



Meeting: **Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel**

Date/Time: **Wednesday, 28 March 2018 at 1.00 pm**

Location: **Meeting Room G.01, Ground Floor, City Hall, 115 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ**

Contact: **Euan Walters (Tel: 0116 3052583)**

Email: **euan.walters@leics.gov.uk**

Membership

Mr. J. T. Orson JP CC (Chairman)

Cllr. John Boyce	Ms Mehrunnisa Lalani
Cllr. Lee Breckon, JP	Cllr. Abdul Osman
Cllr. Ruth Camamile	Cllr. Brian Page
Cllr. Stephen Corrall	Cllr. Trevor Pendleton
Mr Keith Culverwell	Cllr. Michael Rickman
Cllr. Ratilal Govind	Cllr. Manjula Sood, MBE
Cllr. Malise Graham	Cllr. Alan Walters

**Please note: this meeting will be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's web site at www.leicestershire.gov.uk
– Notices will be on display at the meeting explaining the arrangements.**

AGENDA

<u>Item</u>	<u>Report by</u>
1. Minutes of the Confirmation Hearing held on 26 February 2018.	(Pages 3 - 6)
2. Public Question Time.	
3. To advise of any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent elsewhere on the agenda.	
4. Declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.	



5. Update on staffing at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

An oral update will be provided by the OPCC Chief Executive Officer Mr. Paul Hindson.

6. HMICFRS Effectiveness report on Leicestershire Police. (Pages 7 - 8)
7. Cybercrime. (Pages 9 - 16)
8. Mental Health. (Pages 17 - 22)
9. Special Interest Group for Police and Crime Panels. (Pages 23 - 26)
10. Date of next meeting.

The next meeting of the Panel is scheduled to take place on 8 June 2018 at 1:00pm at County Hall, Glenfield.

11. Any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent.

Minutes of a meeting of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel held at County Hall, Glenfield on Monday, 26 February 2018.

PRESENT

Mr. J. T. Orson JP CC (in the Chair)

Cllr. Lee Breckon, JP
Cllr. Ruth Camamile
Cllr. Stephen Corrall
Mr Keith Culverwell
Cllr. Ratilal Govind

Cllr. Abdul Osman
Cllr. Brian Page
Cllr. Trevor Pendleton
Cllr. Michael Rickman
Cllr. Manjula Sood, MBE

Apologies

Cllr. Malise Graham, Ms Mehrunnisa Lalani and Cllr. Alan Walters

In attendance

Lord Willy Bach – Police and Crime Commissioner
Paul Hindson – Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Martin Henry

37. Minutes of the previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on held on 31 January 2018 were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

38. Public Question Time.

There were no questions submitted.

39. Urgent items and incident at Hinckley Road, Leicester.

There were no urgent items for consideration. However, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) provided an update on the explosion and fire which had occurred the previous evening at a property on Hinckley Road, Leicester. The PCC informed that sadly the explosion had caused at least 4 people to lose their lives and a number of people were in hospital with injuries resulting from the incident. The causes of the explosion were not known at this stage though it was not believed to be terrorism related. An investigation was being carried out jointly by Leicestershire Police and Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service. The PCC thanked the local community for their support in assisting the people who had been affected by the incident. Some local residents required alternative accommodation as a result of the incident and this was being arranged.

Members of the Committee joined the Chairman in silent tribute to those that had died in the incident.

40. Declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.

The Chairman invited members who wished to do so to declare any interest in respect of items on the agenda for the meeting.

No declarations were made.

41. Confirmatory Hearing for the Post of Chief Finance Officer.

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) in regard to its proposed appointment of Mr. Martin Henry to the post of Chief Finance Officer. A copy of the report of the OPCC, marked 'Agenda Item 5', is filed with these minutes.

The Chairman welcomed Mr Martin Henry to the Hearing. Officers and Panel members each introduced themselves to Mr Henry.

The Chairman outlined the process to be adhered to, taking those present through a process document which had been circulated to all members.

The Chairman invited the PCC to explain why he chose Mr Henry for the post. The PCC stated that Mr Henry fulfilled the criteria for the role as set out in Appendix A of the report. Mr Henry had over 20 years' experience in local government finance and had demonstrated at interview that he understood how finance worked in this field and he was enthusiastic about working for the OPCC.

(The PCC left the room.)

The Chairman invited Mr Henry to explain why he chose to undertake the role of Chief Finance Officer and how he felt he was qualified for the role. In response Mr Henry referred to his background in local government finance and the various local authorities he had worked for. In one of those roles his remit covered Human Resources, ICT and Democratic Services so his experience was broader than just finance. However, Mr Henry stated that he enjoyed the financial side and using numbers to tell a story. Mr Henry acknowledged that he did not have any experience in the field of policing but he saw this as a challenge and an area for personal development.

In answering the above question Mr Henry explained that he had set up a company to deliver financial advice and support to public sector organisations and as part of this he had been involved with transformation projects. However, Mr Henry had decided that he preferred to work within an organisation rather than as a contractor. In response to questioning from the Panel regarding whether ownership of this company would cause any conflicts of interest should Mr Henry take up the post of Chief Finance Officer at the OPCC, Mr Henry stated that he believed there would be no conflicts. Mr Henry further confirmed that the company was dormant and he had no intention of carrying out any trading activities whilst employed at the OPCC.

The Panel then questioned Mr Henry regarding his suitability for the post under the following key headings:

- Professional Competence;
- Personal Independence.

Arising from questioning, the Panel noted the following points made by Mr Henry:

- (i) Should he be appointed Mr Henry would seek to meet key stakeholders in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland in order to understand the issues and priorities relating to community safety in the region. Mr Henry stated that Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were a vital component of the partnership working in the area and he would welcome an invitation to CSP meetings or one to one meetings with the CSP Chairs.
- (ii) In response to a question regarding the differences between setting a budget for a Local Authority and setting a budget and Precept for a police force, Mr Henry said that in his view the two processes were not dissimilar though he noted that a local authority was the billing authority whereas the Police provided the Precept information to the billing authority.
- (iii) Mr Henry had experience of working in an environment where funding was reducing and having to create strategies to enable an organisation to cope with diminishing resources, for example in a previous role as a section 151 officer he had asked Directors to suggest options for savings. Mr Henry believed that 'back office functions' were a potential area to start making savings so that front line services would not be affected.
- (iv) Whilst having little knowledge of 'blue light collaborations', Mr Henry had experience with regard to collaboration generally between organisations and he noted the importance of being aware of the different cultures and priorities of organisations and the importance of working with like-minded partners. Mr Henry gave the example of a transformation project he had worked on where the organisation's headquarters were moved into a town centre which brought benefit both to the organisation and the local community.
- (v) Mr Henry had experience of procurement processes and marking tenders which would assist him when involved in commissioning at the OPCC. In order to make the commissioning process fair and impartial Mr Henry believed it was important to set out at the beginning what was required from the provider and the Police and Crime Plan played an important role in this. Mr Henry stated that it was important to set outcomes in commissioning contracts to enable performance monitoring to take place.
- (vi) With regard to overcoming resistance to change in an organisation Mr Henry said it was important to carry out meaningful consultation with staff on proposals for change, maintain an open dialogue with staff, and be open to making amendments to change proposals as a result of feedback.
- (vii) In response to a question regarding how he would manage a situation where he disagreed with a course of action proposed by the PCC, Mr Henry drew a distinction between actions which would be contrary to laws and regulations where Mr Henry would strongly assert his view, and areas which were down to the discretion of the PCC where Mr Henry would give his view but accept that ultimately it was the decision of the PCC.
- (viii) Mr Henry appreciated the importance of there being a good relationship between the PCC and the Chief Constable whilst at the same time ensuring that the Chief Constable was held to account by the PCC and that performance was managed and budget proposals were scrutinised. Mr Henry also believed it was essential that

the Chief Finance Officer at the OPCC had a good relationship with the Assistant Chief Officer (Finance & Resources) at Leicestershire Police though he felt it was important to maintain a healthy balance of scrutiny and support to the holder of that post.

- (ix) Mr Henry said that the campaign for fairer funding was the biggest challenge facing Leicestershire Police in the coming years and in order to demonstrate to the Government that the funding Leicestershire currently received was not appropriate for its population Mr Henry would conduct analysis of the demographics of the area and make sure the figures were up to date.

(The PCC then returned to the room)

42. Exclusion of Press and Public.

RESOLVED:

That under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded for the following item of business on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1, 3 and 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act specified below and that, in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information.

- Panel Deliberations on the Proposed Appointment of a Chief Finance Officer.

43. Panel Deliberations on the Proposed Appointment of a Chief Finance Officer.

The Panel, having gone into exempt session, considered the statement and answers provided by Mr Martin Henry to their questions, in addition to the introduction provided by the PCC and all relevant paperwork provided.

RESOLVED:

That, in light of the responses given relating to the professional competence and personal independence required of the post of Chief Finance Officer, the Panel unanimously endorses with no hesitation the PCC's appointment of Mr Martin Henry to the post of Chief Finance Officer.

44. Date of next meeting.

RESOLVED:

It was noted that the next meeting of the Panel would be held on 28 March 2018 at 1:00pm at City Hall, Leicester.

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report Of	CHIEF CONSTABLE
Subject	HMICFRS Effectiveness Inspection
Date	WEDNESDAY 28 March 2018

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide Members with an update on Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) Effectiveness' phase of the Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) annual programme of inspection. The HMICFRS report into Leicestershire Police will be published on 22 March 2018 after the papers for the Police and Crime Panel meeting on 28 March 2018 were required to be published therefore a further report for the Panel will follow to enable the HMICFRS findings to be discussed at the meeting .

Recommendation

2. That the contents of the supplementary report to follow are noted.

Background

3. HMICFRS reports to Parliament on the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces in England and Wales. HMICFRS act in the public interest and have powers to seek information from police forces and to access their premises. HMICFRS decides on the depth, frequency and areas to inspect.
4. HMIC have introduced an annual inspection process across England and Wales using the pneumatic "PEEL". There are three "pillars of PEEL":
Police...
 - **Efficiency**
 - **Effectiveness**
 - **Legitimacy (and Leadership)**
5. PEEL(L) inspections are carried out in two phases:
 - **Efficiency, Legitimacy and Leadership Inspections in late Spring/early Summer**
 - **Effectiveness, including vulnerability, inspections in the Autumn/early Winter**

Results of HMICFRS report published on 22 March 2018

6. A further report will follow.

Person to Contact

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**POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER FOR
LEICESTERSHIRE
POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**

Report of	CHIEF CONSTABLE
Subject	CYBER CRIME
Date	WEDNESDAY 28TH MARCH 2018 – 1:00 p.m.
Author	DS CHARLES EDWARDS

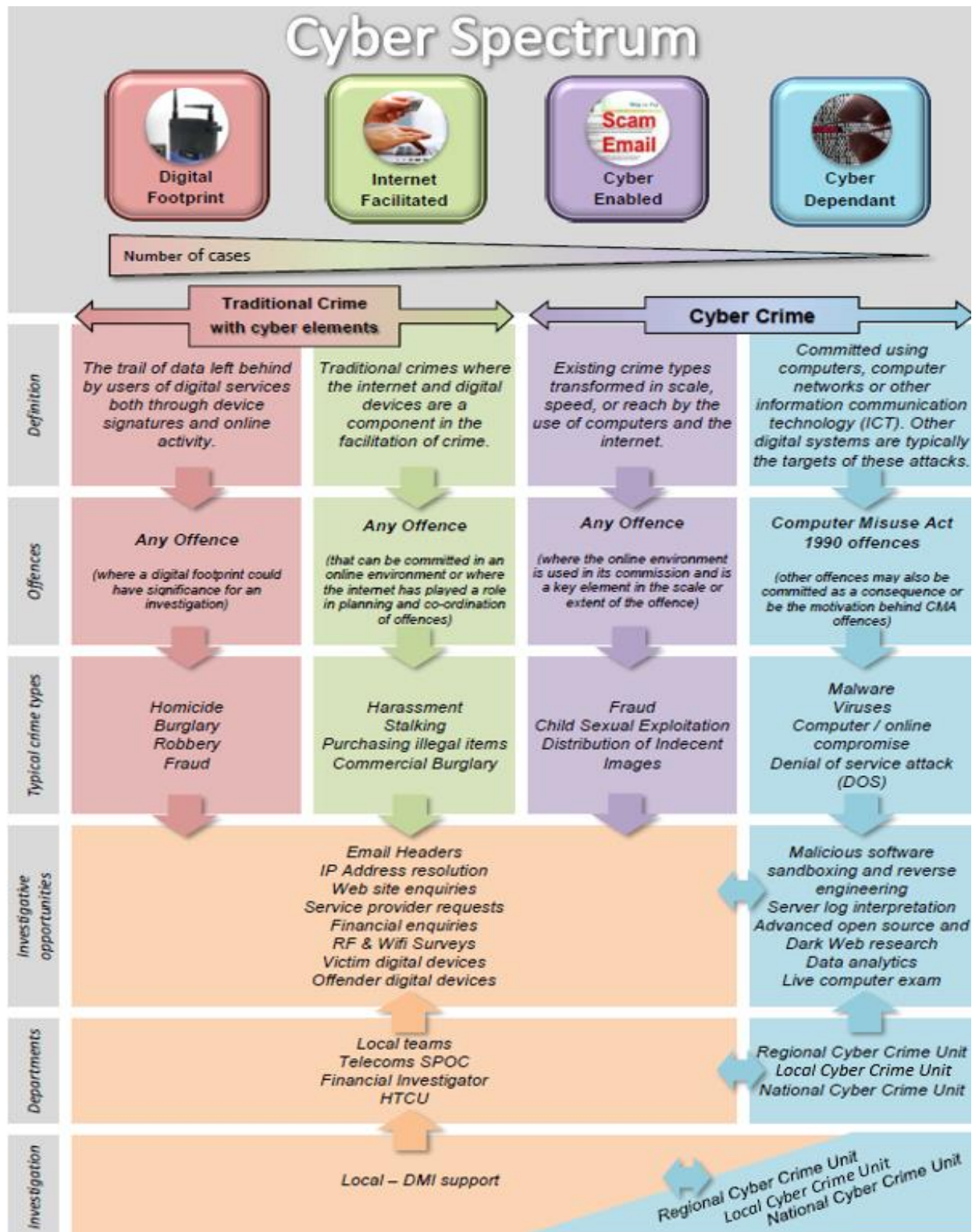
Introduction

1. For the purpose of this report cybercrime has been defined as any offence which involved the use of a computer or network in order to commit a criminal act. Broadly speaking cybercrime is divided into two types:
 - “Cyber Enabled Offences” (CEO) are any offences which utilise a computer or network in order to facilitate the commission of an offence, such as the sharing of indecent images and fraud.
 - “Cyber Dependent Offences” (CPO) which can only be committed using a computer or network, including: website defacements; denial of service attacks; malware; and hackings.
2. This report outlines the police approach to managing cybercrime, including some of the new and emerging developments in the field, as well as some of the key challenges.
3. Figure 1 below outlines the range of different types of cybercrime.

Recommendation

4. The Panel are asked to note the report.

Figure 1: The Cyber Spectrum



Types of Cybercrime

- The main volume of cyber offences occur within the CEO category with approximately 85% of reported frauds and 70% of child sexual exploitation, through indecent images of children, occurring on line.

6. Online frauds and offences of harassment/abuse through online methods (primarily social media based) are very common. In addition the police cybercrime unit has dealt with crimes such as “Cyber Enabled” blackmail offences, diversion of business telephone systems to premium rate numbers (commonly called PBX dial through frauds), denial of service incidents (flooding the resources of a targeted system) and ransomware attacks where offenders withhold access to data, or threaten to publish it, unless a ransom is paid. In relation to ransomware attacks, the majority of demands for funds are now in online cryptocurrencies such as BitCoins where the value can fluctuate on a daily basis but have led to ransoms being as high as £30,000 for data.
7. Victims of cybercrime tend to be members of the public, but there has been a growing trend for services such as libraries, leisure centres and vets to be targeted, usually because they have poor IT security and “Cyber Hygiene” systems.
8. The police’s response has ranged from practical “Cyber Hygiene” advice through to the use of sensitive and complex investigative techniques involving regional and national partners. Officers dealing with the higher tier of technical offences rely upon highly specialist training and development which is both challenging and expensive to source.
9. The skills of police officers and staff dealing with cybercrime are highly specialised and increasingly in demand beyond the boundaries of the local police area. Because of this the National Police Co-ordination Centre (NPoCC) has developed a register of suitably skilled and qualified individuals across all police areas to enable the deployment of resources beyond local police boundaries in response to large scale regional or national incidents.

Police response to cybercrime

10. Leicestershire Police has developed a dedicated team to investigate all “Cyber Dependent” offences over the last 20 months. At the same time it has trained dedicated “Cyber Protect” officers to spread information security messages both internally and externally. This team is made up of a Detective Sergeant and 2 Detective Constables in line with the national unit setup model with the support of a dedicated Cyber Protect member of staff.
11. This team is supported by the force Digital Media Investigator Team made up of 10 officers/staff, enabling the local force to provide a service, which is on a par with the best nationally. This support allows 24/7 coverage for serious offences enabling a fast response to incidents in order to maximise evidential opportunities at the first opportunity.
12. The Digital Hub has successfully pursued external funding opportunities which has enabled access to the appropriate equipment and resources, such as a specialist router examination kit and the training up of the Force

Priority team to deal with elements of cybercrime within routine investigations.

13. Leicestershire Police has forged partnerships with key leaders within the Digital Forensic market and is now testing several pieces of equipment which will put it at the very forefront of digital policing.
14. Seven volunteers have also been recruited, particularly via links with universities, to support research and skill sharing with external organisations. These links have enabled the development of new techniques and the deployment of specialist skills at particular crime scenes. For instance we are in the process of recruiting a lecturer from De Montfort University who has a very specialist skill set around network forensics. He has already secured key evidence in a cybercrime incident where a business was attacked by an ex-employee.
15. To increase the resilience of the Cyber Crime investigation team we have conducted a scoping exercise internally and have identified those with skills in the cybercrime arena. Two officers with the necessary investigative mind-set and awareness of digital technology have been supported in undertaking the detective process before potentially joining the Cybercrime Investigation Team.
16. In the future we are looking to lead the way nationally in the provision of digital policing training with the Digital Media Investigators developing our own custom built Open Source course which we currently deliver whilst also considering licencing the College of Policing's Digital Media Investigation Training course to allow the flexible and frequent training of our staff to a nationally accredited level maintaining its up to date or forward facing nature.

Links with National Crime Agency (NCA)

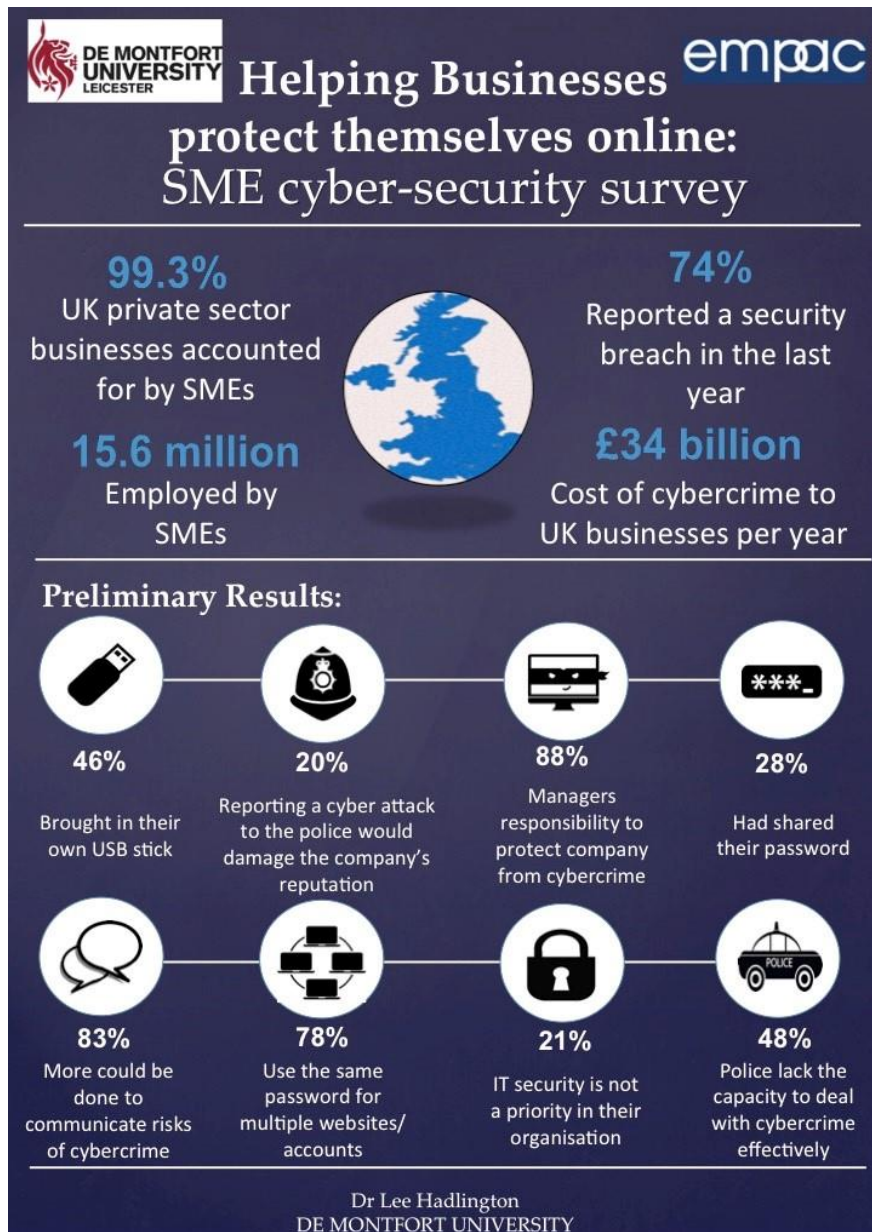
17. Leicestershire Police works closely with partners within the region offering mutual support and sharing lessons learned from incidents. Every Monday, issues and incidents are discussed and co-ordinated at a regional level to ensure they are adequately resourced. The feedback from this forms part of the Tuesday triage, incident coordination and tasking (TICAT) discussions where the regional teams liaise directly with the NCA.
18. Leicestershire Police provides quarterly updates to the National Police Co-Ordination Centre (NPoCC) of its capacity for supporting cross boundary threats or initiatives.

Awareness Raising

19. The Cyber Protect Officer (mentioned above) has engaged internally and externally to raise awareness about cyber protect initiatives. Over 600 internal staff have been presented to as well as over 400 external partners and businesses via conferences and networking events. This has included purchasing and rolling out a novel information security comedy sketch

campaign to raise knowledge of threats, as well as running an internal testing exercise to provide examples and context/content for future presentations.

20. There has been a clear push to upskill and raise awareness of the risks of cybercrime and the need to provide training opportunities to maximise exposure to the risk and opportunities of digital policing. Inputs are now delivered by the Digital Hub to new starters (of all roles/ranks), including new detective constables and new detective inspectors. At a national level we have taken responsibility for senior information officer training around digital tactics and opportunities.
21. Working with key partners including industry and academia has allowed Leicestershire Police to access vulnerable and hard to reach communities by training up staff and providing them with the necessary resources and presentations tailored to their audiences.
22. Research undertaken by Leicestershire Police's own police support volunteer – a Cyber Psychology Professor at De Montfort University – has helped highlight the concerns of SMEs and has allowed several business networking events and conferences to be set up with tailored presentations and targeted communications.
23. Further research is being funded by the strategic partnership fund and has helped provide infographics such as the below to give contextual information/evidence of people's opinions and feelings in relation to cybercrime.



24. In addition, Leicestershire Police has worked in tandem with GetSafeOnline, a national resource, to allow the customisation of a “Leicestershire-centric” page branded with our own and partners logos/banners enabling us to focus on localised issues.
25. One of the key drives for the foreseeable future is to ensure increased awareness across Leicestershire Police and the wider community of methods to reduce the risks posed by cybercrime. Annex A outlines some of the key messages that are presented to internal and external audiences.

Person to Contact

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Annex A**Key messages to the public**

The key messages are all designed to be easy to share yet highlighting that the human factor is often the main weakness within any organisation.

Anyone can be a victim no matter how big or small a company is. Saying this over 75% of victims of Cybercrime could protect themselves by following simple instructions.

Keep up to date! Whatever devices, operating systems, software or apps you use, always ensure you are running the most up to date versions. Updates include security patches to fix vulnerabilities!

Antivirus Make sure you have up to date antivirus installed and running for all devices you use to access the internet and email

Passwords You need to have a different password for everything you log in to. Make sure you're using [#ThreeRandomWords](#) to create a strong, separate password for each account.

iTunes Scams NO legitimate debt can be paid in iTunes vouchers - #HangUp on that call

Courier Fraud Neither the Police nor Banks will ever contact you to:

1. transfer money to a safe account;
 2. withdraw funds for safekeeping;
 3. assist with a covert investigation
- OR
4. collect cash, bank cards or PIN numbers

#TakeFive and REMEMBER – emails, texts and phone calls can all easily be spoofed. Don't automatically assume any contact is genuine until you have verified that it is.

GetSafeOnline – www.getsafeonline.org/Leicestershire is the key site to signpost people to for advice both individuals and businesses.

Underreporting is still very high especially within the business community. Reporting must be encouraged through Action Fraud – www.actionfraud.police.uk and 0300 123 2040. This must be advertised through the forces and partners channels wherever possible as is the only means of having a holistic overview of what is happening outside reporting to ourselves.

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THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Date	WEDNESDAY 28 MARCH 2018 – 1:00 p.m.
Subject	MENTAL HEALTH
Author	SIMON DOWN – COMMISSIONING MANAGER NISHA KHETIA – MENTAL HEALTH COORDINATOR

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Police and Crime Panel on progress in relation to Mental Health by both the Force and the PCC.

Recommendation

2. That members note the contents of the report and make comment as appropriate.

Background and Detail

3. The Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 sets out the PCC's commitment to working in partnership with the Force and other agencies to better support those in crisis and whose lives are impacted by mental ill health.
4. This paper sets out the broad picture around mental health (from a Leicestershire Police perspective) and then details the various initiatives and ways of working that are having a significant impact in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Broad mental health picture

5. The total number of Mental Health (MH) incidents for 2017 is 6,404 (Source – tagged incidents on Storm, our Command and Control System within Contact Management). These were broken down as:
 - 1,520 tagged as mental health and a crime
 - 4,883 mental health tags but no crime linked on Storm – some of these are concern for safety. One hundred of these were randomly dip sampled (auto-generated sample) to try and understand their nature and appendix 1 details this deeper analysis.
6. Between April and September 2017, Leicestershire Police had 14,285 'concern for welfare' jobs reported to them. Therefore it is estimated 28,570 'concern for welfare'

jobs are created every year. From this 6 month period, we attended 67% of incidents and spent 71,782 hours on this area of business.

7. There has been an increase of 10% in 'concern for welfare' jobs comparatively against the same period last year with an average time of 1.5 hours spent at each incident. This equates to employing 46 FTE officers purely to deal with 'concern for safety' jobs.
8. Section 136 is an emergency power of the police which allows a person to be taken to a place of safety from a public place, if a police officer considers that they are suffering from mental illness and are in need of immediate care. April 2017 to December 2017 the Force issued 103 Section 136 notices. This is a major reduction from 2012 (before the introduction of the mental health triage car) where 458 notices were issued. Appendix 2 provides the panel with a case study showing how judicious use of section 136 notices can have a positive impact on vulnerable individuals.

LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE SCHEMES WHICH ARE DELIVERING AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

Liaison and Diversion

9. Liaison and Diversion is an initiative from NHS England. It is now being rolled out nationally across the country. In Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland the team provides a 7 day a week service covering all 3 custody suites from 8am till 10pm.
10. The team also covers the Magistrate's Court and Crown Court, Monday to Friday from 9am till 5pm. The aim is to provide assessments for anyone coming through the criminal justice system and to identify any mental health needs, learning disabilities or other vulnerabilities that require support from another agency, and then refer them on to that service with the aim of reducing that persons offending behaviour.
11. Within the team there are practitioners who specialise in dementia, young people, street workers and veterans. The team has the facility to take referrals directly from crisis home treatment and to admit informally to the mental health unit. The team will also provide advice and support to officers in the triage car's absence.

Triage Car

12. Leicestershire Mental Health Triage Car was established in January 2013 and is the first co-response model. Many other forces have followed suit and have come to Leicester for advice on how the service works and how they can set up their own Triage Car.
13. The car is crewed by 4 x full time officers trained in Advanced Mental Health Law, Suicide Awareness, Personality Disorders, Learning Disabilities and Hostage Negotiation, along with Band 6 Mental Health Practitioners from Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust.
14. The triage car is able to see the bigger picture from the expertise of both professions with the background information of both organisations. They are available for professional advice and support to all Leicestershire police officers / staff between 10am and 2am, 7 days a week, for any incident involving suspected Mental Health or Learning Disabilities within LLR, which includes the option of live street triage Mental Health Assessments. These incidents may include suicidal persons, acutely mentally unwell people, those in crisis and missing persons.

15. The team of officers / practitioners regularly attend shift briefings to both promote the car and it's availability but also to give officers an opportunity to ask questions and improve their knowledge on Mental Health Law and best practice. Leicestershire officers are not expected to know everything about Mental Health and its very complicated law and procedures, but they know they can contact the triage car for advice and guidance at any time.

PAVE- Pro-Active Vulnerability Engagement Team

16. The PAVE team provides valuable case management for individuals who place a high demand on Leicestershire police and who have complex needs or present as a high risk. The two year initiative has been formed through collaboration between Leicestershire Police, Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust and Turning Point (substance misuse service).
17. Staffed by two warranted police officers, two mental health practitioners, and part-time drug and alcohol recovery practitioners, the team works intensively with those users to ensure that the correct criminal justice, health and social care pathways are used appropriately.
18. The referrals that the team receive are from Leicestershire Police only. There are no referral criteria as such; however, there must be a demand on the police service in some way. When a referral is received this goes through a 'triage' process, where the relevant information is obtained from Leicestershire Police, Leicestershire Partnership Trust and Turning Point systems.
19. Each referral is taken to the Multi-Disciplinary Team meeting (MDT) every 2 weeks, where it is further discussed with managers including a consultant psychiatrist. The team then make a decision on whether to accept or decline a referral. Where a referral is declined, further advice is given.
20. The team aims to work with a client for between 6-8 weeks. During this time the focus is to reduce police demand and ensure appropriate pathways are in place to divert inappropriate police contact. The team seeks to promote joint working with other agencies, and where possible to work with the individual and get the most effective and appropriate outcome to reduce demand and also improve the circumstances for the client.

Operation Breakthrough

21. The Triage Car team runs a 5 day bespoke training course aimed at operational police staff. This course covers decision making, risk assessments, mental health and mental health legislation including the Capacity Act. It covers the objectives set out in the APP by the college of policing. It is delivered by a mixture of operational triage car officers, mental health practitioners who work in the team and a consultant psychiatrist. This has now been running for 2 years and has trained over 60 officers locally and regionally.

Mental health nurses within Victim First

22. The mental health nurses within Victim First provide brief support, triage and onward referral to wider mental health pathways which can otherwise be difficult to make referrals to. The nurses also provide support to Victim First Caseworkers in supporting those with lower level mental health needs.

Implications

Financial:	None
Legal:	None
Equality Impact Assessment:	None
Risks and Impact:	None
Link to Police and Crime Plan:	None

Persons to Contact

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Dip sampling of Mental Health Tags
Appendix 2 - Case study regarding Section 136 Notices

Appendix 1**Dip sample of 100 cases that were tagged as mental health but were not tagged as a crime**

Closed as Crime	14
No criminality	68
Concerns for Safety	18
Total Sampled	100

Further break down of the dip sample:-

Closed as Crime	Appropriate for police to attend		Police acting on behalf of other services		Other agencies called to attend but did NOT to attend?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total						
14	13	1	2	12	1	13
No criminality	Appropriate for police to attend		Police acting on behalf of other services		Other agencies called to attend but did NOT to attend?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total						
68	47	21	12	56	8	60

Concern for safety

Police acting on behalf of other agencies: 14 no 4 yes

Other agencies called to attend but did NOT to attend? 14 no 4 yes

Some examples of the above:-

- Example – EMAS asked to attend but could not so police did
- Example – Police having to intervene due to delays in provision of mental health support
- Example – MH patient locked themselves in attic at home – police called but in fact a job for MH crisis team

Appendix 2

Use of Section 136 (Mental Health Act) in a police cell – protecting a vulnerable detainee and getting them the right help

Yesterday evening, a young man was being held in the cells at Euston Street. He'd been arrested earlier for a crime but his behaviour caused grave concerns to custody staff. Two doctors and a specialist social worker attended to conduct a mental health assessment. They determined that he needed to be sectioned, but there were no mental health beds available. The PACE clock was about to expire and in any case, PACE detention was no longer necessary under the circumstances.

On previous occasions, we would have found ourselves either tolerating unlawful detention, or releasing the subject and risking some very serious harm being caused.

However, since December 2017, powers under section 136 of the Mental Health Act have been amended. S.136 can now be used in a cell and yesterday evening that power was used to great effect. The subject was released from PACE custody and detained under s.136 in the custody suite. EMAS were called and attended promptly, and the subject was transferred to the Bradgate Unit.

He was at the Bradgate Unit until 7.30 this morning, when a bed was found and he was transferred to a mental health facility in the North of England. So had it not been for s.136 being used in the cell, a vulnerable and seriously ill man would have endured many hours of unlawful detention. Instead, he spent the night in a safe environment at the Bradgate Unit, with the appropriate care.

This use of the new mental health legislation represents a real step forward in protecting vulnerable people and I would encourage all staff to consider this option if faced with similar circumstances.

**LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AND
CRIME PANEL – 28 MARCH 2018**

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to enable Members to consider whether the Panel should be part of a Special Interest Group (SIG) for Police and Crime Panels and if so how the membership fee should be funded.

Background

2. Since the establishment of Police and Crime Panels, concerns have been raised that unlike Police and Crime Commissioners who have established a National Association, the effectiveness and development of Police and Crime Panels has been restricted by the lack of a collective voice through which representation to Government and the sharing of best practice can be channelled.
3. On 17 August 2017 Hertfordshire Police and Crime Panel circulated a consultation paper to all Police and Crime Panels seeking views on the creation of a national representative association and the form that such a body might take. The paper set out three possible options:
 1. An independent National Association;
 2. A Special Interest Group within the Local Government Association;
 3. A combination whereby Option 2 was considered a stepping stone to Option 1.
4. The majority of Police and Crime Panels expressed a preference for option number 2: A Special Interest Group within the Local Government Association.
3. The Chairman of the Hertfordshire Police and Crime Panel, Councillor Tim Hutchins of Broxbourne Council is leading on the project and a Steering Group meeting for the proposed Special Interest Group has been arranged for 19 April 2018.
4. The Chairman of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel Mr. J. T. Orson JP CC has been invited to be a Member of the Steering Group.

Legal framework

5. It is open to any 10 or more full Local Government Association (LGA) Members with common features, interests or concerns to form a SIG subject to approval of an application by the LGA's leadership Board. SIG's are able to make representations direct to government and elsewhere on matters arising directly from their special interest. All SIGs are required to submit a full report at the

end of April each year to the Leadership Board, covering such matters as their dealings with Government departments.

Proposals for the SIG

6. It is proposed that a Chair and Vice Chair for the SIG should be elected on an annual basis with one vote per Police and Crime Panel. Whilst some of the administration for the SIG will be carried out by the LGA the Chair should be able to arrange additional administration through his/her local facilities.
7. Meetings of the SIG would initially take place on a quarterly basis taking into account the desire of most Panels to retain the Annual Frontline Conference. It is hoped that most key decisions will be reached by consensus but where voting is required this should be conducted, as above, on a one vote per Panel basis. Proxy arrangements can be put in place.
8. Terms of Reference for the SIG are proposed to be drafted by the Steering Group. Whilst lobbying for changes in legislation was originally envisaged to be one of the purposes of the SIG, including lobbying for a 'call in' procedure regarding decisions made by Police and Crime Commissioners, more recent discussions have focused on the purpose of the Group being to share good practice.

Issues to consider

9. As part of the feedback to the consultation the following points were raised by other Police and Crime Panels:
 - The Special Interest Group is a format already familiar to members. This option provides the benefits of the LGA's strong links to Central Government and administrative support whilst also being the most cost effective option.
 - There are concerns that the SIG would provide a 'talking shop' that creates a sense of solidarity but no practical change at the Police and Crime Panel level. Any national body must have a worthwhile purpose. Robust terms of reference for the SIG would be required to achieve this.
 - Police and Crime Panels are responsible for scrutinising and supporting their respective Police & Crime Commissioner. Seeking to develop a national focus could detract from the primary purpose of Panels. However, some Police and Crime Panels are of the view that a representative body would give Panels a louder collective voice which would actually contribute to their role of scrutinising and supporting Police & Crime Commissioners, by providing an additional means for issues to be raised and pursued at national level.
 - Any national representation of Police and Crime Panels should complement existing regional panel networks and allow those networks to feed into the overall view that is being presented.

- The SIG would need to ensure that the voices of independent (co-opted) members are heard as well as political representatives.

Subscription fee for the SIG

10. The suggested level of subscription for the SIG is £500 per Police and Crime Panel.
11. The conditions of the Home Office Grant for Police and Crime Panels stipulate that the Grant cannot be spent on activity which influences or attempts to influence government or political parties. Therefore depending on the Terms of Reference for the SIG the subscription fee for the SIG may not be able to be paid out of the Home Office Grant. Councillor Hutchins is of the view that if the Terms of Reference of the SIG make it clear that the purpose of the group will be to share good practice and not to lobby government then use of the Grant for payment of the subscription fee will not be in contravention of the terms of the grant payment. Confirmation on this point is being sought from the Home Office. If the Home Office Grant cannot be used for costs associated with the SIG then an alternative funding source for the £500 subscription fee would have to be found by each Panel.
12. Clarification will also need to be sought on whether travel costs for attending Steering Group and SIG meetings, and officers time, can be funded from the Home Office Grant.
13. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel is comprised of seven District Councils, Leicester City Council, Rutland Council and Leicestershire County Council. Should the subscription fee be divided equally amongst the constituent authorities that would mean a contribution of £50 each per authority.

Recommendation

14. The Panel is asked to consider the following:
 - (a) Whether it wishes to become a Member of the Special Interest Group for Police and Crime Panels;
 - (b) What the purpose and Terms of Reference of the Special Interest Group should be;
 - (c) That if the Panel is minded to become a member of the SIG and the Home Office Grant is not permitted to be used in relation to the SIG, then the subscription fee be met equally by each of the authorities represented on the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel.

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