STRATEGIC RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE MEETING

Wednesday 19 May 2021 at 10.00 am
Virtual Meeting by Microsoft Teams

Membership

Caroline Henry – Police and Crime Commissioner
Kevin Dennis – Chief Executive, OPCC
Charlie Radford – Chief Finance Officer, OPCC
Craig Guildford – Chief Constable, Notts Police
Rachel Barber – Deputy Chief Constable, Notts Police
Mark Kimberley – Head of Finance, Notts Police

A G E N D A

1 Introductions and Welcome

2 Apologies for absence

3 Community Safety Partnership Funding – Presentations by Safer Nottinghamshire Board and Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

4 Notes of the previous meeting held on 10th March 2020

5 Neighbourhood Policing – Engaging Communities and Problem Solving

6 Rural Crime Update – April 2021

7 Integrated Offender Management

8 Performance Update Report

9 Quarter 4 2020-2021 – Capital Outturn

10 Quarter 4 2020-2021 – Revenue Outturn

11 Regional Collaboration (verbal update)

12 Work Programme

NOTES

- For **further information** on this agenda, please contact the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner on 0115 8445998 or email nopcc@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

- A **declaration of interest** could involve a private or financial matter which could be seen as having an influence on the decision being taken, such as having a family member who would be directly affected by the decision being taken, or being involved with the organisation the decision relates to. Contact the Democratic Services Officer: noel.mcmenamin@nottscc.gov.uk for clarification or advice prior to the meeting.

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

PCC Grant to the SNB – 2020-2021 Overview

Anthony May

Chair of the Safer Nottinghamshire Board

The purpose of the SNB

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

The Crime and Disorder (Formation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 require that in two-tier areas a county-level group be established. This is referred to in the legislation as a ‘County Strategy Group’. The Safer Nottinghamshire Board meets this requirement.

Within regulations it is the Boards responsibility to prepare and implement a Community Safety Agreement. The regulations state that the Agreement must identify:

- The county-wide community safety priorities that arise from the strategic assessment and that require escalating to the county level.
- Ways of co-ordinating activity across the county to address priorities.
- How the responsible authorities might otherwise contribute to reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse through closer joint working across the county.

The Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement (CSA) 2020-2023

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

In March 2020 the Board agreed a new CSA for Nottinghamshire. This sets out the:

- Membership
- Roles, function, principles and vision for the Board
- Terms of reference
- Governance
- SNB Priorities

SNB Membership includes:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- **Chair** – CEX, County Council,
- **Vice Chair** – CEX, Mansfield District Council
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Vice Chair of the County Council Communities and Place Committee
- Chief Constable, Nottinghamshire Police
- All District and Borough Council CEXs
- Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service, Chief Fire Officer
- Director of Public Health
- Regional Manager, DLNR Community Rehabilitation Company
- Senior representation from: County Council Children's and Families Dept, Place Dept, and the National Probation Service

CSA Priorities

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

Informed by the Police and Crime Needs Assessment, the priorities on the following slide were confirmed at the December 2021 Board when undertaking the annual CSA refresh.

The priorities, grouped under three themes, are each lead by a Board member.

A high-level community safety action plan is currently being produced for the June Board meeting setting out for each priority the objectives, targets, approach and key linkages with other groups and partnerships including the Health and Wellbeing Board and the CSPs.

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

SNB STRATEGIC THEMES AND PRIORITIES	PRIORITY LEAD BOARD MEMBER
Strategic Theme: Vulnerability	
Priority 1 – Modern Slavery	Mike Hill, Gedling BC CEX
Priority 2 – Domestic Abuse	Jonathan Gribbin, Director of PH
Strategic Theme: Cohesion	
Priority 3 – Hate Crime	Ruth Hyde, Broxtowe BC CEX
Priority 4 - Prevent	Laurence Jones, NCC Service Director, Commissioning & Resources C&FS
Strategic Theme: Crime and Harm Prevention	
Priority 5 – Reducing Reoffending	Kevin Dennis, OPCC CEX
Priority 6 – Serious and Acquisitive Crime	Craig Guildford, Chief Constable
Priority 7 – Substance Misuse	Jonathan Gribbin, Director of PH
Priority 8 – Antisocial Behaviour	Neil Taylor, Bassetlaw DC CEX
Priority 9 – Serious Violence	Dave Wakelin, VRU Director
Priority 10 – Young People at risk of offending and/or criminal exploitation	Rachel Miller, NCC Group Manager, Early Help and Youth Justice
Priority 11 – Preventable Deaths	Craig Parkin, Deputy Chief Fire Officer

CSA – Resourcing principle

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

The focus of the Board in relation to resourcing is to ensure that across the system collective mainstream resources are collaborating effectively to deliver the CSA intentions.

The commissioning monies, provided through the PCC grant to the SNB, are intended to support additional new work. This enables an evidence base to be gathered to potentially influence mainstream provision.

Grant amount 2020-21

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

The grant funding amount remained consistent with previous years. The grant was awarded specifically to take forward the below services and initiatives:

Services and Initiatives	£
IOM IDVA	19,544
Redthread	35,000
Project Officer	50,000
SNB Analyst	48,000
Slavery and Exploitation Assessment Case Worker	40,500
Youth Crime Reduction	109,000
SNB/OPCC Joint Commissioning Budget	52,324
Neighbourhood Working Problem Solving	Up to 270,750
Total	625,118

Covid 19

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- As would be expected the pandemic did impact on expenditure both through the availability of resources to deliver some work and also the type of services that could be delivered with the restrictions in place.

- Although there had been flexibility for CSP and Priority Leads in revising their plans accordingly during the year, in December 2020 the then PCC made the decision not to further reallocate underspends.

- During 2020-2021 the Board held additional meetings to provide a platform to discuss specific Covid 19 related community safety issues including the rise in Domestic Abuse.

Neighbourhood Working Problem Solving fund

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

This element of the grant, up to £270,750, is allocated to the CSP to support their work in localities.

For 2020-2021 this was allocated based on a formula that considered crime severity as well as volume. This resulted in an allocation as shown below:

Mansfield and Ashfield - £111.6k

Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood - £77.9k

Rushcliffe, Gedling and Broxtowe - £81.1k

How this amount was then divided to each district was a local decision, but all areas adopted an equal share approach.

Locality Work Supported

The following slides outline some of the work supported through the grant funding.

Redthread – Youth Violence Intervention Programme

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- Programme places Youth Workers in A&E Depts to work with young people who are victims of violence or exploitation.
- Contribution made to the work at QMC from the overall grant.
- Plus contributions from Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark allocations to set up and deliver the programme at Kings Mill hospital.
- After work to embed the programme in KMH, referrals started to be taken in February 2021.
- In the period Feb to the end of March 2021 there were 11 referrals, predominantly due to injuries sustained during assaults, mental health was an issue in 55% of referrals, 64% were female and 36% under 18 – this is a different profile to QMC.
- Referrals all accepted support, delivered in partnership with the NCC Youth Service, and remained in the programme.

Grant funded work: Ashfield

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- 4 mobile CCTV cameras purchased. These are deployed in hotspot locations identified through multi-agency tasking meetings to address antisocial behaviour issues.

- Mental Health Nurse funded within the Complex Case Team completing 42 Interventions, working holistically with both victims and perpetrators of ASB, crime and disorder to address underlying causes of problematic behaviour.

Grant funded work: Mansfield

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- Youth intervention – 10 young people engaged in low level criminality, ASB and exploitation received one-to-one mentoring support. All remain engaged and have seen improvements in their offending behaviour and school engagement.
- Town Centre Ambassadors – patrols in hotspot locations provided reassurance to communities during lockdown.
- CCTV deployments – including at the Ladybrook estate play park that had sustained significant criminal damage.
- Domestic Abuse education booklets produced for children aged 7-11 who are living with domestic abuse. 6 teachers received awareness raising training, all feedback a better understanding of the impact of domestic abuse on children and the barriers they face in disclosing.

Grant funded work: BN&S

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- Purchase and deployment of mobile CCTV cameras that saw a reduction in fly-tipping and secondary fires in the Bircotes area.
- Purchase of drug swabs that were used in town centre premises leading to an increase in detected drug offences.
- Community engagement with GRT communities at Tolney Lane to raise awareness of domestic abuse and hate crime reporting.

Grant funded work: South Notts

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- 25 digital radios purchased for Shopwatch and Pubwatch to tackle shop theft and alcohol related ASB.
- Crimestoppers campaign that led to an increase in intel reports about burglary, knife crime and drugs resulting in arrests and drug seizures.
- More than 15 teachers received domestic abuse awareness training, all provided positive feedback.
- 19 domestic abuse survivors received sanctuary scheme installations at their homes.

Other grant funded activity:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- Following the murder of George Floyd the SNB held a special meeting in August 2020 to focus on the BLM agenda. This led to the development of the Equality and Justice for Black People and Ethnic Minorities Action Plan.

- This plan included the grant funded Breaking the Cycle behaviour change online programme. This involves educating young people aged 9-17 that have been the perpetrators of Hate Crimes and Incidents to understand the impact on their victims. 10 sessions were funded with 6 groups per session.

Other grant funded activity:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- In addition to funding a case worker for the Serious Exploitation Risk Assessment Conferences (SERAC) that meet to discuss ongoing Modern Slavery casework the grant was used for Modern Slavery training.

- 130 frontline workers from a range of public sector organisations attended training aimed at developing an understanding of what modern slavery and human trafficking are, how to recognise these offences and how to refer into the National Referral Mechanism.

Other grant funded activity:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- 10 women had their cases managed by the IOM IDVA, also involving 9 children, that saw a significant reduction in their domestic abuse risk.

- 175 young people referred to the Youth Justice Service received interventions to reduce their risk of entering the criminal justice system. The grant monies part fund this County Council service.

Other grant funded activity:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

During 2020-2021 the grant was used to fund a Researcher and Analyst to facilitate a new performance management approach for the Board, developed by the SNB Performance Group.

These roles are based in the Neighbourhood Policing Hub at Nottinghamshire Police.

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

SNB Performance Management

Creating a more useable and impactful data and performance management approach.

Purpose of the Boards Performance Management Approach:

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- To enable an understanding of crime and antisocial behaviour trends, risk and high harm in Nottinghamshire
- To identify countywide priorities that require escalating to the Board
- To inform decision making around appropriate, evidence-based responses and resource allocation
- To forge closer links with the CSP so there is a golden tread between the SNB and the CSP, and;
- To establish if any subsequent improvements on the ground are convincingly linked to the actions of the SNB and the CSPs by focussing in measuring outcomes rather than just counting activity

Features of the Boards revised performance management approach

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- A core dataset which gives an indication of performance across the eleven priorities, channelling the Boards focus to issues requiring attention.
- Use of the annual Police and Crime Needs Assessment, developed to inform the Police and Crime Plan, for the SNB priority setting to ensure there is ‘one version of the truth’.
- A quarterly Performance, Risk and Harm Management Product to enable the SNB Performance Group to fulfil its role.
- Quarterly narratives from the CSP to escalate emerging risks and issues at locality level that need countywide consideration.

Summary

Safer Nottinghamshire Board

- The grant monies have enabled key initiatives to be delivered during an unprecedented year, impacting on issues such as domestic abuse, youth crime reduction and antisocial behaviour.

- The expenditure has also enabled the Board to further develop its approach to be in a strong position to deliver the commitments in the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2020-2023.

Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership

Working together to reduce crime, disorder & the misuse of drugs and alcohol

Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner

Strategic Resources Meeting

19th May 2021

Overview of Presentation

- The City of Nottingham in Context
- OPCC Funding
- Performance Reporting
- Great Service provision
- CGL Jigsaw
- NCC Slavery Exploitation Team

City Context

- Strong political leadership and partnerships
- New Independent Chair of CDP Board
- Impact of Covid
- Crime decreased
- Increase in ASB

OPCC Community Safety Funding 2020/21

Services and Initiatives	£'s
CJ Substance Misuse Services	293,876
Substance Misuse Services for Young People	28,284
IOM Accommodation (Castle Quay building running costs)	40,000
IOM IDVA	60,000
Redthread	35,000
CDP Staffing	100,000
Community Projects to support Knife Crime and Serious Violence Strategies	120,000
Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Case Worker	40,500
NCC Airwave Service (transition funding)	30,000
Total OPCC Funding 2020/21	747,660

Performance Reporting

- Regular and in-depth performance reporting on all OPCC funded projects, including:
  - ✓Domestic Violence services
  - ✓Substance Misuse services
  - ✓Criminal Justice services
  - ✓Young People's services

Great Services

- Habib Akhtar – CGL Jigsaw
- Jane Paling – Nottingham City Council, Community Protection

Provider presentations

Habib Akhtar

– CGL Jigsaw: Service Manager

CGL Jigsaw Service Presentation

Habib Akhtar

Presented by:

19/05/2021

Date:

Our goal is to help service users regain control, change the direction of their lives, grow as a person and live life to its full potential.

THANK YOU

Our goal is to help service users regain control, change the direction of their lives, grow as a person and live life to its full potential.

Our Offer

- Assessment and care planning for young people
- 1 to 1 support
- Support and signposting: Such as housing, education/training, employment and finances
- Harm reduction advice and information
- Group Work
- Community outreach
- Professional Training
- Targeted interventions
- Community Resolution for cannabis
- Consultation support for professionals
- Online support

YJS	ALTERNATIVE PREVISION	SOCIAL CARE	HOSTELS	SCHOOL	CHILDRENS HOME

© CGL 2017 YP

Impact of COVID-19

During the 1st Lockdown referrals dropped by 30%

Starting to see numbers pre pandemic.

Social Media reach increased 78%

Contacts actually increased during this period, not just in Nottingham but across CGL.

This impacted statistics across the board.

Training other professionals via digital forms increased, due to staff being at home.

© CGL 2017 YP

Statistics and Outcomes

2019/20 Service Statistics

- 372 referrals
- 224 New presentations into service
- + 70% of service users left the service successfully
- 13% of service users left the service drug free.

2020/21 Service Statistics

- 299 referrals
- 211 New presentations into service
- +70% of service users left the service successfully
- 24% of service users left the service drug free

© CGL 2017 YP

Case Study

- This is a case study of a mother of a service user we worked with for around 6 months, it included high intensity work to begin with and as the work progressed so did the family.

HOW JIGSAW HELPED HELEN....

CGL Jigsaw has helped me understand the substances my daughter uses and how they have impacted on the life of our whole family.

I am the mother to 3 children and grandmother to 3 grandchildren

My daughter & her substance use...

My daughter has always been very rebellious and got in with the wrong crowd at school, her friends' parents were heavily using various substances. She dropped out of school before her final year and I know that she had been using crack from the age of 15.

The impact of my daughters use...

When my grandson was born I felt an enormous need to protect him.

I gained a residency order and he has lived with me ever since - he is now 16. When I had my grandson removed I saw my daughters drug use spiral out of control. No matter how much I knew I had to do this for my grandson, I've always felt very guilty because of the impact it had on my daughter..

My daughters' drug use completely consumed a huge part of my life

When I first got in touch with Jigsaw I would fly off the handle regularly, my daughters drug use completely consumed a huge part of my life and I found it really difficult to process any additional stress.

What has changed for you and your family...

I feel better able to deal with stress that comes up in my life.

I still lose my temper occasionally but I'm better equipped to understand why I lose it and how I can deal with those reasons. I feel more available for my partner and my Grandson. I also feel capable to help support my daughter on the road to recovery, now that she has decided that's what she wants to do.

How did CGL Jigsaw help?

It has helped me to heal and recover from the trauma that I have experienced.

I attended IMPACT group and found that stages 3, 4 and 5 of the 5 step programme was really beneficial for me.

The ongoing support with the family workers has really helped me to deal with stress points in my life better and I can walk away from situations that previously I wouldn't have been able to.

I now attend a peer support group that Jigsaw facilitate called Add Family who meet once a month. Having a supportive environment where I am in touch with people in similar situations to myself is really beneficial

HTTPS://WWW.CHANGEGROWLIVE.ORG/JIGSAW-YOUNG-PERSON-FAMILY-SERVICE-NOTTINGHAM/INFO

Change Grow Live

© CGL 2017 YP

Plans for the future

- To continue with digital interventions for both training and interventions.
- To improve pathways with partners including the VRU, Equation, Social care, YJS and schools.
- Joint work with NTU for social care students to be part of the team.
- Increase our volunteer opportunities.
- To innovate and offer the best service possible to the people of Nottingham City.

© CGL 2017 YP

Change
Grow
Live

Thank you

Provider presentations

Jane Paling

– Slavery Exploitation Team Manager, Nottingham City Council

Slavery Exploitation Team and SERAC

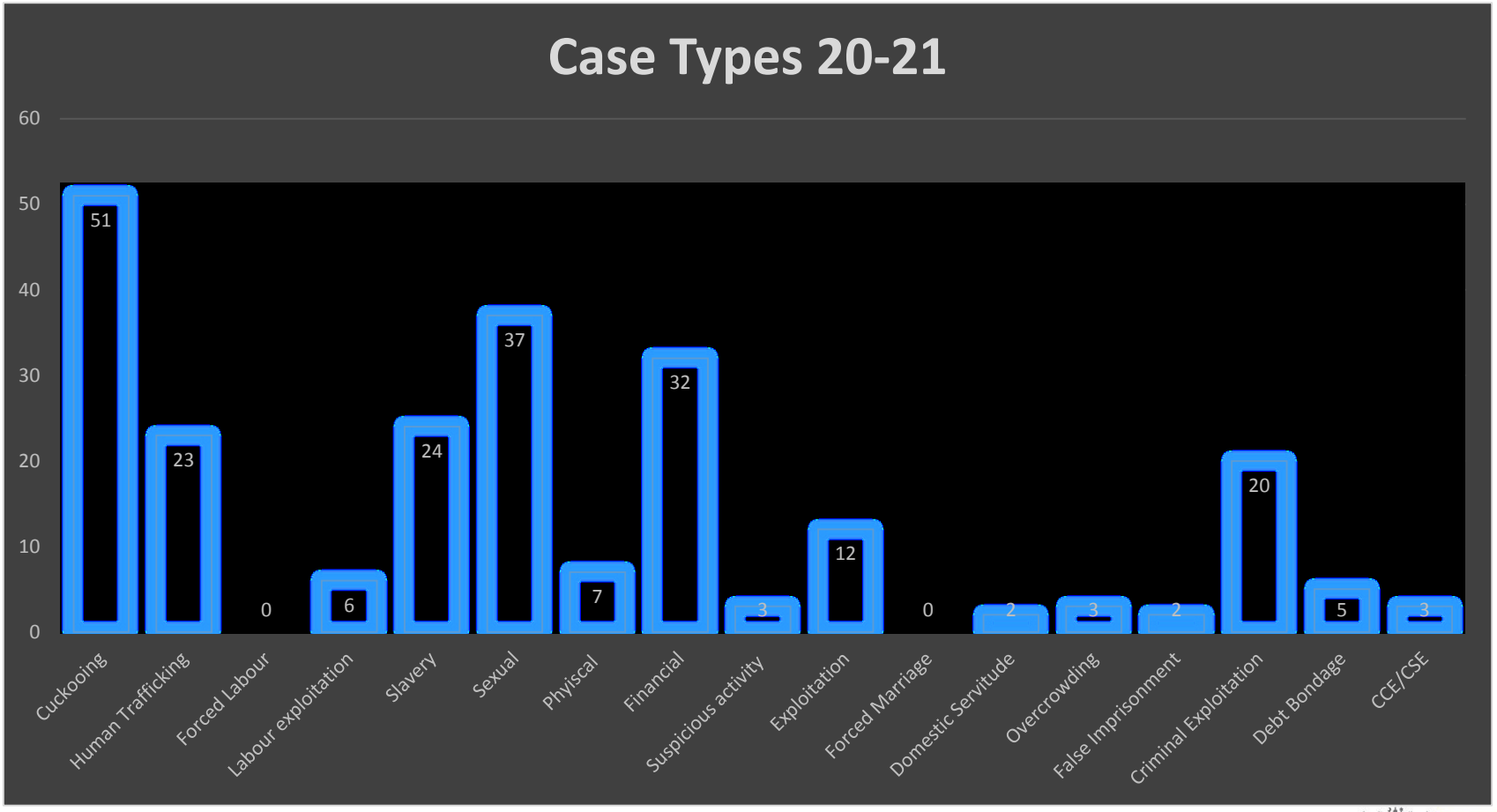
Jane Paling

Nottingham City Council

Why we're here and what we do

- Provide a structure through which professionals can refer known or suspected victims of exploitation, slavery or trafficking in Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe
- Triage referrals and liaise with Police and Safeguarding colleagues
- Lower level investigation/gathering of intelligence to establish the wider background of cases
- Assess for strategy meetings and make necessary referrals
- Implement immediate safeguarding
- Offer specialist guidance and support to professionals
- Advocacy
- Raise awareness
- Deal with queries raised by internal colleagues and external partners
- Co-ordinate a monthly Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) in partnership with the Police MSHTCL teams to pull professionals together to review cases. Establish a multiagency plan of action to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of the victims and respond to criminal activity

Nottingham City Council



Nottingham City Council

Referral Sources

Obvious linked agencies:

- Police
- MARAC
- Gangmaster Labour Abuse Authority
- Notts Fire and Rescue

Housing Providers:

- NCH
- Metropolitan
- NACRO
- Places for People
- NCHA
- PA Housing

Health:

- Nottingham University Hospitals
- City Community Forensics Team
- Adult Duty Health and Care Point
- GPs

NGOs:

- POW (prostitute outreach workers)
- Salvation Army
- Food Banks

Local Authority:

- Community Protection Officers
- ASB team
- Environmental Health
- CP Intel
- Licencing
- Adult Safeguarding
- Safer Housing
- Complex Persons Panel

Nottingham City Council

Options: dependant on circumstances (family ties, substance misuse, criminal history)

People often struggle to identify as a 'victim'

Legalities: identification of crime and responsibility

CHALLENGES

Engagement of victim

PERCEPTIONS OF PROFESSIONALS

Nottingham City Council

Solutions

- **Professional perceptions** challenge stereotypes, support others to look at a situation from all angles, challenge yourself by seeking thoughts and opinions of others
- **Options** restrictions may dictate access to safehouses, refuges etc. Look at local pathways (decant, private rent, safety measures on existing property, intervention tactics)
- **Not identifying as victim** think about language and phrasing of questions
- **Non engagement** identify the most appropriate advocate/person to approach or monitor
- **Legalities** work with the police and be guided by advice, explore civil options

Above all – use a multi agency approach.
A panel facilitates not only sharing information to safeguard, but accesses advice of all services, even if they are not directly involved in the case.

Nottingham City Council

Outcomes

- Supporting police investigations
- Feed into National Referral Mechanism referrals
- Appropriate accommodation sourced
- Safety planning – POI, safe and well checks, lock changes, emergency accommodation, flags on systems
- Capacity assessments
- Safeguarding/other agency referrals
- Identification and referral into most appropriate advocate
- Continuation of monitoring – CPOs, NPT beat teams, POW, housing managers
- Civil actions – prohibition orders, injunctions

Nottingham City Council

Other Initiatives

- Joint work with Police MSHT team to provide survivor centred approach from first interventions (car wash, planned ops)
- Concerns around some activity in the city has fed into planned operations targeting businesses
- Training/awareness raising (Nottingham City Homes, Nottingham University Hospitals, Community Protection, Police, Notts Fire and Rescue Service, Adult Safeguarding, NGOs, Landlords Forum, students)

Nottingham City Council

Response to Pandemic

- Continued to deliver service whilst distance working; professionals refer known or suspected victims of exploitation, slavery or trafficking so the team can establish the wider background to cases and work with partners to identify action plans
- Successfully co-ordinating the monthly SERAC (Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference) via Microsoft Teams to ensure concerns are addressed and victims don't remain hidden
- Supported police on pre-planned operations to provide victim centered support from first intervention. One of which has resulted in a conviction of a man on 20th April after a modern slavery victim was forced to live with little food in cramped conditions and only given a small percentage of his wages despite working long shifts at 2 local businesses

Nottingham City Council

Achievements in lockdown

- Expanded into the South Conurbation
- Supported external agencies to manage high levels of risk and navigate systems unfamiliar to them
- Adapted our working practice, finding alternative pathways to safeguarding vulnerable citizens at risk with a reduction in frontline working across a multitude of agencies. Learning and solutions have been reflected in Raising Awareness Sessions delivered internally and externally throughout lockdown
- Represented NCC at a roundtable event with Ministers to highlight best practice in multiagency working
- Extended our support reach to advise on cases involving children

Nottingham City Council

Nottingham
Crime & Drugs Partnership

Working together to reduce crime, disorder & the misuse of drugs and alcohol

Questions & Discussion

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Arnot Hill House, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold, Nottingham NG5 6LU

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER STRATEGIC RESOURCES AND PERFORMANCE MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY 10TH MARCH 2021

COMMENCING AT 10.00 AM

MEMBERSHIP
(A – denotes absence)

	Paddy Tipping - Police and Crime Commissioner
A	Emma Foody – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner
	Kevin Dennis - Chief Executive, OPCC
	Charlie Radford - Chief Finance Officer, OPCC
	Craig Guildford - Chief Constable, Nottinghamshire Police
A	Rachel Barber - Deputy Chief Constable, Nottinghamshire Police
A	Mark Kimberley - Head of Finance, Nottinghamshire Police

OTHERS PRESENT

Katherine Cant – Head of Service, Nottinghamshire Victim CARE
Nicola Wade – Head of Commissioning, Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Noel McMenamin – Democratic Services, Nottinghamshire County Council

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner Emma Foody, DCC Barber and Mark Kimberley.

2. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 4th NOVEMBER 2020

These were agreed as a true record.

3. VICTIM CARE SERVICE UPDATE MARCH 2021 - PRESENTATION

The meeting received a presentation form Katherine Cant, Head of Service at Nottinghamshire Victim CARE, which provided an annual service update to March 2021. The presentation, which was published with the agenda, provided details on numbers of referrals, the levels of support provided, outcomes for users, restorative justice and community points. The presentation also covered Victim CARE addressed service continuity challenges during the pandemic.

During discussion several issues were raised and points made:

- There had been an increase in levels and complexity of anti-social behaviour and neighbour disputes reporting during the pandemic, reflecting a shift in where and how pressures had transferred during lockdown;

- Plans were in the pipeline to address the shortfall in restorative justice uptake, with work ongoing with Police colleagues to ensure improved victim access and opportunity to avail of restorative justice;

- It was acknowledged that partnership working in the area of youth justice needed a reset, with improved connections to case managers and clearer understanding of roles and responsibilities of partners needed;

- It was reported that an initial Community Listening Group session attended by the Police and Crime Commissioner had been lively, with robust discussion with community representatives. A more detailed subsequent session had proved more consensual, providing the opportunity to build trust with communities. The point was made that a single whole City/County approach was difficult, given the diverse range of communities across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

The meeting commended the overall quality of service delivered in the face of the pandemic, and asked that its thanks be passed on to staff at Victim CARE for its work throughout the past year.

RESOLVED 2021/001

To note the report.

At this point, it was agreed to consider agenda item 7.

7. DOMESTIC ABUSE POSITION PAPER – ACTION PLAN UPDATE

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on the Police and Crime Commissioner's Action plan for improving the response to domestic abuse in Nottinghamshire.

Nicola Wade, Head of Commissioning at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, introduced the report, explaining that health organisation partners were very supportive of the Plan, which was to be submitted to the next Police and Crime Panel meeting.

The following points were raised during discussion:

- Domestic Violence response cars were expected to be launched in early April 2021 in Ashfield and Mansfield for an initial one year period;

- It was estimated that there were approximately 400 medium risk victims of domestic violence per month. The point was made that addressing this category should be tied in to the roll-out of the Domestic Violence response cars;

- The view was expressed that there was sufficient resource available for ongoing support in 2021-2022, but that longer-term funding was unclear. The meeting cautioned against building a response which then proved unsustainable in the longer term;

- It was important that the Integrated Offender Management agenda retained a focus on addressing domestic violence.

RESOLVED 2021/002

To note the report.

4. PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE WITH VICTIMS CODE

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on compliance with the Victims Code of Practice in the year to March 2021.

The meeting welcomed the positive outcomes reported. During a brief discussion, it was explained that Nottinghamshire Police had developed an app in-house to help ensure compliance with the Code.

RESOLVED 2021/003

To note the report.

5. DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW/SERIOUS CASE REVIEW UPDATE

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Case Reviews, now known as Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews.

The meeting agreed that the report provided assurance that review recommendations were being addressed appropriately without substantive discussion.

RESOLVED 2021/004

To note the report.

6. POLICE REPONSE TO HATE CRIME

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on Nottinghamshire Police's performance on hate crime, covering HMICFRS findings and recommendations, the risk assessment process, Force and inter-agency response and lessons learnt from other forces.

The meeting welcomed the very positive performance outlined in the report, in particular in respect of compliance with policy across all audited areas, as highlighted at paragraph 4.8 of the report.

RESOLVED 2021/005

To note the report.

8. RESPONSE TO IICSA RESPONSE PLANS

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on Nottinghamshire Police's response to the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) report, and on Force and OPCC response plans.

The meeting received assurance that overall plans were on track. The following points were raised during discussion:

- It was reported that the final report was expected in the Spring of 2021 but that there had been no recent update on when this would be published;

- Andy Gown was the IICSA Force lead, and continued to work closely with partners, especially Nottingham City Council, which had recently undergone a change in key personnel;

- Work was ongoing with the Public Protection Unit to strengthen guidance in respect of engaging and cold-calling survivors.

RESOLVED 2021/006

To note the report.

9. UPDATE ON POLICE AND CRIME DELIVERY PLAN 2021-2022

The meeting considered the report, which provided an update on delivering the Police and Crime Delivery plan 2021-2022.

In the brief discussion which followed, it was agreed that six-monthly updates would be appropriate going forward. I

RESOLVED 2021/007

(1) to note the report
(2) that the police and Crime Commissioner approve the new delivery plan;
(3) that the Chief Constable agree to implementation of the strategic activities contained at Appendix A and listed within each of the four strategic themes

10. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT TO DECEMBER 2020

The meeting noted the update report without substantive discussion.

RESOLVED 2021/008

To note the report.

11. QUARTER 2 2020-2021 CAPITAL YEAR TO DATE POSITION

The meeting considered the report, which updated the meeting on the forecast financial outturn position for capital for the 2020-2021 financial year.

During discussion, it was reported that progress on key capital projects had been less adversely affected by the impact of Covid-19 than had originally been feared, and that significant disposals had progressed well.

RESOLVED 2021/009

To note the report.

11. CHIEF CONSTABLE'S UPDATE

The meeting considered the report, which updated the meeting on significant events and work that has taken place since the previous update in November 2020.

The Chief Constable highlighted continued reduction in overall crime of 21%, reductions in knife crime and improvements in response times to Grade 1 and Grade 2 crimes as key successes over the reporting period.

The Chief Constable also highlighted a range of ongoing work identified in the report, including Operation Reacher and modern slavery investigations, as well as significant one-off issues, including a high-profile murder trial and tragic loss of life in the River Trent at Hoveringham.

During discussion, the inclusion of response data in the report was welcomed, and the meeting requested that trend data be presented in future reports.

RESOLVED 2021/010

12. REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The meeting received a brief verbal update on regional collaboration. It was expected that regional Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners were

due to meet in the near future. It was reported that a reasonable compromise had been reached with the outstanding EMSOU budget. T

RESOLVED 2020/011

To note the verbal update.

15. WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED 2021/012

That the contents of the work programme be noted. The next meeting was scheduled for 19 May 2021.

The meeting closed at 11.15am

CHAIR

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

Appendix A

Neighbourhood Policing in Nottinghamshire

A guide for policing teams

Issued: January 2020

Introduction

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhood Policing**' on the intranet

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**

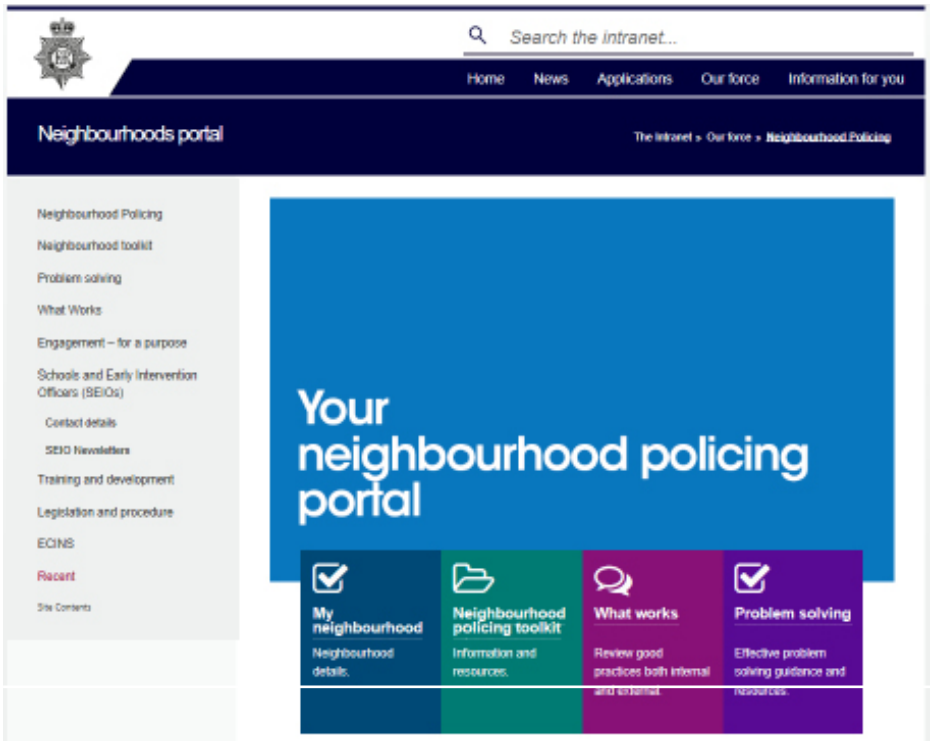
Our approach to these areas is outlined in this booklet.

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.

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhood policing**' on the intranet

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.

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhoods training**' on the intranet

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.

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhoods engagement**' on the intranet

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:

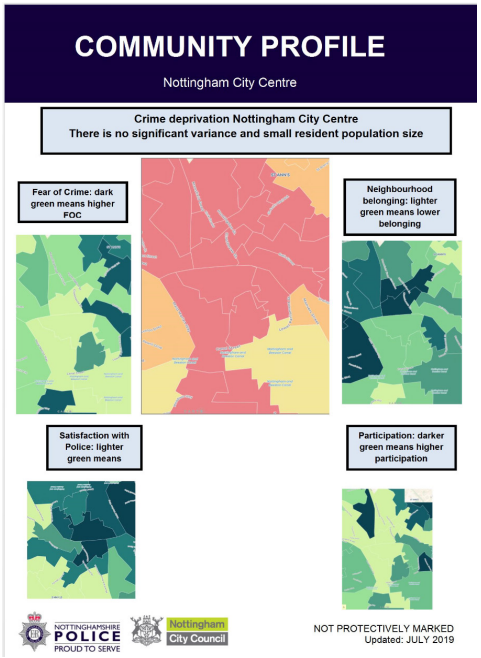
1. **Community profiles**
2. **Engagement plans**
3. **Engagement activity and evaluation documents**

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhoods engagement**' on the intranet

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.



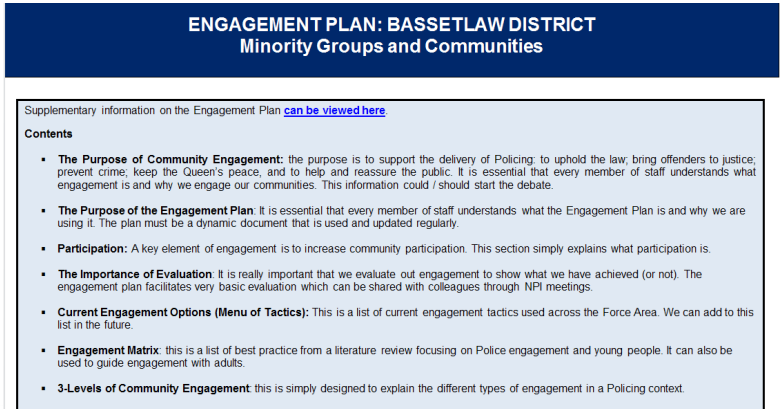
Example of a neighbourhood community profile

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.



ENGAGEMENT PLAN: BASSETLAW DISTRICT
Minority Groups and Communities

Supplementary information on the Engagement Plan can be viewed here.

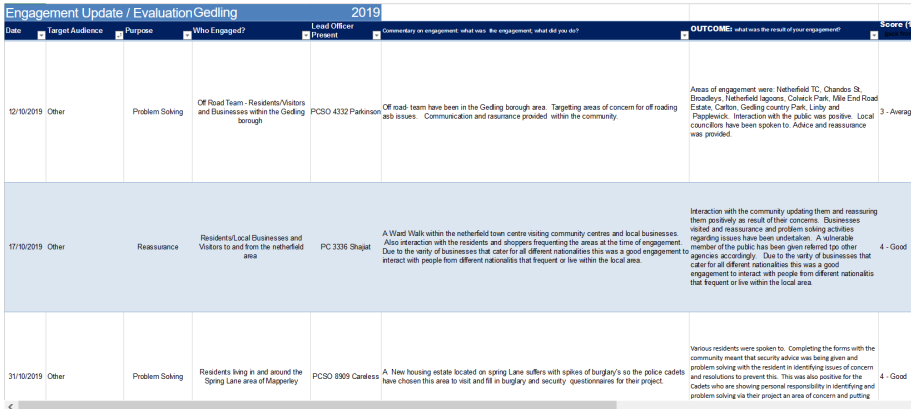
Contents

- **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

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 Update / Evaluation Gedling 2019

Date	Target Audience	Purpose	Who Engaged?	Lead Officer Present	Commentary on engagement: what was the engagement, what did you do?	OUTCOME: what was the result of your engagement?	Score (1 - poor to 5 - excellent)
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. Targetting areas of concern for off roading asb issues. Communication and rassurance provided within the community.	Areas of engagement were: Netherfield TC, Chandos St, Broadleys, Netherfield lagoons, Colwick Park, Mile End Road Estate, Carlton, Gedling country Park, Linby and Papplewick. Interaction with the public was positive. Local councillors have been spoken to. Advice and reassurance was provided.	3 - Averag
17/10/2019	Other	Reassurance	Residents/Local Businesses and Visitors to and from the netherfield area	PC 3336 Shajat	A Ward Walk within the netherfield town centre visiting community centres and local businesses. Also interaction with the residents and shoppers frequenting the areas at the time of engagement. Due to the varity of businesses that cater for all different nationalities this was a good engagement to interact with people from different nationalitis 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 referred tpo other agencies accordingly. Due to the varity of businesses that cater for all different nationalities this was a good engagement to interact with people from different nationalitis 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 Mapperley	PCSO 8909 Careless	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.

Learn more:
Search '**Neighbourhoods engagement**' on the intranet

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?

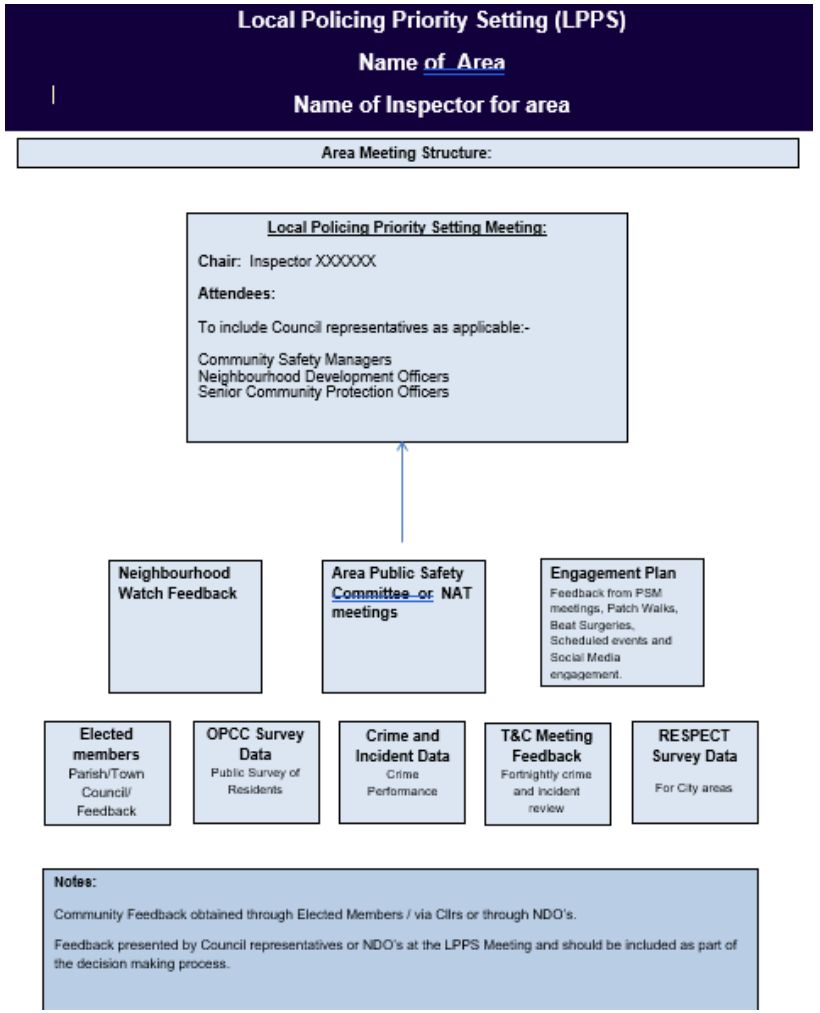
While face-to-face engagement still has its place, we will treat every face-to-face engagement as an opportunity to encourage people to receive further updates from their local policing team via social media.

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.

Learn more:
Search '**Problem solving**' on the intranet

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.

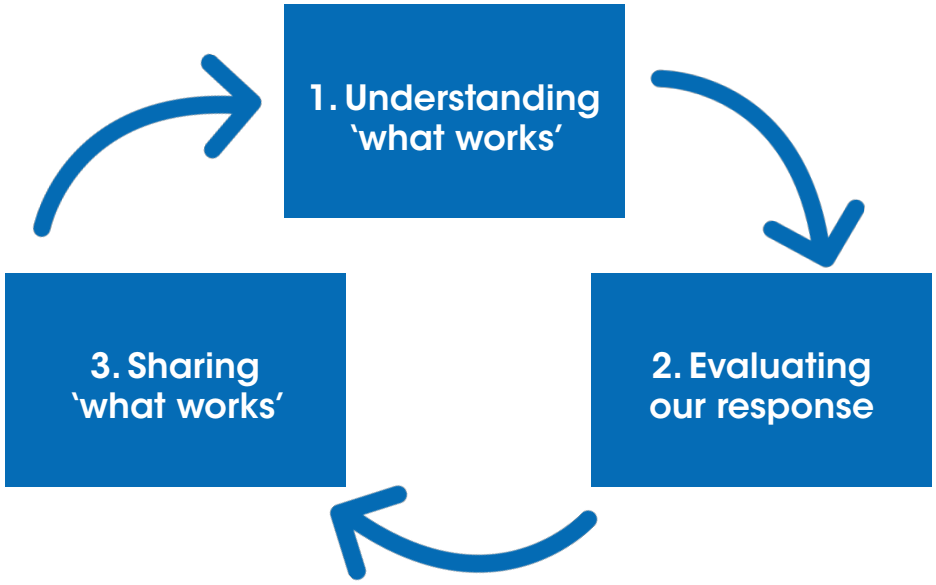
	Problem	Pattern of incidents
How long it's been an issue	Issues gone on for months/years	Short-term spike gone on for days/ weeks
Location	Issues occur at multiple locations in an area	Issues occur at only one address or a small number of locations
Number of victims and offenders	Multiples, i.e. when 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

Learn more:
Search '**Problem solving**' on the intranet

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':



Learn more:
Search '**What works**' on the intranet

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

Quality assurance

...continued

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?	

Quality assurance

...continued

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

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 tile to ensure review by the what works board? Due monthly	

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Appendix B

Nottinghamshire Police
Crime prevention

June 2020

Author: Chief Inspector Kathryn Craner

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.

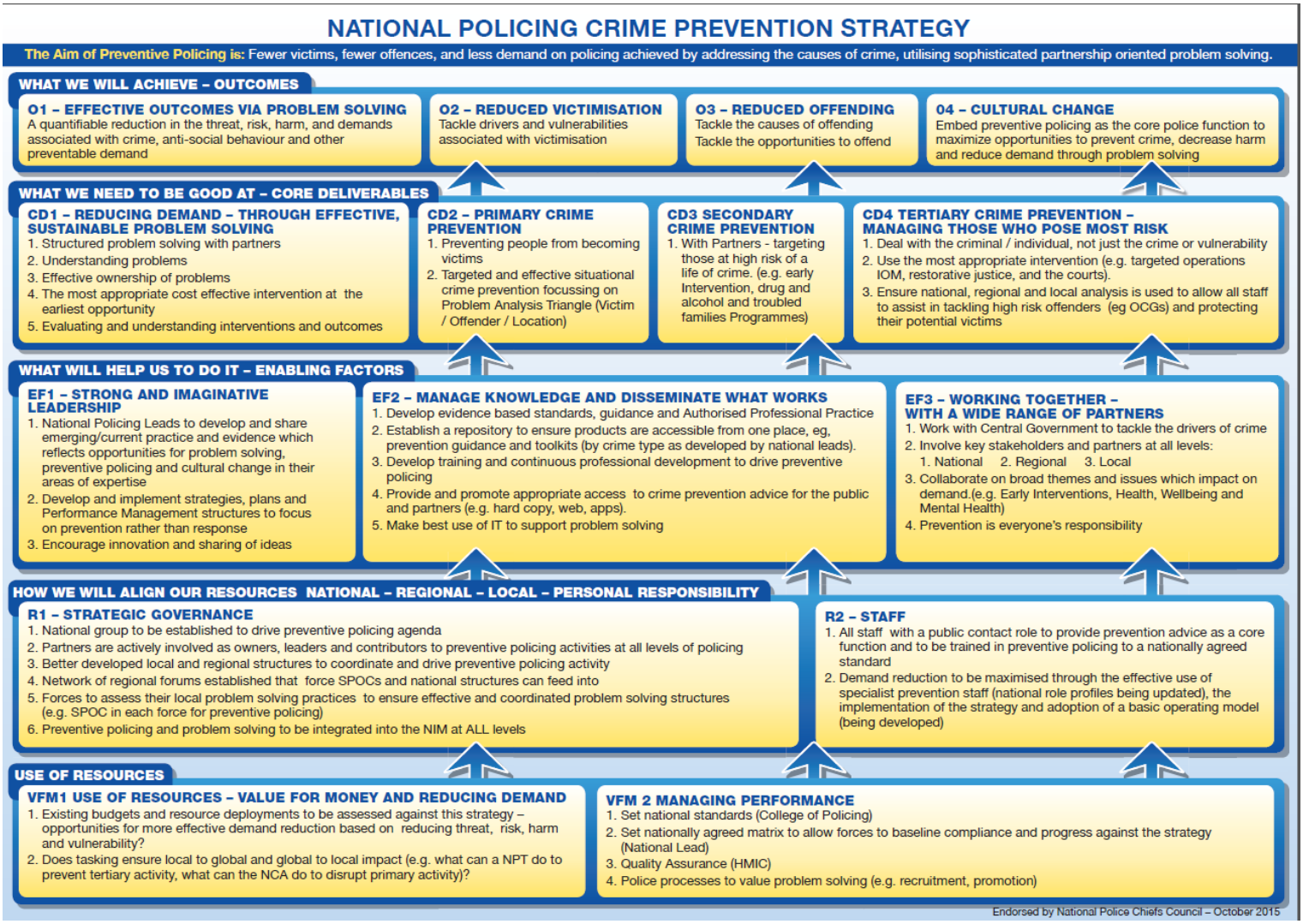
Crime Prevention has been a core duty of the Police since the office of constable was created. Many of the original methods used by the police to prevent traditional crime types still stand true today. The use of targeted patrols, property marking and enhanced physical security measures are still the 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



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 out 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 OGG 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 Preventions 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/drunk 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 buts 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**

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**19th May 2021**
Report of:	**DCC Barber**
Report Author:	**Chief Inspector Liz Rogers**
E-mail:	**elizabeth.rogers@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**6**

Rural Crime Update – April 2021

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Police and Crime Commissioner about rural crime activities and initiatives undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police. The report is broken down into a national and regional update and a local update for activity in Nottinghamshire.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the contents of this report and the on-going activities in relation to rural crime.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that the Police and Crime Commissioner is aware of the latest activity being undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police in relation to rural crime.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 National and regional update

4.1.1 There are national strategies in place for both rural and wildlife crime, which are agreed through the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC). The current NPCC lead is Chief Constable Martland, Cheshire Constabulary is stepping down due to retirement and will be replaced with DCC Debbie Ford, Northumbria Police. Each strategy has five identified priorities and a further shared priority between the two.

Rural Crime priorities

- Farm machinery, plant and vehicle theft
- Livestock offences
- Fuel theft
- Equine crime
- Fly-tipping

Wildlife crime priorities

- Badger persecution

- Bat persecution
- CITES (Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species)
- Freshwater pearl mussels
- Raptor persecution

Shared priority

- Poaching

4.1.2 Each priority has a national delivery group responsible for developing plans and driving activity. These groups are made up of key stakeholders, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) and enforcement bodies including the police. In addition, and mirroring the national ROCU (Regional Organised Crime Units) territories, regional enforcement groups are in place to coordinate and drive activity against the agreed priorities.

4.1.3 Nottinghamshire Police holds the chair for the East Midlands Regional Enforcement Group ensuring we are connected and able to influence national debate and decision-making in both areas. The meeting has been chaired by force lead Chief Inspector Rogers and the meeting structures were redefined and attendance reviewed. Meetings continued to take place virtually throughout 2020 through the pandemic. Chief Inspector Heather Sutton will take over as force lead from 26th April 2021.

4.1.4 As a consequence of the Regional Enforcement Group there is a growing network of officers across the East Midlands that have the specialist knowledge, equipment and skills to tackle and advise on all areas of rural and wildlife crime. The group continues to look at opportunities to collaborate on proactive operations and engagement opportunities. By pooling cross border resources on this agenda, we are far more equipped to make the required impact. This includes developing a regional annual engagement and events calendar, where rural and wildlife crime officers can be present and educate and raise the profile of the issues.

4.2 Nottinghamshire update

4.2.1 Training

Training has been undertaken to address some knowledge gaps and misconceptions about the severity and impact of rural crime, both within the Force Control Room and frontline staff. Feedback from community members is that Nottinghamshire police continue to be more responsive to the calls for service relating to rural crime and demonstrating a better understanding. The force control room are also making best use of an App called ‘what3words which is routinely used by farmers, landowners and rural communities. This enables callers to explain exactly where an incident is occurring in the absence of any street or postcode and enables police resource to be directed quickly to the remote rural location.

The recruitment that has taken place through 2020/2021 continues through Operation Uplift and provides the opportunity to educate new and incoming frontline staff on rural crime as part of basic training. All second year phase four officers are now receiving training on rural crime and legislation as part of the syllabus.

The rural crime toolkit has been updated and is available to all officers and staff on their agile devices. This is a simple guide that takes officers through the legislation and options for dealing with offences, as well as listing the details of the trained wildlife officers who are based across the force area.

Wildlife and Rural crime are intrinsically linked and in 2019/20 SNB grant funding was secured to train a further 5 officers, including a Sergeant in Wildlife Crime Enforcement. Due to the Covid19 pandemic this training was postponed and was finally delivered virtually in March 2021. As the course was delivered virtually this enabled 21 Wildlife Crime Officers (WCO) to receive nationally accredited training, and therefore there are now WCO's based within each NPT team.

SNB grant funding was also given to train rural response, neighbourhood policing officers and special constables in large animal handling. This was in response to feedback from the rural community and officers themselves about the inherent risks when dealing with loose livestock on rural roads. Again, courses were disrupted through Covid19, but delivery of the training commenced through summer 2020 and has been very well received.

We have delivered greater resilience to the Off Road bike capability by training further NPT officers, we now have 16 officers across the force who are trained and can be deployed and respond to local need.

4.2.2 **Engagement**

Since taking over the lead in October 2019 Chief Inspector Rogers has developed links with key stakeholders from the National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and National Game Keepers Associations as well as some of the larger landowning estates Welbeck, Thoresby and Clumber Park.

Chief Inspector Rogers has also undertaken as series of 'farmhouse kitchen' meetings in both the North and South of Nottinghamshire. Farmers and landowners have talked about what matters to them, and explained directly about the detrimental financial but also emotional impact of rural crime and how this is affecting their lives.

The Rural Crime Partnership Delivery group continues to meet quarterly and has done so virtually throughout the COVID pandemic. Virtual meetings have been effective and enabled wider attendance from across Nottinghamshire. The group consists of partners, rural stakeholders and local landowners. Matters discussed include updates on the Neighbourhood Policing Plan, Operation Uplift, and how the introduction of Reacher teams to neighbourhood policing has enabled proactive targeting of the crime that matters locally. The

group also had a presentation on the new Police & Fire Drone, explaining how deployments would be managed and how we would use the tactic to support the combatting of crime in rural areas. From this group it is acknowledged that there remain frustrations with the use of 101 to report crimes, and anecdotal evidence that crime is going unreported for this reason. The opportunity was taken to explain and demonstrate the online reporting tool.

In addition to the Rural Crime Partnership delivery group, Chief Inspector Rogers has continued to meet with key stakeholders from the NFU and attended surgeries, met with the Country Landowners Association and engaged with Nottinghamshire Hunts and opposing groups. When normality resumes there will be further engagement events which will take place jointly with NFRS as part of the rural intervention programme.

Local officers continue to attend parish council and community meetings whenever possible, and provide updates through social media, Neighbourhood Policing Inspector blogs, vlogs and stakeholder updates.

4.2.3 **Operational activity**

Operational activity continues to focus on well-established and embedded operations which target hare coursing and poaching (Operation Bifocal), off-road vehicles (Operation Jericho), angling and riverside crime/ASB (Operation Traverse), and fuel theft (Operation Magna).

Fuel theft on the A1 corridor through Nottinghamshire accounts for a large proportion of the vehicle crime reported in that locality. Whilst on the surface a low harm crime, the associated damage to land and trespass continues to be a huge issue for landowners and is not underestimated. Local officers are applying problem solving methodology in an effort to resolve the issue long term, but have had some excellent results recently through targeted and proactive policing. Since February 2020 we have worked closely with the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP to deploy a capture HGV at hot spot locations for this crime under Operation Magna. Following great success with the HGV capture lorry which was reported on in the last report, the local NPT and Reacher teams have regularly deployed on the A1 corridor on a Wednesday evening which is the peak offending time. There is a marked correlation between these high visibility patrols and reduction in offences at those times.

The Nottinghamshire Police Horse-watch Facebook page has around 3000 followers with more liveries and stables signing up across Nottinghamshire. This continues to be a very active group and a good opportunity for engagement.

Throughout 2020 and the pandemic lock down Nottinghamshire saw a rise in the anti-social behaviour associated with off road bikes. The warm dry weather during the summer months contributed to the issue. PS Christian Hurley and PS Simon Whitehouse have continued to run Operation Jericho

with some impressive results. The Newark and Sherwood NPT worked successfully with local landowners and National Rail to problem solve an issue where quads and off road bikes were able to access land from Newark by crossing the railway lines and River Trent when river levels were low. There has been on-going success across Nottinghamshire with Operation Jericho, including the seizure of motorbikes and motor vehicles, issuing of section 59 warnings and Covid fines. This has been supported through the greater resilience within the off road bike team and a dedicated rural patrol vehicle. Results are well publicised through social media and stakeholder updates.

A team of rural special constables also work closely with Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood NPT and receive weekly tasking enabling them to be deployed where they can make a valuable contribution and impact.

In more general terms the use of the Police/Fire Drone has been invaluable for rural policing, such as monitoring activity, enabling aerial assessment of large areas for operational planning and of course rural land searches. Drone technology does present some policing challenges and we are continuing to learn about the evolving use of drones across racecourses for gambling purposes. Rural communities are also concerned about the criminal use of drones to scope properties and facilitation of crime.

Performance highlights can be found as an appendix to this report.

4.2.4 **Future Plans**

Identified areas of work for the future are summarised below:

- Continue to build and increase awareness of rural crime across the organisation.
- Develop a performance monitoring framework to gain an accurate understanding of the scale and scope of rural crime. Working with regional forces to use Niche effectively to flag and report on rural crime.
- Scope potential for a small rural crime team to coordinate force-wide activity.
- Build trust through transparent and wide reaching communication, as some communities do not feel that rural crime is appropriately prioritised or enough resource allocated.
- Encourage the use of 101 and online crime reporting.
- Set up internal Rural and Wildlife tactical group with the specially trained officers and rural NPT's. This will formalise the governance and assist in coordinating and evaluating activity.
- Input to NFU and CLA by Cyber Protect Officers.
- Deliver a joint Rural Intervention Programme with Nottinghamshire FRS.
- Undertake rural community engagement events on the engage to recruit agenda.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 No budget allocated through 20/21

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 None

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 There are no immediate organisational risks associated with this report.

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

9.1 Linked with the Police and Crime Plan strategic priority of 'Tackling Crime and Antisocial Behaviour'.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no changes in legislation or other legal considerations that are relevant to this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 There has been no consultation in relation to this report as it is an update paper.

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix 1 – Rural Crime performance

Appendix - Rural Crime - Performance Highlights

DRONES

Between 06/01/2020 – 28/04/2021

- Operationally the team have amassed over 370 hours of flight time.
- The Drone has assisted in locating 13 missing people
- Involved in over 41 incidents where the drone has assisted directly in arrests made.
- With a further 80 other positive outcomes tagged for deployments (this could be anything from vehicles located, evidential imagery/videography captured supporting investigations).

Spontaneous Deployments – 674

This is figures from our dedicated 24/7 capability.

Incident Type	No. Deployments	%
Misper/Suicide	230	34.1
RTC/ Road related	101	14.9
Other	97	14.3
Violence	48	7.1
Burglary	46	6.8
Arrest Attempts	41	6
Firearms (OS)	30	4.4
Training	20	2.9
Fire incidents (NFRS)	19	2.8
Intelligence / Drugs	18	2.6
Warrants	10	1.5
Ops Planning	5	0.7
Engagement	1	0.1
Pre-Planned	1	0.1

NPIA	No. Deployments	%
Ashfield	90	13.3
Bassetlaw	75	11.1
Broxtowe	63	9.3
City Central	21	3.1
City Centre	16	2.4
City North	57	8.4
City South	35	5.2
City West	22	3.2
Gedling	48	7.1
Mansfield	88	13
Newark & Sherwood	107	15.8
Rushcliffe	48	7.1

Pre-Planned Deployments – 369

This is a separate function to our Spontaneous Cover which is manned by officers on NPT.

Incident Type	No. Deployments	%
Football	1	0.2
RTC/ Road related	8	2.1
Other	23	6.2
Violence	4	1
Burglary	1	0.2
Arrest Attempts	4	1
Firearms (OS)	1	0.2
Training	103	27.9
Event	1	0.2
Intelligence / Drugs	107	28.9
Warrants	18	4.8
Ops Planning	12	3.2
Engagement	3	0.8
Pre-Planned	77	20.8

NPIA	No. Deployments	%
Ashfield	66	17.8
Bassetlaw	32	8.6
Broxtowe	64	17.3
City Central	8	2.1
City Centre	5	1.3
City North	23	6.2

City South	16	4.3
City West	13	3.5
Gedling	43	11.6
Mansfield	17	4.6
Newark & Sherwood	37	10
Rushcliffe	29	7.8

The Pre-Planned function allows the drone to be used to assist in tackling local issues, for example we've supported in a number of issues such as (to list a few!):

- Hare Coursing operation (Rushcliffe)
- Off Road Bike Operations (Broxtowe, Ashfield, Newark & Sherwood, Bassetlaw, City North and City South)
- Junction 27 – Car Cruising (Ashfield)
- East Midlands Parkway – Car Cruising (Rushcliffe)
- Op Magna (Newark & Sherwood) – Fuel Theft

Operation Jericho

Takes place through the calendar year. Its aim is to tackle anti-social behaviour and criminal damage caused by off road motor vehicles which is affecting local landowners, farmers and members of the community.

Just one example that highlights the activity are the results of the operation that took place over the weekends on the 6th & 7th and 13th & 14th March 2021 and was focussed on areas in and around the A614 that border Mansfield and the 'Desert', Rainworth, Kirton and Walesby villages.

4x motorbikes were stopped and their riders issued with Section 59 warnings.
3x vehicles were stopped and seized for no tax and no insurance.
2x motor vehicles were stopped for driving offences which consist of mobile phone use, no tax, and were reported for summons.

There is a marked reduction in calls following activity of this type indicating the preventative element of having targeted and high visibility presence. Working with partners we are also applying problem solving approaches, such as the use of Public Space Protection Orders to deter individuals from engaging in the anti-social and illegal activity.

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting**
Date of Meeting:	**19th May 2021**
Report of:	**Deputy Chief Constable**
Report Author:	**Insp Paul Harris**
E-mail:	**Paul.harris@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Superintendent Ted Antill**
Agenda Item:	**7**

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

Integrated Offender Management /Drugs/Substance Misuse

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to update the Police and Crime Commissioner and provide a performance overview of Integrated Offender management (IOM) including changes to the model driven by National policy.

1.2 To provide an overview of the work of the Substance Misuse and Drugs teams within the IOM structure.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the Police & Crime Commissioner note that content of this report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that Police & Crime Commissioner is aware of the latest activity and are fully sighted on the Integrated Offender management and the changes driven by national policy.

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

4.1 It is recommended to continue the funding of the embedded IOM Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service as well as the co-located operating model within Nottinghamshire IOM.

4.2 To proceed with the prompt uplift of Drug Expert resources to meet the demand outlined below

4.3 The uplift in full time Drug Expert resources has been progressed with three candidates having successfully completed the regional training course and a fourth who is already fully trained. All candidates have been requested for release to their new role.

4.4 Baseline figures show that the IOM scheme is showing an average reduction in IOM Score in closed cases of 71%. This represents a statistically significant reduction in both severity and frequency of offending

4.5 The performance data from the DV IOM is displaying very encouraging results with offenders selected and baselined using the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). This shows those removed from the DV IOM cohort display an average reduction in PPIT risk of 43%. Data gathered by the embedded IOM IDVA services during 'exit interviews' with survivors show that 100% of their referred and completed survivors felt safer and at less risk due to their linked offenders being managed by the IOM scheme, with high numbers of those reporting a cessation of physical and emotional violence.

4.6 In an increase on 2019-20 returns, the Drug Support Team dismantled 125 Cannabis grows (25,300 plants seized and destroyed, with a street value between £12 million - £24 million dependent on yield).

4.7 3300 cannabis exhibits were identified and weighed, saving the force £128,700 in lab costs

4.8 747 drugs expert statements completed per annum (2020-21) (including phone analysis – and an increasing number of cases derived from regional major enquiries.)

4.9 Current backlog of drugs handsets awaiting examination is just over 300, which represents a risk to the force in terms of loss of cases – there are only currently 3 full time DEW's.

4.10 The National IOM Refresh has set guidelines for schemes across all forces with an emphasis on reducing reoffending rather than harm to align with the government's declared aim of reducing neighbourhood crime by 20%. This will move the focus firmly towards Serious Acquisitive Crime offences.
This has been discussed at length within the Nottinghamshire Reducing Reoffending Board and Nottinghamshire is very well aligned with its processes, staff and supervisor expertise and partnerships and has been a very active participant in the National IOM working group. The refresh is to adopt a FIXED cohort of typically high risk of reoffending SAC offenders and provide latitude for areas to manage other cohorts (albeit as a lesser priority) with FLEX and FREE options. There will be considerable pressure on IOM to achieve the necessary reductions within the FIXED cohort, many of which will be adults presenting with complex needs alongside a propensity to prolifically offend, who will require an intensive management product. The message given clear in the operational guidance is that IOM should not be used to fill 'resource gaps' in the MAPPA structure, and although the management of some high harm individuals can be

undertaken, this will be to augment the MAPPA process with distinct IOM tactics, rather than replace it.

4.11 National changes to the Probation Service and the 'reabsorption' of the CRC Probation functions back into the National Probation Service in June should prove positive for the delivery of IOM and all agencies are fully engaged and prepared for the changes incumbent with the Refresh.

In terms of current activity within the context of planned changes - What will continue is:

- The management of offenders using all technology available, including GPS tags and the newly available alcohol monitoring tags. Nottinghamshire currently has 7 alcohol tags, five of which are currently deployed. Early indications are that the scheme has been very successful as a rehabilitative tool with over 1000 monitored days and a 'sober day rate' approaching 90%.

- Nottinghamshire is also a pilot area for the expansion of the compulsory use of GPS tags imposed as part of a statutory licence. This will mean that many offenders who receive more than a year's sentence for neighbourhood crime will be in the community and on GPS tag. Many of these, by definition will overlap with the IOM cohort and an unprecedented level of control and enforcement will be achievable – if the scheme delivers as promised.

- Management of the top 40 serial domestic violence perpetrators in Nottinghamshire through IOM.

- The new Child Criminal Exploitation Coordinators have been recruited inducted and have started in post and are already having a positive impact in their City and County respective areas. This is likely to better inform our thematic response to this issue going forward.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 Increase in Drug Expert establishment previously agreed.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 There are HR implications for this report.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications for this report

8. Risk Management

8.1 The significant backlog in drug witness cases encompasses some high profile cases. The uplift will go a long way to minimising potential reputational risk and loss of prosecutions at court.

8.2 The national movement of IOM focus back onto Reducing Reoffending will move the emphasis in Nottinghamshire away from Risk of Harm. This in itself will present a challenge as IOM has been very successful locally (against the national trend) in a harm based 'all crime' approach.

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

9.1 N/A

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 See above comments regarding the GPS tagging expansion. This will be followed by legislation to roll out statutory use of alcohol tags as well as building on the success of the GPS project.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 N/A

12. Appendices

12.1 N/A

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

13. N/a

NB
See guidance on public access to meetings and information about meetings for guidance on non-public information and confidential information.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance and Joint Audit and Scrutiny Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**19 May 2021 (SR&P) – 25 May 2021(JASP)**
Report of:	**Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner**
Report Author:	**Kevin Dennis**
E-mail:	**Kevin.Dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Kevin Dennis**
Agenda Item:	**8**

PERFORMANCE UPDATE REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 This report provides the Police and Crime Strategic Resources and Performance meeting and Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel with an update on progress in delivering the 2018-21 Police and Crime Plan (2018-21), in compliance with the Commissioner's statutory duties[1].

1.2 The report includes an update on key performance indicators to 31 March 2021 as detailed in the latest quarterly Performance and Insight Report (appendix A).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 The Strategic Resources and Performance meeting and Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel is invited scrutinise the contents of this report and seek assurance on any specific areas of concern, request further information where required and make recommendations within the scope of their role.

2.2 This update report is also designed to assist the Police and Crime Panel in scrutinising performance and delivery against the ambitions of the Police and Crime Plan in accordance with their statutory duty[2] and the scope of their role[3].

---

[1] *Section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 requires the Commissioner to, subject to certain restrictions, provide the Panel with any information which they may reasonably require in order to carry out their functions, and any other information which the Commissioner considers appropriate*

[2] *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011*

[3] *Police and Crime Panels: A Guide to Scrutiny, Local Government Association (Updated 2016)*

3. POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PERFORMANCE (2018-21)

3.1 The Performance and Insight report details 57 performance indicators and 12 sub-measures aligned to the 2018-21 Police and Crime Plan. These indicators are tracked by the force and OPCC on a quarterly basis as part of the Performance and Insight report which is routinely published on the OPCC website[4]. This paper provides an update on key performance headlines from the quarter 4 Performance and Insight report 2020/21.

3.2 **Protecting vulnerable people from harm**: Nottinghamshire continues to see strong and improving performance in police and partnership activity to protect vulnerable people from harm. Adult and child safeguarding referrals have continued to increase during the year (+16%) as a result of improvements in the identification of risk and earlier intervention to ensure that appropriate safeguarding actions are taken. This has included improvements in training and partnership responses to Child Sexual Exploitation, knife crime and modern slavery.

3.3 Missing person reports fell by 16% in 2020/21 affected, in part, by the Coronavirus Restrictions which reduced opportunities for missing person episodes and enabled individuals to be located faster. Mental health related incidents recorded by police also fell in 2020/21 (-11%) despite an increase the complexity of presenting demand and the use of health-based places of safety under s136 of the Mental Health Act. Positively, there were no cases in which custody was used as a place of safety under the Act in 2020/21.

3.4 The number of recorded drug trafficking and supply offences recorded by police increased by 12% in 2020/21, partly driven by increases in proactive policing activity as part of the Operation Reacher programme, which has been active across all 12 policing neighbourhoods since 5 October 2020. During the financial year, the combined Reacher Teams helped to secure 1,106 arrests, 492 drug seizures, 233 offensive weapon seizures, the recovery of around £470,000 in criminal cash and the seizure of 353 vehicles. The teams also issued 503 traffic warrants and generated and submitted around 1,195 pieces of intelligence to assist further enforcement and safeguarding. A breakdown of outcomes by local authority is shown below:

[4] *https://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Performance/*

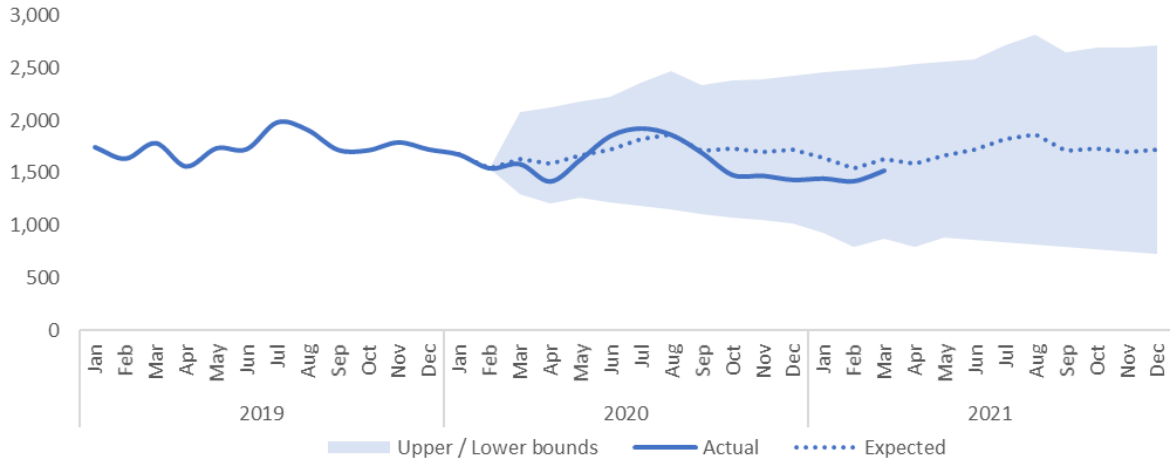
Fig 1. Operation Reacher Outcomes by Policing Neighbourhood – April 2020 to March 2021

	Arrests and VA	Magistrates warrants	Traffic offences	PACE Searches	Stop and searches	Weapons seizures	Drug seizures	Cash Seized	Vehicles seized	Intel generated
Ashfield	120	33	58	29	348	22	56	£10k	48	149
Bassetlaw	95	14	26	13	152	7	11	£9k	28	83
Broxtowe	56	27	10	38	38	7	25	£13k	12	112
Gedling	148	35	110	44	310	47	84	£258k	47	177
Mansfield	141	28	89	31	496	17	56	£4.5k	47	88
Newark & Sher.	54	14	22	19	114	7	23	£6.9k	22	87
Nottingham	443	128	154	154	731	114	217	£155k	130	439
Rushcliffe	49	18	34	40	80	12	20	£14k	19	60
Force wide	**1,106**	**297**	**503**	**368**	**2,269**	**233**	**492**	**£470k**	**353**	**1,195**

3.5 **Helping and supporting victims:** Levels of reported domestic abuse crimes reduced by 7% reaching the lowest level in two years. This reduction is likely to have been affected by the Coronavirus restrictions in place during 2020/21 resulting in fewer opportunities for domestic abuse to be identified and a significant reduction in night time economy-related activity. The proportion of repeat victims having reported a separate offence during the previous 12 months remained stable at 34%.

3.6

Fig 2. Police recorded domestic abuse in Nottinghamshire by month
Actual versus expected during period of Coronavirus Restrictions 2020/21



3.7 Force compliance with the Victim's Code of Practice remains strong (93.9%) following the introduction of stringent reviews across adult and child public protection since June 2020 and continued robust screening of rape and serious sexual offence compliance.

3.8 Positive 'cope and recover' outcomes among victims accessing Ministry of Justice funded support services deteriorated by 11.2% points in 2020/21. The most significant areas of deterioration were seen in positive outcomes among those exiting restorative justice services (-27%, n=53), CSA/CSE services (-18%, n=196) and domestic abuse services (-14%, n=1,663). These reductions should be viewed in the context of the changing profile of victimisation and service provision, with some providers reporting an increase in levels of anxiety and case complexity among service users in the wake of the pandemic.

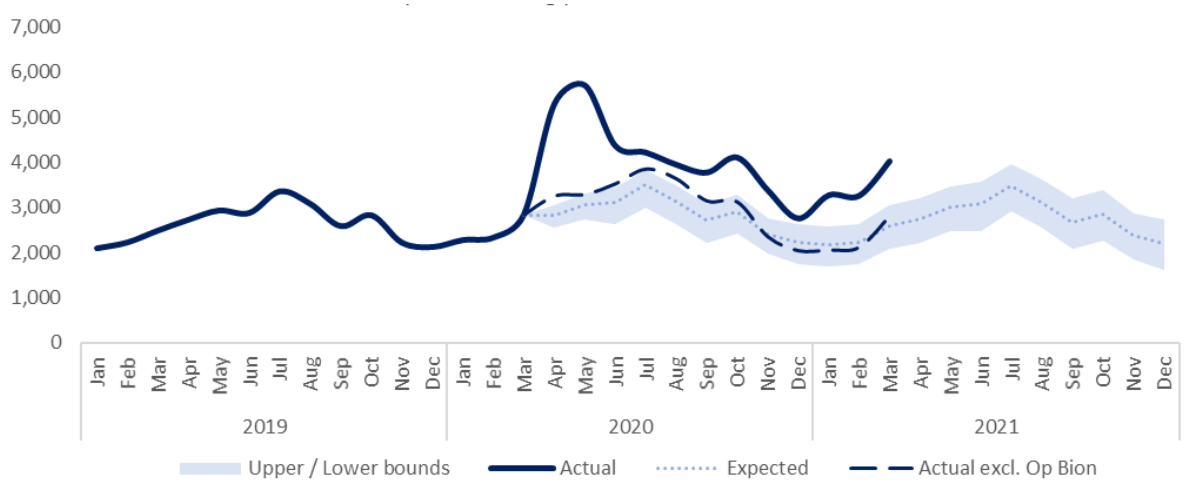
Fig 3. Percentage of victims exiting PCC Commissioned services reporting 'Improved ability to recover and cope with everyday life'

	Oct 2018 to Sep 2019	Apr 2019 to Mar 2020	Oct 2019 to Sep 2020	Apr 2020 to Mar 2021
Overall Positive Outcome rate	**78.1%**	**79.0%**	**72.7%**	**67.8%**
Restorative Justice	73.2%	70.5%	54.1%	43.4%
Sexual Violence	72.4%	59.5%	53.7%	51.5%
Domestic Abuse	75.8%	83.0%	73.3%	68.5%
Victim Care	77.5%	76.4%	76.2%	69.7%
Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation	94.6%	89.2%	86.6%	70.9%
New COVID-19 funded services	n/a	n/a	93.3%	94.7%

3.9 Around 11,300 individuals were supported by core OPCC commissioned victim services in 2020/21, with a further 691 receiving support via additional Ministry of Justice funded domestic and sexual abuse services in the wake of the pandemic. Positive service outcomes among those exiting the new COVID-19 funded services remained strong during the year at 95% (n=207).

3.10 **Tackling crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB):** Police recorded victim-based crime fell markedly in 2020/21 (-22%), largely impacted by Coronavirus Restrictions in place since 23 March 2020. Overall levels of police recorded anti-social behaviour increased by 50% in 2020/21, primarily driven by the enforcement of Coronavirus Restrictions (Op Bion) which accounted for around 12,820 recorded ASB occurrences during the year. When Op Bion incidents are excluded from the profile, the overall volume of ASB incidents saw no significant change in 2020/21 (+0.6%). It should be noted, however, that reductions in night time economy-related ASB which were off-set by more widespread increases in neighbourhood level nuisance during this period.

Fig 4. Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Nottinghamshire by month Actual versus expected during period of Coronavirus Restrictions 2020/21



3.11 Nottinghamshire continues to see reductions in levels of violent knife crime (-8%) and in the number of possession of weapon offences recorded (-16%), despite maintaining around 5,100 stop and searches across the force area over the last year. The positive outcome rate for stop and search saw a marginal deterioration during 2020/21, failing from 41% to 39%.

3.12 Feelings of safety by day (89%-90%) and after dark (62%-64%) remained strong in Nottinghamshire throughout 2020, however recent national events including the murder of Sarah Everard and rise in reports of dog theft have potential to impact upon this trend. New results from the quarterly Police and Crime Survey are expected in late May following delays to the fieldwork programme on account of the Coronavirus restrictions in place.

3.13 **Transforming services and delivering quality policing**: 2020/21 saw marked reductions in 999 call demand (-13%) following an increasing trend over the previous two years. The service also received around 172,260 fewer 101 non-emergency calls during the year marking a 23% reduction on 2019/20. Compliance with National Crime Recording Standards (97.6%) has continued to increase, reaching the highest level on record.

3.14 Action taken to improve the capture and accuracy of response data as reported via the 'SAFE' Command and Control system[5] has led to a marked improvement in grade 1 urban (+2.7% pts) and rural (+3.2% pts) attendance times over the last quarter. By the end of 2020/21, the proportion of Grade 1 urban (77.7%) and rural (72.6%) incidents attended within the target time stood marginally higher than levels in 2019/20 (77.4% and 72.2% respectively).

[5] *The SAFE' system replaced the Legacy system in March 2020 which was no longer compliant with Home Office requirements. SAFE provides Command and Control, telephony and Airwave radio interfaces into the control room, with data recorded in real time. Work has been undertaken to ensure attending officers promptly record 'State 6' on arrival to ensure more accurate and reliable attendance data.*

4. Case Study: Newark Safer Streets Project

4.1 In July 2020, the Home Office awarded the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner £550k following a submission to the Safer Streets fund to reduce specified acquisitive crimes in the Chatham Court and Northgate areas of Newark and Sherwood.

The area, which had not been previously targeted for intervention, was selected on account of a higher density of residential and non-residential burglaries.

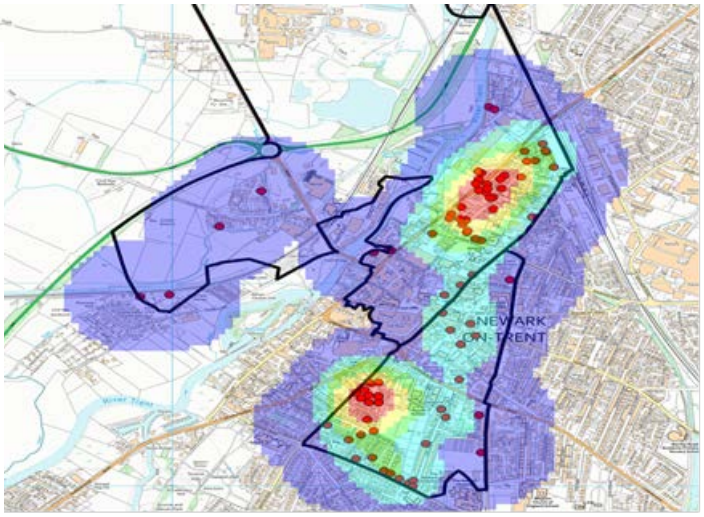


Chart 1 - Hot Spot of Domestic Burglary 1

4.2 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Nottinghamshire Police, Newark and Sherwood District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council set four strategic objectives were set for the project which included:-

- Community engagement to build capacity and resilience
- Target hardening to prevent and deter crime
- Police targeting of hotspots to reduce specified crimes
- Environmental cleansing to make the area look and feel better

4.3 11 specific interventions were deployed as part of the project, which included development of a Community Hub, introduction of a parking permit scheme, bicycle property marking and security, installation of 400 upgraded street lights, 400 extra hours of police patrols, free security upgrades on 140 people's homes including new fencing, high-security doors and windows, automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) camera deployment, enforcement activity, re-deployable 4G solar-powered security cameras at over 30 houses and various environmental improvements.

4.4 A survey was undertaken in April 2021 designed to capture residents' views on the work undertaken in the area. The survey found that 82.6% of respondents now felt safe or very safe as a result of the work done. Furthermore, 67.1% of respondents said they now felt safer leaving their homes unoccupied and 69.1% said the 'Safer Streets' improvements had made them feel safer or much safer at night. 67.8% said improved CCTV had made them feel safer and 50.3% felt that

their homes were now less likely to be burgled. 63.1% also reported that the improved levels of street lighting had made them feel safer. Overall police recorded crime in Newark fell by 16.9% in 2020/21.

4.5 Following the success of the project, partners are now collaborating to deliver further target hardening opportunities in three other local crime hotspots in the Beacon and Castle wards of Newark. The work, costing in the region of £102k, is being part-funded by the OPCC with partners contributing matched funding, and will be supported with high-visibility patrols and environmental clean-up activity. It will also cover the cost of the Burglary Reduction Officer's post for a further year.

4.6 Project leaders will also continue to engage with residents in the Chatham Court and Northgate areas to encourage more people to get involved in crime prevention activities including Neighbourhood Watch. The survey showed more than a quarter of residents in these areas were either interested in getting more involved in safety activities or were already playing an active role.

5. HMICFRS Inspection Report: Policing the Pandemic

5.1 HMICFRS published the thematic inspection report 'Policing the Pandemic'[6] on 20 April 2021. The report presents findings from a snapshot of policing based on detailed inspections of 19 forces visited between March and November 2020, of which Nottinghamshire was included.

5.2 The report found that, despite some inconsistencies nationally, police responded well to the exceptional circumstances of pandemic, showing dedication, commitment and adaptability in minimising the effect of the virus on public service. Custody services in a COVID-19 environment Police leadership relied upon it's tried and tested knowledge, structures and processes to address enormous difficulties and quickly develop new solutions where previous measures did not meet the problem.

5.3 The inspection notes that government communication about restrictions and regulations was often at short notice and subject to change, which in turn affected the police service's ability to produce guidance and brief staff. This led to errors and inconsistencies in approach across some areas, including in the application of the Four E's approach[7], which forces have learnt from.

5.4 Most forces improved their use of technology during the pandemic, adapting their working practices and exploiting the benefits of remote working, reduced travel

[6] *Policing in the pandemic - The police response to the coronavirus pandemic during 2020, HMICFRS, April 2021*

[7] *Four Es approach of engaging, explaining and encouraging before enforcing the legal requirements*

time and greater attendance (by the police and other organisations) at meetings. This has helped to ensure more coherent and robust decision-making in many cases and could offer long-term benefits to police effectiveness and efficiency.

5.5 Conversely, other aspects of service were adversely affected in some areas, including a rise in the number of crimes not to investigated as they were deemed unlikely to be solved, reduced in-person visits to registered sex offenders and existing backlogs in the criminal justice system being exasperated by pressures caused by the pandemic. The inspectorate notes that policing, other criminal justice bodies and governments need to work together to ensure that the CJS can recover.

5.6 In assessing risks in vulnerability, the inspectorates noted steps taken by Nottinghamshire Police to enhance quality assurance processes and reduce the chances of missing elements of risk and vulnerability by including content about vulnerability in its vlogs and updating officers and staff on how to spot and act on concerns. The inspectorate also noted that when demand dropped from other types of vulnerability in Nottinghamshire, officers and staff from other safeguarding teams were redeployed to support online paedophile investigation capabilities, enabling the service to mitigate the demand impact of new cases.

5.7 HMICFRS make five recommendations to local forces in addition to a range of learning points identified as part of the inspection. Recommendations include:

- Managing registered sex offenders: Forces must immediately make sure that officers understand and correctly implement the guidance for managing registered sex offenders during the pandemic.

- Legislation and guidance: Forces must ensure that they can manage changes in coronavirus-related legislation and ensure frontline officers and staff understand the difference between legislation and guidance.

- Test, track and trace: Forces must immediately put in place a policy to make sure they follow guidance and self-isolation directions when employees come into contact with someone with coronavirus symptoms.

- Custody records: Forces must immediately make sure clear and consistent records on how/when/if detainees are informed of temporary changes to how they can exercise their rights to legal advice and representation.

- Overall scale and impact of changes: Within six months, forces must assess temporary measures introduced during the pandemic that change the way they work considering positive, negative and unintended consequences, before determining if any of these new ways of working should continue.

6. Decisions

6.1 The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to her by the public, partner organisations, Members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.[8]

6.2 Panel Members have previously requested that the Commissioner provide a list of all forthcoming decisions (Forward Plan) rather than those already made. This Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force has been updated and is contained in **Appendix D**.

7. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

7.1 The Capital and Revenue Out-turn Reports are provided as separate items on the agenda.

8. Human Resources Implications

8.1 None - this is an information report.

9. Equality Implications

9.1 None

10. Risk Management

10.1 Risks to performance are identified in the main body of the report together with information on how risks are being mitigated.

11. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

11.1 This report provides Members with an update on performance in respect of the Police and Crime Plan.

12. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

12.1 The Commissioner publishes a horizon scanning briefing on a fortnightly basis which is widely accessed by OPCC, policing and other partner agencies nationally. The briefing captures information from a wide range of sources

[8] http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx

including emerging legislation, government publications, audits and inspections and significant consultations, statistics and research findings in order to help inform local strategic planning and decision making. The briefings can be accessed via the Commissioner's website[9].

13. Details of outcome of consultation

13.1 The Chief Constable has been sent a copy of this report.

14. Appendices

A. Nottinghamshire Performance and Insight report to March 2021

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

Police and Crime Plan 2018-2021

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Kevin Dennis, Chief Executive of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Tel: 0115 8445998

Dan Howitt, Head of Strategy and Assurance of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner daniel.howitt13452@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Tel: 0115 8445998

[9] http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Horizon-Scanning/Horizon-Scanning.aspx

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE AND INSIGHT REPORT 2020/21

QUARTER 4: PERFORMANCE TO MARCH 2021

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2018-21. The information is structured according to the four strategic priority themes.

2. Wherever possible, performance information is provided for a 12 month rolling period compared to the equivalent 12 months of the previous year. This provides a more stable indication of trends over time. Where information provided is for an alternative period, this is stated.

3. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context in relation to performance exceptions only.

4. Data sources are specified at Appendix A, including details of any information supplied outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team.

5. Amendments and additions have been added to this edition of the P&I report, in line with the revised Police and Crime Plan Strategic Framework (2018-21)

6. This report includes findings from the PCC's quarterly Police and Crime Survey. January to March fieldwork for the survey was affected by Coronavirus restrictions in place during this period. The survey programme resumed in April 2021 in full compliance with Market Research Society guidelines. Results are expected by the end of May.

Performance exceptions:

Performance exceptions, both positive and negative, are indicated within the report by the following markers:-

- Positive exception: Significant improvement in latest quarter, or improving trend over three successive quarters

- Negative exception: Significant deterioration in latest quarter, or deteriorating trend over three successive quarters

Summary of Key Performance Headlines and Exceptions

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm – Pages 3 to 4

- Safeguarding referrals continue to increase, largely attributed to improved training and better Partnership working in relation to CSE, PPNs and Knife crime.
- Missing Persons Reports have continued to reduce, reflective of force investment in dedicated teams, new technology and use of 'best practice' to gather information from forces that have been inspected. Social distancing has increased 'attendance' at online meeting and improved information sharing.
- Online crime has seen increases this quarter, reflective of more online activity during COVID restrictions and national increases in phishing / scam emails.
- Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) offences have seen an increase; this is reflected as a positive due to on-going work to improve accuracy and the benefits of the CSE Perpetrator Matrix.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims – Pages 5 to 6

- Domestic Abuse recorded offences have seen levels drop to under 14,000 for the first time in over 2 years; possibly driven by under-reporting and lockdown measures.
- VCOP compliance has seen continued improvements again this quarter.
- There have been reductions in positive outcome rates among those exiting Ministry of Justice funded victim services in 2020/21, largely affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Adult and Child sexual offences continue to see reductions this quarter and against the previous 12 months.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour – Pages 7 to 10

- Knife Crime and Possession of Weapons have seen further reductions this quarter.
- Alcohol ASB has seen a downward trend over the past 2 years and continues to see reductions this quarter.
- IOM has maintained the average re-offending risk rate this quarter of 71%.
- The Police and Crime Survey reflected that Community Cohesion continues to show improvements.
- ASB incidents has seen large increases in the yearly comparisons, attributable to the Covid restriction measures.
  Repeat Hate Crime victimisation rates have continued to increase.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing – Pages 11 to 13

- The Police and Crime Survey has seen public satisfaction improvements in 'dealing with issues that matter' and 'police doing a good job'.
- PSD recorded complaints have increased in the last 12 months while timeliness for complaint resolution has reduced by over 55 days in the past 12 months.
- Staffing levels for Police, Support and PCSOs have seen increases.
- Calls for Service: 999 and 101 have seen large reductions over the 12 month period.
- NCRS compliance has further improved this quarter.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1A: More Vulnerable People Safeguarded and Protected

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
1A.1	**Adult and Child Safeguarding Referrals**	Increase	**6,981**	7,398	7,752	7,888	**8,105**	**+16.1%**	**+1,124**
1A.2	**Missing persons**	Monitor	**2,895**	2,713	2,541	2,473	**2,288**	**-21.0%**	**-607**
1A.3	**Missing: No apparent risk**	Monitor	**3,103**	2,838	2,817	2,732	**2,590**	**-16.5%**	**-513**
1A.4	**Mental health-related incidents**	Monitor	**18,937**	19,330	18,775	17,853	**16,923**	**-10.6%**	**-2,014**

Safeguarding Referrals

Safeguarding referrals continue to increase in Nottinghamshire during 2019-2021 and have continued the trend in the latest quarter. Overall, referrals increased by 16.1% during the year.
This positive trend provides the force and partner agencies with confidence that improvements are being made in the identification and recording of safeguarding concerns, enabling agencies to take appropriate safeguarding actions to minimise the risk of harm. Improved training and better Partnership working in relation to CSE, PPNs and Knife crime are believed to have impacted upon this positive trend.

Missing Person Reports

Missing Person reports have been falling since May 2018 following investment in a dedicated Missing Team. The Team work collaboratively on safeguarding issues and investment in new technology, to assist in tracing missing people by processing telephone data more effectively.

People are located quicker and with fewer resources, representing a cost saving to the force while also increasing performance.
Quarter 4 has seen further reductions with average monthly reports falling from 206 to 190 in the last year. The MFH Team continue to gather information and learning from recently inspected forces, for example, improving access to mental health support. Social distancing practices have also led to increased 'attendance' at (online) meetings and improved information sharing.

Reports of 'Missing with no apparent risk' increased during Feb and Mar 2020 – reaching the highest monthly rate since July 2018. The latest quarter, has seen continued reductions with the monthly average falling to 216.
COVID restrictions have impacted demand in that both MISNAR and Missing Reports have all declined, this is a direct result of social distancing and the lack of places open which has also enabled people to be located faster. However, as restrictions have begun to ease an increase in demand is expected.

Mental Health-Related Incidents

The last 12 months have seen a monthly average of 1,410 police recorded mental health reports, which is an average decrease on the previous year end quarter of 78 reports a month (Jan to Dec 2020). The year to March 2021 has seen a 10.6% reduction on the previous 12 month period.
It must be noted that Notts has seen an increase in the use of the S.136 Mental Health Act in the current financial year when compared to the previous year with the proportion of persons admitted long-term to hospital from S.136 at its highest ever. This suggests that although incidents tagged as Mental Health have reduced, we have seen an increase in the severity of mental illness.
There have been zero S.136 detentions taken to custody as a place of safety in 2020/21, with all going to a health based place of safety; this is seen as a positive.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1B: Improved Response to Serious and Emerging Threats

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
1B.1	**Fraud Offences**	Monitor	**3,006**	2,880	2,851	2,925	**2,998**	**-0.3%**	**-8**
1B.2	**Online Crime**	Monitor	**3,728**	3,892	4,123	4,137	**4,240**	**+13.7%**	**+512**
1B.3	**Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences**	Monitor	**890**	946	936	935	**993**	**+11.6%**	**+103**
1B.4	**Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation**	Monitor	**474**	468	428	434	**477**	**+0.6%**	**+3**
1B.5	**Police recorded Modern Slavery offences**	Increase	**116**	133	140	134	**156**	**+34.5%**	**+40**

Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences

The number of recorded drug trafficking and supply offences recorded by police increased by 11.6% in the year to March 2021. Roll out of Op Reacher continued during 2020 to cover each of the force neighbourhood areas. Between Jan-Mar 2021, the team undertook 217 drug seizures. They also conducted 1,091 stop searches, made 541 arrests, seized over £63k cash and seized 119 weapons, including firearms and machetes.

Modern Slavery

The total number of modern slavery offences recorded by police increased by 34.5% in the 12 months to March 21. This positive trend largely reflects on-going improvements in proactivity, training and awareness of the nature, risk, legislation and signs of slavery. The force's dedicated Modern Slavery and County Lines Team continues to take a proactive approach to identifying offences and ensuring survivors are protected and offenders are brought to justice.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The latest quarter has seen an increase in police recorded CSE, with a 0.6% increase over the last year and a 10% increase on the previous quarter.

The 2020 CSE Profile highlighted that data was still not as accurate as it could be. Further work was undertaken with the SEIU team to improve this, with weekly work by the SEIU Sergeants to add and remove NICL qualifiers to improve data quality. This has likely accounted for increased data volume but will also reflect what is occurring in Nottinghamshire more accurately.

Other factors to consider for the increase are:-

- Changes in schools and Social Care around Covid.
- The CSE Perpetrator Matrix is now up and running which will increase the amount of safeguarding CSE occurrences.

Online crime

Online crimes represent a significant challenge to the force and a growing demand on resources. Recorded offences have further increased by 13.7% over the last year, impacted in part by increased online activity during the period of Coronavirus restrictions. There has also been a national increase in the number of Online phishing and scam emails relating to Covid-19, Track and Trace and HMRC etc.

Fraud offences

Recorded Fraud offences saw a slight reduction of 0.3% in the current 12 month period when compared with the previous 12 months. This continued reduction is due, in some part, to a change in recording practices and the addition of new Niche occurrence types. The pandemic has also affected some of the trends and patterns seen in Nottinghamshire. Reductions could also be attributed to the work of the Fraud Unit in preventing people from becoming a victim of fraud in the first instance. It should be noted that there can often be a lag in reporting fraud offences on account of the time taken for some for people to realise that they have become a victim.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

Theme 2A: Improved Reporting and Response to Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
2A.1	**Police recorded domestic abuse crimes**	Monitor	**15,041**	15,097	14,979	14,243	**13,988**	**-7.0%**	**-1,053**
2A.2	**Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate**	Monitor	**34.1%**	33.8%	33.4%	33.6%	**34.1%**	**-0.0% pts**	**n/a**
2A.3	**Domestic abuse: Positive Outcome Rate**	Monitor	**13.7%**	13.2%	13.3%	13.4%	**12.9%**	**-0.8% pts**	**n/a**
2A.4	**% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall)**	Monitor	**89.0%**	87.5%*	87.5%*	87.7%*	**88.3%***	**-0.6% pts**	**n/a**
2A.5	**Serious sexual offences: Adult**	Monitor	**1,420**	1,335	1,313	1,231	**1,181**	**-16.8%**	**-239**
2A.6	**Serious sexual offences: Child**	Monitor	**1,401**	1,227	1,142	1,081	**1,008**	**-28.1%**	**-393**
2A.7	**Sexual Offences: Positive Outcome Rate**	Monitor	**7.8%**	8.2%	8.4%	8.2%	**7.9%**	**+0.1% pts**	**n/a**

Domestic Abuse

This quarter has seen further reductions in reported domestic abuse offences, with the annual volume falling below 14,000 for the first time in 2 years. This trend is likely to have been affected by Coronavirus restrictions in place during 2020/21, with fewer opportunities for victims to come forward to report victimisation and reductions in night time economy related activity.

The proportion of victims that are repeats has remained stable during the year while positive outcome rates remain consistent at around 13%.

Levels of satisfaction with the police among survivors of domestic abuse have reduced marginally in the latest 12 months; Ease of Contact and Actions taken are the main drivers of reduced satisfaction. Previous issues with Kept Informed satisfaction have improved this quarter after the Force devised an audit to review numerous crimes for VCOP compliance in keeping victims informed.

*** NB: Survey data is current up to March 2021 based on surveys undertaken in November 2020. Training new starters and absences due to the pandemic has had a knock-on impact on the turnaround of work in the team.**

Sexual Abuse

Both Adult and Child Serious Sexual Offences saw decreases of 16.8% and 28.1% respectively in the year ending March 2021 when compared to the previous 12 months.

Both Adult and Child offences recorded by police dropped markedly between March and May 2020 and again in Dec 20 to Feb 21, potentially attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown / restriction measures.

The positive outcome rate has maintained at around 8% this quarter. This is in part attributable to the positive measures in place in the Public Protection unit and more robust identification and charging of suspects.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

Theme 2B: Victims Receive High Quality and Effective Support Services

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
2B.1	**Victims Code of Practice Compliance**	Monitor	**90.4%**	91.4%	91.7%	92.9%	**93.9%**	**+3.5% pts**	**n/a**
	Victim Services: New Referrals	Monitor	**10,135**	10,135*	10,126	10,126*	**11,920**	**+17.6%**	**+1,785**
2B.2	**Victim Services: Closed Cases**	Monitor	**3,524**	3,524*	3,113	3,113*	**3,534**	**+/- 0%**	**+10**
2B.3	**% Improved ability to cope and recover**	Monitor	**79.0%**	79.0%*	72.2%	72.7%*	**67.8%**	**-11.2% pts**	**n/a**
2B.4	**% crimes resolved via community resolution**	Monitor	**10.0%**	9.5%	8.9%	9.3%	**9.8%**	**-0.2%**	**n/a**

Victims Code of Practice

The Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) requires that a VCOP assessment is made and recorded for every victim of a crime, and that victim services are offered to victims as part of this assessment. In order to be VCOP compliant, every victim-based crime should have a completed VCOP recorded and the officer should record that victim services have been offered.

Improvements in compliance have continued to be made over the past year (+3.5% points), which are likely to have been affected by continued robust screening of rape and serious sexual offence (RASSO) offences and VCOP compliance. For Adult and Child public protection compliance, stringent reviews have been put in place since June 2020. Overall, compliance in these two areas have improved as more teams have been included in the mandatory review process while maintaining high compliance.

Victim Services

PCC Commissioned Victim Services received 11,920 new referrals in 2020/21, of which 619 were supported by new providers receiving additional Ministry of Justice funding for domestic and sexual abuse support in wake of the Coronavirus pandemic.

Of the 3,534 closed cases receiving an outcome assessment in 2020/21, 67.8% reported improvements in their ability to recover and cope with aspects of daily life as a result of the support provided. This marks an 11.2% pt reduction in positive outcome rates since March 2020 which has remained stable throughout the pandemic.

This reduction should be viewed in the context of the changing profile of victimisation and service provision, with some providers having reported an increase in levels of anxiety and complexity among presenting service users.

*MoJ data reported on a 6 monthly basis

Community Resolution

The proportion of crimes resulting in community resolution has been increasing steadily since September 2020 having reached a level comparable to that recorded in March 2020.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3A: People and communities are safer and feel safer

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
3A.1	**Victim-based crime: Total**	Monitor	**89,671**	82,997	79,894	74,716	**69,656**	**-22.3%**	**-20,015**
3A.2	**Victim-based crime: Rural areas**	Monitor	**11,406**	10,718	10,458	9,769	**9,489**	**-16.8%**	**-1,917**
3A.3	**Victim-based crime: Urban areas**	Monitor	**78,351**	72,279	69,315	64,848	**61,132**	**-22.0%**	**-17,219**
3A.4	**Average Crime Severity: Force-wide**	Monitor	**160.13**	158.23	162.07	156.71	**155.69**	**-2.8%**	**-4.4**
3A.5	**Average Crime Severity: Priority areas**	Monitor	**164.99**	164.52	165.69	165.24	**165.76**	**+0.5%**	**+0.77**
3A.6	**Residents reporting experience of crime**	Monitor	**18.0%**	17.5%	16.9%	16.1%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**TBC**
3A.7	**% residents feeling safe in area by day**	Monitor	**89.2%**	89.9%	90.1%	89.7%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**TBC**
3A.8	**% residents feeling safe in area after dark**	Monitor	**61.5%**	62.7%	64.0%	63.1%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**TBC**
3A.9	**% reporting drug use / dealing as an issue**	Reduce	**42.8%**	37.5%	32.1%	32.0%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**TBC**

Police recorded crime

Police recorded crime, decreased by 20,015 offences in the year to March 2021, impacted by decreases between April and June 2020 coinciding with the stringent Coronavirus restriction measures in place. Notable reductions were seen in Robbery (-35.9%), Vehicle Offences (-36.2%) and Burglary (-34.4%). Reductions in police recorded crime have been more pronounced in the urban areas of the force with a further 22.0% reduction in the latest 12 month period.

Findings from the Police and Crime Survey to December 2020 indicate that self-reported experience of crime (excl. fraud and cyber) fell from 18.9% to 16.1% during the year with serious acquisitive crime and criminal damage seeing the most marked reductions.

Crime Severity

The average crime severity score of offences recorded by police (based on weightings via the ONS Crime Harm Index) has reduced in the latest quarter. Trends in crime severity will be monitored over the coming months as rates and trends of recorded crime during lockdown restrictions become clearer.

The 23 Priority Areas have seen a slight increase in overall crime severity over the last year. Arboretum and Bilsthorpe, Lowdham & Villages have recorded the highest severity scores in the 12 months to Mar 2021 (212.78/207.96).

Resident concerns regarding drug use and dealing

The proportion of residents citing drug use and dealing as an issue they would like to see the police and other partners do more to tackle in their area continued to fall throughout 2020. This coincides with extensive targeted enforcement activity linked to Operation Reacher. Reckless and dangerous driving is now the most prevalent issue of community concern highlighted as part of the Police and Crime Survey.

Feelings of safety

The proportion of residents reporting that they feel very or fairly safe in their area during the day and after dark has increased marginally over the previous 12 months. This may, in part, have been affected by changes in lifestyles and activity as a result of the Coronavirus restrictions in place.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3B: Fewer People Commit Crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
3B.1	**Violent knife crime**	Monitor	**768**	739	768	721	**707**	**-7.9%**	**-61**
3B.2	**Violent knife crime: Positive outcomes**	Monitor	**26.6%**	26.9%	26.3%	28.0%	**29.1%**	**+2.6% pts**	**n/a**
3B.3	**Gun crime**	Monitor	**163**	149	165	151	**161**	**-1.2%**	**-2**
3B.4	**Possession of weapons offences**	Monitor	**1,199**	1,112	1,084	1,019	**1,005**	**-16.2%**	**-194**
3B.5	**Stop and Searches**	Monitor	**5,487**	5,377	5,103	4,952	**5,109**	**-6.9%**	**-378**
3B.6	**Stop and Search: Positive outcomes**	Monitor	**41.0%**	39.8%	39.6%	39.3%	**39.0%**	**-2.0% pts**	**n/a**
3B.7	**Alcohol-related violence**	Monitor	**16.0%**	15.4%	15.6%	14.7%	**13.9%**	**-2.1% pts**	**n/a**
3B.8	**Alcohol-related ASB**	Monitor	**8.9%**	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	**5.8%**	**-3.1% pts**	**n/a**

Violent Knife Crime

There has been a reduction in the number of violent Knife Crimes recorded since 2018, with a further 7.9% reduction recorded in the last 12 months.
The proportion of offences resulting in a positive outcome, has increased by 2.6% over the same 12 month period.

Gun Crime

Recorded gun crime has decreased by 1.2% over the last year, with large decreases being observed between January and May 2020 in line with national lockdowns and tighter restrictions. Nationally, there has been a downward trend in firearm discharges through 2020 with little overall impact to the nature of the firearms market.[1]

Stop Searches

There has been a reduction in the number of stop searches conducted in the 12 months to March 2021. This is possibly attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic and fewer people on the roads and fewer stops conducted.

Positive Outcomes improved steadily in 2019, although, small reductions have been seen throughout 2020 and in the 12 months to March 2021. The consistent level of positive outcomes is primarily associated with targeted intelligence led operations that derive from local commanders identifying a specific crime issue in a given location that can be addressed through on-street proactive policing activity. The force continues to work with communities in our use of these powers.

Possession of Weapons

Police recorded Possession of Weapons offences decreased by 16.2% to March 2021 compared to the previous year; this reflects the continued positive proactive work of Op Reacher and the neighbourhood community teams in taking more weapons off the streets; 119 weapons were seized Jan-Mar 2021.

Alcohol-related violence and ASB

The force is working to develop an accurate picture of alcohol-related crime via use of an alcohol marker on the Niche crime recording system. Alcohol-related violence continues to see steady reductions over the past two years. Alcohol-related ASB has also seen a steady downward trend over the previous two years.

[1] NABIS – Annual Strategic Assessment 2020

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3B: Fewer People Commit Crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
3B.9	**IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring**	Monitor	**317**	385	269	258	**285**	**-10.1%**	**-32**
3B.10	**IOM: Offenders successfully removed**	Monitor	**78**	61	93	70	**80**	**+2.6%**	**+2**
3B.11	**IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk**	Monitor	**-45.3%**	-46%	-56.3%	-71.0%	**-71.0%**	**+25.7% pts**	**-**
3B.12	**Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City**	Monitor	**140**	109	105	114	**113**	**-19%**	**-27**
3B.13	**Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County**	Monitor	**123**	116	117	102	**108**	**-12%**	**-15**
3B.14	**Crimes with an identified suspect (average)**	Monitor	**3,039**	3,095	3,120	3,023	**2,791**	**-8.2%**	**-248**
3B.15	**Positive outcomes: All crime**	Monitor	**15.3%**	15.6%	15.2%	15.7%	**15.6%**	**+0.3% pts**	**n/a**
3B.16	**Positive outcomes: Victim-based crime**	Monitor	**11.7%**	11.9%	11.8%	12.2%	**11.8%**	**+0.1% pts**	**n/a**

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

A successful year for IOM despite the difficulties of the pandemic. All normal activity has continued throughout the crisis, including home visits, statutory appointments and enforcement actions. IOM has additionally managed the emergency prison releases through COVID, and ensured that all such releases were subject at proposal to thorough checks and then monitored throughout the period of their temporary licence.

The National IOM Review and guidance will move the strategic emphasis towards the reduction of re-offending as opposed to harm to help the government meet its target of reducing neighbourhood crime by 20%.

DVIOM Scheme

The DIVOM performance figures are mostly the same as previous submissions. The PPIT score is now reflected using Power BI. The average reduction in PPIT for IOM DV offenders between entry and exit from the scheme is 7 points; equating to a 43% reduction in PPIT risk. The PPIT is used in addition to the IOM matrix to identify DV perpetrators and is the current academic leading model for this type of cohort selection.

There is scope within the new operational guidance to continue the successful DIVOM programme and some of the successful work done with Nottinghamshire's scheme, but there will be an expectation, as a primary, to move back towards the more traditional SAC type offending. The new guidance has been circulated to Chief Officers.

Youth Justice – First Time Entrants

The City shows a 199% reduction of FTE during the 12 months to the end of March 2021.
The County shows a 12% reduction of FTE during the 12 months to the end of March 2021.

Identified Suspects

The number of Niche crime outcomes with a named suspect saw an 8.2% decrease in the 12 months to Mar 2021.

Positive Outcomes: All Crime & Victim Based Crime

Positive outcome rates for both All Crime and Victim Based Crime remain relatively stable.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3C: Build Stronger and More Cohesive Communities									
		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
3C.1	Police recorded hate occurrences	Monitor	**2,370**	2,395	2,404	2,343	**2,242**	**-5.4%**	**-128**
3C.2	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	**14.4%**	14.3%	15.4%	17.3%	**17.8%**	**+3.5% pts**	**n/a**
3C.3	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	Monitor	**84.1%**	84.7%	83.8%*	85.9%	**82.1%**	**-1.9%pts**	**n/a**
3C.4	% feeling there is a sense of community	Monitor	**54.0%**	57.3%	59.6%	62.0%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**n/a**
3C.5	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	Monitor	**54.7%**	58.1%	61.4%	64.0%	**Pending**	**TBC**	**n/a**
3C.6	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents	Monitor	**32,189**	39,013	41,957	45,064	**48,202**	**+49.8%**	**+16,013**
3C.7	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	Monitor	**28.4%**	26.9%	27.6%	28.3%	**29.5%**	**+1.1% pts**	**n/a**
3C.8	Alcohol-related ASB	Monitor	**8.9%**	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	**5.8%**	**-3.1% pts**	**n/a**

Hate Crime (see Appendix A)

Recorded Hate Crime has remained relatively stable over the previous two years with a marginal decrease in the past 12 months. The proportion of hate crime victims that are repeat victims has continued to increase this quarter.
Victim Satisfaction rates have remained relatively stable over the past 12 months with a decline in satisfaction of Actions Taken resulting in an overall satisfaction reduction of 1.9% pts.

NB: Hate Crime survey data to March 2021 reflects data from November 2020 surveys.

Community Cohesion

The proportion of residents feeling that their area 'has a sense of community' and that 'people from different backgrounds get on well' has increased markedly over the last year.

Anti-social Behaviour

Police recorded ASB increased markedly over the last year, with an almost 50% increase in the 12 months to March 2021. The increase is primarily driven by the enforcement of Coronavirus restrictions since March 2020. The proportion of reports involving repeat victims remains broadly stable but has seen an upward trend over the past few quarters.
Reports of alcohol related ASB have decreased over the previous year (-3.1%) mirroring trends in alcohol-related violence.

The PCC's Police and Crime Survey introduced new questions relating to experience of ASB in October 2019. Rolling 12 month data is now available for the latest two reporting periods and will be consistently tracked over time.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4A: Further Improve Public Confidence in Policing

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
4A.1	Police are dealing with the issues that matter	Monitor	**41.7%**	42.5%	44.0%	45.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.2	Residents feeling the Police do a good job	Monitor	**50.0%**	51.7%	53.4%	54.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.3	Residents reporting confidence in the police	Monitor	**55.4%**	57.8%	59.3%	59.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.4	% residents satisfied with the police	Monitor	**58.4%**	57.9%	56.9%	58.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.5	PSD Recorded Complaints	Monitor	**898**	904	894	1,095	**1,095**	**+21.9%**	**+197**
4A.6	PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness (days)	Monitor	**134.2**	112.9	97.8	83.4	**78.5**	**-41.5%**	**-55.7**

Public Confidence in the Police

The majority of indicators of public confidence in the police are increasing – particularly since March 2020. While an increasing trend was evident prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that the emergence of and response to the pandemic have contributed to an acceleration of these trends since March 2020.

Satisfaction with Police

25% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey reported having had contact with the police over the last year, which marks a small reduction on levels recorded during the previous year (27%).

The proportion of those respondents reporting that they were very or fairly satisfied with the service they received has remained the same over the last year (58.0%), while there has been a slight increase in the proportion stating that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (up from 15.0% to 18.0%). The proportion reporting dissatisfaction with the police meanwhile has fallen marginally from 25.0% to 23.0%.

PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness

Recorded complaints have seen an increase in the 12 months to March 2021, mainly driven by Covid issues and persistent complainers.
The average timeliness for the resolution of PSD complaints has reduced from over 130 days to 78.5 days in the past 12-month period. This is due to the benefits now being seen of revised practices within PSD and a sustained overhaul of the Centurion system and historical complaints now being finalised.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4B: Achieving Value for Money – Budget and Workforce

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
4B.4	**Staffing vs Establishment: Officers**	Monitor	**101.34%** **1,980/2,006**	98.66% 2,059.01/2,087	99.32% 2,071.81/2,087	101.80 2,124.48/2,087	***101.23%** **2,112.62/2,087**	**-0.1% pts**	**+132.62**
4B.5	**Staffing vs Establishment: Staff**	Monitor	**98.35%** **1,119/1,138**	99.84% 1,198.89/1,138.67	103.83% 1,186.41/1,142.67	103.34% 1,181.86/1,143.67	***103.22%** **1,212.53/1,174.69**	**+4.9% pts**	**+93.53**
4B.6	**Staffing vs Establishment: PCSOs**	Monitor	**75.53%** **151/200**	83.42% 166.83/200	80.85% 161.7/200	78.46% 156.91/200	**103.57** **155.36/150**	**+28.0% pts**	**+5.91**
4B.7	**% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Officers**	Monitor	**5.06%** **20,718**	4.83% 19,628	4.21% 20,718	3.84% 15,980	**3.55%** **15,239**	**-1.51% pts**	**-5,479**
4B.8	**% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Staff & PCSOs**	Monitor	**5.07%** **14,426**	4.80% 13,741	4.50% 14,426	4.38% 12,947	**4.16%** **12,314**	**-0.91% pts**	**-2,112**

Budget vs Spend: Revenue/Capital

The Q4 reports have yet to be approved by the FEB so, the latest data is not yet available.
The latest position as at Quarter 3 is as follows:-
In terms if budge vs actual spend for the third quarter (Oct-Dec) 2020/21, the Force was predicting a £1,094k overspend for the full year outturn ending 2020/21 for our revenue budget. The total outturn expected was £222,735k versus a budget of £221,659k.
For capital spend for the third quarter 2020/21, a total of £17,544k was spent and the full year outturn position was £25,177k versus a full year budget of £35,845k which is a difference of £10,668k which is split as slippage of £8,689k and an under-spend of £1,978k.

Staffing: Officers / Staff / PCSOs

*As of 28th February 2021, officer establishment levels were showing an increase of 132 officers when compared to the previous year. The number of Police Staff has increased by 93 over the same period, while the number of PCSOs has increased by 6 (it must be noted that the actual budgeted posts for PCSOs has reduced from 200 to 150 this quarter).

Sickness: Officers / Staff & PCSOs

NB: percentage figures relate to hours lost as an average of all FTE hours.
Officer and staff sickness rates have been reducing over the previous two years and have continued to see reductions this period. The Force has followed government guidelines and implemented self-isolation, shielding and authorised absences through the Personal Assessment process. Nevertheless, absence levels have not been adversely affected by the pandemic and have dropped considerably every month since March 2020. This may be due to: greater flexibility with home working; gyms and sporting activities being restricted and the arrival of new officers increasing overall staffing numbers; changing work practices and workloads reducing leading to reductions in pressure/stress; an increased motivation and sense of duty during a time of crisis.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4C: Achieving Value for Money – Demand Management

		Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
4C.1	**Calls for Service: 999**	Monitor	**195,050**	188,570	184,039	177,403	**169,685**	**-13.0%**	**-25,365**
4C.2	**Abandoned Call rate: 999**	Monitor	**0.54%**	0.70%	0.86%	0.90%	**0.48%**	**+0.1% pts**	**n/a**
4C.3	**Calls for Service: 101**	Monitor	**752,136**	698,972	666,530	631,628	**579,874**	**-22.9%**	**-172,262**
4C.4	**Abandoned Call rate: 101**	Monitor	**3.2%**	7.4%	10.9%	7.7%	**6.0%**	**+2.8% pts**	**n/a**
4C.5	**Response times: Grade 1 Urban**	Monitor	**77.4%**	77.3%	76.0%	75.0%	**77.7%**	**+0.3% pts**	**n/a**
4C.6	**Response times: Grade 1 Rural**	Monitor	**72.2%**	71.1%	70.8%	69.4%	**72.6%**	**+0.4% pts**	**n/a**
4C.7	**Response times: Grade 2**	Monitor	**51.4%**	51.6%	50.7%	51.6%	**58.1%**	**+6.7% pts**	**n/a**
4C.8	**Compliance with NCRS**	Monitor	**94%-96%**	96.1%	97.2%	97.4%	**97.6%**	-	-

Calls for Service: 999 and 101

999 calls have seen increases over the last two years, however, the latest year to March 2021 has seen a reduction of over 25,000 calls compared to the previous 12 months, this correlates to the reduction in crimes and incidents due to the pandemic.
Abandoned call rates for 999 remain extremely low.

Calls to the 101 non-emergency service have also fallen during the year (-22.9%). Abandoned call rates for the 101 service, have been increasing steadily, following marked deceases since 2018 with the latest quarter seeing a decrease when compared to the previous quarter. The recent rise in abandoned call rates is largely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, turnover of staff and the impact of training new starters.

Response Times within Target

Response times are now available from SAFE and have been updated. Response times for Grade 1 Urban and Rural and Grade 2 have seen increases in the current 12 month period when compared to the previous 12 month period, with an improved majority of calls being responded to within target times.
Improvements could be attributed to the better recording of State 6 on the SAFE system, and more officers available due to recent uptake in numbers.

Compliance with NCRS

Compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard remains strong at 97.6%. Due to personal absences the last audit was completed in January 2021, however, due to the robust first contact arrangements in place there is no reason to believe that this has deteriorated since then.

APPENDIX A

Hate Crime and Repeat Victims

Although the total number of Hate crimes recorded has remained relatively stable over the past 12 months, there have been significant changes in the type and location of hate crime due to the pandemic.

The usual hot spot locations are the City and Town centres resulting from the night-time economy, however, due to the closing of pubs/restaurants and the various lockdown measures, this has moved to neighbourhood locations as people are spending more time at home and neighbourhood disputes have increased as a result. These disputes have a habit of building gradually and usually take the route of occurring repeatedly prior to being reported and can escalate from relatively minor incidents to more serious reports including Hate behaviour/language.

As a result, the Hate crime team, together with the City council and statutory partners have deployed 'Operation Fossil' which seeks to tackle 'low risk' hate offending on the first occasion where no formal measure is enacted by the police (where no formal prosecution route is taken or the IP doesn't support it). This involves a written warning to first time offenders to prevent repeats and reduce further harm to victims. This is a staged process which, pending on partner availability and lockdown protocol will also see victims and offenders receive a multi-agency visit with a view to problem solving the underlying issues that are often present and not represented on crime reports – for example access/egress/parking issues.

In the last year, Nottinghamshire has seen a rise in Hate crime within Mental Health institutions (eg Highbury and Rampton) within which there has been a spike in repeat victims as the victims have been the same Healthcare Professional subject to racial abuse for example.

Similarly, when the pandemic commenced last year, shops were open but hospitality was closed and an increase in Hate Crime towards shop staff (predominantly racist) was seen across the County as staff sought to impose Covid regulations, mask wearing and 2m social distancing.

Finally, a spike has been noted in Covid related Hate crime towards the Chinese community, some of which is believed to have gone unreported based on information from University partners. This has led to Nottinghamshire Police changing their leafleting into a number of different languages to educate our diverse communities about Hate crime reporting.

For Information	
Public	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources & Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**19th May 2021**
Report of:	**Chief Constable**
Report Author:	**Tracey Morris**
E-mail:	**Tracey.morris@notts.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Danny Baker & Mark Kimberley**
Agenda Item:	**9**

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

Quarter 4 2020/21 Capital Outturn.

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the financial outturn position for capital for the financial year 2020/21.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the Force Executive Board and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the outturn position as detailed in the report.

2.2 That the Police and Crime Commissioner approves the slippage recommendations in Appendix B.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To update the Office of the PCC on the Force's outturn position for 2020/21 as at the end of quarter 4 and also to comply with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

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

4.1 Summary
The Capital Programme for 2020/21 to 2024/25 was presented and approved at the Police and Crime Panel meeting on 6th February 2020.

4.2 The capital budget for 2020/21 is £42,431k. This is calculated as slippage from 2019/20 of £1,169k and new allocations in 2020/21 of £41,263k. This is an increase of £600k approved on decision record 2021.005 from future year's budget to 2020/21 to offset costs in relation to Nottingham Custody Suite. Decision record 2020.055 approved the termination agreement from the Venson contract and subsequently the purchase of the vehicle fleet.
The programme is summarised in the table below:

	New Budget 2020/21 £'000	Slippage From 2019/20 £'000	In Year Approvals £'000	Revised Budget £'000
Estates	28,870	838	500	30,208
Information Technology	5,212	331	(500)	5,043
Other Projects	7,180	0	0	7,180
Total	**41,262**	**1,169**	**0**	**42,431**

4.3 The review of capital expenditure shows an outturn position of £30,369k. This is representing an underspend of (£3,426k) and slippage of (£8,636k). A breakdown of all the projects can be found in Appendix A.

4.4 Within the Estates projects are the three new build projects for Nottingham Custody Suite, new Joint HQ Build and the SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre). These three areas alone amount to a combined budget of £25,759k and also amount to the majority of the slippage figure (£6,997k).

Nottingham Custody Suite – on going.

- The custody project is a multiyear project to deliver a new Nottingham Custody Suite at a new location within the City. It is expected that the project will be delivered on budget in totality, but the phasing may be a little out of line with costs being incurred. For a multi-million-pound project, over multi years this is not unusual.

New Joint FHQ – on going.

- The new Joint FHQ build is a multiyear project to deliver a new headquarters supporting the needs of Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue. The build is taking place on existing land, currently owned by Nottinghamshire Police. It is expected that the project will generate a reasonable underspend, to date £639k has been realised, the full amount will continue to be assessed.

SARC New Build – on going

- The current Topaz Centre (SARC) is unsuitable; there is no scope for extending the building to provide a seamless support package for victims. In addition, the Topaz Centre needs reparation and improvement from a forensic perspective and requires urgent mitigation work to bring the building up to United Kingdom Accreditation Standards (UKAS) forensic standards.

- As a result of this assessment a new build is being undertaken close to the existing Centre. During this financial year it is expected that design and planning fees will be incurred with a view to the build starting June 2021. The capital budget is therefore slightly out of alignment with the planned works.

Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works – on going

- This is an annual programme and reflects the risks identified within the building condition survey. The survey assessed each building in terms of mechanical, electrical, and fabric works that is required to keep buildings in top condition. The works have been prioritised and these form the basis for this element of the capital programme.

- Within the plans for this financial year were replacement windows and roof for Radford Road and Oxclose Lane police stations, this work needs to be completed during summer months and due to COVID this work is now delayed and will be undertaken next financial year. A full review of the longer-term requirements under this project heading are taking place, however an increase in the underspend is reported this quarter to reflect our reduced estate and an expectation of the re-profiling that Estates are currently undertaking.

Custody Improvements – on going

- Custody improvement project. With the new building being undertaken for the city it became apparent that the facilities at Mansfield may need to be improved to ensure both suites operate to a similar standard wherever possible, this project is intended to upgrade and deliver essential works to Mansfield Custody suite. Estates have commissioned some feasibility works, but no commitments have been entered into. It is expected that Estates will develop a business case to further this project with a view to completing next financial year.

Uplift – Estates – on going

- In July it was decided to increase the number of car parking spaces at a number of stations to accommodate the increase in officer numbers, this budget was achieved by way of a virement from Information Technology Uplift project to create an Estates uplift project, the value approved was £500k.

Northern Control Room - on going

- Northern Control Room. As part of the arrangements to move out of the Hucknall training centre and to minimise the capital requirements for FHQ, it was identified that a cost effective solution would be to dual purpose the northern control room into a reserve control room for the FHQ site, but routinely to be used as 3 IT classrooms for learning and development. To enable this work to be completed would mean that for a short period of time the northern control room would have to close and all resources relocated to FHQ, due to the COVID pandemic the force felt that the risk was too great and the work will be delayed until the situation is less impactive.

West Bridgford Relocation - completed

- The current station has been identified as too large for our policing purpose, a decision was made to relocate policing teams to local fire stations, relocate the victim interview suits to other nearby police stations and the shared front counter service would be relocated to alternative premises in the centre of West Bridgford.

Hucknall EMAS - completed

- A project to relocate officers from Hucknall Police station to Hucknall Ambulance station which will become a base for all three emergency services. A small budget has been allocated for this financial year to cover a few outstanding fees and the contractor's retainer charge.

4.5 The Information Technology host of projects includes refreshing and upgrading the existing IT suite of equipment, continuation of the roll out of ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition), an uplift in equipment representing the increase in officer numbers and ESN (Essential Services Network) which is a National project to replace the current airwave system and devices.

Technology Refresh – mostly completed

- Technology refresh is a recurring project that has been developed to provide the financial support to refresh and upgrade existing equipment that has reached end of life. The plans for this financial year include the ongoing procurement of BWV (Body Worn Video) devices, replacement laptops, tough books and workstations, DIR (Digital Interview Recording) suites & laptops, nimble storage, Hyper V server hardware refresh, replacement multi-functional devices (printers) and archive storage expansion.

Uplift – Information Technology - complete

- Operation Uplift includes the increase in BWV and airwave devices.

Essential Services Network – on going

- ESN is a national programme to replace the current airwave service. The project started some years ago and has seen several setbacks, progress is still fragmented and types of devices have yet to be established. It is expected that this project will slip again. The overall budget is likely to increase considerably and discussions at a national level are being held as to how the project will progress.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition - complete

- Replacement of static ANPR cameras around the County is the focus of this project. Existing cameras are old and the failure rates have been increasing, a number of cameras were replaced last financial year, with the last instalment delayed due to manufacturing issues in relation to Covid-19. There is scope and plans for further cameras to be replaced this financial year.

4.6 Other projects include vehicle replacement, increase in the fleet and more recently an increase in CED (Conducted Energy Devices).

Uplift – Fleet - complete

- Operation Uplift represents the impact on the force in relation to vehicles tied in with the increase in officers, costs currently attributed to this area are 11 Skoda Octavia's for operation Reacher, 3 Skoda Octavia's for additional capacity across the force. The running costs for the vehicles have been reflected in the revenue element of the Transport budget.

Vehicle Replacement Programme - complete

- Vehicle replacement is an annually recurring project that has been developed to provide the financial support to replace non-Venson vehicles that have reached end of life.

PFI Transport Purchase – complete

- In December 2020 the force contract with Venson was terminated as a result the force purchased the fleet and associated equipment from Venson, the capital value was £5,987k and consisted of 379 vehicles, vehicle lifts, MOT equipment, and 2 roadside recovery vehicles.

Taser - complete

- Utilising a grant to off-set the cost of CED (taser) devices the force has now increased capacity by a further 105 devices this financial year.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 The financial information relating to this item is contained within item 4.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 There are no immediate Human Resource implications arising from this report.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Monitoring of the accounts is problematic and errors in the data continue to be reported.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no changes in legislation or other legal considerations that are relevant to this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 The figures included in this report are presented to the Force Executive Board on monthly basis.

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A – Capital Projects

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

13. There are no background papers relevant to this report.

NB: See guidance on public access to meetings and information about meetings for guidance on non-public information and confidential information.

APPENDIX A

Capital Projects

	Revised Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Under Spend £'000	Slippage to 2021/22 £'000
Estates				
Nottingham Custody Suite	13,000	12,968	0	(32)
New HQ Joint Build	11,959	4,969	(639)	(6,351)
Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works	2,640	437	(2,150)	(53)
SARC New Build	800	185	0	(615)
Estate Improvements	567	107	(204)	(256)
Northern Control Room Conversion & Refurb.	362	2	0	(360)
Custody Improvements	166	28	0	(139)
West Bridgford Relocation	198	177	(21)	0
Hucknall EMAS	17	17	(0)	0
Operation Uplift - Estates	500	331	(163)	(6)
	30,208	**19,221**	**(3,178)**	**(7,810)**
Information Services				
Technology Services Refresh & Upgrades	2,573	2,531	(16)	(26)
Operation Uplift - IS	1,426	1,344	(82)	0
ESN	800	0	0	(800)
ANPR Camera Project	244	244	(0)	0
Command & Control	0	0	0	0
	5,043	**4,119**	**(98)**	**(826)**
Other Projects				
Operation Uplift - Fleet	445	402	(43)	0
Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	662	554	(108)	0
PFI Transport Purchase	5,987	5,987	0	0
Operation Uplift - Other	0	0	0	0
Taser	87	87	0	0
	7,180	**7,029**	**(151)**	**0**
Total	**42,431**	**30,369**	**(3,426)**	**(8,636)**

Appendix B

Recommendations for Slippage to 2021/22

	Slippage to 2021/22 £'000
Estates	
Nottingham Custody Suite	(32)
New HQ Joint Build	(6,351)
Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works	(53)
SARC New Build	(615)
Estate Improvements	(256)
Northern Control Room Conversion & Refurb.	(360)
Custody Improvements	(139)
Operation Uplift - Estates	(6)
	(7,810)
Information Services	
Technology Services Refresh & Upgrades	(26)
ESN	(800)
	(826)
Total	**(8,636)**

For Information	
Public	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources & Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**19th May 2021**
Report of:	**Chief Constable**
Report Author:	**Tracey Morris**
E-mail:	**Tracey.morris@notts.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Danny Baker & Mark Kimberley**
Agenda Item:	**10**

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

Quarter 4 2020/21 Provisional Revenue Outturn Report.

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional financial outturn position for revenue for the financial year 2020/21.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the Force Executive Board and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the outturn position as detailed in the report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To update the Office of the PCC on the Force's outturn position for 2020/21 as at the end of quarter 4 and also to comply with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

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

4.1 Summary

In the 2020/21 budget a £3m ring fenced Performance Grant in relation to the uplift of an extra 20,000 officers nationally was reported. The grant has been approved and the income is being received in full monthly this is to alleviate any cash flow issues that may have been caused through Covid-19.

At the end of Q4 the force has incurred additional costs of £1,381k and loss of income of £564k in relation to Covid-19, mainly off-set by special grants. Additional costs of £300k in relation to orders that because of Covid-19 were delayed into 2020/21, the cost of which should have been incurred during 2019/20.

Additional costs along with additional overtime spends and the net cost of exiting the Vehicles PFI, £8,018k off-set by a Home Office Grant of (£6,599k) would have resulted in a larger overspend position, however the considerable savings on vacant staff posts have off-set most of this.

4.2 The total net expenditure budget approved by the OPCC for 2020/21 was set at £221.6m; this is split between Police and OPCC as per the table below.

Net expenditure budget	Police £m	PCC £m	Total Base £m
Employee	142.9	0.9	**143.7**
Premises	6.1	0.0	**6.1**
Transport	6.1	0.0	**6.2**
Comms & Computing	8.9	0.0	**8.9**
Supplies & Services	9.8	-	**9.8**
Agency & Contract Services	12.9	5.6	**18.4**
Pension	34.5	0.1	**34.6**
Capital Financing	8.5	-	**8.5**
Income	(13.1)	(1.5)	**(14.6)**
Grand Total	**216.5**	**5.1**	**221.6**

4.3 Detail

The review of revenue expenditure shows an outturn position of £65k overspend for Police and an on-budget position within the OPCC. This report will review each of the expenditure areas relating to the Police element of the budget.

Expenditure Type	Total Base £'000	Virements £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Over/(Under) £'000
Employee	142,858	1,540	144,398	145,038	639
Pension	34,460	365	34,824	35,416	592
Agency & Contract Services	12,763	51	12,813	13,815	1,001
Supplies & Services	9,834	275	10,109	9,597	(512)
Comms & Computing	8,915	535	9,450	10,054	604
Capital Financing	8,482	1,000	9,482	16,015	6,533
Transport	6,144	(1)	6,143	7,363	1,220
Premises	6,118	(1)	6,117	6,501	383
Income	(13,054)	(3,729)	(16,784)	(27,180)	(10,396)
	216,519	35	216,554	216,618	65

Employee costs: includes pay, allowances and overtime but excludes pension contributions.

The Actual shows an overspend position of £639k; this relates to an overspend on officer pay of £381k this overspend can be attributed to a higher number of transferees than planned, additional national insurance costs relating to overtime, an increase on bonus payments and general rephasing of starters and leavers throughout the year. An underspend on staff pay of (£773k) representing a high number of vacant posts; £55k saving on PCSO pay relating to reduced numbers during the year. £1,559k overspend on overtime this reflects costs of COVID deployments and is offset by Covid-19 grants.

External training course costs shows an underspend position of (£330k) and is due to courses being cancelled due to Covid-19 issues, much of this will therefore be an added pressure in the 2021/22 budget as accredited training requirements are caught up. It is expected that a knock-on effect will also increase spend pressures in 2022/23.

Pension costs include payments for employees along with pension's payrolls for ill health and injury pensions.

The Actual shows an overspend position of £592k. This reflects £727k for contributions to the pensions schemes for employees and mirrors the overspend on pay above. There is a £135k saving as a result of fewer medical retirements.

Agency and Contracted Services costs; includes collaboration charges, partnership costs and mutual aid charges.

The Actual is an overspend position of £1,001k. MFSS costs have reduced; (£703k) within this is a reduction in the GEN 2 costs, inflation and relative growth.

The charge from the region for EMSOU collaboration was £1,696k this will in part be offset by income, however there is an overall shortfall of £264k representing a shortfall of Officers supplied by the Force to the Collaboration being less than estimated.

Supplies and Services costs; includes all non-pay operational costs.

Actual is an underspend position of (£512k); An increase in insurance premiums of £292k, was offset by a reduction in the contribution to the Insurance reserve (£588k) due to Covid-19 impact on insurance claims liabilities.

There was a (£130k) saving for firearms equipment.

A delay in IT investment spend of £554k in the year, due to Covid-19, has been transferred to reserves for use in the following financial year when this investment spend will now take place.

An increase in consultants' costs of £282k as a result of extensions to contracts for the extension of EMSCU resources to the end of September, this is largely offset with income.

£250k efficiency saving allocated here will be incurred in other areas. This has been achieved across the force as expected.

Communications and Computing costs includes the costs of the information technology estate incorporating call charges, software licences, upgrades, networking, airwave, and postage costs.

Actual is an overspend position of £604k and this relates to £396k higher than budgeted increase in the Home Office charges for nationally managed projects.

£157k of orders that were delayed due to Covid-19 and impacted on the 2020/21 financial year; £124k of costs in relation to an increase for consumables and breakages, most of this relate to the airwave radios which are beyond end of life and are due to be replaced by ESN. £109k of cost has been incurred due to the increase in officer numbers, this will be offset by income from Uplift.

Costs have been offset by income from the uplift performance grant and savings of (£557k) in relation to over 40 separate negotiated contract renewals which have delivered savings to the force. It includes an EE (£135k) re-negotiated deal providing better value for the increasing data usage and ESA £41k for licenses.

Capital Financing includes the transfers in and out of reserves, contributions to capital financing, MRP (Minimum Revenue Provision) charges and interest costs.

Actual position is £6,533k overspend. The MRP has been increased by £332k to reflect the shorter lifetimes of assets that have been funded by borrowing, capital receipt contributions are also expected to be lower. This is offset by (£394k) transfer from general reserves and transfer of £6,668k to reserves which includes monies to offset the purchase of the vehicle fleet from Venson.

Transport costs, includes the cost of running the force fleet and other travel costs.

Actual is an overspend position of £1,220k. As at 22nd December 2020, the force ended the Vehicle PFI contract, this resulted in a net cost to the Force of £1,518k. The force has identified savings of (£353k) as a result of the change.

Premises costs include the running and upkeep costs of the estate.

The Actual is an overspend position of £383k. The increase in premises costs is partly due to delays in selling buildings, increased costs for PPE and an increase in maintenance.

Increased costs of cleaning custody £32k due to COVID, along with additional PPE purchases, there is also an increase of £44k on furniture. This is offset by an increase in income (£315k); this relates to the charging out of regional buildings, and reimbursement from the Home Office for PPE purchases.

Income includes grants, partnership funding, fee income and seconded officers' recharges.

Actual is an increase of (£10,396k). (£6,500k) relates to income from the Home Office to off-set the Vehicles PFI exit costs. (£529k) reflects the income due to off-set the EMSCU charges. (£1,632k) reflects the income from EMSOU CID for officer contributions; (£536k) + (£1,035k) reflects the new grant for Covid-19 Enforcement; (£183k) off-sets costs of regional buildings; (£161k) additional income generated from investment interest, this is off-set by £273k loss of income for sporting events as a result of Covid-19 and a reduction in the PFI income of £317k following the Vehicles PFI exit

A reduction of £343k income from the Speed Camera Partnership, due to a decision not to replace vehicles are offset by reduced contribution to capital financing. There is also general reduction in income due to Covid-19.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 The financial information relating to this item is contained within item 4.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 There are no immediate Human Resource implications arising from this report.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Monitoring of the accounts is problematic and errors in the data continue to be reported.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no changes in legislation or other legal considerations that are relevant to this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 The figures included in this report are presented to the Force Executive Board on monthly basis.

12. Appendices

12.1 None

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

13. There are no background papers relevant to this report.

NB
See guidance on public access to meetings and information about meetings for guidance on non-public information and confidential information.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources & Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**19th May 2021**
Report of:	**The Chief Executive**
Report Author:	**Noel McMenamin**
E-mail:	**noel.mcmenamin@nottscc.gov.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**12**

WORK PROGRAMME

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 To provide a programme of work and timetable of meetings for the Strategic Resources and Performance meeting

2. Recommendations

2.1 To consider and make recommendations on items in the work plan and to note the timetable of meetings

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To enable the meeting to manage its programme of work.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 The meeting has a number of responsibilities within its terms of reference. Having a work plan ensures that it carries out its duties whilst managing the level of work at each meeting.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 None as a direct result of this report

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 None as a direct result of this report

7. Equality Implications

7.1 None as a direct result of this report

8. Risk Management

8.1 None as a direct result of this report

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

9.1 This report meets the requirements of the Terms of Reference of the meeting and therefore supports the work that ensures that the Police and Crime Plan is delivered.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 None as a direct result of this report

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 None as a direct result of this report

12. Appendices

12.1 Work Plan and schedule of meetings

WORK PROGRAMME

19 May 2021 **(PCP 07.06.21 – T3)**			
	ITEM	Report Focus	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 3 • ***Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour***		
	Neighbourhood Policing – Engaging Communities and Problem Solving	Impact of uplift, changes to Policing model, Officer numbers, public engagement findings and progress on problem solving and Operation 'Reacher'	Force
	Rural Crime Strategy and Delivery plan	Performance and key achievements against action plan,	Force
	Integrated Offender Management	Performance overview and changes to model. Specific focus on management of domestic abuse perpetrators cohorts	Force
	Strategic Items		
	Community Safety Funding: CDP, SNB and Community safety grants	Presentations from Safer Nottinghamshire Board and Nottingham Crime Reduction Partnership. Key achievements, delivery plan and resource requirements Outcome and key achievements of community safety grants	OPCC OPCC
	Police and Crime Plan –Delivery Plan Update	Theme 3 monitoring	OPCC
	Standard Items		
	Performance and Insight Report	Performance against police and crime plan	Force
	Capital Report	Monitoring against capital	Force
	Revenue and Capital Outturn	End of year budget outturn	Force
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)	Update on key developments and activity	Force

DRAFT

21 July 2021 (PCP 06.09.21)			
	ITEM	**Report Focus**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Chairs Meeting • ***National Policing – Strategic***		
	Police Reform Transformation Programme – workforce modernisation specialist capabilities enabling digital policing business delivery. Emergency Services Network (ESN)	State of readiness, local implementation, service improvement and resource requirements.	Force
	Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)	HMIC Inspection outcome. Local assessment against SPR	Force
	National Police Air Support (NPAS)	Future model of delivery and funding requirements.	Force
	Transforming Forensics	Regional performance and changes to business Case	Force
	Standard Items		
	Chief Constable's Update	Chief Constable's achievements and briefing	Force
	Performance and Insight Report	Performance against police and crime plan	Force
	Capital Report	Monitoring against capital	Force
	Finance Revenue Budget Outturn		Force
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)	Update on key developments and activity	Force

DRAFT

14 September 2021 (PCP 22.11.21)			
	ITEM	**FREQUENCY**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 4 • ***Transforming Services and Delivery Quality Policing***		
	Estates Strategy and Rationalisation	Changes to estate. Progress against refurbishment, new build and joint headquarters (Fire and Police).	Force
	Health and Safety	Governance oversight, overview of incidents and learning lessons	Force
	Workforce Planning	Work Force numbers. Uplift, sickness absence, Learning and development, apprenticeship levy, discipline and grievance. BAME representation, retention and progression.	Force
	Equality, Diversity and Human Rights	Equality Act 2010 duties, positive action, training, workforce profile and engagement and consultation with BAME communities	Force
	Stop and Search	Performance overview, use, proportionality and outcome rate. Highlighting any changes to legislation or guidance	Force
	Use of Force	Performance overview, use, proportionality and outcome rate. Highlighting any changes to legislation or guidance	Force
	Health and Wellbeing	Work undertaken to improve health and wellbeing. Highlighting key achievements	Force
	Environmental management	Action to address environmental management, focusing on carbon waste recycling, fuel consumption	Force
	Strategic Items		
	Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report	Publication of annual report. Legal requirement	OPCC
	Force Management Statement	Briefing on Force Management Statement findings. Publication of Summary.	Force
	Police and Crime Plan –Delivery Plan Update	Monitoring theme 4	
	Standard Items		

DRAFT

	Performance and Insight Report	Performance against police and crime plan	Force
	Capital Report	Monitoring against capital	Force
	Finance Revenue Budget Outturn		Force
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)	Update on key developments and activity	Force

DRAFT

2 November 2021			
	ITEM	**Report Focus**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 1 • ***Protecting People from Harm***		
	Children and Adult Safeguard	Legal requirements, progress against HMIC recommendations, performance and criminal justice outcomes, Public Protection Unit resourcing, IICSA response and progress against force improvement plan. Outcome of safeguarding and Section 11 self-assessment audits	Force
	Modern Slavery –	Performance and response. Highlighting key achievements	Force
	Cyber enabled Crime and Keeping People Safe Online	Performance and response. Highlighting key achievements.	Force
	Missing Persons	Demand profile, risk assessment, force and inter-agency response, progress, HMIC findings and recommendations. Lessons learnt from other forces.	Force
	County lines – Safeguarding Children from exploitation and Victimisation	Demand, understanding of need and performance and Force dedicated team.	Force
	Violence Reduction Unit – Key Successes and Challenges	Performance update and review of key achievements	VRU
	Strategic Items		
	Police and Crime Plan –Delivery Plan Update	Monitoring theme 1	OPCC
	Standard Items		
	Performance and Insight Report	Performance against police and crime plan	Force
	Capital Report	Monitoring against capital	Force
	Finance Revenue Budget Outturn		Force
	Chief Constable's Update	Chief Constable's achievements and briefing	Force
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)	Update on key developments and activity	Force

DRAFT

DRAFT