

# Norfolk Police and Crime Panel



Date: **Thursday 21 April 2022**  
Time: **11am**  
Venue: **Council Chamber, County Hall, Norwich**

**Panel Members are invited to a pre-meeting at 10am on 21 April 2022 in the Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich.**

## **Advice for members of the public:**

This meeting will be held in public and in person.

It will be live streamed on YouTube and, in view of Covid-19 guidelines, we would encourage members of the public to watch remotely by clicking on the following link: [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdyUrFjYNPfPq5psa-LFIJA/videos?view=2&live\\_view=502](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdyUrFjYNPfPq5psa-LFIJA/videos?view=2&live_view=502)

However, if you wish to attend in person it would be most helpful if, on this occasion, you could indicate in advance that it is your intention to do so. This can be done by emailing [committees@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:committees@norfolk.gov.uk) where we will ask you to provide your name, address and details of how we can contact you (in the event of a Covid-19 outbreak). Please note that public seating will be limited.

As you will be aware, the Government is moving away from COVID-19 restrictions and towards living with COVID-19, just as we live with other respiratory infections. To ensure that the meeting is safe we are asking everyone attending to practise good public health and safety behaviours (practising good hand and respiratory hygiene, including wearing face coverings in busy areas at times of high prevalence) and to stay at home when they need to (if they have tested positive for COVID 19; if they have symptoms of a respiratory infection; if they are a close contact of a positive COVID 19 case). This will help make the event safe for all those attending and limit the transmission of respiratory infections including COVID-19.

**Membership**

<b>Main Member</b>	<b>Substitute Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Cllr Gordon Bambridge	Cllr Mark Robinson	Breckland District Council
Cllr Jonathan Emsell	Cllr Peter Bulman	Broadland District Council
Cllr Mike Smith-Clare	Cllr Jade Martin	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Cllr Colin Manning	Cllr Stuart Dark	King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Council
Cllr William Richmond	Cllr Julian Kirk	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Graham Carpenter	Cllr David Bills	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Tim Adams	Cllr Steve Riley	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Sarah Butikofer	Cllr John Toye	North Norfolk District Council
Cllr Cate Oliver	Cllr Paul Kendrick	Norwich City Council
Cllr James Easter	Cllr Margaret Dewsbury	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)

Under the Council’s protocol on the use of media equipment at meetings held in public, this meeting may be filmed, recorded or photographed. Anyone who wishes to do so must inform the Chair and ensure that it is done in a manner clearly visible to anyone present. The wishes of any individual not to be recorded or filmed must be appropriately respected.

## A g e n d a

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

**2. Minutes**

To confirm the minutes of the meetings held on 1 February 2022

(Page **5**)

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

**4. To receive any items of business which the Chair decides should be considered as a matter of urgency**

**5. Public questions**

Thirty minutes for members of the public to put their question to the Panel Chair 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 11 April 2022.**

**6. Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022 – performance monitoring** (Page **20**)

To consider an update from the PCC.

**7. Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC** (Page **37**)

To consider the full extent of PCC activities and decisions since the last Panel meeting.

**8. Complaints Policy Sub Panel - Update** (Page **49**)

To consider an update from the Chair of the Sub Panel.

**9. Norfolk Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2021-22** (Page **52**)

To approve publication of the Panel's annual report.

**10. Work Programme** (Page **60**)

To review the proposed work programme.

Tom McCabe  
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## Norfolk Police and Crime Panel

### Minutes of the Meeting held on 1 February 2022 at 11am at County Hall, Norwich

#### Panel Members Present:

Cllr William Richmond (Chair)	Norfolk County Council
Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt (Vice-Chair)	Co-opted Independent Member
Cllr Tim Adams	North Norfolk District Council
Cllr Gordon Bambridge	Breckland District Council
Cllr Graham Carpenter	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Jonathan Emsell	Broadland District Council
Mr Peter Hill	Co-opted Independent Member
Cllr Jade Martin	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Cllr Cate Oliver	Norwich City Council

#### Officers Present:

Paul Sanford	Chief Constable for Norfolk (CC)
Giles Orpen-Smellie	Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC)
Sharon Lister	Director of Performance and Scrutiny, OPCCN
Nicola Ledain	Committee Officer, Norfolk County Council, NCC
Jo Martin	Democratic Support and Scrutiny Team Manager, NCC
Peter Jasper	Assistant Chief Officer, Norfolk Constabulary
Mark Stokes	Chief Executive, OPCCN
Jill Penn	Chief Finance Officer, OPCCN
Harvey Bullen	Director of Financial Management, NCC

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

- 1.1 Apologies were received from Cllr Mike Smith-Clare (substituted by Cllr Jade Martin), Cllr Sarah Butikofer, Cllr James Easter, Cllr Colin Manning and his substitute Cllr Stuart Dark.

#### 2. Minutes

- 2.1 The minutes of the meeting held on 22 November 2021 were agreed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.
- 2.1a. The Chair added that the task and finish group which had been planned had since been put on hold.

2.2 The minutes of the meeting held on 2 December 2021 were agreed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

### **3. Members to Declare any Interests**

3.1 There were no interests declared.

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

4.1 No urgent business was discussed.

### **5. Public Questions**

5.1 No public questions were received.

### **6. Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Norfolk's proposed police precept for 2022-23.**

6.1 The Panel received the report which set out the PCC's precept proposal and outlined its budgetary and financial impact. It also set out the Revenue Budget and Capital Programme for 2022/23, the Medium-Term Financial Plan 2022/23 to 2025/26, and the funding and financial strategies that must be published by the PCC. The Panel also received the precept consultation results for 2022/23.

6.2 The Chair thanked the PCC for providing the information outlined in the agenda and invited the PCC to introduce the report. The PCC introduced the report (Appendix A of these minutes) and confirmed that he proposed to increase the precept by 3.59% per annum at Band D (£9.99). He then asked the Chief Constable to report to the Panel.

6.3 The Chief Constable gave further information to introduce the precept funding report:

- With regards to the financial picture, the CC echoed the sentiment outlined in the report and the PCC's words that the Constabulary needed to be lean and make further savings, but the CC was determined to make use of every single pound. The Constabulary was already efficient and lean, but a significant proportion of his budget was ringfenced which only allowed for a limited amount of his budget to be subject to savings. He added that inflation could potentially add further costs to the budget in coming years.
- The annual budget process had delivered £2.3million worth of savings, but the savings would reduce each year especially if the quality of policing on the ground was to be maintained each year.
- A rise of 2.59% in the precept would allow the Constabulary to remain as it was, the further 1% would enable the CC to invest in the operational challenges that the Constabulary now faced. The Office of National Statistics had recently published its annual data which highlighted that there had been increases in domestic abuse and other hidden crimes. Reports of

sexual abuse had risen by 4.6% and violence with injury had risen by 11%. The CC highlighted that these were now the challenges the Constabulary faced. There were also more missing persons, suspicious deaths, and road incidents and due to the changing nature of crimes, the length of investigations was also getting longer.

- If the CC wanted to deliver the service that the victims of rape, sexual abuse deserved, the proposed increase in the precept would allow for an extra 21 specialist posts. This would enhance the capabilities of the Constabulary, provide better support for victims, see perpetrators brought to justice and help deliver the Police and Crime Plan.
- The CC recognised the need for visible policing and the expectation of the public of this. He explained that he would increase patrols across the neighbourhoods through the various schemes and his intention through the Government's Uplift programme was to increase visible policing further.

6.4 During the discussion, the following points were raised;

6.4.1 The Chief Finance Officer reported that the only way the reserves had been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic was that they had been topped up by funding received which could not be used at that point but was now being spent.

6.4.2 The Panel noted that much of the increased resource would be invested in operational areas not often observed by the public and asked how the PCC proposed to promote that work to the public. The Panel noted the reserve figure was at 2.5% and asked the PCC to justify this figure. The PCC explained that there was always a time to use reserves, but there was a balance of holding them and what risk was being covered with them. He was ensuring that by holding the reserves, the Constabulary was appropriately lean today and throughout the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) period and into the next CSR period. The PCC had analysed evidence-based proposals with appropriate models which were tested. He had recognised that it would be wrong to ask more from the precept if they were sitting on lots of reserves, but also needed to prove that he had affective stewardship of the public funds. The PCC confirmed he was content that the relatively low level of reserves satisfied the need for covering the risk whilst getting the most efficient use of those funds. The Chief Finance Officer added that the general reserves were at 2.5-3%, and it was the intention to grow these reserves as explained in the report. The budget support reserves were being drawn upon. However, the total amount of reserves stood at 12.18% and at the end of the medium-term plan they would be at 8%, which was still above the limit they had set themselves of 6% and still at a comfortable level.

6.4.3 Referring to the consultation results, the Panel asked how heavily the percentage supporting and not supporting his proposed increase weighed on the PCC. In an ideal world, the PCC explained that there would be plenty of officers, and resources but would never have as much as needed. The Constabulary needs to fight crime as their priority but need to bridge the expectation gap between the public wanting to see Officers and the Constabulary's target of fighting crime. Campaigns such as Safer Streets, further communications and further discussion was always being held about how to increase the visibility, but it would always be a tension. The CC added that domestic abuse was now a volume crime so unfortunately a significant proportion of the communities would see the benefit of the precept increase. He added that the new officers employed through the Uplift programme would spend a significant amount of time in neighbourhood policing so it would be engrained in the

approached that they took.

- 6.4.4 The Panel noted that in response to the consultation, there were as many people that had said they strongly disagreed or those who said strongly disagreed. The PCC had kept a careful eye on the comments of the consultation and reported that very few people sat in the middle of the survey with most people either strongly agreeing with the precept rise or strongly disagreeing. The PCC reported that the group that concerned him the most were those that had expressed concern that this wasn't the only rise. There were familiar themes that were raised, and these were already being addressed and there were comments that had been heard whilst canvassing during the election period. The responses to the consultation were considered along with other forums that the PCC had attended, they weren't considered on their own.
- 6.4.5 The PCC was conscious of the killed or seriously injured figures of the Constabulary. The budget didn't put into place additional resources to deal with that, but there was other work taking place through Speedwatch, increased visibility etc. The PCC added that it was a high priority as communities felt strongly about it, and sometimes were more concerned with speeding through the village than they were about burglaries. The CC added that there were now eight officers trained to train others in speed radar devices which was more than a few years ago and was a sufficient number. The CC received regular calls to increase speed enforcement. He recognised the death tolls and was putting in the effort and energy to deal with it. Investment would be planned in this area, and he hoped to increase investment in the smaller vans which deployed in the rural areas. These vans were deployed based on the number of calls received and data from Speedwatch, communities and speed strips. The CC highlighted that vulnerable road users made up a disproportionate number of those killed or seriously injured, and the CC added that during the upcoming year he was running a series of campaigns for these users such as Safer Rider.
- 6.4.6 The PCC reported that pensions were on the radar. Currently, a pension grant from Home Office was received on an annual basis but it was unknown if this would continue. There were other considerable pension issues, nationally across all Forces, such as the transition from a final salary pension to a career average pension. Further discussions were continuing with the Treasury and the Home Office regarding the impact of those changes.
- 6.4.7 The precept rise would impact only the core policing budget, the commissioning budget was managed separately. Last year, the Ministry of Justice gave approximately £1 million and the OPCCN successfully bid for £1 million. Further bids were put together and submitted throughout the year. Work was being carried out to put the grant funding on a longer footing as everything was expected to be completed in a financial year. The issues that the funding supports were often longer-term issues that needed longer term support.
- 6.4.8 Positive feedback was received for the pop-up events and engagement that had taken place in the Great Yarmouth area.
- 6.4.9 Concern was expressed at the increase in light of other household bills and energy rises. Although people would agree that a rise was needed, it was important to be mindful of the financial pressures that residents were under.
- 6.4.10 The PCC agreed that they needed to communicate with the public what they were

doing with the precept rise, and the successful programmes that took place. Police response to hidden crimes were behind the scenes which was appropriate to the nature of the crime, however, they could be a way of promoting and showing the public that behind the scenes extremely good work was taking place.

6.5 The Panel:

- **NOTED** the Revenue Budget and Capital Programme for 2021/22, the Medium Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2024/25 and the funding and financial strategies,
- **VOTED** (by 8 votes for, 0 against and 1 abstention) to endorse the Police and Crime Commissioner's proposed precept increase of 3.59% per annum at Band D (£9.99) for 2022/23.
- **AGREED** that the Chair should write to the Commissioner to formally report the outcome of the Panel's consideration of the precept proposal.

7. **Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2021 – performance monitoring**

- 7.1. The Panel received the report providing an overview of the progress made against delivering two of the strategic priorities within the Norfolk Police and Crime Plan for 2016-2022 (Priority 5: Support Victims and Reduce Vulnerability and Priority 6: Deliver a Modern and Innovative Service).
- 7.2 The PCC introduced the report and explained to the Panel that in his work as Chair of Norfolk and Suffolk Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB), they were working out how the criminal justice system could reduce the time to get from offending to the court system. The PCC's view was that it was too long, and as a result the system was not serving the alleged perpetrator or the victims.
- 7.3 During the discussion, the following points were raised;
- 7.3.1 The PCC reported that fraud was a large arena of crime and a large amount of online fraud existed. Many of these criminals operating this activity were not even in this country. The national capability needed to increase in combatting this. The CC added that the volume of fraud activity concerned him. A significant amount of fraud happened without the perpetrator living in the country, but a large amount of the incidences was entirely preventable. When reports were received through Action Fraud, information was exchanged with local partners and if vulnerability was detected, then Officers would visit those identified and help with some fraud advice. Although there was a need for the police response to improve, there was also a need for the platform where the fraud took place to take more responsibility.
- 7.3.2 Further technology investment was yet to be looked at in detail by the PCC but provided a lot of potential. There were a lot of questions to be asked about what technology was needed and how each piece would interface with one another. There were unlimited options. The CC added that he was keen to make as much use of technology in back offices as well as on the front line. There was potential to automate a lot of the internal processes, and this was an area which could be looked at. It was hard to predict the future with regards to technology but where there was scope to invest to achieve then a case would be made for the investment.

- 7.3.3 The Panel asked why only 83% of victim need assessments were being completed and how this would be addressed by the development of a more robust assessment mechanism. Due to the absence of the Director of Policy and Commissioning, the Chair agreed that a written response could be given (this is set out at Appendix B). The CC added that the time and engagement of the victim was needed to fulfil the assessment and sometimes this did not happen, but he was keen to increase the level.
- 7.3.4 The PCC reported that the Criminal Justice System was co-ordinated by the Norfolk and Suffolk Local Criminal Justice Board. There was work being undertaken to ensure that the LCJB had an effect for victims. There was limited amount that he could do convene the various partners, however this could change under the PCC review. There needed to be a silo organised system for the benefit of victims. Work had been undertaken to invite each part of the LCJB to take responsibility of each part of the timescale process with the hope to start reducing the timescales. Victims at some point, lose interest with attending court and improving the timescales would mean that court attendance happened before the victims disengaged.
- 7.3.5 Data received from victims of their experience was always useful especially if they had stated that they do not wish to engage with the criminal justice system anymore. The reasons behind this were useful. The PCC hoped that victims of domestic abuse could attend court on a day when there as a charity present to help, and this would help with a better court experience.
- 7.3.6 The PCC reported that in certain scenarios restorative justice could be useful, and more could be done with it. It could be useful in more situations than others, but it was a question of resources. OPCCN were required to provide a restorative justice service.
- 7.4 The Panel **NOTED** the update about progress with delivering the Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022.

## **8. Seven Force Regional Collaboration Programme**

- 8.1 The Panel received the report which gave an overview of the Collaboration Programme to enable them to better understand the opportunities and challenges this presented for Norfolk.
- 8.2 The PCC added that the current arrangements would transition to a network from April 2022. It was felt that Forces involved had benefited from the network and should continue but would be focused on Chief Constable level.
- 8.3 The PCC confirmed that Norfolk Constabulary would not lose the benefits of being part of the network as outlined at paragraph 4 of the report.
- 8.4 The Panel **NOTED** the overview of the Seven Force Regional Collaboration Programme.

## **9. PCC Complaints Monitoring Report**

- 9.1 The Panel received the report reviewing complaints received since the last monitoring report was received on the 13 July 2021.
- 9.2 The Panel acknowledged that one complaint relating to the PCC had been received and no complaints had been received relating to the Panel.
- 9.3 The Panel **NOTED** the monitoring information.

## **10. Complaints Policy Sub Panel – Update**

- 10.1 The Panel received the report giving an update from the Complaints Policy Sub Panel.
- 10.2 The Sub Panel's Chair highlighted that, with reference to paragraph 2.4, he had spoken to Chairman of the National Association and he would raise the matter with his executive committee.
- 10.3 The PCC explained that the £1 million referred to as being held in reserves for claims related to an insurance policy with an excess of £350k per claim, with a Panel of three would mean there would be three claims hence adding to approximately £1 million. The Chief Finance Officer added that there were insurance reserves and then monies would need to be taken from general reserves. The PCC added that the recent decision made by the Court of Appeal had reduced the risk of awarding high amounts. If a Panel was taken to Judicial Review, then the multi-million-pound claims would also become less likely.
- 10.4 The Panel **NOTED** the update.

## **11. Information Bulletin – questions arising to the PCC**

- 11.1 The Panel received the report summarising both the decisions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (PCC) and the range of his activity since the last Panel meeting.
- 11.2 During the discussion, the following points were noted;
- 11.2.1 The PCC acknowledged that the activity had been predominantly virtual. An engagement strategy was being developed for the forthcoming twelve months when he hoped to be meeting people in person again.
- 11.2.2 The Chief Executive added that the engagement strategy would be linked to the new Police and Crime Plan and picked up key themes. It included visiting the commissioning services and meeting key stakeholders.
- 11.2.3 The Panel **NOTED** the report.

## **12. Work Programme**

- 12.1 The Panel received the work programme for the period February 2022 – February 2023.

- 12.2 The Chair requested that the Panel had sight of the finalised Police, Crime and Community Safety Plan at the April meeting following the consideration of the draft plan in November. The Chair also asked if the Panel could have a private panel briefing to explain the new performance monitoring report format which would be implemented. The PCC accepted these requests.
- 12.3 The Panel **AGREED** the work programme.

Meeting ended 1:05pm

**Mr W Richmond, Chair,  
Norfolk Police and Crime Panel**

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## POLICE PRECEPT - FY 22-23

THE PANEL IS AWARE THAT I'M RECOMMENDING A 3.59% PRECEPT INCREASE ON A BAND D PROPERTY. THIS TRANSLATES AS £9.99 FOR THE YEAR OR 19P PER WEEK.

\* \* \*

IF YOU DISTIL MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS COMMISSIONER DOWN TO A SINGLE LINE, IT'S THE LINE IN THE POLICE REFORM AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2011 THAT REQUIRES ME TO ENSURE THAT NORFOLK CONSTABULARY IS EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT.

CLEARLY, RESOURCES - MONEY - ENABLE EFFECTIVENESS, WHILE EFFICIENCY ALLOWS FINITE RESOURCES TO BE STRETCHED, TO MAXIMISE THE EFFECTIVENESS THAT CAN BE GOT FROM FINITE RESOURCES.

BY WAY OF CONTEXT, THE CAMERON GOVERNMENT'S AUSTERITY PROGRAMME, INTRODUCED IN 2010, REQUIRED SAVINGS OF 20% - IN NORFOLK'S CASE OF £40M. THE TABLE ON PAGE A16 ILLUSTRATES HOW THE LEGACY OF AUSTERITY IS THAT THE BUDGET TODAY IS £6.3M LESS, IN REAL TERMS, THAN IT WAS IN 2010.

THE IMPACT OF AUSTERITY ON POLICE EFFECTIVENESS CAN BE MEASURED IN TERMS OF REDUCTIONS OF OFFICER NUMBERS, THE LOSS OF PCSOs, CLOSURE OF POLICE STATIONS, AND REDUCED POLICE VISIBILITY.

IN SHORT, AUSTERITY LEFT THE POLICE UNDER RESOURCED. THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT IS NOW BUILDING BACK POLICE CAPABILITIES.

\* \* \*

POLICING, OF COURSE, COMES WITH A PRICE TAG. NORFOLK'S BUDGET FOR 2021-22 WAS £187M - 55%<sup>1</sup> FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT,<sup>2</sup> AND 45%<sup>3</sup> BY THE PRECEPT.

ONE OF THE THEMES OF COMMENTS MADE DURING THE CONSULTATION IS THAT POLICING SHOULD BE FUNDED BY GOVERNMENT. THE PANEL WILL BE AWARE THAT THE REALITY IS

<sup>1</sup> £103M.

<sup>2</sup> Made under Section 46 (2) of the Police Act 1996.

<sup>3</sup> £83.6M.

THAT THE PRECEPT IS A CORE COMPONENT OF POLICE FUNDING. IT'S NOT AN OPTIONAL EXTRA.

ANOTHER THEME OF THE COMMENTS MADE DURING THE CONSULTATION IS THAT, INSTEAD OF INCREASING THE PRECEPT, THE POLICE SHOULD MAKE FURTHER SAVINGS.

THE POLICE ARE ALREADY LEAN FOLLOWING AUSTERITY. THEY'RE FINANCIALLY EFFICIENT AS A RESULT OF THE WORK DONE BY MY PREDECESSOR, THE PREVIOUS CHIEF CONSTABLE AND THE RESPECTIVE FINANCE TEAMS. AND, LET'S NOT FORGET THAT HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS GRADED NORFOLK CONSTABULARY AS 'OUTSTANDING' FOR EFFICIENCY IN THEIR LAST REPORT.

BUT, IF WE WISH TO MAINTAIN CURRENT POLICE CAPABILITIES, OR REINFORCE ANY OF THOSE CAPABILITIES, THERE'S A NEED TO INCREASE THE BUDGET.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT NORFOLK'S BUDGET FOR 2022-23 IS TO INCREASE BY 5.2% - £9M - TO £196M.

AT FACE VALUE, THAT'S GOOD NEWS, BUT THERE ARE TWO WRINKLES:

FIRST, THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT COST PRESSURES:

I'VE MENTIONED THE LEGACY OF AUSTERITY.

INFLATION: THIS WAS 3.2% WHEN THE CHANCELLOR PUBLISHED THE COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING REVIEW IN OCTOBER. INFLATION IS NOW 5.4%, AND EXPECTED TO GO HIGHER.

A POLICE PAY RISE: PAY IS SET NATIONALLY AND PAID LOCALLY. WE DON'T KNOW WHAT AWARD WILL BE MADE BUT WE'RE ANTICIPATING AT LEAST 3% IN 2022-23.

COLLECTIVELY, THESE AND OTHER COST PRESSURES ADD UP TO UPWARD OF £18M.

THE SECOND WRINKLE IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S £9M BUDGET INCREASE ASSUMES A MAXIMUM PRECEPT INCREASE. £5.8M OF THE £9M IS COMING FROM GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTING THE OTHER £3.2M TO COME FROM

THE PRECEPT - BACK TO MY POINT ABOUT THE PRECEPT BEING PART OF CORE POLICE FUNDING.

THE CHANCELLOR'S COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING REVIEW ALLOWS COMMISSIONERS TO INCREASE THE PRECEPT BY UP TO £10 PER YEAR OVER THE THREE YEARS OF THE CSR SETTLEMENT.

IN YEAR 1 - 2022-23 - THIS WOULD BE THE 3.59% INCREASE THAT I'M RECOMMENDING, AND WOULD TRANSLATE AS £9.99 - 19p PER WEEK - ON A BAND D PROPERTY, OR £7.77 - 15p PER WEEK - ON A BAND B PROPERTY.<sup>4</sup>

THIS WOULD GENERATE THE £3.2M THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS ME TO GENERATE TOWARD THE £9M BUDGET INCREASE THEY HAVE ALREADY ANNOUNCED.

\* \* \*

WHY IS ANY PRECEPT INCREASE NEEDED? ONE OPTION MIGHT BE TO ACCEPT THAT THERE'S NO MORE MONEY AND ACCEPT A CONSEQUENT REDUCTION OF POLICE SERVICES.

THE UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCE OF AUSTERITY WAS REDUCED POLICE VISIBILITY, BECAUSE AN UNDER RESOURCED FORCE WILL INEVITABLY PRIORITISE TACKLING CRIME OVER ROUTINE VISIBILITY. I TALKED ABOUT WHAT I DESCRIBE AS THE 'EXPECTATION GAP' AT THE LAST HEARING WHEN I PRESENTED THE DRAFT OF MY POLICE, CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN.

THE PUBLIC WANTS TO SEE INCREASED POLICE VISIBILITY.

THE PUBLIC ALSO WANT MORE DONE ABOUT RAPE, SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULTS, DOMESTIC ABUSE, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS. THEY WANT MORE TO BE DONE ABOUT DRUGS. THEY WANT MORE TO BE DONE ABOUT SPEEDING MOTORISTS. THEY WANT MORE TO BE DONE ABOUT, FRANKLY, EVERYTHING THAT THE POLICE DO.

THIS WAS REFLECTED IN COMMENTS MADE DURING THE CONSULTATION.

<sup>4</sup> Band D: FY21-22 = £278.01 & FY22-23 = 288.00; Band B FY21-22 = 216.23 & FY 22-23 = 224.00. Pint of Milk, 55p; loaf of bread, £1; packet of digestive biscuits, £1; a litre of unleaded petrol, £1.45.

A MAJORITY SUPPORTED MY RECOMMENDATION FOR A PRECEPT INCREASE, BUT MANY WITH THE CAVEAT THAT IN RETURN THEY GET MORE VISIBLE POLICING. OTHERS OPPOSED MY RECOMMENDATION, BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT LACK OF POLICE VISIBILITY.

MEANWHILE, THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS ME TO SATISFY THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE STRATEGIC POLICING REQUIREMENT AND THE NATIONAL POLICING BOARD, AS WELL AS INITIATIVES SUCH AS THE BEATING CRIME PLAN, THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY, AND THE FORTHCOMING VICTIMS CODE. THESE ALL COME WITH ADDITIONAL POLICE TASKS BUT IN THE MAIN WITHOUT ADDITIONAL POLICE RESOURCES. NEVERTHELESS, BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC EXPECT THE POLICE TO DELIVER.

THAT'S THE OPERATIONAL SIDE OF POLICING. I ALSO NEED TO CONSIDER THE SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS THAT PUBLIC DOES NOT SEE.

A PARTICULAR ISSUE ON MY RADAR IS THAT, IF POLICING IS TO HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE GROUND AT ALL , THERE'S A NEED TO PUT OFFENDERS BEFORE THE COURTS. HOWEVER, NEW EVIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE HAVE CREATED A SIGNIFICANT CLERICAL BURDEN. OFFICERS ARE SPENDING A LOT OF TIME PREPARING CASE FILES. PROSECUTIONS ARE TAKING TOO LONG TO GET TO COURT - SEXUAL OFFENCES, FOR EXAMPLE, CURRENTLY AVERAGE 563 DAYS - 18 MONTHS - FROM OFFENCE TO COURT DECISION. AND TOO MANY CASES ARE NOT GETTING TO COURT AT ALL. I AND THE CHIEF CONSTABLE ARE DETERMINED THAT THIS SHOULD CHANGE.

ANOTHER ISSUE ON MY RADAR IS THE END OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CAPITAL GRANT ARRANGEMENT. CAPITAL PROJECTS MUST NOW BE FUNDED FROM REVENUE AND BORROWING. THIS WILL HAVE IMPLICATIONS ON THE ESTATES PROGRAMME AS EVERY PROPOSAL TO UPDATE THE ESTATE WILL NEED A ROBUST BUSINESS CASE TO JUSTIFY WHY IT SHOULD SIT IN THE BUDGET AT THE POTENTIAL EXPENSE OF MORE IMMEDIATE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES.

I ALSO NEED TO CONSIDER MY OWN OFFICE. I HAVE A LEAN ORGANISATION. I ASK A LOT OF MY TEAM, AND I'M LIKELY TO BE GIVEN ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FORTHCOMING PCC REVIEW. IT FOLLOWS THAT, AS A STATUTORY BODY, MY OFFICE ALSO NEEDS INVESTMENT.

\* \* \*

IN BUDGETARY TERMS, THE BUDGET MUST BE BALANCED - THAT'S AN OBVIOUS OBLIGATION IN LAW.<sup>5</sup> THERE'S THEN THE NEED TO RESPOND TO THE PUBLIC'S EXPECTATIONS OF POLICING. THERE'S ALSO THE NEED TO SATISFY BOTH THE REQUIREMENTS OF GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES, AND TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES AROUND PROSECUTING OFFENDERS.

TRANSLATING THIS INTO PRECEPT OPTIONS, I LOOKED AT THREE: A NO-INCREASE OPTION, A HALFWAY HOUSE OPTION, AND A MAXIMUM INCREASE OPTION.

THE NO INCREASE OPTION - A PRECEPT FREEZE - WOULD BE A BUDGET CUT IN REAL TERMS. THE CHIEF CONSTABLE HAS STATED THAT HE NEEDS A MINIMUM PRECEPT INCREASE OF £2.4M IN ORDER FOR THE CONSTABULARY TO STAND STILL. I'VE SCRUTINISED THE WORK UNDERPINNING THAT FIGURE AND I ENDORSE IT.

THEREFORE, THE EFFECT OF A PRECEPT FREEZE WOULD BE A BALANCED BUDGET, BUT AT THE EXPENSE OF VISIBLE POLICING, AT THE EXPENSE OF DELIVERY OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES, AND AT THE EXPENSE OF ENHANCEMENTS TO POLICE CAPABILITIES TO ADDRESS SEXUAL VIOLENCE TOWARD WOMEN AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF COURT FILE PREPARATION. THERE WOULD PROBABLY ALSO NEED TO BE SOME SALAMI SLICING, ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL, TO ACHIEVE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT MUST BE ACHIEVED, HENCE THE RISK TO VISIBLE POLICING.

A HALFWAY HOUSE - SAY 2% - WOULDN'T GO FAR ENOUGH. AGAIN, THE BUDGET WOULD BE BALANCED. BUT, THERE WOULD BE NO INCREASE OF VISIBLE POLICING, AND THERE WOULD BE NO CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENTS.

A 3.59% INCREASE - THE MAXIMUM INCREASE OPTION - WOULD ENABLE THE BUDGET TO BE BALANCED, WHILE OFFERING JUST ENOUGH HEADROOM - £800K - TO SATISFY THE GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES, AND ALSO TO INVEST IN ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES.

THOSE ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES HAVE BEEN DISTILLED DOWN TO 21 NEW AND SPECIALIST POSTS FOCUSSED ON ENHANCING CAPABILITIES TO DEAL WITH SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCES,

<sup>5</sup> The Local Government Finance Act requires local authorities, including PCCs to run a balanced budget.

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND OTHER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, AND ALSO TO BEGIN TO TAKE THE CLERICAL PRESSURE OF THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE'S PROCESSES OFF OFFICERS. THESE MEASURES WOULD IN TURN RELEASE A GREATER NUMBER OF OFFICERS BACK TO THE FRONT LINE THEREBY ENABLING THE INCREASE IN VISIBLE POLICING THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE PUBLIC WANT TO SEE AND THAT I AND THE CHIEF CONSTABLE WANT TO DELIVER.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE WILL WANT TO SAY MORE ABOUT ALL THIS, BUT BEFORE I PASS THE MIKE TO HIM, I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST AS STRONGLY AS I MAY THAT IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE POLICING SERVICE BEING PROVIDED, IF WE'RE TO BEGIN TO RESPOND TO THE PUBLIC'S EXPECTATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, WE DO NEED TO CONTINUE TO INVEST IN OUR CONSTABULARY. WE DO NEED TO CONTINUE THE REGAIN FROM THE EFFECTS OF AUSTERITY.

SO, ON THE BASIS OF THIS VERY BRIEF SUMMARY, AND THE MORE DETAILED EVIDENCE IN THE PAPERS, I'M PROPOSING A 3.59% - £9.99 AT BAND D - PRECEPT INCREASE.

CHAIR, MAY I SUGGEST THAT I BRING IN THE CHIEF CONSTABLE TO OFFER HIS THOUGHTS AND I THEN TAKE QUESTIONS AFTER THAT.

## Questions requiring written responses from the Police and Crime Panel Meeting held on Tuesday 1 February 2022

	<b>Agenda Item 7: Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022 – performance monitoring</b>
1.	<p><b>Question</b> The Panel asked why only 83% of victim need assessments were being completed and how this would be addressed by the development of a more robust assessment mechanism</p> <p><b>Response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is a clear need on focused culture change around this area, whilst 83% is seen as an improved position there is further work to do.</li><li>• The Norfolk and Suffolk Supporting Victims Group chaired by the Head of the Joint Justice Command oversees all the work around the Victims Code of Practice. Membership of this group includes staff from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.</li><li>• The group is managing the development of the work stream around victim need assessments including considering what information is needed to be captured and acted upon.</li><li>• Norfolk is one of six police forces in the region that all use the same crime recording system. Working with the other forces agreement has now been reached on a single approach to the victims needs assessment and this one approach is now embedded within the crime recording system and is now live and accessible by staff to use with immediate effect.</li><li>• There was an internal marketing campaign to staff around this development launched in February 2022.</li><li>• The next step is to offer the electron questionnaire for staff to use through mobile devices so officers can address this issue whilst at the scene of an incident when they are speaking with the victim.</li><li>• It is hoped that the technical development will help achieve a greater compliance rate. Officers will have the option immediately to hand whether entering the information at their desk or while on patrol.</li><li>• Progress will continue to be closely monitored at the Supporting Victims Group meets.</li></ul>

## Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022 – performance monitoring

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

The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) Consider the update about progress with delivering the Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022.
- 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 each ordinary 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 the progress made towards delivering the exiting 2016 – 2022 Norfolk Police and Crime Plan.
- 2.2 At the Panel's 21 September 2021 meeting, members received an update on the activity being undertaken to deliver the Plan through the PCC's Annual Report.
- 2.3 This is the last report to the Panel on the 2016 – 2022 Norfolk Police and Crime Plan and sets out further progress against the following 2 priorities is outlined at **Annex 1** of this report:
  - 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 13 July 2021).
  - b) Priority 3: improve road safety (the Panel last looked at this priority in detail, as part of the PCC's rolling programme of performance reporting, on 13 July 2021).
- 2.4 In addition to a description of progress against each strategic objective, performance reports from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCCN) now provide the Panel with the latest performance metrics. They also incorporate an update on commissioned services in those areas.

## **3. Suggested Approach**

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 While the Plan and objectives reflect the priorities of the previous PCC, the Panel may wish to question the new PCC on the following areas:

### Priority 2: Support rural communities

- a) How the PCC will continue to support the Constabulary, to ensure that it can maintain its commitment to rural communities and continue to be visible and responsive to community needs in reducing rural crime.
- b) How the PCC is engaging with rural communities to determine their needs in preventing and tackling crime.
- c) The percentage of rural emergencies responded to within target time.
- d) Whether the levels of service satisfaction being reported by victims of rural crime are increasing.

Priority 4: Improve road safety

- a) How the PCC will support the Constabulary and engage with local partnership activity to reduce the number of killed and seriously injured (KSI) on the road network.

**4. Action**

4.1 The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) Consider the update about progress with delivering the Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2016-2022.
- 2) Decide what recommendations (if any) it wishes to make to the PCC.

 <p><b>IN TRAN</b> communication for all</p>	<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 2016-2022 - Performance Monitoring Report

#### Summary:

This is the last report to the Panel on the 2016 – 2022 Norfolk Police and Crime Plan which sets out an overview of the progress made against delivering two of the strategic priorities: support rural communities and improve road safety.

## 1. Background

- 1.1 The Police and Crime Plan sets out the strategic priorities for policing and how, in the current financial climate, local resources will be managed to deliver the best possible policing service to our communities in Norfolk.
- 1.2 The existing Plan will remain in place until March 2022 when the PCC will then issue his new Police, Crime and Community Safety Plan for 2022-2024 which was presented to the Police and Crime Panel in November 2021.

## 2. Norfolk Police and Crime priorities

- 2.1 The 2016-2022 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**

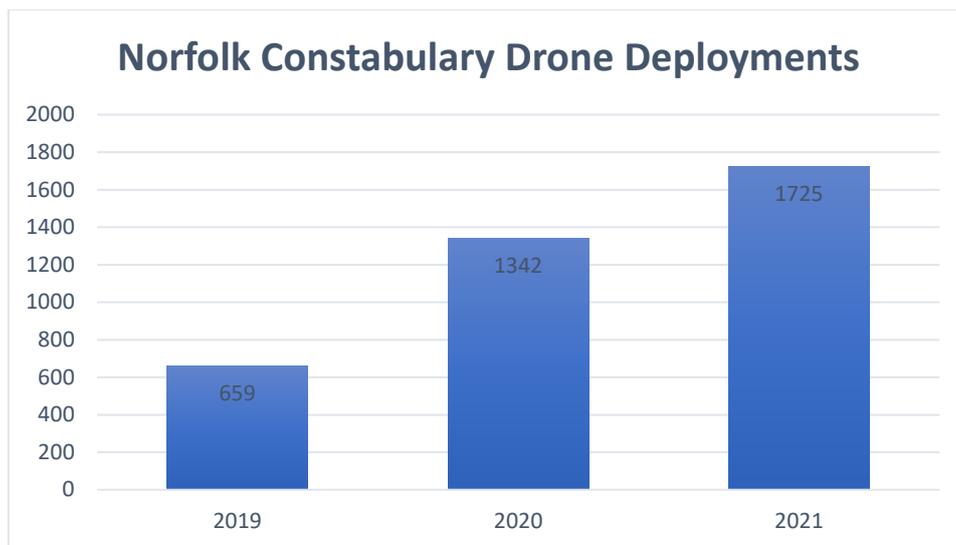
- 3.1 Following the publication of this plan and the operational and business delivery plans, progress reports are prepared for internal and external accountability meetings.
- 3.2 Norfolk Constabulary provides the PCC with updates on the progress they are making with the police and crime plan through the PCCs Accountability Meetings (PAMs), 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:
  - a) Support rural communities
  - b) Improve road safety
- 3.5 The plan also contains a full set of performance measures where relevant and, this information will be reported on an annual basis to the Police and Crime panel through the publication of the PCCs annual report.

### **4. Support Rural Communities – Constabulary progress**

- 4.1 This section of the paper provides a summary of the Constabulary's approach to supporting rural communities. This includes an overview of Operation Randall, the use and development of police drones, engagement with rural communities, the approach to managing rural crime and details of current active operations.
- 4.2 The Constabulary has a Community Safety Operational Unit (CSOU) responsible for delivering against the Operation Randall portfolio which includes rural crime and community engagement.
- 4.3 CSOU is led by Pc Chris Shelley who coordinates the work of a network of rural beat managers across the County to bring together good work, initiatives, and engagement strategies. An experienced officer with a rural background he works in close liaison with rural community members, organisations, and key stakeholders to ensure a measured and relevant response to the needs of the community. CSOU has built an extensive network of policing contacts both regionally and nationally to allow for coordinated efforts in the fight against rural crime.
- 4.4 Operation Randall is also well supported by a network of Special Constables. They dedicate their time to rural policing to enhance visibility and the patrols already undertaken by regular officers. Members of the Special Constabulary are trained volunteers who assist with rural reassurance patrols, deployments, and drone taskings. Although this period has shown a 68.5% reduction in duty hours completed by the Special Constabulary on rural crime patrols this figure

does not include the significant number of hours spent undertaking drone taskings and patrols which is a key response to rural crime. This is an anomaly in how the data is collected from internal police systems and the team are working on a solution at this time. This decrease may also be partially attributed to the recruitment of a proportion of the Special Constabulary into the regular police force. It is expected that this figure will increase again going forward as regular Constabulary recruitment slows down and Special Constabulary recruitment continues.

- 4.5 The Community Safety Operational Unit staff are all trained as drone pilots. Drones are used to support rural policing operational activity both pro-actively (patrolling vulnerable areas) and reactively to incidents.
- 4.6 The unique geographical layout of the County suits the drone response perfectly, and allows work including, assessing and mapping wildlife disturbance, working to assist rural enforcement events, crime prevention activity and drone training undertaken in rural areas to increase visibility and deter criminality. On a rolling 12-month basis (November to November) the number of deployments (both pre-planned and spontaneous) have increased year on year as the technology opportunity is fully utilised. The chart below highlights the number of deployments across the last three years for reference.



- 4.7 The Constabulary has recently been successful in a bid to participate in a national drone project to research and develop 'Beyond Visual Line of Sight' (BVLOS) permissions within the UK. This will enable drone pilots to deploy devices remotely and over greater distances (up to 30km) providing significant reassurance to rural communities as part of policing operations. This will be a significant step change in the development and use of police drones nationally. The project will mean testing and developing emerging drone technology over the next 2-3 years working with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in producing the safest and most effective unmanned platforms to provide air support along with cutting carbon emissions by reducing the number of times that the Constabulary needs to call upon a more conventional aircraft response.
- 4.8 A monthly Operation Randall newsletter is produced covering updates, crime prevention, initiatives and results, and details of engagement events across the county. The number of subscribers to the Operation Randall newsletter has

decreased from 2,613 in March 2021 to 1,141 in November 2021. This change is due to the switch to a new provider on the Connect system. It should be noted that the figure is a guide to readership as the newsletter is also disseminated onward by several partners through their own communication networks. These include:

- National Farmers Union
- Country Land and Business Association
- Diocese of Norwich
- Norfolk County Farmers

- 4.9 The team have worked hard to ensure the relevancy and reach of the newsletter responding to specific issues to provide updates and reassurance. Recent newsletters have featured news on a Raptor Persecution warrant, a court result in relation to the theft of 8,000 native British bluebells from Thursford earlier in the year and crime prevention advice in relation to an emerging series of theft of tools from work vans. Any person can subscribe the Op Randall newsletter here [Police Connect Sign Up | Norfolk Constabulary](#) and selecting Rural Crime.
- 4.10 Twitter has proved to be an invaluable engagement tool across the period. The Operation Randall twitter account - @RuralCrimeNFK. This provides an instant online engagement tool to provide fast updates on rural matters often focussing on crime prevention and initiatives.
- 4.11 An Operation Randall WhatsApp account has been used to share information regarding events, incidents, and operations such as Operation Seabird. (a national project to tackle marine life/wildlife disturbance along the coastline). The WhatsApp group is used to communicate sensitive information with identified key networks across the rural community beyond the remit of the normal channels of engagement.
- 4.12 The Community Rural Advisory Group (CRAG) continues to bring together stakeholders from across the rural community on a quarterly basis to discuss emerging and ongoing rural issues with the aim to provide a partnership response. As the County responded to the pandemic the CRAG migrated to an online platform and increased the frequency of the meetings to a monthly basis. The group is an opportunity to discuss emerging community concerns. Organised and chaired by the Constabulary the group works on behalf of the community and the police are regularly joined by key stakeholders both from the rural community and professional associations. We continue to record significant attendance and support for the meetings.
- 4.13 The Chief Constable and PCC hosted an online Operation Randall briefing with a question-and-answer session which attracted over 50 attendees earlier this year.
- 4.14 Rural crime reporting has remained relatively stable with no significant increases noted this period. In addition, the National Farmers Union (NFU) public facing annual report detailed that the overall cost of rural theft in Norfolk had fallen by 17% against the previous year. You can read a copy of the full report here [rural-crime-report-2021.pdf \(nfumutual.co.uk\)](#)

- 4.15 Members of the Community Safety Team routinely scan and analyse police reports to identify emerging themes and target preventative activity. This includes a review of all incidents 'tagged' for the team by the Contact and Control Room (CCR) as well as crimes of a rural nature. This has enabled us to share information with rural communities on suspicious persons and vehicles as well as identifying areas which have been subject of GPS and metal thefts. This ensures that the Constabulary rural Neighbourhood Teams are briefed and in the best position to respond to community concerns around rural crime.
- 4.16 Partnership working is well established with police carrying out a number of warrants with agencies including RSPB, National Wildlife Crime Unit and Natural England. Examples of this included dealing with a male who has been poisoning and shooting birds of prey; and another assisting the RSPCA and World Horse Welfare with a large number of animals in appalling conditions under the Animal Welfare Act. The Constabulary has also participated in a warrant with partners targeting illegal dog breeding.
- 4.17 The Constabulary has good working relationships with local authority Animal Licensing Teams and take part in their regional training events to improve our professional knowledge around animal welfare and licensing considerations.
- 4.18 Operation Galileo is the County's response to the significant impact of hare coursing on our rural community. Due to sustained and coordinated effort on a regional level Norfolk has achieved a 50% reduction in hare coursing in 2020/2021 when compared to the 2019/2020 season. This year currently performance remains on track for another large reduction in identified offending. The Constabulary is also engaged in a 7-force agreement which further strengthens working partnerships across borders giving the team other robust options in dealing with offenders utilising uniform Community Protection Warnings and Notices.
- 4.19 The team are supporting Operation Seabird; initially a summer month campaign to combat coastline disturbance to nesting birds. The project has moved to seal protection in the winter months, which due to public popularity has received significant footfall and media attention. The team continues to work closely with the RSPCA and Friends of Horsey Seals in tackling the issues working within the available legislation.
- 4.20 Operation Huff has been launched locally in Norfolk in response to the rise in in the number of thefts of high value agricultural GPS units. It has focussed on ensuring improved level of service to victims of this organised crime series, prioritising a consistent response, and ensuring forensic opportunities are not lost. We continue to work with national projects tackling the issue (Operation Walrus) on a wider scale. Recognising the substantial impact on victims both financially and in terms of equipment down time, it is particularly hard to police due to the often geographically isolated crime locations (equipment left in fields overnight). The operation continues to respond and proactively promote good crime prevention practices to make the equipment less attractive on the second-hand market.

## 5. Performance Measures – Support Rural Communities

5.1 The following tables outline the performance metrics for 2016-2021 at county level and district level:

COUNTY				
Area	Indicator	Last 12 months	Long Term Averages (3yrs)	Difference
Support Rural Communities	Number of subscribers to Operation Randall Newsletter	1141	2613*	-56.3%
	Number of hours spent on rural policing by Special Constabulary	307	976	-68.5%
	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	86.3%	87.7%	-1.4 p.pt

The date range for the Last 12 Months was 01/12/2020 – 30/11/2021. The date range for the long-term average was 01/12/2017 – 30/11/2020.

\*This figure is the previous number of subscribers in March 2021 (the last occasion this priority was updated).

Support Rural Communities				
Area	Indicator	Last 12 months	Long Term Averages (3yrs)	Difference
KINGS LYNN & WEST NORFOLK	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	81.5%	83.6%	-2.1 p.pt
BRECKLAND	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	86.8%	88.1%	-1.3 p.pt
NORTH NORFOLK	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	87.2%	87.4%	-0.2 p.pt
SOUTH NORFOLK	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	86.2%	87.7%	-1.5 p.pt
BROADLAND	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	88.3%	87.1%	+1.2 p.pt

<b>GREAT YARMOUTH</b>	% of rural emergencies responded to within target time	91.8%	93.9%	-2.1 p.pt
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The date range for the Last 12 Months was 01/12/2020 – 30/11/2021. The date range for the long-term average was 01/12/2017 – 30/11/2020.

\* Norwich does not qualify as a rural location for the purposes of rural emergency response.

5.2 The proportion of rural emergencies responded to within target time has fallen slightly overall when compared to the long-term average. There was a decrease in the volume of 999 calls received over the last twelve months compared to the long-term average. Across the county in the current twelve-month period there have been almost 4000 fewer 999 calls compared to the long-term average.

5.3 Most districts have experienced decreases in rural emergency response rate over the last twelve months, when compared to the long-term average. The only district which experienced an increase is Broadland (+1.2 p.pt). The opening of Broadland Northway has created a new demand for policing across Broadland where previously there was none, this includes responding to incidents and RTC's, many of which are classed as emergencies.

## **6. Improve Road Safety – Constabulary progress**

6.1 Norfolk Constabulary recognises the importance of the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) Roads Policing Strategy for 2018-2021 which sets out road casualty reduction as a key priority.

6.2 Locally road safety is also a key priority within the Police and Crime Commissioners Police and Crime Plan.

6.3 Norfolk Constabulary works with key agencies as part of the Norfolk Road Safety Partnership (NRSP), a group chaired by the County Council.

6.4 The Constabulary itself, leads on a joint Road Safety Performance and Tasking Group (RSPTG) which is a sub-group of the NRSP and includes partners such as Norfolk and Suffolk County Council (NCC & SCC) Highways and Public Health Departments, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Norfolk (OPCCN), Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS), East of England Ambulance Service (EEAS) and Highways England (HE).

6.5 The RSPTG meets bi-monthly and continues to proactively monitor and identify collision hotspots, investing time and money in both enforcement, education and engineering in order to reduce collisions at these locations. The RSPTG shares its knowledge and awareness of collision hotspots and any trends with local policing teams to ensure that neighbourhood officers can support the work around the dedicated roads policing response. For example, recently a collision hotspot involving cyclists was identified on the St Stephens roundabout in

Norwich where both roads policing and neighbourhood teams engaged in high profile enforcement work to address the matter.

- 6.6 The Group is in the process of scoping new technology opportunities around expanding the information collected around road use including vehicle movements and understanding what types of vehicle use what types of road. This in turn will help agencies target the most appropriate road safety interventions when hotspots are identified. Alongside using technology to improve data gathering the group also are working on technology solutions to help address issues, for example virtual reality is being considered as an option to help educate the public.
- 6.7 The RSPTG oversees the multiagency link up around joint safety campaigns, for example the recent launch of the drink/drug drive campaign for the Christmas period 2021.
- 6.8 The Group also coordinates the partnership work for joint days of action or linked up initiatives, for example the recent re-introduction of the young driver group and the concept of ‘Blindspot’ awareness which is summarised later in this report.
- 6.9 The Safety Camera Partnership are also in attendance and update on their continued support to parish councils to reduce speeding within communities where it is identified as an issue.
- 6.10 There is currently a network of 23 fixed speed camera sites and 3 average speed systems in the county, supported by the deployment of mobile speed enforcement vans and Community Enforcement Officers (CEO’s) who operate predominantly within 30 and 40mph speed limits with locations selected based on public concern supplemented by speeding data.
- 6.11 The chart below shows the last 12 months of KSI data compared with the long-term average.

COUNTY					
Area	Indicator	Last 12 months	Long Term Averages	Difference	
Improve Road Safety	*Number of KSI collisions	340	396	-14.1%	
	Number of KSI collisions involving vulnerable road users	172	204	-15.7%	

The date range for the Last 12 Months was 01/12/2020 – 30/11/2021. The date range for the long-term average was 01/12/2017 – 30/11/2020.

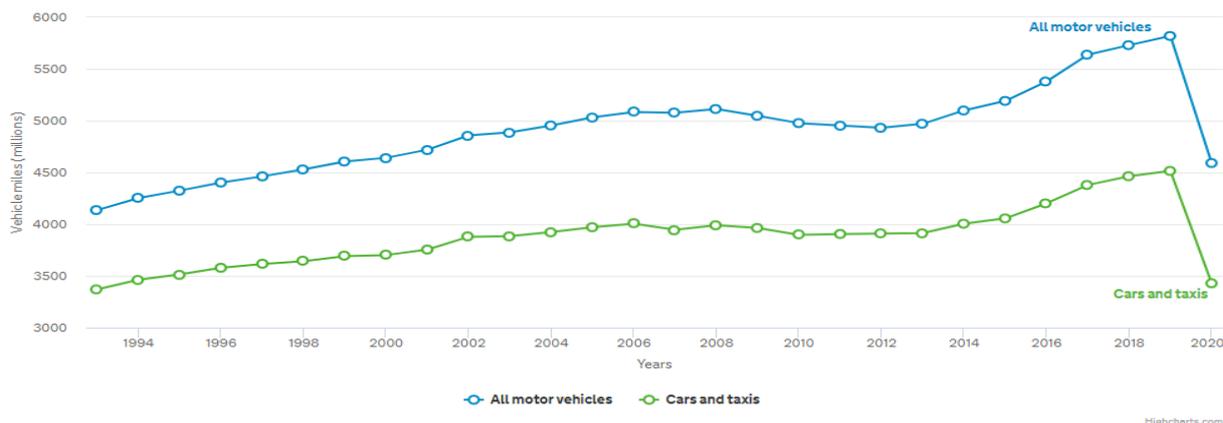
- 6.12 The current KSI trend is downward against the long-term average. There is a likelihood that the reduction is linked to the reduced use of the road network through the COVID period when travel restrictions were placed upon the public.

6.13 Predicting whether this downward trend will continue is dependent on several factors, for example changes in working practices with more people continuing to work from home may reduce traffic levels on the road network and in turn the KSI numbers.

6.14 The Department for Transport (DfT) data as highlighted below (Fig.1) shows the scale of the reduction in traffic levels for 2020 against the year in year growth until that point. The 2021 data is not yet available for comparison.

Annual traffic by vehicle type in Norfolk

Traffic in Great Britain from 1993 to 2020 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions)



6.15 The Constabulary has access to the data collected on daily average traffic volume by Norfolk County Council (NCC) for October 2021 covering both the Inner and Outer Ring Roads of Norwich. Using October 2019 as a pre-pandemic base line and showing subsequent October months as a percentage of the 2019 figures allows some comparisons to be drawn. The data indicates that traffic volume has not returned to its pre-pandemic levels at this point.

Norwich, Inner Ring Road	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021
Vehicles	4440	79%	92%
Cyclists	242	87%	80%
Pedestrians	2609	81%	84%
Norwich, Outer Ring Road	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021
Vehicles	8245	89%	70%
Cyclists	195	85%	83%
Pedestrians	466	105%	65%

6.16 The below table highlights the fall in KSI's, using data over a rolling 12 month period from 1<sup>st</sup> November to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021. With traffic levels increasing as life in Norfolk returns to the new normal, we anticipate a rise in KSI collisions in 2022 following this year's decline in numbers against the 5-year average.

### KSI Collisions and Fatality % by Rolling Year (1<sup>st</sup> Nov – 31<sup>st</sup> Oct)

Year	Serious	Fatal	Total KSI	Fatal as % of Total KSI
2016/17	339	30	369	8%
2017/18	394	27	421	7%
2018/19	396	31	427	7%
2019/20	345	36	381	9%
2020/21	327	22	349	6%

- 6.17 One area of concern is the risk to vulnerable road users, defined as pedestrians, cyclists, and power two wheelers, such as motorbikes and mopeds. For the 12-month period 01/12/2020 – 30/11/2021, 51% of KSIs involved vulnerable road users. Furthermore, a disproportionately high number of motorcycles are involved in KSI collisions. For the 12-month period 01/12/2020 – 30/11/2021, 20% of KSIs recorded in Norfolk involved a motorcycle. This is in line with the national figure for 2019 in which motorcyclists accounted for 19% of road deaths.
- 6.18 The main contributing factors relating to those killed or seriously injured on the roads are more commonly known as the Fatal 4 and these are:
- excess speed
  - not wearing a seatbelt
  - using a mobile phone
  - driving under the influence of drink or drugs
- 6.19 Norfolk Constabulary targets these offences as a priority in its efforts to reduce the number of KSI's on Norfolk's roads.
- 6.20 The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) as part of its Road Policing Strategy sets out a yearly campaign calendar. Norfolk Constabulary supports these campaigns by targeting specific Fatal 4 offences, for example the drink/drug drive campaign throughout December. Norfolk Constabulary has played an active part in the NPCC led campaigns throughout 2021.
- 6.21 Fatal 4 offences are generally dealt with through the issuing of Traffic Offence Reports (TOR) more commonly referred to as TOR's.

The table below shows the number of TOR's issued during campaign activity in 2021.

Campaign	Date	TORs Issued
Mobile Phone	1st to 21st Feb	27
Seat Belt	31 <sup>st</sup> May to 6 <sup>th</sup> June	82
Speeding	26 <sup>th</sup> July to 8 <sup>th</sup> August	304

- 6.22 In addition to supporting the national campaigns bi-monthly action days are held with key partner agencies in Norfolk such as DVSA, HMRC, UKBA, Road Safety Camera Partnership and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.

- 6.23 Road Policing action days have been held across the County with a number of vehicles being stopped and checked with a total of 95 TORs being issues, 2 arrests and 3 vehicles seized.
- 6.24 Once a year Norfolk Constabulary hosts a regional multi-agency deployment called “Operation Alliance” where roads policing officers from across the region, along with ANPR intercept teams and partners such as HMRC, South Norfolk Council, Driver and Vehicles Standards Agency (DVSA), and Trading Standards. This event was held in May 2021 with 117 vehicles escorted to the check site, 100 TORs issued, 5 arrests made, and 5 vehicles seized.
- 6.25 As well as working with partners the Constabulary Roads Policing teams will lead on police only initiatives such as Operation “Dark Nights” which is an initiative focusing on construction and use offences with a particular emphasis on ensuring vehicles are suitably prepared for use in the winter months.
- 6.26 So far this year in Norfolk the Safety camera team has detected 33,087 offences from both fixed and mobile speed cameras, for the same period in 2020 and 2019 the figures were 36,334 and 37,198 respectively.
- 6.27 During lock downs there was a linked marked reduction in the numbers of speeding violations. Concerningly though, the data showed that some of the worst offences of speeding were recorded at well over 100mph. It is suspected that these exceptional incidents were likely due to a less congested road network. In addition, the data also showed that with less traffic on the road average speeds were higher.
- 6.28 The table below shows the number of speeding offences recorded from fixed, average and mobile enforcement during the period, 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 (the previous year’s data provides comparison). Despite the events of the last 12 months the county has seen an increase in offences reported overall, & most notably the introduction of an additional ‘average speed system’ has significantly increased detection rates.

Offences Reported	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	2021
Fixed Camera Sites	25,686	21,307	13,265
Average Speed Cameras	1,727	4,590	4,006
Mobile Vans	12,344	14,000	10,445
Community Enforcement Officers	9,783	10,899	13,609
Total Offences	49,540	50,796	41,325

- 6.29 In terms of positive outcomes arising from enforcement activity there have been real challenges presented by the pandemic, as demonstrated by the chart below. For example, the speed awareness courses were initially suspended before being moved online. Despite a significant effort to ensure a comparable number of courses were available, regrettably an unavoidable backlog was created, with 5,589 offences unable to be processed, during 2021 online and

face to face courses have been increased, this has created greater accessibility and managed backlogs.

Disposal	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	2021
Courses Attended & Completed	24,580	25,433	17,042
Fixed Penalty Paid	14,638	13,869	8,935
Prosecuted	4,346	4,806	2,228
Cancelled	5,976	6,687	2,294
Courses yet to be completed	0	1	10,826

6.30 Court prosecutions for speeding have also been delayed due to logistical challenges brought about by the pandemic. This is still being addressed within the court system.

6.31 Despite the lockdown measures in place at the start of 2021 volunteers from the Constabulary Community Speed Watch (CSW) teams have been back out on the roads of Norfolk assisting as a visible speeding deterrent. The below table highlights the last 6 years' worth of their efforts. The teams conduct speed checks and issue warning letters to those motorists who exceed the speed limit in the area in which the check takes place.

#### Norfolk CSW

Active Teams	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
	51	73	91	91	88	79
Letters Sent	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
	6506	10026	16953	18906	8340	16962

6.32 With 2021 starting in lockdown, the CSW teams were only able to resume monitoring at the end of March. As a volunteer function, some teams will decide to stop as others start up. So far in 2021, 14 teams have decided to stop, 13 new teams have started up and another 12 teams are going through the training to commence their deployments in 2022.

6.33 Virtual Reality has been used in previous road safety projects such as Operation Impact in Norfolk. The concept is currently being explored for its use in other educational road safety products.

6.34 The Constabulary has also started along with partners delivering a new initiative known as "blind spot" awareness. This involves teaching 15–19-year-olds about the dangers of moving around larger vehicles on the road as a pedestrian, cyclist, or motorcyclist.

6.35 The Partnership funded Road Casualty Reduction Team (RCRT) of 4 motorcyclists continue to patrol the counties road network educating and enforcing road safety. Education and initiatives play a big part in saving lives

on the roads and the team have held 11 Safe Rider events for motorcyclists during 2021 with 94 people taking part.

- 6.36 The RCRT have also held 6 “Close Pass” events across the county with 60 vehicles being stopped and 7 persons reported for a variety of offences. These events involve gathering evidence against drivers who pass cyclists without providing the appropriate safe space. Offending drivers are then escorted to a stop site and dealt with appropriately through educating and enforcement.

## Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC

### Suggested approach from Jo Martin, Democratic Support and Scrutiny 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 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 their activities and decisions.
- 1.2 This report covers the end of the previous PCC's term of office and the beginning of the new PCC's term of office.

#### 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 11 April 2022, are listed at **Annex A** 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 11 April 2022, are listed at **Annex B** of this report.

##### c) PCC Accountability Meetings

Agendas for these meetings are published on the PCC's website. Items discussed at the most recent PCC Accountability Meeting are set out at **Annex C** 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 D** of this report.

e) Other (virtual) 'out-of-county' activity since the current PCC took office:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
24 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	PCC pre-meet ahead of the National Police Air Service (NPAS) National Strategic Board on 27 January 2022
25 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	Norfolk & Suffolk Criminal Justice Board (CJB) Executive Group meeting
25 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	Policing Minister/Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) Addictions Portfolio – Roundtable on Project Adder
25 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	Introduction to Biometrics and Data Ethics Working Group
27 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	NPAS National Strategic Board - Budget Setting
28 <sup>th</sup> January 2022	APCC Legally Qualified Chairs (LQCs) - next steps Task and Finish group
3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2022	APCC Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) Chairs Meeting
8 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	Norfolk & Suffolk CJB Executive Group meeting
15 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	APCC Transparency portfolio Meeting
16 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	Norfolk & Suffolk Criminal Justice Board
22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2022	Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) launch event
22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2022	The Future of Policing: what are the challenges facing policing today?

24 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	Homicide Crime Day - PCC/Policing Minister Homicide Deep Dive
24 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	Discussion on Misconduct Panels with Home Office
1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	Norfolk & Suffolk CJB Executive Group meeting
1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	PCCs visit to RAF Barnham site
1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	PCC pre-meet ahead of the NPAS National Strategic Board on 3 March 2022
3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2022	NPAS National Strategic Board
16 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	APCC Transparency portfolio Meeting
21 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	Norfolk and Suffolk PCCs meeting
23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2022	Misconduct Panels - Indemnity / Immunity with Home Office
24 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	APCC Policing Protocol Review Working Group

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 E** of this report.

g) PCC responses to inspections of Norfolk Constabulary published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS)

No PCC responses have been published since the last Panel meeting.

h) Emergency services collaboration.

Norfolk County Council's Cabinet approved the PCC's request for membership of Cabinet (in respect of its role in exercising functions of the Fire & Rescue Authority only) when it met on 20 May 2019. View the Cabinet report and minutes [here](#).

No Norfolk Fire & Rescue Service (NFRS) items have been considered by the Cabinet since the Panel's last meeting.

### 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. 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 taking office. It may also wish to put questions about any matters relating to decisions and activity by the previous PCC.



If you need this report in large print, audio, braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact 0344 800 8020 or 0344 800 8011 (textphone) and we will do our best to help.

## PCC's Decisions

The PCC's policy statement on decision making, updated on August 2020, can be read [here](#).

Decision notices published since the previous meeting are listed below.

### Support Victims and Reduce Vulnerability

#### [Norfolk and Suffolk Victim Care Service - Contract Variation](#)

##### *Decision 2022-01*

The PCC for Norfolk authorised this contract variation agreeing to an increase in staffing levels and changes in the property portfolio within the Norfolk and Suffolk Victim Care service contract, for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2023.

#### [Safer Streets Fund 3 - Charter](#)

##### *Decision 2022-03*

It is recommended that the PCC for Norfolk support the work programme highlighted in this decision notice to enable the delivery of Norfolk's Safer Streets Fund 3 bid by 31st March 2022.

#### [St Giles SOS+ Project](#)

##### *Decision 2022-04*

The PCC for Norfolk supports the additional extended funding for a further year past the original funding period, November 2018 to end October 2021, to cover 1st November 2021 to 31st March 2022.

#### [Spurgeons – Childrens' Charity to deliver: Norwich Connect](#)

##### *Decision 2022-06*

The PCC for Norfolk agreed to the funding extension from 1st July 2021 – 2nd January 2022.

#### [The Phoenix Project – Pandora Project](#)

##### *Decision 2022-20*

The PCC approves the 12-month extension of this grant originally awarded under the Hidden Victims Fund.

#### [Voluntary Norfolk - SOS Bus](#)

##### *Decision 2022-21*

The PCC for Norfolk agrees to fund Voluntary Norfolk to purchase items prior to the completion of the Safer Streets Fund 3 on 31st March 2022 up to a cost of £23,802.

#### [Fresh Start New Beginnings](#)

##### *Decision 2022-22*

The PCC approves the extension of the Fresh Start New Beginnings Pilot to provide support for Children Aged 11-18 years who have experienced or are victims of Child Sexual Abuse within Norfolk.

### Estates

#### [Award of the 7F Cleaning Contract - Lot 3 Norfolk and Suffolk](#)

##### *Decision 2021-51*

It is recommended that the Police and Crime Commissioner grants approval to enter into the contract with SBFM Limited for Cleaning services, as described in this paper.

#### Fakenham Police Station- Grant of new Lease

*Confidential Decision 2022-08*

The PCC approves the grant of a new lease of separate accommodation at Fakenham Police Station.

#### Hethersett Old Hall Planning Applications

*Confidential Decision 2022-09*

The PCC approves the submission of the various Planning Applications for Hethersett Old Hall.

#### Norwich Airport Termination of Lease

*Confidential Decision 2022-10*

The PCC approves the termination of the Norwich Airport lease.

#### Skid Pan, Seething Airfield Termination Of Lease

*Confidential Decision 2022-11*

The PCC approves the termination of the Seething Skid Pan lease.

#### Former Stalham Police Land Proposed Sale Of Land

*Confidential Decision 2022-12*

The PCC agreed to sell the former Stalham police site.

#### Tuckswood - Sale of Property

*Confidential Decision 2022-13*

The PCC agreed to sell the former Tuckswood Police Station property.

#### Wymondham- Waitrose Car Parking Review Of Lease

*Confidential Decision 2022-14*

The PCC approves the renewal of the Waitrose Car Park lease for 1 year.

#### Bodham Police Mast Letting

*Confidential Decision 2022-15*

The PCC approves to let aerials rights at the PCC's Bodham Mast to support the Home Office Emergency Services Network (ESN).

#### Wells-Next-The-Sea Police Station Letting To HM Coastguard

*Confidential Decision 2022-16*

The PCC approves the partnership use and part letting of Wells-next-the-Sea Police Station to HM Coastguard.

#### Former North Lynn Police Station Sale Of Property- Release Of Restrictive Covenants

*Confidential Decision 2022-17*

The PCC approves to pay a sum to release the site restrictive covenants, to advance the sale of the former North Lynn Police Station.

#### Hethersett Old Hall PDC – Year 2 Works To Barn & Main Hall Roof

*Confidential Decision 2022-18*

The PCC approves the completion of works to the Barn and Main hall.

#### Norwich City Police Station (Bethel Street) Submission Of Planning Application

*Confidential Decision 2022-19*

The PCC approves the submission of a Planning Application and a Listed Building Consent Application to Norwich City Council relating to future improvements to Norwich City Police Station.

## **Other**

### [2022/23 Precept and Council Tax Requirement](#)

#### *Decision 2022-02*

The PCC issues this decision report formally to record the process for finalising and issuing the 2022/23 precept.

### [Invitation to become an opted-in authority](#)

#### *Decision 2022-05*

The PCC for Norfolk accepts PSAA's invitation to become an opted-in authority participating in its national scheme for external audit appointments from 2023/24 onwards.

(Decision 2022-07 not yet published)

## Summary of the PCC's activity

### Road safety remains key concern for PCC

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner Giles Orpen-Smellie has reinforced his commitment to road safety in the county, as Norfolk Police reveal more than 160 arrests were made during the Christmas campaign against drink and drug driving.  
21 January 2022

### Norfolk's PCC and Chief Constable address policing and crime questions

The Police and Crime Commissioner's latest accountability meeting took place on Wednesday 26 January with more questions posed to the county's Chief Constable by local communities.  
26 January 2022

### 'Time to Talk' to your Police and Crime Commissioner

Residents across Norfolk are invited to meet with the county's Police and Crime Commissioner to discuss any issues they may have about crime and policing in their community.  
28 January 2022

### PCC responds to latest crime statistics for Norfolk

Norfolk's PCC has responded to the latest release of crime statistics data for all forces in England and Wales from the Office of National Statistics.  
28 January 2022

### Policing budget endorsed at panel hearing

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner Giles Orpen-Smellie's proposal for the policing budget for the coming year has been given the support of the county's Police and Crime Panel.  
3 February 2022

### Review highlights the need to recognise carers and carer stress

A Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) into the death of "Daisy" in July 2019 has today been published by the Norfolk County Community Safety Partnership (NCCSP) to share the multi-agency lessons that can be learnt from the tragedy.  
3 February 2022

### Charity helping young people recover from sexual abuse receives vital cash boost

Children and young people who have reported being sexually abused are set to continue to receive vital specialist support thanks to a funding boost from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (OPCCN)  
3 February 2022

### Vital funding secured for specialist team helping victims of sexual assault in Norfolk

A specialist team who support victims of rape and sexual assault in the county are set to continue their vital work thanks to extra funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk.  
3 February 2022

'Time to Talk' to your Police and Crime Commissioner

Residents across Norfolk are once again being invited to meet with the county's Police and Crime Commissioner to discuss any issues they may have about crime and policing in their community.

3 February 2022

Vital funding boost for scheme helping vulnerable women in Norfolk

A project which aims to keep vulnerable women out of the criminal justice system has secured a vital cash boost to help further develop its work in Norfolk

8 March 2022

Partnership campaign launched to address violence against women and girls

Partners across Norfolk are supporting the Government's 'Enough' to violence against women and girls campaign.

22 March 2022

'Time to Talk' to your Police and Crime Commissioner

People across Norfolk are once again being invited to meet with their Police and Crime Commissioner to discuss any issues they may have about crime and policing in their community.

29 March 2022

Norfolk's PCC releases plan for safety, policing and supporting people across the county

Norfolk's Police and Crime Commissioner Giles Orpen-Smellie today launches his Police, Crime and Community Safety Plan for 2022-24.

31 March 2022

PCC invites residents to pose policing and crime questions to Norfolk's Chief Constable

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Giles Orpen-Smellie is once again asking Norfolk residents to pose their questions to Norfolk's Chief Constable ahead of his next accountability meeting.

6 April 2022

## **Annex C**

### **List of items discussed at the most recent PCC Accountability Meetings**

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, these meetings are currently being held virtually.

Items considered at the 26 January 2022 meeting were considered by the Panel when it met on 1 February 2022.

The next PCC Accountability Meeting is scheduled to take place on 3 May 2022. There will be a public questions and answers segment at this meeting.

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

The Collaboration Panel met in private on 3 November 2021 and a Norfolk/Suffolk PCCs and Chief Execs Meeting took place on 1 December 2021.

Public information on the Collaboration Panel can be viewed on the OPCCN's website at the following address <https://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/key-information/accountability/norfolk-and-suffolk-collaboration-panel/>

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

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, these meetings are currently being held virtually.

<b>Date: 12 April 2022</b>	
Subject	Summary
<b>Public agenda</b>	
Review and update the action log	
Internal Audit 2021/22 Progress Report and Follow up Report and 2022/23 Draft Internal Audit Plan	Report from Head of Internal Audit
Forward Work Plan	Report from Chief Finance Officer
Draft Audit Committee Annual Report	Report from Chair and Chief Finance Officer
<b>Private agenda</b>	
Fraud update	Report from Chief Finance Officer (not published)
Strategic Risk Register Update	Report from Chief Executive and Chief Constable
Any other business	

The public reports can be viewed on the Commissioner's website at the following address [Audit Committee | Norfolk PCC \(norfolk-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk)

The next Audit Committee meeting is scheduled to take place on 5 July 2022.

## Complaints Policy Sub Panel – Update

### Report from the Chair of the Sub Panel, Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt

The Panel is asked to consider an update from the Complaints Policy Sub Panel.

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 In July 2014 the Government announced a review of the entire police complaints system, including the role, powers and funding of the then Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) and the local role played by Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs). The proposed reforms form part of the Policing and Crime Act 2017.
- 1.2 This Sub Panel was originally established as a task and finish group, to monitor the development of police integrity reforms and their implications. During the time it took to progress this legislation, the value of maintaining a small group of members with expertise in complaints matters (both relating to the implementation of reforms and PCC conduct complaints) became clear.
- 1.3 The Terms of Reference were refreshed in 2019 and the function of the Sub Panel is currently to: ensure that the PCP has a pool of nominated Members with a specialist knowledge on complaints matters who can advise the Panel accordingly; maintain oversight of the PCP's procedure for handling Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) conduct complaints; monitor OPCCN's implementation of the Police Integrity Reforms set out in the Policing and Crime Act 2017.
- 1.4 The Panel endorsed these Terms of Reference and appointed the following members on 13 July 2021: Cllr Sarah Bütikofer, Cllr James Easter, Mr Peter Hill, Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt (re-elected as Chair for 2021-22), and Cllr Mike Smith-Clare.

#### 2. Information reviewed by the Sub Panel

- 2.1 The Sub Panel met on 23 March 2022. A summary of the information reviewed is set out below.
- 2.2 Police Complaint Reviews
  - 2.2.1 The new legislation in relation to reviews of public complaints took effect from 1 February 2020. This changed the Relevant Review Body to Police and Crime Commissioners and the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC), from the previous Relevant Appeals Body of the Appropriate Authority (the Chief Officer of a police force) and the IOPC.
  - 2.2.2 It means that from 1 February 2020 anyone dissatisfied with the outcome of a

complaint made against Norfolk Constabulary now has the right to request a review of that decision through the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk (OPCCN). Details of that process are available to view on the complaints pages of OPCCN's website, which can be viewed [here](#). Norfolk Constabulary's Professional Standards Department (PSD) will continue to handle existing appeals that were being investigated at the point of the new legislation coming into force (historic cases will still be referred to as appeals to avoid confusion).

- 2.2.3 OPCCN reported that it had received 106 requests for a review since the new legislation had come into effect. Of those, 89 requests were considered valid for the OPCCN and to date 12 had been upheld. The Constabulary has accepted the PCC's recommendations to remedy for all those upheld.
- 2.2.4 No further Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) performance data had been published. We will continue to review this data as updates are made available.
- 2.2.5 We noted that the Home Affairs Select Committee had commissioned an inquiry into [Police conduct and complaints \(parliament.uk\)](#). The inquiry examined the role and remit of the IOPC in relation to the police conduct and discipline system. It also looked at how the IOPC and police forces around the country work to resolve complaints and at progress in reforming the system following criticisms of the time taken to resolve complaints. It also investigated what reforms are required to secure public confidence in the police conduct and disciplinary system. The report, published on 23 February 2022, made a recommendation to Government regarding the role of PCCs, that it should review bi-annually how effectively they are holding their Chief Constables accountable for implementing IOPC learning recommendations.
- 2.2.6 OPCCN reported that monitoring oversight of both IOPC learning recommendations and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) super complaint recommendations is being incorporated into the PCC's governance arrangements.

### 2.3 Police super-complaints

- 2.3.1 Six super complaints have been made since the introduction of legislation in November 2018. There is no further update to share but we are keeping under review the way in which the PCC is routinely monitoring progress in Norfolk against national recommendations, through his internal and external governance arrangements.

### 2.4 Legally Qualified Chairs (LQC) Indemnification

- 2.4.1 In my last report, I highlighted that there was an ongoing issue with indemnification for LQCs.
- 2.4.2 There have been numerous national discussions on this matter since my last briefing paper and the PCC is in continual dialogue with the Policing Minister, Home Office colleagues, APCC colleagues and the president of NALC (National Association of Legally Qualified Chairs). There has been no definitive decision on

next steps.

- 2.4.3 I raised the matter with the National Association of Police Fire and Crime Panel's (NAPFCP) Chair. He has since advised me that following discussion with his Executive there was no appetite for the NAPFCP to take any action.

## 2.5 PCC conduct complaints

- 2.5.1 As previously reported, the Home Office has indicated that it intends to progress the implementation of new Regulations, which will give PCPs greater investigatory powers in relation to PCC conduct complaints. No further information has been made available since our last report. However, the Home Office has said it will further consider the PCC conduct complaints system as part of the PCC Role Review Stage 2 and it is possible that investigatory powers for PCPs will be incorporated within the outcomes of that piece of work. The Sub Panel will keep these matters under review and recommend any necessary amendments to our local procedure in due course.

## 3. **Work programme**

- 3.1 The next Sub Panel meeting is scheduled to take place on 6 July 2022.

## 4. **Action**

- 4.1 The Panel is asked to consider the update from the Complaints Policy Sub Panel.



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## Norfolk Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2021-22

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

The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) review the draft annual report and confirm any required changes; and
- 2) approve publication of the Panel's annual report 2021-22.

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Members have previously agreed during informal discussions that the Panel should produce its own annual report. It was felt this would support the local community's understanding of the Panel, support appointed members in updating their local authorities about the Panel's activity and provide an opportunity for the Panel to reflect on its own progress.

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

- 2.1 The purpose of the item on today's agenda is to formally endorse the publication of the Panel's third annual report, attached at **Annex 1** of this report.
- 2.2 While there is no requirement for Police and Crime Panels to publish an annual report, Members agreed that to do so would add value to their work and enhance existing communication about the Panel's activity. The refreshed Panel guidance highlights this as being one way to help develop a public profile in the local community. The guidance, published in July 2019, is available to view on the Local Government Association's website [here](#).
- 2.3 Additionally, the publication of an annual report presents an ideal way of fulfilling the conditions of the Panel's Home Office grant agreement. As well as submitting financial monitoring information with payment requests, host authorities must now also provide progress reports. Those reports are to set out the Panel's progress against the following 'critical success factors' which have been identified by the Home Office as being:
  - a) The number of public meetings held;
  - b) Scrutiny documents and publications produced, including the Panel's annual report;
  - c) Engagement with the work of the panel by members of the public and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk Constabulary.

### 3. Action

3.1 The Panel is recommended to:

- 1) review the draft annual report and confirm any required changes; and
- 2) approve publication of the Panel's annual report 2021-22.

 The logo for IN TRAN communication for all. It features the words "IN" and "TRAN" in a bold, sans-serif font. To the left of "IN" is a downward-pointing triangle, and to the right of "TRAN" is an upward-pointing triangle. Below "TRAN" is the tagline "communication for all" in a smaller, lowercase font.	<p>If you need this report in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact Jo Martin on 0344 800 8011 or 0344 800 8011 (Textphone) and we will do our best to help.</p>
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## Norfolk Police and Crime Panel



### Annual Report 2021-22

#### Introduction & background

This is the third annual report of the [Norfolk Police and Crime Panel](#) (“the Panel”), which was established in 2012 in compliance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The report covers the Panel’s activities during the past year.

The [Police and Crime Commissioner](#) for Norfolk (“the Commissioner”) has responsibility for securing an efficient and effective police force for the area, setting objectives and the budget for Norfolk’s police force and holding the Chief Constable to account. In addition, the Commissioner has a duty to bring together Norfolk’s community safety and criminal justice partners to make sure local priorities are joined up, provide support services for victims of crime and get communities involved in keeping Norfolk safe. They may also commission services which contribute to the Police and Crime Plan.

The Panel’s role is to challenge and support the work of the Commissioner. It also has a role in handling complaints about the Commissioner’s conduct and confirming appointments the Commissioner makes to key posts, including the Chief Constable and senior members of staff.

#### Who’s who

The Panel comprises ten elected members from local authorities across Norfolk and two co-opted independent members.

Membership during 2021-22 was as follows:

Main Member	Substitute Member	Representing
Cllr Gordon Bambridge	Cllr Mark Robinson	Breckland District Council
Cllr Jonathan Emsell	Cllr Peter Bulman	Broadland District Council
Cllr Mike Smith-Clare	Cllr Jade Martin	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Cllr Colin Manning	Cllr Stuart Dark	King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Council

Cllr William Richmond (Chair)	Cllr Julian Kirk	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Graham Carpenter	Cllr David Bills	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Tim Adams	Cllr Steve Riley	Norfolk County Council
Cllr Sarah Butikofer	Cllr John Toye	North Norfolk District Council
Cllr Cate Oliver	Cllr Paul Kendrick	Norwich City Council
Cllr James Easter	Cllr Margaret Dewsbury	South Norfolk Council
Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt FCMI RAF (Vice-Chair)	(no substitute member)	Co-opted Independent Member
Mr Peter Hill	(no substitute member)	Co-opted Independent Member

### Panel activity during 2021-22

The Panel met formally 6 times during 2021-22. Copies of the agenda and minutes are available to view [here](#).

During the year, the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have an impact on the work of the Panel. In May 2021, we returned to holding in person public meetings in line with government guidance. However, our private annual induction session and early meetings with the PCC, following the May 2021 elections, took place remotely.

Our public meetings are the occasions on which we carry out our required functions. These are summarised below:

- To consider the Commissioner's proposed police precept (the amount that individuals contribute to the police budget through council tax).

The Panel voted to support the Commissioner's proposed maximum increase in the police precept for 2022/23. To inform our discussion, the Commissioner provided comprehensive information to support his proposal. This included an outline of the budget and financial impact of the 2022/23 precept proposal, his Medium-Term Financial Plan 2022/23 to 2025/26 including the Capital Programme, together with details of the various financial strategies that he is required to publish, as well as the result of his public consultation. A view from the Chief Constable was also included. Having asked the Commissioner questions about the information provided, and examined his proposal alongside public expectations of policing and the pressures facing the force, the Panel voted to support the increase. You can read the letter from the Panel's Chair, formally reporting the Panel's decision, and the PCC's response [here](#).

- To monitor delivery of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan

The Commissioner must publish a Police and Crime Plan after they take office. This Plan must set out their policing and crime objectives, details of grants made to

partners, the resources the Chief Constable will be given and how the Commissioner will hold them to account. We considered the PCC's draft Plan in September 2021 and confirmed our support for it. The PCC advised that he would implement his new Plan on 31 March 2022 and until then the existing Plan would remain in place. We have continued to monitor the progress being made by the Commissioner towards the objectives contained within it. For that purpose, the current Commissioner provides a report for each of our meetings, setting out progress against his priorities, two at a time. Once a year, the Panel also reviews the Commissioner's draft annual report which covers progress against his whole plan. You can read our discussions in the minutes of our meetings.

- To review and scrutinise action and decisions taken by the Commissioner

At each meeting, the Panel considers an information bulletin which summarises both the decisions taken by the Commissioner and the range of activity he has undertaken, in the period between one meeting and the next. This provides an opportunity for the Panel to publicly hold the Commissioner to account for the full extent of his actions in a timely way. You can read the bulletins and the issues discussed by viewing our agendas and minutes. The Panel agreed a local protocol with the PCC, setting out ways of working, and endorsed the draft PCC Succession Plan, noting the steps to be taken in the event of a PCC vacancy or incapacitation, and the legislative arrangements for the appointment of an 'acting' PCC.

- Confirmation Hearing

We held an extraordinary meeting in December 2021 to confirm the PCC's proposed Chief Constable appointment. The Panel unanimously agreed that the PCC should proceed with appointing his preferred candidate, Mr Paul Sanford, whose passion for policing and all communities in Norfolk is impressive.

- To handle PCC conduct complaints

One of the Panel's responsibilities is to deal with complaints made about the Commissioner's conduct. Any complaints alleging criminal conduct (or which indicate criminal conduct may have occurred) by the Commissioner must be recorded, and then referred to the Independent Office for Police Conduct for investigation. Any other complaints are handled by the Panel, usually through informal resolution, which means encouraging, helping and bringing about the resolution of a complaint without going through legal or formal proceedings. You can find out more about the process [here](#). The Panel receives regular reports, which set out the number and themes of complaints handled during the period, as well as the main themes of Freedom of Information requests received both by the Commissioner's Office and Norfolk County Council in relation to the Panel. This allows the Panel to monitor the issues being raised and to ensure the complaints process is being carried out appropriately.

The Panel continues to take a special interest in Police Integrity Reforms set out in the Policing and Crime Act 2017. This Government policy was introduced to overhaul

the police complaints and disciplinary system as a result of what was believed to be a loss of public confidence in policing over a number of high-profile police investigations. We have a permanent working group of five members, whose role is to maintain a specialist knowledge on complaints matters and advise the Panel accordingly. In addition to maintaining oversight of the Panel's procedure for handling conduct complaints about the Commissioner, it has monitored the development and implementation of the Police Integrity Reforms. Through that work, we have been able to not only improve our own complaints procedure but assist colleagues nationally, through delivering workshops and briefings on the reforms at regional network meetings and national Panel conferences. The reforms went live in February 2020 and we have kept under review their implementation by the Commissioner. Regular updates provided by the working group's Chairman are included in our agendas.

## **Panel development**

Members appointed to the Panel get together at the beginning of each year, before the Annual General Meeting, for induction training about our role and functions. For those continuing in their position, this is an opportunity to refresh their knowledge and share their views. This year, we focussed on a refresh of our role and function and looked ahead to the matters we would need to cover following the election of a new Commissioner. Additional briefings were provided in advance of specific functions, such as consideration of the Commissioner's precept proposal and the Confirmation Hearing. This ensured that we were fully prepared to challenge and support the Commissioner at our public meetings.

The Panel is a member of an Eastern Region Panel Network, which meets twice a year, and provides a forum for Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and support officers to share information, problem solve and collaborate.

A national conference for Panels is convened each year and representatives from Norfolk regularly attend, having found this is another invaluable opportunity to learn about national policy development and challenges across policing, fire and the criminal justice sector. It also enables us to share experiences and good practice with colleagues from across the country. We were delighted that it was possible to return to an in person format and we delivered a workshop on policing complaints, which was well received.

In addition, the Panel is provided with a fortnightly round-up of policing and crime related news to ensure that we are kept up-to-date with national and local matters.

During the year we have responded to Part Two of the Home Office's review of PCC role and participated in workshops following up recommendations arising from Part One.

## **Public engagement**

The Panel has a Public Question Time at each ordinary meeting, to enable the public to engage with the Panel and pose questions relating to its remit and functions. It is not a platform for the public to put questions to the Commissioner or the Chief Constable, both of whom have separate arrangements for discussion with the public. You can read our public question time guidance note [here](#).

The Commissioner has regular public meetings to hold the Chief Constable to account for Norfolk's policing service. These are held in public and people are welcome to attend and observe. The Commissioner also holds regular question and answer sessions for members of the public to receive policing updates for their district and put their questions, observations and concerns to him and the Chief Constable. Details are made available on the Commissioner's website [here](#).

### **Home Office grant funding**

The Home Office provides a grant of up to £64,340 to Norfolk County Council to maintain a Police and Crime Panel for the police force area. This is to cover the costs of administration (including support staff, specialist advice, recruitment of independent members, subscription to the Eastern Region Panel network) and member expenses (the cost of travel to attend Panel meetings, regional network meetings and the national conference, as well as any delegate fees). The Panel reviews its funding at each AGM and you can read the reports, which include the year-end returns submitted to the Home Office, [here](#).

While making sure that the Panel is effectively supported and developed, we aim to achieve value for money by minimising expenditure where possible. For example, public meetings take place at our host authority to keep costs to a minimum and ensure accessibility requirements are met. Our induction training and briefings are delivered by support officers from the host authority. On the whole, information is circulated electronically and printed copies of agendas are provided only to main Panel members. Attendance at carefully selected external events is agreed at the beginning of each year, and we ensure the whole Panel benefits through formal and informal reports, which keeps everyone updated and signposts them to matters of interest.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman meet with the Commissioner and his leadership team in advance of public meetings. This provides an opportunity to discuss and plan future business, the content of agenda and reports, and keep each other informed of developments which may impact on our work. It allows the Panel to ensure that it is making the best use of everyone's time and the resources available.

### **Forward look**

The Panel reviews and agrees a forward work plan at each meeting. This ensures that we deliver our functions in a timely way and means others know what we will be doing. You can see our latest forward work plan [here](#), by selecting the most recently published agenda.

The PCC has signalled his intention to develop a Norfolk 2030 'vision', to guide shorter term decisions and financial planning. The Panel will consider progress being made and how it is supporting the aim of ensuring that the Constabulary has the right structures, equipment and estate to be able to respond to future challenges.

The Government has undertaken a review of the role of Police and Crime Commissioners. The Home Secretary has recently made a statement setting out recommendations from part two of the review. This sets out a package of measures in support of this Government's manifesto commitment to expand and strengthen the role of directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners. We look forward to working with the Commissioner to consider how effective scrutiny of his expanded role can be delivered and how the recommendations will be taken forward.

In addition, an independent Strategic Review of policing has now concluded. The first of its kind in many years, hosted by the Police Foundation, its aim was to set a national long-term strategic direction for the police service. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman have participated in evidence sessions during the year and will consider any implications for the Panel.

### **Further information**

If you would like further information about the Norfolk Police and Crime Panel, please visit our [website](#) or contact Norfolk County Council on 0344 800 8020 or [committees@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:committees@norfolk.gov.uk)



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## Forward Work Programme

Date	Item	Attendees
11am, 27 June 2022 County Hall	<b>Election of Chair and Vice-Chair</b> <b>Balanced Appointment Objective</b> <b>Panel Arrangements and Rules of Procedure – Review</b> <b>OPCCN organisational plans</b> <b>Overview of Commissioned Services</b> <b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b> <b>PCC Complaints Monitoring Report</b> <b>Norfolk Police and Crime Panel funding</b> <b>Forward Work Programme</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
Date to be confirmed	<b>Panel Member briefing - Police and Crime Plan 2022-24 performance monitoring</b>	
11am, 19 September 2022 County Hall	<b>PCC's 2021-22 Annual Report</b> <b>Independent Custody Visitor Scheme Annual Report 2021-22</b> <b>Police and Crime Plan 2022-24 performance monitoring</b> <b>Complaints Policy Sub-Panel – update</b> <b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable

	<b>Forward Work Programme</b>	
11am, 16 December 2022 County Hall	<b>PCC's 2023-24 Budget Consultation</b>  <b>Police and Crime Plan performance monitoring (including commissioned services)</b>  <b>Complaints Policy Sub Panel - update</b>  <b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b>  <b>National Police and Crime Panel Conference 2022</b>  <b>Forward Work Programme</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
January 2023 (To be confirmed)	<b>Panel Member briefing – review of PCC's precept proposal</b>	
11am, 2 February 2023 County Hall	<b>Review the PCC's proposed precept for 2023-24 (the Panel must review and report by 8 February 2023)</b>  <b>Police and Crime Plan performance monitoring (including commissioned services)</b>  <b>PCC Complaints Monitoring Report</b>  <b>Complaints Policy Sub Panel – update</b>  <b>Information bulletin – questions arising to the PCC</b>  <b>Forward Work Programme</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable
11am, 20 February 2023 County Hall	<b>Reserve date – to review a revised precept for 2023-24, if vetoed (the Panel must review and report by 22 February 2023)</b>	Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner's staff and Chief Constable

<p>11am, 27 April 2023 County Hall</p>	<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>Complaints Policy Sub-Panel – update</b></p> <p><b>Norfolk Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2021-22</b></p> <p><b>Forward Work Programme</b></p>	<p>Commissioner, supported by members of the Commissioner’s staff and Chief Constable</p>
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The identified items are provisional only. The following meetings will be scheduled only if/when required:

- confirmation hearings

#### **PCP - Complaints Policy Sub Panel**

Membership 2020-21: Cllr Sarah Bütikofer, Cllr James Easter, Mr Peter Hill, Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt (Chair), Cllr Mike Smith-Clare

Date of last meeting: 23 March 2022

Next meeting: 6 July 2022

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

- Eastern Region PCP Network: 3 March 2022, virtual meeting (Air Commodore Kevin Pellatt attended)
- 12<sup>th</sup> Annual PCP Conference: date to be confirmed

#### **For information**

Norfolk County Community Safety Partnership Scrutiny Sub Panel meetings are due to take place on the following dates (details will be made available via NCC’s website):

- 9 June 2022
- 22 September 2022
- 8 December 2022

Police Accountability Meetings are due to take place on the following dates and will include a public question and answer segment (details will be made available via OPCCN’s website):

- 3 May 2022

Norfolk and Suffolk Collaboration Panel meetings are due to be 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.