
Preparing for
Police & Crime Commissioners
and
Police & Crime Panels

“SHADOW KENT & MEDWAY POLICE
AND CRIME PANEL”

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Police and Crime Commissioners

The police's work will not be driven by central bureaucrats, but – via Police and Crime Commissioners – by local people



Supported by

Removal of targets

Crime maps

Beat meetings

101

Community Engagement

Police and Crime Commissioners

Election: November 2012

New commissioners will be *'big local figures with a mandate to drive the fight against crime and anti-social behaviour'*.

The PCC will have responsibility for:

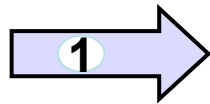
Appointing the Chief Constable (CC) and holding them to account for the running of their force

Setting out a 5 year Police and Crime Plan (in consultation with the CC) determining local policing priorities. Setting the annual local precept and annual force budget

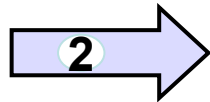
Making community safety grants to other organisations aside from the CC (including but not limited to Community Safety Partnerships)

Police and Crime Commissioners - Community Safety

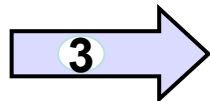
Commissioners will have the following powers and duties relating to community safety:



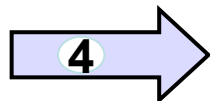
Reciprocal duty for Commissioners and responsible authorities to co-operate with each other for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder



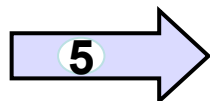
Power to bring a representative of any of all CSPs in their area **together to discuss priority issues**



Power to **require reports** from CSPs about issues of concern



Power to **approve mergers of CSPs** on application of the CSPs concerned



Power to **commission community safety work** from a range of local partners including, but not limited to, CSPs



Police and Crime Panels

Established in each force area to provide regular, public scrutiny of the PCC.

Two important powers of veto:

- The appointment of a chief constable
- Setting of the precept

Under a duty to support the PCC (critical friend role) by:

- Requiring the PCC to attend a public hearing
 - Asking HMIC for a professional view on Chief Constable dismissals
 - Reviewing the draft Police and Crime Plan and Annual Report
 - Access to papers (except those which are operationally sensitive)
 - Invite the Chief Constable to attend with the PCC (cannot require)
 - Confirmation hearings for CEO, CFO and Deputy
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Policy intent

- Police and Crime Panels should be **locally determined**
 - lead authority
 - panel membership
 - panel arrangements

They **do not replace the police authority**. That is the role of the police and crime commissioner

Police & Crime Panels are intended as a check and balance to the new PCC, although the panels will not have direct control over a commissioner's decisions

They are **not a super-partnership-board**. Although strong local partnership working (including with local authorities) will be vital.

Police and Crime Panels will scrutinise the actions of the Commissioner and not those of the force

Police and Crime Panel Arrangements

- The Panel will be formed of all the local authorities in a force area
- Balanced by geographic, political, demographic and skills, knowledge and experience considerations
- The minimum membership for Kent and Medway is 14 Members (one from each local authority in Kent and Medway)
- The panel is also required to recruit two co-opted Independent Members.
- The Panel may also choose to co-opt further members up to a maximum membership of 20 so Kent and Medway's panel may co-opt a further four members.

New Relationships



Overview and Scrutiny

Local Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committees will continue to exist as under the current legislation.

Effective communication between C&D OS Committees and Panel members will be important in enabling Panels to take a strategic role.

Local authorities could consider the benefits of linking up these structures, for example by positioning Chairs of C&D OS Committees as Panel members.