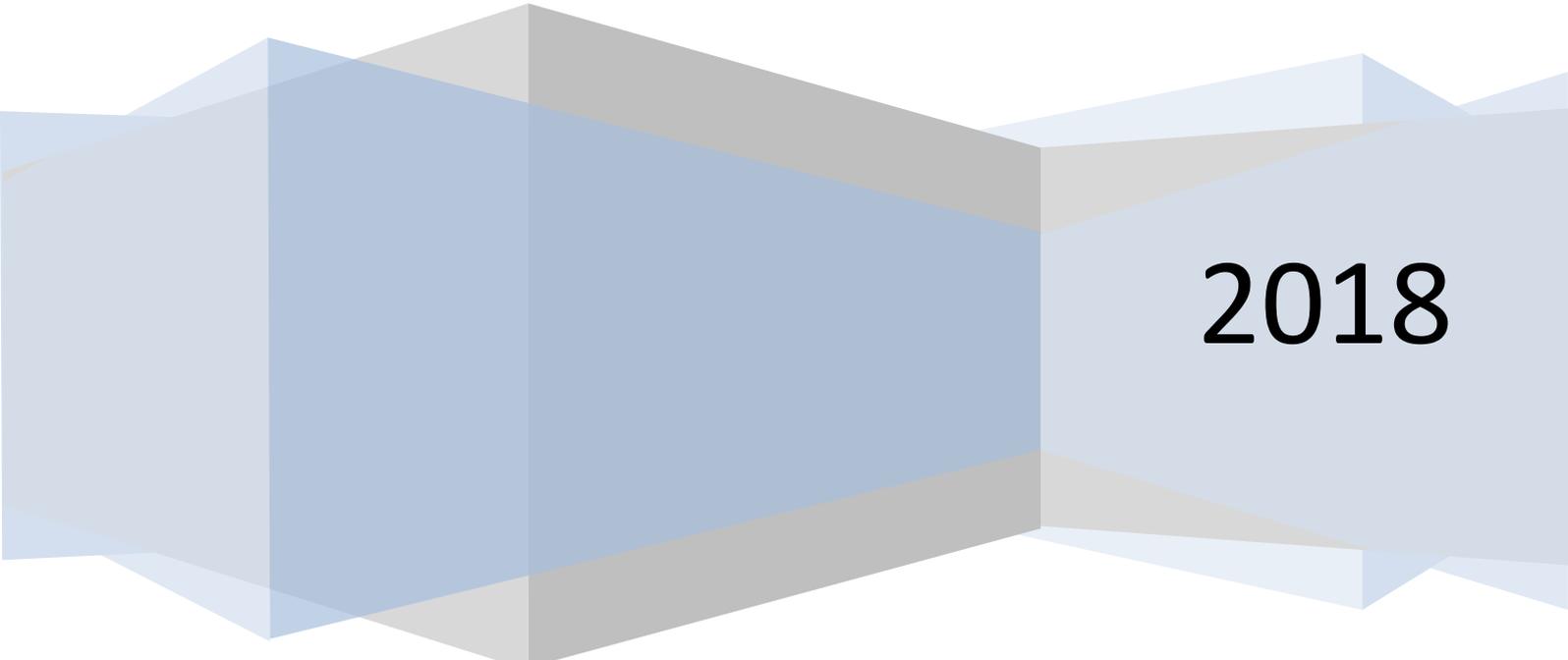


STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

February 2018



2018

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

When the Public Protection Partnership (PPP) was formed in 2016 the Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) signed by all parties set out, amongst other elements, the aims and objectives for the new Service. These were further articulated in the PPP Business Plan¹ produced for the Joint Management Committee, the body providing Member oversight of the PPP, in 2017.

The operating model for the PPP is based on the National Intelligence Model² and how this is applied to the PPP is described in a report³ produced for the Management Board in July 2017. The Business Plan acknowledges (section 9.1.2) that with the resources available across the PPP, there will need to be decisions on prioritising the statutory functions that can be delivered at any one time. However, through the Operating Model the Service will ensure those priorities will deliver the most beneficial outcomes for our communities.

This is achieved through the production of a Strategic Assessment (SA) where past demands from consumers, businesses, residents, other regulators (internal and external) and other local, regional and national government departments and agencies are analysed alongside the outcomes of previous activities undertaken by the Service. The operating model details how the Service will initially handle all the demands (complaints, requests, statutory functions, etc.) made upon it.

The SA is an integral part of the business planning process and is used to drive the strategic planning, enable resources to be allocated where they can be most effective and to assist in the development of the Control Strategy; the planned work activities to deliver on prevention, intelligence and enforcement aspects of the identified priorities.

The operating model explains how future demands will be handled to ensure we are able to deliver on those priorities while monitoring demands to identify new or emerging trends that might have a detrimental impact on the community. Monitoring takes place through a tactical tasking process which

¹ Business Plan 2017 page 5 and the Inter Authority Agreement Schedule 5

² National Intelligence Model: National Centre for Police Excellence 2000;
<http://library.college.police.uk/docs/npia/NIM-Code-of-Practice.pdf>

³ Public Protection Partnership: Operating Model

enables us to allocated resources where they are most needed and can have the greatest impact. The flow of contacts through the service, where they are directed and the manner in which they are dealt with were illustrated in a document produced as Appendix I to the Operating Model report; this is reproduced in the appendices to this report.

This shows that all new contacts receive an initial assessment to determine if immediate action is required, that is;

- There is an imminent threat to health or safety where a failure to act could result in further injury
- There is a crime in progress, or
- Failure to act following a crime could result in loss of evidential material.

In such circumstances the Response Team will take the appropriate action.

Where there is no immediate threat/risk and the matter falls within the planned work activity of an operational team, it is passed directly to them.

If it is not part of the planned work activity, the Response team will assess the issue against the Service priorities and provide the appropriate level of advice or assistance. It is recognised in this model that not all matters will receive a reactive response from the Service. These low risk issues are monitored as part of the Intelligence function of the Service and inform future planning. If monitoring shows the level of risk is increasing this can be considered at the regular tasking meetings, where further analysis or planned work activities can be sanctioned.

Key Findings

- Current in-house technology, and the use of it, is not 'fit for purpose'.
- Access to the PPP for advice and assistance, together with the manner in which the PPP gathers information, needs to reflect the changing market landscape.
- All interactions with a business should be reviewed and, wherever possible, undertaken as a joint venture by the PPP teams.
- Team plans must demonstrate clearly what priorities they are designed to meet, the objective of the interventions planned and provide detail of the qualitative assessment to be undertaken to assess whether the objective was met.
- Methodologies should be developed whereby the impact of the actions taken by the PPP can be evaluated and reported.

Priority Area Analysis

Trading Standards

- Interventions deployed to reduce the level of complaints relating to used cars should be reviewed to ensure they deliver the desired outcome.
- Use of the Enterprise Acts should be explored with the Case Management Unit to ensure we can deploy the full range of sanctions against persistent offenders.

Licensing

- The team must develop standard processes across the databases to allow for meaningful analysis and targeting of planned work.
- The licensing team interventions must be delivered in conjunction with other functions across the PPP to maximise their impact and outcome.

Environmental Quality

- The Knowledge and understanding of areas likely to be impacted upon by future development needs to be mapped against the areas currently identified as close to the statutory limits

Residential

- Use of innovative solutions to accept reporting of high volume demands such as Pests and Noise should be explored.

Commercial

- The team has identified projects based on the HSE Code and they should take a wider PPP view of risk when compiling proactive work initiatives
- Inspection/audit programmes are developed and driven by local factors designed to produce qualitative outcomes
- Further analysis is undertaken to see what efficiencies could be delivered for both businesses and the PPP by the wider use of cross-function audits.

Control Strategy Priorities

It is recommended that the actions identified in the Control Strategy are aligned to the current themes of the IAA;

- Community Protection
- Protecting and Improving Health
- Protection of the Environment
- Supporting Prosperity and Economic growth
- Effective and Improving Service Delivery

It is recommended that the following Control Strategy priorities are set for the operational teams

A. Trading Standards

- Doorstep crime and mass marketing
- eCrime (including Intellectual Property)
- Second hand car sales and car repairs
- Health promotion amongst the young (tobacco and alcohol focused)
- Product Safety

B. Environmental Quality

- Air Quality
- Development Control
- Commercial and Environmental Noise (Statutory Nuisance)

C. Residential

- Housing conditions, including mobile and static homes
- Statutory Nuisance impacting on Environmental Living Conditions

D. Commercial

- Health and Safety in the work place
- Food Safety at businesses premises and in the home

Cross Cutting Issues

It is recommended that following cross cutting themes/enablers are considered as they impact on each priority area:

- **eCrime**
- **Serious and Organised Crime Groups**
- **Vulnerable persons**
- **Modern Day Slavery**

Local Agreements

The PPP is committed to providing support to individual authorities in the following areas:

- Environmental Crime - Bracknell Forest, enforcement capability
- Environmental Crime - West Berkshire, enforcement support
- Weight Restrictions – West Berkshire
- Good Food Challenge – West Berkshire