



Part 3A

Schedule of

Roles and

Responsibilities

September 2023

Part 3A Schedule of Roles and Responsibilities

- **Part 3A – Schedule of Roles and Responsibilities**
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Introduction

3A.1 In recognition of the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner (Commissioner) for Devon and Cornwall in holding the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall Police to account the Commissioner and the Chief Constable agree that the Commissioner may request a briefing on any issues which relate to operational matters or any other matter. This will ordinarily take place through agreed governance arrangements. The Commissioner agrees not to use this right to interfere with the operational independence of the Chief Constable. The Commissioner and Chief Constable recognise that there may be circumstances when for reasons of urgency these matters cannot be raised through the agreed governance arrangements and in those circumstances matters will need to be raised as a priority outside of this meeting structure and reported as a decision at a later date.

The Police and Crime Commissioner

3A.2 The Commissioner has the following responsibilities set out in the PRSRA:

- a. To secure the maintenance of the police Force for that area, and secure that the police Force is efficient and effective [Section 1(6)].
- b. To hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of the functions of the Chief Constable, and the functions of persons under the direction and control of the Chief Constable [Section 1(7)].
- c. In particular to hold the Chief Constable to account for:
 - i) the exercise of the duty under Section 8(2) of the PRSRA (duty to have regard to Police and Crime Plan);
 - ii) the exercise of the duty under Section 37A(2) of the PRSRA (duty to have regard to strategic policing requirement);
 - iii) the effectiveness and efficiency of the Chief Constable's arrangements for co-operating with other persons in the exercise of the Chief Constable's functions (whether under section 22A of the Police Act 1996 or otherwise);

- iv) the effectiveness and efficiency of the Chief Constable's arrangements under Section 34 of the PRSRA (engagement with local people);
- v) the extent to which the Chief Constable has complied with Section 35 PRSRA (value for money);
- vi) the exercise of duties relating to equality and diversity that are imposed on the Chief Constable by any enactment;
- vii) the exercise of duties in relation to the safeguarding of children and the promotion of child welfare that are imposed on the Chief Constable by Sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004 [Section 1(8) of the PRSRA].

3A.3 Particular responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner include:

- a. Issuing a Police and Crime Plan [Section 5].
- b. Determining police and crime objectives [Section 7].
- c. Setting a precept [Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992].
- d. Setting a budget.
- e. Awarding grants for crime and disorder reduction [Section 9].
- f. Approving an annual report [Section 12].
- g. Appointing the Chief Constable [Section 38].
- h. Suspending or requiring the resignation or retirement of the Chief Constable [Section 38].
- i. Appointing, suspending and dismissing the Chief Executive to the Commissioner [Schedule 1].
- j. Appointing, suspending and dismissing the Treasurer to the Commissioner [Schedule 1].
- k. Appointing and dismissing a Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner [Section 18].
- l. Attending meetings of the Police and Crime Panel.

3A.4 The Commissioner also has responsibility for the following functions:

- a. Within the terms of the Policing Protocol, to be consulted on any strategies which in the opinion of the Commissioner affect the resourcing of the Police and Crime Plan. This includes but is not limited to strategies for: estates, procurement, human resources, treasury management, equality and diversity and information and communications technology (ICT), value for money and income, provided that such a process does not interfere with the Chief Constable's operational independence.
- b. Taking and implementing decisions on procurement of services, supplies and works in accordance with procurement processes set out in standing orders of the Commissioner and the Chief Constable and to meet requirements of public procurement legislation. This does not apply to the procurement of services, supplies and works for the Chief Constable and the Force but the Commissioner shall have the right to be informed on an annual basis of all contract requirements identified by the Chief Constable and to have periodic updates through the governance arrangements of the relevant management boards on all procurement activity identified as necessary by the Chief Constable. A list of Chief Constable's contracts is maintained by the Force
- c. Commissioning of services supplies and works in accordance with standing orders.
- d. Subject to consultation with the relevant governance board, the commissioning of and agreement to alternative service delivery arrangements; the Commissioner may request the Chief Constable to evaluate the risks and benefits of proposed alternative service delivery arrangements before the Commissioner takes a decision about them.
- f. To ensure that their decisions and/or the decisions of the Chief Constable to enter into arrangements involving working with other persons shall be formalised by appropriate mechanisms.
- g. Having ownership of specified Assets for the use of the Chief Constable and taking decisions on the acquisition and disposal of Assets held by the Commissioner for the use of the Chief Constable or acquisition or grant of any right in of property owned by the Commissioner including the lease or rental of such land or property (except for covert operational reasons). When taking a decision to acquire or dispose of Assets held by the Commissioner for the use of the Chief Constable, the Commissioner shall comply with the requirements of the Financial Regulations.
- h. Having ownership of specified Assets held by the Commissioner for the use of the Commissioner and taking decisions on the acquisition and disposal of those assets. Schedule 1 to this part of the scheme of governance sets out details of asset ownership at the time this scheme of governance was agreed. When taking a decision to acquire or

dispose of any such asset the Commissioner shall comply with the requirements of the Financial Regulations.

- i. Holding land for use by the Commissioner and Chief Constable and taking decisions on the disposal of land. When taking a decision to acquire or dispose of land the Commissioner shall comply with the requirements of the Financial Regulations.
- j. Allocate a budget to the Chief Constable.
- k. Dealing with civil claims directly against the OPCC or his/her staff.
- l. Considering the Risk Registers of the Chief Constable and ensuring that any mitigating actions are being pursued. Ensuring that adequate insurance cover is arranged in liaison with the Chief Finance Officer (CFO).
- m. In consultation with the Chief Constable and taking account of advice from the statutory officers of the Commissioner and the Chief Constable, allocating income received, including income received for special police services provided under section 25 of the Police Act 1996.
- n. Management of investments.
- o. Management of debtors.
- p. Management of loans.
- q. Management of reserves.
- r. Management of contracts relating to assets including Public Finance Initiatives (PFIs) arrangements.
- s. Employment of staff that report to the Chief Executive of the OPCC.
- t. Increasing budget allocation to the Chief Constable to allow the Chief Constable to manage one-off emergency situations.
- u. Provide the Medium Term Financial Strategy, covering the financial scenario for the following four years and annual draft revenue and capital budgets, with associated savings plans to meet the scenario.
- v. Provide the reserves strategy, covering all reserves, and also contingencies within the budget. The use of all reserves will need to be approved by the Commissioner.
- w. To appoint external auditors as advised by the Treasurer.

- x. In accordance with the statutory functions of the Commissioner to issue a Police and Crime Plan and determine the annual budget.
- y. As the occupier of the police estate and the employer of police staff, all parties recognise that the Chief Constable has liabilities in common law and under the health and safety legislation for the provision of safe facilities and buildings. It is further recognised that due to the fact that the provision and some management responsibilities for the police estate are currently vested in the OPCC that the Chief Constable is reliant upon the Commissioner to ensure that buildings are adequately maintained and safe for the purposes of occupancy by officers and staff and visitors as appropriate. The activities within buildings are considered operational policing and are therefore under the control and direction of the Chief Constable. The Commissioner therefore agrees that they will use all reasonable endeavours to repair, maintain and renew the police estate and where requested to do so in writing maintain any defects or residual issues of deterioration or improve the building to reflect modern building standards and or building regulation requirements at the Chief Constable's request, subject to those requests being reasonable. The Commissioner further agrees to indemnify the Chief Constable in respect of estates related liabilities arising from breach of non-observance of the obligations to repair, maintain and renew the estate arising both under contract, common law and statutory provision, subject to the activities carried out within the estate being compliant with the Chief Constable's obligations as an employer.
- z. Annually approve in consultation with the relevant Chief Constable the manner in which the total budget is divided between workforce and non-staff costs. As part of this process the CFO will consult with the Treasurer each year to discuss the workforce mix and plan proposals which best enables the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan as well as the wider policing mission within the Force and the region including the Strategic Policing Requirement. Any final decision as to workforce mix and planning will give due regard to the Police and Crime Plan but are a matter for the Chief Constable to determine within the budget granted by the Commissioner. Changes of a strategic nature such as a significant shift in workforce make up should be aligned to requirements in the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan whilst the Chief Constable retains responsibility and operational independence for the workforce mix of police officers, police staff, PCSOs and Special Constables (ie. total number of FTEs in each category).
- aa. Receipt of all income e.g. precepts and grants and all other income as detailed in financial regulations.
- bb. The granting of indemnities or guarantees to third parties.

- cc. To provide a link between the police and community; obtaining and representing the views of local people, councils and other criminal justice organisations.
- dd. To be responsible for ensuring arrangements are in place for delivering victims care.
- ee. To be responsible for handling complaints and conduct matters in relation to the Chief Constable and monitoring the Chief Constable's handling and investigation of complaints against police officers and police staff, and complying with the requirements of the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).
- ff. To address the Commissioner's wider community safety, crime reduction and criminal justice responsibilities as described in Section 10.

3A.5 The Commissioner has power to delegate functions [Section 18] but this is subject to restrictions.

- a. The Commissioner may not delegate the following functions to any person other than his/her deputy: determining police and crime objectives; attendance at a meeting of a Police and Crime Panel in compliance with a requirement by the Panel to do so; preparing an annual report to a Police and Crime Panel [Section 18].
- b. The Commissioner may not delegate the following functions to any person: issuing a Police and Crime Plan; appointing the Chief Constable, suspending the Chief Constable, or calling upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign; calculating a budget requirement [Section 18(3)(b)].
- c. The Commissioner may not appoint any of the following as his deputy: (a) a constable; (b) a PCC; (c) the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime; (d) the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime appointed by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime; (e) the Mayor of London; (f) the Common Council of the City of London; (g) any other person or body which maintains a police Force; (h) a member of the staff of a person falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (g) [Section 18(3)(a)].
- d. The Commissioner owns all land and buildings and will sign contracts in accordance with the requirements of the financial regulations.
- e. In approving the annual treasury management strategy the Commissioner approves statutory borrowing limits.
- f. The Commissioner will receive government grants and the council tax precept. Other sources of income received by Devon and Cornwall Police will be paid into the police fund. How this funding is allocated to operational activities is for the Chief Constable to decide in consultation

with the Commissioner and in accordance with the priorities and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan, the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR), or in accordance with any government grant terms and conditions.

3A.6 When exercising their function and duties the Commissioner must have regard to the following:

- a. The views of the people in Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.
- b. Any report or recommendation made by the Police and Crime Panel in respect of the Police and Crime Plan, the proposed annual precept and the annual report for the previous financial year.
- c. The Police and Crime Plan and any guidance issued by the Secretary of State including specifically the Strategic Policing Requirement.

Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC)

3A.7 Should the Commissioner choose to appoint a DPCC, they shall be appointed by the Commissioner under Section 18(1) of the PRSRA.

- a. The DPCC may be authorised by their Commissioner to exercise any functions of that Commissioner except for the following: issuing a Police and Crime Plan; appointing the Chief Constable, suspending the Chief Constable, or calling upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign; calculating a budget requirement [Section 18(3)(b) of the PRSRA].
- b. The DPCC may delegate functions to other persons but this is subject to restrictions.
 - i) The DPCC may not delegate the following functions: issuing a Police and Crime Plan, determining police and crime objectives; attendance at a meeting of a Police and Crime Panel in compliance with a requirement by the Panel to do so; preparing an annual report to a Police and Crime Panel [Section 18(5)(b)].
 - ii) The DPCC may not delegate functions to the following persons: (a) a constable; (b) a PCC; (c) the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime; (d) the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime appointed by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime; (e) the Mayor of London; (f) the Common Council of the City of London; (g) any other person or body which maintains a police Force; (h) a member of the staff of a person falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (g) [Section 18(5)(a)].

Chief Executive of the Police and Crime Commissioner

3A.8 The Chief Executive is appointed by the Commissioner under paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 1 to the PRSRA as the head of the staff of the OPCC.

- a. The Chief Executive is the Commissioner's Monitoring Officer [Section 1(C) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989] and in that role has a duty to prepare a report for the Commissioner if at any time it appears to the Chief Executive that any proposal, decision or omission by the Commissioner, by any committee, or sub-committee of the Commissioner, by any person holding any office or employment under the Commissioner or by any joint committee on which the Commissioner is represented constitutes, has given rise to or is likely to or would give rise to: (a) a contravention of any enactment or rule of law or any code of practice made or approved under any enactment; or any such maladministration or failure as is mentioned in Part 3 of the Local Government Act 1974.
- b. The Chief Executive has responsibility for the day to day management and running of the Commissioner's office.
- c. The Chief Executive is responsible for advising the Commissioner upon policy and strategy.
- d. The Chief Executive shall submit a report on governance in order to complete the Annual Governance Statement and this will be reviewed once a year by the Independent Audit Committee (IAC).
- e. The Chief Executive may make recommendations to the Commissioner with regard to staff terms and conditions of service, in relation to those staff who are not under the direction and control of the Chief Constable.
- f. The Commissioner may arrange for the discharge of any of the Commissioner's function by the Chief Executive other than those functions specified at paragraphs 3A.5(a) and 3A.5(b) in respect of which it is prohibited.
- g. The Chief Executive also has the following general duties:
 - i) To prepare the Police and Crime Plan, in consultation with the Chief Constable, for submission to the Commissioner including:
 - Obtaining the views of the public.
 - Identifying the strategic policing and crime priorities and objectives.
 - Planning how resources will be used.
 - Propose how services will be commissioned.
 - ii) To oversee the development and implementation of performance monitoring and reporting arrangements.
 - iii) Manage day to day operation of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

- iv) To prepare an annual report for submission to the Commissioner.
- v) To provide information to the Police and Crime Panel, as reasonably required to enable the panel to carry out its functions.
- vi) To consider whether, in consultation with the Treasurer, to provide indemnity to the Commissioner (and DPCC) in accordance with appropriate statutory provisions and to deal with or make financial provision to deal with matters arising from any proceedings.
- vii) To consider and approve, in consultation with the Treasurer, provision of indemnity and/or insurance to individual staff of their Commissioner in accordance with appropriate statutory provisions and Home Office guidance [currently Home Office circular 10 of 2017]. However, local policing bodies have a similar power to act under paragraph 14 of Schedule 1 to the PRSRA 2011, which provides that a local policing body may do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the exercise of the functions of the commissioner. This closely follows the wording of section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- viii) The financial management responsibilities of the Chief Executive are set out in the Financial Regulations.
- ix) To manage the budget of the OPCC in consultation with the Commissioner and the Treasurer.
- x) To appoint, in consultation with the Commissioner staff in the OPCC.
- xi) To make recommendations to the Commissioner with regards to staff of the OPCC, terms and conditions of service in consultation the Treasurer as necessary.
- xii) To appoint Independent Custody Visitors and terminate appointments if necessary.
- xiii) To affix the common seal of the Commissioner to all relevant contracts, agreements or transactions, where sealing is necessary.
- xiv) To consider, with the, Commissioner and advise on any complaint made against a Chief Constable, and where appropriate, to make arrangements for appointing an officer to investigate the complaint.

- xv) To respond to formal consultations (eg. by central government) on proposals affecting the Commissioner, if necessary, after first taking the views of the Commissioner, the Treasurer and/or their Chief Constable, as necessary and appropriate.
- xvi) To obtain legal or other expert advice and to appoint legal professionals either internally or externally whenever this is considered to be in the Commissioner's best interests in the exercise of his/her functions.
- xvii) To make appropriate arrangements to gather the community views on the policing of the relevant policing area and to prevent crime.

Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner

3A.9 The Treasurer is appointed by the Commissioner as the CFO of the Commissioner under paragraph 6(1)(b).

- a. As the Treasurer to the Commissioner the post-holder has a statutory responsibility to manage the Commissioner's financial affairs in accordance with Sections 112 and 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 (as amended).
- b. The Treasurer is the Commissioner's professional adviser on financial matters and has the general duties to:
 - i) Provide financial advice to the Commissioner on all aspects of its activity including the strategic planning and policy making process.
 - ii) Assist the Commissioner in seeking to obtain the best value for money.
 - iii) Advise the Commissioner on financial probity.
 - iv) Ensure that accurate, complete and timely financial management information is provided to the Commissioner, and the Chief Constable upon request.
 - v) Give assistance in providing safe and efficient financial arrangements.
 - vi) Advise, as appropriate, in consultation with the Chief Executive and the CFO on the safeguarding of assets, including risk management and insurance.

- vii) Advise on budgetary matters including any consequential long term implications.
- c. The Treasurer is responsible for the proper administration of the Commissioner's financial affairs.
- d. The Treasurer has statutory duties to:
 - i) Make a report and send it to the Commissioner, each member of the Police and Crime Panel and the external auditor if it appears to the Treasurer that the Commissioner, a person holding any office or employment under the Commissioner or a joint committee on which the Commissioner is represented has made or is about to make a decision which involves or would involve the Commissioner incurring expenditure which is unlawful; or has taken or is about to take a course of action which, if pursued to its conclusion, would be unlawful and likely to cause a loss or deficiency on the part of the Commissioner or is about to enter an item of account the entry of which is unlawful.
 - ii) Make a report and send it to the Commissioner, each member of the Police and Crime Panel and the auditor if it appears to the Treasurer that the expenditure of the Commissioner incurred (including expenditure he/she proposes to incur) in a financial year is likely to exceed the resources (including sums borrowed) available to the Commissioner to meet that expenditure.
 - iii) Prior to the report being sent it is expected the Treasurer will consult the CIPFA guidance.
- e. The Treasurer also has responsibility for the following:
 - i) Ensuring that the financial affairs of the Commissioner are properly administered and that financial regulations are observed and kept up to date.
 - ii) Ensuring regularity, propriety and value for money in the use of public funds.
 - iii) Ensuring that the funding required to finance agreed programmes is available from central government precept other contributions and recharges.
 - iv) Advising the Commissioner on the robustness of the budget and adequacy of financial reserves.
 - v) Ensuring production of the statements of account of the Commissioner.

- vi) Ensuring receipt and scrutiny of the statements of account of the Chief Constable and ensuring production of the group accounts.
 - vii) Advising on the appointment of an External Auditor in consultation with the CFO.
 - viii) Advising the Commissioner on the application of value for money principles by the Force to support the Commissioner in holding the Chief Constable to account for efficient and effective financial management.
 - ix) Signing under Delegated Powers any contract which the Chief Executive has the power to sign.
 - x) Ensure a Treasury Management Strategy is produced and approved before the start of each financial year supported by a mid-year stewardship report and annual report at year end.
 - xi) Ensure a Capital Strategy is produced and approved before each financial year [paragraph 3A.4(u)].
 - xii) To adhere to the Financial Management Code of Practice.
- f. Further financial management responsibilities of the Treasurer can be found in the Financial Regulations (Part 3C) of the Code of Corporate Governance.

Chief Constable

3A.10 The Chief Constable is appointed under Section 38 of the PRSRA and is responsible for maintaining the King's Peace. The Chief Constable is accountable for the exercise of police powers and is operationally independent of the Commissioner. The Chief Constable is accountable to the Commissioner for the delivery of efficient and effective policing, and the management of resources and expenditure by the police Force.

- a. The Chief Constable has the following responsibilities set out in the PRSRA:
 - i) To exercise direction and control over the police Forces in such a way as is reasonable to assist the Commissioner to exercise the Commissioner's functions.
- b. The Chief Constable also has responsibility for the following functions:
 - i) Having ownership of specified Assets held by the Chief Constable for the use of the Chief Constable and the Force and taking decisions on the acquisition and disposal of Revenue Assets.

- ii) Monitoring of arrangements for insurance of assets used by the Commissioner and the Chief Constable.
- iii) Managing the budget allocated to the Chief Constable by the Commissioner.
- iv) Dealing with claims made directly against the office of Chief Constable or his/her officers and staff.
- v) To enter into contracts on behalf of services, suppliers and works for the Chief Constable and the Force. All such contracts will be compliant with standing orders and procurement legislation for services
- vi) Preparing and approving risk management arrangements for the Force.
- vii) Maintaining the Force corporate risk register.
- viii) Maintaining the Force business area risk registers.
- ix) Ensuring the administration of the pension schemes for police officers and police staff.
- x) Ensuring that Police Pension Board is established.
- xi) Appointing officers and determining ranks. The Chief Constable must consult the Commissioner before appointing a person as an Assistant Chief Constable or a Deputy Chief Constable.
- xii) Dismissing and suspending police officers and discharging probationers.
- xiii) Determining remuneration, allowances, redundancies and gratuities for staff.
- xiv) Approving the Retirement of police officers and police staff on grounds of ill health or in the interests of the service.
- xv) Approving the secondment of police officers and police staff.
- xvi) Approval of police officer and police staff visits to countries outside the United Kingdom in duty time.
- xvii) Managing service contracts relating to the service budget of the Chief Constable.
- xviii) On request to the Chief Constable providing support services to the Commissioner.

- xix) Employment of police staff.
- xxi) The Chief Constable shall on request by the Commissioner produce a report providing details of the condition of the assets used by the Commissioner and the Chief Constable and the arrangements for insurance of them.

The Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer (CFO)

3A.11 The Chief Constable must appoint a CFO under paragraph 6(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the PRSRA.

- a. The CFO is appointed by the Chief Constable to manage the Force's financial affairs in accordance with Sections 112 and 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- b. The CFO is responsible for the proper administration of the Chief Constable's financial affairs.
- c. The CFO has statutory duties to:
 - i) Make a report and send it to the Chief Constable and the Commissioner and the external auditor if it appears to the CFO that the Chief Constable, a committee of the Chief Constable, a person holding any office or employment under the Chief Constable, or a joint committee on which the Chief Constable is represented has made or is about to make a decision which involves or would involve the relevant Chief Constable incurring expenditure which is unlawful; has taken or is about to take a course of action which, if pursued to its conclusion, would be unlawful and likely to cause a loss or deficiency on the part of the Chief Constable; or is about to enter an item of account the entry of which is unlawful.
 - ii) Make a report and send it to the Chief Constable and the Commissioner and the external auditor if it appears to the CFO that the expenditure of the Chief Constable incurred (including expenditure he proposes to incur) in a financial year is likely to exceed the resources (including sums borrowed) available to the Chief Constable to meet that expenditure.
 - iii) Prior to the report being sent it is expected the CFO will consult the CIPFA guidance.
- d. The CFO also has the following responsibilities:
 - i) Ensuring that the financial affairs of the Force are properly administered and that the Financial Regulations are observed and kept up to date.

- ii) Advising the Chief Constable on value for money in respect of all aspects of the relevant Force's expenditure.
- iii) Advising the Chief Constable on the soundness of the budget in relation to the Force.
- iv) Liaising with the external auditor.
- v) Ensuring that adequate insurance cover is arranged in liaison with the Treasurer.
- vi) Producing statements of accounts for the Chief Constable.
- vii) Providing information to the Treasurer as required to enable production of group accounts.
- viii) To manage the joint financial IT system on behalf of the OPCC and the Chief Constable in consultation with the Treasurer and to be responsible for the integrity of the computerised records and ensuring that all accounting records are maintained in accordance with legislation.
- ix) To adhere to the Financial Management Code of Practice.

Asset Schedule

Assets held by the Police and Crime Commissioner for the use of the Chief Constable

- Land and Buildings including:
 - Freehold buildings
 - Enhancements to leasehold buildings
- IT Infrastructure including:
 - Desk tops
 - Servers, storage and all related hardware
 - Capitalised software
- Vehicles
- Boats
- Bicycles

Assets held by the Police and Crime Commissioner for the use of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Furniture, ICT equipment, stocks and any other short life assets required for the operation of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Assets held by the Chief Constable for the use of the Chief Constable

- IT personal usage (mobiles/Blackberries/laptops)
- Body worn video
- Firearms and ammunition
- Drones
- Cameras
- Uniforms
- Airwave handsets and related software
- Stock including:
 - Vehicle parts
 - Fuel included in bunkers and in vehicles
- Scientific equipment
- Personal protective equipment, for example, body armour, tasers etc.
- Furniture and fittings
- Gym equipment
- Reprographics equipment
- Advertising and promotional boards
- Canteen equipment
- Stores equipment
- Estates equipment
- Storage containers
- Custody attack/cell call system
- Interview recording equipment
- Road scanners for accident investigation

- Operational equipment
- ANPR equipment
- Trailers