JOINT DISTRICT SCRUTINY CHAIRS AND POLICE AND CRIME PANEL MEMBERS

PRESENTATION ON GMCA & GMPCP ARRANGEMENTS

NOVEMBER 2019
SESSION OBJECTIVES

1. Brief introduction to the GM journey, devolution deals, governance and decision making in the GMCA
2. To provide an overview of the Police & Crime Panels remit and legislative context
3. To provide an overview of the Police & Crime Plan and current priority areas
4. To discuss and provisionally agree the Panels work programme topics for 2019/20
6. To agree Panel meeting arrangements
• The GM Journey so far...
Timeline

- 1986: Greater Manchester Council abolished
- 1994: Association of Greater Manchester Authorities and GMPTA/E established
- 1995: City Pride Partnership created
- 1996: New Economy established
- 1997: Marketing Manchester established
- 1998: MIDAS established
- 1999: Greater Manchester Strategy – Sharing the Vision published
- 2000: Manchester Enterprises established
- 2003: Transport referendum held (congestion charging)
- 2008: New Economy established
2009
- Statutory City Region Pilot
- Publication of MIER and updated GM Strategy

2010
- GM City Deal
- GMCA & LEP established

2011
- Thematic Commissions established
- TfGM established

2012
- Growth Deal

2013
- Devolution Agreement

2014
- Further Devolution announced

2015
- Health and Social Care MoU
- Fourth devolution deal

2016
- New GM Strategy

2017
- Fifth devolution deal
- First mayoral election
- Health and Social Care MoU
- Devolution Agreement

2018
- Independent Prosperity Review
- Five Year Environment Plan

2019
- Spatial Framework Consultation
- Fourth devolution deal
- Statutory City Region Pilot
- GMCA & LEP established
- Thematic Commissions established
Devolution Deals

**Greater Manchester Agreement:** devolution to the GMCA & transition to a directly elected mayor

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**Deal 1:** Signed 3 Nov 2014

New powers for GMCA on condition of agreeing an elected mayor who will also fulfil role of Police & Crime Commissioner. Powers cover transport, business support, employment & skills support, spatial planning, housing investment, earnback and governance reforms

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**Deal 2:** Signed 27 Feb 2015

Bringing together health & social care budgets – £6bn – to deliver better outcomes for GM

Followed up by agreement in late 2015 for a £450m Health and Social Care Transformation Fund

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**Deal 3:** Agreed alongside the July 2015 Budget

Included fundamental review of service for children, creation of a Greater Manchester Land Commission, transfer of Fire & Rescue responsibilities to the GM Mayor
Devolution Deals

**Deal 4: Agreed Nov 2015**

Agreed further transport devolution (including looking at options for control of rail stations), social housing reform, and control over EU funding.

**Deal 5: Agreed March 2016**

Agreement included establishment of GM Life Chances Fund, Criminal Justice Devolution, and piloting of 100% business rates retention.

**Deal 6: Agreed Nov 2017**

Agreement included local industrial strategy pilot, homelessness funding, additional transport funding, post-16 education and training, and Mayoral capacity funding.
What Power does the GMCA have?

Functions of the GMCA fall into the following broad headings:

- Transport
- Economic Development, Regeneration and Housing
- Policing
- Fire and Rescue
- Health
- Waste

All functions conferred on the GMCA by any enactment are functions of the GMCA, BUT an order or other enactment may provide that certain functions are exercisable only by the Mayor.

The default position is that functions are non-mayoral unless specified as mayoral in an order or other enactment.
What are the GM Mayor’s Powers?

- Chair and Member of the GMCA
- Functions of the Police & Crime Commissioner
- Functions of the Fire & Rescue Authority
- Responsibility for the devolved transport budget, smart ticketing and franchised bus services
- Power to create spatial plan for GM
- Control of £300m Housing Investment Fund
Decision Making

Mayor able to make some decisions independently

Many require consultation with and approval of the GMCA for example:

- Spatial Framework must be approved by councils and unanimous vote of council leaders
- Preparation of local transport plan and policies (but needs approval of at least 7 other GMCA members)
- Designation of mayoral development areas (but needs consent of GMCA member(s) for area concerned)
- Approval of Compulsory Purchase Orders (but needs consent of GMCA member(s) for area concerned)

GMCA retains statutory powers over work & skills, public service reform and low carbon
Legislative Framework
Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011

• Came into force 22 November 2012

• Introduced new governance arrangements for Police Forces
  • Created the statutory office of Police and Crime Commissioner
  • Created Police and Crime Panels
  • Abolished Police Authorities
Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC)

- There is a PCC for each police area
- The PCC is elected
- Holds office for 4 years
- Role — principal functions are to
  - (a) secure the maintenance of the police force for the area,
  - (b) secure that the police force is efficient and effective
  - (c) hold the relevant chief constable to account for the exercise of—
    - the functions of the chief constable, and
    - the functions of persons under the direction and control of the chief constable
- Referred to in legislation as the “elected local policing body”
Police and Crime Panel (PCP)

Police and crime panels outside London

• Each police area is to have a police and crime panel
• The PCP is a scrutiny body. It exists to scrutinise the police and crime commissioner
• The local authorities for the police area must establish the PCP
• The PCP is a joint committee of the constituent councils
• The constituent councils must make the panel arrangements for the PCP (see report on agenda)
Police and Crime Panel (PCP)

• **Composition**

  • **Appointed members**
    • Ten (if there are ten or fewer constituent authorities)

  • **Co-opted members (statutory)**
    • Two

• **Co-opted members (PCP appointed)**
  • The PCP may resolve to co-opted members but
    • The number of co-opted members must be greater than two
    • The Secretary of State must agree
    • The total membership of the PCP must not exceed 20.
Greater Manchester Arrangements

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (Transfer of Police and Crime Commissioner Functions to the Mayor) Order 2017/470

• With effect from 8 May 2017
• The Mayor is to be treated as a Police and Crime Commissioner
• All property rights and liabilities of the former PCC vested in the GMCA (as the legal entity)
• All decisions in relation to PCC functions are to be exercised by the Mayor
Greater Manchester Arrangements

• Modifications

  • Panel Arrangements
    • The Mayor or any member of the GMCA or substitute members may not be a member of the GMPCP

  • Deputy PCC
    • In GM the role is the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime
Functions and Procedural Rules

• The functions are set by the constituent councils in the Panel Arrangements

• The procedural rules for the operation of the PCP are set by the Panel in Rules of Procedure
  • Meetings - every 4 months, but in any case a minimum of 3 meetings per year
  • Quorum - at least one half of the whole number of Members
  • Voting – normally a simple majority with the Chair having a casting vote
  • Special voting – at least two thirds of the Members of the GMPCP on -
    • Decision to exercise the GMPCP’s power to veto the amount of the PCC component of the Mayor’s proposed precept
    • Decision to exercise the GMPCP’s power to veto the PCC’s proposed appointment of a Chief Constable
General Functions

• Section 28 PRSA 2011

   (a) review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, by the relevant police and crime commissioner in connection with the discharge of the commissioner's functions; and

   (b) make reports or recommendations to the relevant police and crime commissioner with respect to the discharge of the commissioner's functions,
Special Functions - Police and Crime Plan

• The Mayor/PCC must produce a Police and Crime which sets out
  • the Mayor’s/PCC’s police and crime objectives;
  • the policing which the CC is to provide;
  • the financial and other resources which the Mayor/PCC is to provide to the CC;
  • the means by which the CC will report to the Mayor/PCC on the provision of policing;
  • the means by which the CC’s performance in providing policing will be measured;
  • the services to be provided in respect of anti-social behaviour and any grants by the Mayor/PCC
Police and Crime Plan

- Before issuing or varying a police and crime plan, the Mayor/PCC must—
  - send the draft plan or variation to the relevant police and crime panel
    - have regard to any report or recommendations made by the panel in relation to the draft plan or variation,
    - give the panel a response to any such report or recommendations, and
    - publish any such response.
Special Function - Annual Report

• The Mayor/PCC must produce a report (an “annual report”) on—
  (a) the exercise of the Mayor’s PCC functions in each financial year, and
  (b) the progress made in meeting the police and crime objectives in the police and crime plan.

• As soon as practicable after producing an annual report, the Mayor/PCC must send the report to the relevant police and crime panel.

• The Mayor/PCC must attend before the panel, to—
  (a) present the report to the panel, and
  (b) answer the panel's questions on the report.

• The Mayor/PCC must—
  (a) give the panel a response to any report or recommendations on the annual report, and
  (b) publish any such response.
Special Functions - Precept

• Mayor must notify the GMPCP of the proposed PCC component of Mayor’s precept by 1\textsuperscript{st} February of the relevant financial year
• GMPCP has the power to scrutinise and to veto the PCC component of the Mayor’s precept by 8\textsuperscript{th} February
• If there is a veto, Mayor must respond by 15\textsuperscript{th} February with a revised PCC component
• The PCP must issue its second report by 22\textsuperscript{nd} February
• The Mayor must respond by 1\textsuperscript{st} March
Special Function - Confirmation Hearings

• Chief Constable
  • Mayor must notify the GMPCP of -
    • Any proposed appointment of the Chief Constable of GMP
    • the name of the candidate
    • the criteria used to assess the suitability of the candidate
    • why the candidate satisfies those criteria
    • the terms and conditions on which the candidate is to be appointed
  • Confirmatory hearing are held in public and the candidate is requested to appear to answer questions
  • Where the GMPCP exercises its power to veto the proposed appointment of a Chief Constable of the GMP, the Mayor must propose another person for appointment as Chief Constable
Special Function - Confirmation Hearings

Deputy Mayor Policing and Crime

• Mayor must notify the GMPCP -
  • of any proposed appointment of DMPC
  • the criteria used to assess the suitability of the candidate
  • why the candidate satisfies those criteria
  • the terms and conditions on which the candidate is to be appointed
• Confirmatory hearing are held in public and the candidate is requested to appear to answer questions
• The Mayor may accept or reject the GMPCP’s recommendation
Complaints

The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 - complaints against the Mayor and DMPC

- Serious complaints referred to the IOPC
- Complaints against the Mayor, if they are not serious, are referred to the Monitoring Officer under the Code of Conduct for Members
- Complaints against the DMPC are dealt with under the GMPCP Complaints Procedure
Standing Together

Our plan for police, community safety, criminal justice services and citizens in Greater Manchester
Our priorities

Keeping people safe
Protecting and caring for people who live, work, socialise and travel in Greater Manchester. Protecting those who are vulnerable and those who are victims of crime or at risk of being victimised. Building resilience, feelings of safety and confidence in policing and community safety.

Reducing harm and offending
Preventing anti-social and criminal behaviour including the most serious offending and terrorism by solving problems, intervening early and rehabilitating offenders to build confidence in criminal justice.

Strengthening communities and places
Helping to build resilient and resourceful communities including online communities and protecting the places where people live, work, socialise or travel. Supporting the delivery of the IT systems, buildings, roads, street lighting and other public assets needed to solve problems in a 21st century society.

Overarching
1. People feel safe at home, at work, socialising and when travelling in Greater Manchester
2. There is increased confidence in police and other organisations that contribute to community safety
3. The police and community safety services are believed to be effective, efficient and fair by direct users of the services and the wider community.
4. The police and community safety services are believed to be effective, efficient and fair by direct users of the services and the wider community
5. Places are believed to be safe / secure and communities perceived to be strong
Police and crime plan priorities & outcomes

Priority 1: Keeping people safe

6. There are fewer repeat victims; particularly victims of violence, abuse, exploitation, domestic abuse and hate
7. Those who have been abused or exploited are cared for and helped to recover
8. Service users are satisfied with the services they received from the police and other organisations that contribute to community safety
9. There are fewer inequalities in satisfaction and confidence

Keeping people safe
Protecting and caring for people who live, work, socialise and travel in Greater Manchester. Protecting those who are vulnerable and those who are victims of crime or at risk of being victimised. Building resilience, feelings of safety and confidence in policing and community safety.
Priority 2: Reducing Harm and Reoffending

10. There are fewer recidivists; particularly those who perpetrate violence, abuse, exploitation, domestic abuse and hate.

11. There is a reduction in the frequency and seriousness of offending particularly amongst those who cause the greatest harm including sex offenders.

12. Justice is perceived to be fair and equitable.

13. There is increased confidence in the treatment of those who have harmed by the Criminal Justice System.

14. There is increased confidence in restorative approaches, rehabilitation / recovery – of those who have harmed.
Priority 3: Strengthening communities and places

15. Places are believed to be safe / secure
16. People have better perceptions of the places they live, work, socialise and travel though
17. People feel communities are stronger
Greater Manchester Police and Crime – Work Programme

**Governance, Annual Reports & Better Public Services**

1. Fire
2. Police
3. Standing Together Plan – outcomes framework
4. AGMA CCRU
5. Police and crime structure / responsibilities
6. Pan GM Community Safety Collaboration opportunities
Greater Manchester Police and Crime – Work Programme

Keeping People Safe
1. Victims Commissioning
2. Violence against women and girls
3. Fraud and online vulnerability
4. Organised Crime
5. Child Sexual Exploitation
Greater Manchester Police and Crime – Work Programme

Reducing Harm and Offending

1. Health and Justice Strategy
2. Justice and Rehabilitation
3. Substance Misuse Strategy
4. Tackling Violent Crime
Greater Manchester Police and Crime – Work Programme

Strengthening Communities and Places

1. Improving public places (reducing crime and anti social behaviour)
2. Multi agency Problem Solving
3. Cohesion, Prevent, & Hate Crime
Greater Manchester Police and Crime Panel – Forward Plan

• June – Annual General Meeting
  – Appoint chair & membership
  – Confirm panel procedures
  – Receive annual reports

• October
  – Precept briefing (process)

• November
  – Precept briefing (considerations)

• January / February
  – Precept setting