

# Norfolk Police and Crime Panel



Date: **27 November 2018**

Time: **10am**

Venue: **Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich**

**Panel Members are invited to a pre-meeting at 9:15 am in the Colman Room, County Hall, Norwich.**

**Persons attending the meeting are requested to turn off mobile phones.**

## **Membership**

<b>Main Member</b>	<b>Substitute Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Mr Frank Sharpe	Mr Mark Robinson	Breckland District Council
Mr Fran Whymark	Mr Roger Foulger	Broadland District Council
Mr Mike Smith-Clare	Ms Jade Martin	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Mr Colin Manning	Mr Brian Long	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council
Mr William Richmond	Michael Chenery of Horsburgh	Norfolk County Council
Mr Martin Storey	Mr Phillip Duigan	Norfolk County Council
Mrs Sarah Bütikofer	Mr Tim Adams	Norfolk County Council
Mr Richard Shepherd	Mr Nigel Dixon	North Norfolk District Council
Mr Kevin Maguire	Mr Paul Kendrick	Norwich City Council
Dr Christopher Kemp	Mr Robert Savage	South Norfolk Council

Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt FCMI RAF	(no substitute member)	Co-opted Independent Member
Mr Peter Hill	(no substitute member)	Co-opted Independent Member

**For further details and general enquiries about this agenda please contact the Committee Officer:**  
 Nicola LeDain on 01603 223053  
 or email [committees@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:committees@norfolk.gov.uk)

## A g e n d a

1. **To receive apologies and details of any substitute members attending**
2. **Declarations of Interest**

### **Norfolk County Council and Independent Co-opted Members**

If you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest** in a matter to be considered at the meeting and that interest is on your Register of Interests you must not speak or vote on the matter.

If you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest** in a matter to be considered at the meeting and that interest is not on your Register of Interests you must declare that interest at the meeting and not speak or vote on the matter

In either case you may remain in the room where the meeting is taking place. If you consider that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances to remain in the room, you may leave the room while the matter is dealt with.

If you do not have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest you may nevertheless have an **Other Interest** in a matter to be discussed if it affects, to a greater extent than others in your division

- Your wellbeing or financial position, or
- that of your family or close friends
- Anybody -
  - Exercising functions of a public nature.
  - Directed to charitable purposes; or
  - One of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union);

Of which you are in a position of general control or management.

If that is the case then you must declare such an interest but can speak and vote on the matter.

**District Council representatives will be bound by their own District Council Code of Conduct.**

- 3. To receive any items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency**
- 4. Minutes**

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2018. (Page **5**)
- 5. Public questions**

Thirty minutes for members of the public to put their question to the Panel Chairman where due notice has been given.

Please note that all questions were to have been received by the Committee Team (committees@norfolk.gov.uk or 01603 223814) by **5pm on Monday 19 November 2018.**
- 6. Police and Fire Collaboration – local business case update**

To consider a verbal update from the PCC.
- 7. Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk’s 2018-19 Budget Consultation** (Page **12**)

To consider an overview of the PCC’s 2018-19 budget consultation.
- 8. Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2020 – performance monitoring** (Page **19**)

To consider an update from the PCC.
- 9. Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC** (Page **60**)

To hold the PCC to account for the full extent of his activities and decisions since taking office.
- 10. National Police and Crime Panel Conference 2018** (Page **73**)

To consider matters arising from the national conference.
- 11. Work Programme** (Page **75**)

To review the proposed work programme.

Date Agenda Published: Monday 19 November 2018

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## Norfolk Police and Crime Panel

### Minutes of the Meeting held on 10 September 2018 at 10am in the Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich

#### Main Panel Members Present:

Mr W Richmond (Chairman)	Norfolk County Council
Mrs S Butikofer	Norfolk County Council
Mr M Storey	Norfolk County Council
Dr Christopher Kemp (Vice-Chairman)	South Norfolk Council
Mr Colin Manning	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Mr Kevin Maguire	Norwich City Council
Mr Frank Sharpe	Breckland District Council
Mr Mike Smith-Clare	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Mr Peter Hill	Co-opted Independent Member

#### Officers Present:

Mr Greg Insull	Assistant Head of Democratic Services, Norfolk County Council (NCC)
Mrs Jo Martin	Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager, NCC

#### Others Present

Mr Simon Bailey	Chief Constable, Norfolk Constabulary
Mr Martin Barsby	Director of Communications and Engagement, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (OPCCN)
Mr Lorne Green	Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Norfolk
Ms Sharon Lister	Director of Performance and Scrutiny, OPCCN
Mr Mark Stokes	Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk, OPCCN
Mr Gavin Thompson	Director of Policy and Commissioning, OPCCN

#### 1. To receive apologies and details of any substitute Members attending

- 1.1 Apologies had been received from Mr Francis Whymark, Mr Richard Shepherd and Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt

#### 2. Members to Declare any Interests

- 2.1 There were no interests declared.

### **3. To receive any items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency**

3.1 There were no items of urgent business.

### **4. Minutes**

4.1 The minutes of the meeting held on 19 June 2018 were confirmed as a true and accurate record and signed by the Chair.

4.2 With reference to paragraph 13.3, it was confirmed that an update on the Community Speed Watch campaign would be provided to the Panel.

4.3 The minutes of the meeting held on 19 July 2018 were confirmed as a true and accurate record and signed by the Chair.

### **5. Public Questions**

5.1 One public question had been received; see Appendix 1 of these minutes.

5.2.1 Cllr Margaret Dewsbury was present and asked the following supplementary question:

I understand that the feedback provided during the PCC's public consultation will be reviewed and that a final version of the business case, based on facts gathered via the public consultation, rather than assumptions, will be provided to the PCC for him to consider a way forward. Given the feedback from the County Council, I would expect the draft business case would need some significant amendments to address the points raised.

The final business case could be considerably different than the version that the public has been consulted on. The PCC may of course decide not to progress this process any further. However, in the event he decides to submit it to the Home Secretary, will the Police and Crime Panel be considering this new Business Case in public before it is sent and if so would they like NCC Communities committee to contribute to the scrutiny to ensure references to NCC figures and working practices are accurate? Considering the case in public will help ensure the public can be fully aware of what is being proposed for their services.

5.2.2 The Chairman said that he thought the final business case would be available to view before and if it was submitted to the Home Office. Should the Communities Committee wish to put forward comments on an amended case, he assumed it would be able to do so.

### **6. Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk's 2017-2018 Annual Report**

6.1 The Panel received the Commissioner's draft Annual Report 2017-2018, which contained the PCC's view of his achievements during 2017-2018, the challenges that had arisen during 2017-2018, and known future challenges.

6.2 The Panel questioned why there seemed to be a mismatch in the performance metrics

between the high percentage of people who had confidence in the police, and the lower percentage of people who agreed that the police dealt with community priorities. The Chief Constable confirmed that the Constabulary needed to understand community priorities better, and was seeking to improve the way it engaged with local communities as part of implementation of Norfolk 2020. The reduction in rural crime in the Country had contributed to the improved confidence of local communities.

- 6.3 With reference to the metric on page 28 of the agenda papers, which referred to the 'percentage of rural emergencies responded to within target time', the Panel asked why the percentage had decreased over time. The Chief Constable explained that increasing demand had made it harder to respond within the target time, and described how calls were prioritised. To reassure the Panel, he went on to explain how during the previous weekend, a 72-hour period comprising Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 95% of 999 calls had been answered in under 3 seconds. While the average time taken to answer 101 calls had increased, Norfolk Constabulary's performance was still enviable when compared nationally with other forces. It was confirmed that the gradual decrease in response to rural emergencies had not been because of the reduction of Special Constables, and the Chief Constable explained that the Constabulary was about to embark on a recruitment campaign. The Panel acknowledged that the direction of travel for call response time performance was positive and suggested that the measures for future performance monitoring might be changed, for example by including national average comparisons for Priority 7 indicators, in order that strong performance might be made clearer.
- 6.4 The Panel noted that the number of Killed and Serious Injury (KSI) collisions involving vulnerable road users had increased, and asked the PCC what more he could do with partners to help with this. The Chief Constable explained that this was likely to be a consequence of there being more road users, even though cars, highways and education were all improving. The PCC added that partnerships were already in place, and while the Constabulary was working closely with them, more could always be done. The Panel noted that Norfolk County Council's Casualty Reduction Member Task and Finish Group was due to report to the Communities Committee about improving road safety in the near future. It was suggested that the PCC might embolden his partnership work in this area to reduce a controllable loss of life.
- 6.5 The Panel queried whether the performance metric for the PCC's first priority (Increase Visible Policing) could be better titled. Given that most indicators were about actual and funded posts, the effect of the neighbourhood policing restructure on the data suggested a reduction in visible policing. The Chief Constable explained that the data reflected a snapshot in time, and was being compared to a three-year average which could distort the figures. However, the force was currently down by only 20-25 funded uniform positions. The best had been done with the resources that had been given, and the previous year's precept increase had added 17 police officers and 6 staff (who would be dedicated to schools) to the original Norfolk 2020 model. It was suggested that the metric name could be changed to better reflect the data and focus on the delivery of an efficient and effective police service.
- 6.6 The PCC acknowledged that future challenges would be predominantly about funding.
- 6.7 The Panel asked what work needed to be undertaken to help those who are released from prison, and what local authorities could do to help reduce reoffending. The PCC highlighted that District Councils could be more involved in helping with the housing or accommodation issues. The Director of Policy and Commissioning (OPCCN) explained

that partnership organisations were aware of issues such as rough sleeping and the broader problems that this could lead to for ex-offenders and local communities. A working group, led by the Chief Executive of Norwich City Council, was carrying out work around the pathway to secure accommodation for those who had been released from prison. It was noted that across the Country, there was a need for more engagement by the criminal justice system with housing authorities.

- 6.8 The Panel acknowledged the information given by the PCC in the report about the Gateway to Employment scheme, but it was suggested that additional data should be included in the report to demonstrate the effectiveness of the scheme, including: how many individuals were supported by the scheme, how many are now in full employment, and how many have re-offended.
- 6.9 The Panel highlighted the worrying increase in Serious Sexual Offence, Domestic Abuse and other Violence with Injury crimes, as well as the decreasing solved rate and the increase in percentage of cases where victims did not support prosecution. While recognising the complex nature of those crimes, the PCC was asked what additional support might be provided to support the most vulnerable members of the community who were at risk. The Chief Constable explained that this was incredibly complicated, and data had been affected by both the increasing confidence of victims of historic abuse in coming forward, as well as recent changes in the way that incidents are recorded. In his view it was about victim support as well as policing and assured the Panel that the Constabulary was doing everything it could. It was suggested that actual numbers be provided alongside percentage data for the relevant indicators.
- 6.10 The Panel asked how the forecast 2021/22 budget gap of £9m would be bridged. The Chief Constable explained that £4.6million savings had already been found, and he was confident that he could make the remaining savings through future initiatives, for example through the 7 Force Collaboration work. Central Government would be lobbied for a fairer funding settlement and the Chief Constable would be encouraging the PCC to raise the precept.
- 6.11 The PCC was asked if he would support any pilot initiatives that the Chief Constable wished to initiate, such as that by Thames Valley, Hampshire and West Midlands who were planning to test every motorist they stop in a bid to clamp down on drivers with defective eyesight. The Chief Constable explained that the Constabulary should be able to test new ways of working, with all safeguards in place, and that the public should feel confident in his force doing so.
- 6.12 The Panel **RESOLVED** to recommend:
- That the PCC considers changing the description of the metric, to focus attention on the delivery of an efficient and effective police service (Priority 1 - Increase Visible Policing).
  - That the PCC seeks to embolden his partnership work in this area, to reduce controllable loss of life (Priority 3 – Improve Road Safety).
  - That the PCC provides further information within his report and future performance monitoring, to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Gateway to Employment scheme, including: how many individuals were supported by the scheme, how many are now in full employment, and how many have re-offended (Priority 4 – Prevent Offending).
  - That actual numbers be provided alongside percentage data for relevant indicators (Priority 5 – Support Victims and Reduce Vulnerability).



- That the PCC considers changing the measures for future performance monitoring, in order that strong performance might be made clearer, for example by including national average comparisons for each (Priority 7 – Good Stewardship of Taxpayers' Money).

## 7. Police and Crime Commissioner oversight of the Criminal Justice System

- 7.1 The Panel received the report which set out an update on how the PCC is delivering his duty to bring together community safety and criminal justice partners, to make sure local priorities are joined up. It also described the work being undertaken to develop an enhanced role for PCCs across the criminal justice system, nationally and locally.
- 7.2 The Panel questioned the PCC about the possibility of his future oversight of the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The Director of Policy and Commissioning (OPCCN) confirmed that the Norfolk and Suffolk Criminal Justice Board (N&SCJB) was keen to develop and scrutinise the effectiveness of the CRC, and while there were plans to develop local PCC oversight it was too early to understand what exactly this might mean in practice.
- 7.3 The Panel noted the lack of representatives from the magistrates or the judiciary services on the N&SCJB.
- 7.4 The Panel **NOTED** the report.

## 8. Information Bulletin – questions arising to the PCC

- 8.1 The Panel received the information bulletin which provided an update on both the decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC) and the range of his activity since the last Panel meeting.
- 8.2 The Panel heard that there had been an unprecedented response to the consultation relating to Governance of the Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service. The OPCCN thanked all who had submitted a response and confirmed that it would require a great deal of work to collate all the comments received. A full report would be published in due course, and would contain: a full evaluation of the consultation, a sensitivity analysis on the comments provided, a summary of comments in tabular form, together with a response to each from OPCCN, as well as responses to key stakeholders and confirmation of any amendments made in producing a final business case for submission to the Home Secretary should that be the PCC's decision. The PCC would take an appropriate time to consider his decision.
- 8.3 The PCC was asked whether he would respect a majority view in favour of the service remaining with the County Council, if that was the result of the consultation. The PCC confirmed that his decision would be led by evidence, rather than opinion.
- 8.4 The venue for the PCC's public question and answer session in North Norfolk was due to be confirmed later in the week.
- 8.5 The Panel **NOTED** the information bulletin.

## 9. Work Programme

- 9.1 The Panel received the work programme which scheduled agenda items for the rest of the year.
- 9.2 The Panel noted that Kevin Pellatt had been appointed Chairman of the Complaints Policy Sub Panel when it met on 3 September 2018. On his behalf, Dr Kemp reported that:
- The timetable for the policing complaints reforms had slipped. Implementation was now anticipated on 1 April 2019, at which point PCCs would become the review body for appeals about the outcome of policing complaints.
  - The Independent Office for Police Complaints is re-drafting statutory guidance, and it is expected that this will be completed in time to support implementation. However, drafting was dependent on the wording of Regulations, which are expected to be finalised during the autumn.
  - The new police super-complaints system was due to be implemented on the 1 November 2018. 16 organisations had been approved as being designated bodies for police super complaints, which will enable them to raise issues on behalf of the public about harmful patterns or trends in policing.
  - The Government had consulted on proposals for a more transparent and easily understood PCC complaints process. As a result, it intends to give PCPs greater investigatory powers to seek evidence pertinent to a complaint through the appointment of an independent investigator. No further indication had been given of whether new Regulations and statutory guidance would be made available alongside those for policing complaint reforms.
  - The Sub Panel was due to meet again in November, at which point it hoped to consider in detail any issues arising from Norfolk and Suffolk PCCs' decision to adopt the mandatory oversight model for police complaints, and any implications for the PCP.
- 9.3 The Panel **AGREED** the work programme and noted that there may be a need for an extraordinary meeting in October to discuss the outcome of the PCC's decision relating to Fire Governance.

Meeting ended at 12.15pm.

**Mr William Richmond, Chairman,  
Norfolk Police and Crime Panel**



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**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**  
**10 September 2018**

**PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Question from Cllr Margaret Dewsbury, Chairman of Norfolk County Council's Communities Committee (the Fire and Rescue Authority)**

The Panel will be aware that the PCC is carrying out a public consultation on proposals to change governance of the Fire and Rescue Service. The consultation is a useful opportunity to understand public views. Therefore, I have written to the PCC requesting a full copy of comments submitted to the consultation so that the Fire and Rescue Authority can ensure suggestions and learning within the comments can be captured and acted on. Will the Panel also seek to review, in full, comments relating to the Police Service?

**Response by the Chairman of the Norfolk Police and Crime Panel**

The Panel will consider, in due course, the PCC's decision on whether to submit his case (for change of governance of the Fire and Rescue Service) to the Home Secretary. To do so, the Panel will request a report on the outcome of the PCC's consultation. If that report shows that the public and key stakeholders have used the opportunity to comment on other matters, such as the policing service, the Panel will be able to question the PCC about those comments and how they will be addressed.

**Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Norfolk's 2019/20 budget consultation**

**Suggested approach from Jo Martin, Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager**

The Panel is asked to consider an overview of the PCC's 2019/20 budget consultation and agree what recommendations (if any) it wishes to make to the PCC.

**1. Background**

- 1.1 Every year the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC) is required to set the police budget and determine the amount that local people will pay for policing through their council tax.
- 1.2 The PCC's budget consultation, which will seek the views of Norfolk residents on whether the policing element of their council tax should be increased in 2019/20, is currently scheduled to run from 2 to 30 January 2019. The PCC will present his final budget proposals for 2019/20 to this Panel when it meets on 5 February 2019.

**2. Purpose of today's meeting**

- 2.1. The purpose of the item on today's agenda is to allow the Panel to consider an outline of the PCC's approach to public consultation and an overview of the main issues he will be considering before making a final decision on his budget proposals.
- 2.2 The attached report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCN) at **Annex 1** describes the PCC's approach to public consultation. The consultation document, which will be published when the consultation is launched in the new year, will set out the financial challenges facing the Constabulary in the context of the current medium- to long-term financial strategy, and the council tax options being considered.

*Panel members will be provided with a link to the consultation document as soon as it is available.*

**3. Suggested approach**

- 3.1 After the PCC has presented his report, the Panel may wish to question the him on the following areas:

- a) His approach to public consultation.
- b) The forthcoming Government financial settlement and whether policing will continue to be protected from further funding cuts.
- c) Progress with delivering savings arising from previous Government austerity programmes, collaboration and local efficiency reviews.
- d) The projected budget gap and future initiatives that would enable remaining savings to be made.
- e) Current pressures (increasing costs and increasing demands on the Constabulary).
- f) Emerging issues that may have a significant financial impact (e.g. the Government's recent police pensions proposal which will require forces to pay additional officer employer's pension contributions).
- g) Progress with the implementation of Norfolk 2020, the new policing model for Norfolk.
- h) How further potential efficiency savings will be balanced against the risks to service delivery.
- i) The opportunities and challenges this decision presents for delivering the Norfolk Police and Crime Plan 2016-20.
- j) Any implications for partnership working and the PCC's commissioning strategy.
- k) The PCC's reaction to recent national commentary about the financial sustainability of the policing service, including:
  - A report by the National Audit Office, published in September 2018, on the financial sustainability of police forces in England and Wales 2018. This report concluded that the Home Office does not have a clear picture of what individual forces need to meet local and national demands.  
A copy of the full report is available via the following link:  
<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/financial-sustainability-of-police-forces-in-england-and-wales-2018/>
  - A report by the Home Affairs Select Committee on 'Policing for the Future', published in October 2018. The inquiry found that policing is struggling to cope in the face of changing and rising crimes, as a result of falling staff numbers, outdated technology, capabilities and structures, and fragmented leadership and direction. It said that without significant reform and investment, communities will be increasingly let down. The Committee recommends major changes to the police response to new and growing crimes and warns that the Home Office cannot continue to stand back while police forces struggle.  
A copy of the full report is available via the following link:  
<https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/home-affairs-committee/news-parliament->

- Chief Constable Sara Thornton, National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Chair, commented at the recent joint National Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) and NPCC summit, that the public needed clarity about core policing. She also commented that while the policing service has been modernising, and is more efficient, it needs more investment in order to protect the public.

The text of the full speech is available via the following link:

<https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/npcc-chair-sara-thornton-speech-apcc-and-npcc-summit-2018>

- A report by the Public Affairs Committee on the Financial Sustainability of police forces in England and Wales, published on 7 November 2018. The inquiry found that public confidence in policing is declining as forces re-prioritise work in response to funding cuts. Among its recommendations, the Committee calls on the Home Office to improve its understanding of the real-world demands on police, and to use that information to inform its bid for funding from the Treasury. The Committee also calls on the Home Office to distribute the funding effectively, urging it to make clear plans in respect of its commitment to change the police funding formula.

A copy of the full report is available via the following link:

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmpubacc/1513/151302.htm>

3.2 The PCC will be supported by members of his staff together with the Chief Constable.

#### 4. Action

4.1 The Panel is asked to consider an overview of the PCC's 2019/20 budget consultation and agree what recommendations (if any) it wishes to make to the PCC.



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**Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner  
Budget Consultation 2019/20**

**Summary**

1 The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has a statutory duty to consult Norfolk people on his proposals over whether to raise the amount they pay for policing through their council tax, or precept.

2 This report outlines how the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCN) proposes consulting on the Commissioner's proposals and publishing the results.

**1.0 Background**

1.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner has a statutory duty to consult Norfolk people on his proposals over whether to raise the amount they pay of policing through their council tax, or precept.

1.2 Police Act 1996, Section 96:

Arrangements for obtaining the views of the community on policing

(1) Arrangements shall be made for each police area for obtaining—  
(a) the views of people in that area about matters concerning the policing of the area, and  
(b) their co-operation with the police in preventing crime in that area.

(2) Except as provided by subsections (3) to (6), arrangements for each police area shall be made by the police authority after consulting the chief constable as to the arrangements that would be appropriate.

(7) A body or person whose duty it is to make arrangements under this section shall review the arrangements so made from time to time.

(8) If it appears to the Secretary of State that arrangements for a police area are not adequate for the purposes set out in subsection (1), he may require the body or person whose duty it is to make arrangements for that area to submit a report to him concerning the arrangements.

(9) After considering a report submitted under subsection (8), the Secretary of State may require the body or person who submitted it to review the arrangements and submit a further report to him concerning them.

(10) A body or person whose duty it is to make arrangements shall be under the same duties to consult when reviewing arrangements as when making them.

Amended by Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Section 14:

(1B) Those arrangements must include, in the case of a police area listed in Schedule 1, arrangements for obtaining, before the first precept for a financial year is issued by the police and crime commissioner under section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, the views of—

(a) the people in that police area, and  
(b) the relevant ratepayers' representatives,  
on the proposals of the police and crime commissioner for expenditure (including capital expenditure) in that financial year.

(2) Arrangements under this section are to be made by the local policing body for the police area, after consulting the chief officer of police for that area.

### 1.3 Consultation guidance

The Consultation Code of Practice 2008 was abolished in 2012 and, with it, the minimum consultation timescale of 12 weeks. The Code was replaced by a list of consultation principles adopted in 2016 by Government departments.

Those principles make reference to consultations lasting for a 'proportionate amount of time...taking into account the nature and impact of the proposal', tailoring consultation 'to the needs and preferences of particular groups that may not respond to traditional consultation methods, and when consultation spans all or part of a holiday period, considering 'how this may affect consultation and take appropriate mitigating action.'

## **2.0 Approach to consultation**

2.1 There is a duty on the PCC to consult with members of the public and ratepayers and community representatives.

2.2 Consultation can be undertaken in whatever format the PCC considers appropriate.

2.3 The public consultation for 2019/20 is scheduled to run from 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2018 to 30<sup>th</sup> January 2018 (this is subject to change). Any extension is at the PCC's discretion.

2.4 The Commissioner will report the results of the public consultation back to the Police and Crime Panel at its precept meeting on February 5<sup>th</sup>.

2.5 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner's consultation will include:



- Norfolk public
- Norfolk Community Safety Partnership members
- Norfolk Constabulary personnel
- Norfolk's business community
- Partner agencies
- Local authorities

2.6 The OPCCN consultation will include the following channels:

- PCC and Norfolk Constabulary websites
- Norfolk Constabulary Intranet
- Police Connect (messaging service via text)
- PCC's regular news round up
- OPCCN e-mail signatures
- OPCCN partner contacts
- Local, community and parish publications and websites
- Volunteers (including Independent Advisory Group and Independent Custody Visitor network)
- Social media (Twitter, facebook etc)
- 'Mainstream media' (Press Release, interviews etc)
- Norfolk Association of Local Councils
- Elected representatives
- Your Voice (county consultation mechanism via email to subscriber list)

Our principles for consulting on-line:

- The OPCCN believes consultation should be digitally inclusive, not digitally exclusion.
  - The OPCCN believes limiting responses to one per url could, potentially, exclude members of same household who use the same computer.
  - The OPCCN believes such a limit could disadvantage people without direct access to a digital device. Those who may use a library computer for example should not be restricted.
  - The OPCCN understands there is nothing to stop people filling in more than one hard copy consultation response and understands this risk.
  - The OPCCN commits to read every response and to spot any repeats/unusual patterns and note these in the final consultation report.
- Overall the OPCCN believes digital inclusivity out-weighs the potential risks of fraud.

### **3.0 Results of the public consultation**

3.1 The full results of the public consultation and comments received will be published on the OPCCN website.

3.2 A full, printed copy of all responses will be placed in the Members' Room at County Hall for reference.

### **4.0 Conclusions & Recommendations**

4.1 The Police and Crime Panel is asked to note the approach for the Police and Crime Commissioner's budget/precept consultation 2019/20.

ENDS>

**Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2020 – performance monitoring**

**Suggested approach from Jo Martin, Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager**

The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) Consider the update about progress with delivering the Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2020.
- 2) Decide what recommendations (if any) it wishes to make to the PCC.

**1. Background**

- 1.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (“the Act”) requires the Police and Crime Commissioner (“the PCC”) to issue a Police and Crime Plan (“the Plan”) within the financial year in which the election is held.
- 1.2 The Plan should determine, direct and communicate the PCC’s priorities during their period in office and must set out for the period of issue:
  - a) The PCC’s police and crime objectives for the area, including the strategic direction over the period for which the PCC has been elected and including:
    - Crime and disorder reduction in Norfolk
    - Policing within Norfolk
    - How Norfolk Constabulary will discharge its national functions.
  - b) The policing that the Chief Constable will provide;
  - c) The financial and other resources which the PCC will give the Chief Constable in order that they may do this;
  - d) How the PCC will measure police performance and the means by which the Chief Constable will report to the PCC;
  - e) Information regarding any crime and disorder reduction grants that the PCC may make, and the conditions (if any) of those grants.
- 1.3 Prior to publication of the Plan, the PCC must: consult with the Chief Constable in preparing the Plan; obtain the views of the community and victims of crime on the draft Plan; send the draft Plan to the Police and Crime Panel (“the Panel”); have regard and provide a response to any report or recommendations made by the Panel.
- 1.4 The PCC may vary an existing plan or issue a new one at any time, and the frequency with which this is done should be determined on the basis of local need. Any variations should be reviewed by the Panel.

## 2. Purpose of today's meeting

- 2.1. The purpose of the item on today's agenda is to allow the Panel to consider progress being made towards delivering the 2016-20 Plan, since its publication in March 2017.
- 2.2 At the Panel's 10 September 2018 meeting, members received an update on the activity being undertaken to deliver the Plan through the PCC's Annual Report.
- 2.3 The attached report from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCN) at **Annex 1** outlines further progress that has been made against:
  - a) Priority 2: Support rural communities (the Panel last looked at this priority in detail, as part of the PCC's rolling programme of performance reporting, on 6 February 2018).
  - b) Priority 3: Improve road safety (the Panel last looked at this priority in detail on 6 February 2018).
- 2.4 In addition to a description of progress against each strategic objective, OPCCN's report now provides the Panel with the latest performance metrics. It also incorporates an update on commissioned services in those areas.
- 2.5 The PCC will attend the meeting and answer the Panel's questions. He will be supported by members of his staff together with the Chief Constable.
- 2.6 After the PCC has presented his report, the Panel may wish to question him on the following areas:

### Priority 2: Support rural communities

- a) How rural crime is being prioritised, including:
  - The benefits arising from participation in the National Rural Crime Network.
  - The impact of the cross-border concordat on rural crime.
  - Progress in delivering the Rural Policing Strategy and outcomes arising from it.
- b) How a greater commitment to new ideas and joined-up approaches is being achieved, including:
  - Progress with the development of the Community Safety Neighbourhood Policing Team and how this is improving engagement with rural communities.
  - How the Operation Randall Team, and the wider force, is supporting rural communities.
  - Outcomes arising from the Special Constabulary Strategy and progress with recruitment.
  - Whether the number of hours spend on rural policing by Special Constabulary has increased.
  - How the Community Rural Advisory Group is impacting rural crime.

- c) How the confidence of rural communities is being measured, and whether it is evident this is increasing.
- d) Whether crime reporting in rural communities is increasing, including:
  - Progress with the development and expansion of the Rural Crime Taskforce.
  - The impact of local social media campaigns targeted at rural communities and participation in national campaigns.
- e) Whether rural communities are feeling more supported because of the focus on rural crime being directed by the PCC.
- f) Whether the levels of service satisfaction being reported by victims of rural crime are increasing.

### Priority 3: Improve road safety


- a) How education and enforcement are tackling dangerous driving, including:
  - Outcomes arising from the PCC's #Impact campaign.
  - The impact of participation in national and other local road safety campaigns.
- b) How speeding in rural communities is being reduced, including:
  - The impact of speeding reduction campaigns being funded by the PCC in villages across the county.
  - Progress with expanding Community Speedwatch.
- c) The impact that partnership work is having on levels of killed and serious injury collisions.
- d) How the PCC is taking forward his commitment to embolden his partnership work in this area, having accepted the Panel's recommendation arising from its consideration of his Annual Report.
- e) The PCC's reaction to recent recommendations made by a Norfolk County Council Casualty Reduction Member Task and Finish Group, which proposes adopting a new 'safe system' approach that considers all the factors (road, vehicles, road use and speed) to prioritise initiatives focused on prevention and reducing risks, together with a new partnership approach to take it forward.

The full report can be viewed via the following link, see agenda item 11:  
<http://norfolkcc.cmis.uk.com/norfolkcc/Meetings/tabid/128/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/496/Meeting/1479/Committee/12/Default.aspx>

## **3. Action**

- 3.1 The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) Consider the update about progress with delivering the Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2020.
- 2) Decide what recommendations (if any) it wishes to make to the PCC.

 The logo for 'IN TRAN communication for all' features the word 'IN' in a bold, sans-serif font above the word 'TRAN' in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. To the left of 'TRAN' is a downward-pointing triangle, and to the right of 'IN' is an upward-pointing triangle. Below the text, the phrase 'communication for all' is written in a smaller, lowercase, sans-serif font.	<p>If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact 0344 800 8020 or Text Relay on 18001 0344 800 8020 (textphone) and we will do our best to help.</p>
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**Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner**  
**Norfolk Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020**  
**Performance Monitoring Report**

Summary:

This report provides the Panel with an overview of the progress made against delivering two of the strategic priorities within the Norfolk Police and Crime Plan for 2016-2020.

This report also provides the Panel with the latest metrics for the two strategic priorities.

## **1. Background**

1.1 The police and crime plan has been produced following a wide ranging public consultation during 2016. The plan covers a four year period until May 2020 but will be kept under review.

## **2. Norfolk Police and Crime priorities**

2.1 The plan sets out the Police and Crime Commissioner's seven strategic priorities as:

- *Increase visible policing*
  - Increase the number of volunteers in policing
  - Increase opportunities for the public to engage with the police and the PCC
  - Bring the community, including importantly young people, and the police together to develop more positive relationships
  - Give people an opportunity to influence policing priorities where they live
  - Increase public confidence and reduce fear of being a victim of crime
- *Support rural communities*
  - Prioritise rural crime with a greater commitment to new ideas and joined-up approaches
  - Increase confidence of rural communities
  - Increase levels of crime reporting in rural communities
- *Improve road safety*
  - Tackle dangerous driving through education and enforcement
  - Reduce speeding in rural villages and communities

- Reduce killed and serious injury collisions caused by the Fatal 4 (speeding, using a mobile phone while driving, not wearing a seatbelt, driving while under the influence of drink or drugs)
- *Prevent offending*
  - Tackle all forms of violence and abuse
  - Reduce the number of domestic abuse incidents
  - Continue to work in partnership to tackle anti-social behaviour
  - Reduce overall levels of reoffending by addressing the underlying causes through continued collaboration and innovative responses
  - Reduce the number of first-time entrants into the criminal justice system, the number of young adults entering custody and reoffending rates of young people by prioritising support for vulnerable young people
- *Support victims and reduce vulnerability*
  - Work to improve the overall experiences and outcomes for victims and witnesses
  - Work in partnership to make those at risk less vulnerable to victimisation
  - Work in partnership to deliver the most appropriate response to those in mental health crisis
  - Work in partnership to reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on communities, families and people at risk
  - Support and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward to disclose traditionally under-reported crimes including modern slavery, human trafficking, stalking and hate crime
- *Deliver a modern and innovative service*
  - Support the police by giving them the tools they need to fight and reduce crime
  - Improve information technology network connectivity and invest in new technologies
  - Improve information sharing across partner agencies
- *Good stewardship of taxpayers' money*
  - Deliver an efficient policing service, achieving value for money for all Norfolk residents
  - Join up emergency services and identify opportunities for further collaboration
  - Develop robust accountability frameworks and governance arrangements



- 2.2 Each strategic priority has a number of strategic objectives set against it along with a list of actions for both the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCN) and Norfolk Constabulary.
- 2.3 The OPCCN has developed a business delivery plan to manage and deliver their strategic actions within the police and crime plan.
- 2.4 Norfolk Constabulary has developed an operational policing plan in order to manage and deliver their strategic actions set within the police and crime plan.

### **3. Monitoring progress against plan priorities**

- 3.1 Following the publication of this plan and the operational and business delivery plans, progress reports are prepared for internal and external accountability meetings.
- 3.2 Norfolk Constabulary provides the PCC with updates on the progress they are making with the police and crime plan through the Police Accountability Forums (PAFs) and public papers are available on the OPCCN website.
- 3.3 Due to the number of police and crime plan priorities, reports are provided on two themes at a time on a rolling basis so that a full year's coverage of all the priorities can be achieved.
- 3.4 This report outlines the progress that has been made in relation to two of the police and crime plan priorities since its publication in March 2017 and also includes details of commissioned services in these areas:
  - a) Support Rural Communities
  - b) Improve Road Safety
- 3.5 The plan also contains a full set of performance measures and, this information will be reported on an annual basis to the Police and Crime panel through the publication of the PCCs annual report.
- 3.6 Further performance papers will be scheduled throughout the duration of the Police and Crime plan.

### **4. Support Rural Communities**

- 4.1 This section provides an update on the actions of Norfolk Constabulary with regard to the development of the Community Safety Neighbourhood Policing team, progress against rural crime and an update on the Special Constabulary.
- 4.2 A refresh and alignment of portfolios and staff within the Community Safety department has enabled the creation of a Community Safety Neighbourhood

Policing Team consisting of an Inspector, a Sergeant, five Police Constables and three police staff crime prevention officers.

- 4.3 The five Police Constables will retain their existing specialisms/force priorities but by bringing them together as a team, their knowledge and skills will be shared eliminating previous single points of failure. The three crime prevention officers have also been aligned to these priorities and together this move has increased the force capability and capacity to undertake high visible, proactive and preventative work in areas such as rural crime, drone operations, unauthorised encampments and licensing.
- 4.4 The Operation Randall team and wider force have conducted the following activity in support of our rural communities:
- Joint work between the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Community Safety Team to enhance the performance reporting of rural crime is close to completion. The new approach will align Norfolk's rural crime strategy with the national rural crime strategy and include reporting on issues including domestic abuse, fraud, business crime and hate crime.
  - Hidden vulnerabilities in the rural community such as mental health and suicide have, and will continue to be, prominent in all engagement activity with help, advice and guidance being signposted.
  - The Community Rural Advisory Group (CRAG) continues to be well supported by all partners with meetings taking place every quarter.
  - The Operation Randall team continue to be fully engaged in quarterly regional wildlife meetings to coordinate the policing response to issues such as hare coursing (Operation Galileo). Eight regional events have been planned with more dates to be announced.
  - The Rural Communities newsletter (previously Op Randall newsletter) is undergoing an update to be more reflective of community needs based upon feedback from the community. This will include how to get advice in areas such as mental health illness, partnership work (such as Norfolk Fire and Rescue activity to reduce stack fires) and how to contact other agencies (e.g. the Environment agency for fly tipping).
  - Subscribers to the newsletter continue to increase with well over 3000 subscribers; the newsletter is also now being disseminated to

650 new recipients through the diocese of Norwich. 1000 new recipient's dissemination through the County Land and Business Association (CLBA).

- Norfolk Constabulary is now the national lead for theft of heating oil and is working to develop a national working group to combat the threat and share good practice.
- The Special Constabulary continue to provide significant support to rural communities. Across August 2018 the Special Constabulary Horse Unit delivered 180 hours of patrols and the Operation Randall team delivered 45 hours. The overall contribution of the Special Constabulary to the Constabulary was 4,923 hours for August 2018 with many of these hours supporting rural community priorities.
- A new process is now in place for landowners and rural businesses to receive bespoke crime prevention advice from a Crime Prevention Officer and the Operational Randall Police Constable. This service includes a site visit which often takes several hours where police and landowner/businesses walk and talk through all of the potential threats and how to mitigate them. In August, 11 of these visits took place.

4.5 Norfolk Constabulary has released its Special Constabulary Strategy to coincide with the release of the National Special Constabulary Strategy. The Norfolk Strategy will continue the development journey of our Special Constabulary ensuring they remain amongst the best in the country; areas of work include:

- Localised recruitment
- Alternative and flexible training to meet individual needs
- The introduction of a Personal Development Review process for Specials
- A broader range of posting and specialist opportunities

4.6 Recruitment – it is acknowledged that numbers of Special Constabulary officers has dropped as many officers have joined successfully to become regular officers through the new Norfolk 2020 local policing model. The Constabulary is focussing now on increasing the number of Special Constabulary Officers which includes a complete overhaul of the recruitment processes and a revamp of our advertising practices to encourage those willing to give us their time in supporting the policing mission.

4.7 The current number of Special Constabulary officers is 193, and the Constabulary currently has 38 applicants in the recruitment process. Of the 38:

- 22 are waiting to be attested
- 16 have been successful at assessment centre and are currently going through checks (vetting, medical, references)

4.8 Two recruitment information evenings have been held in recent months, one in King’s Lynn and one at Wymondham with a 23 prospective applicants attending. At the time of writing, the following events are also planned:

- Wednesday, 26 September – Market Gates, Great Yarmouth (all day)
- Wednesday, 10 October – Gorleston Pavilion Theatre (7.30pm)
- Monday, 22 October – Yarmouth Library, Tolhouse Street (7.30pm)
- Tuesday, 23 October – Operations and Communications Centre, Wymondham (6.45pm)

4.9 On 20 September 2018, the Constabulary launched a recruitment campaign under the hashtag #BecauseYouCan. This campaign uses a promotional video featuring Special Sergeant Jason Crisp. The campaign utilises the Constabulary website, other social media outlets as well as more traditional publication outlets to reach prospective candidates.

## 5. Performance Measures

5.1 The following table outlines the performance metrics for 2016-2020:

COUNTY				
Area	Indicator	Last 12 months	Long Term Averages	Difference
Support rural communities	Number of subscribers to Operation Randall Newsletter	2023	N/A	N/A
	Number of hours spent on rural policing by Special Constabulary	2,370	N/A	N/A
	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	89.8%	91.0%	-2.6%

5.2 The number of hours spent on rural policing by the Special Constabulary started being recorded in December 2016, so a long-term (3 year) average is not currently available.

- 5.3 The number of rural emergencies responded to within target time has fallen when compared to the long-term average. A part of this may be down to the increase in 999 calls. The number of emergency response calls has increased by 2.2% for the county in the last 12 months and this increase was more pronounced in districts with rural areas (Norwich saw a 1.7% increase, Great Yarmouth 1.1% whereas King's Lynn saw a 3.5% increase, Breckland 3.4%, North Norfolk 1.1% and South Norfolk 3.3%).

## **6. Support Rural Communities – Commissioned Services update**

- 6.1 The OPCCN hosted the Rural Crime Summit in October 2016 and launched the new rural policing strategy.
- 6.2 The delivery of the strategy has been monitored through Police Accountability Forums. The OPCCN has also initiated the publication of a Rural Policing Strategy annual report, with the first report being published in November 2018 (attached as Appendix A to this report). The next report will be published in June 2019.
- 6.3 The OPCCN continues to participate in the National Rural Crime Network (NRCN), including sharing best practice and supporting the networks most recent rural crime survey.
- 6.4 The OPCCN continues to support the concordat on cross-border working on rural crime with OPCCs from Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. The OPCCN is currently advising the Lincolnshire OPCC on the heritage crime initiative 'Raise the Alarm', which the Lincolnshire OPCC is looking to replicate.
- 6.5 Through the 'Raise the Alarm' campaign, which is alarming the roofs of the most vulnerable churches in our county, there have been 65 installations of alarms to date with a further six awaiting installation dates, which makes a total of 71. Phase 3 has now been launched and so far, expressions of interest have been received from 29 churches.
- 6.6 Community Rural Advisory Group (CRAG) is facilitated through the OPCCN - this group has met four times in 2018 and are attended by the local police engagement officer, the district rural beat manger, trading standards, National Farmers Union (NFU), the diocese of Norwich and the policing lead for operation Randal. Over the last year the agendas have covered matters such as church led thefts, rural crime prevention strategies, hare coursing and fly tipping.
- 6.7 Barnstorming- two events took place over 2018 engaging with a vast array of the rural community. The first event of the year held in April 2018 was hosted by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall. Hare coursing, farm machinery theft and fly tipping were high on the agenda for the North Norfolk rural community. This event provided the community to ask questions of the

rural policing team, local councillors, trading standards, environmental waste department and a representative from Norfolk Game keepers.

- 6.8 The second Barnstorming of the year was held in a slightly different format with the PCC holding drop in session at the Royal Norfolk Show in the emergency services village. Again members of the rural community were invited to come and ask questions of the PCC and the rural policing team.

## **7. Improve Road Safety**

- 7.1 The numbers killed on the Norfolk road network has decreased year on year. Between July 2017 and June 2018 there were 30 fatalities from 29 collisions, representing a 30.2% decrease from the previous year (43 fatalities).
- 7.2 There were 404 Killed and Serious Injury (KSI) collisions recorded between July 2017 and June 2018. This is an increase of 5.5% compared with the same time period the year before. The long term (5 year) average is 365, so this year is up by 10.7% compared to this figure.
- 7.3 There has been a year on year increase in the number of licensed cars in Norfolk. The number of millions of miles travelled in Norfolk is continuing to increase. When the number of KSIs is looked at compared to the distance travelled, Norfolk's rate has remained stable since 2013.
- 7.4 Norfolk County Council reports that comparison of data for traffic levels across the Norfolk network shows a 3.5% increase since 2011, and a 1.1% increase since 2016.
- 7.5 The Department for Transport (DoT) have recognised that the introduction of the CRASH (Collision Recording and Sharing) system in March 2016 is likely to have improved the accuracy of injury severity recording and so will make comparisons to long term data unreliable.
- 7.6 Norfolk Constabulary continues to work with other key Road Casualty Reduction Partners to deliver education, enforcement and engineering work-streams designed to positively affect driver behaviour.

## **8. Killed and Serious Injury Collisions – Overview**

- 8.1 The numbers killed on the Norfolk road network has decreased year on year. Between July 2017 and June 2018 there were 30 fatalities from 29 collisions, representing a 30.2% decrease from the previous year (43 fatalities).
- 8.2 There were 404 Killed and Serious Injury (KSI) collisions recorded between July 2017 and June 2018. This is an increase of 5.5% compared with the same time period the year before. The long term (5 year) average is 365, so this year is up by 10.7% comparatively.

8.3 Table 1 shows that total KSI collisions have remained fairly static over the past 5 years, with a slight increase in 2016 due to the ‘CRASH effect’ (see 5.1 for details). As a percentage of all KSI collisions, those classified as fatal accounted for 7.2%, a 23.7% decrease from the previous year.

Rolling Year (01/07 – 30/06)	Fatal Collisions	Serious	Total KSI	Fatal KSI as %
2013/14	32 (35 fatalities)	321	353	9.1%
2014/15	31 (34 fatalities)	330	361	8.6%
2015/16	26 (26 fatalities)	298	324	8.0%
2016/17	38 (43 fatalities)	345	383	9.9%
2017/18	29 (30 fatalities)	375	404	7.2%

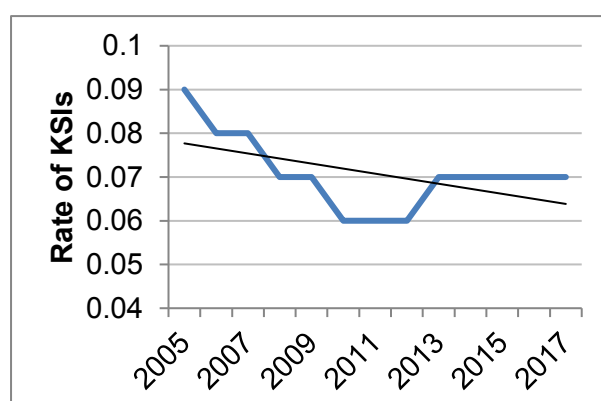
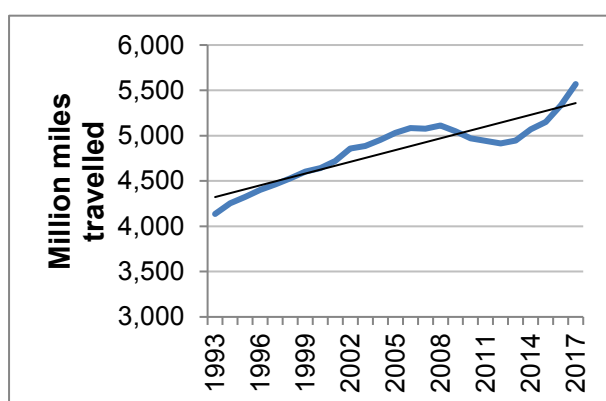
**Table 1: Killed and Serious Injury Collisions and Fatality % by Rolling Year**

8.4 It is noted that the number of KSIs recorded in Norfolk has seen an increase but this does not take into consideration changes in population or road traffic. The Office of National Statistics indicates that there has been a year on year increase in the number of licensed cars in Norfolk.

8.5 Figure 1 shows the number of millions of miles travelled in Norfolk is continuing to increase. Figure 2 and Table 2 shows that when the number of KSIs is looked at compared to the distance travelled, Norfolk’s rate has remained stable since 2013.

**Figure 1: Number of million miles travelled**

**Figure 2: Number of KSIs by million miles travelled**



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Norfolk KSI's</b>	456	427	390	342	340	292	304	303	336	340	338	375	377
<b>Number of KSIs per million miles travelled</b>	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

**Table 2: The number of KSIs and rate of KSIs by million miles travelled**

## 9. Killed and Serious Injury Collision cluster sites

- 9.1 Cluster sites are ranked based on severity of collision (1 = Slight, 2 = Serious, 3 = Fatal) and frequency at a location based on three or more collisions within a certain radius (30 metres in urban areas and 100 metres in rural areas). Therefore the more serious and the greater number of collisions at a location, the higher the collision ranking will be. It is worthy of note that this current Norfolk Constabulary definition is focussed on where enforcement may most likely make a difference.
- 9.2 Urban road traffic collisions (RTCs) are defined as those occurring within the urban areas of Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Norwich. Rural road traffic collisions are defined as those occurring on all roads outside of these urban areas. The cluster sites at present are:
- A47 Hardwick roundabout, North Runcton
  - A47 Road, Brundall
  - A140 Colman Road, Norwich
  - A140 Ipswich Road, Norwich
  - A1067 Drayton Road, Norwich
  - B1146 Dereham Road, Hempton

These are assessed every 6 months, so are subject to review and change.

## 10. Further Killed and Serious Injury Collision Analysis

### 10.1 *Rural vs Urban:*

404 KSI collisions were recorded in the last rolling year 2017/18, of which 203 (50.2%) occurred in urban areas and 201 (49.8%) on rural roads. Overall numbers have ever so slightly increased from the previous year (201 urban, 182 rural), however percentage splits are largely unchanged.

### 10.2 *KSI Collisions Resulting in a Vulnerable KSI (pedestrian, pedal cyclist, powered two-wheeler):*

KSI collisions which resulted in either a pedestrian, pedal cyclist, or powered two-wheelers\* KSI for the year to the end of June 2018 (July 2017 to June 2018) total 224. KSI casualties from these collisions for the same period total 229.

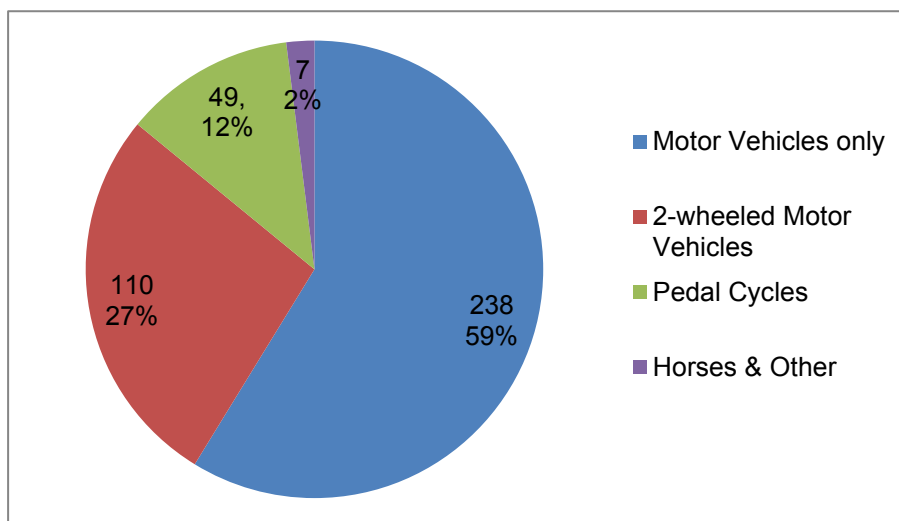
\*powered two wheelers are motor-operated vehicles powered by either a combustion engine or rechargeable batteries. These powered vehicles can be divided into different categories, for example mopeds, motorcycles (street, classic, performance or super-sport, touring, custom, off-road; scooters; and e-bikes).

### 10.3 The average number of annual KSI collisions whereby a pedestrian, pedal cyclist, or powered two wheeler resulted in a KSI, for the five years to end of



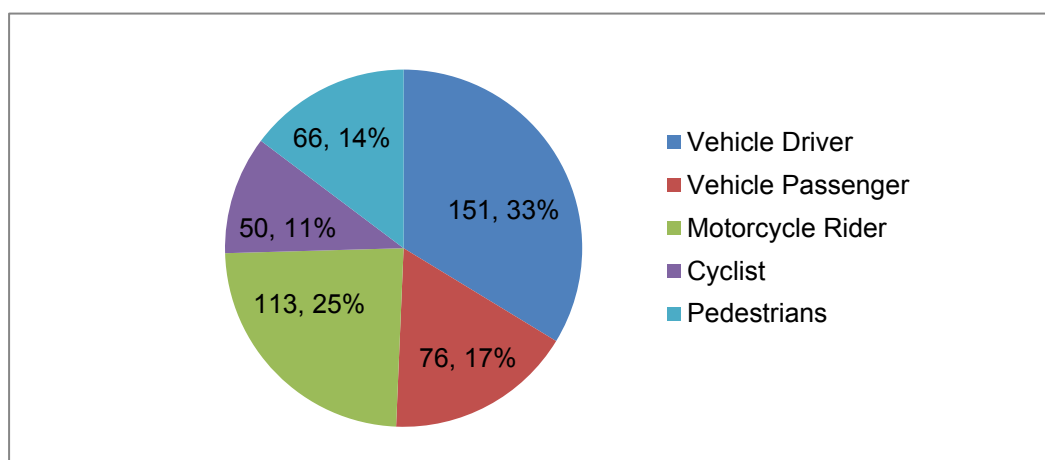
June 2017 (July 2012 to June 2017) is 198, so this year is up 13.2%. The five year average of vulnerable KSI casualties for the same period came to 203.

- 10.4 As shown in Figure 3, motor vehicles (other than two-wheeled) accounted for the largest proportion of vehicles involved in KSI collisions (59%) in 2017/18, followed by Motorcycles (27%), and pedal cycles (12%). Nationally, in 2016 motorcycles accounted for 15% of KSI collisions, and pedal cycles 9.3%. In terms of vehicle miles travelled nationally, in 2016 motorcycles accounted for 0.9%, whilst cars and taxis accounted for 78%. This further demonstrates the disproportionately high numbers of motorcycles involved in KSI collisions.



**Figure 3: Vehicles involved in KSI Collisions between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018**

- 10.5 As shown in Figure 4, the biggest group of casualties in 2017/18 were vehicle drivers at 151 (33%) followed by vehicle passengers at 76 (17%). Motorcycle rider casualties totalled 113 (25%), comparable to the 18% seen nationally in 2016.



**Figure 4: Casualties involved in KSI Collisions between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018**

10.6 Table 3 highlights that the number of cyclist casualties has decreased by 17% (60 to 50). However, the number of vehicle passenger casualties has increased by 25% (61 to 76). There has also been an increase in motorcycle rider and pedestrian casualties (+15% and +22%, respectively). In summary, KSI casualties have shown an overall increase of 8% year on year; however the number of fatalities has decreased by 30%.

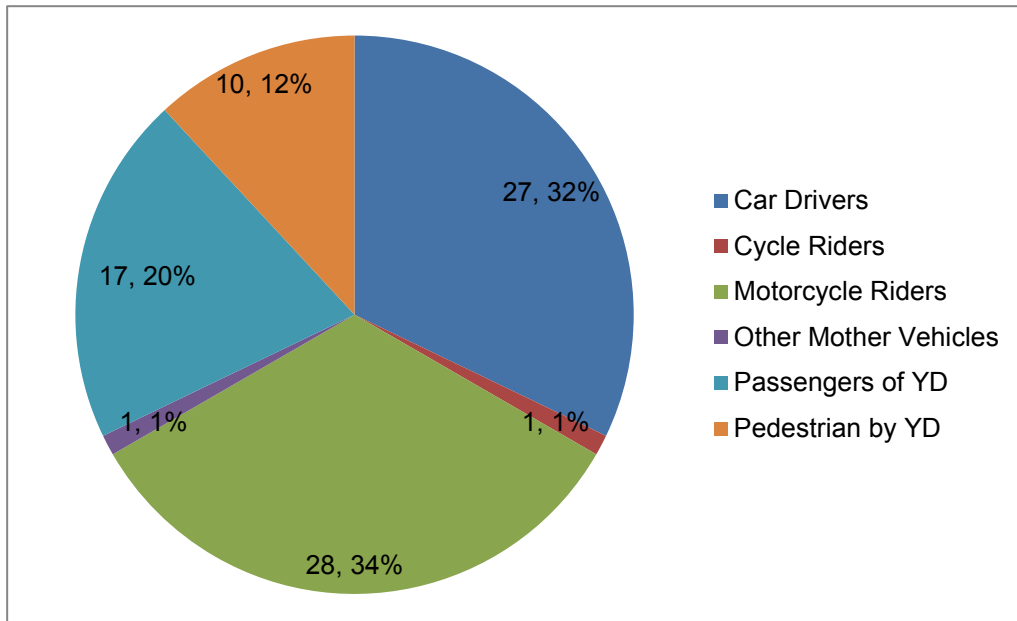
Casualty	2016-17 (financial year)			2017-18 (financial year)			% Change
	Fatal	Serious	Total	Fatal	Serious	Total	
Vehicle Driver	23	126	149	12	139	151	+1%
Vehicle Passenger	9	52	61	4	72	76	+25%
Motorcycle rider	5	93	98	6	107	113	+15%
Cyclist	1	59	60	4	46	50	-17%
Pedestrians	5	49	54	4	62	66	+22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>+8%</b>

**Table 3: KSI Casualties (financial year comparisons)**

### 10.7 Young People

KSI collisions involving young drivers (17 -24 years old) accounted for just under a third (27.5%) of all KSI collisions in 2017/18, a slight increase from 2016/17 (underlying numbers have increased from 107 to 111). Nationally, young drivers account for just 6.9% of all full licence holders, demonstrating that collisions involving this age group are disproportionately high.

Collisions involving young drivers resulted in 84 casualties, of which 17 (20%) were passengers of the young driver, and 27 (32%) were vehicle drivers. A significant year on year increase of young driver passenger casualties has been seen (+89% from 9 to 17 please note these are still small numbers). Motorcyclist casualties have seen a slight year on year increase of 12% (25 to 28). An overall 2.4% increase in casualties has been seen in young driver KSI numbers



**Figure 5: Young Driver Casualties 2017/18**

## 11. Possible Reasons

### *CRASH (Collision Recording and SHaring) effect*

- 11.1 Data shows that KSI collisions can be volatile from month to month, however, an upward trend can be seen from February 2016, coinciding with the implementation of the CRASH (Collision Recording and SHaring) system.
- 11.2 The CRASH reporting system was devised by the Home Office with the purpose of reducing the lag time taken to report collision data nationally and make use of technological developments to improve data capture and quality.
- 11.3 Since the roll out of the CRASH recording system, a number of highway authorities using the system (including Norfolk County Council) have seen an increase in the number of serious casualties being reported. The Department for Transport (DofT) have advised that part of the increase is likely to be related to the CRASH system where previous categorisation of some slight injuries may now mean they are recorded as serious injuries. This change in recording systems makes comparisons against long term averages unreliable although possibly now provides for a more accurate reflection of the severity of injuries suffered on the road network according to the DofT definition.

### *Road Traffic Flows and Miles Travelled*

- 11.4 As previously mentioned the number of millions of miles travelled in Norfolk is continuing to increase. When the number of KSIs is looked at compared to the distance travelled, Norfolk's rate has remained stable since 2013.

- 11.5 The Norfolk County Council reports that comparisons of traffic level data from across the Norfolk network shows a 3.5% increase since 2011, and a 1.1% increase since 2016. However, the situation is slightly different in our larger urban areas with Norwich Inner and outer ring cordon showing no real increase and King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth cordons showing a 6/7% decrease since 2016.

## **12. Constabulary Action**

- 12.1 Norfolk Constabulary is a member of the Norfolk Road Casualty Reduction Partnership and undertakes a number of activities outlined in the Road Casualty Reduction Partnership (RCRP) delivery plan that considers education, enforcement and engineering solutions designed to positively affect driver behaviour. The Constabulary takes a lead with the following activities:

### **12.2 *Road Casualty Reduction Team***

The Safety Camera Partnership (SCP) funds a dedicated 'Fatal 4' offence enforcement police motorcycle team (four officers). The Fatal 4 offences are speeding, seat belts, mobile phones and drink/drug driving.

The Safety Camera Partnership have also supported the Op Moonshot trial in Norwich city this summer which involved the use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras to target criminality on the roads of Norwich. This trial achieved 100 arrests and 165 vehicle seizures in a two month period. Following this successful trial, a permanent Op Moonshot team will be starting in Norwich on 31 October 2018.

Later this year the SCP have funded a further four car driver officers that will utilise ANPR to target criminality and also enforce against the 'Fatal 4' offences.

### **12.3 *Use of Drug Wipes***

The SCP funds the provision of road side drug wipes and associated laboratory submissions. As a response to increased provision we now test more people for drug driving than ever before. From April to October 2017, 340 people were detained following a positive drug wipe with 283 convictions. The convictions have resulted in 154 weeks of imprisonment (approx. 3 years) and 3304 months (275 years and 4 months) of disqualifications.

### **12.4 *Young Driver Education***

An SCP funded member of staff coordinates the delivery of a presentation to pre-drivers (15-19 year olds) across the County designed to positively affect driver behaviour.

In the year 2017/18, the Young Driver Education Presentation, “FATAL 4, It Won’t Happen To Me” was delivered to 8,371 young people in 267 presentations in Schools, Colleges and Attendance Centres. In addition six one-to-one “Y Di?” presentations were delivered for the Youth Offending Team.

Over 82% of Schools and Colleges engaged this year, the remaining 18% have been prioritised for 2018/19.

Improvements for 2018/19 include sharing presentations with a local Pathologist, who will raise awareness of the effects of drugs and alcohol and the need for seatbelts to reduce injury. A number of updates to the ‘FATAL 4’ presentations are planned, and young people will hear experiences and advice from those involved in or dealing with collisions, as well as practical guidance on basic vehicle maintenance and safety.

The ‘FATAL 4’ presentation, led by Norfolk Constabulary, goes from strength to strength each year and has become a regular part of the curriculum in a large majority of Schools and Colleges in the County.

#### 12.5 *Impact Campaign (#IMPACT)*

This Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Initiative is delivered at colleges and similar establishments across the county. Blue light services set up the scene of a collision and 16-18 year olds are taken through the story of a young person who survived a serious collision.

The total number of interactions with students for the 2017/18 financial year was 1,795 from 16 presentations across 16 Colleges and Sixth Forms. Since its introduction #IMPACT has engaged 3,736 young people who are driving or soon to be driving.

The National Police Chiefs’ Council Christmas Drink Drive Campaign was launched at the #IMPACT event at Springwood High School Sixth Form on 1st December 2017. This launch exposed the #IMPACT brand to a wider audience whilst engaging in the education of young drivers.

There are currently 4 engagements planned for the 2018/19 year with the intention of delivering approximately 12 events within this financial year.

#### 12.6 *Porsche GT4 and Evo 10 Young Driver Initiative*

Norfolk Constabulary with the support of the ‘Lind Trust’ deliver an initiative designed to attract harder to reach young drivers. Loaned Porsche and Evo sports cars are used as an engagement tool to promote discussions about road safety. The Constabulary has attended 46 events such as school visits and carnivals providing positive engagement and education opportunities within a number of communities.

### 12.7 Safer Rider

Norfolk Constabulary regularly delivers training in conjunction with Norfolk County Council by way of a class room input and test-ride to riders in order to improve hazard perception and provide further considerations on staying safe.

### 12.8 Close Pass Scheme

This initiative targets both drivers who cause danger to cyclists and also cyclists who commit offences likely to increase the risk of injury collisions. Camera footage is obtained and then an educational input is offered rather than prosecution where relevant offences are committed. Action day's focus on relevant collision cluster sites, times of day and days of the week.

## 13. Performance Measures

13.1 The following table outlines the performance metrics for 2016-2020:

		COUNTY			
Area	Indicator	Last 12 months	Long Term Averages (3 yrs.)	Difference	
Improve Road Safety	Number of KSI collisions	404	365	10.7%	
	Number of KSI collisions involving vulnerable road users	224	202	10.8%	

13.2 The number of Killed and Serious Injury (KSI) collisions has increased in the last 12 months compared to the long-term average. One possible factor for this may be better recording of collision data using the CRASH (Collision Recording and Sharing) system that came into use in 2016. Once the officer records the type of injuries suffered by the casualty, the system automatically provides the severity classification. This might indicate that records are more accurate in the recent years than the long-term average.

13.3 The annual report on road casualties in Great Britain 2016 from the Office of National Statistics indicates that the car and taxi traffic in 2016 increased nationally by 4.8% compared to the 2010-2014 average. For the quarter Jul-Sept 2017, traffic increased by 7% against the 2010-2014 average. A number of major changes to the traffic in Norfolk (through the northern distributor route

for example) may also be a factor. The Department of Transport indicates that the motor vehicle traffic in Norfolk has increased by more than 1,000 million miles since 1998<sup>1</sup>. As well as this, there have been a number of major changes to the traffic in Norfolk (through the northern distributor route, for example) which may also be a factor. When the number of KSIs is looked at compared to the distance travelled, Norfolk's KSI rate has remained stable since 2013.

- 13.4 Vulnerable road users include pedestrians, cyclists and power two wheelers (such as motorbikes and mopeds<sup>2</sup>). A disproportionately high number of motorcycles are involved in KSI collisions. For the rolling year 2017/18, just over a quarter of KSIs recorded in Norfolk involved a motorcycle. In terms of vehicle miles travelled nationally, in 2016 motorcycles accounted for just 0.9% of that traffic. Compared to the previous rolling year (16/17), there was a 17% reduction in cyclist KSI casualties in 2017/18, but a 22% increase in pedestrian KSI casualties over the same time period.
- 13.5 There are multiple factors that lead to road casualties including behaviour of drivers, riders and pedestrians, distance people travel and external effects such as the weather. Road casualty information is reviewed and analysed on a regular basis to review long-term trends, to highlight accident cluster sites and to aid multi-agency working through education, enforcement and engineering strategies.

## **14. Improve Road Safety – Commissioned Services update**

### **14.1 *Operation Impact***

In 2016/17 there were fifteen #Impact events in schools and colleges across the county. In total over 1800 students participated along with 94 young armed service personnel from RAF Marham.

- 14.2 The #Impact demonstrations are also supported by an #Impact Virtual Reality experience which has been delivered at the Norfolk show in 2017 and 2018.
- 14.3 #Impact is being relaunched at the end of 2018, with bookings already in place for demonstrations running into 2019.

<sup>1</sup> Traffic by local authority TRA89 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/road-traffic-statistics-tra>

<sup>2</sup> Powered two wheelers are motor-operated vehicles powered by either a combustion engine or rechargeable batteries. These powered vehicles can be divided into different categories, for example mopeds, motorcycles (street, classic, performance or super-sport, touring, custom, off-road; scooters; and e-bikes)

# RURAL POLICING STRATEGY ANNUAL REPORT

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2017 - 2018



OFFICE OF THE POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER FOR NORFOLK



**NORFOLK**  
CONSTABULARY

*Our Priority Is You*





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# Foreword by PCC LORNE GREEN

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In October 2016, I delivered on my commitment to put a new emphasis on rural crime by holding a Rural Crime Summit and launching a Rural Policing Strategy Annual Report.

The strategy set out a vision for improving police engagement in rural communities, building a visible presence using volunteers and strengthening enforcement activity using 21st century tools and working with neighbouring forces to tackle organised crime.

I have made sure that the new strategy is being delivered through rigorous scrutiny of the Chief Constable and his team. I also hold regular Barnstorming events across the county to hear from members of the rural community and gauge the impact of the strategy and wider policing activity.

We have already come a long way. We have introduced Operation Moonshot to target organised crime, revised the local policing model to build resilience in our rural communities, introduced drone technology to increase our capability to tackle hare coursing, find missing people and are working with neighbouring forces to address cross border threats.

This first annual report reassures me that no stone is being left unturned in our fight against rural crime, but we mustn't and won't be complacent. There is much more we can and will do. The report sets out some of our plans for the next twelve months, including the use of Fast SMS (short message service) to keep rural communities alert to risks around them as well as monthly Operation Randall days of action.

I will continue to monitor the delivery of the strategy and the impact it is having on keeping our rural communities a safe place to live, work and prosper.

Lorne Green  
PCC

# INTRODUCTION

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## **RURAL CRIME** *adj*

Any crime that affects those living, working or visiting rural areas of the UK is considered rural crime.

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This is the first annual report of the Norfolk Rural Policing Strategy Annual Report. It offers an insight into the progress and developments both locally and nationally in relation to rural crime and community safety. It will demonstrate the breadth of resources across the constabulary are delivering positive results for rural communities, whilst recognising where further improvements can be made to deliver an outstanding service.

The Rural Policing Strategy Annual Report was launched in Norfolk in 2016, highlighting the importance of rural communities and businesses across the county and the fact that rural crime is treated as core business and afforded both specialist and mainstream resources.

It identifies nine priority areas that represent what matters to our rural communities. We have recently identified a number of associated offences that will be reported against on a monthly basis that are reflective of national strategies and feedback from rural communities. These areas extend beyond traditional rural crime involving agricultural vehicles and wildlife, to include the impact of crimes such as domestic violence, hate crime, fraud and anti-social behaviour.

The recent publication of the national Rural Crime Survey presents the results of 20,252 responses from people who live or work in rural areas. In summary it highlights that rural communities and businesses often feel like they are living on the edge – geographically isolated, remote from services those in urban areas take for granted, but more importantly, frustrated at the way crime, deprivation and vulnerability is hidden by a picture postcard view of the countryside.

One recommendation from the survey is the need to provide rural residents and businesses with crime prevention advice, and improve communication between the police and the community. These are two areas of focus in Norfolk. Further details can be found within this report.

# KEY CRIME TYPES & TRENDS

The rural strategy identified the following nine priority areas that represent what matters to our rural communities. Whilst all crime is closely monitored, the offences below will be reported on a monthly basis and communicated through our Operation Randall newsletter. The hare coursing data will be provided on a quarterly basis through the season.



## Protecting vulnerable people

This is not just an urban phenomenon, from the young to old, crimes against the vulnerable in society are often hidden by the isolation and remoteness of our rural landscape.

- Fraud
- Domestic violence
- Hate crime



## Rural community crime

Some types of crime and anti-social behaviour are not bounded to geography and impact in rural areas as much as they do in urban environments.

- Arson
- Anti-social behaviour
- Burglary
- Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle
- Fuel theft (heating / petrol / diesel)



## Tourism crime

Norfolk is a popular destination for visitors. Crime committed in our communities and rural beauty spots can impact on the local economy and wider community confidence.

- Outboard motor theft



## Road safety

Norfolk has a significant rural road network and ensuring our roads are safe for all is a key priority.

- Fatal and serious injury road traffic collisions
- Community Speed Watch



## Hunting and game sports

To work with rural communities effectively in dealing with illegal hunting and game sports, whilst facilitating legal activity. *The hare coursing data will be provided on a quarterly basis throughout the season.*

- Hare coursing - 342 reports of suspected incidents Sep '17 – Mar '18.



## Farm and agricultural crime

Agricultural crime ranging from theft of metal, to farm equipment and livestock continues to present a threat to rural communities.

- Farm machinery / vehicle theft - theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle or theft from a vehicle other than a motor vehicle.
- Livestock offences - livestock worrying and attacks



## Business crime

As with farm and agricultural crime, crimes against small rural businesses can impact greatly on people's livelihoods.

- Cyber / fraud
- Business burglary



## Wildlife and heritage crime

The illegal taking, disturbance, trade or movement of animals or birds, along with damage to or theft from our heritage sites across Norfolk can affect the overall environment.

- Offences of cruelty to badgers
- Poaching



## Serious and organised crime

The potential rewards, combined with remoteness of rural communities provide fertile ground for organised criminal groups.

# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL CRIME

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In July 2018, the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) launched its Wildlife Crime & Rural Affairs Strategy aimed at safeguarding our wildlife and strengthening our rural communities. The priorities were set following consultation with police forces nationally, key partners and stakeholders within the rural community. This work has identified six priority areas within the rural affairs' strategy:

1. Farm machinery, plant and vehicle theft
2. Livestock offences
3. Fuel theft
4. Equine crime
5. Fly tipping
6. Poaching

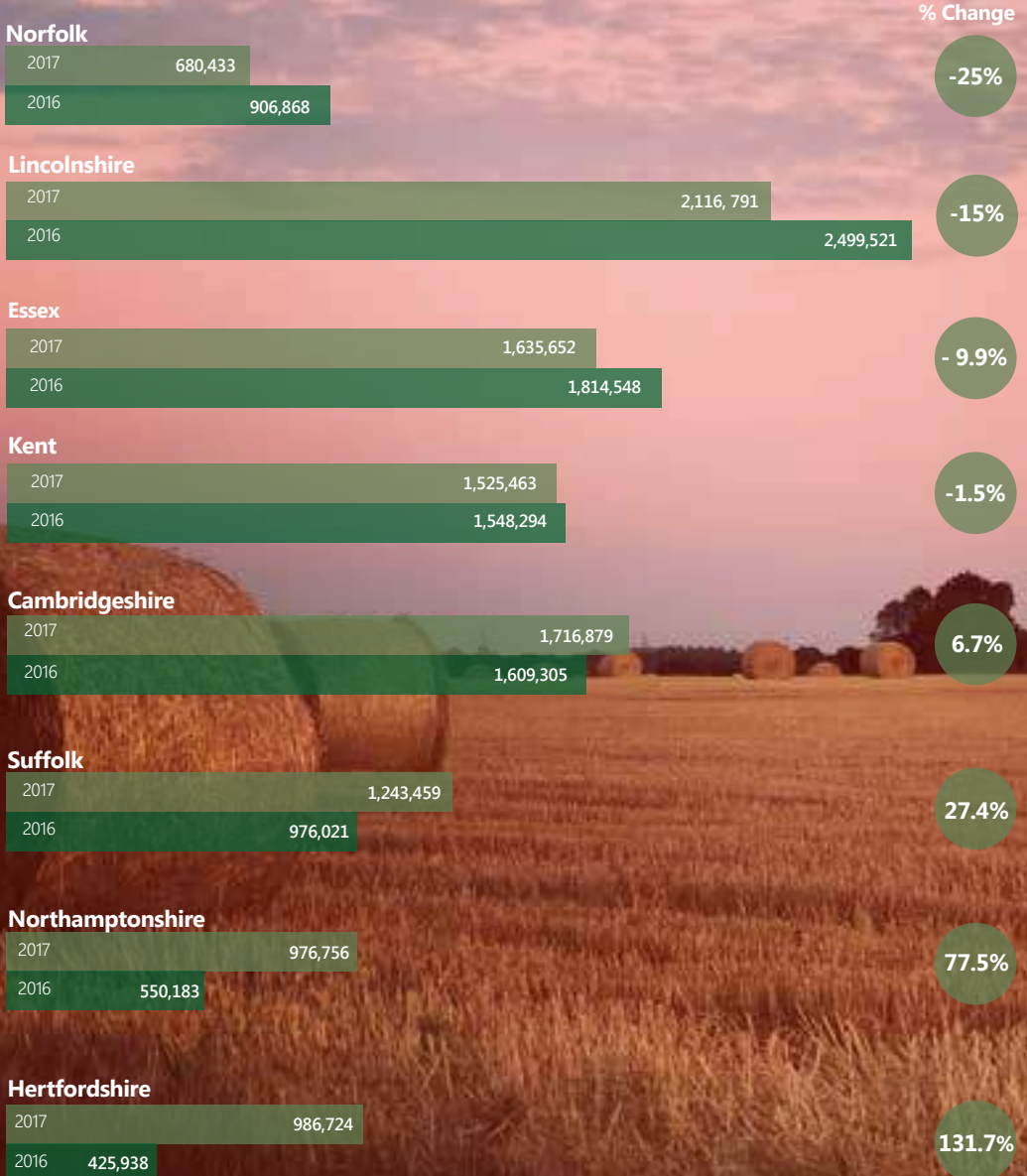
Norfolk Constabulary is the national lead for the fuel theft portfolio, which focusses on theft of heating oil, petrol and diesel. The purpose of this group is to work with stakeholders to reduce fuel theft that affects residents and businesses and to identify and promote best practice in security.

In August 2018, NFU Mutual published its Rural Crime Report which is based on claims data gathered from its 300 agent offices located in towns and villages across the UK. It provides an insight into the financial costs of rural crime and demonstrates which regions are worst hit by crime with comparative data from 2016 and 2017. The report highlights the 30 worst affected counties by cost based on claim statistics. Norfolk has demonstrated the greatest improvement with a 25% reduction.



# Regional counties affected by cost in 2017, based on NFU Mutual claims statistics.

The data below represents how Norfolk compares with other counties in the region. This is a positive result for our communities and businesses, and demonstrates the excellent work that the constabulary and rural stakeholders/partners have achieved this year.





# OPERATION MOONSHOT

PARTNERSHIP, PREVENTION, TECHNOLOGY & ENFORCEMENT

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Operation Moonshot uses intelligence and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems innovatively to tackle rural crime and transient criminals who enter the county to offend. The teams work regularly in partnership with other agencies including; Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, Plant Agriculture Unit, National Fuel Unit, Driver Vehicle Standards Agency, Driver Vehicle Licensing Agency, Motor Insurance Bureau, Environment Agency and Finance Leasing Authority.

The teams focus on organised crime groups that target rural communities, business premises and high value operating equipment. Since their inception in April 2016, the teams have recovered a number of vehicles stolen from rural areas or linked to the rural and agricultural industries.

The impact of organised crime groups on rural communities cannot be overstated. The Operation Moonshot teams make Norfolk a very uncomfortable place to commit crime using a vehicle and minimise the impact on the public and businesses going about their normal lives.

This was evidenced following an increase in plant thefts in West Norfolk in 2017. Moonshot officers stopped a vehicle whilst towing a mini digger on the A11 at Attleborough. An examination and subsequent checks identified the property as recently stolen from West Sussex. The man was arrested and a search of his home address located another mini digger which was seized for further investigation.



**600**  
arrests



**844**  
seizures



**934**  
traffic offence  
reports

In addition to cars and vans, the seizure of rural vehicles has included, 19 trailers, 15 plants, 7 caravans, 5 boats and hundreds of thousands of pounds of stolen property recovered and returned to owners.

# OUR POLICING MODEL

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**Operation Randall** is a dedicated team with 1 Sgt, 1 PC and 6 Specials that regularly use quad bikes, horses and 4x4 vehicles for patrols.



Dedicated **Operation Moonshot** team conduct proactive operations using Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems to tackle rural crime and transient criminals on our roads.



The **BroadsBeat** team provides a visible presence on the Broads and other waterways within Norfolk, with a focus on crime prevention, public safety, education and public engagement.



**Special Constabulary** officers work alongside our regular officers on a daily basis.



10 **Wildlife Crime Officers** across the county provide specialist support and advice to colleagues dealing with rural and wildlife crime incidents. 20 additional officers will be trained in Sept 2018.



**Roads Policing** teams target high risk sites to improve road safety and disrupt criminality.



We have 91 **Community Speed Watch** (CSW) groups with 861 volunteers spread across the county. They are largely based in rural areas and small villages providing a visible deterrent to speeding drivers.



**Norfolk's drone** operations are currently based within the Operation Randall team and offer a tactical option to assist with intelligence gathering and searching through the use of camera and thermal imaging technology.



**Safety Camera Partnership** vans are located at sites that have a significant road casualty history. Our two smaller community vans are able to access more rural locations and support the work of the CSW teams.



**Architectural Liaison Officers** are subject matter experts in crime prevention and support officers with relevant advice and guidance on rural matters.



**Specialist detective resources** and dedicated units deal with more serious and complex crimes. The teams are supported by regional colleagues to target organised crime groups.



Our **Neighbourhood Policing Teams** focus on being accessible and accountable to communities and their priorities. They work closely with partners and communities to identify and problem solve emerging and ongoing issues. By developing trust and confidence through meaningful engagement they are able to understand the needs of the community.



46 of our 93 **Beat Managers** across the county are responsible for policing rural communities. We are currently piloting three dedicated rural Beat Managers in South Norfolk, North Norfolk and King's Lynn.



**Engagement Officers** in our rural districts provide important links to rural communities and focus on sharing information with key groups.



**Patrol Officers** provide a high visibility presence in rural areas, responding to calls for service in our communities and pro-actively targeting risk areas.

# STRATEGIC AIMS

## PREVENTION

### COMMUNITY SPEED WATCH

represents a **33%** increase in hours volunteered and a **35%** rise in number of vehicles caught speeding in 2018 (pro rata).



hours volunteered  
**2017**  
**1872**



vehicles speeding  
**2017**  
**12,722**



hours volunteered  
**2018**  
**1243**



vehicles speeding  
**2018**  
**8597**

5TH MAY  
**2018**  
**CSW**  
IMPACT  
**DAY**



**40**  
Speed Watch  
Groups, RAPT,  
Specials & Cadets



**2**  
hours



**605**  
drivers were  
recorded speeding



**17**  
were recorded as  
'high speed' offences

**28%** (pro rata) increase in offences detected by our rural camera enforcement vans. (3635 in 2018 Jan - June)

### SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

#### IN 2017...

our specials provided response and support work in our rural communities.



**4**  
Special Constables  
horse unit officers



**176**  
duties performed



**1460**  
hours volunteered



In addition to the Special Constables dedicated to Operation Randall we also had...



**30**  
officers deployed



**258**  
specific rural activities



**1798**  
hours totalled

**Community Speed Watch** – Our groups provide a visible deterrent to help reduce speeding in rural areas. Motorists observed speeding will be sent a warning letter along with advice to help change their driving behaviour. Persistent and high speed offenders receive a visit from a police officer to educate and advise them of other potential outcomes, such as prosecution.

- In 2017, 1872 hours were volunteered and 12,722 vehicles identified as speeding
- In 2018 (Jan – June) 1243 hours were volunteered and 8597 vehicles identified as speeding
- That represents a 33% rise in hours volunteered and a 35% rise in number of vehicles caught speeding in 2018 (pro rata)
- Consequently, we have seen a 28% increase (pro rata) in offences detected by our rural camera enforcement vans (3635 in 2018, Jan – June).

On 5th May 2018, a Community Speed Watch (CSW) Impact Day saw nearly 40 Community Speed Watch groups, Roads Armed Policing Team (RAPT), Special Constabulary and Police Cadets take part in a co-ordinated, high visibility operation to target speeding drivers. In two hours, 605 drivers were recorded as speeding, and 17 were recorded as 'high speed' offences. The volunteers and groups produce excellent results and contribute a significant amount of time to road safety in Norfolk.

**Special Constabulary** – Our Special Constabulary is an integral part of our policing response and supports the work done in our rural communities. It leads our mounted section with five horses assisting both patrol and ceremonial duties.

- In 2017, four officers from the Special Constabulary Horse Unit performed 176 duties totalling 1460 hours. This included reassurance patrols in East Harling following the murder of Peter Wrighton, and in rural areas across the county.
- In addition to the Special Constables dedicated to Operation Randall, 30 officers have deployed on 258 specific rural activities across the county which equates to 1798 hours.
- They have attended five large country shows - Royal Norfolk Show, Sandringham Flower Show, Holkham Game and Country Fair, Sandringham Game Fair and the East Anglian Game and Country Fair - providing public engagement and crime prevention advice and supported a number of other engagement events that have increased visibility and promoted.

**Advice** - The constabulary recognises the need for communities and businesses to have access to relevant and up to date advice. We are delivering this through:

- Online – The constabulary website provides specific advice on rural and wildlife matters
- Social media – We use different social media platforms to distribute relevant and timely messaging to our communities
- Architectural Liaison Officers - Subject matter experts who provide a bespoke service when required for officers and communities on crime prevention
- Campaigns – We support national campaigns and introduce local responses to reduce crime. Our 'paint it pink' campaign positively targeted the theft of batteries
- Public events – Our policing teams attend a variety of local and county-wide events and provide face to face prevention advice
- Mental health – in 2018/19, nurses from our Mental Health Advice Team will be providing presentations around mental health to 'Countryiders' and 'Young Farmers' groups across the county.



Norfolk Constabulary have a number of trained pilots who have used drones on...



**950**  
separate flights



**75%**  
of drone incidents  
based in rural locations



**400**  
missing person deployments



**100**  
hours in flight



**290**  
separate incidents



**13**  
deployments to hare coursing

# INTELLIGENCE

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**Cross border working** - We continue to work closely with our colleagues from Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to share intelligence and target criminals and organised crime groups that move across county borders.

In the spirit of the shared Concordat signed by the respective Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), the Operation Randall team worked closely with neighbouring forces to pro-actively target hare coursers on four occasions during the 2017 – 2018 season. In February 2018 we piloted mixed-crew cars with officers from different forces. This provided specialist local knowledge of the geography in both counties, and also the opportunity for officers to share intelligence, promote learning and improve relationships.

In 2018/19 we will continue to run focused hare coursing events under our operation name Galileo, with 12 dates set for cross border regional operations. This will look to build on the positive outcomes from earlier this year.

## Drones

- Norfolk's drone operations are currently based within the Operation Randall team. The drone offers a tactical option to assist with intelligence gathering and searching through the use of camera and thermal imaging technology.

- **Since January 2018 drones have been used to:**

Disrupt and prevent an unlicensed music event (UME) being held illegally in woodland in Swaffham.

Search for a high risk missing person in rural locations. This was evidenced to great effect when a vulnerable missing man was located waist deep in water in the Titchwell marshes.

Locate four men who ran from their vehicle after being pursued by police for hare coursing offences. One was hidden in a ditch and could not be seen by officers on scene.

Search woodland for stolen farm vehicles.

Take aerial imagery of illegal traveller encampments and provide evidence of any offences.

- Additional officers to pilot the drones will be trained across the county in various departments. This will offer greater capacity and capability to deploy drones for spontaneous and pre-planned incidents.

**Neighbourhood Watch** - Norfolk Constabulary continues to invest in Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) and our engagement officers are proactive in recruiting new NHW groups and members across the county. The aim is to bring residents together to create strong, friendly and active communities where crime and anti-social behaviour is less likely to happen. Key messages are communicated through these schemes to support these aims.

**CrimeStoppers.**  
Speak up. Stay safe.

**Rural Crimestoppers** - We have supported the launch of the new Rural Crime Reporting Line by NFU and Crimestoppers that provides a service for farmers and the public to give anonymously information about rural crime.

# ENFORCEMENT

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## Responding to calls for service:

- In 2017/18, the average time to answer a 999 call was seven seconds
- The average time to respond to a rural emergency incident was 12 minutes 25 seconds. This is set against the national target of 20 minutes.

## Targeted activity:

The Operation Randall team conducts a number of proactive policing events that have targeted criminal behaviour with success:

- Operation Galileo- Intelligence led action days on a monthly basis that target hare coursing and associated criminal activity. It is a multi-skilled approach with positive outcomes. Eight intelligence led action days were held across the county targeting hare coursing and associated criminal activity. They are a multi-skilled and partnership approach with positive outcomes.

### Resources:

Operation Randall team  
Specials  
Drones  
Moonshot  
Quad bikes/4 x 4  
Partnership agencies

### Outcomes:

High visibility patrols in affected areas  
Four arrested, vehicles and dogs seized  
Crime prevention visits  
Positive engagement  
Intelligence  
Reassurance for victims of crime

- Operation Christina – rural arson. During June 2017, there were a series of arsons targeting farm buildings and pig huts, resulting in the loss of a number of pigs, piglets and geese. A thorough investigation by the Operation Randall team and use of covert tactics led to the arrest of three males. The case is still ongoing, and a trial date has been set for January 2019. Without doubt, this intelligence led operation and the tenacity of the officers involved prevented any further incidents of this nature saving both property and livestock.

**A new approach** - In 2018/19 the Operation Randall team will be expanding its monthly planned operations to target a broader spectrum of rural activity across the county that reflects the seasonal and geographical challenges for our communities. These Operation Randall days will provide an opportunity to work closer with our rural communities, business and partners to deliver positive outcomes.





## THE AVERAGE CALL TIME - 2017 / 2018

The target set for call response is 20 minutes. Currently we are showing significant improvement in response times for 2017 - 2018.



**7 seconds**

on average to answer 999 calls in 2017/18



**12 minutes 25 seconds**

average time to respond to a rural emergency.



# REASSURANCE

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The fear of crime can be perpetuated by the opinion of others and often doesn't correlate to the actual likelihood of experiencing crime. The constabulary recognises the importance of effective communication to reassure our communities, provide accurate information and allow people to have their voices heard. We use a variety of methods to achieve this but acknowledge that we can be better and will continue to work with our partners and communities to understand what works best for them.

Current methods specifically focussed on rural communities are:

**Twitter** - @RuralCrimeNfk – 1,600 followers

**Operation Randall Newsletter** - over 2,000 subscribers. From Autumn 2018 the format will change and diversify, moving away from crime only data.

**Police Connect** – A real-time messaging service with over 4,000 users.

**Email** – OperationRandall@norfolk.pnn.police.uk

**Barnstorming** - Three public events hosted by the PCC across the county for the public to engage police, PCC and partners. A new format is being considered for 2018/19.

**Public events** – Officers from across the policing model attend a variety of events across the county to promote face to face contact.

**Community Rural Advisory Group (CRAG)** - Established in 2016 and meets quarterly. Key stakeholders such as the CLA, Environment Agency, NFU, Farm watch, Anglia Farmers, Norwich Diocese and district councils represent their communities and work in partnership to identify local matters and achieve positive outcomes.

**Partnership meetings** - Representatives from the constabulary attend meetings hosted by partner agencies.



# RAISE THE ALARM INITIATIVE

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To combat a rise in lead theft from church buildings in 2017, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in partnership with the Bishop of Norwich, Norfolk Churches Trust, All Churches Trust and the Round Tower Churches Society contributed over £250,000 to install a network of alarms to protect vulnerable church buildings across the county. Excellent work by the Diocese has continued to raise funds for this project to allow for ongoing development.

To date, 59 churches have had alarms installed and a further 10 are identified in the coming months. The project has had a significant impact on the number of reported crimes. Taking into consideration confirmed or attempted thefts of lead from church buildings; there has been a 54% (pro-rata) reduction in the first 6 months of 2018 (Apr – Sept), compared to 2017/2018.

It is estimated that had lead been stolen from all the protected churches, costs would have reached approximately £2.5 million.





**NORFOLK**  
CONSTABULARY  
*Our Priority is You*

## Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC

### Suggested approach from Jo Martin, Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager

This information bulletin summarises for the Panel both the decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC) and the range of his activity since the last Panel meeting.

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 describes the Police and Crime Panel's role as including to "review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, by the PCC". This is an opportunity for the Panel to publicly hold the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC) to account for the full extent of his activities and decisions since the last Panel meeting.

#### 2. Summary of the PCC's decisions and activity since the last Panel meeting

- 2.1 A summary of both the decisions taken by the PCC and the range of his activity since the last Panel meeting are set out below.

a) Decisions taken

All decisions made by the PCC are recorded and published on his website. Decisions made by the PCC, up until 31 August 2018, are listed at **Annex 1** of this report.

b) Items of news

Items of news, covering the PCC's activity and including the key statements he has made, are recorded and published on his website. A summary of those items published up until 31 August 2018, are listed at **Annex 2** of this report.

c) Police Accountability Forum meetings

Agendas for these meetings are published on the PCC's website. Items discussed at the most recent Police Accountability Forum meeting are set out at **Annex 3** of this report.

d) Norfolk and Suffolk Collaboration Panel meetings

Suffolk Constabulary is Norfolk's preferred partner for collaboration. The two forces have been collaborating for over five years, and that partnership is credited for having yielded significant savings for both Constabularies. An extensive programme of collaborative work has already delivered several joint units and departments in areas such as major investigations, protective

services, custody, transport and IT.

The PCC meets with Suffolk’s Police and Crime Commissioner, Tim Passmore, and the Chief Constables of both counties to monitor collaborative work between the two forces. These meetings are planned to be held in public every other month, with the venue alternating between Norfolk and Suffolk, and agendas are published on the PCC’s website. Items discussed at the most recent Collaboration Panel meeting are set out at **Annex 4** of this report.

e) Other out-of-county activity between 11 September and 16 November 2018:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
24 October 2018	Eastern Region Strategic Alliance – West Suffolk House, Bury St Edmunds

f) Audit Committee


The Audit Committee is independent of the PCC and Norfolk Constabulary. The Committee considers the internal and external audit reports of both the PCC and the Chief Constable and provides advice on good governance principles and appropriate risk management arrangements. Items discussed at the most recent meetings are set out at **Annex 5** of this report.

### 3. Suggested approach

3.1 The PCC has been invited to attend the meeting to respond to your questions and will be supported by members of staff.

#### 4.0 Action

4.1 The Panel is recommended to put questions to the PCC, covering the areas at paragraph 2.1 of this report, to publicly hold him to account for the full extent of his activities and decisions since the last Panel meeting.

	If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact 0344 800 8020 or Text Relay on 18001 0344 800 8020 (textphone) and we will do our best to help.
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## PCC's Decisions

### **National Police Collaboration Agreement**

*Decision 2018-15*

The PCC authorised the Chief Executive to execute a collaboration agreement produced nationally in relation to the National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service, National Wildlife Crime Unit and National Police Freedom of Information and Data Protection Unit.

### **Estates Strategy**

*Confidential Decision 2018-16*

The PCC approved a termination of a lease arrangement at Vantage House, Norwich.

### **Funding for the Norfolk Youth Offending Team**

*Decision 2018-18*

The PCC has agreed to fund the core costs of the Norfolk Youth Offending Team for a three-year period to the end of March 2021.

### **Funding to extend service provision by Sue Lambert Trust**

*Decision 2018-19*

The PCC has agreed a grant extension for services provided by the Sue Lambert Trust to support victims of sexual abuse, sexual violence and historic cases of child sexual abuse.

### **Council tax exemption for care leavers**

*Decision 2018-20*

The PCC has approved a council tax exemption for care leavers.

### **Appointment of Legally Qualified Chair**

*Decision 2018-21*

The PCC appointed Mr Harry Ireland to the list of nominations of legally qualified chairs for the purposes of regulation 25 of the Police Conduct Regulations 2012 for the period until 31 December 2019.

### **2018-22 Funding for the Norwich Connect Service**

*Decision 2018-22*

The PCC approved funding for the Connect Service - a partnership between national domestic abuse charity Safelives and local statutory partners, including the OPCCN.

Further detail about each decision can be viewed on OPCCN's website at the following address:

<http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/transparency/decisions>

Alternatively, Panel Members can request this information in hard copy by contacting the Committee Officer.



## Summary of the PCC's activity

### Last chance to have your say on PCC's fire governance proposal

The eight-week consultation, which invites feedback on a change of governance for Norfolk Fire & Rescue Service, will close to responses at 5pm on Wednesday 5 September 2018.

4 September 2018

### PCC thanks Norfolk public for response as fire governance consultation closes

The PCC's consultation on proposals to take on the governance of Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service alongside that of Norfolk Constabulary has now closed.

6 September 2018

### #Impact begins new tour of the county

A campaign aimed at educating young drivers about road safety is set to begin touring the county again this week, starting with a visit to City College Norwich.

11 September 2018

### Clarity on presentation of consultation responses

The OPCCN would like to offer some clarity on the presentation of comments and feedback from the recent fire governance consultation.

11 September 2018

### North Norfolk residents invited to quiz PCC and Chief Constable

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable will be answering questions from the public at a special event in Cromer next week.

17 September 2018

### PCC to put spotlight on policing at accountability meeting with Chief Constable

Policing in the county will once again come under the spotlight as Norfolk's PCC holds his regular Police Accountability Forum with the Chief Constable next week.

27 September 2018

### PCC welcomes custody inspection report

The PCC has welcomed findings from an inspection of police custody provision, which found strong governance arrangements and genuine understanding around protecting vulnerable people. To read the full report, visit the [HMICFRS website](#).

3 October 2018

### Norfolk PCC opens national domestic abuse conference

Addressing attendees at the Leeway conference in Norwich today, the PCC called for 'a concerted and sustained strategy' to tackle domestic abuse.

3 October 2018

### Extra funding helps police mental health team grow

Following a pilot project five years ago, which placed mental health specialists in the police control room for the first time, PCC funding has helped fund the continued growth of the team.

10 October 2018

'Rising Star' Gateway to Employment apprentice sets sights on national award

An apprentice who found employment through a scheme which gives ex-offenders a second chance could win a National Apprenticeship Award next month.

11 October 2018

PCC lends his support to National Hate Crime Awareness Week

'The only thing I hate is hate itself' is the message from Norfolk's PCC Lorne Green on the eve of National Hate Crime Awareness Week.

12 October 2018

PCC writes to Home Secretary to highlight 'grave concerns' over pensions proposal

PCC Lorne Green has written to the Home Secretary and Policing Minister to highlight his 'grave concerns' over the government's police pensions proposal.

25 October 2018

Broadland residents invited to quiz PCC and Chief Constable

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable will be answering questions from the public at a special event in Taverham next week.

5 November 2018

Knife crime under the spotlight at PCC-funded event

An innovative project to educate young people about the dangers of knife crime is set to run in Norfolk for a second time thanks to funding from the PCC.

6 November 2018

Statement issued on behalf of PCC Lorne Green

PCC Lorne Green has announced that he will not be seeking re-election at the next Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) election in 2020.

6 November 2018

Annual report on rural crime 'shows how far we have come'

Tackling rural crime and supporting communities is firmly in the spotlight with the release of the Norfolk Rural Policing Strategy Annual Report.

8 November 2018

PCC joins national campaign to stand against scams

PCC Lorne Green has become a Friends Against Scams 'Scambassador', pledging to raise awareness of the dangers posed by fraudsters and help prevent vulnerable people being targeted and exploited.

12 November 2018

PCC welcomes arrival of new laws to 'protect the protectors'

From today, people who assault emergency service workers, including police officers, could face up to 12 months in jail as new legislation comes into force.

13 November 2018

Innovative scheme to tackle domestic abuse supported by PCC

An initiative which aims to improve help and support for families and individuals experiencing domestic abuse has received vital backing from Norfolk's PCC.

14 November 2018



Taverham hosts PCC's policing Q&A

Officer numbers, police visibility, drugs and anti-social behaviour were just a few of the issues raised at a special Q&A session hosted by Norfolk's PCC in Taverham.  
14 November 2018

Norfolk's PCC supports domestic abuse awareness campaign

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner Lorne Green is backing a city-wide initiative aimed at tackling domestic abuse.  
15 November 2018

Policing under the spotlight at PCC accountability meeting next week

Policing in the county will be under the spotlight at a meeting between the PCC and Chief Constable next week.  
15 November 2018ov

PCC welcomes film to educate young people about knife crime

The PCC has welcomed the creation of a thought-provoking film being launched in schools across Norfolk to educate young people about knife crime.  
16 November 2018.

Further details about each of the news items can be viewed on OPCCN's website at the following address:

<http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/latest-news>

## List of items discussed at the most recent Police Accountability Forum meetings

<b>Date: 1 October 2018</b>	
Subject	Summary
<b>Public agenda</b>	
Police and Crime Plan Theme: Good stewardship of taxpayers' money	<p>This report outlines the Constabulary's progress on the Strategic Policing Objectives for Priority 7: Good Stewardship of Taxpayers' Money, as set in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk's (OPCCN) Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020. The report also includes the latest Estates Strategy update and the latest revenue and capital budget monitoring report for the Chief Constable's delegated budget.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> To note the report and consider the following appended recommendation:</p> <p><b>Budget Monitoring Report 2018/19 (based on period to 31 August 2018)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This report provides a high level financial overview of the Constabulary Revenue and Capital Budgets for the current year, 2018/19.</li> <li>2. The Commissioner approved the total revenue budget and capital programme for 2018/19 in February 2018 and this report forecasts income and expenditure to the end of the year (outturn) based on the position at the end of August 2018.</li> <li>3. The forecast revenue year-end position is an underspend of £0.251m, relating to a forecast overspend on operational spending of £0.117m, and an underspend against additional use of reserves of £0.368m.</li> </ol> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> The PCC is asked to confirm the decision to increase spending on the Telematics project by £0.133m in-year and recommended to note the contents of the remainder of the report.</p>
Police and Crime Plan Theme: Support Rural Communities	<p>This paper provides an update on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the Community Safety Neighbourhood Policing Team</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Crime Update (including associated performance metrics)</li> <li>• Special Constabulary Update</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>
Police and Crime Plan Theme: Improve Road Safety	<p>This report outlines the Constabulary's progress on elements of the Strategic Policing Objectives for Priority 3: Improve Road Safety, as set in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk's (OPCCN) Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>
Emerging Operational / Organisational Risks	Verbal update.

A public question and answer session was held at North Norfolk District Council offices, Cromer, on Tuesday 25 September 2018.

<b>Date: 19 November 2018</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>Public agenda</b>	
Police and Crime Plan Theme: 'Good Stewardship of Taxpayers' Money'	<p>This report outlines the Constabulary's progress on the Strategic Policing Objectives for Priority 7: Good Stewardship of Taxpayers' Money, as set in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk's (OPCCN) Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020. The report also includes the latest Estates Strategy update and the latest revenue and capital budget monitoring report for the Chief Constable's delegated budget.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>
Police and Crime Plan Theme: 'Support Victims and Reduce Vulnerability'	<p>(1) <u>Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)</u></p> <p>The first paper provides an overview of the work underway to develop a Child Criminal Exploitation Team pilot in Norfolk. It will cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Current Approach to Child Criminal Exploitation in Norfolk;</li> <li>• The Proposed Child Criminal Exploitation Model;</li> <li>• Links to the Missing, Adult Sex Work, Slavery</li> </ul>

	<p>and Trafficking Team (MAST), Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Team (MASE) and Future Strategic Direction;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation and Performance Monitoring;</li> <li>• Governance</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p> <p>(2) <u>Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub: Update and Relocation to County Hall</u></p> <p>The second paper provides an update on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partner agencies who form the Norfolk Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH);</li> <li>• The subject matters covered in the Norfolk MASH;</li> <li>• Norfolk Constabulary’s resourcing commitment to the MASH and a breakdown of the policing teams;</li> <li>• The MASH Review;</li> <li>• The recent relocation to County Hall</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>
<p>Police and Crime Plan Theme: ‘Deliver a Modern and Innovative Service’</p>	<p>This report provides an update on each of the significant projects within the current Change Programme; focussing on the overall aim of the project, any interdependencies with other work and the next key project milestones.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>
<p>Complaints and Professional Standards Update</p>	<p>This report relates to Complaints, Misconduct and Professional Standards information for the period 1 April to 30 September 2018.</p> <p>It provides the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complaints about Police Officers and Police Staff</li> <li>• Complaint reduction and trends</li> <li>• Service Recovery</li> <li>• PCC Dip Sampling</li> <li>• Discipline Outcomes</li> <li>• Lessons Learned</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> PCC to note the report.</p>

Emerging Operational / Organisational Risks	Verbal update.
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A public question and answer session was held on Tuesday 13 November 2018 at Taverham High School.

The next PAF meeting is due to take place on Thursday 31 January 2019 – Norfolk Constabulary Headquarters, Wymondham, Norfolk, NR18 0WW.

The next public question and answer session will be held in early 2019 in the Norwich area. Details will be made available via OPCCN's website.

The public reports can be viewed on the OPCCN's website at the following address, under "Transparency/Document Store":

<http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/police-accountability-forum/>

Alternatively, Panel Members can request hard copies by contacting the Committee Officer.

**List of items discussed at the most recent Norfolk and Suffolk Collaboration Panel meeting**

The Collaboration Panel last met on 8 February 2017, and items discussed were reported to the PCP at its 4 April 2017 meeting.

The next meeting is yet to be scheduled.

The public reports can be viewed on the OPCCN's website at the following address, under "Transparency/Document Store":

<http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/transparency/accountability/collaboration-panel/>

Alternatively, Panel Members can request hard copies by contacting the Committee Officer.

## List of items discussed at the most recent Audit Committee meetings

<b>Date: 24 August 2018</b>	
Subject	Summary
<b>Public agenda</b>	
Statements of Accounts 2017/18 – Reports from Chief Finance Officer and Ernst and Young LL	<p>1. The Police and Crime Commissioner’s (PCC) and Chief Constable’s (CC) draft Statements of Accounts were considered at an informal (private) meeting of the Committee on 14 June 2018. The Committee asked to be informed of any significant changes following the audit. These are shown at Appendix 1.</p> <p>2. The draft Annual Governance Statement published with the draft Statements of Account in June has been updated following the external auditor’s review and is attached at Appendix 2.</p> <p>3. The external auditor’s Audit Results Report is circulated with this report and will be presented by Chris Hewitt, Manager, Ernst and Young.</p> <p>4. The external auditor requires Letters of Representation to be signed by the Chief Finance Officer before issuing his final audit opinion on the Statements of Accounts and these are included within the ARR.</p> <p>5. The PCC, Chief Constable, Chief Executive and CFO, will sign formally the accounts after endorsement by the Committee.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p> <p>The Committee was invited to recommend the Statements of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement for signature by the PCC and Chief Constable.</p>

<b>Date: 23 October 2018</b>	
Subject	Summary
<b>Public agenda</b>	
Internal Audit	To consider the following reports from Head of Internal Audit (TIAA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018/19 Plan Update</li> <li>• 2018/19 Follow Up Review</li> </ul>
Forward Work Plan	To consider the forward work programme.
<b>Private agenda</b>	
Strategic Risk Register Update	Report from Chief Executive and Chief Constable - not published.

The Audit Committee is due to meet next at 2pm on Tuesday 15 January 2019.

The public reports can be viewed on the Commissioner's website at the following address, under "Transparency/Document Store":

<http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/spend/audit-committee/>

Alternatively, Panel Members can request hard copies by contacting the Committee Officer.



## **National Police and Crime Panel Conference 2018**

### **Report from Jo Martin, Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager**

To consider matters arising from the national conference.

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 Since the establishment of Police and Crime Panels in 2011/12, an annual national conference has taken place to support panel members and officers with their learning and development. A range of speakers from the sector have been involved in leading plenary discussions and practitioner workshops/briefings.

#### **2. Seventh National Conference**

- 2.1 The conference took place on 12 November 2018 and was attended by Vice-Chairman Dr Christopher Kemp, Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt, Mr Peter Hill and Jo Martin.
- 2.2 The theme of this year's conference was "Priorities and pressures – working together."
- 2.3 Speakers contributing to the opening plenary discussion were:
- Chief Constable Sara Thornton, Chair of the National Police Chiefs' Council.
  - Mark Burns-Williamson, West Yorkshire PCC and Chair of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
- 2.4 The speakers described the demands, challenges and realities of policing. They explained that signs were emerging that forces were finding it harder to deliver an effective service, with pressure increasing because of funding cuts across public services. In preparation for both the 2019 Spending Review and to refresh their vision for policing in 2025, Police Chiefs and PCCs are reviewing both the shifting approach to core policing, as well as the need to enhance multi-agency interventions to the root causes of crime.

#### **3. National Association for Police and Fire and Crime Panels (NAPFCP)**

- 3.1 The first AGM took place, at which a Constitution was approved and members of the Executive Council were re-appointed.
- 3.2 Currently 26 of the 41 Panels are members, with more showing interest in joining.
- 3.3 Member Panels will be charged an annual subscription fee of £500, which

will be reviewed annually. While the Home Office has advised that Panel grants cannot be used to pay this fee, the NAPCFP's Chairman encouraged Panels to write to Home Office Ministers and request a relaxation of the terms of their grant agreement.

- 3.4 The host authority for Norfolk Police and Crime Panel has confirmed it will cover the cost of an annual subscription fee, and the Panel will be asked to agree to the continuation of its membership at each Panel AGM.

#### **4. Thematic workshops/briefings**

- 4.1 Norfolk facilitated two briefings on the recent police integrity reforms, which form part of the Policing and Crime Act 2017. The information was largely based on that which OPCCN has shared with the Complaints Policy Sub Panel. In addition, a brief survey of Panels indicated that few had received information direct from their PCC about the police integrity reforms and that few PCCs had given an indication about how they intend to approach their new duty to maintain oversight of police complaints. Initial feedback from participants indicates that colleagues found the briefings extremely useful.

- 4.2 Peter Hill attended the following breakout sessions:

- Modern Slavery: a shared problem (Rachel Harper, Unseen UK)
- Improving the Panel's questioning skills and techniques (Tim Young, Frontline Consulting)

- 4.3 Christopher Kemp attended the following breakout sessions:

- Rethinking Police Demand (Eleanor Covell, Crest Advisory)
- Police finance and risks (Parris Williams, Iain Murray and Paul Grady, Grant Thornton)

#### **5. Action**

- 5.1 The Panel is asked to consider matters arising from the national conference.



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## Forward Work Programme

10am, 31 January 2019, County Hall	<b>Panel refresh training - consideration of precept</b>	
5 February 2019, County Hall	<p><b>Review the PCC's proposed precept for 2019-20 (the Panel must review and report by 8 February 2019)</b></p> <p><b>Police and Crime Plan performance monitoring (including commissioned services)</b></p> <p><b>PCC Complaints Monitoring Report</b></p> <p><b>Complaints Policy Sub-Panel – Update</b></p> <p><b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b></p> <p><b>Forward Work Programme</b></p>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
18 February 2019, County Hall	<b>Reserve date – to review a revised precept for 2019-20, if vetoed (the Panel must review and report by 22 February 2019)</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
30 April 2019, County Hall	<p><b>Police and Crime Plan performance monitoring (including commissioned services)</b></p> <p><b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b></p> <p><b>Forward Work Programme</b></p>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
Mid June 2019, County Hall (To be confirmed)	<b>Panel Member induction</b>	

<p>Late June 2019, County Hall (To be confirmed)</p>	<p><b>Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman</b></p> <p><b>Balanced Appointment Objective</b></p> <p><b>Panel Arrangements and Rules of Procedure – Review</b></p> <p><b>Police and Crime Plan performance monitoring (including commissioned services)</b></p> <p><b>PCC Complaints Monitoring Report</b></p> <p><b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b></p> <p><b>Norfolk Police and Crime Panel funding</b></p> <p><b>Forward Work Programme</b></p>	<p>Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner’s staff and Chief Constable</p>
<p>18 September 2019, County Hall</p>	<p><b>PCC’s 2018-19 Annual Report</b></p> <p><b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b></p> <p><b>Forward Work Programme</b></p>	<p>Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner’s staff and Chief Constable</p>

The identified items are provisional only. The following meetings will be scheduled only if/when required:

- confirmation hearings

**PCP - Complaints Policy Sub Panel**

Membership 2018-19: Mrs Sarah Bütikofer, Mr Peter Hill, Dr Christopher Kemp, Mr Mike Smith-Clare, Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt

Date of last meeting: 3 September 2018 (a brief oral update was provided at the 10<sup>th</sup> September PCP meeting)

Next meeting: 17 December 2018

### **PCP training and network events**

- Eastern Region PCP network: 19 September 2018 meeting attended by Christopher Kemp and Kevin Pellatt
- National PCP Conference 2018: Monday 12 November 2018, Scarman House, Warwick Conference Centre (Christopher Kemp, Kevin Pellatt and Peter Hill to attend)

### **For information**

Norfolk County Community Safety Partnership Scrutiny Sub Panel – This Sub Panel meets at least annually; the next meeting is due to take place at 2pm on Wednesday 13 February 2019 at County Hall.

Police Accountability Forum meetings are due to take place on the following dates (agendas will be made available via OPCCN's website).

- 31 January 2019 (details will be made available via OPCCN's website).

PCC public question and answer sessions – The next session will be held in early 2019 in the Norwich area; details will be made available via OPCCN's website.

Norfolk and Suffolk Collaboration Panel meetings are held in public every other month, with the venue alternating between Norfolk and Suffolk (agendas will be made available via OPCCN's website). The next meeting is yet to be scheduled.