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Dyfed-Powys
Police and Crime Commissioner

Charging for Special Police Services Policy

Policy summary:	<i>This policy sets out the principles, governance and processes by which Dyfed-Powys Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) charge for Special Police Services (SPS)</i>
Policy number:	006/2026
Version control:	Version 1.0 Date: 25/06/2026 Author: G James Rationale: First version A full version control is available here.
Date implemented:	25/06/2026
Review date:	Annually, or as NPCC Guidelines are updated
Owner/contact:	Chief Financial Officer, Dyfed-Powys Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner; Director of Finance, Dyfed-Powys Police
Approval	Board: PCC Executive Board Date of approval: 26/05/2026
Final Approval	Board: Finance and MTFP Strategic Board Date of approval: 25/06/2026
Consultation and approval	Consultation email was circulated among officers/staff from the following teams: Finance, Specialist Operations, Legal Services, Estates, Police Federation, Unison, People and Organisation Development, Chief Officers Group, Service Improvement Unit, ICT, Fleet, Corporate Communications, CID, Procurement, PSD and Force Review.
Welsh Translation	Yes – this document is available in Welsh and English



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1. Statement of Policy

Policing is primarily provided as a public service, majority funded from national and local taxation. However, there are also some functions performed that are beyond ordinary public duty, where it is appropriate for Dyfed-Powys Police to make charges to individuals or organisations to recover costs.

In other areas, there are opportunities for Dyfed-Powys Police to provide goods or services which are relevant to specific policing roles and skills.

Ensuring that charges are levied effectively in such circumstances protects the public police provision and contribute to the overall funding of the service. This policy pays regard to the requirements for stewardship of public funds.

This policy is intended to achieve consistency wherever possible and to secure credibility and confidence in the charging process and to ensure that proper cost recovery across the service is not undermined.

This policy is based on the guidance provided by the National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) in their documents: *National Policing Guidelines on Charging for Police Services: Special Police Services* and *National Policing Guidelines on Charging for Police Services: General*. These documents are referred to throughout this policy as "the Guidelines".

The NPCC Guidelines provide the rationale behind the need to charge individuals and bodies for certain Special Police Services and therefore those reasons are not repeated in the body of this policy. This policy outlines how the guidance provided is implemented in Dyfed-Powys Police.

This policy applies to any person who requests the provision of Special Police Services (for example at an event); there are three classifications of events, in particular:

- a. Commercial events, intended to generate private profit;
- b. Non-commercial events, i.e. charitable or community events;
- c. Statutory events reflecting constitutional rights or processes.

Also applies (but not limited) to: All categories of Dyfed-Powys Police officers and staff, whether full-time, part-time, permanent, fixed term, temporary (including agency staff, associates and contractors), seconded staff and volunteers. Police Officers, staff and volunteers accessing and using Force assets and property must have due regard to the contents of this policy.



2. Policy Scope

Special Police Services are policing services provided at the request of a person or organisation and are not part of the force's obligation to provide policing for the public at large. Examples include event policing, commercial filming, and abnormal load escorts.

Dyfed-Powys Police applies the following principles:

- No charging for core policing duties
- Charges are based on full cost recovery, not profit
- Charging decisions are fair, consistent, and proportionate
- Income generation must not undermine public confidence
- Equality, accessibility, and Welsh community context are considered in all charging decisions.

The force does not charge for:

- Prevention, detection, and investigation of crime
- Public order policing where police determine it is necessary
- Emergency response and statutory policing duties

These activities are funded through public grant and precept and fall outside income recovery powers.

Requests for SPS

Requests for SPS will:

- Be formally assessed using a documented risk and necessity process
- Consider threat, harm, risk, and community impact
- Remain subject to the Chief Constable's operational judgment

Policing required in discharge of statutory duties cannot be treated as SPS.

Dyfed-Powys Police is using NPCC national charging methodologies, as outlined in the guidelines.

It is strongly recommended to charge the Full Economic Cost of Special Police Services provided for commercial events. It is essential that this approach is adopted consistently across the country to ensure that legitimate recovery of police costs is not undermined. Any departure from this principle should only be made on exceptional grounds and with the specific approval of the PCC.



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Details on approval levels can be seen within the Corporate Governance

Framework: <https://www.dyfedpowys-pcc.org.uk/en/finance/financial-strategies/>

Charging for events and abatements

The policing of all events should be costed in the first instance on a full economic cost basis in accordance with the National SPS rates incorporated within the NPCC guidelines. The guidelines provides appendices with specific rates per police officer rank/Police Community Support Officers; use of these rates ensures a consistent approach across police forces, providing greater certainty for those organisations seeking to engage a force in a chargeable activity.

The approach taken by Dyfed-Powys Police and the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner consists of applying one of the following three categories to all events:

1. Full Economic Cost – default position for special policing services.
2. Total Direct Cost - non-commercial events, such as local authority community events, religious parades and wholly charitable events.
3. Not Chargeable – statutory or constitutional events.

This makes any charging assessment simpler, more transparent and more easily understood by both customers and forces.

For Statutory events, such as Remembrance Day parades, Jubilee or constitutional events, police attendance is often part of the normal police annual duties and Not Chargeable.

For non-commercial events, such as local authority community events, religious parades and wholly charitable events, forces often charge the Direct Cost of policing the event.

The costs the police service can recover are:

- Employable Cost: This represents the basic actual cost of the service providers, including on-costs but with no allowance for the recovery of overheads;
- Direct Costs: This is the cost of an officer including a standard overtime recovery element;
- Operational Resource Cost: This represents the cost of the resource employed in the provision of the service. Here, the direct costs and the direct overheads are included;



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- Full Economic Cost: This calculation includes all properly attributable costs, including contributions to administrative and general indirect overheads. However, this indirect overhead recovery must relate to the relevant overhead base.

Dyfed-Powys Police and the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner have fully adopted the charging methodologies included in the NPCC guidelines. Charges are invoiced in advance where appropriate and will include provisions for cancellation and non-payment.

The policy permits abatements or reductions where the event is charitable, community-based, or non-commercial, or where charging would undermine community confidence/there is clear public benefit.

All abatements must be approved at an appropriate senior level and be documented and auditable. Abatements must also align with equality and fairness principles.

Income generated is managed in accordance with the Joint Corporate Governance Framework and is recorded, monitored, and reported transparently. It also contributes to protecting frontline policing and value for money.

Debt recovery, invoicing, and audit arrangements follow PCC-approved financial procedures.

3. Powers and Policy/Legal Requirements

This is a discretionary service, and any request should be made on reasonable notice, be formal and in writing. Rights are reserved by Dyfed-Powys Police to object to any events and reserve the right to not deploy.

This policy is underpinned by:

- Section 25 of the Police Act 1996 (as amended)
- Section 15 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
- Local Authorities (Goods and Services) act 1970 (as applied to PCCs)
- Relevant case law distinguishing core policing from chargeable services (as outlined in the Guidelines)

This policy adopts the NPCC National Policing Guidelines on Charging for Police Services: General and Special Police Services as the authoritative interpretation of these powers.



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To ensure consistency, the following documents must be used in conjunction with this document:

- Corporate Governance Framework
- National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) National Policing Guidelines on Charging for Police Services

The following existing policies are particularly relevant and must be read alongside this policy:

- Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy
- Business Interest, Secondary Employment and Voluntary/Public Duties Policy
- Freedom of Information Policy
- Information Asset Management and Data Protection Policies
- Procurement Policy

Operational procedures sit beneath this policy and align with the broader Dyfed-Powys Police policy framework.

4. Options and Contingencies

The Police and Crime Commissioner

In accordance with the Joint Corporate Governance Framework, the PCC is responsible for:

- Setting the strategic framework for income generation
- Ensuring income collection supports sustainability and value for money
- Approving charging policies and fees
- Holding the Chief Constable to account for financial management

Income is a specific component of the PCC's financial stewardship responsibilities under section 10.2 (Income) of the governance framework.

The Chief Constable

The Chief Constable retains:

- Operational independence
- Decision-making authority over whether policing is required in the public interest
- Responsibility for delivering services within the charging framework

No charging decision may compromise operational policing independence.



5. Take action and review

Based on an adequate risk assessment, the level of police resource can be determined for each event. This is normally achieved by direct communication with the event organiser and is discussed internally at Licensing and Event Review Meetings, or event-specific meetings.

This policy is reviewed annually, or when the NPCC Guidelines are updated, by the Director of Finance of the Chief Constable/Chief Financial Officer of the OPCC. This is to ensure that it is compliant with current legislation and remains fit for purpose. The PCC monitors compliance and scrutiny of this policy area through existing governance mechanisms, for example, through the Corporate Governance Framework.

This policy is published on both the Police and Crime Commissioner's website, as well as Dyfed-Powys Police's website in Welsh and in English.



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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Section 4 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the **protected characteristics** that qualify for protection under the Act as follows: Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Marriage and Civil Partnership; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation.

The **public sector equality duty** places a proactive legal requirement on public bodies to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is unlawful under the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The equality duty applies to all protected characteristics with the exception of Marriage and Civil Partnership, to which only the duty to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination applies.

Carrying out an **equality impact assessment** involves systematically assessing the likely or actual effects of policies on people in respect of all the protected characteristics set out above. An equality impact assessment should be carried out on any policy that is **relevant** to the public sector equality duty. An equality impact assessment template is available [here](#).

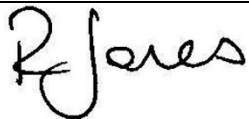


EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMPLETED

Name:	Policy Advisor
Department:	Strategy and Policy, OPCC
Signed:	G James
Date:	24/04/2026

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This policy has been drafted in accordance with the Human Rights Act and has been reviewed on the basis of its content and the supporting evidence and it is deemed compliant with that Act and the principles underpinning it.

Name:	Head of Legal Services
Department:	Legal Services
Signed:	
Date:	27 April 2026

CODE OF ETHICS CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This policy has been drafted in accordance with the Code of Ethics and has been reviewed on the basis of its content and the supporting evidence and it is deemed compliant with that Code and the principles underpinning it.

Name:	Policy Advisor
Department:	Strategy and Policy, OPCC
Signed:	G James
Date:	24/04/2026



CORPORATE FINANCE REVIEW

No changes to this policy will incur any financial cost other than to amend, improve or formalise business as usual practices that are affordable and within budget. Any policy change affecting financial cost must be discussed with the Corporate Finance department in advance of seeking approval of this policy. Please sign to confirm that the financial impact of this policy area has been considered and that Corporate Finance have been notified of any change, if applicable.

Name:	Policy Advisor
Department:	Strategy and Policy, OPCC
Signed:	G James
Date:	24/04/2026

Freedom of Information Act 2000

Section 19 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 places a requirement upon the Force to publish all policies on the Force website. Policies are why we do things and procedures are how we do them. A case-by-case review of procedures must be undertaken to protect law enforcement and health and safety considerations. Where a combined policy and procedure document is being produced the Force is legally required to publish the policy section and assess the procedure part to ensure no sensitive information is published. Generally the default position shall be that a policy and accompanying procedure document will be produced separately.

There is a requirement therefore to review this document to establish its suitability for publication. Please identify below whether the document is suitable for publication in its entirety or not. Where it is believed that disclosure will be harmful please articulate the harm that publication would cause and highlight the relevant sections within the document. Where it is perceived that there is harm in disclosure the document should be forwarded to the Disclosure Unit for review.



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Suitability for publication

Suitability for publication	Yes/No	Date	Signature
Document is suitable for publication in its entirety	Yes	19/05/26	G James
Document is suitable for publication in part, I have identified those sections which I believe are not suitable for disclosure and have articulated below the harm which would be caused by publication.			

Outline of any harm identified in publication: N/A

FOI review – to be completed by Disclosure Unit

(Only required if author believes there is any harm in disclosure)

Suitability for publication	Yes/No	Date	FOI Decision Maker
Document is suitable for publication in its entirety			
Document is suitable for disclosure in part and relevant redactions have been applied. A public facing version has been created.			

Once review has been undertaken, FOI Disclosure Officer to return document to policy author and following sign-off, document to be published within Force Publication Scheme. Any future changes to the document should be brought to the attention of the Policy Officer and the Disclosure Unit, as appropriate.



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Full Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Rationale
1	25/06/2026	G James	First version