

## Appendix A

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### Public Protection Partnership Priorities - Supporting Information

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#### 1.0 Background

- 1.1 The model that forms the basis of the Public Protection Partnership represents a significant shift in the way that public protection services as they are commonly known were traditionally delivered across the Council areas. In the first instance the functions that form the statutory basis of the work of regulatory services were delegated to the Joint Committee. The operational delivery of the service was delegated to the service management. The Committee itself was tasked with setting the strategic direction of the service and considering and where appropriate approving any key plans and policies. It also has responsibility for oversight of performance and recommending budgets and fees and charges. With exception of the latter it has full delegated authority in respect of all Council and Executive functions of the Councils in respect of the relevant functions
- 1.2 The Inter-Authority Agreement that was considered by the Councils in the autumn and winter of 2016 contained a set of initial priorities. These had been drawn from the cross cutting and local priorities of the Councils. A summary of these can be found at Appendix C to this report. It is the view of the Joint Management Board and the Service Management Team that these remain relevant and provide a suitable basis for the Committee to deliver a service that is adaptable to local need and national and local policy trends and requirements.
- 1.3 At its inaugural meeting in March 2017 the Committee considered the Business Plan for the Public Protection Partnership. This contained within it a proposal that the service be delivered through the adoption of the National Intelligence Model (NIM). At the heart of NIM is the need for an assessment of priorities based on the information at the time of preparation along with a work plan setting out in broad terms how the service intends to deliver against the priorities to meet community need. This report puts before the Committee a Priorities Document and Work Plan. Both documents have evolved from last year's strategic assessment and control strategy but offer a simplified approach to language and greater detail on the source of the priorities. It is important to state that whilst priorities can be established at any given point in time, the situation remains dynamic and the service needs to be responsive to any change in local or nationally led demand. Examples of this would include large scale investigations, food poisoning outbreaks or an animal disease outbreak.

#### 2.0 Law in Context

- 2.1 The remit of the Public Protection is like none other in the local government setting. It is primarily a law enforcement / regulatory body covering everything from private water supplies to smuggling and food safety to national fraud

matters. Its sphere of influence is as wide as its remit and the service is uniquely placed to deliver against the widest possible range of local priorities.

- 2.2 The service operates in a local and national policy setting. Some matters such as Air Quality, Fraud and Private Sector Housing are matters of both local and national policy concerns. Others such as licensing (whilst having a national policy drive) maintain a distinctly local feel as priorities.
- 2.3 The Public Protection Partnership has a range of tools at its disposal to deliver against local and national priorities. As stated in 2.1 above it is primarily an enforcement service tasked with enforcing over a 100 pieces of primary and enabling Acts of Parliament as well as many 100s of pieces secondary regulations, standards etc.
- 2.4 Effective legislative controls however have context. And so it is with much of what the PPP are tasked to deliver. Most is statutory but the law with a few notable exceptions e.g. food and feed, nuisance etc. does not lay down how the service is delivered. That is a matter for the Joint Public Protection Committee.
- 2.5 The approach of the service management team in developing the work plan and priorities has been to look at the context of the law in the local setting and to consider how that primary aims of the legislation can best be delivered. The following sets out a couple of examples to this approach:

2.6 **Example 1 – Doorstep Crime**

Doorstep Crime is one of the most aggressive forms of acquisitive crime. It is often linked to money laundering, forced labour and organised crime groups. It also often presents significant safeguarding issues with victims all too readily subject to ongoing financial abuse that effects their mental health and overall feeling of wellbeing and safety.

The approach taken by the service looks at the issue from three angles. Prevention, Intelligence and Enforcement. Examples of tasks in these groupings are as follows:

Prevention	Intelligence	Enforcement
Working with community groups No cold calling zones	Intelligence gathering through patrols and reports	Rapid Action Team (RAT)
Routine Doorstep Crime Patrols	Suspect and victim profiling	Integrated operating model with TVP
Working with partner organisations e.g. TVP	Encouraging reporting through publicity and community engagement	Working with south east regional crime unit and HMRC
Publicity around	Actively looking for	Specialist Acquisitive

successful detections and prosecutions	modern slavery and other forms of coercive behaviour	Crime Team
Referrals to and from safeguarding Teams		Financial Investigation for money laundering and confiscation
Fraud Victim Support Officer		Case Management

## 2.7 *Alcohol and Tobacco and Young People*

This is an area of national and local policy concern. The market is heavily regulated and local authorities have significant powers to act. One area of concern is that access and consumption of these products by young people. It is known that in respect of both products early understanding of risk by young people combined with a robust compliance regime can have significant effects on reducing consumption with the associated risks to health and effects on communities through alcohol related antisocial behaviour and crime. In the case of this area of our work the approach includes:

Prevention	Intelligence	Enforcement
Licensing Act Policy	Consideration of complaints and SR's	Licensing Inspections
Licence Conditions	Annual Pupil Survey	Trading standards test purchasing
Year 6 (Tobacco) and Year 9 (Alcohol and Tobacco) programme in schools	Working with Schools to identify risk premises	Seizure of counterfeit and smuggled goods
Targeted campaigns on consumption	Responsible authority role	Licence Reviews
Managing of Tobacco Control Alliance		Warnings and Prosecutions
Advisory visits to retailers		
Community Alcohol Partnerships		
Licensing Newsletters		

2.8 These two examples are indicative of how the priorities and work plans are delivered in practice. In essence we examine the evidence base, look at the

problem from all angles the develop an holistic approach to tackling the problem. This model enables us to work broadly across the Councils agendas by protecting the most vulnerable and communities more widely, protecting and improving health, protecting the environment and through assisting business to achieve compliance and protecting from unfair competition we are able to help strengthen the local economy.

### 3.0 Developing the Priorities

- 3.1 A major assessment has taken place to develop the priorities for the service. This has included an analysis of service requests, consumer complaints about traders, and enquiries from businesses. We have also analysed the outcomes from the output of last year's work streams.

Local, regional and national priorities have also been considered by the along with emerging priorities. Locally sources have included each Councils priorities, strategic needs assessment and local crime related matters. Nationally sources have included government departments such as BEIS, DEFRA and DCLG, NGO's such as the Food Standards Agency, Environment Agency and Health and Safety Executive as well as co-ordinating bodies such as the National Trading Standards Board and Trading Standards South East.

Local priorities have also featured where not cross service will continue to be delivered. These include enviro-crime, London Road Landfill Site, abandoned vehicles and issues such a road traffic overloading and weight restriction enforcement.

- 3.2 The Priorities also include matters that are described as cross-cutting such as modern slavery and organised crime which officers from across the service may come across through the delivery of the control strategy and for which they need adequate awareness and training.
- 3.3 Staff have also been significantly engaged in the development of priorities and work plans. There have been workshops to capture staffs thoughts on emerging and existing issues and to consider the best routes to delivery. These drafts have been shared with the management team and all staff prior to consideration by the Committee today and amended accordingly.
- 3.4 There are many aspects of the service that do not feature in these plans. The so-called *business as usual* aspects of our work. These include areas like inspections, service requests, business advice, private water supplies, investigations etc. etc. These remain as important as the priority areas and over time are being developed as part of the priorities model. On a day to day basis they integrate with the model as the examples shown above indicate.

### 4.0 Delivering against the Priorities

- 4.1 If agreed the work plan will be delivered through a programme delivery model. In essence work streams will be and are being developed into project plans based on established project management principles. These will be delivered at team and project group level and monitored by the Partnership

Management Board and Service Management Team. Operational risks can be identified and the Strategic Tasking Group ensure appropriate resourcing and oversight.

- 4.2 Performance reporting will be inherent part of the programme delivery model to sit alongside other areas of performance reporting such as response times and satisfaction ratings. The IAA also contained performance themes such as reducing detriment and measures have been developed for these and an update on this appears elsewhere on this agenda.

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**PPP Strategic Aims and Priorities Supported:**

The proposals will help achieve the following Public Protection Partnership aim as stated in the Inter Authority Agreement:

**x 5 – Effective and Improving Service Delivery**

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**Appendix B – Equalities Impact Assessment**

**Equality Impact Assessment – Stage One**

<b>What is the proposed decision that you are asking the Committee to make:</b>	To consider the 2019/20 Priorities and Work Plan for the PPP
<b>Summary of relevant legislation:</b>	See report
<b>Does the proposed decision conflict with any of the partnerships key objectives?</b>	No
<b>Name of assessor:</b>	Sean Murphy
<b>Date of assessment:</b>	02/06/2019

<b>Is this a:</b>		<b>Is this:</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	✓	<b>New or proposed</b>	✓
<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Already exists and is being reviewed</b>	
<b>Function</b>		<b>Is changing</b>	
<b>Service</b>			

<b>1. What are the main aims, objectives and intended outcomes of the proposed decision and who is likely to benefit from it?</b>	
<b>Aims:</b>	To set out the 2019/20 priorities and the work plan for the PPP
<b>Objectives:</b>	These key documents form the basis of the work of the PPP for 2019/20. They are based on an assessment of intelligence and policy at the time of writing. By their nature they are designed to address the needs of local communities.
<b>Outcomes:</b>	A focussed locally delivered public protection service relevant to the needs of local communities and of all protected groups.
<b>Benefits:</b>	The delivery of the key PPP priorities of:  Community Protection and in particular the protection of the vulnerable Protecting and Improving Health Protection of the Environment Supporting economic growth Improving and efficient service delivery

<p><b>2. Note which groups may be affected by the proposed decision. Consider how they may be affected, whether it is positively or negatively and what sources of information have been used to determine this.</b>                  (Please demonstrate consideration of all strands – Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Pregnancy and Maternity, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex and Sexual Orientation.)</p>		
<b>Group Affected</b>	<b>What might be the effect?</b>	<b>Information to support this</b>
Age	No	
Disability	No	
Gender Reassignment	No	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No	
Pregnancy and Maternity	No	
Race	No	
Religion or Belief	No	
Sex	No	
Sexual Orientation	No	
<b>Further Comments relating to the item:</b>		

<b>3. Result</b>	
<b>Are there any aspects of the proposed decision, including how it is delivered or accessed, that could contribute to inequality?</b>	<b>No</b>
Please provide an explanation for your answer: The premises are accessibility compliant.	
<b>Will the proposed decision have an adverse impact upon the lives of people, including employees and service users?</b>	<b>No</b>