



Police and Crime Commissioner's Horizon Scanning Briefing

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1. POLICY AND PRACTICE

[Provisional Police Grant Report 2018 to 2019](#) – 19th December 2017

Home Secretary [announces](#) plans to protect police grant to forces in cash terms and empower PCCs to raise precept contributions by up to £1 a month for a typical household. This would enable local forces to collectively increase funding by up to £270m. Counter terrorism police funding will increase by £50m (+7%) to £757m to strengthen the service respond and keep the public safe. At a national level, £130m extra will be provided for priorities such as special grants to help forces meet unexpected costs and national technology programmes designed to deliver greater productivity. Police forces will also be able to access the £175m police Transformation Funding to enable investment in reform and digitisation projects to benefit the whole policing system. In addition, plans are also in place to increase transparency around police reserves, which range from 7% to 42% of forces' annual funding. The Home Office intends to publish data on all PCCs' reserves and introduce guidance to require PCCs to publish clearer information in a bid to make force funding more comparable for the public. The Home Office has signalled its intention to repeat the same settlement for 2019 to 2020 provided there is substantial progress in delivering productivity and efficiency improvements.

[Home Office single departmental plan](#) – 14th December 2017

Includes objectives, finances and high level performance indicators in relation to:-

- **Counter terrorism:** Enhance policing capabilities, review CT strategy, establish Commission for Countering Extremism, technological solutions to rid online platforms of terrorism material, National Security reform
- **Cutting crime:** Implement Modern Crime Prevention Strategy and Criminal Finances Act, develop a new serious crime strategy, review Psychoactive Substances Act and serious and organised crime strategy
- **Protecting vulnerable people:** Bring forward victims of domestic violence and abuse bill, implement Hate Crime Action Plan, work with PCCs and partners on specialist FGM, Forced marriage and rape crisis provision, strengthen approach to tackling CSE, reform support system for victims of modern slavery
- **Controlling migration:** Develop cross-Government border security action plan, enhance border security, reduce the illegal population and the harm it causes, continue building and managing immigration system
- **Managing crises:** Support the Grenfell Tower Inquiry, ensure effective fire and rescue service national capabilities are maintained assess feasibility of creating a national infrastructure police force
- **Delivering world-class services:** Transform the border and immigration system, enable police and fire collaboration, develop the role of PCCs, overhaul police complaints system, incentivise police transformation
- **Leaving the European Union:** Restore public confidence in immigration, agree a comprehensive new security, law enforcement and criminal justice partnership with the EU to fight shared threats.

Commissioner's e-Briefing: 25 December 2017

[UK anti-corruption strategy 2017 to 2022](#) – 11th December 2017

The government has also published its anti-corruption strategy setting out anti-corruption priorities to 2022. The government's 6 priorities comprise: reducing the insider threat in high risk domestic sectors such as borders and ports; reducing corruption in public procurement and grants; promoting integrity across the public and private sectors; strengthening the integrity of the UK as an international financial centre; improving the business environment globally; working with other countries to combat corruption.

[New measures to tackle economic crime announced](#) – 11th December 2017

Home Secretary announces a series of measures to help stop criminal gangs exploiting vulnerable people and profiting from fraud, bribery, money laundering and corruption. Measures to tackle economic crime include:-

- New [national economic crime centre](#) within the National Crime Agency to task/coordinate national response
- New legislation to allow the NCA to directly task the [Serious Fraud Office \(SFO\)](#) to investigate offenders
- Enhanced multi-agency intelligence and analytical capability drawing on expertise from across government, law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, as well as new resources provided by the private sector
- Home Secretary to chair a new economic crime strategic board to set priorities and drive activity
- Reform the suspicious activity reports regime, making legislative, operational and technical changes required to provide a more targeted, intelligence-led focus on high risk economic crime,
- Law Commission to undertake a review of the law on confiscation in the Proceeds of Crime Act in order to improve the confiscation order process and optimise their enforcement

[IPCC Learning the Lessons Bulletin 31](#) – Published 14th December 2017

Latest bulletin includes lessons in relation to call handling, managing risk, investigations and bail conditions

[County lines: protecting vulnerable people from exploitation](#) – 13th December 2017

Home Office promotional material to help statutory and non-statutory staff identify victims and report concerns

[Justice Secretary Speech to Reform: Delivering safer and more secure prisons](#) – 18th December 2017

Recent Commons briefing papers: [Acid attacks](#) (17th Dec), [Schengen Information System](#) (15th Dec), [Intelligence services oversight](#) (15th Dec), [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) (15th Dec), [Taxi and private hire vehicle licensing](#) (14th Dec), [Parental rights of prisoners](#) (8th Dec), [Funding for domestic violence refuges](#) (8th Dec)

Recent Parliamentary debates: [Police Force Financial Sustainability](#) (7th Dec), [Serious Fraud Office](#) (13th Dec)

Provisions in the Policing and Crime Act 2017 come into force:-

[New rules restricting use of police cells as place of safety come into effect](#) – 11th December 2017

[Police Barred List and Police Advisory List Regulations 2017](#) – 15th December 2017

Creates a statutory-approved barred list and advisory list, which will be maintained by the [College of Policing](#). Duties on PCCs to establish whether any person under their employment is on the list

[Police \(Conduct, Complaints\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) – 15th December 2017

Enable disciplinary proceedings to be taken against former members of police forces

[The Police Federation \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2017](#) – 31st December 2017

Abolish existing Federation Regulations to enable implementation of wide-ranging reform

[IPCC to become the Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#) – 8th January 2017

A new network of [Regional Directors](#) will also take up their posts in January

2. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS

[Review of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013](#) – Published 11th December 2017

Home Office review following the introduction of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act reports that reported metal thefts fell from around 62,000 in 2012/13 to around 13,000 in 2016/17 following introduction of measures to require scrap metal dealers to hold and display a licence for which local authorities can charge, require scrap metal dealers to verify the identity and address of persons from whom they receive metal, make it illegal for a scrap metal dealer to purchase scrap metal for cash and enable the police and local authorities to enter and inspect scrap metal dealers' premises. The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 was introduced in response to increases in metal theft between 2009 and 2011.

[Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 to June 2017](#) – published 7th December 2017

The number of terrorism-related arrests (400) in the 12 months to September 2017 saw a 54% increase on the previous year and reached the highest level since data collection began in September 2001. The data includes 56 arrests made in connection with attacks on Westminster Bridge, Westminster Palace, Manchester and London Bridge between March and June 2017. As investigations following these attacks led to a higher number of people released without charge, the overall proportion of arrests resulting in charge fell to 29% (213), with a further 15% (60) being released on bail pending further investigation. Out of 78 trials completed by the Crown Prosecution Service during the year, 69 (88%) led to a conviction. As at 30 September 2017 there were 213 people in custody for terrorism-related offences domestic extremism / separatism, which marked a 26% increase on the previous year. [Details](#) of outcomes and demographic profile available

[Knife possession sentencing quarterly: April to June 2017](#) – Published 14th December 2017

Ministry of Justice statistics show a 7% increase in knife possession offences dealt with by the CJS compared to the same quarter in 2016/17. 55% of adult offenders received an immediate custodial sentence, reaching the highest level in a decade. The average custodial sentence (7.7 months) is now 2.1 months higher than in 2008

[Criminal court statistics to September 2017](#) – Published 14th December 2017

Type and volume of cases received and processed through the criminal court system of England and Wales, including statistics on case timeliness.

3. AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS

[PEEL: Police Legitimacy Inspection Reports 2017](#) – Published 12th December 2017

HMICFRS inspection of the extent to which forces treat the people they serve and their workforce with fairness and respect and ensure that their workforces behave ethically and lawfully has assessed one force (Kent) as outstanding, 35 as 'good', six forces (City of London, Cleveland, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, West Mercia and West Midlands) as 'requiring improvement'. No forces were assessed 'inadequate'. Overall, the report found that police leaders continue to have a clear understanding of the value of treating the public with fairness and respect and forces are increasingly providing training in unconscious bias and communication skills to improve their interactions with the public. Despite these positive findings, the report highlights concerns with regard to the continuing over-representation of black people in stop and search figures and recommends that forces implement further training to tackle unconscious bias and should develop a more comprehensive set of data to fully understand and address disparities – publishing their findings at least annually from July 2018. The report also highlights the need for improvements in compliance with national vetting policy, complaint handling, and the management of performance and wellbeing support for officers and staff. The report also makes recommendations for national advice or guidance on the use of spit guards to address variations in practice and equipment used across the 19 forces using them. [Individual reports available at police force force level](#)

Police and Crime Plans: A Race Equality Audit – 10th December 2017

Young Review publishes the first Race Equality Audit of the 42 Police and Crime Plans for England and Wales. The audit highlights a lack of focus on issues affecting black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities, with few examples of policy developments or work on race equality. 32 out of 42 plans made no reference to race equality and improving outcomes for BAME communities. Only 6 plans highlighted demographic and ethnic breakdown for their area and only 2 highlighted lower levels of confidence in the police among BAME communities when compared to the wider population. Recommendations for PCCs and the APCC include:-

- Police and Crime Plans should set out how PCCs will meet their statutory duties under the Equalities Act 2010, including analysis of local police data on race inequalities and actions to address them
- Plans should include a demographic breakdown of the local area, including ethnicity and faith data
- PCCs should ensure that their community engagement structures and plans include effective engagement across their ethnically diverse communities
- PCCs and Chief Constables should make greater use of positive action measures under the Equality Act to attract and progress BAME police officers
- The Young Review would welcome opening a dialogue with the APCC on utilising the charter scheme with PCCs which is being piloted with Community Rehabilitation Companies in 2018

CPS response to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 – Published 14th December 2017

HMCPSP review assesses the national, international and local Area response of the CPS to Modern Slavery in terms of strategic leadership, governance and joint working, and the effectiveness of operational practice in prosecuting or disrupting criminality, and providing support to victims and witnesses. The inspection found effective joint working between the CPS and specialist police units or operational teams, with areas demonstrating considerable knowledge and experience and established mechanisms for sharing information at national level (e.g. telephone 'dial-ins', VAWG co-ordinator meetings). The establishment of a Casework Review Group and strategic delivery plan in Wales was identified as good practice where an Anti-Slavery Leadership Group provides direction and raises awareness. West Midlands was also recognised for its use of prevention orders and risk orders in a case that was being investigated but had yet to be charged. The report found, however, that the lack of a formal nationwide structure and overarching framework for the CPS response to modern slavery means that activity can lack clarity and consistency. The report also recommends that:-

- CPS introduce a quality assurance mechanism to enhance performance / knowledge management
- CPS develops coherent training for everyone handling cases where there is a slavery or trafficking element
- Improvements are made in oversight, assurance and the sharing of good practice and lessons learned
- CPS communicates why cases do not proceed so that the disparity between the number of potential victims and those that go through official mechanisms and actual prosecutions is better understood
- Greater consistency in terms of support provided to victims in the form of interpreters or intermediaries and the quality of pre-recorded evidence. This can have a significant impact on case progression.

HM Inspectorate of Probation – Annual Report 2017 – Published 14th December 2017

Chief Inspector Dame Glenys Stacey's first annual report highlights that Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are working well and the public sector National Probation Service (NPS) is good overall, though with room for improvement. The report notes, however, that CRCs responsible for medium or lower risk offenders are struggling to bring innovative approaches to probation and protect the public from harm, with work compounded by unexpected changes in sentencing, severe financial stresses and IT failings. Her primary concerns relate to:-

- Poor quality Rehabilitation Activity Requirements work, with too little purposeful activity for offenders
- Up to four in ten individuals being supervised remotely in some areas (e.g. six-weekly telephone contact)
- Poor Through the Gate resettlement services for prisoners being released, particularly in relation to housing
- Few reports to court proposing tried and tested, evidence-based ways of reducing reoffending such as 'accredited programmes' designed to help address domestic abuse perpetration or poor thinking skills.

4. REVIEWS AND INQUIRIES

National evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 to 2020 – 8th December 2017

Staff interviews and survey findings indicate that the programme is driving service transformation in local authorities; changing structures and processes, strengthening partnership working and promoting 'whole-family' working. There is, however, still work to do to improve engagement between Local Authorities and the voluntary and community sector, particularly in relation to post-programme support. Quantitative data shown in comparison to those that were eligible for the programme but did not receive interventions indicates that:-

- Incidence of children in need decreases by 13% within a year into the start of Troubled Families intervention, whereas levels in the comparison group continued to rise.
- The number of Individuals cautioned and convicted in the 12 months after the start of intervention dropped by 25.3% (cautions) and 10.4% (convictions), while the comparison saw a smaller reduction
- The proportion of children persistently absent from school (10%+ absence) is less variable a year after the in start of intervention compared to the period before. The comparison group follows a similar trend
- The proportion of adults claiming Income Support and JSA a year after the start of intervention decreases, while the proportion claiming Employment and Support Allowance increases although changes are small

The evaluation will now be opened up to a wider group of academics and specialists and a robust comparison group will be established to properly match family characteristics and multiple problems faced by the treatment groups. This will be used to develop individual cost benefit analyses for each of the 150 participating local authority areas by 2019/20.

Responding to terror attacks: Providing support to those affected – 30th November 2017

Victim Support report provides insights from their contact with 1,400 people affected by terror attacks in 2017 both at home and abroad, which includes over 420 calls received the free support line. Referrals were received from around half of all police forces in England and Wales. The report notes that the second week following an attack is when the highest proportion of victims (23%) contact the service. The majority of referrals (61%) presented psychological or social needs, while information and advice (13%), practical and safety needs (12%) and financial advice (9%) were also common aspects of needs. The report recommends that:-

- Those classed as 'witnesses' who were in close proximity to the scene should be treated as survivors
- Further work is required to clarify agency roles and responsibilities via civil contingency planning
- Efforts should continue to map out pathways of support among agencies
- PCC commissioned victim services need to be able to provide support to those affected by mass terror attacks in line with the MoJ grant and VCoP, including needs relating to coping strategies and trauma care
- Pro-active activity should be undertaken to reach those who do not have police contact
- A review of the challenges experienced by service users is required to inform improvement plans

Ending the criminalisation of children in residential care – 18th December 2017

Howard League for Penal Reform issues the second briefing paper as part of a two year programme to end the criminalisation of children in residential care. This report finds that police take their safeguarding duties extremely seriously, but are also spending considerable time and resources dealing with minor issues in children's homes that should not be brought to their attention. Many police forces are taking measures to solve the problem, by working closely with children's homes and local authorities to reduce unnecessary call-outs and prevent vulnerable children being drawn into the criminal justice system. The report highlights six broad area of good practice in reducing the unnecessary criminalisation of vulnerable children and demand on police resources. These include developments in police culture (creating a child-focused force), data management (understanding and monitoring the problem), working with children's homes (monitoring, support and guidance), multi-agency co-operation (providing joined-up support), regulating children's homes (working with Ofsted and others), and diversion and de-escalation (avoiding formal criminalisation).

[Investigation into changes to Community Rehabilitation Company contracts](#) – 19th December 2017

National Audit Office review into why and how the MoJ adjusted CRCs' contracts in August 2017 to improve their financial stability in light of "unforeseen challenges". The report highlights that:-

- MoJ projected decreasing payments to CRCs from £3.7bn to £2.1bn over the duration of the contracts
- The number of offenders supervised by CRCs increased by 20% between early 2015-16 and early 2017-18
- February 2017 – MoJ commission external assurance which projects losses of £443m from 2016 to 2022
- Overspends were due in part to higher average levels of fixed costs (77%) than MoJ had assumed (20%)
- July 2016, MoJ conclude it and bidders had overestimated CRCs' ability to reduce their costs, and amended the contracts to recognise this, maintain continuity of service and improve operational performance
- While negotiating the contract change, MoJ paid 14 CRCs additional fees of £22m for April – July 2017
- By April 2017, MoJ had paid £956m to CRCs in service fees - £42m more than the terms of the contract
- Following contract adjustments, MoJ's maximum projected service payment to CRCs increased by £278m, which, in addition to payments of £42m and £22m gives total additional projected payments of £342m
- MoJ now estimate that the maximum service fee will be around £2.5bn as opposed to the £3.7bn projected in 2016 – however this covers much lower volumes of activity than projected in 2016
- MoJ applied its payment changes to all CRCs equally, but impact will vary depend on their financial position
- MoJ's maximum projected payments to CRCs through payment by results is £567m over the contract term
- The proportion of Payment by Results is around 18% - increasing from 6% in 2015-16 to 28% in 2020-21
- Initial reoffending data post-Transforming Rehabilitation reforms show a 2.2% reduction since March 2011 although the frequency of reoffences per reoffender appears to be increasing
- Initial results show that 13 of 21 CRCs made statistically significant reductions in reoffending rate in Q1
- The first performance payments to CRCs are due in January 2018, when frequency data are published

[Reducing modern slavery](#) – 15th December 2017

National Audit Office report on the Home Office response to modern slavery concludes that 'until the government is able to establish effective oversight of the modern slavery system as a whole, it will not be able to significantly reduce the prevalence of modern slavery or show that it is achieving value for money'. The report notes that the Home Office has limited means to track progress in tackling MSHT despite having laid important foundations via the introduction of the Modern Slavery Strategy, implementation of provisions in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and increases in National Referral Mechanism referrals. The report recommends that the Home Office, together with local and national law enforcement agencies, should develop mechanisms for sharing good practice among forces and prosecutors to address the regional variations in approaches and outcomes. The report also highlights the need for greater clearer and more streamlined channels of governance and accountability and improvements in the decision making process and minimum care standards for victims.

[Limiting the use of complainants' sexual history in sexual offence cases](#) – 14th December 2017

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office report considers s41 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 which provides critical protection for complainants in sex offence cases. Findings from 309 rape cases finalised in 2016 found that in the majority (92%) of cases the judge did not permit an application to introduce sexual history evidence under section 41. Applications under section 41 were made in only 13% of cases. The findings strongly support the view that the law is operating as Parliament intended, and strikes a careful balance between the need to protect complainants and ensuring that defendants receive a fair trial.

[Report published: Intimidation in Public Life](#) – 13th December 2017

Independent Committee on [Standards in Public Life](#) publishes report following call for [evidence](#) on threats and intimidation experienced by Parliamentary candidates and others. The report makes recommendations for:-

- Government to bring forward legislation shifting liability of illegal online content to social media companies
- Social media companies to ensure they can make quick decisions on the takedown of intimidatory content
- Govt. to consult on introduction of new offence of intimidating Parliamentary candidates/campaigners
- Political parties work together to develop a joint code of conduct on intimidatory behaviour by Dec 2018
- National Police Chiefs Council ensure police are sufficiently trained to investigate social media offences.

[Government Response to the Lammy Review](#) – 19th December 2017

[Government response to HASC report on Abuse, hate and extremism online](#) – 18th December 2017

[Government response to HASC report on Radicalisation – the counter narrative](#) - 18th December 2017

[Hate crime and its violent consequences](#) – Commons Select Committee – 19th December 2017

The Home Affairs Committee hears from social media companies on solutions to tackle online hate crime

[Harassment and intimidation near abortion clinics](#) – Home Affairs Committee

Oral evidence session – 12th December 2017

[Delivery of Brexit: policing and security cooperation inquiry](#) – Home Affairs Committee

Accepting written submissions until 12th January 2017

[Homelessness Reduction Act inquiry](#) – CLG Committee - [One off session](#) held 27th November 2017

[Business rates retention inquiry](#) - CLG Committee - Launched 2nd November 2017

Accepting written submissions until 14th December 2017

[Air weapon regulation](#) – Home Office – Announced 12th October 2017

12th December – Home Office is [seeking views](#) on storage and safe-keeping of air weapons; whether further measures are needed on manufacturing standards to prevent accidental discharge of air weapons or to prevent modification of air weapons post-sale in order to increase their power

[Transforming Rehabilitation inquiry](#) – Justice Committee

Accepting written submissions

[Policing for the future inquiry](#) – Home Affairs Committee – [last evidence session](#) 14th November 2017

[Emergency Services Network](#) – Public Accounts Committee - [last evidence session](#) 13th November 2017

[Offender-monitoring tags](#) – Public Accounts Committee - [Session](#) 13th November 2017

[Prison Population 2022: Planning for the Future](#) – Justice Committee Inquiry - Open

[Mental Health in Prisons](#) - Public Accounts Committee Inquiry – Open

[Spread of so-called 'pop-up' brothels](#) – APPG on prostitution – Open

[Cycle safety Review](#) – Department for Transport - Open

5. LEGISLATION

[Data Protection Bill](#) - Lords Report Stage – 10th January 2018

[Lords briefing](#)

The Bill to modernise and make data protection laws fit for the digital age by empowering people to take control of their data; supporting UK businesses and organisations through change and ensuring that the UK is prepared for the future after leaving the EU. The Bill will: update regimes for data processing by law enforcement agencies; introduce a new Digital Charter to ensure that the UK is “the safest place to be online”; make it simpler to withdraw consent for the use of personal data; allow people to ask for their personal data held by companies to be erased; require ‘explicit’ consent to be necessary for processing sensitive personal data; expand the definition of ‘personal data’ to include IP addresses, internet cookies and DNA and ensure an effective regulatory framework is in place. New criminal offences will be created to deter organisations from intentionally or recklessly enabling someone to be identified from anonymised data [Government fact sheets](#)

[Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Bill](#) – Lords Report Stage – 15th Jan 2018

[Lords Briefing](#)

Government Bill to give the UK the necessary legal powers to maintain existing sanctions regimes currently imposed through EU law and introduce new measures against countries, organisations and individuals who threaten our security or undermine international law following Brexit. The bill will make amendments to a range of acts including: Immigration Act 1971; Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000; Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005; Serious Crime Act 2007; Crime and Courts Act 2013; Investigatory Powers Act 2016; and Policing and Crime Act 2017. [Further information](#)

[Assaults on Emergency Workers \(Offences\) Bill](#) - Commons Report Stage – 17th April 2018

Private Members’ Bill to make certain offences aggravated when perpetrated against emergency workers

[Commons briefing](#)

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) Bill](#) – Commons Committee Stage – 20th Dec 2017

[Commons briefing](#)

Bill to repeal the European Communities Act 1972 and other provisions relating to UK withdrawal from the EU

[Prisons \(Interf. with Wireless Telegraphy\) Bill](#) - Commons Committee Stage – TBC

Private Members’ Bill includes provisions to create a new power for the Secretary of State to authorise public communications providers, such as mobile network operators, to interfere with systems in order to disrupt the unlawful use of mobile phones in prisons. Amend existing Prisons (Interf. with Wireless Telegraphy) Act 2012.

[Age of Criminal Responsibility Bill](#) – Lords Committee Stage – TBC

[Lords briefing](#)

Private Members’ Bill to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 12

[Modern Slavery \(Victim Support\) Bill](#) - Lords Committee Stage – TBC

[Lords briefing](#)

Private Members’ Bill to make provision about identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery

[Asset Freezing \(Compensation\) Bill](#) – Lords Committee Stage – TBC

Private Members’ Bill to make provision for the imposing of restrictions on assets owned by persons involved in supplying terrorist organisations in the United Kingdom with arms, for the purpose of securing compensation for citizens of the United Kingdom affected by the supply of such arms

[Mental Health Units \(Use of Force\) Bill](#) – Public Bill Committee - TBC

[Commons Briefing](#)

Private Members’ Bill to make provision about the oversight and management of use of force in mental health units and the use of body cameras by police in the course of duties in relation to people in mental health units

[Stalking Protection Bill](#) - Commons 2nd reading – 19th January 2018

Private Members’ Bill to make provision for protecting persons from risks associated with stalking

[Freedom of Information \(Extension\) Bill](#) – Commons 2nd reading – 15th June 2018

Private Members’ Bill to extend Freedom of Information Act 2000 in respect of public authorities and extend powers of the Information Commissioner

Commissioner's e-Briefing: 25 December 2017

[Human Trafficking \(Child Protection\) Bill](#) - Commons 2nd reading – 18th January 2019

Private Members' Bill to make provision for the removal of foreign national criminal offenders from UK

[Foreign Nationals \(Criminal Offender & Prisoner Removal\) Bill](#) - Commons 2nd reading – 22nd Feb 2019

Private Members' Bill to make provision for creation of secure safe houses for children subject to trafficking

[Policing Resources Bill](#) - Lords 2nd reading - TBC

Private Members' Bill to make provision for ensuring that police forces in England and Wales have sufficient resources to deliver police services. Proposes the appointment of an independent body to report annually on adequacy of police grant funding. Places duty on Secretary of State to ensure grant recipients have sufficient resources to prevent crime, bring offenders to justice, keep the Queen's Peace and protect, help and reassure the community. Also places duty on Secretary of State to consider PCC police and crime plans, latest adequacy of funding report and the need for contingency funding for police forces to deal with exceptional major incidents

[Victims of Crime \(Rights, Entitlements, Notification of CSA\) Bill](#) – Lords 2nd reading – TBC

Private Members' Bill to make provision for specifying new statutory rights and entitlements for victims of crime under the Victims Code of Practice; require PCCs to assess victims services; increase duties of the Victims and Witnesses Commissioner; grant victims the right to request a review of a decision not to prosecute; establish reviews in homicides where no criminal charge has been made; create an obligation on professions to notify cases of possible victims of child sexual abuse.

[Criminal Records Bill](#) - Lords 2nd reading - TBC

Private Members' Bill to amend the length of time for which an individual may have a criminal record under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974

[Children Act 1989 \(Amendment\) \(FGM\) Bill](#) – Lords 2nd reading - TBC

Private Members' Bill to state that proceedings under Section 5A of, and Schedule 2 to, the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 are family proceedings

[Anonymity \(Arrested Persons\) Bill](#) - Lords 2nd reading – TBC

Private Members' Bill to prohibit the publication of certain personal information until an arrested person has been charged with an offence / set out circumstances where such information can be published

[Road Traffic Offenders \(Surrender Driving Licences\) Bill](#) - Lords 2nd reading - TBC

Private Members' Bill to make provision about the provision and surrender of driving licences or certificates in relation to certain offences; make provision in relation to identifying persons in connection with FPNs etc.

[Modern Slavery \(Transparency in Supply Chains\) Bill](#) – Lords 2nd reading – TBC

Private Members' Bill to make further provision for transparency in supply chains in respect of slavery and human trafficking

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- [Draft Bill: Animal Welfare \(Sentencing and Recognition of Sentience\)](#) – [Published](#) 12th December 2017
Draft Government bill to increase the maximum penalty for animal cruelty offences from 6 months to 5 years imprisonment, and ensure that animals are defined in UK law as sentient beings [Commons Briefing](#)
 - **Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill** to ensure victims have the confidence to come forward and report their experiences.
 - **Courts Bill** to modernise and improve the efficiency and accessibility of the courts system.
 - **Drone Bill** to require drone users to sit safety awareness tests and users of drones weighing 250 grams and over to have to register their drone.

6. CONSULTATIONS

[Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000: draft codes of practice](#)

Home Office consultation on draft revised codes of practice under Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

Open date: 16/11/2017

Close date: 28/12/2017

[Pregabalin and gabapentin: proposal to schedule under the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001](#)

Home Office consultation seeks views on options whether, and how, to classify pregabalin and gabapentin as Class C drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Open date: 16/11/2017

Close date: 28/12/2017

[Working Together to Safeguard Children: changes to statutory guidance](#)

Department for Education consultation seeking views on revisions to 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' statutory guidance in light of legislative changes introduced via the Children and Social Work Act 2017

Open date: 25/10/2017

Close date: 31/12/2017

[Improving access to social housing for victims of domestic abuse](#)

DCLG consultation setting out proposals for new statutory guidance for local authorities to assist victims of domestic abuse living in refuges and other forms of safe temporary accommodation to access social housing.

Open date: 30/10/2017

Close date: 05/01/2018

[Tailored review of the Criminal Cases Review Commission: Call for evidence](#)

Ministry of Justice consultation on whether there is a continuing need for the function and form of the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC) which investigates and refers possible miscarriages of justice to Courts. Part of government's requirement to review their arm's length bodies at least once every 5 years

Open date: 11/12/2017

Close date: 08/01/2018

[Enabling PCCs to sit and vote on Combined Fire and Rescue Authorities](#)

Home Office consultation on proposals to amend sections 2 and 4 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 and enable PCCs and Combined Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) to consider the 'representation model'

Open date: 27/11/2017

Close date: 15/01/2018

[Provisional police grant report: 2018 to 2019](#)

Home Office consultation on the aggregate amount of grants proposed for the police in England and Wales for 2018 to 2019. The report also includes the proposed amount of grant for each local policing body.

Open date: 19/12/2017

Close date: 16/01/2018

[Investigatory Powers Act 2016](#)

Home Office consultation seeking views on amendments to the UK's communications data and acquisition regime in response to a judgment handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Union in Dec 2016.

Open date: 30/11/2017

Close date: 18/01/2018

[The Sentencing Code](#) - Closing date: 26/01/2018

[Draft Animal Welfare \(Sentencing and Recognition of Sentience\) Bill 2017](#) - Closing date: 31/01/2018