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| For Consideration | |
| Public/Non Public* | Public |
| Report to: | Police and Crime Panel |
| Date of Meeting: | 24th April 2017 |
| Report of: | Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner |
| Report Author: | Kevin Dennis |
| E-mail: | kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.Police.uk |
| Other Contacts: | Kevin Dennis |
| Agenda Item: | 6 |

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT – TO JANUARY 2017

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report presents the Police and Crime Panel (Panel) with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (Commissioner) update report.
- 1.2 In accordance with section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 and subject to certain restrictions, the Commissioner must provide the Panel with any information which the Panel may reasonably require in order to carry out its functions. The Commissioner may also provide the Panel with any other information which he thinks appropriate.
- 1.3 This report provides the Panel with an overview of current performance, since the last report in December 2016 which focused on data to September 2016. This is the fourth report relating to the Commissioner's refreshed Police and Crime Plan (2016-18) which includes minor amendments to performance measures and the RAGB rating.
- 1.4 It should be emphasised that the action taken by the Chief Constable may be the result of discussions held with the Commissioner during weekly meetings. The Commissioner is briefed weekly on all performance exceptions by his office staff which is then discussed with the Chief Constable the same week.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Panel to note the contents of this update report, consider and discuss the issues and seek assurances from the Commissioner on any issues Members have concerns with.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.

4. Summary of Key Points

POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2016-18)

Performance Summary

- 4.1 Performance against refreshed targets and measures across all seven themes is contained in the Performance section of the Commissioner's web site to January 2017.^a This report details performance from 1st April to January 2017.

Reporting by Exception

- 4.2 The Commissioner's report focuses on reporting by exception. In this respect, this section of the report relates exclusively to some performance currently rated red i.e. significantly worse than the target (>5% difference) or blue, significantly better than the target (>5% difference).
- 4.3 The table below shows a breakdown of the RAGB status the Force has assigned to the 22 targets reported in its Performance and Insight report to January 2017. In previous reports there were 33 measures reported on but this year only measures with specific targets will be assigned a RAGB status.^{bc}
- 4.4 It can be seen that only 14 (64%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue indicating that the majority of measures are close, better or significantly better than the target. Currently 36% (8) of targets reported are Red and significantly worse than target.

| KEY to Performance Comparators | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Performance Against Target | | Jun-16 | %Total | Aug-16 | %Total | Sep-16 | %Total | Jan-17 | %Total |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Significantly better than Target >5% difference | 7 | 32% | 3 | 14% | 1 | 5% | 1 | 5% |
| ◆ | Better than Target | 4 | 18% | 4 | 18% | 5 | 23% | 3 | 14% |
| ± | Close to achieving Target (within 5%) | 8 | 36% | 9 | 41% | 8 | 36% | 9 | 41% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Significantly worse than Target >5% difference | 3 | 14% | 5 | 23% | 7 | 32% | 8 | 36% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No Longer Measured | 0 | 0% | 1 | 5% | 1 | 5% | 1 | 5% |
| Total | | 22 | 100% | 22 | 100% | 22 | 100% | 22 | 100% |

- 4.5 One measure i.e. the 'Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court', taken from the Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES) is no longer active and therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.

^a <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Performance/2017/Performance-and-Insight-Report-to-January-2017.pdf>

^b A number of performance measures are monitor only and it has been agreed that it is not appropriate to assign a RAGB to such measures unless the measure is + or – 10%.

^c New RAGB symbols have been used for this report in case readers are limited to black and white print.

4.6 The table below provides an overview of one target (5%) graded blue.

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Objective / Target – RAGB Status Blue | Jun-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | Jan-17 |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites | 80.00% | 94.10% | 94.10% | 54.50% |

4.7 The table below provides an overview of the 8 targets (36%) graded red, one more than the previous Panel report of which most relate to volume crime and have increased largely due to the back record conversion of crimes in order to comply with the National Crime Recording System (NCRS). This is explained more fully later in the report (see [section 6.23](#)).

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ● | Jun-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | Jan-17 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1. 90% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police | 83.70% | 83.00% | 82.80% | 81.80% |
| | 2. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-16 | -3.70% | -16.80% | -21.00% | -16.80% |
| | 3. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%) | 4.50% | 4.50% | 4.50% | 4.48% |
| | 4. An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16 (Magistrates Court) | N_Avail | -6.60% | -6.60% | -6.30% |
| | 5. An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime | -0.80% | -3.50% | -5.10% | -5.90% |
| | 6. New: A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16 | -9.50% | -6.60% | -1.80% | 10.10% |
| | 7. New: A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16 | -8.90% | -6.70% | -2.30% | 8.10% |
| | 8. New: To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban | -6.70% | -1.00% | 2.20% | 9.30% |

4.8 Panel Members require the Commissioner's update report to:

1. Explain the reasons for improved performance and lessons learned for blue graded measures and
2. Reasons/drivers for poor performance and an explanation as to what action is being taken to address underperformance in respect of red graded measures.

4.9 The Force has provided the following responses to these questions in sections 5 and 6 below.

5. ☒ Blue Rated Measures (significantly better than Target >5% difference)

BL1. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites - Improved Performance and Reason/Lessons Learned

5.1 Data is year-to-date to the end of December 2016. 10 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year. This compares to a total of 22 in the same period of last year and represents a 54% reduction. Previously, this measures was higher (-94.1%).

- 5.2 In the current year-to-date period, a total of 362 people were taken to the section 136 mental health suite, which is slightly lower than the 364 in the same period last year. Detainees at custody account for approximately 7% of all mental health patients dealt with.
- 5.3 As previously reported, this significant improvement in performance is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team which has previously been reported on. However, the scheme has been in operation now for a number of years and it will become more challenging to maintain the level of reductions seen thus far, hence the fall in performance from 94.1% in September to 54.5% in December 2016.
- 5.4 In January 2016 Nottinghamshire Police Control Room collaborated with the mental health trust to place a mental health nurse in the control room 09:00-16:00 Mon-Fri to supplement the Triage Car.
- 5.5 The benefits of this pilot are that control room staff and frontline officers can be passed information to provide the correct response based on the persons mental health status. The Control Room Nurse can coordinate with mental health services to unlock better help for the member of public. Post incident they can refer the person to services or update their current care team of the incident. This then allows them to act to de-escalate the person's mental health issue.
- 5.6 The Triage Team continue to work with beat teams and health on repeat callers to assist with information sharing and appropriate decision making based on the whole picture of the subject. There has been a significant reduction in the use of police time attending repeat callers and where appropriate a number of prosecutions have been successful to those who having every opportunity to engage with services continue to offend / repeat call.

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| 6. Red Rated Measures (● significantly worse than Target >5% difference) |
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R1. 90% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police

- 6.1 Satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to November 2016 is at 81.8%, which contrasts with 85.5% for the same period last year. Current performance is outside of expected bounds.
- 6.2 In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, ease of contact and treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.6% and 94.3% respectively) for all user groups, and these positions remain unchanged from the figures reported for the last two months. There has been a month on month deterioration in satisfaction levels for keeping people informed and in November it reduced again to 68.6%.
- 6.3 The Force has commissioned colleagues at Nottingham Trent University to carry out a bespoke piece of analysis on victim satisfaction service delivery, exploring what the Force is doing well and where it can improve – with a focus on keeping victims updated. In addition performance for Victim Satisfaction was discussed in more detail at a recent Force Performance Board meeting.

- 6.4 Kept Informed is the key driver behind the declining trend in overall satisfaction, and it was noted that this effect is not limited only to Vehicle Crime, with victims of Burglary and Violence offences also less satisfied with this aspect than they were a year ago. Reassuringly however, the Force performs well compared to peers, with performance above the average for its Most Similar Group of forces for overall satisfaction and kept informed.
- 6.5 In order to address the low ratings for kept informed, the Force will be reviewing its victim updates process to ensure that officers are providing timely updates to victims in line with the Victim's Code of Practice.

R2. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2015-16

- 6.6 The Force recorded 13 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to a reduction of 6.8%, placing the Force nearly seventeen percentage points below the 10% increase target. It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police. A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone. Furthermore, an order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.
- 6.7 In the current year-to-date period the Force has recorded 19 offences of profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime. POCA orders will be generated from a number of other offences types however, not just from these.
- 6.8 Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable.

R3. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%)

- 6.9 There has been no deterioration in this measure, but recently under the Force's revised RAGB rating it is rated red because the 11.2% representation as defined by the 2011 Census has not been achieved. BME headcount is 4.8% for Police Officers and 4.3% for Police Staff and overall its 4.48%. When the Commissioner took office in 2012 representation was 3.7% so there has been an improvement overall. Austerity and the 2 year recruitment freeze has hampered progress in this area although there have been improvements with representation with Police Cadets (26%) and Special Constables (8%).
- 6.10 The Commissioner has been working closely with the BME Steering Group since 2013 and established a BME Working Group to advance BME recruitment and selection, BME advancement and retention as well as other issues which may adversely affect attraction of BME candidates, i.e. stop and search and diversity training of officers. Members were provided with a case study on this work listed at [Appendix A](#) of the 18th April 2016 Panel meeting.
- 6.11 To achieve an 11.2% BME representation an additional 144 BME police officers would need to be recruited. The Commissioner worked closely with the Chief Constable during the recruitment of Police officers in January 2017. Prior to this a range of positive activities were undertaken to attract applicants from BME communities under Operation Voice which will included talent spotting, buddying,

awareness events, marketing publications. Of the 660 applications received for Police Officers 66 (10%) was from BME communities; of the 131 applications for PCSO posts, 12.98% were from BME communities.

- 6.12 A further recruitment process has opened up for Police officers with a closing date of 24th March 2017 and to encourage applicants from BME communities an awareness event was held on 11th March 2017 at the Afro-Caribbean National Artistic (ACNA) Centre in Nottingham. There will be further recruitment ongoing throughout the year, including more events encouraging a diversity of applications.

R4. New: An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16 (Magistrates Court)

- 6.13 Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due April 2017. Both Crown and Magistrates Courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter two compared to last year, and rates remain below the national average with Magistrates being 6.3% below target and graded red.
- 6.14 Crown Court performance in quarter 2 was 38.0%. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 2 was 39.4%, meaning that Nottinghamshire is performing slightly below the national average.
- 6.15 The Magistrates Court rate for quarter 2 was 68.4% which is an improvement of 7.2pp since quarter 1 (61.2%). This has led to an improvement in the national position from 42nd to 29th but Nottinghamshire are still slightly below the national average of 70.4%.
- 6.16 There are a number of factors that would influence the early guilty plea rate in the Magistrates' Court. The East Midlands region is working with the Efficiency and Effectiveness Board to look at these issues in the round. They may relate to file quality, to Non electronic IDPC^d, defence practitioner's understanding around Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ), lawyer reviews being timely, or robust court management. All of these issues feature in the Court Observations Action plan (managed via the East Midlands Criminal Justice Board [EMCJB]) borne out of a series of observations we led earlier in the year which have proved very useful in understanding key system wide issues.
- 6.17 In Nottinghamshire the Force is about to launch a performance model that will see files checked against an agreed set of questions, staff allocated to 'fix' issues before submission and immediate feedback to officers upon review. Alongside that a whole series of officer in the case (OIC)/Sgt based data will become available to operational supervisor to manage not just staff but the particular issues that reflect file quality. This was scheduled to go live mid-October in Nottinghamshire. The Force is also now feeding back to operational teams weekly reviews by the Crown Prosecution Service as part of the National Case Quality Assessment. As previously stated file quality is but one issue and the Action Plan contains actions for each agency so that the whole system improves going forward.

^d IDPC is colloquially known as information and evidence in the case.

R5. An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ● | Jun-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | Jan-17 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5. An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime | -0.80% | -3.50% | -5.10% | -5.90% |

- 6.18 In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.
- 6.19 The Force has recorded 2,494 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The current year-to-date positive outcome rate has improved slightly to 17.5% compared to 23.4% in the same period of last year.
- 6.20 The NCRS audit has impacted on the rate of positive outcomes. The audit process resulted in an increase in the number of crimes created that are closed without a positive outcome. Increased NCRS compliance means that many more incidents which are devoid of victims or witnesses are now recorded as crimes even though the prospect of detection (positive outcome) is highly unlikely from the outset.
- 6.21 Additional analysis of positive outcomes performance has been commissioned by the Force Performance Board and will be discussed at the April 2017 meeting.

R6. New: A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16

R7. New: A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16

R8. New: To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ● | Jun-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | Jan-17 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6. New: A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16 | -9.50% | -6.60% | -1.80% | 10.10% |
| 7. New: A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16 | -8.90% | -6.70% | -2.30% | 8.10% |
| 8. New: To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban | -6.70% | -1.00% | 2.20% | 9.30% |

- 6.22 The above three targets have all been significantly impacted by the back record crime conversion which took place during quarter 3 (2016-17) to ensure compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). A lengthy explanation was provided in the December 2016 Panel meeting report (section 6.22) followed by a verbal explanation to the Panel by Chief Superintendent Mark Holland.
- 6.23 The table above shows the trend i.e. that the Force started the year with a relatively high crime reduction across all three indicators, but since September 2016 this changed in line with the back record crime conversion activity. It can be seen that as of 31st January 2017, Total Crime is 10.1% up compared to the same period last year.
- 6.24 Monthly volumes between September and November 2016 peaked to the highest levels recorded in the last five years as a result of the proactive NCRS audit

programme. As a result of this change in process, the recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue and become the new normal level. The Total Crime volume in January 2017 was 21.8% higher than last January, which equates to 1,253 additional crimes being created in the month.

- 6.25 Victim-Based crime has increased by 8.1% (4,436 offences) this year, while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 28.3% (1,712 offences) over the same period. The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 77.2% increase in Public Order offences, the majority of which were recorded as a result of the NCRS audit.
- 6.26 Nevertheless, the crime increase in Nottinghamshire is significantly less than some forces; a review of the latest Iqanta crime data to January 2017 indicates that the Force is still less than the national average with some forces experiencing increases of over 35% with violence against the person being the main driver increasing 70%. Also, to our knowledge, Nottinghamshire is the only force to have carried out a back record conversion, which means the Nottinghamshire position is even better, comparatively.

NCRS and HMIC Crime Data Integrity Inspections Update

- 6.27 The table below lists the current outcome grades for HMIC Crime Data Integrity Inspections. Of the 7 forces inspected thus far, most (3) have been deemed inadequate, 2 require improvement and only 2 are deemed good because compliance was over 90%.

| 2017 | Assessment Grade | Compliance Rate % |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Avon and Somerset Constabulary: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published February 2017 | Requires Improvement | 89.56 |
| Devon and Cornwall Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published February 2017 | Inadequate | 81.52 |
| Northumbria Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published February 2017 | Requires Improvement | 92.72 |
| Merseyside Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published February 2017 | Inadequate | 84.16 |
| 2016 | | |
| Greater Manchester Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published August 2016 | Inadequate | 85.49 |
| Staffordshire Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published August 2016 | Good | 91.02 |
| Sussex Police: Crime Data Integrity inspection 2016 – published August 2016 | Good | 94.59 |

- 6.28 There are no forces deemed outstanding as this would require a compliance rate of over 95%. It will be noted in the table above that whilst Northumbria had an overall compliance rate of 92.72%, HMIC find a number of unrecorded serious crimes, such as violence and sexual offences including rape. In addition, the force had not recorded all reported crimes of modern slavery thus adversely impacting the overall grade.
- 6.29 Whilst the NCRS audit is now complete and all additional crimes from the audit have been recorded, the Force has implemented a daily audit process in order to

maintain compliance with NCRS. Internal dip sampling suggests that the Force's NCRS compliance is high and if maintained at this level when the HMIC inspection takes place in the very near future, it is anticipated that the Force would meet the criteria to be assessed as Outstanding.

HMIC PEEL EFFECTIVENESS INSPECTION 2016

- 6.30 On 2nd March 2017 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), published its PEEL Effectiveness (2016) report following its inspection of the Force in September last year. HMIC reviewed the Force's approach to preventing and investigating crime and antisocial behaviour, tackling serious and organised crime, managing offenders and protecting those most vulnerable. The table below provides a summary of the assessment in three key areas.

Overall summary

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| How effective is the force at preventing crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and keeping people safe? |  | Requires improvement |
| How effective is the force at investigating crime and reducing re-offending? |  | Good |
| How effective is the force at protecting those who are vulnerable from harm, and supporting victims? |  | Inadequate |
| How effective is the force at tackling serious and organised crime? |  | Good |
| How effective are the force's specialist capabilities? | Ungraded | |

- 6.31 It can be seen that the overall assessment is 'Requires Improvement' and this is due in the main to the 'Inadequate' grading given to 'protecting the vulnerable and supporting victims' as the two other areas were graded 'Good'.
- 6.32 The Commissioner accepts the findings of this report and is assured that a number of immediate steps were taken at the time of the inspection to ensure that vulnerable people were protected and processes implemented since then, which are designed to address the issues of concern.
- 6.33 However, in order to ensure that every critical aspect of the HMIC report including comments, areas for improvement, areas of concern and recommendations are all considered and responded to, a detailed template has been prepared and the Commissioner has asked the Chief Constable to provide him a written response for each point so he can be fully assured that improvements are being made in every area. **Appendix A** contains a copy of the template to be completed. The completed template will be submitted at the June meeting.
- 6.34 The Commissioner has a statutory duty to provide HMIC and the Home Secretary with a written response to this report within 56 days, the Commissioner will use this template to help prepare his letter.

Holding the Chief Constable to Account

- 6.35 The Commissioner is represented at the key Thematic, Partnership and Force Local Performance board meetings in order to obtain assurance that the Force and Partners are aware of the current performance threats, and are taking appropriate action to address the emerging challenges. Should there be any issues of concern these are relayed to the Commissioner who holds the Chief Constable to account on a weekly basis.
- 6.36 In addition, the Commissioner meets quarterly with the Head of Investigations and Intelligence and Head of Operations to gain a deeper understanding of threats, harm and risk to performance. The next meeting will be held on 3rd April 2017.
- 6.37 Panel Members have asked if a case study could be prepared for each meeting. Previous case studies relating to (1) Shoplifting, (2) the Victims Code, (3) Improving BME Policing Experiences, (4) Hate Crime and Knife Crime (5), Stop and Search (6) Rural Crime have been prepared. For this meeting, a case study has been prepared in respect of the new victim services CARE (see **Appendix B**).

Activities of the Commissioner

- 6.38 The Commissioner continues to take steps to obtain assurances that the Chief Constable has not only identified the key threats to performance but more importantly that swift remedial and appropriate action is being taken to tackle the problems especially in the Priority Plus Areas in the County and High Impact Wards in the City. Key activities are reported on the Commissioner's web site.^e

DECISIONS

- 6.39 The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to him by the public, partner organisations, Members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.^f
- 6.40 Panel Members have previously requested that the Commissioner provide a list of all forthcoming decisions (Forward Plan) rather than those already made. This Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force has been updated and is contained in **Appendix C**.

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| 7. Financial Implications and Budget Provision |
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- 7.1 The Force has indicated that finance information will only be provided on a quarterly basis when the outturn is reviewed and this will go into a separate report. However, there is a financial report submitted at this Panel meeting.

^e <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/News-and-Events/Latest-News.aspx>

^f <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx>

8. Human Resources Implications

8.1 None - this is an information report.

9. Equality Implications

9.1 None

10. Risk Management

10.1 Risks to performance are identified in the main body of the report together with information on how risks are being mitigated.

11. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

11.1 This report provides Members with an update on performance in respect of the Police and Crime Plan.

12. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

12.1 The Commissioner publishes a horizon scanning document^g every two weeks and can be downloaded from his website. The horizon scanning undertaken involves reviewing information from a range of sources, including emerging legislation, government publications, audits and inspections, consultation opportunities and key statistics and research findings, in order to inform strategic planning and decision making locally.

12.2 A significant piece of recent legislation is the Policing and Crime Act 2017^h which received Royal Assent on 31st January 2017 the provisions of which include:

- Places a statutory duty on police, fire and rescue and emergency ambulance services to collaborate
- Enables PCCs to take on responsibility for fire & rescue service governance where local case is made
- Schedule A1 to the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 came into force 31st January 2017 enabling governance business cases to be developed with immediate effect (APACE guidance pending). Provisions in relation to Collaboration Agreements, PCCs taking on role of FRA, fire and rescue service inspection and Fire Safety inspections come into force 3rd April 2017
- Reform police disciplinary & complaints systems to strengthen public confidence & police integrity

^g <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Horizon-Scanning/Horizon-Scanning.aspx>

^h <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/policing-and-crime-bill-receives-royal-assent>

- Provisions for guidance come into force 3rd April while provisions to strengthen PCC role will come into force by summer 2018 as part of wider police integrity reforms
- Reform pre-charge bail to prevent people remaining on bail for lengthy periods without scrutiny
- Gives chief officers flexibility to confer a wider range of powers on police staff and volunteers (no longer need to be employed e.g. CPO, PCSO)
- Conferring Home Secretary powers to specify police ranks in regulations & enable a flatter rank structure
- Extend the Police Federation's core purpose to cover the public interest and making it subject to FOI (Freedom of Information requests)
- Enable HM Inspectorate of Constabulary to undertake end-to-end inspections of the police
- Improve response to those in mental health crisis by reforming police powers under s135 and s136 Mental Health Act
- This includes stopping police detention among those under 18 and restricting adult detention
- Amends PACE Act 1984 to ensure that 17 year olds detained in police custody are treated as children
- New section 47ZK (rules) of PACE (Part 4) came into force on 31st January 2017. Other provisions come into force 3rd April 2017. College of Policing briefing materials on changes to pre-charge bail laws
- Increase in the maximum sentence for stalking involving fear of violence from 5 to 10 years' imprisonment
- Improve protection for victims of forced marriage and providing them with lifelong anonymity when reporting
- Mandates that offences relating to CSE cover streaming / transmission of indecent images of children
- Enables statutory guidance to local taxi / private hire licensing authorities re. protection of vulnerable people
- Confer pardons for individuals living or deceased who were convicted of now abolished gay sex offences
- Closes loopholes in Firearms Acts and issues statutory guidance in assessing suitability for firearms certificates
- Make it an offence to possess pyrotechnic articles at qualifying musical events
- Reform the late night levy to make it easier for licensing authorities to implement
- Provisions for come into force 6th April

13. Details of outcome of consultation

13.1 The Deputy Chief Constable has been consulted on this report.

14. Appendices

- A. Assurance Monitoring Template - Peel Police effectiveness 2016
- B. Case Study – Victim Services CARE
- C. Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force

15. Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only)

- [Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 \(published\)](#)
- [Peel: Police Effectiveness 2016 - Nottinghamshire Police](#)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Kevin Dennis, Chief Executive of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Tel: 0115 8445998

Philip Gilbert, Head of Strategy and Assurance of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

philip.gilbert11028@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Tel: 0115 8445998