

For Information	
Public/Non Public	Public
Report to:	Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting
Date of Meeting:	15th July 2019
Report of:	Chief Constable
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Agenda Item:	4

Strategic Policing Requirement Compliance Update

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide members of the Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting (SR&P) with an update on compliance against our Strategic Policing Requirement.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that members note our Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) compliance.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To enable members of the meeting to fulfil their scrutiny obligations with regard to the effectiveness of Nottinghamshire Police's specialist capabilities.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.0 Strategic Policing Requirement Update

HMICFRS came into force in September 2018 to inspect us on the SPR. Their findings were as follows;

4.1 Understanding the Threat and Responding to it

- The force has a good understanding of the potential harm facing the public. Its armed policing strategic threat and risk assessment (APSTRA) conforms to the requirements of the code and the College of Policing guidance. The APSTRA is published annually is accompanied by a register of risk and other observations. The designated chief officer reviews the register frequently to maintain the right levels of armed capability and capacity.
- The force also has a good understanding of the armed criminals who operate in Nottinghamshire and neighbouring force areas. Nottinghamshire Police is alert to the likelihood of terrorist attacks and has identified venues that may require additional protection in times of heightened threat.

- All armed officers in England and Wales are trained to national standards. There are different standards for each role that armed officers perform. The majority of armed incidents in Nottinghamshire are attended by officers trained to an armed response vehicle (ARV) standard. The force has sufficient ARV capability. However, we noted that as an interim measure, the force is adjusting shift patterns and paying overtime to ensure sufficient ARV officers are available. In the fullness of time, this will be addressed through recruitment programmes.
- Incidents sometimes occur that require the skills and specialist capabilities of more highly trained officers. These officers are known as specialist firearms officers (SFOs). Until recently, Nottinghamshire Police had collaborative arrangements in place with Leicestershire Police, Northamptonshire Police and Lincolnshire Police to provide SFOs for deployment in the East Midlands region.
- Nottinghamshire Police has recently withdrawn from these arrangements and will become dependent on its own armed capabilities. Agreements remain in place to seek the assistance of neighbouring forces when specialist capabilities are required.

4.2 Working with Others

- It is important that effective joint working arrangements are in place between neighbouring forces. Armed criminals and terrorists have no respect for county boundaries. As a consequence, armed officers must be prepared to deploy flexibly in the knowledge that they can work seamlessly with officers in other forces. It is also important that any one force can call on support from surrounding forces in times of heightened threat.
- The withdrawal of Nottinghamshire Police from these joint working arrangements means there is less certainty of specialist capability being available in the region.
- We also examined how well-prepared forces are to respond to threats and risks. Armed officers in Nottinghamshire Police are trained in tactics that take account of the types of recent terrorist attacks. Also, Nottinghamshire Police has an important role in designing training exercises with other organisations that simulate these types of attack. We found that these training exercises are reviewed carefully so that learning points are identified and improvements are made for the future.
- In addition to de-briefing training exercises, we also found that Nottinghamshire Police reviews the outcome of all firearms incidents that officers attend. This helps ensure that best practice or areas for improvement are identified. We also found that this knowledge is used to improve training and operational procedures.

4.3 Future Demand

A robust Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment (STRA) process in the areas of armed policing, roads policing and public order has been undertaken by the Force to identify anticipated demand and the forces capability and capacity to meet these demands. These processes involve continual operational reviews, analysis of performance and outcomes and monthly/quarterly operational and strategic meetings in order to identify operational and organisational vulnerabilities and learning opportunities. This perpetual and dynamic process ensures that the workforce is sufficient in number and adequately trained and equipped to meet anticipated demand. Examples of specific measures in each thematic area include:

- **Public Order**

Following the loss of Newton Business Park, a new training venue has been secured at RAF Syerston and a proposal paper is being compiled to develop the site's infrastructure to meet the Public Order training needs of the organisation for the future. Nottinghamshire Police has recently refreshed generic response plans and industrial action response plans for the four prison establishments sited within Nottinghamshire in readiness for any future requirement to deploy in a public order/hostage or industrial dispute context. Three initial public order courses are being ran during 2019 to ensure the force maintains its capability.

- **Civil Emergencies**

The National Security Risk Assessment and local STRA processes inform our dedicated Emergency Planning team of anticipated demands. This informs a programme of planning, training and exercising events in areas such as natural events (flooding), technical failure (widespread loss of electricity) and social threats (terrorism, including cyber and CBRN). Continuing to work alongside the Local Resilience Forum ensures an effective partnership approach. Examples of multi-agency exercising in the past year to ensure operational preparedness include flood, plane crash and body recovery exercises.

- **Armed Policing**

Initial firearms courses have commenced and are planned for 2020 to ensure AFO numbers are sufficient to ensure the maintenance of a minimum STRA recommended service level - three ARVs **and** Nottinghamshire's commitment to the agreed National ARV Uplift Requirement. External funding has been secured to ensure officers are trained in MASTS tactics to meet the requirement to service armed support to surveillance operations. Close protection driver courses are being facilitated within force in September 2019 to mitigate current operational risk in this area.

- **Roads Policing**

The Roads Policing function is being delivered by a Roads Policing Unit consisting of four constables and a Road Crime Team consisting of four

constables. It is anticipated that within the next 12 months this will be uplifted to a total of 12 constables. Particular emphasis will be placed on reducing casualties within the vulnerable road user groups. To enable this, individual champions are conducting a multi-agency approach to deliver this ambition. The priority for the roads policing capability will remain that of reducing KSIs in line with analysis of validated fatal and serious collision data provided by the Department for Transport and recommendations from the Roads Policing STRA. Work will continue with Nottinghamshire Safety Camera Partnership in enforcing fatal four and further development of reduction initiatives.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 There are no direct financial implications as a result of this report.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 There are no direct HR implications as a result of this report.

7. Equality Implications

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

8. Risk Management

8.1 Not applicable.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications as a result of this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no direct legal implications as a result of this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 There has been no additional consultation in relation to this report.

12. Appendices

12. None.