

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	Strategic Resources and Performance meeting
Date of Meeting:	19th May 2021
Report of:	Chief Constable Guildford
Report Author:	Supt Kev Broadhead
E-mail:	Kevin.Broadhead@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	5

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Neighbourhood Policing – Engaging Communities and Problem Solving

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to update the Police and Crime Commissioner with regards to the Force's progress in relation to the Neighbourhood Policing (NHP) agenda and the implementation of the College of Policing NHP principles with specific focus upon;

- Changes to the Policing model, impact of Operation Uplift, Officer numbers and Operation Reacher
- Progress on problem-solving
- Developments in public engagement

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the contents of the report are noted.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 That the Police and Crime Commissioner are aware of the progress the force has made in relation to responding to MHICFRS areas for improvement (AFI) and implementing the College of Policing Neighbourhood Policing Principles.

4. Summary of Key Points (this should include background information and options appraisal if applicable)

4.1 Changes to the policing model, Impact of Uplift, officer numbers and Operation Reacher

Since the last update provided to the SR&P meeting, the force has fully implemented the Neighbourhood Policing model and principles. This has included;

- *Co-location with partners –*

Nottinghamshire Police are now have co-located within partnership hubs at Worksop, Newark, Mansfield, Ashfield, Gedling, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe. Within the City, every station houses joint Police and Council teams, with the Central Police Station at Byron House, being a full partnership hub.

At each of these locations all local policing assets, including Response, Neighbourhoods and CID, are co-located with partners from a combination of local authority agencies and other blue light partners. This colocation has enhanced data and information sharing, whilst permitting and effective partnership working to address vulnerable people. premises and locations in real-time. All of this is underpinned by using a joint problem-solving methodology.

- *A revised shift pattern to support the night-time economy (NTE) across the force has been implemented –*

This revised shift pattern has ensured an appropriate and proportionate level of resources are in places across key locations within the force. This new pattern ensures that there allocation of resources to police the NTE is equitably and fairly distributed from across the force and that no single community from across the force is unduly diluted of local resources. This change has seen the abstraction rate of the NHP resources away from their area reducing overall.

- *A single consistent strategic approach to engagement and priority setting across the force has been implemented –*

In January 2020, Nottinghamshire Police launched the ‘Neighbourhood Policing in Nottinghamshire: A guide for policing teams’ blue booklet. This guide was developed after a review of neighbourhood policing found that the there was a lack of consistency in some approaches. Some pockets of good practice had not been shared across boundaries and the generic offer across the county sometimes differed. The new guide lays out, in very straight forward terms, our new approach to engagement and priority setting, and explains the overall offer to local citizens and communities and what they can expect from their local Neighbourhood team.

The guide helps to share good practice and enhances the delivery of neighbourhood policing within our communities, whilst also providing guidance, advice and clarity as to how officers manage their daily demands and priorities. The guide has been provided to all neighbourhood policing Officers, as well as to key partners and stakeholders. Members of the Local Policing Senior Leadership Team have personally briefed every Neighbourhood team as to the content of the booklet (Appendix 1), and their expectations. A recent peer review, has highlighted this as good practice, with the high confidence and satisfaction

rates associated with how local officers deal with local problems, supporting this change,

- *An approach of continuous improvement, quality assurance, and a mechanism for scrutiny has been introduced –*

The Neighbourhood Policing Hub (NPHub) has brought together the key functions of problem solving and crime prevention under one umbrella. Formed with the support of our key partners, the NPHub assists front line practitioners in addressing issues in their particular area. This assistance can include the provision of data and analysis, the deployment of Crime Prevention and Designing out Crime specialists and reviewing 'what-works', whilst recognising the importance of partnership working, especially in the area of effective problem solving.

The NPHub also houses the Information Sharing Officer, who is pivotal in assisting in developing data sharing protocols and supports practitioners in the effective use of ECINS, the county wide community safety information sharing system. The hub also formally supports our local practitioners through learning and professional development.

The Neighbourhood Policing Portal has been developed and launched. This is an intranet based tool which hosts a range of content, including online learning material, guidance and advice documents, links to the 'What Works' portal, supporting legislation and associated procedural guidance. Contained within the portal is a full operational area that allows for operational orders and plans to be hosted and shared across the local teams.

The Strategic Neighbourhood Policing meeting ensures that there is strategic governance in place and that the action plans and developments are on time and on track.

- *Growth in the NHP establishment through Uplift –*

Prior to Operation Uplift being announced, Nottinghamshire Police already had plans to increase the establishment of Neighbourhood Policing. Our investment into neighbourhoods has grown in recent years as a result of precept increases, whilst being further assisted with significant growth as result of the Uplift programme. The strategic aim of the investment was to maximise the potential to increase the establishment, whilst ensuring the staff were empowered and equipped to deliver an effective service.

This additional investment in Neighbourhood Policing can be seen in the below table (Table 1.).

Table 1:

Role	Establishment 2018	Establishment April 2021	Growth
NP Insp	13	13	0
NHP Sgt	33	33	0
PC (inc MIT)	136	172	+36
Schools EIOs	11	11	
Reacher	1 Sgt plus 4 Pcs	6 Sgts plus 72 PCs	+5 Sgt & +68 PC
Totals	198	307	+109

As evidenced in the table, a significant element of this investment has been through the introduction of Operation Reacher teams.

In October 2020 we implemented a locally based proactive capability onto each of the force's 12 local neighbourhood areas, comprising of a police sergeant and six police constables per team. These teams lead the proactive response to crime issues within their local area and have been described as the 'teeth' of neighbourhood policing. This innovative model replicates the successful pilot that was undertaken in Bestwood for the previous two years, and provides flexibility for our local Inspectors to consider the threat and risk profile of their area and deploy their teams to greatest effect.

The Reacher teams have brought additional benefits in providing a local proactive resource that focuses on community priorities, crime prevention and intelligence gathering to deter and disrupt crime before it happens.

The Reacher teams, supported by additional Territorial Support Team (TST) resources, work a shift pattern which also enables them to contribute to NTE and event policing, which wherever possible, is done in their own neighbourhood areas. This has the added benefit of reducing the call upon the core NHP teams, who are now able to spend more time addressing problem solving and demand issues within their communities.

The Op Reacher model has demonstrated the positive impact a dedicated proactive team can have by delivering exceptional results in enforcement activity, criminal justice outcomes and community confidence. In the first 6 months since the inception of Op Reacher there have been over 1,000 arrests, 300 cars seized and 400 individual seizures of drugs. The additional proactivity compliments the excellent work that our Neighbourhood, Response and Investigations teams are doing, resulting in a really positive impact on our communities.

Since the increase in Neighbourhoods, including Op Reacher, crime in Nottinghamshire has reduced by just over 20% (2019/20 to 2020/21), while the

national reduction has been around 11%. These reductions are likely to be some of the largest nationally.

4.2 Progress on Problem Solving:

Problem solving and prevention is a priority for every Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT). We have adopted a single problem-solving methodology – SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response & Assessment). This has enabled us, working with our partners to address long-term issues affecting our communities.

Our approach to prevention and problem solving is captured in our Crime Prevention Strategy which is reviewed annually. The 2020 version is attached (Appendix 2), with the 2021 version due to be published within the next month.

In partnership with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), problem solving training has been delivered, via a College of Policing accredited trainer, to over 500 police officers and staff, as well as key community safety partners. The force has also invested in the further training of 49 Problem-Solving Tactical Advisors, which ensures that all new recruits to Neighbourhoods can receive this training and for it to be mainstreamed.

There has been further investment in ECINS training, which has enabled us to upskill all NPT practitioners to make effective use of the system as a partnership tool. A wholesale review of the quality and quantity of current, and previously deployed, Problem Solving Plans has been undertaken to ensure that those which are published are evidenced based and assessed.

Work has been undertaken to identify and recruit problem solving champions for each NPT, to act as the link to the problem solving subject matter experts sitting within the Neighbourhood Policing hubs. This ensures that the culture of problem solving promulgates across the whole of the neighbourhood family.

Through engagement and work with key partners, the Neighbourhood Inspector identify 3 policing priorities for their area quarterly. The framework for priority setting is clearly explained in the Neighbourhood booklet (App 1). These priorities are published on the force website and monthly updates are provided to stakeholders and the public.

Each Inspector is responsible for the problem solving plans on their areas. Many of the priorities require a bespoke problem solving plan, but other issues affecting the local community will also necessitate the creation and development of a problem solving plan to address the issue and record progress. All problem solving plans are reviewed in the Neighbourhood Hub and a decision is taken as to whether they should be submitted to the What Works Board. This ensures that best practice is shared throughout the Force.

The 'What Works' Board has been established to test and share working practices

and guidance. The What Works Board comprises of officers and partners and gives clear governance and evaluation processes for reviewing local problem solving plans and other NPT work. The board meets on a quarterly basis to review submissions and determine which should be considered for wider dissemination as best practice. Best practice examples are then uploaded to the portal for review by other neighbourhood policing practitioners and the submitting officers are invited to present their work at the quarterly Neighbourhood Inspector meetings. Our NPT hub managers now oversee the What Works Board.

Successful problem solving plans on the portal include;

- Operation Prolate – ASB and drug use in Mansfield Town Centre
- Operation Taffy – multi agency approach to youth related violence in the Conurbation
- Operation Lessened – partnership operation identifying victims of Modern Day Slavery in Newark
- Operation Tyrosin – partnership Operation targeting “throw overs” at HMP Nottingham

4.3 Engagement

Engagement is key to the delivery of neighbourhood policing and builds a better understanding of the communities we serve. Every interaction we have is a form of engagement.

Within neighbourhood policing, we take the ‘you said, we did’ approach, giving the public the opportunity to have their say and discuss the issues affecting them and allow us to update them on our work. All with the aim of improving the quality of life issues affecting them and improving trust and confidence in our response and service.

We ensure that all our NPT’s follow the 3 step approach to engagement as set out in our Neighbourhood Guide, of;

1. Community profiles – provides an overview of the communities we serve and helps to inform when, where and how we will engage our communities.
2. Engagement plans – the local NPI develops a structured approach in delivering extra and targeted community engagement activity based on threat risk and harm.
3. Engagement activity and evaluation documents that identify what works and identify where we can re-focus efforts to engage more effectively with our communities.

Each Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) has an up to date and regularly reviewed Community Profile, as well as a supporting bespoke engagement plan, which informs operational priorities and helps design and shape local engagement. The

profiles and plans give a structured approach to ensure and effective and targeted community engagement is in place, based on threat, risk and harm and directed towards new and emerging communities.

Engagement with our communities is always completed with a purpose and the activity is recorded and evaluated for effectiveness on a living document. This helps to identify what works well and where we can re-focus our efforts to engage more effectively. The profiles, plans and spreadsheets are stored on our own neighbourhood portal.

Engagement sits at the heart of our Local Policing Priority Setting (LPPS) process across the force. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) survey data is an integral part of this engagement. The surveys, in conjunction with information received from partner and community consultation, act as the primary mechanisms for setting quarterly priorities for the area.

Further investment in the Neighbourhood Alert system adds to this picture and the use of the force's #nottsmatters survey, as well as increased social media activity, ensures the legitimacy of the LPPS process.

The initial launch of #nottsmatters campaign was just prior to the pandemic and progress with sign-ups was hampered with the lack of face to face contact. Presently there are 45,000 registrations on Neighbourhood Alert and we plan to increase this significantly over the next financial year.

As stated above, the priorities and objectives, along with the action taken is published on the force website every month. In support of this, our Neighbourhood Policing Inspectors (NPI) produce a monthly blog, with a stakeholder update, which is circulated to key partners, stakeholders and local elected members.

Neighbourhood Policing teams have regular informal and formal contact with communities, including;

- Force website - publishes formal engagement events
- IAG (Independent Advisory Groups) in place
- Regular multi-agency patch walks across NPA's
- NPI's meet regularly with local Councillors, Parish Councils as representatives of their community
- Each NPI has an online presence - stakeholder updates, VLOGs, Q&A sessions
- Each NPA has an online presence providing increased opportunities for contact

4.4 Peer Review

In February 2021, Nottinghamshire Police took part in a 5 force neighbourhood policing peer review process with our regional counterparts. Each force was assessed by neighbourhood policing leads from the other four forces across a five-day period.

The Assessment was conducted against the College of Policing Neighbourhood Policing Guidance (Appendix 3) and a criteria derived by the NPCC lead from a selection of 50 self-assessment questions.

Each question was RAG assessed, with red demonstrating little or no evidence produced; amber demonstrating an area where there was some activity, or plans which were not fully embedded; and green showed that the criteria were fully embedded as business as usual.

Our results were exceptional and in summary, out of 49 total areas that could have been scored, Nottinghamshire Police Force were awarded 38 Greens and 11 Ambers. This converted into a point-based assessment of 223, out of a possible 245, equating to a score of 91%, being the highest in the region.

All areas scored as 'amber' have been captured and taken into the Quarterly NHP meeting for further scrutiny and development.

5 Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 There are no Financial Implications, or Budget Provision implications as a result of this paper.

6 Human Resources Implications

6.1 There are no Human Resource implications as a result of this paper.

7 Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications as a result of this paper.

8 Risk Management

8.1 No risk issues have been identified as a result of this paper

9 Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

9.1 This work is intrinsically linked to the Police and Crime Plan.

10 Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no legal considerations as a result of this paper.

11 Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 There has been no specific consultation in relation to this paper.

12. Appendices

Appendix A 'Neighbourhood Policing in Nottinghamshire: A guide for policing teams'

Appendix B Crime Prevention Strategy

Appendix C College of Policing Neighbourhood Policing Guidance

13. Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only)

13. None

Neighbourhood Policing in Nottinghamshire

A guide for policing teams

Issued: January 2020



Introduction

The impact of austerity has been challenging for policing but we have remained committed to maintaining neighbourhood teams.

The HMICFRS report in 2016 showed that forces were still trying to be all things to all people, despite the context of austerity. We needed to re-focus to ensure we were priority-led and delivered within financial constraints.

The College of Policing-led review that followed in 2018 created guidelines for forces. Nottinghamshire adopted these six principles:

- 1. To have a visible presence**
- 2. To listen and engage with communities and partners**
- 3. To work with partners to respond effectively to local issues**
- 4. To analyse problems affecting communities**
- 5. To problem solve effectively**
- 6. To target offenders and organised crime**



Introduction

...continued

We have reviewed what we have been doing in neighbourhood policing and have now adopted a consistent approach to ensure that we are all doing things in the same way.

Where are we now?

Having talked to our teams, we are now focusing on four key areas:

- **Developing our people**
- **Engagement**
- **Priority setting**
- **Problem solving**

Our approach to these areas is outlined in this booklet.

This document will share good practice and enhance the delivery of neighbourhood policing within our communities, while also giving you clarity about how you manage your daily demands.



Developing our people

To deliver neighbourhood policing, we want to invest in our people to enhance your skills, knowledge and experience.



The Neighbourhood Policing Portal

As a result, we have:

- Provided a new Neighbourhood Policing intranet portal to support you in your work.
- Introduced induction training for those entering neighbourhood policing.
- Developed an ongoing training programme for those already within Neighbourhood Policing.

Your role:

- To take responsibility for your own development and take advantage of the learning opportunities available.
- Share good practice and learning with others so they can benefit from your experience.



Engagement for a purpose

Why do we engage?

Engagement is key to the delivery of policing and builds a better understanding of the communities we serve.

Every interaction you have with our communities is a form of engagement. We take a 'you said, we did' approach, giving the public the chance to have their say on issues affecting them – and then updating them on our work to help earn their trust and confidence.

Engagement for a purpose: Why Nottinghamshire Police engages...

- To support the delivery of policing:
 - To uphold the law
 - Bring offenders to justice
 - Prevent crime
 - Keep the Queen's peace; and
 - To help and reassure the public.
- To increase trust and confidence.
- To reduce fear of crime.
- To engage to recruit under-represented groups.



Engagement

How do we engage?

In order to engage effectively, Neighbourhood Policing Teams need to understand their areas.

To support you in building your understanding of our communities, we take a three-step approach based on:

1. Community profiles
2. Engagement plans
3. Engagement activity and evaluation documents

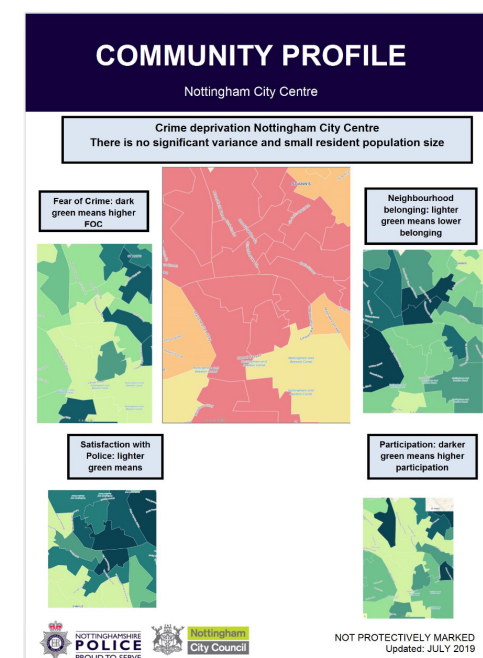
Step one: Community profiles

Each neighbourhood has a current profile which is regularly reviewed and available on the Neighbourhood Policing Portal.

The profile provides an overview of the communities we serve and helps to inform when, where and how we will engage our communities.

It also helps to identify new and emerging communities and enables us to understand how different groups prefer to engage with the police.

Example of a neighbourhood community profile





Engagement

How do we engage?

Step two: Engagement plans

Each neighbourhood area has an engagement plan developed by the local Neighbourhood Policing Inspector (NPI).

These plans provide a structured approach to delivering extra and targeted community engagement, as well as ensuring that engagement activity is based on threat, risk and harm.

Step three: Engagement activity and evaluation documents

This is a 'living' document available on the portal which is designed to be regularly updated by neighbourhood teams. This document captures and evaluates the effectiveness of our engagement activity. It helps to demonstrate 'what works' and identify where we can re-focus our efforts to engage more effectively with the communities we serve.

ENGAGEMENT PLAN: BASSETLAW DISTRICT Minority Groups and Communities

Supplementary information on the Engagement Plan [can be viewed here](#)

Contents

- **The Purpose of Community Engagement:** the purpose is to support the delivery of Policing; to uphold the law, bring offenders to justice, prevent crime, keep the Queen's peace, and to help and reassure the public. It is essential that every member of staff understands what engagement is and why we engage our communities. This information could / should start the debate.
- **The Purpose of the Engagement Plan:** It is essential that every member of staff understands what the Engagement Plan is and why we are using it. The plan must be a dynamic document that is used and updated regularly.
- **Participation:** A key element of engagement is to increase community participation. This section simply explains what participation is.
- **The Importance of Evaluation:** It is really important that we evaluate out engagement to show what we have achieved (or not). The engagement plan facilitates very basic evaluation which can be shared with colleagues through NPI meetings.
- **Current Engagement Options (Menu of Tactics):** This is a list of current engagement tactics used across the Force Area. We can add to this list in the future.
- **Engagement Matrix:** this is a list of best practice from a literature review focusing on Police engagement and young people. It can also be used to guide engagement with adults.
- **3-Levels of Community Engagement:** this is simply designed to explain the different types of engagement in a Policing context.

Example of a neighbourhood engagement plan

Engagement Update / Evaluation Gedling 2019							Score
Date	Target Audience	Purpose	Who Engaged?	Lead Officer Present	Summary of engagement, what was the engagement, what did you do?	OUTCOME: what was the result of your engagement?	Score
12/10/2019	Other	Problem Solving	Off Road Team - Residents/Visitors and Businesses within the Gedling borough	PCSO 4332 Parkinson	Off road team have been in the Gedling borough area. Targeting areas of concern for off road (asb) issues. Communication and reassurance provided within the community.	Areas of engagement were: Netherfield TC, Chandos St, Broadleys, Netherfield lagoons, Colwell Park, Mile End Road Estate, Carlton, Gedling country Park, Lindy and Pippewick. Interaction with the public was positive. Local councillors have been spoken to. Advice and reassurance was provided.	3 - Average
17/10/2019	Other	Reassurance	Residents/Local Businesses and Waters to and from the netherfield area	PC 3336 Shujat	A Ward Walk within the netherfield town centre visiting community centres and local businesses. Also interaction with the residents and shoppers requesting the areas at the time of engagement. Due to the variety of businesses that cater for all different nationalities this was a good engagement interact with people from different nationalities that frequent or live within the local area.	Interaction with the community updating them and reassuring them positively as result of their concerns. Businesses visited and reassurance and problem solving activities regarding issues have been undertaken. A vulnerable member of the public has been given relevant top other agencies accordingly. Due to the variety of businesses that cater for all different nationalities this was a good engagement to interact with people from different nationalities that frequent or live within the local area.	4 - Good
31/10/2019	Other	Problem Solving	Residents living in and around the Spring Lane area of Misperley	PCSO 8909 Cardwell	A New housing estate located on Spring Lane suffers with spikes of burglary's so the police cadets have chosen this area to visit and fill in burglary and security questionnaires for their project.	Various residents were spoken to. Completing the forms with the community meant that security advice was being given and problem solving with the resident in identifying issues of concern and resolutions to prevent this. This was also positive for the Cadets who are showing personal responsibility in identifying and problem solving via their project an area of concern and putting	4 - Good

Example of an activity and evaluation spreadsheet



Engagement

Your role in
engaging our
communities

It is important that you:

- Read your community profile to understand your area. Identify where the threat, risk and harm exists and to identify where you can help to target vulnerable and hard-to-reach groups.
- Take personal responsibility to seek out every opportunity to engage with the community, in-line with your local engagement plans.
- Update the engagement activity and evaluation documents fully so that a record of engagement is made and its effectiveness can be evaluated.

When engaging with your community, please remember that every contact leaves a trace and we have to make it count.

And remember: engagement for a purpose.

Social media in neighbourhood policing

Why use social media?

Social media is an essential part of how Nottinghamshire Police engages the communities it serves and, within Neighbourhood Policing, how each team delivers its area's own bespoke engagement plan.

Remember: Engagement for a purpose

Whenever you engage, be clear on which of the following you are trying to achieve:

- **To support the delivery of policing:**
 - To uphold the law
 - Bring offenders to justice
 - Prevent crime
 - Keep the Queen's peace; and
 - To help and reassure the public.
- **To increase trust and confidence.**
- **To reduce fear of crime.**
- **To engage to recruit under-represented groups.**

Who uses social media within Neighbourhood Policing?

A cadre of authorised and suitably-trained 'engagement champions' and social media editors will be identified within each neighbourhood policing team. Accountable to the Neighbourhood Policing Inspector, they will be primarily responsible for their team's social media and ensuring that messaging is:

- Engaging for a purpose
- Helping to improve trust and confidence
- In-line with the force's 'PROUD' values and force policies
- Showing how we work across internal teams and with key partners at a local level.
- Utilising the crime prevention and engagement calendar

Which channels will we use?

Our social media will focus on three key channels to allow our people to concentrate their efforts on a few well-used channels, which are:

- Facebook
- Twitter
- Neighbourhood Alert

How will we evaluate what works?

We will evaluate our activity based on levels of engagement (likes, comments and shares), the number of followers we attract and how many people see our content. Public trust and confidence and other factors linked to the original purpose of each engagement will also be used.

What about face-to-face engagement?

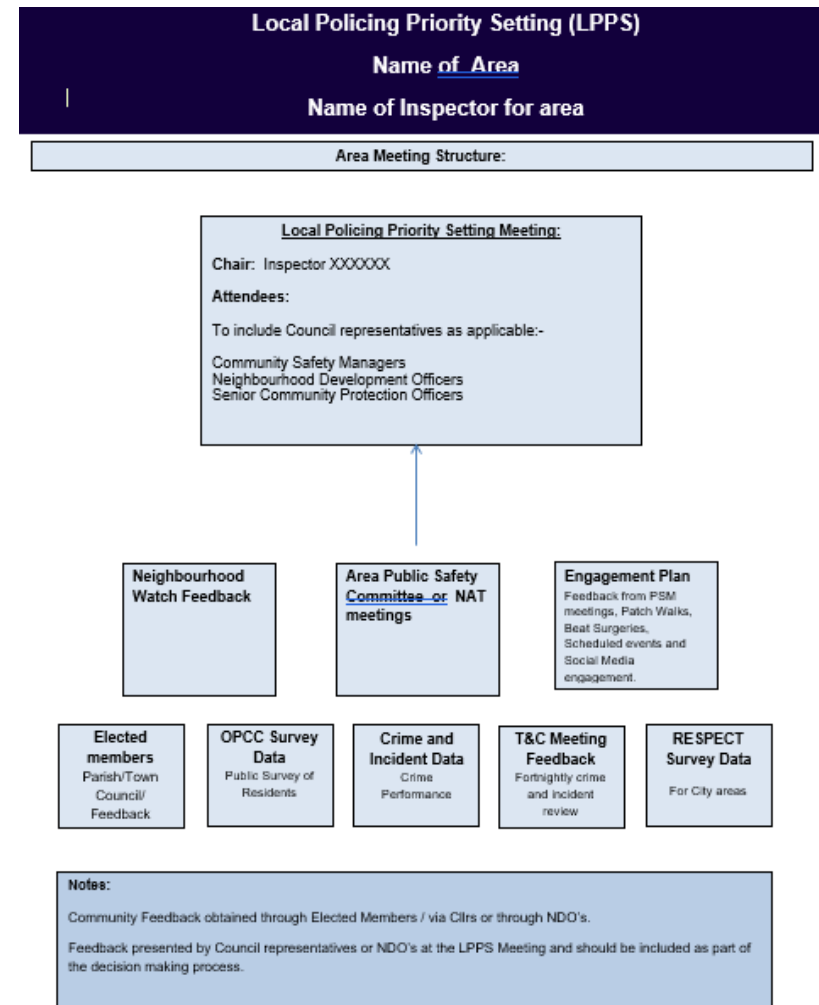
While face-to-face engagement still has its place, we will treat every face-to-face engagement as an opportunity to encourage people to receive further updates from their local policing team via social media.

Priority setting

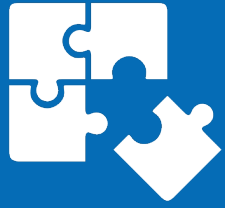
Learn more:
Search 'Neighbourhood priorities' on the intranet

There is now a consistent approach to priority setting across the force, which is:

1. Neighbourhood policing inspectors (NPIs) receive OPCC policing priorities data.
2. NPIs convene a quarterly Local Policing Priority Setting Meeting (LPPSM) with their local council managers.
3. NPIs formally set up to three policing priorities quarterly for their area using a variety of information.
4. The priorities are published on the neighbourhood pages of the force website.
5. Where necessary, priorities will have a problem solving plan on E-CINS.
6. Monthly updates are provided to stakeholders and the public.



The Local Policing Priority Setting (LPPS) process



Problem solving

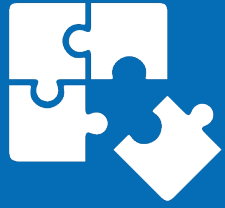
Problem solving enables the police and partners to address long-term issues affecting the communities we serve.

We use the SARA model in our approach to problem solving:

- Scanning: the identifying and prioritising of potential crime and disorder problems.
- Analysis: gathering information and intelligence to identify underlying causes of the problem.
- Response: the development and implementation of tailored activities to address the problem.
- Assessment: the measurement of the impact of the response to see whether it has worked.

Your role in problem solving

We want all of our officers and staff to be problem solvers within their own areas of work. We will provide you and our partners with training and guidance materials to support you in this.



Problem solving

What is a problem?

The table opposite offers guidance on deciding whether to treat a pattern of incidents as a problem or not.

Problem solving plans should always be considered for local priorities.

How to record problem solving plans

Our problem solving plans will be recorded on an E-CINS template to allow us to record the work we do on specific problems so that they remain in corporate memory.

	Problem	Pattern of incidents
How long it's been an issue	Issues gone on for months/years	Short-term spike gone on for days/ weeks
Location	Issues occur at multiple locations in an area	Issues occur at only one address or a small number of locations
Number of victims and offenders	Multiples, i.e. when one is removed, another will likely take their place	Small group, i.e. just one repeat victim and/or offender
Level of concern	Extensive and significant community concern	Little community concern beyond specific individuals
Cause of problem	Multiple complex causes	Simpler, smaller number of causes
Problem response	Detailed analysis of causes, assessment of what works, requires innovative partnership response, robust evaluation	Conventional policing/partner tactics likely to manage the problem(s)
Where to record?	E-CINS	Niche

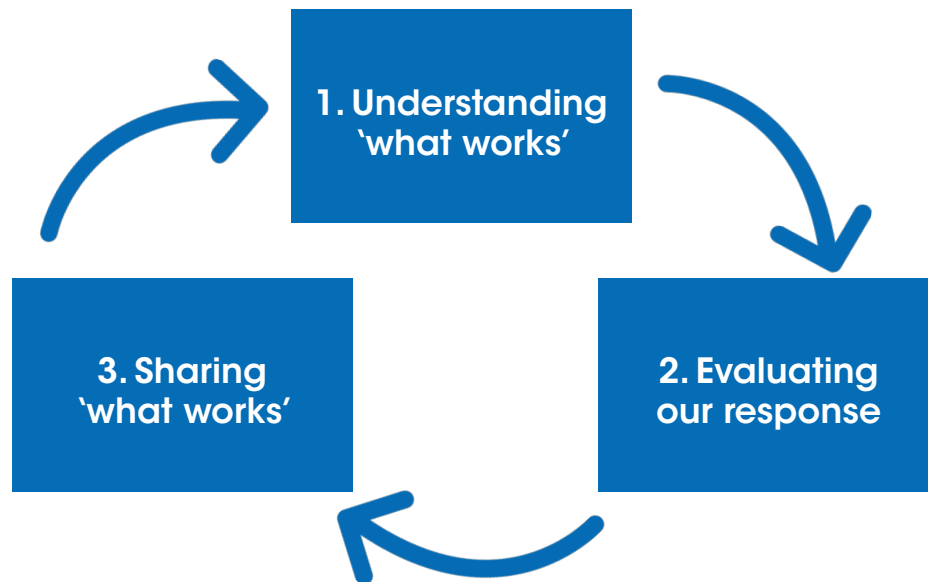


What works

Sharing good practice

Understanding and sharing 'what works' will enable us to focus on 'tried and tested' interventions and approaches to problem solving.

We take a three-step approach to understanding 'what works':



1. Stage one: Understanding 'what works'
Neighbourhood Inspectors and Sergeants populate the 'what works review document' with a completed operational order, problem solving plan, examples of successful community engagement activity and reviews of how we are working to protect vulnerable people. Each case will be submitted using a template that covers the key issues under the EMMIE evaluation framework to ensure a consistent approach.

2. Stage two: Evaluating our response
A 'what works' board meets every three months to review each submission, evaluate its effectiveness and explore what learning the police and partners can adopt.

3. Stage three: Sharing 'what works'
Each submission is uploaded to the neighbourhood policing portal and promoted via a regular 'what works' digest to share good practice and support the force in planning its future activities. Examples of successful cases will be shared at the quarterly neighbourhood inspectors' meeting, promoted as good news stories and considered for further acknowledgement through the force's awards and recognition scheme.



Quality assurance

Responsibility for community engagement performance management and quality assurance rests with local Neighbourhood Inspectors and Chief Inspectors.

This information will be discussed within neighbourhood policing teams and will then be presented to the Neighbourhood Chief Inspector during Inspectors' monthly performance meetings.

The checklist provided on the following pages provide a template to help guide those discussions.

These checklists are also available as a downloadable document on the neighbourhood policing portal.





🔍 Learn more:
Search 'Quality assurance' on the intranet

Neighbourhood policing profile and engagement plans	Ch Insp QA
1. Is the community profile current and accessible to all staff via the Engagement section of the neighbourhood portal? Due April, July, October and January	
2. Is the engagement plan current and accessible to all staff via the neighbourhood portal? Due April, July, October and January	
3. Has the engagement activity and evaluation spreadsheet been updated? Due monthly	
4. What action has been taken to contact hidden/seldom-heard communities via hate crime reports? Due monthly	
5. What activity has taken place to address engagement gaps? Due monthly	
6. Specifically, is there activity against the strategic areas identified within the profile or engagement plan? (i.e. NTU, CEAC, vulnerability and 'engage to recruit' areas) Due April, July, October and January	

Neighbourhood policing profile and engagement plans ...continued	Ch Insp QA
7. Are you reviewing the effectiveness of engagements on the engagement activity and evaluation document? Due April and October	
8. KINS: Is the KIN database up-to-date, appropriate and representative? Does it reflect three-monthly contact? Due April, July, October and January	
9. How is social media being used in the area? In terms of Neighbourhood Alert, what is your local count for participation? What plans do you have to widen the reach over the next month? Due monthly	
10. Staff conversations: who have you spoken to in order to test their knowledge of the profile and engagement plan? Due monthly	
11. Have you refreshed your neighbourhood profile? Due monthly	
12. Have you refreshed your engagement plan? Due April	
13. Have you updated the 'my neighbourhood' and 'local area resources' sections of the neighbourhoods portal?	



Website	Ch Insp QA
1. Does the website display the current three-monthly priorities? Due at the end of April, July, October and January	
2. Is the monthly NPI's blog up-to-date? Has it been shared on social media and Neighbourhood Alert? Due monthly	
3. Are the monthly priority updates current? Have the monthly updates been shared on social media and Neighbourhood Alert? Due monthly	
4. Are the team's names and contact numbers up-to-date? Due at the end of April, July, October and January	
Stakeholder newsletter	Ch Insp QA
1. Is the stakeholder newsletter appropriate and being circulated monthly? Due monthly	

Problem solving	Ch Insp QA
1. Do you have problem solving plans that are representative of your current priorities? Are they stored on E-CINS? Due April, July, October and January	
2. Are you managing any other problem solving plans? Check that they are on E-CINS. Due monthly	
3. Are your open plans sufficiently populated and in keeping with SARA? Due monthly	
4. Have the finalised problem solving plans been assessed/reviewed appropriately? Due monthly	
5. Have lessons learnt been shared internally and externally with partners? Due monthly	
6. Are good examples of problem solving plans being transferred onto the 'what works' template file to ensure review by the what works board? Due monthly	



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE

PROUD TO SERVE



Nottinghamshire Police Crime prevention



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION BY ACC STEVE COOPER	4
NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING	5
PUBLIC PROTECTION	8
Children involved in knife crime and CCE	8
Vulnerability/PNNs	9
Children involved in CSAE	10
CPP	10
CSE Disruption Team	10
CSE Victims and Perpetrators	11
Working Together Team	12
MOSOVO	12
Civil Orders	14
RASSO	14
Domestic Abuse – Repeat Victim Work	15
DVIOM	15
DVPN/DVDs	16
MARAC	16
Project Encompass	16
Stalking	17
HBA/FM/FGM	17
CYBER CRIME & FRAUD	18
Op Signature	18
Banking Protocol	19
Cybercrime Team	20
SERIOUS & ORGANISED CRIME	22
OPERATION REACHER	23
MODERN SLAVERY TEAM AND COUNTY LINES	23
KNIFE CRIME TEAM	25
BURGLARY TEAM	26
BUSINESS CRIME	28
Project Zeal	28
RURAL CRIME	29
DESIGNING OUT CRIME OFFICER	31
MOTORCYCLE ISSUES	33
DRINK DRIVE & PEDESTRIAN CASUALTY REDUCTION	35
DRONE TEAM	36

OPERATION BARCLAY	37
SCHOOLS EARLY INTERVENTION OFFICERS	38
INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT	39
YOUTH JUSTICE	39
HATE CRIME	40
MENTAL HEALTH	42
MISSING FROM HOME TEAM	43
FOREIGN NATIONAL OFFENDING	44
SPECIAL CONSTABULARY	45
WIDER CiPD	46
COMMUNITY COHESION	47
COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING	47

Introduction by ACC Steve Cooper

Crime Prevention involves the prediction, recognition and the appraisal of a crime risk and the action we take to remove or reduce it. It relies heavily on working in partnership, whether that is across policing directorates, with other statutory partners, or with the local affected community.

The aim of crime prevention is primarily to reduce victimisation within Nottinghamshire, but it also has the secondary benefit of reducing our demand, thereby allowing us to focus on the crimes that really matter to our local residents and issues that cause the most threat, risk and harm.

Crime Prevention has been a core duty of the Police since the office of constable was created. Many of the original methods used by the police to prevent traditional crime types still stand true today. The use of targeted patrols, property marking and enhanced physical security measures are still the best way to prevent traditional acquisitive crime such as burglary and theft from a motor vehicle. However, crime types are changing and these traditional methods to deal with traditional crimes need to evolve with these new or changing crimes. We now need to prevent crime in the virtual world as well as the real world, with offences that target the most vulnerable in society, whether through exploiting children or attempting to defraud the elderly, now being cyber enabled, meaning that the victim and offender no longer need to be in same location for the crime to be complete.

Through making crime prevention and problem solving the responsibility of every officer and staff member within Nottinghamshire Police, we can make the necessary cultural change to protect individuals who are targeted through the Cyberspace, within their communities or through their current situation. This Crime Prevention and Problem Solving Plan is designed to signpost staff and officers to the excellent work, products and projects which Nottinghamshire Police have developed and implemented to keep people safe.

By working together, with our partners and the community we can make a real difference to their lives and truly affect our demand. This plan highlights some of the collaborative work which has enabled a joint approach to engage with vulnerable groups or to target specific crimes and their impacts on communities.

Steve Cooper

Assistant Chief Constable

NATIONAL POLICING CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

The Aim of Preventive Policing is: Fewer victims, fewer offences, and less demand on policing achieved by addressing the causes of crime, utilising sophisticated partnership oriented problem solving.

WHAT WE WILL ACHIEVE – OUTCOMES

O1 – EFFECTIVE OUTCOMES VIA PROBLEM SOLVING

A quantifiable reduction in the threat, risk, harm, and demands associated with crime, anti-social behaviour and other preventable demand

O2 – REDUCED VICTIMISATION

Tackle drivers and vulnerabilities associated with victimisation

O3 – REDUCED OFFENDING

Tackle the causes of offending
Tackle the opportunities to offend

O4 – CULTURAL CHANGE

Embed preventive policing as the core police function to maximize opportunities to prevent crime, decrease harm and reduce demand through problem solving

WHAT WE NEED TO BE GOOD AT – CORE DELIVERABLES

CD1 – REDUCING DEMAND – THROUGH EFFECTIVE, SUSTAINABLE PROBLEM SOLVING

1. Structured problem solving with partners
2. Understanding problems
3. Effective ownership of problems
4. The most appropriate cost effective intervention at the earliest opportunity
5. Evaluating and understanding interventions and outcomes

CD2 – PRIMARY CRIME PREVENTION

1. Preventing people from becoming victims
2. Targeted and effective situational crime prevention focussing on Problem Analysis Triangle (Victim / Offender / Location)

CD3 SECONDARY CRIME PREVENTION

1. With Partners - targeting those at high risk of a life of crime. (e.g. early Intervention, drug and alcohol and troubled families Programmes)

CD4 TERTIARY CRIME PREVENTION – MANAGING THOSE WHO POSE MOST RISK

1. Deal with the criminal / individual, not just the crime or vulnerability
2. Use the most appropriate intervention (e.g. targeted operations IOM, restorative justice, and the courts).
3. Ensure national, regional and local analysis is used to allow all staff to assist in tackling high risk offenders (eg OCGs) and protecting their potential victims

WHAT WILL HELP US TO DO IT – ENABLING FACTORS

EF1 – STRONG AND IMAGINATIVE LEADERSHIP

1. National Policing Leads to develop and share emerging/current practice and evidence which reflects opportunities for problem solving, preventive policing and cultural change in their areas of expertise
2. Develop and implement strategies, plans and Performance Management structures to focus on prevention rather than response
3. Encourage innovation and sharing of ideas

EF2 – MANAGE KNOWLEDGE AND DISSEMINATE WHAT WORKS

1. Develop evidence based standards, guidance and Authorised Professional Practice
2. Establish a repository to ensure products are accessible from one place, eg, prevention guidance and toolkits (by crime type as developed by national leads).
3. Develop training and continuous professional development to drive preventive policing
4. Provide and promote appropriate access to crime prevention advice for the public and partners (e.g. hard copy, web, apps).
5. Make best use of IT to support problem solving

EF3 – WORKING TOGETHER – WITH A WIDE RANGE OF PARTNERS

1. Work with Central Government to tackle the drivers of crime
2. Involve key stakeholders and partners at all levels:
 1. National
 2. Regional
 3. Local
3. Collaborate on broad themes and issues which impact on demand (e.g. Early Interventions, Health, Wellbeing and Mental Health)
4. Prevention is everyone's responsibility

HOW WE WILL ALIGN OUR RESOURCES NATIONAL – REGIONAL – LOCAL – PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

R1 – STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE

1. National group to be established to drive preventive policing agenda
2. Partners are actively involved as owners, leaders and contributors to preventive policing activities at all levels of policing
3. Better developed local and regional structures to coordinate and drive preventive policing activity
4. Network of regional forums established that force SPOCs and national structures can feed into
5. Forces to assess their local problem solving practices to ensure effective and coordinated problem solving structures (e.g. SPOC in each force for preventive policing)
6. Preventive policing and problem solving to be integrated into the NIM at ALL levels

R2 – STAFF

1. All staff with a public contact role to provide prevention advice as a core function and to be trained in preventive policing to a nationally agreed standard
2. Demand reduction to be maximised through the effective use of specialist prevention staff (national role profiles being updated), the implementation of the strategy and adoption of a basic operating model (being developed)

USE OF RESOURCES

VFM1 USE OF RESOURCES – VALUE FOR MONEY AND REDUCING DEMAND

1. Existing budgets and resource deployments to be assessed against this strategy – opportunities for more effective demand reduction based on reducing threat, risk, harm and vulnerability?
2. Does tasking ensure local to global and global to local impact (e.g. what can a NPT do to prevent tertiary activity, what can the NCA do to disrupt primary activity)?

VFM2 MANAGING PERFORMANCE

1. Set national standards (College of Policing)
2. Set nationally agreed matrix to allow forces to baseline compliance and progress against the strategy (National Lead)
3. Quality Assurance (HMIC)
4. Police processes to value problem solving (e.g. recruitment, promotion)

Endorsed by National Police Chiefs Council – October 2015

Neighbourhood Policing

Neighbourhood Policing is a fundamental element of policing in the United Kingdom and is an integral part of the Nottinghamshire Police's force operating model. We are committed to its ongoing development, delivered with public and partnership support. Our over-arching aim is to be more responsive to community needs and encourage greater community participation in policing.

We have identified six areas, all of which underpin the delivery of Neighbourhood Policing. These include areas reviewed during recent HMICFRS inspections and also incorporate critical success factors highlighted in the College of Policing review of Neighbourhood Policing.

Have a visible and co-located policing presence in our communities

Neighbourhood policing teams (NPT's) are now co-located with response teams across every district in Nottinghamshire. This ensures that information is shared between all officers who work in local Policing and enables priority areas to be identified and for patrol plans to be set accordingly. Examples of this include:

- Use of SBAR and tasking to inform response patrol plans.
- Shared briefings between NPT and response officers where shifts allow.
- Local intelligence officers working closely with Response and NPT supervisors to quickly harvest and disseminate key intelligence.

Listen and engage with communities and our partners to inform areas of focus and activity.

Each NPT has developed a community profile and engagement plan that is bespoke to their district. This identifies different groups within each community and outlines strategies to engage with them to ensure that policing priorities and crime prevention activities are set that are representative of the needs of the community as a whole. Examples of engagement strategies include:

- Attendance at community meetings, including safer neighbourhood committees, tenants and resident groups and parish council meetings (or similar).
- Community events including remembrance parades, attendance at local events (such as Goose Fair) and visits into local schools.
- Public Confidence surveys by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- Social media engagements.
- Participating and promoting national campaigns to raise awareness Domestic Violence, Hate Crime and Knife Crime.

Work in a Multi-Agency arena to bring about the most effective response to the issues raised.

As identified within the Crime and Disorder act 1998, partnership working is essential to preventing crime and disorder. Each NPT has a dedicated Neighbourhood Policing Inspector, who is responsible for the Police engagement in community safety partnerships and other statutory partnerships. Examples include:

- Shared operational tasking meetings with the local authority and other partners aimed at identifying shared community issues and agreeing the best response to resolve them.
- Attendance at multi agency public protection (MAPP) meetings.
- Representation at child protection meetings.
- Use of ECINS to share information.

Analyse the nature, extent and cause of problems affecting communities and respond appropriately.

NPTs take an evidence based approach to the identification of crime patterns which inform strategies for crime prevention. In addition to information harvested during engagement deployments, NPTs have access to fortnightly analytical threat assessments focussing on robbery, burglary, auto-crime, violence and weapon enabled crimes. This information is considered collectively and used to help decide local policing priorities.

Embed effective problem solving in order to prevent crime and antisocial behaviour.

Nottinghamshire Police are committed to embedding a problem solving culture within the force. This will focus around the SARA problem solving methodology. In 2020 an external trainer will provide a 2 day input on problem solving to all Neighbourhood staff (PCSO, Constable, Sergeant, Inspector and Chief Inspector) alongside partners from City, District and County Councils and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS). This will enable a common understanding and approach to problem solving, enhancing local delivery of services to communities and ensuring a common language between agencies. Problem solving plans will be stored on ECINS and therefore available for all involved partners to view and update.

A quarterly 'What Works' board reviews and evaluates problem solving initiatives. Those considered to be successful are added to the Neighbourhood Portal as a case study to help wider learning and implementation of methods that work. Case studies will also be shared with other forces and local partners. This supplements the use of the College of Policing 'what works' website and Knowledge Hub.

Work with those involved in local policing to target offenders, organised crime, violent extremism and keeping vulnerable people and communities safe.

Working together and sharing information is central to our ability to safeguard people. This can range from identifying and managing extremists or violent offenders to protecting children and other vulnerable people within our communities. Examples include:

- Revisiting victims of domestic violence to implement safeguarding plans in conjunction with domestic abuse charities.
- Revisiting burglary victims to offer bespoke crime prevention advice.
- Delivering key safeguarding messages in local schools through the provision of dedicated Schools and Early Intervention officers.
- Revisiting vulnerable victims of fraud under Op Signature.
- Engaging with partners at complex case and vulnerable persons panels which develop bespoke plans to help the most vulnerable people within our communities.

-
- Use of Shopwatch and Pubwatch to keep people safe in the day and night-time economy.
 - Use of Civil powers where appropriate – Community Protection Warning/Notice, Criminal Behaviour Order, Public Spaces Protection Order.

Public Protection

Children involved in knife crime and Child Criminal Exploitation:

The Public Protection Notification (PPN) is an information sharing document used to record safeguarding concerns. A PPN must be submitted on the following occasions:

- Juvenile is found in possession of a knife.
- Juvenile perpetrating weapon enabled violence e.g. threats to kill with a knife/weapon, stabbing someone, knifepoint robbery etc.
- Juvenile becoming the victim of knife crime including where their own behaviour, lack of co-operation, home life or lifestyle may be a factor. Also children who are in the care of, or open to, Children's Services.
- Adult involved in knife crime who is by definition a Vulnerable Adult or known to Mental Health Services.
- Adult caught in possession of a knife or perpetrating knife crime if it is believed by the police that they have care and control of children or child siblings – e.g. 19 year old man caught with a knife in public who has younger brothers aged 17 & 15 years. Whilst we have no gateway to share this information with Adult Social Care without the adult's consent, the vulnerabilities or risks posed by the adult in these circumstances should be assessed and managed by Children's Social Care. Referrals to Adult Social Care/Mental Health Services will be subsequently be made by them, as appropriate.
- Where the use of a knife or bladed article is threatened by a person fitting into one of the above categories, albeit a knife is not seen by a victim or witness. For example, a robbery where a threat is made to stab the victim unless they hand over their mobile phone, although no knife was seen by the victim.
- Finally, where a request is received from the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) for a PPN to be submitted via Niche then this should be submitted without delay.

This ensures a multi-agency response to prevent further offending as below:

The multi-agency Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) panel has been established with the aim of enabling information sharing, a focused discussion and a quality assurance role to ensure all agencies are working together and all possible powers and options are being used to safeguard child victims and disrupt offender

activities. This has already made a marked contribution to addressing concerns in this area.

This Criminal Exploitation Panel (Chaired by Head of Service for Early Help and including Youth Justice Service) takes place on a monthly basis to review all cases where there are risks of CCE in a multiagency forum, to establish a RAG Rating and any further actions which can be taken to support children at risk.

A Criminal Exploitation Toolkit has been developed to identify high/medium/low risk indicators of Criminal Exploitation. Criminal Exploitation Strategy Meetings are convened based on these indicators to identify those involved in or vulnerable to criminal exploitation. Clear referral pathways have been developed and agencies made aware of the existence of these. Criminal Exploitation Guidance has been developed and is available via the Nottingham City Intranet.

Multi-agency training (Every Colleague Matters) has been provided (February 2019) to all agencies working to safeguard children with a focus on CCE and contextualised safeguarding.

The Serious Youth Violence and Exploitation Hub has been established. This is hosted by the City's Youth Justice Service and work is ongoing to identify further partnership resources that could be deployed, or co-located, within the Hub to secure a wider partnership offer and to meet the needs of the 18-25 years cohort.

The use of partnership data (available through the Troubled Families programme) to develop a predictive model to support early identification of those children who may be more vulnerable to involvement with youth crime and exploitation is ongoing. The Crime and Drugs Partnership have brokered work with Nottingham Trent University to support this development of an evidence-based data model.

Vulnerability/PPNs

Vulnerability briefings are delivered annually to all staff focusing on vulnerability/risk and including areas of recent change e.g. Domestic Abuse PPN (DAPPN) and contextual safeguarding. This ensures that staff are clear about their obligations to identify vulnerability and the necessity of submitting PPN's, thus ensuring key messages are embedded into daily business. Following the first briefings there was an increase in PPN submissions suggesting that vulnerability was being more widely recognised throughout the organisation.

Children involved in Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation (CSAE)

Police data identifying children and perpetrators of CSAE is submitted to statutory partners each month (Children At Risk of Sexual Exploitation (CaROSE)). This data informs the case list at both City and County MASE, which is a non-statutory group established to ensure a pro-active, multi-agency response to CSAE.

Nottinghamshire Police support a number of pro-active training initiatives which have included faith groups (Muslim Women's Network) communities (most recently the Roma Community) and local business (Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) training has been delivered extensively across the local hospitality sector and to licensed door staff to improve the identification of young people at risk).

Schools Early Intervention Officers (SEIO) deliver CSAE and Online Safety inputs to all secondary education, special education and alternative provision within City and County.

The Children's Society and African Commonwealth Committee have been awarded funding by The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for CSE derived projects; The Children's Society for a male focused project (a gap recognised within Child Sexual Exploitation Cross Authority Group (CSECAG) strategic objectives) and the ACC for an internet safety project aimed at parents and carers of young people within the Nottingham City Afro-Caribbean community (a gap recognised within CSECAG strategic objectives relating to hard to reach communities).

Child Protection Plan (CPP)

Police and Children's Services share details of children who are on a Child Protection Plan and transfer that onto our Command and Control system (via a place of interest marker) so that when officers are deployed to incidents they are alerted of the existence of a child subject to a CPP and the category of that plan. This will provide additional information to help inform their decision making and safeguarding considerations. Completing the circle, any incident attended by the Police where a CPP is in place is automatically notified to Children's Social Care, in order that they can reassess their own plan/response/support.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Disruption Team

The CSE Disruption Team is staffed by colleagues from the Special Constabulary. This team compliments the work of investigators by proactively responding to CSE intelligence, which might not have previously attracted a Police response. The team

visit suspected perpetrators or adults of concern, visit suspected hotspots, issue Child Abduction Warning Notices (CAWN) and undertake follow visits on those people subject to CAWN conditions. This team has been recognised as good practice both locally and nationally, including recognition at the national awards for Special Constable of the Year.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Victims

Sexual Exploitation Investigation Unit (SEIU) are internally raising awareness of Sexual Exploitation by delivering training to new recruits and some key partners.

Since March 2019, we have enhanced the knowledge and awareness of CSE within Local Policing and Neighbourhood Officers including:-

- Briefings to all front line responders to include response staff, NPT staff, and Contact Management in person via video conference call at both Mansfield and Oxclose Police Stations.
- Issuing of CSE awareness cards. These are handed out during the briefings.
- Top 5 CSE Victims both City and County. This is communicated on a monthly basis via an email CSE briefing document, and is updated monthly by SEIU on loaded on to the Briefing and Tasking System.
- SEIU Intranet Page updates including advice for first responders and CAWN'S.
- Internal and external Media Releases - which includes the Awareness Raising CSE video.

Nottinghamshire Police also support a number of external training initiatives which have included faith groups (Muslim Women's Network) communities (most recently the Roma Community). The Child lead has worked with the OPCC to secure funding for minority communities at risk, LGBT and African Community – these funding bids have been successful.

CSE training has been delivered extensively across the local hospitality sector and to licensed door staff to improve the identification of young people at risk.

Child Sexual Exploitation Perpetrators

Work continues by the SEIU team to develop a process to formally identify, risk assess and manage perpetrators. This includes establishing and managing a top 5 CSE suspect list that can be provided to officers through briefing systems, in order to gather further intelligence and formally risk assess perpetrators and the threat they pose to victims. Contact has been made with other forces to research their current

risk management processes. Standardising procedures will also assist with any future cross border CSE.

Working together team (WTT)

A gap was highlighted in 2017 in relation to non-attendance by police at some multi-agency meetings where there was no live investigation. The WTT attend all Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), CSE, Professionals meeting where there is no on-going investigation and therefore no Officer In Case to share and disseminate information. This team is supervised by the Detective Sergeants in the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) who review all safeguarding occurrences for this team. If there are any identified concerns following these meetings, they are progressed by the appropriate CAIU (or SEIU) team. The team has been well received by partner agencies and Children's Social Care statistics indicate a significant rise in police attendance particularly at ICPC. In early 2020 two further Safeguarding Referral Officers were funded and recruited in order to address the ever increasing awareness and reporting of vulnerability into the MASH. This increase is seen as a positive impact from sustained awareness and focus on identifying vulnerability across the Partnership.



Management of Sexual and Violent Offenders (MOSOVO)

MOSOVO are responsible for the effective management of the risk of harm presented by convicted/registered sex offenders and violent offenders living within our communities and prisons.

Their role is:

- To ensure the obligations of Registered Sex offenders (RSO) and their notification requirements are adhered to.
- Applications for and robust enforcement of Sexual Prevention Orders, Sexual Risk Orders and other relevant Court orders.
- Completion of static and dynamic risk assessment (RM2000/ARMS).
- Support Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) meetings and attend as core panel members at level 2 & 3.
- To help to reduce serious harm by sexual and violent offenders in order to protect the public, including previous victims, from serious harm.
- Shared responsibilities with statutory agencies- Police/ National Offender Management Service /National Probation Service.
- Statutory attendance at Strategic Management Board (SMB).
- Co-ordinate and chair meetings for nominals managed at Level 2 & 3

As of 2019, all risk sex offenders (VISOR) are on BATS (force intelligence briefing system). This measure informs our neighbourhood and response teams, thereby increasing our 'eyes and ears' on these perpetrators. An updated list of low risk RSOs is circulated to the NPT on a monthly basis.

All nominals are tagged, so that any intelligence or incidents involving RSOs reviewed by MOSOVO, who then identify immediate action or re-assess their current low risk level. This change in working practice has meant:

- Increased focus on Medium and High Risk offenders who pose greater risk of sexual harm to the public.
- Increased opportunity for proactive policing of sex offenders including Covert Policing, Detailed Examination of RSO computers in conjunction with Digital Media Investigators.
- Increased numbers of Civil Orders (Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO), Violent Offender Order (VOO)) relating to RSOs to effectively protect the public.
- Increased awareness of RSOs in neighbourhoods by Neighbourhood Policing Teams which has led to an increase in intelligence submissions. This in turn has led to a wider awareness of RSOs and improves intelligence with greater opportunities to mitigate risk.

We add place of interest markers onto our Command and Control system for all registered sex offenders addresses. This highlights incidents where registered sex offenders are either perpetrators or victims, thereby providing a wider view of vulnerability for this incident to the control room operators and dispatchers, as well as potentially important information to attending officers. Any incident involving an RSO results in an electronic notification to their MOSOVO manager for re-assessment of risk.

Civil Orders

The force routinely uses a variety of court orders to protect the public from dangerous and sexual offenders (SHPO, Sexual Risk Order (SRO), VOO, CAWNS, Stalking Protection Order (SPO), Forced Marriage Protection Order (FMPO) Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO)). The force actively manages breaches and is reviewing its position in terms of onwards management. We are currently recruiting a Civil Order Officer in order to increase still further the use of these orders.

MAPPA Level one category two

Category 2 level 1 offenders are the only cohort of MAPPA offenders who have not routinely had records created and managed on the violent offender and sex offender register (ViSOR). This has been an identified gap in public protection provision which has been commented on in both HMIC/P inspection and external case reviews. When agencies effectively share information in a timely manner they are better able to protect the public.

The force is working with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) to create partnered records for category 2 offenders managed at level 1 who are or will be subject to Probation supervision. This is not mandated but is being delivered to improve information sharing and prevent further offending.

Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO)

The force is part of the Sexual Violence Action Network (SVAN) which aims to ensure that Nottingham City has an effective partnership with a strong response to sexual violence and to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence and the harm it causes. It comprises partner agencies, commissioned services and voluntary sector organisations to facilitate partnership work against sexual violence, including misogyny, gender inequality and sexual harassment. It is currently delivering a public awareness campaign in Nottingham City around rape and sexual violence.

In February 2020 the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Crown Prosecution Service, Max Hill QC, attended Nottinghamshire to applaud the work of the SVAN and formally launch the 'Your Journey' guidance for support for victims of serious sexual assault. We have also commenced co-location working with our local service Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA) at our two main bases for our Public Protection Teams. This is designed to facilitate good partnership working and increase support referrals of victim of serious sexual assault.

Domestic Abuse - Repeat victim work

A management information search produces monthly data showing victims involved in multiple domestic occurrences in the preceding 12 months. The most recent occurrence for each victim is reviewed along with previous occurrences in order to understand the overall pattern. Following the review the risk level will be raised or may remain the same and an explanation and rationale will be added to the most recent occurrence.

If the risk level is raised, the appropriate qualifiers will be added to the occurrence and the DAPPN will be shared with the appropriate partners based on the new risk level in order to provide relevant support. If raised to high risk the case will also be referred to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).



Domestic Violence Integrated Offender Management (DVIOM)

A scheme to manage domestic abuse (DA) perpetrators in a manner underpinned by the IOM principles has now been agreed and developed under the IOM Strategic Governance Group.

The most risky DA perpetrators from the Public Protection Priority Perpetrator list (as defined by the Priority Perpetrator Identification Toolkit) have been scored and identified force-wide (Cardiff Model), covering both statutory and non-statutory cases. The approach combines traditional co-located approaches to managing the priority cohort of perpetrators with case management, improving information sharing for priority statutory cases between police and probation services.

The top 40 Serial Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse across City and County are identified and these are managed by Nottinghamshire's Integrated Offender Management team thereby providing a multi-agency approach to tackling these perpetrators and preventing repeat offending.

Domestic Violence Prevention Notice (DVPN)

Domestic Violence Prevention Notices (DVPNs) are used where there is no other criminal justice outcome, such as a criminal charge, available. Nottinghamshire does not have the highest use of DVPNs locally, but puts more people before the courts than anywhere else in the East Midlands for domestic abuse and had the highest conviction rate in the region.

DVPNs were introduced in late 2014 and in the first full year of use Nottinghamshire Police had some of the highest figures in the country for cases taken to court.

In 2016 the numbers fell nationally, and this was mirrored in Nottinghamshire, although the force has seen a steady increase since then. We are currently recruiting a Civil Order Officer in order to improve the knowledge and use of Domestic Violence Protection Orders as well as other civil orders.

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS)

In order to measure the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS or Clare's Law), Nottinghamshire Police commenced a pilot project in June 2018 to engage with individuals, and explore feedback regarding their experience with the force. The conclusion was that survivors had confidence in Nottinghamshire police and would recommend the scheme.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

All high risk Domestic Abuse cases are sent to the MARAC. The MARAC Chair rotates between partner agencies with funding for their training secured, as well as funding for two additional Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) to assist Women's Aid Integrated Services (WAIS).

Project Encompass

Project Encompass is a process whereby schools are informed the day after reported domestic abuse incidents where a child has been in the same household or affected by such incidents. The Domestic Abuse Support Unit (DASU) at Oxclose Lane have a daily conference call with Children's Social Care (CSC) and Education,

both in the City and the County MASH. Safeguarding concerns are passed to CSC and designated school staff are informed. Together we provide schools with additional knowledge to understand the root cause of a child's behaviour and in turn support children in real time.

Stalking

The force multi-agency Stalking Clinic problem solves the highest risk Stalking and Harassment cases. The partnership comprises Police, Health, Probation, and Women's Aid and utilises a bespoke risk assessment to identify the level of threat and manage offenders within Nottinghamshire. Offenders are proactively managed through IOM/MAPPA and outcomes are monitored to prevent repeat offending.

A Stalking Officer has been recruited to support the clinic and to be the single point of contact for the Stalking Prevention Orders when they come into effect in January 2020. The OPCC has agreed to fund "stalking advocates" whose role will be to support survivors of Stalking and prevent further victimisation.

Honour-based Abuse/Forced Marriage/Female Genital Mutilation

Nottinghamshire Police have two safeguarding officers whose role it is to prevent the above abuse. More recently the number of Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPO) and Female Genital Mutilation Protection Orders have risen to such an extent that the FMPOs are now managed at a Multi-agency Forced Marriage Meeting. These civil orders offer an alternative to prosecute and prevent young people from becoming victims of "honour" based crimes.



Cyber Crime and Fraud

Nottinghamshire Police now have two dedicated Fraud and Cyber Protect Officer posts. The post-holders key role is to research, develop, coordinate and implement measures (working with colleagues both internally and externally) to improve the identification and response to vulnerable fraud victims in Nottinghamshire.

Op Signature

This is a process to identify individuals at risk of financial abuse and support through the delivery of 'Protect' advice, commensurate to their assessed level of financial vulnerability.

On average, the Fraud Protect team receive around 150 Action Fraud reports relating to Nottinghamshire victims each week. The team review the dissemination lists identifying the most vulnerable victims and contacting them via telephone. If they believe they require further help and support they will then personally arrange a protect visit or by Op Signature trained PCSO.

The overall aims of Operation Signature are to ensure that:-

- Nottinghamshire Police deliver an excellent quality of service to vulnerable victims of fraud through face to face, uniformed visits.
- Vulnerability is identified at the earliest opportunity and recorded as such. Those requiring additional support are referred to suitable partner agencies.
- Available investigative opportunities are pursued in line with the Investigator's Framework.
- Preventative measures are identified and implemented, with an emphasis on maximising protection for the victim and reducing the risk of repeat victimisation.

Nottinghamshire Police's work to protect vulnerable people from financial harm extends further than these 'fraud protect' visits, examples of innovative ideas include:-

- Distribution of fraud protects advice through pharmacies in prescription bags.
- Liaison with retailers of iTunes vouchers, educating both them and the public online around the proliferation of fraudsters seeking to acquire iTune vouchers. Sharing positive feedback to the police's online messages with the iTune retailer providers to strengthen relations and gain their support.

-
- Instigation of discussions at national level with the main Funeral Director Services, bereavement being identified as a potential trigger to fraud, particularly where victims are subject to Romance Fraud.

Banking Protocol

This is a multi-agency initiative between the Police, the Banks, Building societies, the Post office and Trading Standards to prevent customers falling victim to fraud. It has been designed to train bank staff to recognise when customers are in branch making withdrawals or transfers, which may be the result of fraud and call police.

Signs of fraud include trying to withdraw a large amount of money, being dropped off at the bank by rogue traders or people loitering outside. If the bank staff have any suspicions, they then call 999 immediately and quote "Banking Protocol". Police then respond in order to assess the situation. The primary objectives of the Protocol are:-

- Identification of individuals who are tricked/conned into attending their local bank branch to withdraw or transfer funds to pass on to fraudsters.
- The prevention of that fraud taking place.
- The provision of victim support to reduce the individual's future susceptibility to fraud
- The arrest of offenders.

Work has been undertaken to develop Fraud/Scams against the Vulnerable Strategy. This was presented to the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) for endorsement and for SNB partners to consider how they can link in and facilitate the strategy. A task group has continued to meet in order to formulate an action plan to support the delivery of the strategy and will be required to report to the SNB Performance group on progress.

Following consultation with the Home Office and OPCC, the Nottingham Economic Crime Victim Care Unit now review all of Nottinghamshire Police's fraud victim data. All victims assessed as having any element of vulnerability receive a personal phone call by a trained Advocate to re-assess their vulnerability level and ensure signposting to relevant support agencies, including Victim Care (Catch 22). Where no vulnerability is apparent, Action Fraud provide information to prevent repeat victimisation and raise awareness. Nottinghamshire Police, through Operation Signature, manage the High-risk victims internally.

Cybercrime team

Nottinghamshire Police now has resources dedicated to the investigation of cyber-dependent crime. The team currently comprises two Pursue Investigators and two Cyber Protect and Prevent Officers who are regionally managed but local focussed.

The focus for Force based Cyber Protect and Prevent Officer is delivering the current main cyber security messages from the National Cyber Security Centre to:-

- Small to Medium sized companies (Sub 250 employees)
- Trade Bodies/Associations
- Local Charities
- Voluntary sector
- Local educational trust/bodies

Further activities include:-

- Deployment to all victims of crime from the above categories and other victims based upon THRIVE.
- Promotion of Cyber Essentials within supply chain across the Force
- General cyber security advice to members of the public

Nottinghamshire Police has refreshed and continues to maintain its external Cyber Website providing all necessary signposting for victims, including 'Safeguarding children and vulnerable people,' the 'Protect yourself - online checklist' and our 'Cybercrime advice for organisations' offering advice to organisations to protect themselves from Cybercrime including staff training support.

Our collaboration with the Get Safe On-line programme has provided materials for social media, campaigns and leafleting whilst also supporting bespoke events. This year, Get Safe On-line supported the police at three significant public events the Nottinghamshire County Show, the Retford Charter day and the Riverside Festival. It is estimated that the Riverside Festival alone reached over 10,000 people.

Other activity includes:-

- BBC Radio Nottingham – Nottinghamshire Police's Cybercrime and Fraud Protect Officers now have a regular monthly slot discussing key trends and providing general cyber and fraud protect advice.
- Regular drop-in sessions at local Banks.

-
- Nottinghamshire Police issue alerts via social media utilising Facebook, Twitter and Neighbourhood Alerts.
 - Working with MENCAP (the voice of learning disability) by supporting the roll out of their online safety workshops designed for people working with learning disability.
 - Working with MENCAP Presentations to groups such as U3A, NFRS and NCVS centre (Nottingham Community and Voluntary Service) with the aim of educating professionals from organisations working with individuals who may be at risk and disseminating the advice to a wider audience.
 - Working with educational establishments throughout Nottinghamshire to deliver Cyber Protect messages to students. The Cyber Officers attended the University of Nottingham and met with the International students as part of 'Fresher' events to deliver key protect messages alongside other potential scam trends where they are specifically targeted.
 - Successful engagement at other public events, such as Mansfield Senior Citizen Fair, Wollaton Food Festival.
 - Promoting Get Safe On line week.
 - Nottinghamshire Police's cyber team are now fully engaged with local Domestic abuse charities like Equation who are able to support Nottinghamshire Police by spreading our Cyber security awareness to survivors. Furthermore, Cyber Protect & Prevent Officers have provided 'Cyber Awareness Training' to Equation highlighting how cyber methods can be used to stalk and control victims, for example by enabling the perpetrator to know exact locations and online activity. This effective partnership working has the added advantage of increasing officer knowledge and understanding of domestic abuse and helping the team appreciate the signs and risks of domestic abuse. The Cybercrime Team have also supported the Public Protection Department in updating their training aides to incorporate cyber advice.

All the PROTECT Officers (Fraud and Cyber) have worked closely with media and partners to provide advice and information to the public about COVID 19 online fraud and scams. They have delivered weekly Instagram/Facebook story workshops to share advice and answer direct questions from the public.

There is a plan for recruitment of a triage team to review all frauds, to professionalise the response to victims by delivering crime prevention advice and signposting to additional support.

Serious and Organised Crime

The Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Task Force (TF) are tasked to manage the highest risk Organised Crime Groups (OCG's) and individuals in force through the force tasking process. They work in collaboration with partners across the city and the county being linked in to these through the City Vulnerabilities and Commodities Group and The County SOC Board.

SOCTF share appropriate information with statutory partners in respect of OCG activity. This formulates plans to manage individuals who do not form part of a prosecution through either statutory or voluntary conditions. It also allows referrals to third sector providers in respect of coaching and mediation services. PPNs are also submitted following warrants in respect of OCG family members.

Each mapped OCG has an assigned primary Local Responsible Officer (LRO) acting as a plan owner, and also a support LRO. These LRO's span across both the Crime and Operation and Local Policing commands, with a rationalised approach being taken to LRO selection based on the risk of the group and the tactics that will likely cause the best disruption. The principal LRO is responsible for a plan against the OCG operating across the prepare, protect, prevent and pursue spectrum and they are able to work with regional partners including the Government Agencies Intelligence Network (GAIN) and East Midlands Specialist Operations (EMSOU) Disruption Officers in furthering protect and prevent initiatives.

SOC Senior Investigating Officers (SIOs) deliver inputs to new starters and the wider organisation in respect of OCG management including safeguarding.

The SOC Task Force (SOCTF) have successfully applied for Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPOs) and will continue to do so upon conviction for applicable defendants convicted of relevant offending. These SCPOs are managed by the force's Civilian Injunction Manager who is positioned within the IOM and attends the OCG Management and LRO planning meetings, where relevant cases are raised for action.

Nottinghamshire Police continue to work with partners in the local authority to prepare applications for gang injunctions against City OCG and / or Emerging Crime Network (ECN) nominals which will apply conditions (with a power of arrest) against individuals.

Operation Reacher

Operation Reacher is an overt proactive policing model focusing on local priorities. The teams work alongside other local policing teams to increase public confidence and trust.

The Reacher policing model will be expanded to all 12 neighbourhood areas across the Force from October 2020. Consisting of a Sergeant and 6 officers Reacher teams will take an intelligence led and evidenced based approach in targeting, pursuing and disrupting those who commit crime in local neighbourhoods.

Reacher teams will engage with the public, front line services and partners reporting on the work that has been undertaken at both an enforcement and community engagement level. The teams will support local cadet bases and through this work will help in the education and diversion of youth away from crime in support of Nottinghamshire Police's key priorities.

Modern Slavery Team and County Lines

Nottinghamshire Police Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) have adopted Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and County Lines (MSHT&CL) under the strand of 'vulnerability' to bring greater alignment with Her Majesty's Government SOC Strategy (2018). It applies the full prepare, protect, prevent and pursue spectrum across the policing response to MSHT&CL.

The force is committed to working with law enforcement colleagues and the Anti-Slavery Partnership to tackle all forms of slavery and trafficking in the county. A key strand of this work is around education and crime prevention.

The force chairs a monthly multi-agency Slavery and Exploitation Risk Conference (SERAC), for the geographic area comprising the City of Nottingham. The purpose of the meeting is to provide a forum where suspected or known cases of exploitation, slavery or trafficking can be discussed with an open exchange of information so that a multi-agency action plan can be developed, which includes a safeguarding and preventative response. Planning is now underway to replicate SERAC for the geographic area comprising the County.

The Force is working collaboratively with the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) to target the car wash sector, an area traditionally linked to exploitation, through targeted promotion of the Responsible Car Wash Scheme, raising the standards of working conditions and educating staff on signs of exploitation.

Nottinghamshire Police have successfully applied for Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders for offences committed under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and are now working with other agencies to secure Slavery and Trafficking Restriction Orders (pre-conviction) for organised CSE offenders and those involved in the criminal exploitation of young persons and vulnerable adults (County Lines).

The Force has worked with the University of Nottingham (UoN) to promote awareness of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking in the hospitality industry through the piloting of an awareness-raising event with the hotel / tourism sector. Additionally, the force is working with both the UoN Rights Lab, home to world leading modern slavery experts, and the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC) to build a modern slavery problem profile for Nottinghamshire, which will better inform the force's response to policing such criminality across the prepare, prevent, protect and pursue spectrum.

To increase the intelligence picture within Nottinghamshire the force have signed a formal JIT working agreement with Poland, committing to share information and resources in order to disrupt the trafficking of Polish nationals into the force area for exploitation.

The Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking team continue to provide training support to first line responders and third sector partners in order to raise awareness and reinforce safeguarding messages.

Nottinghamshire Police are also involved in the delivery of training events to our staff and deliver external training with partner agencies to raise awareness of Child Exploitation and the threat of County Lines. We work closely with Children's Social care, the Children's Society and Barnado's to identify and support victims of Modern Slavery and County Lines. Nottinghamshire Police recently supported the #Lookcloser Campaign in conjunction with EMSOU, Children's Society and British Transport Police to raise awareness of Child exploitation. The introduction of our County Lines Vulnerability Tracker (CVLT), which identifies and shares information with partner agencies regarding young people who are at risk of County Lines in Nottinghamshire, enables opportunities for diversion away from criminality and offers targeted support.

Knife Crime Team (KCT)

The KCT are a dedicated team that conduct specific intelligence led proactive patrols in areas deemed at significant risk of knife enabled violence to:-

- Implement National best practice around knife crime.
- Conduct intelligence led patrols
- Disrupt OCG activity
- Undertake stop searches for persons carrying weapons
- Maintain high levels of positive outcomes for stop and search
- Seize weapons, drugs, cash and assets linked to knife crime (drugs supply)
- Monitor habitual knife crime carriers
- Advise on knife crime investigations to increase positive outcome rates
- Lead on Operation Sceptre
- Liaise with and advise partners on test purchasing for the underage sale of knives
- Build relationships with partners for joint working
- Increase Force reputation by taking part in media work
- Provide TASER support and advanced vehicle capability

Deployment of the team is via the fortnightly Force tasking meeting based on intelligence and risk. The appropriate use of stop/search is vital to their work and they are seen as being at the forefront of the best use of these powers. Experience is shared with two rolling attachments being mentored every 2 months to improve confidence in the use of stop search.

From a community engagement perspective, strong links are forged with the local NPT to ensure feedback is delivered during community meetings and detailed explanations are given around grounds and powers for stop search to empower the community to make appropriate challenges where they see necessary.



Burglary Team

VICTIM

Enforcement:-

- Use of vulnerable property scheme within hot spot areas
- Encourage registration to force Neighbourhood Alert scheme

Intervention:-

- Direct mail to vulnerable property owners to inform them of potential high risk position
- Working with partners to undertake home security assessment

Prevention/Deterrent:-

- Message pack to home owners providing practical advice in respect of improvement to home security
- Introduction of schemes to educate residents e.g. “Bluff the Bogeyman”, if not sure about the identity of the caller, do not open the door.
- Installation of memo cams for repeat victims with specific focus on such victims
- Exploring the possible opportunity to collaborate with Nottinghamshire FRS to visit vulnerable people or victims of crime to offer advice and ‘target hardening’/home security measures

Communication:-

- Positive news stories which should always carry a message encouraging the public to provide information about active offenders and early warning text alert system.

OFFENDER

Enforcement:-

- Criminal Behaviour Orders on conviction for the ten most prolific burglary offenders within each command area.
- Bail condition checks for those charged with burglary offences
- Offender and problem profiles to be created for all burglary suspects/ series of offences.
- CHIS opportunities fully utilised.
- Media opportunities fully utilised.

Intervention:-

- Prison interviews with all prolific burglary offenders with a view to obtaining detections and valuable intelligence
- Implementation and use of 'sting' properties.

Prevention/Deterrent:-

- Potential to name and shame prolific burglary offenders
- Top ten burglary offenders to be included within Prolific Priority Offender scheme
- Utilise Intensive Support Surveillance Programme scheme for young offenders between ages of 10 and 17 years

Communication:-

- Offender management visits to gather intelligence.

LOCATION**Enforcement:-**

- Targeted high visibility and covert patrols to be utilised in hotspot areas to gather intelligence.
- Burglary Enforcement Specials Team tasked to carry out high visibility patrols in key areas of vulnerability'
- Red Routes' shared with NFRS to assist in high visibility presence in hotspot areas

Intervention:-

- ANPR operations to be conducted in hotspot areas
- Utilise stop and search powers to deter offending and maximise output in location

Prevention:-

- Leaflet drop in identified hot spot areas to give advice regarding crime prevention
- 5x5x5 personal visit to educate homeowners of offending and target harden
- Working with partners to design out crime

Communication:-

- Poster campaigns to highlight Police patrols and Neighbourhood Watch schemes

Business Crime

The overall aim is to provide a collaborative approach to tackling Business crime utilising all partners within the arena, conducting crime prevention initiatives, identifying trends and hotspots and targeting those most prolific, promoting safer communities.

The Business Crime team provide vital communication links with businesses at Regional and National level, National Business Crime Solutions (NBCS), National Business Crime Centre (NBCC) and Cross-sector Safety and Security Communications (CSSC). These links facilitate the capability of intelligence gathering and sharing, along with best practise documentation.

The direct links within businesses provide real time intelligence sharing and assistance with policing operations/campaigns gaining the support from businesses in making them more effective. For example the National Domestic violence campaign and swift interaction with National Directors facilitated crime prevention posters being displayed across Nottinghamshire Businesses.

Nottinghamshire Police are working with students on the Policing and Investigations degree at the University of Derby. They are offered volunteering opportunities to enrich their academic experience and support Nottinghamshire Police with volunteering hours. Students within this programme are completing a number of roles including crime prevention initiatives, community engagement with businesses and town centre areas, providing a vital communication link between businesses, communities, the Police and other agencies. In addition to the engagement side, they complete intelligence research packages to allow the districts to accurately identify and target travelling and prolific perpetrators, providing a joined up approach.

Project Zeal

This project will provisionally commence in September 2020. The first objective is to provide a joined up approach to reduce violence and other crime. The collaborative approach will utilise information sharing protocols to tackle prolific offenders, taking appropriate civil action (CBO/Civil Injunction applied for by both the business and police) to manage low level non-violent offending whilst seeking to reduce demand upon police resources.

The second objective for Project Zeal is the effective rehabilitation of offenders. The methodology closely aligns with the IOM principles. Funding for residential rehabilitation places will enable those most prolific perpetrators to have intensive

residential treatment followed by ongoing support. The scheme reduces the risk of harm to business and within communities, and provides opportunities for those willing to engage in rehabilitation pathways out of offending.

Rural Crime

Rural Crime Partnership Group

This is a Police-chaired meeting with attendees being a mixture of key stakeholders such as the National Farmers Union (NFU), Country Land and Business Association (CLA), Gamekeepers Association, Environment Agency, NFRS, representatives from local large estates, individual farmers and interested individuals. Meeting bi-monthly, it acts as a forum to update the rural community with police activity on a local regional and national level, discuss local issues and address any key concerns building trust and coordination as well as coordinating any required activity and building networks.

Rural Community Safety Folder

Proposed by NFRS at the Rural Crime Partnership Group and led by them, a hard copy and electronic community safety folder covering preventative advice from the three emergency services is available to rural communities. It is distributed as part of engagement events and pro-active preventative visits to individual farms. It is anticipated that this will form the basis to a wider joint intervention programme between Police and NFRS.

Operation Jericho

This tackles ASB created from off-road use of vehicles such as quads and bikes. The Force off-road bike team and Force quad bike team attend hotspot known areas of concern providing a presence and enforcement capability, whilst local NPT problem-solve issues in conjunction with local authorities using civil tools and powers. Consideration is given to how access and egress can be frustrated and prevented providing long-term solutions. Social media accounts are used to publicise successes and build trust and confidence. Clear robust signage has been procured to act as a deterrent and provide a passive/implied presence in the periods of no patrols.

Operation Bifocal

This tackles poaching and hare-coursing. The scale of the operation can be adjusted from local patrols to cross-border working with surrounding forces – the key part is the use of key individuals within the rural communities to act as eyes and ears

therefore increasing the effectiveness of the operation. Force social media accounts are used to publicise successes and patrols. Clear, robust signage has been procured to act as a deterrent and provide a passive/implied presence in the periods of no patrols.

Operation Traverse

This tackles waterside ASB and criminality along rivers, canals and fishing ponds. Joint patrols and operations between Police and the Environment Agency Fisheries Enforcement Team provides community engagement and preventative patrols along the waterside.

Rural Intervention

The Special Constabulary work with neighbourhood teams and support rural crime through tasking to hotspot areas and provide additional resource to focus on rural concerns. This includes providing a presence at rural shows engaging with the community and also demonstrating our capability and specialised equipment. This is an opportunity to improve the awareness of the rural community on how they can take steps to prevent themselves from becoming victims of crime.

Other activity includes:-

- Use of Social Media – focussed investigations against suspected rural crime offenders using social media to gather evidence to support warrant applications. Publicising subsequent successful prosecutions and deterring further offences.
- Student Officer training input - all student officers now receive an input regarding rural crime highlighting activity officers can undertake to build trust and confidence as well as prevent rural crime.
- Force Control Room training input – all control room staff have received a training input regarding rural crime and highlighting preventative messages and investigative opportunities that can be undertaken.
- Annual meeting with local Hunts to de-brief Hunting season, discuss any incidents and plans for the subsequent season.
- Provision of additional equipment to support and assist in the prevention of and attendance at rural incidents including purchase of thermal imaging devices and high-powered torches and searchlights.



Designing Out Crime Officer (DOCO)

The DOCO represents Nottinghamshire Police in the planning process, providing advice to Local Authority Planning Departments, property developers and architects on development proposals.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places safety and security at the heart of the planning process instructing Planning Departments to consider safety, crime and disorder, fear of crime and the wider defence and security requirements. NPPF defines locations for counter-terrorism considerations and refers to appropriate and proportionate security considerations. The DOCO acts as a consultee on these matters.

Working with Secured by Design

Secured by Design (SbD) is a national police crime prevention initiative which improves the security of buildings and their immediate surroundings. The DOCO acts as a single point of contact for SbD enquiries within Nottinghamshire, especially regarding the accreditation of developments.

SbD's accreditation system for new built developments and refurbishments has been subject to independent academic evaluation and proved to achieve sustainable reduction in crime. SbD populates design guides and updates them regularly to keep pace with changing patterns of criminal behaviour and advances in building design and new technology. They are a valuable source of reference to architects, developers, self-builders, local authority planners and police officers. The guides cover a range of building sectors, including residential, education, health, transport and commercial.

The DOCO defines security requirements for developments interested in achieving the required SbD standard (gold, silver, bronze) based on relevant SbD guidance that sets out the minimum criteria. Prior to hand over, DOCO inspects the development and awards the accreditation.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM/Hea6)

The DOCO assists companies to achieve a BREEAM score of required standard by attaining a credit in the 'Health and Wellbeing' section, namely HEA 06. Acting as a Suitably Qualified Security Specialist (SQSS), DOCO defines security needs and makes recommendations during the concept design (RIBA Stage 2 or equivalent). The recommendations aim to ensure that the built environment is planned, designed and specified to address any issues or concerns identified through the desktop review and site visit.

BREEAM is the world's most established method of assessing, rating, and certifying the sustainability of buildings. BREEAM is an assessment undertaken by independent licensed assessors using scientifically-based sustainability metrics and indices which cover a range of environmental issues. Its categories evaluate energy and water use, health and wellbeing, pollution, transport, materials, waste, ecology and management processes.

Safer Parking

The DOCO conducts a risk assessment of parking facilities ensuring they meet the required criteria and awards them the Safer Parking status (Park Mark®). The Park Mark® Safer Parking Scheme is a Police Crime Prevention Initiative (Police-CPI) aimed at reducing both crime and the fear of crime in parking facilities.

The Safer Parking Scheme is a national standard for UK car parks that have low crime and measures in place to ensure the safety of people and vehicles. The distinctive Park Mark signage helps drivers find car parks where they can confidently leave their vehicle, knowing the environment is safe.

Places of Worship (POW)

The POW Protective Security Funding Scheme is a government drive to beat the threats of hate crime by providing financial support to vulnerable places of worship and associated faith community centres. The DOCO supports the scheme by carrying out security assessments for the relevant places of worship or associated faith community centres.

Safer Streets Fund

The DOCO plays a critical role in the bid process by demonstrating knowledge of the area in selection, carrying out environmental visual assessment (EVA) in support of problem analysis and making recommendations to form the response. The Safer Streets Fund enables the OPCC to bid for investment in initiatives, such as street lighting and home security which have been proven to prevent acquisitive crime.

Liaison with Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs)

The DOCO works in close collaboration with CTSAs as outlined in the Planning Application Protocol agreed by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO), Secured by Design, Police Crime Prevention Initiatives and The National Police Chiefs Council.

The protocol identifies that DOCOs are the 'gatekeeper' to security within the planning system. Their role is vital to the process of identifying, as early as possible, any future development that has, or may have, any counter terrorism concerns. Ideally a DOCO will be able to identify the prospect of a future scheme before it is listed in public records. To do this the DOCO maintains close liaison with all Local Planning Authority's which operate within their geographic area of responsibility. By applying this protocol, timely intervention in design proposals can either remove risks or ensure acceptable security mitigations are included.

Motorcycle issues

Motorcycles represent about 1% of traffic on our roads, however, the percentage of motorcycle incidents where people are killed or seriously injured is significantly higher.

To break these figures down further, motorcyclists can generally be put into four categories:

- Leisure motorcyclist: the bikes are usually very well kept and they wear good quality motorcycle clothing. However, many will flout the rules of the road, particularly in regards to speed and standards of driving.
- Professional riders: most in this category are delivery riders for fast food outlets. Some will have no insurance and most bikes are small and poorly maintained. Their clothing often offers little protection. They will take disproportionate risks in traffic in order to speed up their deliveries and consequently earn more money.
- Commuters: the bikes are often not maintained to a good standard, they often wear no bespoke motorcycle clothing or poor quality motorcycle clothing. Their standards of riding are often poor and many seem to take disproportionate risks in heavy traffic.

-
- **Criminal element:** these are the smallest group but pose the greatest risk. They use very poorly maintained bikes or stolen bikes and poor quality clothing. Many will ride with no helmet and be prepared to flout many rules of the road. Most have no licence at all or are disqualified. Many of the bikes are off road machines that they use on and off road and will do anything to avoid capture. This type of use of bikes is generally confined to small areas in housing estates and the offenders mostly do not venture out of their immediate area.

There is also a nuisance/anti-social behaviour issue involving off-road motorcycles being used off-road in public and private areas.

What we are doing about it

Most of the strategies in place take a preventative approach but also deal with offences that have occurred.

The Roads Policing unit are briefed on the force strategies relating to motorcycles with plans to disseminate to firearms officers so they can assist. In addition, work is completed within the Safety Camera Partnership to highlight risks to all vulnerable users including motorcyclists.

The off-road issues are being tackled by the Force Off-Road team. There are currently 5 bespoke Force owned off-road motorcycles and 9 riders across the force. Most are from Neighbourhood Policing Teams and they tackle the issue by targeting the areas that are identified as having a particular ASB problem. Their remit is to patrol, offer reassurance to law abiding people using the areas, and catch the offenders. Most offenders have their bikes taken off them for Section 165 RTA offences (Rustproof). Because the bikes are rarely registered most are disposed of and the offenders never get them back.



Drink Drive and Pedestrian Casualty reduction plan

Nottinghamshire Police play an important role in the Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership (NRSP) along with other key stakeholders and blue light responders. Participation in this group enables the Force to engage effectively with partners to increase road safety and reduce road casualties. The Force also coordinates and leads on the 'Enforcement' workstream of the NRSP.

Drink/Drug Drive Reduction Strategy

The strategy includes the following:-

- Engaging in the National Drink/Drug Drive campaigns.
- Ensuring all Roads Policing staff are appropriately trained in the use of Drugs wipes.
- Joint public awareness events to illustrate the dangers of drink/drunken driving.
- Media strategy to inform the public via Nottinghamshire Police Website.
- Operation Thought/highway initiatives with partners.

Pedestrian Casualty Reduction

The strategy includes:-

- Media Strategy including on Nottinghamshire Police Website to inform the public of the importance of crossing the road safely.
- Working with Nottinghamshire City and County Council Education Authorities to target and educate school pupils of all ages, utilising partner agencies to assist in the delivery of core messages.
- Working with the NHS to produce an information campaign to target vulnerable elderly pedestrians and remind them of safe road use.
- Look to national charities, NHS England and the Department for Transport to help fund a national media campaign that targets safe use of the road by pedestrians and educates drivers to be aware of pedestrians and their vulnerabilities.
- Working with the Nottinghamshire Further Education sector and Trent and Nottingham Universities to produce advice to students regarding awareness and dangers of using the road as a pedestrian, especially while using headphones/mobile phones and being in the road whilst under the influence of alcohol.
- Work with School Liaison Officers and partners to include road safety and casualty reduction as part of their presentations in schools.
- Work with Serious Collision Investigation Unit to identify locations which could be improved by County Council/City Highways and Highways England to provide greater safety to pedestrians.

Drone Team

Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service launched the Joint Drone team in January 2020. The team is located within the operational structure of Nottinghamshire Police and is based at Hucknall police station. The team provides a 24/7 resource across the whole of Nottinghamshire to support both organisations with operational commitments, crime prevention and training opportunities.

Within the team of fifteen qualified police pilots, five officers are based within the local policing teams. They deliver planned deployments including enforcement operations but also community engagements to assist in the prevention of crime, increase trust and confidence and educate children with various initiatives around general safety and crime prevention.

The team have delivered educational presentations to children in 'Mini police' schools where encourage children to make their property safe and easy to identify. The drone team have deployed to support off road bike proactive operations by flying over wasteland covering vast open area searches which would be impossible on foot. The drones have a built in speaker so deliver verbal messages to members of the public whilst performing those patrols including crime prevention advice. The drone team have assisted in rural crime operations relating to theft from lorry resulting in valuable arrests on the A1 near Newark. The overt use of drones helps prevent crime by deterring offenders and the drones can feature in various crime prevention tactics such as posters and overt signs.

Since their launch the drone team have assisted in missing person searches and have located several high risk vulnerable missing people. They have also assisted colleagues on the ground to search for, locate and arrest individuals for offences ranging from firearms and drugs offences to burglary and theft of motor vehicles.



Operation Barclay

The Football Policing Unit works with the three main Football Clubs; Nottingham Forest, Mansfield Town and Notts County, in order to ensure that football fans attending football matches either in Nottinghamshire, or elsewhere in the Country can do so without fear of criminal activity.

Whether this is reducing violence connected with Football or addressing criminals who can target crowded areas, officers work alongside their colleagues from across the Country in order to provide a safe enjoyable environment. Officers use preventive measures to target specific issues such as obtaining Football Banning Orders and monitoring these individuals, not only in relation to their home team, but also during International Competitions.

Operation Barclay is a force wide operation which aims to not only reduce the number of young persons involved in football disorder but to also protect these young persons from harm. The Operation was formed as a result of an increase in young people being identified by officers during incidents of disorder.

Football Spotters gather and submit intelligence relating to “risk” nominals, including juveniles. Those youngsters who are identified as being involved in Football related disorder very often have other issues which could render them vulnerable and in need of Safeguarding. Officers will record their interactions with the young person and will submit a PPN which also shares this information with partner agencies via the MASH. Other methods of sharing this information are also used via applications such as ECINS which allows officers to access shared information which may be linked to the young persons and their family circumstances.

This operation has diverted young people away from offending but also safeguarded them, preventing them from coming to harm. Two 13 year olds who were subject of Operation Barclay were identified in a crowd by Nottinghamshire Police Football Spotters at an English Defence League rally in Dudley. They were with other older nominals from Mansfield Town FC and without parents. When officers recognised them they were able to make contact with officers back in force who were able to check records and make contact with parents who were unaware that their sons were in Dudley. Both were safeguarded and arrangements made to get them home. This was then followed up by home visits and their schools were made aware. Both were subsequently involved in the ‘Prevent’ programme which aims to tackle extremism.

Three young males who were supporters of a rival club attended Nottingham as part of “Risk” Group and were involved in disorder. One of the males was in need of first aid and another male who was aged 15 was clearly under the influence of alcohol. Their medical needs were attended to by Nottingham Forest FC Medical staff whilst officers were able to make contact with the young person’s parents who were unaware that their sons had travelled to Nottingham. Officers remained with the young persons until parents were able to collect them. The Nottinghamshire Police Football Unit then linked in with their colleagues at Lancashire Police and ensured that follow up visits were made at a later date.

Operation Barclay continues to develop links in with other agencies from Education to Youth Offending in order to continue to protect young persons who may be coming involved in Football “Gang Culture”.

Schools Early Intervention Officers

Schools Early Intervention Officers (SEIO’s) are Police officers with additional training in safeguarding, mental health first aid, Adverse Childhood Experiences, REACH programme, Mentors in violence and Personal Social Health and Economic education. They provide bespoke professional support for vulnerable young people and are a dedicated point of contact for schools and colleges.

They work with individuals delivering multi-agency programs of support and diversion to prevent offending. They support safeguarding, including child protection policies and “Keeping Children Safe in Education” as well as delivering crime prevention and safety presentations.

They deliver presentations and lessons as agreed by school/academy management and the SEIO coordinator, thereby contributing to a safer learning environment. The SEIO team have developed a digital engagement strategy helping to keep young people safe by creating SEIO BITESIZE briefings. This is for young people to access as part of the current home schooling regime.

The SEIO’s Identify and work with young people at high risk of becoming involved (or further involved) in offending behaviour, victimisation, radicalisation, weapons, gang culture and group offending and provide tailored support for young people who are victims of crime.

Where appropriate the SEIO’s work different shifts in order to support activity to reduce crime, disorder and ASB, for example ‘school gate’ patrols and weekend ASB/crime and disorder patrols and Night Time Economy.

They work with a wide range of partners to utilise expertise across the different services, for example jointly delivering packages to schools with NFRS District Prevention Officers.

Nottinghamshire Police assist in the delivery of four 'Safety Zone' initiatives each year (two additional ones are planned for 2020). These events engage with over 6,000 primary school pupils on a range of safety messages delivered with partners and other agencies across Nottinghamshire.

Integrated Offender Management

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency team and operational process for managing offenders of most concern to local communities, either due to the risk of harm they pose or high risk of reoffending.

The IOM team's objective is to reduce and prevent the harm caused by offending criminals, as well as the frequency of their offending behaviour. They work in partnership and make best use of resources available to divert and educate individuals away from offending, in addition to addressing the root causes of offending such as substance misuse or unemployment.

Most of the individuals that IOM manage have been convicted of offences and are on statutory orders or licences as part of their sentencing. However, they also manage individuals on a non-statutory basis because intelligence tells us that they need a more targeted approach to prevent them from offending.

IOM manage a number of individuals that are known or suspected of carrying knives and therefore at risk of causing significant harm. The aim of this is to prevent individuals offending and to divert them away from criminality.

Youth Justice

Nottinghamshire Police has police officers and police community support officers based with the Youth Justice Services of both Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire.

There are also three officers dedicated to working directly with children living in care, particularly children's homes, to prevent them from offending, reducing their offending and improving likelihood of positive outcomes. This is done through mentoring, diversionary activities and implementation of the Reducing Offending Behaviour protocol.

We know that once a young person has entered the criminal justice system as a first time entrant, either having received a caution or charge, they are more likely to re-offend and suffer poorer outcomes in life as a result. Therefore across Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County, with partners in Youth Justice Service, we have introduced a weekly out of court disposal panel to reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system. The panel of professionals determine the most appropriate outcome and where possible will try to resolve first time and low level offending through community resolution and restorative justice routes. With effective intervention they may never offend again.

PCSO's based within Youth Justice Service deliver 'Street Aware' a knife crime awareness package to Year 6 in Primary Schools. This is a universal offer to all pupils and aimed at general awareness and prevention.

Police officers and PCSOs undertake more targeted early intervention sessions with young people who need additional inputs to prevent them going down the offending route.

The Youth Justice Service team and IOM work closely together and where younger siblings or young people connected offenders are identified who need intervention to prevent them being drawn into crime, they are referred for targeted support.

Where the Youth Justice Service have worked with a young person to reduce and prevent further offending they will transfer onto IOM when they become 18 years old so there is consistency in their support and management.

Hate Crime

The Hate crime team seek to prevent and reduce hate crime by identifying hot spot locations and working with partners in a problem solving approach to reduce the likelihood of repeat crimes in these areas. Repeat victims are identified and police complete risk assessments for these individuals. Support is offered by statutory and voluntary partners and interventions are put in place using either the criminal justice or civil intervention route. These are managed jointly via the Nottingham Hate Incidents Performance Panel or complex case panels that exist across the City and County councils.

Hate crime champions have been trained to provide an expert on each team who can ensure that we get the service and process right first time, ensuring we remain efficient and effective.

Training is ongoing with partners and businesses to increase knowledge of hate crime and support individuals to report incidents. This in turn will improve our understanding and thus response to hate crime.

Nottinghamshire Police support partners who deliver interventions with young people at risk of committing hate crime. These include the Holocaust Centre's 'Breaking the Cycle' programme and the Transform project, which is set to launch in Mansfield and Bassetlaw. The Holocaust Centre will also be delivering programmes to schools vulnerable to far-right extremism.

The Not in Nottingham project secured £66,000 from the Home Office Hate Crime Community Project. This project was a combination of hate crime awareness training, focus group input, development of a No Place for Hate charter and a media campaign aimed at tackling hate crime in the night-time economy (NTE). The project commenced in August 2019 and concluded in March 2020.

The project was delivered in partnership with the BID, Nottinghamshire Police and Nottingham City Council. Voluntary sector organisations such as Nottingham Muslim Women's Network, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Refugee Forum, Rainbow Parent Carer Forum, NGY Youth organisation and an LGBT+ network were also involved.

The overall goal of the project was to increase awareness of hate crime in the NTE by enabling workers and users of the NTE to recognise and understand what constitutes the different strands of hate crime they may encounter as a victim or a bystander in the course of their work or leisure time, and give them the confidence to report hate crime and have faith in the Criminal Justice System.

Eighty five venues signed up to the Charter which has since become part of the Best Bar None accreditation scheme. Ten training sessions delivered and two hundred and fifty staff and champions trained across businesses and venues (signed up to the Charter) including Street Pastors, door staff, Night Owls, Taxi Marshalls, bus and tram staff. Two hundred and fifty thousand people engaged through communications and social media and four workshops were held with LGBT+ and other vulnerable groups, including young people with disabilities, Muslim women and adults with learning difficulties, to disseminate information about No Place for Hate campaign.

At the conclusion of the project, and to celebrate its success, an event with partners and participants was held at the Malt Cross public house. During the event the PCC announced a further £3,000 to continue with the Not in Nottingham campaign.

Mental Health

One in four people experience some form of mental health issue at some stage in their life. It is therefore inevitable that local problem solving may include poor mental health as a contributory factor. Examples include repeat callers, ASB victims or suspects, vulnerable people and repeat offenders. Although mental health might not be the single one issue, addressing it may protect the victim or remove the likelihood of the offender further committing offences.

The 'mental health system' is a tiered system made up of primary, secondary and tertiary services along with separate charities and third party organisations. Primary services include GP's and self-referral IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapies) and the majority of people with mental health issues are cared for in this tier. Secondary services are either where specialist support is needed or more intensive support and is normally accessed via a GP (although people can now directly self-refer or referral from Street Triage or A&E psychiatric liaison).

Adults under 'secondary' will normally be under a local mental health team (LMHT), with additional support from the crisis team. Children will be under Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and over 65's will access Mental Health Services for Older People. Tertiary services refers to inpatient care in specialist facility such as Highbury Hospital or Millbrook. Mental Health services are all used with 'consent' only unless detained under the Mental Health Act in tertiary services or a court order such as a Mental Health Treatment Requirement (MHTR). This is why prosecution might be appropriate for repeat callers or suspects with low level mental health issues.

A good problem solving approach where mental health is a factor would be to refer any concerns / vulnerability in relation to mental health to the service being accessed by the individual. Street triage can sometimes help identify a service which the person is open to. It could be that the person's mental health needs a review (medication, service offer, inpatient admission etc.) and by sharing information this could problem solve the issue. MASH do not currently connect directly to health to share information therefore direct referral is required.

Street Triage Team

The Street Triage Team is available from 8am to 1am every day and offers Mental Health assessment of those in crisis and most vulnerable to becoming victims and offenders in crime. They can make referrals to specialist mental health teams to complete longer term treatment to reduce vulnerability and/or drivers for crime and use Mental Health powers such as s.136 to safeguard those immediately at risk.

Liaison and Diversion (Located at Bridewell, Mansfield and in the courts)

The team screen custody and Voluntary Attendance cases where vulnerabilities such as mental health are present. They make an assessment of mental health and consider appropriate diversion to prevent re-offending. They provide reports to the police and courts to assist in charge and sentencing decisions. Where a case is mental health related refer via email to the Mental Health Referrals inbox or visit the team at custody.

Missing From Home Team

- Identifying those most vulnerable and referring into the appropriate mechanisms in order to maintain a cycle of safeguarding.
- Maintaining an 'Always Missing' list ensures an appropriate response to those most at risk of harm
- Placing Warning Signals on compact records alerts officers to specific risks of harm and informs their decision making.
- Control room complete a risk assessment pro-forma - 25 mandatory questions designed to highlight risks of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Sexual Exploitation (SE), Criminal Exploitation (CE) and self-harm. This allows appropriate grading and response to try and prevent/reduce missing people from becoming victims of crime.
- Providing a verbal daily briefing to Demand Management Inspectors enables them to understand the risk of CE or CSE and subsequently tailor specific actions e.g. potential data and live trace.
- Providing a verbal daily briefing to Chief Inspectors and the DCI enables them to understand the risk, take appropriate action and allocate sufficient resources.
- Using COMPACT to ensure that all those issued with a Child Abduction Warning Notice or who pose a risk in relation to criminal exploitation are automatically critical tasks.
- Using Act reports in relation to CSE perpetrator vehicles to try and trace the missing person at the earliest opportunity.
- Working closely with internal departments such as SEIU to access call data in relation to a sex offender.
- Trigger plans ensure safeguarding colleagues are informed of new risks that have been identified and this is reflected in new tasks on compact.
- Distribution of missing person safety alert documents in order to provide relevant departments, key information on frequent or risky individuals.
- Distributing image/media of the missing person to our wide range of contacts to try and ensure a swift and safe return of the individual.
- Maintain close and effective working relationships with external partners, in order to safeguard and reduce demand on all agencies.
- Working with other police forces and agencies to ensure Nottinghamshire Police Missing Team, provides the best possible service to the people we serve.



Foreign National Offending (FNO)

Nottinghamshire Police seeks to identify and disrupt high risk Foreign National Offenders utilising a variety of tactics, working with the Home Office Immigration Enforcement & Border Force departments. The following tactics are utilised:-

- Working with Custody staff to aim for 100% compliance on ACRO (Criminal Records Office) checks to ensure we have an accurate intelligence picture of the risk the FNO cohort within Nottinghamshire poses. The ACRO results are triaged by our International Liaison Officers, with the riskiest nominals referred to Immigration for consideration of deportation.
- Providing training and advice both in the classroom, and on the force intranet, to encourage police officers to check every foreign national, every time, through the Immigration Command & Control Unit to ensure immigration-related arrest opportunities are not missed.
- Use of Schengen SIS alerts to notify other countries of risk, and increase intelligence regarding movements of risk nominals involved in trafficking, slavery, firearms or sexual offences, as well as those sought for European Arrest Warrants (EAW).
- Utilising Op Signal markers for high-risk nominals to give Border Force the intelligence case to prevent entry into the country.
- Prosecution of repeat immigration offenders who return to the UK following deportation.
- Sustained efforts to locate hard to find EAW cases within the region.
- Utilising FNO tactics to disrupt OCG activity, such as Criminal Casework Department referrals, or use of Op Missouri deportation criteria for EU cases where the appropriate grounds exist.

-
- Op Nexus referrals to the Home Office where criminal convictions do not trigger a deportation case, but intelligence suggests a high risk FNO nominal is a significant risk to society (such as modern slavery offenders, drug dealers, firearms risk).

All the above tactics are intended to reduce the risk posed by Foreign National Offenders, ideally before serious offences occur in the UK, and remove potential high harm offenders, therefore reducing demand.

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary work with their PC teams in crime prevention on a daily basis. Crime prevention runs through policing in every shift. Specific crime prevention projects that the Special Constables work on include:-

Community Engagement activities – speaking with members of the public and advising around crime prevention on:-

- Belongings in the home and in outside buildings (sheds/garages)
- Bike and tool marking
- Online and cyber safety
- Personal safety and keeping personal belongings safe

Supporting regular colleagues in areas of crime prevention:-

- Domestic Crimes
- NTE Duties
- Insurance and vehicle crimes
- Support Response and targeted patrols from BATS
- Support the identification of crime prevention for repeat victims of crime

Specialist Specials Teams focusing on key priority areas:-

- Burglary Team
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Rural Crime Projects
- OS Specials – supporting roads policing



Wider CiPD

Police Support Volunteers

Police support volunteers support work streams through the force. These include but are not limited to:-

- Business Crime Projects
- Neighbourhood Watch initiatives including Neighbourhood Alert
- Working with the vulnerable in the communities around keeping themselves safe at home.
- Supporting staying safe online messages
- Burglary advice

Cadets

Cadets meet weekly and learn about all areas of Policing. They specifically focus on elements of crime prevention to keep themselves and their peers safe. We hope these messages will be cascaded to their class friends through conversation in the school setting. Schools Officers support our Cadet sessions so can underpin these messages within the school environment.

Cadets are now expanding into more diverse inner city areas, and are focusing on issues such as hate crime, cyber, knife and drugs.

Cadets also support the forces community engagement activities as detailed in the Special Constabulary section.

Mini Police

Mini police meet within the school environment and are supported by PCSO's. They learn low level crime prevention advice about keeping themselves safe both out in their communities and online. Their learning is age appropriate and covers topics such as Halloween, fireworks night and bullying.

Community Cohesion

The Community Cohesion team provides crime prevention advice during engagement events and organised workshops aimed at specific communities. They also circulate crime prevention using social media, emails and radio broadcasts ensuring messages are clear and coherent for different languages and cultures. They ensure that festivals and religious activities are supported and tailored messages are communicated at the right times and also have a role to play in supporting partnership funding applications, for example, Places of Worship.

The team promote and update the Key Individual Network (KIN) database to ensure the key contacts are kept up to date with crime prevention initiatives and support available.

Counter Terrorism Policing

Protect/Prepare

As part of the UK Government Counter Terrorism Strategy, the 'Protect' and 'Prepare' strands consider how best we can mitigate the impact of, and respond to, terrorist attacks. Communities defeat terrorism and we all need to remain vigilant to activity that seems out of place. We need the help and support of individuals, businesses and communities across the UK to help protect the places where we live, work and socialise.

We employ a dedicated Team of protective security practitioners to advise a wide range of organisations in the county to help instil and improve their approach to protective security. The National Counter Terrorism Security Office co-ordinates, trains and accredits the team to work across Crowded Places/spaces (including events), hazardous sites and substances and support to protect the critical national infrastructure.

The number of sites for which we have responsibility has remained relatively stable, however, demand for our support and advice has increased, notably through Safety

Advisory Groups, public realm protective security schemes and new developments. Advice and guidance for businesses can be found online [here](#). The NPCC 'stay safe' campaign about firearms and weapons attack can be found [here](#).

Prevent

The Police Prevent Team is concerned with safeguarding people from across the city and county through early intervention. The priority is those who may be targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism.

They work in partnership with others to develop and implement specific approaches to help stop vulnerable people from becoming radicalised or supporting terrorism.

Whilst Prevent looks at all forms of extremism, the majority of referrals relate to international counter-terrorism (inspired by groups such as Daesh and Al Qaeda), or those inspired by an extreme right wing ideology.

Prevent referrals in Nottingham saw a 20% increase when comparing the figures for June 2018-June 2019 and June 2019-June 2020 and there has been a noticeable rise in the number of referrals concerned with right wing extremism.

The Prevent Team works in partnership with public, private and third sector organisations in order to seek the best possible support and solutions, for example support for unmet mental health needs, substance misuse, homelessness/housing issues, mentoring etc.

The team also gets involved with a variety of community initiatives to raise awareness of the terrorist threat to the UK and to help engage people with the Prevent agenda.

Channel Panel

Channel is a confidential, voluntary, multi-agency safeguarding programme which supports people who are identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation. The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:-

- Identifying individuals at risk
- Assessing the nature and extent of that risk
- Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

The panel sits every month in the City and is chaired by representatives from City and County. The panel is attended by representatives from a wide range of agencies such as Mental Health, Youth Justice, Probation (NPS and CRC), Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Education, Further Education, Social Care, City Council and the Police Prevent Team.

At a national level Prevent is recognised as the UK's 'best chance of reducing the threat from terrorism' – Neil Basu Counter Terrorism Police Assistant Commissioner.





NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Neighbourhood policing

Information, guidance and advice, based on evidence, on how to understand communities and build trust. And how to work with these communities, supported by private, public and voluntary sector partners.

Summary

These neighbourhood policing guidelines were originally published in October 2018. For each area of effective neighbourhood policing there are:

- guidelines for chief officers
- highlights on what is essential based on the evidence
- supporting practical materials for different roles in policing

Neighbourhood policing guidance

[Read the foreword from DCC Gavin Stephens, NPCC lead for neighbourhood policing.](#)

- [Engaging communities](#)
- [Solving problems](#)
- [Targeting activity](#)
- [Promoting the right culture](#)
- [Building analytical capability](#)
- [Developing officers, staff and volunteers](#)
- [Developing, sharing and learning](#)
- [Neighbourhood policing evidence review](#)

Supporting resources

This material provides frontline officers, staff and volunteers with information, practical advice and additional resources on how to put each of the guidelines into practice. The material is largely based on learning from a review of the research evidence on implementing neighbourhood policing. Frontline officers and staff were also involved in its development.

- [Neighbourhood policing – supporting material for frontline officers, staff and volunteers](#)

[\(pdf\) 641.12 KB](#)

- [Neighbourhood policing – supporting material for senior leaders \(pdf\) 706.88 KB](#)
- [Neighbourhood policing – supporting material for supervisors \(pdf\) 725.7 KB](#)
- [Neighbourhood policing – impact and implementation \(pdf\) 7.42 MB](#)