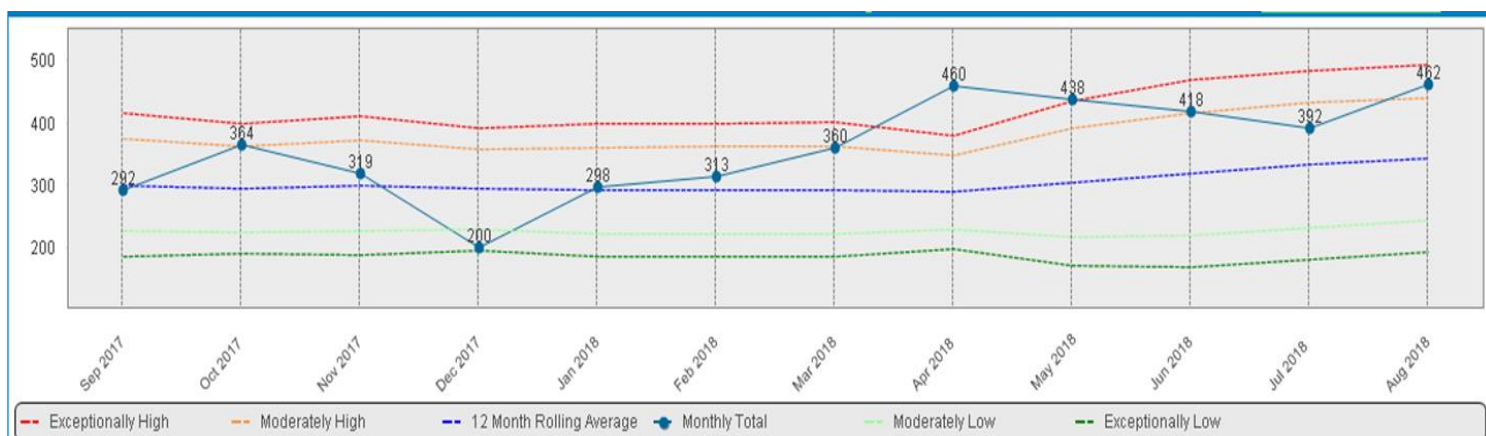
The use of cannabis remains prevalent within all counties of Dyfed-Powys, with both DDAS and Kaleidoscope reporting a consistency in the referrals into their services. Cannabis has consistently been one of the highest recorded drugs used, with approximately 10% of the referrals being due to cannabis use. These referral levels remain the same when the generic substance misuse services and the criminal justice substance misuse services are compared.

3.7.2 Heroin

From police data, Dyfed-Powys identified a number of indicators suggesting an increase in Heroin use¹⁴. These are detailed below:

- Average increase in purity of Heroin seized at dealer level. This increased from 18.2% in 2014 to 34% in 2016.
- Increase in OCG activity within Dyfed-Powys Force area.
- Increase in drug related violence.
- Increased reports of drug related litter in certain places within the Force area.
- Increase in heroin related overdoses and drug related deaths (rise from 88 heroin or morphine related deaths in 2014 to 166 in 2017).
- Increase in drugs intelligence submissions relating to heroin use and supply of total proportion of all drugs intelligence – 8% to 21%.

The below graph highlights the volume of intelligence logs submitted by Dyfed Powys Police officers between the period September 2017 to August 2018¹⁵:



¹⁴ Dyfed-Powys Police – Heroin Problem Profile – June 2017

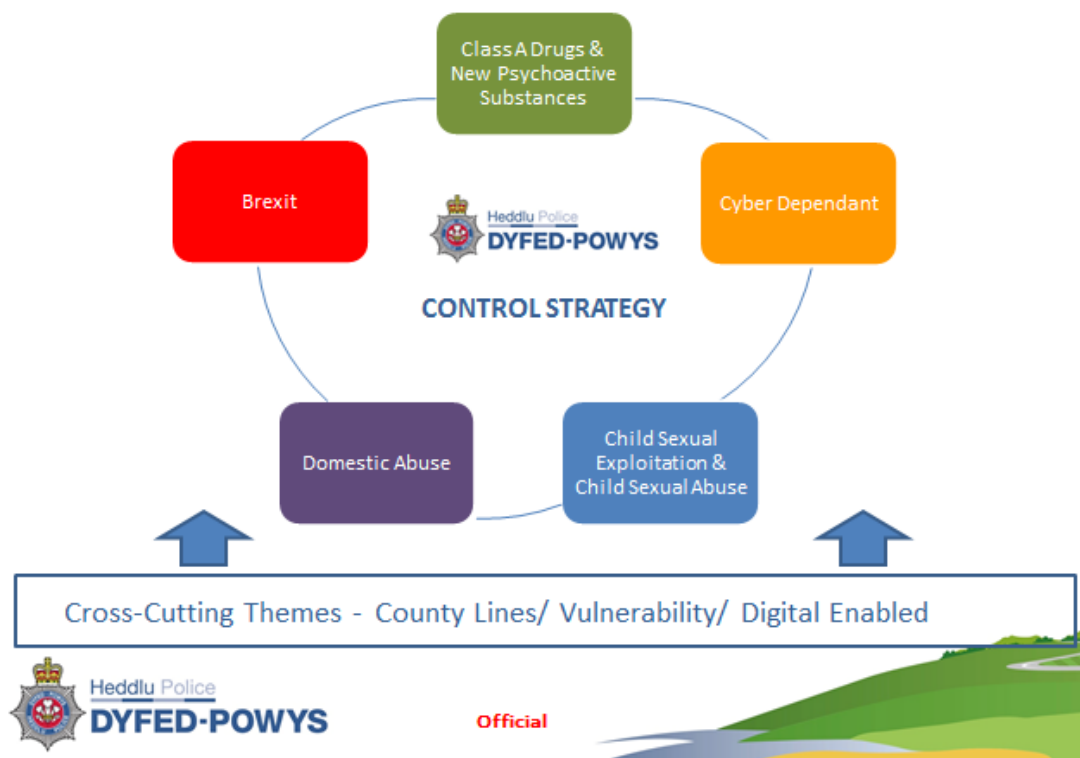
¹⁵ Data produced for Force Tasking and Co-Ordination Board – September 2018

When these intelligence logs are broken down into the counties of Dyfed-Powys, 50% of these relate to Powys, with Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire sharing the remaining Intel logs equally.

3.8 Dyfed-Powys Police's Approach to Addressing Illegal Drug Use

Dyfed-Powys Police operates within a control strategy framework, used to prioritise resources. This is used across the organisation and is reported against regularly.

DPP Control Strategy – Revised November 2018



Dyfed-Powys Police use a '4Ps' action plan to form the basis of the approach for all matters within the Control Strategy, with class A drugs & new psychoactive substances (NPS) forming part of this.

This is summarised below:

Prepare – This section is aimed at ensuring that relevant intelligence profiles are completed in relation to both County Lines as well as class A substances and NPS.

Pursue – This section relates to ensuring that the resources of Dyfed-Powys Police are best placed and best equipped to tackle illegal drug use across our counties.

Protect – This section focuses on how those affected are best supported.

Prevent – Lastly, this section focuses on the need for education.

3.9 Substance Misuse Services

Substance misuse services are commissioned across the Dyfed-Powys Force area via the Area Planning Boards (APB). APBs are statutory boards created to provide accountability, governance and scrutiny of substance misuse strategic planning, performance and financial management of substance misuse services across Dyfed-Powys. These Boards are co-terminus with the Local Health Board boundaries and as such there are two APBs within the Dyfed-Powys; namely Dyfed APB (Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire) and Powys APB.

Within these Boards there are 'Responsible Authorities' and 'Co-opted and Advisory Agencies', as listed below:

Responsible Authorities:

- Dyfed-Powys Police
- Local Authorities
- Health Boards
- Probation
- Fire Service

Co-opted and Advisory Agencies:

- Public Health Wales
- Police and Crime Commissioner's Office
- Youth Offending Services
- Welsh Government

The APBs have four main objectives in relation to substance misuse, these are:

1. Strategic Direction, Progress and Delivery
2. Governance, Scrutiny and Accountability
3. Finance
4. Performance

In addition to the main responsibilities, each APB has key strategic themes which direct the services commissioned via the Board. These include treatment, harm reduction and prevention. Services being delivered via APB funding must fall into one of these categories.

Each APB has commissioned a single point of contact service provider for adult services (young person services are separate), who deliver the main service to the communities of Dyfed and Powys, who are suffering with substance and

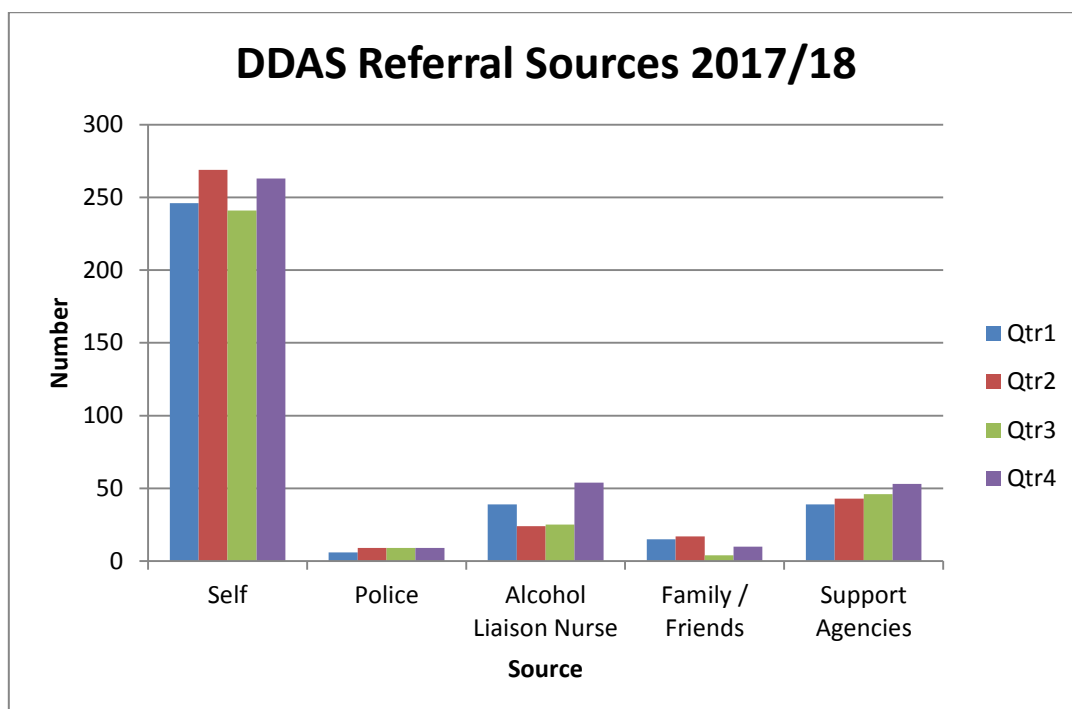
alcohol misuse issues. For Dyfed this contract has been awarded to Dyfed Drug and Alcohol Service (DDAS) and for Powys this is awarded to Kaleidoscope.

3.9.1 Dyfed Drug and Alcohol Services (DDAS)

Dyfed Drug and Alcohol Service (DDAS) have provided the main substance and alcohol misuse support service to the communities of Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire since April 2015. The service is co-commissioned by Health, Local Authorities, National Probation Service and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys.

3.9.2 Referrals to Service Providers – DDAS

During 2017/18 DDAS received 1,856 referrals, resulting in 1,257 assessments being carried out. There are a wide range of entry methods for the DDAS service however the main source of referrals is consistently self-referrals. This equated to 1,019 referrals over the 2017/18 financial year.



The above shows the comparison in police referral figures against the other referral sources. This coupled with the low numbers of conditional cautions suggests an underuse of the substance misuse services in Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire.

3.9.3 Kaleidoscope

Kaleidoscope has provided the service for Powys since 2015. The OPCC currently provides funding to this service.

The total referrals to Kaleidoscope during the 2017/18 financial year were 757, averaging 63 referrals per month. As with DDAS, self-referrals were consistently the highest percentage of referral type in Powys averaging 48% over the year, with criminal justice referrals averaging 33% of the total referrals into the service. When these criminal justice referrals are further analysed, police referrals (including arrest referrals) make up 22% of the overall referrals over the year, however the quality of these referrals is often reported to be poor, making engaging with service users incredibly difficult from this referral source.

The outcomes service users achieve is a key measure being monitored, including monitoring problematic substance reductions, the quality of life of each service user, as well as the cases which are closed as 'treatment complete'. During the 2017/18 period, an average of 81.5% of individuals reduced their substance misuse from the commencement of their treatment to the point they exit treatment. The numbers of individuals who failed to attend their appointment also remained positive over this period with less than 20% of individuals failing to attend their appointments, with 96% of individuals receiving treatment within 20 days of referral. These areas are both above the Welsh Government measures, demonstrating the effectiveness of the services in Dyfed-Powys.

3.10 Organisational Structures

Dyfed-Powys Police use a number of different fora to manage resources in tackling illegal drugs. This includes several partners, each with their own role to play in addressing illegal drugs across the Dyfed-Powys force area. From discussions with police officers and police staff there is a general feeling that it can be difficult to effectively police current drugs issues in Dyfed-Powys. Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion officers both highlighted Neighbourhood Tasking Units (NTU) as one of the most effective ways of addressing drugs issues in their divisions. These units consist of a sergeant and a small team of constables, who are given a more defined remit to deal with these issues, and are often used to carry out intelligence gathering and research, as well as executing drug related warrants.

In an effort to address illegal drug use and supply in Dyfed-Powys, there are currently several police led operations active across the force area. These operations all contribute towards the Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021; namely Priority 3 – Protecting our Communities from serious threats. The Serious and Organised Crime Team (SOCT) assist in the management of these operations, providing specific investigation skills into more serious and complex crimes, including organised crime. This team consists of 12 police officers and 1 police staff member, supervised by 2 detective sergeants and a detective inspector, a total of 16 individuals.

At the time of writing this review county lines networks were actively under investigation in the Dyfed-Powys area, through multiple drug disruption operations. To determine the effectiveness of these operations they are reviewed from two separate aspects; the impact of the direct policing of operations, including the number of individuals who were arrested as part of each operation, as well as the quantities of controlled drugs seized. The perspective of substance misuse service providers are also considered, as to the impact they had on the availability and demand for class A substances. The below table, provided by the SOCT, details the impact of these operations during the period 2016 to 2018. It highlights the number of individuals convicted, the combined total of their sentences, as well as the volume of class A drugs seized.

Total number of persons convicted	Total number of years sentencing	Total value of commodity disrupted
117	421 years and 5 months (awaiting sentencing for Op Regent and Op Cryptic)	£23.6 million Class A (Heroin and Cocaine)

When assessing value for money and return on investment it is important to quantify the financial cost of delivering the policing units predominantly delivering serious organised crime and county lines disruption exercises along with the cost of drug disruption operations themselves. These costs are able to be measured in two ways; firstly the staffing costs of SOCT, as well as the spend incurred to deliver the force drug operations

The staffing costs of SOCT total £910,608 per annum. This figure is made up of salary costs for the individuals within this team, including overtime, national insurance and pension contributions.

Spend against drug disruption operations is not easily identified. This is due to police officers and police staff not working solely on these operations and often carrying out additional policing duties within their normal tour of duty. Whilst this limits the full cost of such exercises being identified, it is possible to identify some additional spend for operations where a financial project code is applied. This allows such spend to be easily identified.

Below is a list of the drug disruption operations that have been allocated a project code, along with spend against each:

- Op Siren - £18,232
- Op Regent - £82,385
- Op Rocket - £7,885

- Op Tweed - £6,313
- Op Crossfield - £4,754

Total - £119,569

The above demonstrates the work carried out by Dyfed-Powys Police in response to the issue of illegal drugs in Dyfed-Powys and the emergence of OCGs. There is a need to ensure that those who are affected by drugs are not seen just as offenders, but are provided treatment to be able to address their dependence on class A substances. During Operation Regent, a review was undertaken by Kaleidoscope's Service Manager, identifying the availability and access to class A drugs. The review looked at several areas, including the availability of class A drugs, changes in ingestion methods, and any increase in arrest referrals being made to Kaleidoscope during the period of the operation.

This showed little impact on crime levels along with no change in ingestion methods of substance users. Service user feedback also confirmed that the availability of class A substances had not been affected. This was supported by police officers who stated that other 'lines' were in operation within the area and may have filled any gaps in the market. Whilst Operation Regent resulted in substantial quantities of class A substances being seized, it had not addressed the underlying issues behind why individuals use illegal substance. This must be achieved via joint working between the police and substance misuse service providers. A more consistent and closer working relationship between the police and service providers is needed, however there needs to be a degree of independence from a service provider perspective to ensure maximum engagement from service users.

The Welsh strategy for substance misuse and the three strategic goals within the recently published Hywel Dda Health Board Strategy "Our Future Generations Living Well" (2019)¹⁶ promotes a focus on improving health and wellbeing for our population, not just misuse of substances. This is being translated into the work of the Area Planning Board who have recently recognised the need to develop a wellbeing approach across partnerships and organisations. Prevention approached and building resilience within young people is a protective factor across a number of issues including substance use, risk taking behaviour, county lines, the risk of sexual exploitation and positive mental health. A wider partnership approach to prevention would build on protective factors, resilience building and trauma informed approaches across children, young people, families and communities.

¹⁶ *A Healthier Mid and West Wales - Our Future Generations Living Well*

3.11 Operational Process

Dyfed-Powys Police have processes in place to assist police officers in identifying individuals who they suspect to be in possession of illegal substances, or to test individuals who have been arrested to identify whether illegal substances were a factor in them committing an offence. These include the power to stop and search individuals, as well as the power to conduct drugs testing in custody. In addition, processes are in place to support police officers during the arrest process to enable potential drug related offenders to be charged with drug related crimes. These include the requirement for sampling and testing of substances seized as part of an arrest, or the requirement for electronic devices to be examined, such as mobile phones, in order to elicit information to support a charging decision.

3.11.1 Charging Process

During the review process the issue of charging decisions relating to drug offences were raised by police officers. Police officers reported that the process of charging individuals who were found to be in possession of illegal drugs or involved in the supply of illegal drugs was felt to be “long winded”, often with individuals being released under investigation for further work to be undertaken. This was considered to be due to the requirement for the seized substances to be tested for identification purposes, as well as the need for mobile devices to be examined. This process was highlighted during discussions with police officers and examples were provided which caused them frustrations. Officers felt that the ability to be able to test substances within custody would reduce the need to release individuals and could have led to a speedier charging decision.

The National Crime Agency (NCA) provides national guidance used by the Dyfed-Powys Health and Safety Committee to feed into Force guidance to police officers, aimed at mitigating the risk to police staff and officers. In March 2017, restrictions were placed on police officers in testing illegal substances, due to an increased risk of the presence of Fentanyl. This guidance has been under continual review and during the process of this report the restrictions on testing illegal substances has been removed. This now allows specifically trained police officers and staff to test substances without the need for these to be submitted for further analysis. This is carried out by use of Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT) process, making use of Home Office approved drug testing kits. This process is supported by National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) guidance¹⁷, along with Dyfed-Powys Police guidance on the submission of drugs¹⁸. It should be noted however, that for cases of suspected possession with intent to supply, there would still be a requirement for further analysis of seized

¹⁷ *Guidance for Evidential Drug Identification Testing in Police Stations*

¹⁸ *SSU Drugs Submission Guidance – Revised February 2019.*

substances. This is due to courts requiring weight and purity information to make correct sentencing decisions.

In addition to the above, the forensic examination of mobile phone devices was raised during discussions with police officers. Pembrokeshire was highlighted as piloting a 'Digital Hub', consisting of a dedicated Digital Media Investigator being based within one of the stations in Pembrokeshire. This practice was sighted as positive, giving police officers far speedier access to digital cyber-crime analysis, in order that mobile phone examinations could be accessed more readily. It was not clear whether this practice was to be replicated across the Force area.

3.11.2 Stop and Search

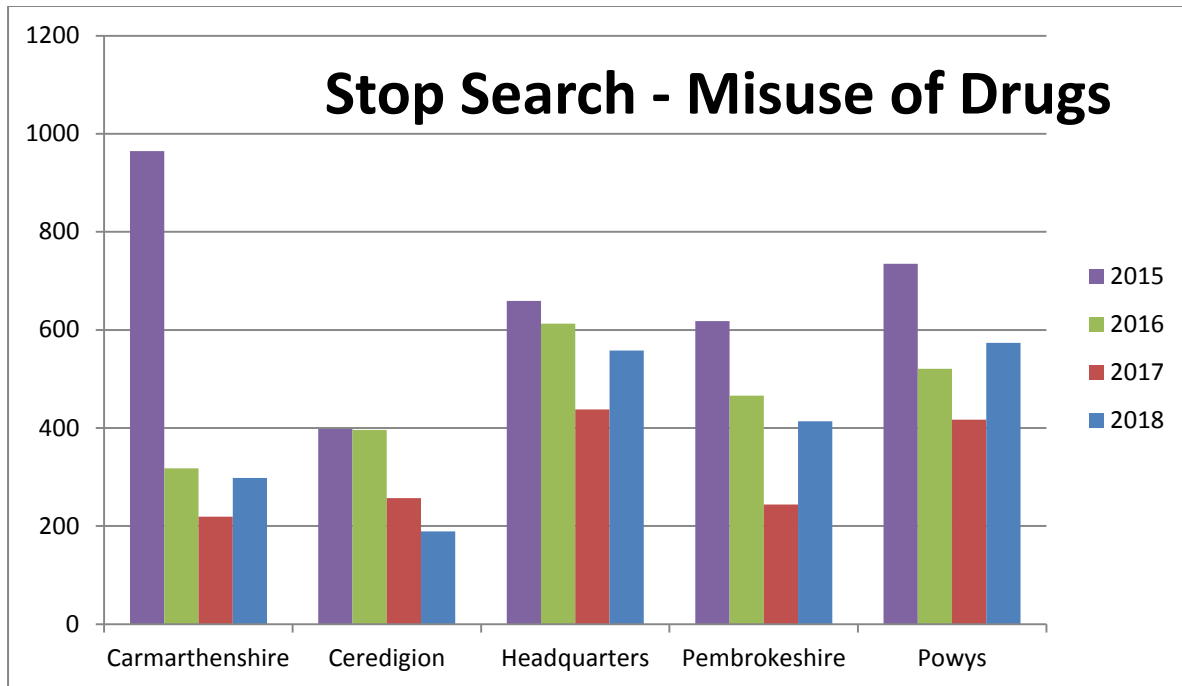
The police have the power to stop and search people only where there are reasonable grounds to do so.

There are processes in place for police officers to follow to ensure that stop and search is used effectively and in a non-discriminatory manner. Each time a stop and search is carried out a record must be made, including the time, date and location of each stop search. Officers should also record the encounter using their Body Worn Video. This ensures that there is a record of where and when this power is being used.

During 2017/18 Dyfed-Powys carried out a total of 2,235 stop searches compared to 960 in Gwent, 1,593 in North Wales and 6,788 in South Wales. Similarly, drug related stop searches followed a similar pattern.

Since 2015, the number of searches has steadily decreased year on year until 2018 where all have seen a rise in number, with the exception of Ceredigion. During a focus group in Ceredigion, it was suggested that a lack of confidence of police officers who are younger in service has resulted in less searches being conducted, with a lack of 'street craft' being cited as a potential factor in the drop in figures. This issue was being addressed through additional supervision and support.

The below graph shows the total searches conducted from 2015 to 2018:



During the focus groups in Ceredigion it was raised that there were plans to commence a Stop and Search Mentor Scheme. The intention of this scheme is to improve police officer confidence in identifying opportunities to use stop search powers.

A review was also undertaken of the outcomes following stop and searches conducted during 2017 and 2018. This showed that a total of 3,572 stop searches were conducted over the two year period, under the power of Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, with 1,315 resulting in a controlled substance being found (36.8% success rate). Conditional cautions and simple cautions were used infrequently in 2017 however in comparison the 'no further action' disposal method was used in an average of 13.5% positive searches across the Force, with the highest use in Ceredigion with 23.3%. This disposal method saw a large increase across in 2018, with an average of 30% across the Force area. This appears contradictory and requires further investigation, given that this relates to stop searches where illegal drugs were identified and no action was taken. This coupled with the lack of use of conditional cautions suggests possible missed opportunities to refer individuals into substance misuse treatment.

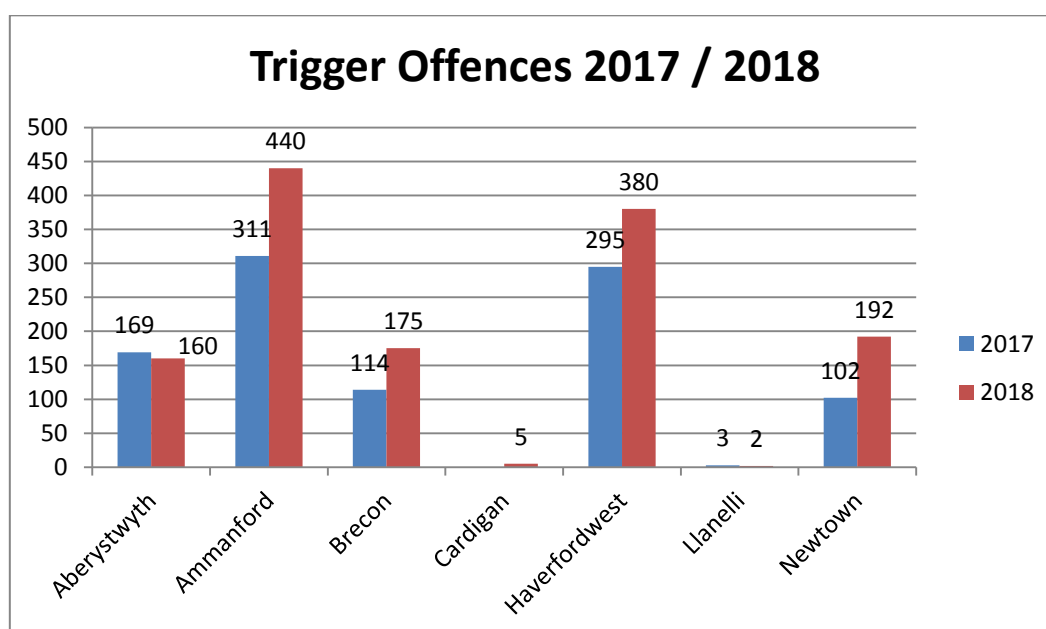
The breakdown of the outcomes for positive drug searches for 2017 & 2018 can be found in Appendix B.

3.11.3 Test on Arrest

Dyfed-Powys Police operate a drug testing on arrest scheme at several of the custody suites across the Force area. This provides powers to test detainees for the purpose of identifying class A substances. This is done in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984¹⁹ (PACE), Section 63B as amended by the Drugs Act 2005. This act allows groups of detainees to be tested for class A substances based on their offence. These offences are known as 'trigger offences' and are listed within Schedule 6²⁰ of the Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000.

Within Dyfed-Powys the drug testing on arrest process mirrors the national guidance laid down by the Home Office in their document 'Operational Process Guidance for Implementation of Testing on Arrest, Required Assessment and Restriction on Bail'²¹. Within the Home Office guidance, reference is made to custody officers and other custody staff being aware of the Drug Intervention Programme. Whilst this reference is outdated, there remains a need awareness of current substance misuse strategies and services, and what impact testing individuals for drug use can have on reducing offending patterns and crime in general.

Over the 2017 and 2018 calendar years there was a general rise in the number of trigger offences being processed at each custody suite, with the exception of Aberystwyth.



¹⁹ *Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984*

²⁰ *Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000 – Schedule 6*

²¹ *Operational Process Guidance for Implementation of Testing on Arrest, Required Assessment and Restriction on Bail*

When drug related trigger offences only are compared, the reduction from 2017 to 2018 in Aberystwyth is starker.

Currently, the process for recording tests is not effective, with manual records maintained in each custody suite. Additionally, the process of referring individuals into treatment is not efficient, with no means to forward referrals electronically, resulting in a paper based system being utilised. This poses issues in the ability to evaluate the effectiveness of this process and whether it is being fully utilised.

The Heroin Problem Profile of 2017²² recommended that there were issues of underuse of the test on arrest process as well as a need for this process to be audited to ensure it could be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis. This is also supported by recommendations from a continuous improvement event which took place in January 2017. The action plan from this event outlined several of the comments made within this report.

3.11.4 Drug Offence Outcomes

A review of the outcomes for drug offences over the 2017 and 2018 calendar years was undertaken as part of this study. 30% of the outcomes in 2017 were cannabis warnings, reducing slightly to 25% in 2018. The next most prevalent were summons (13%) and adult caution (13% and 12% respectively for 2018). Adult conditional cautions and adult community resolutions were used infrequently in both years. Adult conditional cautions made up just 1% of the overall outcomes for drug offences in both 2017 and 2018, with adult community resolutions increasing from 1% in 2017 to 3% in 2018. Comparatively, standard adult cautions made up 14% of the total outcomes in 2017 and 12% in 2018.

Conditional outcomes and adult community resolutions act as important routes to divert individuals into substance misuse treatment, with a condition of their arrest being to engage with substance misuse treatment services. The lack of these outcomes also suggests an underuse of substance misuse services.

Similar to that of test on arrest, the Heroin Problem Profile (2017) also recommended that conditional cautions was an underused means of referring into treatment. This remains the case. The proposed withdrawal of simple cautions and a move to a two-tier approach to out of court disposal methods would increase the opportunities for police officers to refer individuals into substance misuse treatment services.

²² Heroin Problem Profile – Dyfed-Powys – June 2017

An example of the effectiveness of conditional cautions is highlighted by DDAS, with an individual arrested for a drug related offence who was referred into treatment as part of their conditional caution. The individual had not previously engaged with substance misuse services and was a regular user of amphetamine, amongst other drugs. Through engagement with DDAS they were able to engage in a number of activities, one of which being blood borne virus (BBV) screening, assisting their diagnoses of hepatitis C for which they were able to access treatment.

3.12 Intelligence & Communication

During the course of this review a recurring theme raised by police officers was the public's perception of what constitutes actionable intelligence. Police officers and PCSOs report that they are regularly provided information from members of the public which directly relate to either known drug users or areas of high drug activity. The issues however, appear to be one of content and detail. Police officers are often provided information which is too vague to obtain a warrant for drug activity and are only then able to log an intelligence submission detailing what they have been told.

This has led to police officers being approached on multiple occasions by members of the public who perceive that the police are not acting upon the information they have been provided. This could impact on the level of intelligence being provided by members of the public and public confidence in the police. This is supported by consultation undertaken as part of this review, where individuals commented that they had provided information to the police in the past, however to their knowledge, nothing was ever done. In addition, some residents also felt that they would not provide information to police on drug users in their communities, for the fear of retribution.

There is a need for Dyfed-Powys Police to work with partners agencies to deliver a localised, targeted drug intelligence gathering campaign. This would allow specific intelligence to be gathered in known drug hot spot areas, maximising the impact that drug related intelligence can have. This would offer members of the public a means of providing drug related intelligence within specific areas, allowing the police to be able to build a comprehensive understanding of drug related activity within given areas, and to be able to act upon it.

3.13 OPCC Pathfinder Diversionary Scheme

The Police and Crime Commissioner funds a Pathfinder Diversionary Scheme pilot which commenced in April 2018. The proposal for the scheme was a

culture-changing initiative that seeks to tackle the root causation of offending and associated health and community related issues. The scheme is a multi-agency programme, seeking to address offending behaviour at a much earlier stage in an individual's offending journey. Individuals identified as the highest risk of offending are excluded from the programme and are dealt with via traditional criminal justice disposals.

Within 24-72 hours of their release from custody (under investigation), participants will meet with a specialist assessor who will complete an in-depth risk/needs assessment to determine what has contributed to their offending. From the risk/needs assessment, the assessor will agree with the individual a contract to engage.

The contract will list up to 5 conditions:

- ✓ Not to re-offend for the duration of the 4 month contract (offending condition – mandatory)
- ✓ To take part in Restorative Justice approach if asked (victim's condition)
- ✓ Intervention to address critical pathway of need 1 (Pathway condition)
- ✓ Intervention to address critical pathway of need 2 (Pathway condition)
- ✓ Intervention to address critical pathway of need 3 OR take part in 18-36 hours of volunteering.

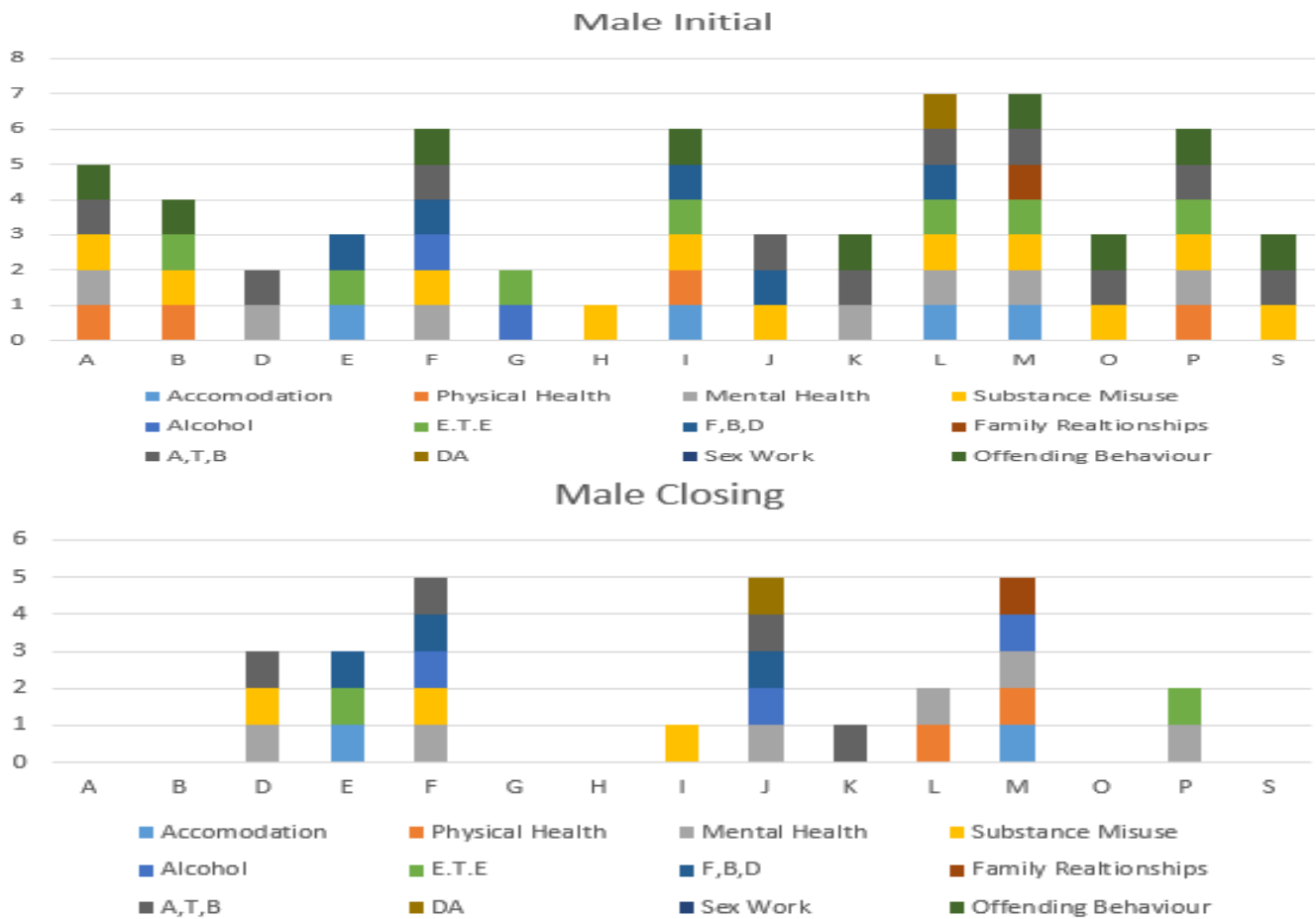
The interventions will last as long as required; the 4 months diversionary scheme contract will merely be the gateway into services and will be dependent on individual need and the services on offer.

Between September 2018 and November 2018 a review of the scheme was carried out to assess the effectiveness of the pilot period and to look to provide an evidence base for a decision on the future of the scheme. The review focused on the period of April 2018 to November 2018.

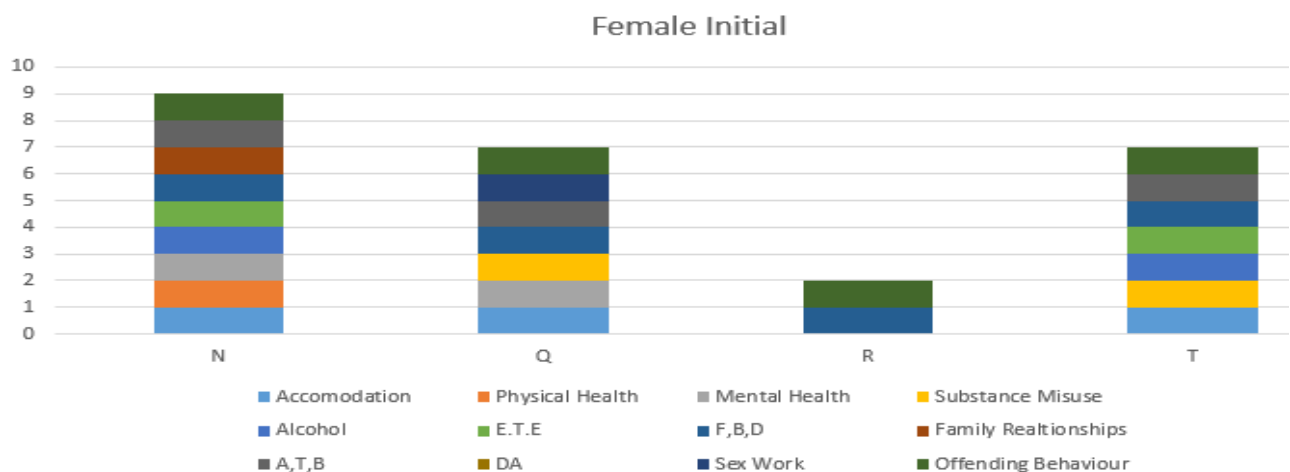
Overall the scheme saw an initial low uptake of referrals. When comparing genders this was consistent between male and female offenders, with both being on average 5 per gender, per month. The lack of take-up of the scheme was initially attributed to a lack of awareness of the scheme amongst officers, as well as confusion over the eligibility criteria. Given the above, a concerted effort was made to promote the scheme locally within Pembrokeshire which resulted in a doubling of the number of referrals that were received during the months of September, October and November. This resulted in a significant increase in the number of male offenders being referred to the scheme.

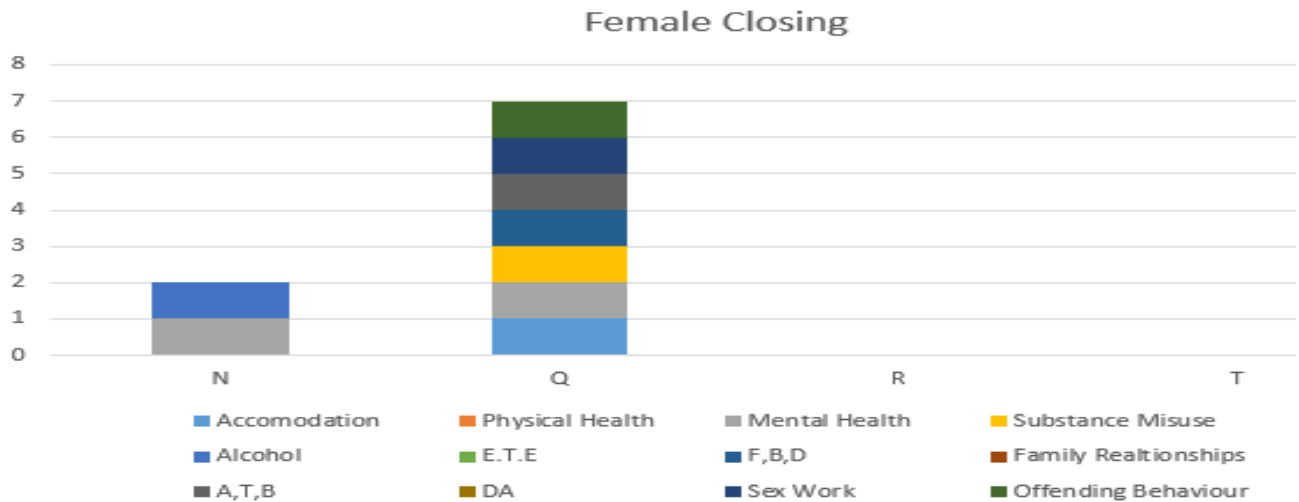
As mentioned earlier in this section, each individual taken onto caseload will be assessed to identify their needs and will be supported through a 4 month support package. Each person undertakes an initial assessment, followed by one at the close of their programme. This identifies any changes in their offending behaviour and identified risks. By November there had been 20 individuals

successfully complete their 4 month programme and their needs assessment are displayed below:



There was a 56% reduction in the identified needs of male offenders completing the scheme, with 12 of the 19 males closing assessments showing less identified needs that their opening assessment. The comparison data for female offenders is shown below:





The female data shows a reduction of 64%, with 75% of the females reducing their needs from the opening assessment to the closing assessment.

The re-offending levels of individuals were also assessed, with 15% re-offending post scheme. It should, however, be noted that due to the brief period post scheme it is not clear how robust this is, however it shows an overall reduction in criminogenic needs for individuals engaging with the Pathfinder programme.

When reviewing the scheme with a specific focus on substance misuse there was a 76% reduction in substance related needs identified. Given the complexity of substance misuse, not all individuals will have their needs met, however the scheme offers a vital entry point to support and treatment at an early stage.

As indicated the referrals to this scheme were lower than expected, although those engaging had their needs met and reduced. For the scheme to be maximised, Dyfed-Powys Police must provide a robust operational model to support effective referral for low level offenders.

4.0 Consequences

Partnership working

The perceived gap in adequate partnership working between the Police and substance misuse service providers means there is a lack of a consistent joint approach in how those affected by substance misuse are treated. Whilst there is clearly a lot of positive engagement taking place with partners in terms of addressing drug problems across Dyfed-Powys, there is a need for more work with specific substance misuse services. Due to the lack of a consistently applied joint 'drug supply and treatment' protocol between Dyfed-Powys Police and the substance misuse treatment providers, this hampers the ability to provide a consistent and sustainable joint approach. The implications of this may result in a lack of:

- joined up approach to consistently address drug related issues;
- resources available when planning drug disruption operations; and
- suitable support and advice on the most effective means of addressing drug related matters.

Stop and Search

The reduction in the level of stop searches conducted in Ceredigion leaves a potential gap in identifying individuals who may be in possession of illegal substances as well diverting them into treatment. This coupled with a perception of drug related intelligence not being acted upon could impact the ability for a comprehensive drug intelligence picture to be formed in this area.

The lack of use of conditional cautions and adult community resolutions as a means of disposal methods and rise in 'no further action' outcomes reduces the opportunities to refer individuals into substance misuse treatment. The implications of this may result in:

- potential for reduced drug related intelligence picture;
- possible increase in drug related activity due to reduction in proactive stop searches; and
- missed opportunities to refer individuals into treatment for assessment and identification of criminogenic needs.

Test on Arrest

The current IT systems which support the test on arrest process are not adequate and result in a lack of suitable oversight of this process. The current manual process leaves gaps in testing with potential for offenders not receiving suitable testing if they are arrested for a trigger offence. Additionally, the nature in which these test occurrences are recorded, and subsequent information passed to partners is outdated and requires improvement. The quality of arrest referrals often requires further detail and can lead to poor quality information being passed to substance misuse providers and a lack of clear oversight of the process as a whole. The implications of this may result in:

- lack of treatment being offered to suitable offenders;
- substance misuse services spending exhaustive amounts of time attempting to contact service users due to missing details on arrest referral forms;
- potential for repeat offenders, resulting in additional demand for police officers; and
- difficulty in quality assuring process, including ensuring that data is effectively and safely transferred to substance misuse providers.

Intelligence

The lack of understanding of how the police use intelligence and what constitutes 'actionable intelligence' can have an impact of public confidence in the police. The current understanding of this area results in drug related intelligence being given to police officers, with the public perception being that this is not being acted upon. The implications of this may result in:

- lack of public confidence in the police in terms of their ability to act upon drug related intelligence;
- reduction in the volume of drug related intelligence provided to police officers by members of the public; and consequently.
- reduced understanding of the local drug intelligence picture.

5.0 Actions

Upon consideration of the information obtained as part of this review, the Police and Crime Commissioner requests that the Chief Constable considers the following recommendations.

1. Engages with partners at an early planning phase when delivering drug disruption operations to ensure maximum 'buy-in' from all partners, including partner agencies such as CrimeStoppers to run intelligence gathering campaigns within localised drug hot spot areas.
2. Develop a consistent 'drug supply and treatment' protocol between Dyfed-Powys Police and specialist substance misuse providers.
3. Provide an update on the Test on Arrest action plan created as part of the 2017 Continuous Improvement Event, to include:
 - i. Ensure that all police officers are aware of the importance of the Test on Arrest process and the part it plays in accessing substance misuse treatment.
 - ii. Implement an electronic process for the recording of test on arrest occurrences, allowing easy extraction of this information and comparison against trigger offences in each division.
 - iii. Create an electronic flagging system to notify Custody staff when an individual is arrested for a trigger offence.
 - iv. Implement a means of electronic transfer of referrals to substance misuse providers following a positive test.
4. To implement the Pathfinder scheme across the Dyfed-Powys area, providing a robust operational structure that supports referral to the scheme and the

introduction of a two-tier out of court disposal model.

5. To review the effectiveness of Drug Consumption Rooms with a view of their potential impact within Dyfed-Powys, in terms of reducing drug related harm.
6. Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable to engage with the Area Planning Board in support of the wider prevention agenda, in delivering a truly cross organisation approach.
7. Ensure that best practice highlighted within the Drug Related Deaths Key Learning Points work is embedded into Force practice.
8. To review the outcomes following the use of stop and search, to ensure that these are being appropriately and consistently applied and are in-line with Force policy.
9. To conduct an evaluation of the use of Digital Media Investigator's pilot in Pembrokeshire to identify possible benefits of a Force-wide roll out.

6.0 Review

6.1 Aims

This body of work sought to identify:

1. The Force's current response to tackling illegal drug use;
2. The effectiveness of the Force's approach to tackling illegal drug use;
3. The consistency to which the Force drug policy is applied;
4. The impact on local communities of the Force's approach to tackling illegal drug use; and
5. Local drug treatment services and their effectiveness.

Through:

- a. Identifying the current Force strategy in addressing class A drug use across Dyfed-Powys;
- b. Identifying the uptake of processes used to identify and treat those affected by substance misuse;
- c. Identifying the level of resources being deployed in direct response to illegal drug use;
- d. Highlighting areas of good practice and any areas where improvements could be made; and
- e. Seeking the views of both the public as well as service users on illegal drugs and the Force's effectiveness in addressing them.

6.2 Conclusion

The impression formed through this review is that Dyfed-Powys Police understand the issues faced by the communities of Dyfed and Powys in terms of the effect of illegal drugs and the impact of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs). This is demonstrated in the inclusion of both class A substances and OCGs in the Force's current control strategy, as well as the extensive work carried out in terms of drug disruption operations. This is evidenced by the number of individuals arrested and charged, as well as the quantities of illegal drugs seized during these operations. Whilst this is clearly positive, it has not resulted in less class A substances being available throughout our communities, nor has it affected the demand for such substances.

Substance misuse support services offer proven results in the reduction of both offending behaviour and substance/alcohol misuse needs, however these are underused. The underuse of the Test on Arrest process as well as referrals into substance misuse treatment by way of conditional caution can lead to repeat offenders not receiving the treatment they require to fully assess their needs and can increase demand on front line officers. There is a need for greater awareness amongst police officers of the services and processes available to them, in terms of supporting those with substance misuse needs. In addition to awareness, there is a need for a robust support structure to be in place to allow police officers greater opportunity to refer individuals into the Pathfinder scheme in a more seamless and efficient manner. It is recognised that this process is underutilised, however further work is required to ensure that the Force's IT systems are effective in supporting police officers in their role.

Lastly, there is a need to review other drug related approaches from both within and outside of the United Kingdom. The rise in drug related deaths clearly has a huge impact on both the local public as well as causing financial and social harm within Wales. These tragic occurrences also have a significant impact on already stretched public services. The use of Drug Consumption Rooms must be reviewed in terms of their effectiveness in reducing drug related harm and their effect on engaging hard to reach drug users.

In light of the above, the Police and Crime Commissioner is committed to monitoring the Chief Constable's progress against the recommendations set out within this review, through regular reviews of progress through the Policing Board.

Appendix A – Drug Classification and Sentencing Information

Class	Drug	Possession	Supply and production
A	Crack Cocaine, Cocaine, ecstasy (MDMA), Heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, methadone, methamphetamine (crystal meth)	Up to 7 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to life in prison, an unlimited fine or both
B	Amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis, codeine, ketamine, methylphenidate (Ritalin), synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones (e.g. mephedrone, methoxetamine)	Up to 5 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both
C	Anabolic steroids, benzodiazepines (diazepam), gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), piperazines (BZP), khat	Up to 2 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both (except anabolic steroids - it's not an offence to possess them for personal use)	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both
Temporary class drugs*	Some methylphenidate substances (ethylphenidate, 3,4-dichloromethylphenidate (3,4-DCMP), methylnaphthidate (HDMP-28), isopropylphenidate (IPP or IPPD), 4-methylmethylphenidate, ethylnaphthidate, propylphenidate) and their simple derivatives	None, but police can take away a suspected temporary class drug	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

**The Government can ban new drugs for 1 year under a 'temporary banning order' while they decide how the drugs should be classified*

Appendix B - Outcomes Following Drug Related Stop Searches

	Outcome of Search	Carmarthenshire	Ceredigion	Headquarters	Pembrokeshire	Powys	Grand Total	Average
2017	A no further action disposal	8.4	23.3	9.7	13.2	12.8	12.2	13.5
	Arrest	14.0	16.4	13.4	10.3	16.3	14.2	14.1
	Article found - detailed outcome unavailable	30.8	28.8	32.3	35.3	41.1	34.0	33.7
	Caution (simple or conditional)	6.5	4.1	6.5	0.0	6.4	5.4	4.7
	Community resolution	4.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.7	1.8	2.5
	Khat or Cannabis warning	24.3	13.7	25.8	26.5	17.7	22.3	21.6
	Penalty Notice for Disorder	1.9	2.7	8.8	0.0	2.8	4.5	3.2
	Summons / charged by post	9.3	11.0	3.2	5.9	2.1	5.3	6.3
	Suspect arrested	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
2018	A no further action disposal	36.1	40.4	18.5	41.9	19.1	27.2	31.2
	Arrest	23.5	24.6	28.6	17.1	36.0	27.4	25.9
	Caution (simple or conditional)	5.0	3.5	3.4	4.3	5.1	4.2	4.2
	Community resolution	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.5
	Khat or Cannabis warning	22.7	24.6	37.0	24.8	25.3	28.6	26.9
	Penalty Notice for Disorder	3.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	4.5	4.7	3.3
	Summons / charged by post	6.7	7.0	3.8	9.4	7.9	6.5	7

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Approach to Tackling Illegal Drugs

Scrutiny Deep Dive

April 2019



COMISIYNYDD
HEDDLU A THROSEDDU
DYFED-POWYS
POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER

What we did...



Review of data



Face to face consultation with substance misuse service users



Online public opinion survey



Focus groups with officers and staff



Engagement with service providers

Why we did it...



Dyfed-Powys residents highlighted illegal drugs as their biggest concern

Priority within the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021

Dyfed-Powys Police targeting of drug related organised crime.

National debate regarding the reclassification of illegal drugs



Increasing interest in the viability of Drug Consumption Rooms

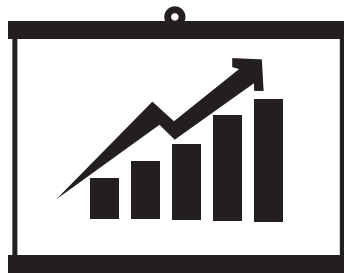


The facts:



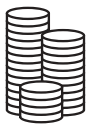
128% increase in drug related deaths in Wales in 13 years

49% rise in trafficking offences in Dyfed-Powys from 2016 to 2018:



117 persons convicted and £23.6 million of class A substances disrupted as part of drug operations in Dyfed-Powys between 2016 and 2019

PCC invested £435,000 into substance misuse treatment and diversionary activities last year



Police referrals into substance misuse services make up less than a quarter of all referrals

82% of individuals in treatment reduced their substance misuse



Pathfinder diversionary scheme reduced reoffending risk factors by 60%

Our conclusions...

- Dyfed-Powys Police is pro-active in tackling illegal drug trafficking;
- Substance misuse treatment and diversionary activities are underutilised by Dyfed-Powys Police;
- Dyfed-Powys Police IT systems need to assist police officers in referring individuals into support services;
- There is a need for partners to explore the feasibility of Drug Consumption Rooms to address the impact of drug related harm on the residents of Dyfed and Powys

To visit my website and for more information on Dyfed-Powys Police click on the logos below



Heddlu Police
DYFED-POWYS



Our top recommendations...

- 1 Engage with partners at an early planning phase of drug disruption operations
- 2 Develop a consistent working protocol between Dyfed-Powys Police and substance misuse providers
- 3 Implement the Pathfinder scheme across the whole of Dyfed-Powys
- 4 Implement the two-tier out of court disposal model
- 5 Review the potential impact of Drug Consumption Rooms on the communities of Dyfed-Powys



Tudalen 65



Craffu Dwys

Ebrill 2019

Beth wnaethon ni...



Adolygu data



Ymgynghori â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau wyneb yn wyneb



Arolwg ar-lein o farn y cyhoedd



Grwpiau ffocws gyda swyddogion a staff



Ymgysylltu â darparwyr gwasanaethau

Pam y gwnaethom hyn...



Dywedodd preswylwyr Dyfed-Powys mai cyffuriau anghyfreithlon oedd eu pryder mwyaf Blaenoriaeth yng Nghynllun Heddlu a Throseddau 2017-2021



Mae Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn targedu troseddau trefnedig sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau



Dadl genedlaethol ynghylch aiddosbarthiad cyffuriau anghyfreithlon



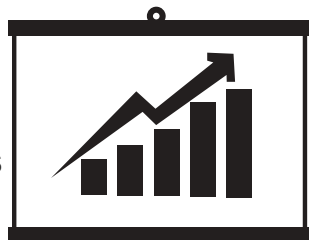
Diddordeb cynyddol yn ymarferoldeb Ystafelloedd Cymryd Cyffuriau

Y ffeithiau:



Gwelwyd cynnydd o 128% yn nifer y marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau yng Nghymru mewn 13 mlynedd

Gwelwyd cynnydd o 49% yn nifer y troseddau masnachu yn Nyfed-Powys rhwng 2016 a 2018



Mae 117 o unigolion wedi'u heuogfarnu, a gwerth £23.6 miliwn o sylweddau dosbarth A wedi'i aflonyddu, fel rhan o ymgyrchoedd cyffuriau Dyfed-Powys rhwng 2016 a 2019



Y llynedd, buddsoddodd y CHTH £435,000 mewn gweithgareddau dargyfeirio a thriniaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau

Mae cyfeiriadau gan yr heddlu i wasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau'n cyfrif am lai na chwarter o'r holl gyfeiriadau



Mae 82% o'r unigolion sy'n derbyn triniaeth yn lleihau eu defnydd o sylweddau

Lleihaodd y cynllun braenaru dargyfeiriol y ffactorau risg ar gyfer aildroseddau o 60%



Ein casgliadau...

- Mae Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn gweithredu'n rhagweithiol yn erbyn masnachu mewn cyffuriau anghyfreithlon;
- Mae gweithgareddau dargyfeiriol a thriniaethau ar gyfer camddefnyddio sylweddau'n cael eu tanddefnyddio gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys;
- Mae angen i systemau TG Heddlu Dyfed-Powys gynorthwyo swyddogion heddlu o ran cyfeirio unigolion i wasanaethau cymorth;
- Mae angen i bartneriaid archwilio i ddichonolrwydd Ystafelloedd Cymryd Cyffuriau er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag effaith niwed sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau ar breswylwyr Dyfed a Phowys

To visit my website and for more information on Dyfed-Powys Police click on the logos below

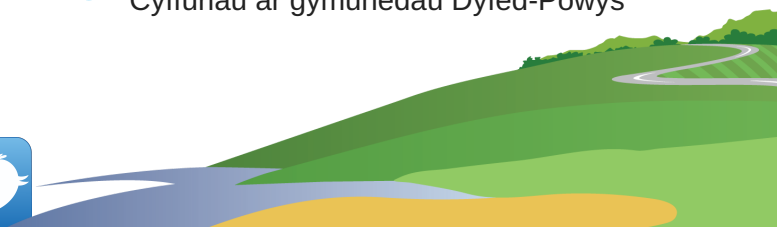


Heddlu Police
DYFED-POWYS



Ein prif argymhellion...

- 1 Ymgysylltu â phartneriaid yn gynnar yn y cam cynllunio wrth gyflwyno ymgyrchoedd ar gyfer aflonyddu ar gyffuriau
- 2 Sefydlu protocol gweithio cyson rhwng Heddlu Dyfed-Powys a darparwyr gwasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau
- 3 Gweithredu'r cynllun braenaru ledled Dyfed-Powys
- 4 Gweithredu'r model dwy haen ar gyfer gwarediadau y tu allan i'r llys
- 5 Adolygu effaith bosibl Ystafelloedd Cymryd Cyffuriau ar gymunedau Dyfed-Powys



PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
26/04/19

ADRODDIAD THEMATIG – TWYLL A SEIBERDROSEDDU

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Nodi'r adroddiad gan y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau ynghylch Twyll a Seiberdroseddau a nodi unrhyw gamau pellach sy'n deillio ohono.

Y Rhesymau:

Mae Aelodau'r Panel wedi nodi bod Twyll a Seiberdroseddau yn un o'r themâu y maent am ganolbwyntio arni yn 2019-2020.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Yr Athro Ian Roffe

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Hyrwyddwr y Panel

Swyddog Arweiniol

Rhif Ffôn:

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
26/04/19

THEMATIC REPORT – FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME

During 2018-2019 the Panel conducted a public consultation regarding which elements of the Police and Crime Plan it should treat as a priority for 2019-2020. Of the 490 responses received 23% identified anti-social behaviour as a topic that they wished the Panel to prioritise.

Professor Ian Roffe has agreed to act as the lead panel member on this issue and the Panel has determined that its objective in relation to this theme is;

“To satisfy itself that the implementation of the Police and Crime Plan in relation to this theme is effective and contributing to the delivery of the overall priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan”.

Fraud and cybercrime is specifically referred to in several of the priorities set out in the Commissioner’s Police and Crime Plan

The Panel has therefore requested that the Commissioner present a report addressing the following points;

1. What does the Police and Crime Plan say about that theme and how does it relate to the priorities in the plan?
2. How is the plan implemented in relation to the theme (A) through operational policing (B) through commissioned services and (C) through collaborative working?
3. How does the Commissioner monitor the effectiveness of that implementation?
4. What has the monitoring told the Commissioner about the effectiveness of that implementation, in particular whether it is or is not meeting his expectations and contributing to the delivery of the priorities in his plan?
5. Where the monitoring has identified that the implementation is not meeting the Commissioner’s expectations, what he is doing to address the situation.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/44	County Hall Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddau Dyfed-Powys

Heddlu Dyfed-Powys

Twyll a Seiberdroseddau

Ebrill 2019

Cyflwyniad

Mae'r Cynllun Heddlu a Throseddau'n gosod ffocws ar faterion twyll a seiberdrosedd o fewn Blaenoriaeth 3: Diogelu ein cymunedau rhag bygythiadau difrifol, fel y nodir isod.

Mae Dyfed-Powys yn le diogel iawn i fyw. Gall gwell cysylltiadau elwa cymunedau gwledig yn fawr, ond ni ddaw hyn heb ganlyniadau. Mae'r duedd o droseddau yn manteisio ar natur ymddiriedus pobl drwy'r rhyngwrdd ar gynnydd.

Byddaf yn cydweithio â'r Prif Gwnstabl er mwyn:

- Cefnogi buddsoddi yn Uned Cyfathrebu Digidol a Seiberdrosedd Heddlu Dyfed-Powys;
- Codi ymwybyddiaeth am seiberdroseddau drwy ddarparu hyfforddiant arbenigol i swyddogion a staff a thrwy hyrwyddo hyrwyddwyr seiberdroseddau cymunedol; a
- Gweithio gyda phartneriaid er mwyn addysgu pobl ynghylch sut i ddiogelu eu hunain rhag seiberdroseddau a ble i fynd os ydynt yn dioddef trosedd o'r fath, gan ganolbwyntio'n arbennig ar y bobl hynny yn ein cymunedau sydd fwyaf agored i niwed.

Diben yr adroddiad hwn yw dangos y cynnydd a wnaed hyd yn hyn.

Y Darlun Cenedlaethol

Twyll yw 48% o'r holl droseddau a gyflawnir yn y DU, gyda rhan fawr o'r twyll yn ymwneud â grwpiau troseddau trefnedig yn targedu pobl oedrannus a phobl sy'n agored i niwed yn ein cymunedau.

Yn ddiweddar, archwiliwyd 11 heddlu yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac ar 2 Ebrill 2019, cyhoeddodd AHGTAEM adroddiad – 'Twyll: Amser i Ddewis' – Archwiliad o ymateb yr heddlu i dwyll.

Y canlyniadau allweddol yn yr adroddiad cenedlaethol hwn oedd:

- **Mae dioddefwyr sy'n agored i niwed yn derbyn gwasanaeth da, ond nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o ddioddefwyr yn derbyn y fath wasanaeth** – Yn arbennig, mae dioddefwyr sy'n agored i niwed fel arfer yn derbyn gofal da a chyngor ynghylch sut i ddiogelu eu hunain. Yn aml, mae dioddefwyr eraill yn cael gwybodaeth ddryslyd a chamarweiniol ynghylch sut (neu os) y bydd eu hachos yn cael ei ymchwilio, a sut mae'n mynd rhagddo.
- **Canfu problemau sylweddol ar bob lefel o ran y ffordd y mae twyll yn cael ei ymchwilio ar hyn o bryd**, a rhoddwyd sawl enghraifft o brosesau aneffeithiol ac aneffeithlon. Mae amrywiadau annerbyniol o eang o ran ansawdd blaenoriaethu a thrin achosion, oedi diangen yn y system,

a diffyg targedu rhagweithiol o dwyllwyr, gydag ychydig dystiolaeth o heddluoedd yn ceisio'u hatal neu eu cyfyngu rhag cyflawni troseddau pellach.

- Drwy gydol yr adroddiad, nodwyd fod yn rhaid i Gomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddu a Phrif Gwnstablaid osod twyll o fewn hierarchaeth o ofynion cystadleuol a gyflwynir gan fathau gwahanol o droseddau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gadael **heddluoedd â dealltwriaeth wan iawn**.

Enghreifftiau o arfer da o fewn yr adroddiad:

- Mae pocedi o waith atal da – gwaith atal twyll a fwydir yn lleol ac enghreifftiau o'r heddlu a'r sector preifat yn gweithio'n dda gyda'i gilydd.

Ni soniodd adroddiad AHGTAEM am unrhyw heddluoedd penodol.

Ardal Heddlu Dyfed-Powys

Mae gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys dîm troseddau ariannol a reolir gan Oruchwylydd Troseddau Ariannol. Mae'r tîm hwn yn cynnwys 11 unigolyn - 4 Ymchwilydd Ariannol, 1 Swyddog Cudd-wybodaeth Ariannol, 1 Dadansoddydd Ariannol, 2 Dditectif Gwnstabl Twyll, 1 Ymchwilydd Twyll, 1 Ymchwilydd Twyll Ariannol ac 1 Swyddog Diogelu Rhag Twyll.

Cyflwynwyd menter genedlaethol safonol ym mis Mawrth 2018 er mwyn adnabod a chefnogi dioddefwyr twyll sy'n agored i niwed, sef Ymgyrch Signature. Gyda chefnogaeth Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throseddu Dyfed-Powys, mabwysiadodd Heddlu Dyfed-Powys y fenter hon. Nid yw pob heddlu wedi gwneud hyn. Mae'r fenter yn cynnig mesurau ataliol a chefnogol sydd wedi'u bwriadu i adnabod a chefnogi dioddefwyr twyll sy'n agored i niwed. Llinyn pwysig o Ymgyrch Signature yw ei neges ehangach a'i chyngor atal trosedd, gan weithio gydag asiantaethau gwirfoddol er mwyn dylanwadu ar newid. Nod Ymgyrch Signature yw cydweithio er mwyn sicrhau bod:

Yr heddlu'n cyflwyno safon gwasanaeth ardderchog i ddioddefwyr twyll sy'n agored i niwed;

Bregusrwydd yn cael ei nodi cyn gynted â phosibl a bod y bobl hynny sydd angen cymorth ychwanegol yn cael eu cyfeirio at asiantaethau partner addas;

Cyfleoedd ymchwilio sydd ar gael yn cael eu dilyn yn unol â'r Model Ymchwilio i Dwyl a pholisïau a gweithdrefnau cenedlaethol/yr heddlu;

Mesurau ataliol yn cael eu hadnabod a'u gweithredu, gyda phwyslais ar uchafu amddiffyniad ar gyfer y dioddefydd a lleihau'r perygl o erledigaeth barhaol.

Ers i Ymgyrch Signature ddod i fodolaeth ym mis Mawrth 2018, bu 407 cyfeiriad yn Nyfed-Powys. Nodwyd 58 o'r rhain fel rhai perygl uwch, a 95 fel rhai perygl

canolig. Hefyd, bu 57 cyfeiriad o sefydliadau ariannol ar gyfer dioddefwyr perygl uwch.

Mae'r rôl Swyddog Diogelu Rhag Twyll o fewn y tîm Troseddau Ariannol yn swydd a gyflwynwyd ym mis Hydref 2018 er mwyn cynorthwyo â chyflenwi Ymgyrch Signature. Y CHTh sy'n ariannu'r swydd. Nid oes swydd o'r fath gan bob heddlu yn y DU.

Ers cychwyn ei swydd, mae'r swyddog wedi ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â 45 dioddefydd perygl uwch, rhoi cyflwyniadau mewn perthynas ag Ymgyrch Signature o fewn y gymuned 14 gwaith, a threulio 4 diwrnod ar y Bws Seiber Rhanbarthol pan ymwelodd â'n hardal heddlu. Ariannwyd y bws gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac ymwelodd â'r 22 awdurdod unedol yng Nghymru. Ei nod oedd rhoi'r wybodaeth a'r sgiliau sydd angen arnynt i unigolion a busnesau er mwyn adnabod arwyddion seiberdroseddu.

- **Buddsoddi**

Mae seiberdroseddu dal yn cyflwyno heriau mawr i bob gwasanaeth heddlu. Mae'r newidiadau sydyn mewn technoleg a'r defnydd cynyddol o ddyfeisiau seiber gan y cyhoedd a throseddswyr yn rhoi mwy a mwy o bobl mewn perygl o ddioddef trosedd. Mewn ymateb, fel rhan o'r broses o osod y gyllideb a'r praesept ar gyfer 2017/18, cyflwynodd Dyfed-Powys uned seiberdroseddu bwrpasol a buddsoddodd £300,000 mewn sgiliau archwilio, hyfforddi a dadansoddi ychwanegol er mwyn gwella ei allu a chryfhau ei ymagwedd tuag at seiberdroseddu.

Mae'r CHTh wedi ariannu 50% o'r rôl Swyddog Diogelu Rhag Twyll o fis Hydref 2018 tan fis Mawrth 2019 am gost o tua £9,000. Mae hyn wedi cynyddu i 100% o fis Ebrill i fis Hydref 2019, pan fydd y sefyllfa'n cael ei hadolygu, am gost o tua £18,000.

- **Ymwybyddiaeth a Gweithio Mewn Partneriaeth**

Roedd cynhadledd flynyddol Dydd Gŵyl Dewi Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddu ar 1 Mawrth 2019 yn canolbwyntio ar dwyll a seiberdroseddu. Roedd dros 70 o bobl yn bresennol yn y gynhadledd, gyda thrawstoriad o'r gymuned a phartneriaid yn cael eu cynrychioli. Cyflwynwyd gwybodaeth gan y Tîm Troseddau Ariannol a'r Uned Cyfathrebu Digidol a Seiberdroseddu, a gododd ymwybyddiaeth ymysg y rhai a oedd yn bresennol am faint y bygythiad a berir gan seiberdroseddu, ac a roddodd fanylion am nifer y bobl a'r math o bobl sy'n cael eu heffeithio a'r mesurau ataliol y gellir eu rhoi ar waith er mwyn diogelu yn erbyn hyn.

Hefyd, cafwyd cyflwyniadau gan *Get Safe On-Line*, TARIAN, sef yr Uned Ranbarthol Troseddu Trefnedig, darlithydd mewn diogelwch cyfrifiaduron o Brifysgol De Cymru, a Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru.

Mae dau ddigwyddiad "Diogelu Eich Busnes" wedi'u cynnal gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys gyda chefnogaeth Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddau - un ar y cyd â Choleg Sir Benfro ar 19 Tachwedd 2018, ac un ar y cyd â Phrifysgol Aberystwyth ar 10 Ebrill 2019. Ariannwyd y ddau ddigwyddiad gan yr Uned Trawsnewid Caethwasiaeth Modern. Sicrhawyd yr arian gan yr Ymgynghorydd Ariannu Allanol o Swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throseddau.

Roedd y digwyddiadau wedi'u hanelu at godi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg y cymunedau busnes lleol am sut y gall troseddwr trefnedig dargedu busnesau, beth maen nhw'n medru gwneud er mwyn atal cael eu targedu, a sut i ymateb os ydynt yn cael eu targedu. Roedd arbenigwyr wrth law yn y sioeau teithiol hyn i dywys perchnogion drwy'r materion cymhleth y gallant eu hwynebu. Ymysg yr arbenigwyr hyn oedd:

Dave Griffiths o'r Asiantaeth Troseddau Cenedlaethol, a drafododd blacmel a llygru cynnyrch;

Chris Phillips o Dîm Seiberdroseddau'r Uned Ranbarthol Troseddau Trefnedig, a roddodd gyngor arbenigol ynghylch sut i atal busnes rhag dioddef trosedd seiber neu dwyll seiber;

Paul Callard o Dîm Troseddau Ariannol Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, a roddodd gyngor ynghylch sut i ddiogelu busnesau rhag twyll mewnol gan weithwyr;

Dr Sue Hurrell o Gyfarwyddiaeth Masnach Llywodraeth Cymru, a Jenni Edwards, arweinydd diwydiant mewn caethwasiaeth modern a masnachu moesegol, a roddodd gyngor ynghylch sut i sicrhau bod busnesau a'u cyflenwyr yn defnyddio cadwyni cyflenwi moesegol ac yn osgoi manteisio ar weithwyr.

Roedd dros 50 o fusnesau lleol yn bresennol yn y digwyddiadau hyn, gyda'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn dweud mai eu prif reswm dros fynd i'r digwyddiadau oedd er mwyn gwella eu dealltwriaeth ynghylch sut i ddiogelu eu busnes. Dywedodd 100% o'r rhai a oedd yn bresennol y byddent yn argymhell y digwyddiad i eraill, gyda 90% yn dweud bod y digwyddiad yn ardderchog.

Bwriedir cynnal digwyddiadau pellach o'r fath mewn ardaloedd eraill yn Nyfed-Powys maes o law.

Casgliad

Yn gynnar ym mis Ebrill, cyhoeddodd AHGTAEM adroddiad – 'Twyll: Amser i Ddewis' – sy'n dweud bod problemau ar lefel Prydain gyfan o ran y ffordd y mae twyll yn cael ei ymchwilio ar hyn o bryd, ac mae gan heddluoedd ddealltwriaeth gwan o'i ofynion yn gyffredinol.

Yn y cyfamser, mae'n dda nodi bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys ar y blaen i'r darlun cenedlaethol o ran mynd i'r afael â thwyll a chefnogi pobl sy'n agored i niwed.

Mae Ymgyrch Signature wedi'i gydnabod yn genedlaethol fel arfer gorau gan Gyngor Cenedlaethol Prif Swyddogion yr Heddlu.

Er yn hyderus bod cynnydd yn cael ei wneud wrth gefnogi'r elfen benodol hon o Flaenoriaeth 3: Diogelu ein cymunedau rhag bygythiadau difrifol, heb os, mae modd gwneud mwy i gefnogi'r nifer cynyddol o ddioddefwyr twyll a seiberdroseddu. Mae Asesiad Anghenion diweddar o Wasanaethau Comisiwn wedi tynnu sylw at hyn fel maes ffocws penodol, ac mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ystyried sut y gellir ymdrin â hyn yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol.

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
26/04/19

PENDERFYNIADAU A WNAED GAN Y COMISIYNYDD

Yr argymhellion/penderfyniadau allweddol y mae eu hangen:

Ystyried y penderfyniadau a wnaed gan y Comisiynydd a gwneud y fath adroddiad neu argymhellion ag y gwêl y Panel yn briodol.

Rhesymau:

Mae dyletswydd statudol ar y Panel i wneud hyn.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Rheolwr Gwasanaethau
Cyfreithiol

Rhif Ffôn:

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
25/01/19

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSIONER

Section 28(6) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the Panel to review or scrutinise decisions made and actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner in connection with the discharge of his functions and make reports and recommendations to the Commissioner in relation to the discharge of those functions.

Any such reports or recommendations must be published by the Panel.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/40	County Hall, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Decisions made by the Commissioner (including those made at Policing Board) 16th January 2019 – 26th April 2019

Title & Summary	Date
<p>The PCC awards the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) contract to Civica Ltd</p> <p>The Commissioner, in consultation with the Chief Constable, approved a decision to renew the ANPR contract with Civica Ltd at a cost of £190,000 in the first year, and £165,000 for the following four years. Civica Ltd is a global IT-based services partner in digital solutions, software applications and managed services.</p>	29 th of Jan
<p>The PCC approved a review of the Out of Courts Disposal Panel's (OCDP) Terms of Reference</p> <p>This decision relates to the review of the membership of the OCDP as shown in the Panel's 'Terms of Reference'. Following a discussion within the last meeting, the Commissioner approved a decision to amend the membership of the OCDP to include a Chief Inspector of Partnerships instead of a Chief Superintendent.</p>	2 nd of April
<p>The Commissioner, with the Chief Constable's agreement, approved the Joint Corporate Governance Framework for 2019/20</p> <p>The Commissioner approved an OPCC review of the Current Governance Framework in consultation with Dyfed-Powys Police. The Framework has been updated for 2019/20 to reflect changes to legislation and internal governance arrangements. Prior to approval, consultation relating to the Framework was undertaken with key stakeholders, the Corporate Governance Group and the Joint Audit Committee.</p>	8 th of April
<p>The PCC approved a decision for Dyfed-Powys Police to express an interest in a Pilot run by the Independent Custody Volunteers Association (ICVA)</p> <p>The Commissioner, in consultation with the Chief Constable, approved a decision for Dyfed-Powys Police to proceed with expressing an interest in a Pilot run by ICVA which will allow ICVs to review custody records of those who have been identified as vulnerable in order to get a better insight into the totality of care extended to vulnerable Detained Persons (DPs), considering their full journey through custody.</p> <p>The Pilot would mean that DPP provides the OPCC with a list of detainees who have attended custody in the previous week who are children or whose records are flagged as having mental health concerns. The OPCC will choose a number of custody records for scrutiny which have been redacted of personal information, and ICVs will come into the office in pairs to read the selected records. The ICVs will answer specific questions about the record and give</p>	9 th of April

their perception of the treatment of detainees, flagging particularly good or worrying care. The OPCC will analyse the reports from ICVs and use them alongside regular reports to raise any relevant problems with their police force for resolution.

The PCC awards the purchase of Mobile Device Management (MDM) to Vodafone and the purchase of Blackberry MDM on a two year contract for Dyfed-Powys Police to Vodafone

9th of April

The Commissioner, in consultation with the Chief Constable, approved a decision to award the purchase of MDM and Blackberry MDM to Vodafone on a two-year contract for Dyfed-Powys Police.

The PCC approved a decision to extend the Pathfinder Scheme of 3 months

12th of April

The Pathfinder Scheme is aimed at identifying the root causation of low level offending behaviour for it to be addressed at an early stage of an individual's offending journey. The Commissioner confirmed a contract extension of a 3 month period from April 2019 to June 2019 with current provider Gwalia, which will be provided at no additional costs. The extension is required to allow the Pathfinder Scheme's update to be maximised as well as to evaluate other possible options in terms of service delivery.

The Commissioner previously approved a [decision](#) on the 4th of December 2017 to commit to a pilot of the wider custody triage approach in Dyfed-Powys from April 2018. The scheme allowed for delivery of the main stages outlined in the Women's Pathfinder business case (assessment, referral, support/intervention and coordination) and provided the early intervention and prevention services referred to, focussing on all eligible offender cohorts.

The PCC approved a decision to provide funding of £6920 for the 2019/20 financial year to the Eiriol project.

12th of April

The Eiriol project has provided mental health advocacy since 2003 and in 2018 worked with over 500 individuals, some of which had recently been released from prison and encountered issues such as lack of secure housing, not being registered with a GP and not receiving mental health support.

The project will provide focus groups with prison leavers to build a cases for the evidence of need. These groups will provide information to identify the risk of reoffending to create a full project design. This will then be used with a small number of prisoners due for release, and will aim to reduce the risk of re-offending upon release.

The Commissioner will provide funding of £6920 for the 2019/20 financial year toward the project to help it achieve its aims.

<p>The PCC approved a decision to donate £250 toward the youth organisation Dr M'z</p> <p>The Commissioner approved a decision to donate £250 towards the youth organisation Dr M'z who will be running a volunteer event. Dr M'z deliver a service to young people within Carmarthenshire and support and empower them to reach their potential and become fully integrated members of society.</p>	<p>12th of April</p>
<p>The PCC approved a donation of £500 toward the 'Speak Out' conference</p> <p>The Commissioner approved a donation of £500 to assist PCSO Ryan Jones in the development of the 'Speak Out' conference based in Aberystwyth University. The event will challenge behaviours and perceptions with regards to anything that can be recorded under 'hate'. The PCSO will work with the university's LGBT Officer on the event and they plan on having over 50 people in attendance and some key note speakers.</p>	<p>12th of April</p>
<p>The PCC approved a contribution of £40,000 towards the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to support the implementation of Operation Moose</p> <p>The Commissioner approved a decision to contribute £40,000 towards the implementation of a drugs specific covert operation in Powys, managed by the CID. The contribution is come from the Forfeiture budget and will allow the force to deliver an effective covert operation targeting specific criminals within Dyfed-Powys who are having a negative impact on the communities around the drugs arena.</p> <p>The contribution by the Commissioner will assist Dyfed-Powys Police to educate partners about the prevalence and the signs of organised crime, raising awareness and learning from the shared experiences of those affected will enable the continued fight to tackle and dismantle organised crime groups and the reduction in harm.</p>	<p>12th of April</p>
<p>The PCC approved the donation of £500 from the Sale of Property budget towards the 2 Wish Upon a Star charity</p> <p>The Commissioner approved a decision to donate £500 to the charity 2 Wish Upon a Star who won the Partnership Award in March 2019's Pembrokeshire Awards. The charity provides bereavement support for families who have suddenly and tragically lost a child or young adult aged 25 years and under.</p> <p>Dyfed-Powys Police regularly work with the charity who is aiming to ensure that every emergency department in Wales has a suitable bereavement suits for families and that bereavement boxes are available to families in these hospital and that support is available. The charity also provides counselling and training.</p>	<p>12th of April</p>

The PCC approved a decision to make £100,000 available to the communities of Dyfed-Powys to apply for under the Commissioner's Community fund process

12th of
April

The Commissioner approved a decision to launch the new Commissioner's Community Fund for 2019. The objective of the programme is to support the implementation of the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Plan's priorities, aiming to supplement activity already underway across the communities of Dyfed-Powys.

To assist in meeting the priorities and vision of the PCC's Police and Crime Plan, he has made a funding programme available for the community to apply to.

The PCC approved a contribution of £5000 towards the Digital and Cyber Crime Unit (DCCU) and Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to support the investigation of drugs operations

12th of
April

The Commissioner approved a decision to contribute £5000 towards the DCCU from the Forfeiture budget to assist in the speed tracking of mobile phone units to an external agency to analyse and investigate. Due to a back log of mobile investigations via the DCCU, some key drugs investigations are being delayed; therefore the PCC has made the decision to contribute £5000 from the Forfeiture budget, which is to be spent specifically on drugs related activity in-Force. The contribution will allow CID to outsource the analysis of the mobile phone specifically related to key drugs operations, leading to a speedier verdict on charging.

The PCC approved the contribution of £1000 towards the cost of running a sign language course for officers

12th of
April

The Commissioner approved a decision to contribute £1000 towards the implementation of an internal sign language course for officers. A request was received from PCSO Adam Foale having dealt with a situation whereby he had struggled to communicate with a deaf member of the public. The course will be run in Aberystwyth Police Station and will run over a course of 8-10 weeks with one session a week being delivered.

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
26/04/19

FERSIWN DRAFFT O ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL Y PANEL
2018-2019

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:
 Cymeradwyo'r adroddiad cyn iddo gael ei gyhoeddi.

Y Rhesymau:

Mae'r Panel wedi penderfynu cyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol bob blwyddyn.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Y Cynghorydd Alun Lloyd-Jones

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Cadeirydd y Panel

Swyddog Arweiniol

Rhif Ffôn:

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
16/11/18

DRAFT PANEL ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2018-2019

In 2018 the Panel resolved to publish an annual report each year, setting out its activities during the preceding year and aims and objectives for the following year.

The attached draft report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of Panel members and details;

1. Any changes to Panel membership
2. Activities undertaken during the year
3. Any complaints against the commissioner that have been dealt with
4. The Panel's performance against its objectives for 2018-2019
5. The Panel's proposed objectives for 2019-20

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/43	County Hall Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

DYFED-POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL – ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

CONTENTS:

1. Chairman's foreword
2. Changes to Panel Membership
3. Our role
4. Review of the Year
5. Our objectives for 2019-2020
6. Conclusion

1. Chairman's foreword

I am delighted to be able to introduce the second Annual Report of the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Panel.

2018-2019 has again been a busy year for the Panel. The ever increasing demands on our police, together with cuts in central funding means that appropriate decision making by the Police and Crime Commissioner is more important than ever. As such my colleagues and I continue to be committed to holding the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys to account for the performance of his statutory functions and also supporting him to deliver to the public an efficient and effective service.

For the first time the Panel has looked not just at policing in Dyfed-Powys, but also the wider remit of the Commissioner in relation to commissioned services such as victim support.



Cllr. Alun Lloyd-Jones

(Panel Chairman)

2. Changes to Panel Membership

There has been one change to the membership of the Panel during the year, when Councillor Eryl Morgan from Carmarthenshire was replaced by his fellow Carmarthenshire Councillor John Prosser.

On behalf of my fellow Panel members I would like to thank Councillor Morgan for his valuable contribution to the work of the Panel since he was first appointed in 2017.

During the year there was much public and press comment regarding the overall composition of the Panel, in particular the under-representation of women, younger people and members of the BME community. Ultimately however the Panel itself has no control over who is nominated by the four local authorities in the force area to be members of the Panel. The Panel does however have control over who is nominated as independent/co-opted members. During the last public recruiting exercise in 2016 we received two applications from women, one of whom was appointed.

Further information regarding the Panel Members can be found at Appendix 1.

3. Our role:

The functions of the Police and Crime Panel are to;

1. Review the Police and Crime Commissioner's police and crime plan
2. Review the Police and Crime Commissioner's annual draft budget, with the power to veto the level of precept.
3. Deal with certain complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner or his deputy.
4. Scrutinise decisions and actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner
5. Review the appointment or removal of the Chief Constable and the appointment of certain senior staff in the Police and Crime Commissioners office

6. Support the Commissioner in the performance of his statutory functions
7. Make reports or recommendations to the Commissioner
8. Review the Commissioner's conduct

The statutory functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner are;

1. Setting the priorities for Dyfed-Powys Police;
2. Publishing a Police and Crime Plan;
3. Engaging with Communities and representing the public's voice on policing matters;
4. Working closely with community safety and criminal justice partners;
5. Supporting victims and bringing people to justice;
6. Commissioning services to make communities safer and to support the vulnerable;
7. Appointing and, if necessary, dismissing the Chief Constable;
8. Dealing with complaints and disciplinary matters against the Chief Constable;
9. Holding the Chief Constable to account; and
10. Setting the annual Police budget and precept level

Neither the Panel, nor the Police and Crime Commissioner has any role in the management of operational policing by Dyfed-Powys Police. Operational Policing is the responsibility of the Chief Constable.

4. Review of the year:

The Panel held 5 formal meetings during the year. The dates of those meetings and links to the agendas, reports and minutes are below.

18th May 2018

<http://www.dppoliceandcrimepanel.wales/home/meetings/2018/18th-may/>

27th July 2018

<http://www.dppoliceandcrimepanel.wales/home/meetings/2018/july-27-2018/>

16th November 2018

<http://www.dppoliceandcrimepanel.wales/home/meetings/2018/16th-november/>

25th January 2019

<http://www.dppoliceandcrimepanel.wales/home/meetings/2019/january-25-2019/>

15th February 2019

<http://www.dppoliceandcrimepanel.wales/home/meetings/2019/february-15-2019/>

During the year the Panel scrutinised the Commissioner in relation to a wide variety of topics including;

1. Serious violent crime
2. Rural crime
3. Mental health
4. Youth offending

Complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Police and Crime Panel must record any complaint against the Commissioner that it receives. However the Panel has only very limited powers to deal with these complaints and cannot 'investigate' any complaint that has been made. The Panel is obliged to refer any serious complaint (i.e. a complaint of criminal misconduct) to the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) and has no power to compel the Commissioner to take any remedial action in respect of a complaint.

During the year the Panel recorded 2 complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner from members of the public. One of these complaints was concluded during the year and resulted in no further action being taken. The second complaint was carried over to 2019-2020.

Panel priorities for 2018-2019

In its annual report for 2017-2018 the Panel identified 4 priorities for the following year, each of which related to a statutory function of the Panel.

The priorities and outcomes achieved are set out below:

Priority 1	What we did	Our Objective	The Outcome
Scrutiny of the proposed police precept	<p>Reviewed the end of year accounts for 2017-2018</p> <p>Publically questioned the Commissioner about those accounts.</p> <p>Received a briefing from the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Chief Financial Officer regarding the financial status of Dyfed-Powys Police and the demands upon it.</p> <p>Received information on the non-police services procured by the Commissioner</p>	To ensure Police and Crime Commissioner's finances are being properly managed and that the people of Dyfed-Powys are receiving value for money from the Police Precept	<p>The Commissioner proposed a significant increase in the precept to address cuts in Home Office funding and increased financial demands upon his budget.</p> <p>The Panel noted that Dyfed-Powys Police had not been able to operate within its allotted budget during 2017-2018 but that this was largely due to unforeseen 'one off' incidents beyond the Commissioner's control.</p> <p>The Panel also noted that the performance of Dyfed-Powys police was rated as generally good, that non-police services</p>

	Held a hearing to consider the proposed precept and made a recommendation to the Police and Crime Commissioner		<p>procured by the Commissioner were generally performing well and that the cost to council tax payers of the service that they received was lower than elsewhere in Wales.</p> <p>The Panel therefore recommended that the Commissioner formally adopt his proposed precept.</p> <p>The Commissioner accepted that recommendation</p>
Priority 2	What we did	Objective	Outcome
Scrutinise how the Police and Crime Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account	<p>Observed meetings of the Policing Accountability Board</p> <p>Reviewed and scrutinised Agendas and Reports considered at the Policing Accountability Board</p> <p>Questioned the Commissioner about how he holds the Chief Constable to Account.</p>	To ensure that the Police and Crime Commissioner was holding the Chief Constable to account in a thorough and robust manner for the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and the operational policing decisions that he(the Chief Constable) makes.	<p>The Panel were satisfied that there was clear evidence that the Police and Crime Commissioner was robustly challenging the Chief Constable where it was appropriate to do so.</p> <p>However, whilst the Panel accepted that the Commissioner performed this function in an open and transparent manner, it recommended that the Commissioner improve this further by publically adopting a criteria to determine when the public would be excluded from Policing Accountability Board meetings.</p> <p>The Commissioner agreed to consider implementing that recommendation</p>

Priority 3	What we did	Objective	Outcome
Scrutinise the impact of the Police and Crime Plan	<p>Received reports from the Police and Crime Commissioner regarding the implementation of the Police and Crime Plan</p> <p>Received and noted relevant reports from HMICFRS/other regulators and questioned the Police and Crime Commissioner regarding them</p> <p>Sought the views of the 4 unitary authorities in the force area</p>	To ensure that the priorities in the Police and Crime plan continue to be fit for purpose and that their implementation is achieving the stated aims.	<p>There was clear evidence that the Police and Crime Plan Priorities continue to be supported by key Stakeholders and the public</p> <p>There was clear evidence that the operational performance of Dyfed-Powys police continues to support those priorities</p> <p>There was clear evidence that the commissioning strategies pursued by the Commissioner continues to support those priorities.</p> <p>In light of the above no recommendations were made to the Commissioner</p>
Priority 4	What we did	Objective	Outcome
Improve public awareness of the role and responsibilities of the Police and Crime Panel	We engaged directly with the public and their elected representatives to inform them of our work and seek their views on Policing and Crime in Dyfed-Powys.	To make more people aware of what we do and why we do it.	<p>During the year;</p> <p>490 people responded to our public consultation</p> <p>Webcasts of our meetings were viewed 226 times</p> <p>Our website was visited 1468 times</p> <p>8 questions were submitted by members of the public for consideration</p> <p>In light of this public engagement, during 2019-2020 the Panel will focus on issues identified by the public as being their priorities.</p>

5. OUR PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2020

Based upon the results of the public consultation conducted in 2018-2019 the Panel has determined that in addition to continuing the existing priorities relating to the setting of the police precept and increasing public awareness of and engagement with the Panel, it would also prioritise an examination of how the Commissioner seeks to address Anti-Social Behaviour issues.

Therefore our priorities for 2019-2020 will be

PRIORITY 1	OBJECTIVE	WHAT WE WILL DO	INTENDED OUTCOME
Scrutiny of the Police Precept	To ensure Police and Crime Commissioner's finances are being properly managed and that the people of Dyfed-Powys are receiving value for money from the Police Precept	<p>Review the end of year accounts for 2018-2019.</p> <p>Publically question the Commissioner about those accounts.</p> <p>Receive a briefing from the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Chief Financial Officer regarding the financial status of Dyfed-Powys Police and the demands upon it.</p> <p>Receive information on the non-police services procured by the Commissioner</p> <p>Hold a hearing to consider the proposed precept</p>	That the level of precept set for 2020-2021 is appropriate having regard to all the circumstances.

PRIORITY 2	OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	INTENDED OUTCOME
Anti-social behaviour	<p>To have an understanding of the level of Anti-Social Behaviour in Dyfed-Powys and the impact that it has on people's lives</p> <p>To satisfy ourselves that the Police and Crime Plan gives appropriate weight to the issue and is being implemented in such a way as to deal with it effectively</p> <p>To identify whether there needs to be any changes in the way that Anti-social behaviour is dealt with and make appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner.</p>	<p>Ask the Commissioner to provide the Panel with specific information regarding this issue</p> <p>To invite key stakeholders to give their views to the Panel</p> <p>Seek the views of the public</p> <p>Seek examples of best practice from elsewhere</p>	That the approach being taken by the Commissioner is effectively dealing with issues of anti-social behaviour in the force area and an efficient use of his resources

PRIORITY 3	OBJECTIVE	WHAT WE WILL DO	INTENDED OUTCOMES
Public engagement	To increase public awareness of and improve public engagement with the work of the Panel	<p>Promote the work of the Panel through webcasting and the increased use of social media</p> <p>Take steps to engage with those sections of the public who are unable or do not wish to engage online.</p> <p>Specifically engage with minority groups</p>	That the public are better informed about the work of the Panel and have engaged with the Panel to help hold the Commissioner to account and support him in the performance of his duties.

In addition to these 3 priorities the Panel has identified 5 further issues, prioritised by the public during the consultation exercise conducted in 2018-2019, that it wishes to focus on. Each issue will be a theme of one of the Panel meetings during the year.

These issues are;

1. Crime Prevention
2. Mental Health
3. Domestic and Sexual violence
4. Rural and Wildlife Crime
5. Fraud and Cybercrime

The objective of the Panel in considering these issues is to satisfy itself that the implementation of the Police and Crime Plan in relation to each issue is effective and contributing to the delivery of the overall priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

6. CONCLUSION

As I stated in the conclusion to the Panel's first annual report, policing and crime and disorder matters to everyone. We are fortunate that the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner presides over a service which overall is efficient, effective and responsive to the needs of our communities.

However there can be no room for complacency. Our communities face ever changing and increasingly sophisticated threats which call into question the continued effectiveness of the traditional community policing methods which many of us value so much.

I firmly believe that modern technology can play an important part ensuring that our communities are protected. The welcome introduction of modern digital CCTV systems in several of our towns is just one example of where investment in such technology can help not just in the policing of our local communities but also in the fight against the significant threat posed by serious and organised crime.



The challenge therefore is to ensure that all the services that the Police and Crime Commissioner provides, not just those delivered by Dyfed-Powys Police officers, are as efficient and effective as possible.

I and my colleagues continue to be fully committed to doing our part to ensure that the people of Dyfed-Powys get the services that they need and deserve.

Alun Lloyd-Jones



APPENDIX 1 – MEMBERS OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MEMBERS OF DYFED POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

NAME	COUNCIL		CONTACT DETAILS
Cllr. John Prosser	CARMARTHENSHIRE		64 Springfields Llanelli Carms. SA15 2DD 01554 403192 email: JGProsser@carmarthenshire.gov.uk
Cllr. KEN HOWELL	CARMARTHENSHIRE		'Penlan Fawr', Penyboyr, Felindre, Llandysul,, SA44 5JF 01559 370555 KenHowell@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Cllr. JIM JONES	CARMARTHENSHIRE		<p>'Tir Gof', 9 Heol Hen, Five Roads, Llanelli, SA15 5HJ</p> <p>01269 860138</p> <p>TJJones@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. ALUN LLOYD JONES	CEREDIGION		<p>Murmur yr Ystwyth, 14 Maes Isfryn, Llanfarian, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 4UG</p> <p>01970 623661</p> <p>alun.lloydjones@ceredigion.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. KEITH EVANS	CEREDIGION		<p>'Deganwy', Sunny Hill, Llandysul, SA44 4DT</p> <p>01559 362258</p> <p>keith.evans@ceredigion.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. LLOYD EDWARDS	CEREDIGION		<p>13 Maes Seilo, Penrhyncoch, Ceredigion, SY23 3FL</p> <p>07375498571</p> <p>lloyd.edwards@ceredigion.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. DAVID EVANS	POWYS		<p>Hafan Gymreig, Bryntirion Lane, Rhayader, Powys, LD6 5LT</p> <p>01597 810298</p> <p>cllr.david.evans@powys.gov.uk</p>

Cllr. LES GEORGE	POWYS		<p>'The Mill', Pontdolgoch, Caersws, Powys, SY17 5JE</p> <p>01686 688231</p> <p>cllr.les.george@powys.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. WILLIAM POWELL	POWYS		<p>Middle Genffordd, Penbont Road, Talybont, Brecon LD3 0EH</p> <p>07703 112113</p> <p>cllr.william.powell@powys.gov.uk</p>
Cllr. MICHAEL JAMES	PEMBROKESHIRE		<p>'Bronllwyn', 7 Grove Terrace, St Dogmaels, SA43 3ER.</p> <p>01239 614020</p> <p>Cllr.mike.james@pembrokeshire.gov.uk</p>
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IAN ROFFE	CO-OPTED MEMBER		Greenlands, Clarach, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3DT 01970 820537 i.roffe@btinternet.com	
HELEN THOMAS	CO-OPTED MEMBER		16 Maes Yr Ysgol, Peniel, Carmarthen, SA32 7BT 01267 235824 Helent072@gmail.com	16 Maes Yr Ysgol, Peniel, Carmarthen, SA32 7BT 01267 235824 Helent072@gmail.com

PANEL HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED-POWYS
26/04/19

BLAENRAGLEN WAITH DDRAFFT

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Cymeradwyo'r Flaenraglen Waith ddrafft ac wedyn sicrhau ei bod yn cael ei hadolygu'n rheolaidd.

Y Rhesymau:

Cynorthwyo'r Panel i gyflawni'r amcanion a nodwyd yn ei adroddiad blynyddol.

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Y Cynghorydd Alun Lloyd-Jones

Robert Edgecombe

Swydd:

Cadeirydd y Panel

Swyddog Arweiniol

Rhif Ffôn:

01267 224018

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

rjedgeco@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
DYFED – POWYS POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
26/04/19

DRAFT FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

To assist the Panel in using its time effectively, the attached draft forward work programme has been prepared in accordance with panel member's instructions.

The Panel is ask to approve the draft programme and thereafter keep in under review at each meeting.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Host Authority File	LS-0511/44	County Hall Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME – 2019-2020

PANEL MEETINGS

April 2019	July 2019 (AGM)	October 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Drug related Offences (Report from PCC)	PCC's Annual Report <i>NB. At the request of the PCC it is proposed that the Chief Constable also be in attendance</i>	Report from August Accountability Board	Approval of Precept	Rural and Wildlife crime (Report from the PCC)
Fraud and Cybercrime (Report from PCC)	Mental Health (Report from PCC) <i>NB. At the request of the PCC it is proposed that the Chief Constable also be in attendance</i>	Domestic and sexual abuse (Report from the PCC)	Report from November Accountability Board	Anti-social behaviour (report from the PCC)
Panel Annual Report and objective setting	Report from May Accountability Board	Anti-social behaviour (Call for evidence)	Crime prevention (Report from the PCC)	Anti-social behaviour (Call for evidence)
Decisions made	Decisions made	Decisions made	Decisions made	Decisions made
Forward Work Programme	Forward Work Programme	Forward Work Programme	Forward Work Programme	Forward Work Programme
Complaint against the PCC	Appoint Chair & Vice-Chair		Anti-social behaviour (Call for evidence)	
	Feedback from Ceredigion Rural Crime Event in May			
	Anti-social behaviour (Call for evidence)			

FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME – 2019-2020

WIDER PANEL ACTIVITIES

APR 2019	Panel Meeting							
MAY 2019	Accountability Board	Ceredigion Rural Crime Event <i>(organised by Cllr Lloyd Edwards)</i>						
JUNE 2019								
JULY 2019	Panel AGM	Policing Governance Conference						
AUGUST 2019	Accountability Board							
SEPTEMBER 2019	Policing & Mental Health Conference							
OCTOBER 2019	Panel meeting							
NOVEMBER 2019	Accountability Board	Annual PCP Conference						
DECEMBER 2019	Finance Summit							
JANUARY 2020	Panel meeting							
FEBRUARY 2020	Panel meeting							
MARCH 2020	Panel training day	PCC St David's day conference	WLGA led All-Wales PCP event					

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(s) 12 o Rhan 4 o Atodlen 12A% o ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 fel y'i diwygiwyd
Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007

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