



College of
Policing

Dark web
crackdown
New funding
announced

Police injury
pensions
Fresh case
decision

Importance of
rest days
Operational
demand

Digest | April 2018

A digest of police law, operational policing practice and criminal justice, produced by the **Legal Services Department** at the College of Policing



Extremism in prisons Increased government efforts
Investigatory Powers Act 2016 Reform ordered
Child sexual exploitation New measures announced
Home Secretary Sajid Javid announced as replacement

BetterEvidence™
for **BetterPolicing**

The Digest is a primarily legal environmental scanning publication intended to capture and consolidate topical and key issues, both current and future, impacting on all areas of policing.

During the production of the Digest, information is included from governmental bodies, criminal justice organisations and research bodies. As such, the Digest should prove an invaluable guide to those responsible for strategic decision making, operational planning and police training.

The College of Policing is also responsible for Authorised Professional Practice (APP). APP is the official and most up-to-date source of policing practice and covers a range of policing activities such as: police use of firearms, treatment of people in custody, investigation of child abuse and management of intelligence. APP is available online at www.app.college.police.uk

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Introduction

Thank you for accessing the April edition of the Digest, produced by the College of Policing Legal Services team.

This month's edition features articles on:

- the government's new efforts to crack down on extremism in prisons.
- the Independent Inquiry into Child Abuse.
- the current operational issues around rest days.

Our case law this month features:

- a judgement on injury pensions
- a judgement on the [Investigatory Powers Act 2016](#) (as seen in the media).

With the introduction of new data protection laws in May, the Digest team will be in touch with everyone currently listed in our subscribers database to ask you to confirm your consent to us processing your personal information. When our database has been refreshed, we hope to resume our mailing list.

Thanks for reading,

The Legal Services team

College Membership

If you're not already a member, join the College of Policing community to access learning resources, knowledge and expertise from experts and collaborate and share your experiences with other professionals.

Find further information [here](#)

College news

The future of the Digest

Help us shape the Digest into a publication that works for you

The Legal Services team is committed to producing a Digest that is useful to its readership and would like the publication to reflect your needs and preferences.

Are there any recommendations you would like to make about our style or format?

Are there any topics or issues you would like us to include in upcoming editions?

How often would you like to receive legal updates?

Please get involved! Email your ideas to digest@college.pnn.police.uk. We will look to send out a reader survey with an upcoming edition. Take part and have your say.

Thank you,

The Legal Services team



CAN YOU THINK OF A NEW NAME FOR THE DIGEST?

Send us your ideas for a chance to win!

As part of the Digest redesign, we would like to give our publication a new name and want to reach out to our readers for their ideas. As a prize and thank you to the contributor of the best idea, we will be offering a set of the Blackstone's manual (Volume 1-4) 2018 and/or a feature article in the Digest.

Email digest@college.pnn.police.uk to be in with a chance to win!

Legislation

Bills before Parliament

European Union (Withdrawal) Bill 2017-19

The Bill was introduced following the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union on 23 June 2016. The Bill deals with repealing the [European Communities Act 1972](#) and facilitates the United Kingdom's exit from the Union.

Progress

The European Union (Withdrawal) Bill underwent line-by-line examination in the final day of the report stage on 8 May. Discussions covered clauses 14, 15 and 19 of the Bill. A final chance to amend the Bill is scheduled for 16 May.

Find progress updates on the Bill [here](#)

Statutory Instruments

SI 475/2018 The police powers of designated civilian staff and volunteers (excluded powers and duties of constables) regulations 2018

These regulations insert an additional power of a constable into the list of reserved powers in Part 1 of Schedule 3B of the [Police Reform Act 2002](#). The power is to conduct an intimate search under section 55(6) of the [Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#), where an officer of at least inspector rank considers that it will not be practicable for a suitably qualified person to conduct such a search.

Find further information [here](#)

SI 480/2018 The data protection (charges and information) regulations 2018

The instrument introduces a new set of notification fees for organisations required to notify the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO). The [Data Protection Act 1998](#) currently requires individuals and organisations that process personal data to notify the ICO and pay a fee each year to maintain their registration.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will come into force on 25 May 2018. Under GDPR, organisations no longer need to register with their supervisory authorities. However, the Regulation does require member states to ensure that their supervising authorities, in our case the ICO, have sufficient funding to function effectively. This instrument will repeal the previous scheme of fees and replace them with a new schedule of charges for data controllers, subject to a number of exemptions.

The new schedule of charges includes three tiers:

- tier 1 charge for micro organisations is £40
- tier 2 charge for small and medium organisations is £60
- tier 3 charge for large organisations is £2,900.

The GDPR defines these organisation types as follows:

- **micro organisations** have less than/or 10 members of staff or a turnover of less than/or equivalent to £632,000 per annum
- **small and medium organisations** have less than/or 250 members of staff and a turnover of less than/or equivalent to £36 million per annum
- **large organisations** have more than 250 members of staff and a turnover of more than £36 million per annum.

After this instrument comes into effect, many organisations that pay the current £500 charge are likely to be required to pay the new £2,600 charge. This new scheme of charges was agreed on following a period of consultation. The charges are designed to reflect the risk involved at each tier and to raise the finance required so the ICO can carry out its responsibilities independently of public funds. The instrument comes into force on 25 May 2018.

Find further information [here](#)

Case law

R (Evans) v Chief Constable of Cheshire [2018] EWHC 952

The claimant, a retired police officer, applied for an injury pension following resignation due to a permanent disability.

The claimant was entitled to and received a disability pension, however, his later application for an injury pension was rejected. This decision to reject the application, taken on the defendant's behalf by the Police Medical Assistance Board on 31 October 2016, was challenged. The rejection took into account a second medical review of the claimant as part of the injury pension application, conducted by the selected medical practitioner (SMP). The claimant initially underwent a similar medical review under a different SMP, resulting in the discovery of a permanent disability and subsequent retirement.

The case hinged on the construction of the [Police Pensions Regulations 1987](#) (The 1987 Regulations) and the [Police \(Injury Benefit\) Regulations 2006](#) (The 2006 Regulations). The claimant argues that [Regulation 30](#) of the 2006 Regulations limited the scope of questions they could lawfully require an SMP to ask when conducting a second interview to decide if the claimant was still entitled to an injury pension.

The provision in question is paragraph (2) detailed below:

'(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where the police pension authority are considering whether a person is permanently disabled, they shall refer to a duly qualified medical practitioner selected by them the following questions -

- (a) whether the person concerned is disabled;
- (b) whether the disablement is likely to be permanent,

except that, in a case where the said questions have been referred for decision to a duly qualified medical practitioner under regulation H1 (2) of the 1987 Regulations or regulation 69 of the 2006 Regulations, a final decision of a medical authority on the said questions under Part H of the 1987 Regulations, or as the case may be, Part 7 of the 2006 Regulations shall be binding for the purposes of these Regulations;

and, if they are further considering whether to grant an injury pension, shall so refer the following questions –

- (c) whether the disablement is the result of an injury received in the execution of duty,
and
- (d) the degree of the person's disablement;

and, if they are considering whether to receive an injury pension, shall so refer question (d) above.'

The claimant asserted that the bold words above in effect mean the SMP's initial assessment, before he was required to retire on grounds of permanent disability, is binding. The SMP who carried out the assessment found that the claimant was permanently disabled as a result of mechanical back pain and PTSD. Therefore questions (a) and (b) had been answered by the SMP under [Regulation H1](#) of the 1987 Regulations. The initial SMP's decision therefore was binding in regards to any assessment taken under the 2006 Regulations.

The claimant therefore asserted that the report submitted by the SMP who conducted a second medical review, after his retirement, in order to determine his eligibility for an injury pension, was of no legal effect. The second SMP was only empowered to answer questions (c) and (d) above, namely deciding whether the permanent disability was the result of an injury received in the exercise of duty and the degree of the claimant's disablement.

In April 2016, the second SMP reported that the claimant had a permanent disability as a result of 'significant degenerative changes in his right shoulder joint' and 'ongoing psychological problems', resulting in 'mixed anxiety and depression' which would 'probably benefit from access to psychological therapy'. The SMP went on to conclude that the claimant was entitled to a Band 1 injury pension.

Following this, two consultant occupational health physicians from the Police Medical Association Board (PMAB) conducted a physical examination and concluded that he did not have a degenerative condition in the right shoulder joint, nor did he meet the criteria for PTSD. Following this examination, the PMAB rejected his appeal for an injury pension. This is the decision that the claimant appealed in this case.

Outcome

The judge held that Regulation 30(2) is to be read in the way stated by the claimant – the wording in bold makes the decision of an SMP taken under the 1987 Regulations binding in its entirety.

The judge agreed with the claimant that police officers who are required to retire on grounds of permanent disablement are entitled to a degree of finality in respect of their pension entitlement and should not be subjected to the risk of a later examination undermining the decisive examination which led to their retirement in the first place. This applies to injury and disablement pensions.

The judge rejected the position in the case of *R (Doubtfire & Anor) v Police Medical Appeal Board* [2010] EWHC 980 (Admin) that the initial SMP review was not binding and quashed the decision that the claimant was not entitled to an injury pension. The PMAB would need to come to a decision on parts (c) and (d) of Regulation 30 of the 2006 Regulations based on the diagnosis of the initial SMP.

Access the full judgement [here](#)

R (On the Application of The National Council for Civil Liberties (Liberty)) v Secretary of State for the Home Department & Anor [2018] EWHC 975

The High Court delivered its judgement following a claim for judicial review brought by Liberty on the compatibility of the [Investigatory Powers Act 2016](#) (IPA) with EU law and the European Convention on Human Rights. The case concerned the power given to the secretary of state under the Act to issue retention notices to telecommunications operators, requiring them to retain data.

Outcome

Among other things, the court concluded that it could not be said that Part 4 of the IPA requires or even permits a general and indiscriminate retention of communications data. The legislation requires a range of factors to be taken into account and imposes controls to ensure that a decision to service a retention notice satisfies the tests of necessity in relation to one of the statutory purposes, proportionality and public law principles.

Following the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the [Watson case](#), the government accepted that Part 4 of the IPA is incompatible with EU law in so far as, in the area of criminal justice:

- access to retained data is not limited to the purpose of combating 'serious crime'
- access to retained data is not subject to prior review by a court or an independent administrative body.

The High Court concluded that the legislation must be amended within a reasonable time. Said time would be 1 November 2018.

Access the full judgment [here](#)

Policing practice

Crime

Home secretary announces measures to combat child sexual exploitation

On 18 April, the former Home Secretary Amber Rudd made a speech to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting Summit to announce plans for funding to help tackle child sexual exploitation in the UK and worldwide. A number of Commonwealth countries will receive a share of £2 million for projects aimed at teaching children and young people how to protect themselves online and putting in place infrastructure to prevent child sexual exploitation.

In the UK, an additional £600,000 of funding will be available for projects that support UK victims. This includes a national helpline for victims and tailored therapy for children with learning difficulties, enabling them to share and recover from their experience of abuse.

The UK government has also begun the process of ratifying the Lanzarote Convention against Child Sexual Abuse. The convention, formerly known as The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, requires assignees to criminalise all forms of sexual offences against children.

Find the full speech [here](#)

Home secretary announces law enforcement crackdown on dark web

On 11 April, Amber Rudd, the former Home Secretary, announced new government funding for law enforcement to help tackle illegal activity on the dark web, including the sale of drugs, firearms, malware and people.

£9 million was announced for the Law Enforcement Fund, as part of a wider £50 million fund dedicated to supporting policing and prosecutors in tackling cyber crime at all levels for the year 2018–2019.

Amber Rudd, in her announcement said:

'We need to make sure we stay not just at pace but steps ahead of those who seek to exploit the possibilities of modern technology, and I am determined that this government will continue to tighten the net.'

Using part of the £50 million, the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) will sponsor a new national training programme, to upskill police and the wider criminal justice system so they can properly investigate and prosecute cases of cyber crime.

Find the full article [here](#)

Cyber threat report published

The National Cyber Security Centre and the National Crime Agency have published a report detailing some of the biggest cyber attacks in the last year. The report, produced in collaboration with industry partners, highlights emerging threats. Threats include theft from cloud storage and crypto jacking, in which computers are hijacked to create crypto currencies such as bitcoin. The report notes that firms are under increasing threat from ransomware, data breaches and supply chain weaknesses, and that businesses failing to report cyber crime means crucial evidence and intelligence about cyber threats and offenders is lost.

Access the Cyber Threat to UK Business Industry 2017-2018 report in full [here](#)

Counter terrorism training for crowded places staff

Security experts from counter terrorism policing collaborated with Marks and Spencer and Highfield e-learning to develop an e-learning package for more than a million crowded places workers. Following a successful trial, the e-learning package has been made available nationally as a resource for all qualifying organisations.

The course, 'ACT Awareness e-Learning', comprises six primary modules. The modules are designed to educate participants about the threats terrorism poses to the public and how they can be mitigated. It covers essential points such as spotting the signs of suspicious behaviour and reacting to a firearms or weapons attack.

The industry self-delivery package, launched two years ago to assist accredited trainers in delivering counter terrorism workshops, paved the way for this initiative.

Find the full article [here](#)

Worldwide commitment to tackling modern slavery

Security ministers from the Group of Seven conducted the 'Building a More Peaceful and Secure World' meeting in Toronto and agreed on nine commitments aimed at protecting the most vulnerable from trafficking and forced labour. The commitments focus on taking a joined-up approach with businesses, internationally and commercially, to stamp out forced labour.

As well as focusing on working with the private sector to improve procurement practices and help eliminate forced labour, the commitments also shine a light on work to be done in the financial sector to gather intelligence that could lead to prosecutions.

The commitments also focus on drawing best practice and developing training initiatives from areas in which modern slavery is being successfully tackled.

Find the full list of all nine commitments [here](#)

Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse publishes interim report

The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse has published its interim report, setting out the work of the inquiry and its progress to date. The report describes the nature and effects of child sexual abuse, gives an update on the public inquiries held to date, and includes information on the inquiry's work considering current responses to tackling child sexual abuse.

The report also considers the inquiry's learnings in relation to four key strategic themes – cultural, professional and political, structural and financial. It concludes by setting out the inquiry's work programme for the coming year. Recommendations for change are made throughout the report.

Access the report in full [here](#)

Clean-up work underway in Salisbury following nerve agent attack

Efforts will be made over the coming months to clean up sites subjected to potential contamination during the heavily reported Salisbury nerve agent attack. Led and managed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the clean-up will involve a number of bodies, including the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence. Roughly 190 specialist military personnel from the Army and RAF will also support the clean-up.

Although sites identified for clean-up remain secured, Public Health England has confirmed that any risk to the general public visiting other areas in Salisbury is low.

The clean-up will involve a lengthy process of removing potentially contaminated items to subject them to scientific testing, chemical cleaning and further testing. The nine sites in question will only be reopened once the government's Decontamination Science Assurance group concludes that the areas are safe. The sites concerned are:

- Amesbury ambulance station
- the Ashley Wood compound
- two areas of Bourne Hill
- The Maltings
- the home of the police officer affected by the incident
- Salisbury ambulance station
- the Skripal home
- Zizzi.

Find further information [here](#)

New cross-party task force to tackle violent crime

On 25 April, the former home secretary announced the creation of the Serious Violence Taskforce. The taskforce will consist of government ministers, cross-party MPs, police leaders, local government and members of the voluntary sector.

The taskforce's mandate will be to push forward the commitments laid out in the Serious Violence Strategy. This is a strategy focused on examining the root causes of serious violence and encouraging young people to flourish away from violence.

It focuses on four main themes:

- tackling county lines and misuse of drugs
- early intervention and prevention
- supporting communities and local partnerships
- law enforcement and criminal justice.

The strategy is supported by Home Office funding of £4 million, with £11 million reserved to create the Early Intervention Youth Fund. Along with many other initiatives, funding will also be provided for Young People's Advocates who work with gang-affected young women and girls.

The taskforce met for the first time on 26 April.

Find further information [here](#)

Diversity

Lord chancellor announces drive to increase judicial diversity

The lord chancellor has announced the Pre-Application Judicial Education (PAJE) programme, a new online platform designed to enable candidates with varying legal backgrounds to develop a deeper understanding of judicial office before making an application. The programme will be funded by the Ministry of Justice, with partners from the Judicial Diversity Forum contributing to ongoing costs. Further details on the platform will be available in early 2019.

PAJE is the first of its kind as a joint initiative from the Judicial Diversity Forum, which is made up of MOJ and Judiciary members, the Judicial Appointments Commission, Bar Council, Law Society and the Chartered Institute of Legal Executives.

Lord Kakkar, Chairman of the Judicial Appointments Commission and the Judicial Diversity Forum, said:

'The Commission warmly welcomes this initiative, which will give candidates from the widest range of backgrounds the opportunity to better understand, prepare and develop themselves for a future judicial role.'

Find further information [here](#)

Chief Constable blog for the NPCC – The legacy of race relations in policing means we need to work doubly hard to gain trust

Chief Constable Jon Boutcher, the NPCC Lead for Race and Religion, has written a blog on the legacy of race relations in policing and the implications this has for police and public trust.

The blog explores the challenges that policing has faced historically, and those that it faces presently in being truly diverse.

Find the full blog [here](#)

Police

Criteria for designated bodies in police super-complaints – government response

On 8 December 2017, the Home Office consultation on the 'Criteria for Designating Bodies in the Police Super-Complaints System' ended. A total of 27 responses were received and discussed, along with next steps, in a summary published by the Home Office on 23 March 2018. The criteria of what constitutes a designated body have now been outlined and will be subject to parliamentary scrutiny.

The designated body criteria are:

- the body is competent in, and has considerable experience of, representing the interests of the public
- the body would represent the interests of the public effectively and, in particular, work to improve policing
- the composition of the body and the arrangements for its governance and accountability are such that it can be relied on to act independently and with integrity
- the body has the capability necessary to carry out its role effectively
- the body has made arrangements for appropriately storing and handling data that it may obtain in its role

- the body can be relied on to adhere to guidance about making complaints under [section 29A\(1\)](#) of the 2002 Act, which is given to designated bodies by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary
- the body's activities include activities in or in relation to more than one police area
- the body is not:
 - a trade union
 - an association (other than a trade union) which represents the interests of members of police forces
- the body would:
 - collaborate effectively with bodies which are not designated bodies but are, or may be, aware of matters which could form the basis of a complaint under section 29A(1) of the 2002 Act
 - where appropriate, make a complaint under that section on the basis of matters raised with it by such bodies.

The Home Office continues to work closely with relevant bodies to set the policies and procedures which will underpin the super-complaints system. It is anticipated that the formal launch of the scheme will take place later in 2018.

Access the full report on the consultation [here](#)

Minute's silence to mark the Manchester attack

One minute of silence was held on Tuesday 22 May 2018 at 2.30pm in remembrance of those who lost their lives and all others who were affected by the Manchester Arena attack, one year ago.

The silence was be marked at UK government buildings and other organisations were able to follow suit.

Circular issued on forfeiture of property under Criminal Finances Act 2017

The Home Office has issued a circular to ensure consistency in provisions relating to the forfeiture of certain personal or moveable property by law enforcement agencies. This follows after amendments to Part 5 of the [Proceeds of Crime Act 2002](#) (POCA) by the Criminal Finances Act 2018, allowing authorised law enforcement agencies to seek the seizure, detention and subsequent forfeiture of listed assets, where all or part of the asset is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

Find further information [here](#)

Revised POCA Codes of Practice

Following amendments to POCA made by the [Criminal Finances Act 2017](#), changes have been made to the Codes of Practice issued under the 2002 Act. The codes, one new and one revised, provide guidance on the appropriate and proportionate use of POCA search powers to recover cash and certain listed assets.

Access the codes, which came into force on 16 April 2018, [here](#)

Home Office announces plans for Offensive Weapons Bill to tackle serious violence

The government has announced a new Bill that will criminalise the sale of the most dangerous corrosive products to under-18s and introduce new measures to tackle sales of knives online.

In addition to modifying the legal definition for threatening with an offensive weapon, the Bill will criminalise the possession of zombie knives and knuckle-dusters in private, as well as other offensive weapons. It will also update the definition of a flick knife to account for the rapidly moving design of weapons.

The Bill comes as part of the government's new Serious Violence Strategy, devised to bolster tools the criminal justice system has at its disposal to tackle violent crime. This is also visible in the Home Office's recent decision to add sulphuric acid to the list of regulated explosive precursors, under the [Poisons Act 1972](#).

Find further information [here](#)

Welfare

Operational demand and the importance of rest days

An article published by the NPCC on 17 April 2018 has highlighted the high number of outstanding rest days owed to officers in England and Wales. A freedom of information request showed that 250,000 rest days were owed to 70,000 officers, as of September of last year.

Chief Constable Andy Rhodes (NPCC portfolio lead for wellbeing) acknowledged the pressure officers were under, with increasing demands on their time, particularly in respect of terrorism and violent offences. This is also set against a backdrop of police work increasing in complexity.

CC Rhodes also highlighted the importance of rest days in ensuring that officers can remove themselves from the pressures of their work. He vowed that this would continue to be monitored by chief officers to prevent further issues.

Find further information [here](#)

Criminal justice system

Criminal Justice Joint Inspection programme consultation 2018–2019

The four criminal justice inspectorates, made up of:

- Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Inspectorate
- Her Majesty Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation

have published a consultation, setting out the proposed programme of joint inspection activity in the criminal justice system for 2018 to 2019.

The consultation invites any comments about the proposed work, with particular reference to the following questions:

- Does any of the proposed work duplicate, overlap or clash with inspections or other work you have planned (or are otherwise aware of) for 2018/9?
- Are there any other subject areas which you believe we should include in our Criminal Justice Joint Inspection programme?

Comments and requests should be submitted by 18 May 2018.

Find further information [here](#)

Government bolsters crackdown on extremism in prisons

The government has increased its efforts to stamp out extremism in prisons by opening a second separation centre at HMP Full Sutton, to house the most disruptive prisoners. An increased number of offenders will now be separated from the mainstream prison population to help tackle extremism. A third facility is set to be in operation by the end of the year. These facilities come after a 75 per cent increase in the number of prisoners convicted for terrorism-related offences in the previous three years.

Other measures taken by the government include establishing an intelligence unit and staff training for all prison officers on spotting the signs of radicalisation.

Justice Secretary David Gauke said:

'With thousands of prison staff now trained to deal with extremism, an enhanced intelligence capability and separation centres for the most subversive prisoners, we are well equipped to deal with this threat.'

Find further information [here](#)

Appointment of new home secretary

On 30 April, the Home Office announced that Sajid Javid will replace Amber Rudd as Home Secretary, following Amber Rudd's resignation with immediate effect.

Speaking for the first time as Home Secretary, Sajid highlighted keeping British people safe as a priority. He also mentioned British citizens who came from the Caribbean as a specific priority.

Read the full statement [here](#)

Proven reoffending statistics published

The proven reoffending statistics for April 2016 to June 2016 have been published by the Ministry of Justice. The statistics include data on proven reoffending for adult and juvenile offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a caution in this period. Some summary headlines from the statistics are noted below.

In the April to June 2016 period:

- 26.4 per cent of adult and juvenile offenders reoffended within a year, a small increase from last year
- 83 per cent of these reoffenders were male and 17 per cent were female
- adult offenders accounted for 93 per cent of this group, with juvenile offenders accounting for 7 per cent.

Offenders with a larger number of previous offences have a higher rate of proven reoffending than those with fewer previous offences. Adult offenders with 11 or more previous offences committed almost 80 per cent of all adult proven reoffences.

Examining juvenile offenders, 41.6 per cent reoffended within one year, with offenders aged 10 to 14 holding the highest reoffending rate, at 42.7 per cent, of any aged group across both juveniles and adults. It is noteworthy that the number of offenders in this age group has fallen by roughly 88 per cent since 2005. Previously, the group of offenders aged 15 to 17 years had the highest reoffending rate but this was overtaken in 2015 by the group aged 10 to 14.

Find the full report [here](#)

Please note that hyperlinks have been provided here to referenced legislation but please note comments on legislation.gov.uk indications if all recent legal changes have been updated.

Please provide feedback to the Digest team by emailing Digest@college.pnn.police.uk