

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	Strategic Resources & Performance
Date of Meeting:	17 July 2020
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Agenda Item:	3

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Update report Nottinghamshire Police July 2020

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to provide the Police and Crime Commissioner with details of Nottinghamshire Police's activities linked to the Police and Crime Plan.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the contents of this report and the on-going work undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To ensure the Police and Crime Commissioner is aware of the latest activity being undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police in relation to the following areas:
- Performance and Insight
 - Police Reform Programme, including ESN
 - Strategic Policing Requirement
 - National Police Air Support (NPAS)
 - Transforming forensics
 - EMSOU
 - EMCJS
 - EMSCU
 - EMCHRS L&D
 - EMLPS

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 Performance and Insight

Details of the Performance & Insight report, showing the progress against PCP targets/measures can be found in appendix 1.

4.2 Police reform programme including ESN (Emergency Services Network)

Nottinghamshire Police continues to plan and prepare for mobilisation activities in readiness for transition onto ESN in line with national timescales in order to deliver an operationally viable critical communications capability over ESN.

The Home Office is leading the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP) that is working across administrations and departments to deliver the new (ESN) critical communications system. This will replace the current Airwave service used by the emergency services in Great Britain.

The five forces have agreed to collectively deliver mobilisation and adoption of ESN within the East Midlands police region under a legal collaboration agreement (i.e. commitment to work collectively), signed by the five Chief Constables and PCCs. This includes a regionally funded programme team and governance structure overseen by a regional Senior Responsible Owner at Deputy Chief Constable level. The five forces are each responsible for ensuring that they also have local force project resources in place.

In Nottinghamshire Police, the local ESN project has an established governance structure overseen by the Deputy Chief Constable, with a Strategic Lead / Operational Business Change Manager who is supported by various technical and operational work stream leads. The team has regular programme delivery and technical meetings aligned to regional and national governance, to ensure that work is completed to a timely manner and also that the force has appropriate influence nationally.

Nationally, the police service working assumption is forces will each require a 12-month period of transition during the 24 months prior to Airwave National Shutdown (NSD) in December 2024.

The current predicted commencement of transition onto ESN for Nottinghamshire Police is Q2 2022. The Joint Headquarters Programme is well underway with completion expected early 2022, ahead of the transition to ESN. The timescales for both will be monitored closely to address interdependencies and ensure effective and efficient delivery.

The East Midlands Regional Programme is represented on the national ESMCP Finance Working Group to ensure an effective two-way conduit between local, regional and national stakeholders, including local Chief Finance Officers. The service is keen to secure accurate financial information that will enable us to fully understand and mitigate financial risks and issues. The national

programme maintains that ESN remains the most cost-effective solution, having considered a range of options, including cessation, suspension, and remaining on current technology.

An additional budget has been allocated to maintain our force stock of Airwave communications devices given delays to the ESN programme nationally. These devices are critical in maintaining communications between all front-line officers and control rooms. This resilience funding will ensure an on-going supply of our current devices, as well as investing in the future with new technology and the next generation of devices, pending the availability of the new ESN communication device.

4.3 Strategic Policing Requirement

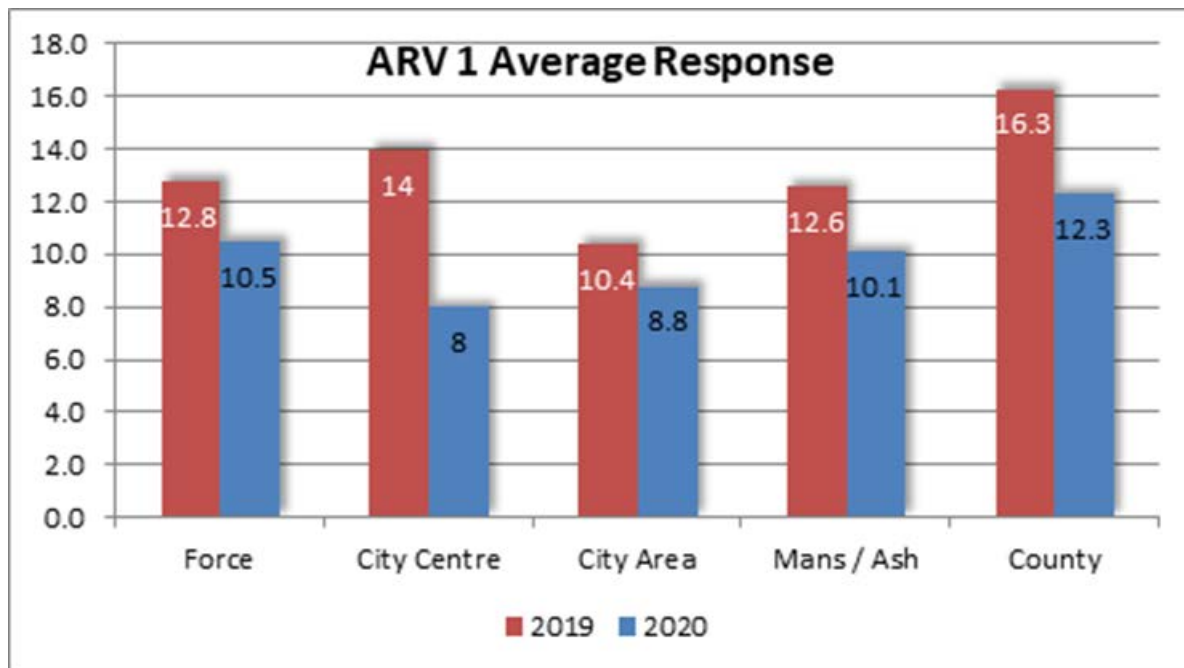
4.3.1 Understanding the Threat and Responding to it

HMICFRS came into force in September 2018, their findings were as follows. 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 having recruited and trained additional officers during 2019.

The table below, details Nottinghamshire police's ARV response times for 1st January – 31st May 2020, comparing to same period in 2019. Overall force wide we are attending incidents, across the force area within 10.5 minutes. For critical attendance, predominantly in the city centre our average has improved due to specific patrol strategies, and changes to our armoury and briefing practices.



4.3.2 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.

These national arrangements remain robust ensuring specialist capability being available in the region if required.

Armed officers in Nottinghamshire Police are trained in tactics that take account of the types of recent terrorist attacks. Nottinghamshire Police also has an important role in designing training exercises with other organisations that simulate these types of attack. Training exercises are reviewed carefully so that learning points are identified and improvements can be made for the future. Nottinghamshire Police has carried out its own benchmarking process against recently revised national guidance on such terrorist attacks and have undertaken training with EMAS and FRS during 2019 to ensure readiness for such attacks.

In addition to de-briefing training exercises, Nottinghamshire Police reviews the outcome of all firearms incidents that officers attend. This helps ensure that best practice or areas for improvement are identified. This knowledge is used to improve training and operational procedures.

4.3.3 Future Demand

A robust Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment (STRA) process in the areas of armed policing, roads policing and public order is undertaken to identify anticipated demand and the forces capability and capacity to meet these demands. These processes involve continual operational reviews, including analysis of performance, outcomes as well as 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 officers are equipped to meet anticipated demand.

This section includes the below areas which are delivered by Nottinghamshire Police Operational Support department;

- Public order
- Civil emergencies
- Armed policing
- Roads policing

Public Order

The policing of football matches represents the largest consistent reason for deploying PSU Officers in Nottinghamshire; a high number of officers are used most weekends to police football during the football season.

The likelihood of environmental protests occurring in Nottinghamshire is significantly reduced following on from the cessation of activity on Fracking in November 2019 and the fact that there has been no activity at either of the previous protest sites. However both environmental and football remain our key threats

Plans are on-going to ensure we are able to respond to planned and spontaneous events that require a public order response in regard to the on-going Covid-19 situation.

We have recently increased our public order resilience by training all new recruits. As we are involved in rapid and substantial recruitment campaigns this has already had a positive impact and will continue to do so. As a result we are in a healthy place in terms of public order resilience nationally and in the region.

Civil Emergencies

The National Security Risk Assessment and local STRA processes inform our dedicated Emergency Planning team of anticipated demands. This details 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). We continue to work alongside the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) ensuring an effective partnership approach.

Nottinghamshire Police have effective LRF structures and processes, which ensures the identification of risk coupled with regular training and exercises of its response plans. These plans, tested with partner agencies, are reviewed and tested against a best practice regime and this work is highlighted through the LRF Work Plan which is generally on three year rolling cycle.

The Chief Constable chairs the LRF and the current COvi-19 situation exemplifies our collective response to be at a high level.

Armed Policing

It is recognised that Nottinghamshire Police have very good governance in respect of armed policing which is driven by our Armed Policing Strategic Risk Assessment (APSTRA). Recent work to develop a national STRA template has identified ours as national best practice and it has been used in the development of the national document.

As part of the APSTRA we specifically measure the response of the 1st ARV to the city centre as this area contains the crowded places and most likely events and therefore the most heavily populated area.

We continue to drive the efficiency; effectiveness and capability gains post the strategic decision to exit the EMOpSS arrangement. All ARV and specialist areas of armed policing deployments are reviewed and provides us with a high degree of confidence in terms of accuracy of recording as well as identifying trends or emerging patterns to inform both training and operational practices.

Our AFO numbers are healthy overall, although we do carry some vacancies and we have seen the numbers of deployments become more stable. A further training course of new recruits is planned for the autumn of 2020.

We plan to uplift our armed capability further over the next 12 months that will form part of an armed and unarmed taskable proactive team within OS. This team will be supplemented by AFOs from the ARV groups as required for planned operations but will also be tasked to unarmed crime / roads related operations.

In terms of Taser, there is a robust governance system in place which includes reviewing all deployments which have remained stable despite the further uplift in numbers over the last year. Home Office funding has been received and utilised for more Taser devices and will be progressed during 2020/21 to enable a substantial uplift in the number of Specially Trained Officers (STO's) for front line local policing roles over the next 18 months. This will allow us to deploy additional STOs across all rotas in all areas and will address the threat to officers in rural areas as well as and crowded places.

Nottinghamshire Police are well placed to meet all current demand including our ability to respond as required to any spontaneous or unforeseen local or regional events.

Roads Policing

In 2019, there was a decrease in the total number of collisions and casualties on Nottinghamshire's roads. The volume of traffic continues to grow year on year on all roads but particularly on the strategic road network. As a county, Nottinghamshire have more miles of the strategic road network than neighbouring forces.

With an aging population, the number of road traffic collisions involving the older driver or those with complex medical conditions, such as dementia, is increasing. Extensive research and analysis does indicate the major contributory factors to include:

- Speed
- Use of seatbelts
- Use of mobile phones and
- Drink or drugs

A number of areas are identified to reduce Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) and to make the roads safer which include hotspot areas and improved real time intelligence to target criminal use of roads through ANPR. This year we have also led a number of significant operations and initiatives to protect vulnerable road users and target offenders on the road network.

The Nottinghamshire Safety Camera Partnership continues its current work to reduce road casualties with a view to increase true cross partner working. The partnership will take responsibility for dash cam footage reviewing, allocation and diversionary course/prosecution and continuing to support local educational posts through funding. The partnership is looking to increase the efficiency of the traffic safety vans by introducing single crewing the breadth of investigative opportunities for our investigators to conclude cases which will include interviewing.

The Nottinghamshire Safety Camera Partnership is entirely self-funded with the revenue streams coming from the recovery costs for educational course and the work of the accidents records department through recovery costs for example, charges for the provision of RTC data to solicitors. All assets are owned by the partnership and expected costs are factored into the five year financial plan.

Nationally a significant number of forces are unable to provide classroom based speed awareness courses, however this issue does not affect us as Drive Tech are one of the course providers who almost immediately created an online based means of offenders being able to do the required course. This has offset to some degree the potential financial losses first feared.

The Roads Policing Unit (RPU) is made up of the Road Crime Team and Roads Policing Team. They are tasked in accordance with national and local roads

policing initiatives with a focus on the specialist areas of enforcement where enhanced training and experience are required, for example pursuit, fast roads and motorway incidents. The RPU operates as a single team working proactively to effectively respond to bids from force tasking meetings.

Nottinghamshire Police have a dedicated Serious Collision and Investigation Unit (SCIU) that operates within the force area and provides a 24 hour scene attendance capability. The function of SCIU is to investigate serious and fatal RTCs, with these officers also trained to provide Family Liaison Officer (FLO) support.

In 2019, Nottinghamshire Police have delivered a £580,000 investment in our ANPR upgrade project. This has allowed the replacement of several assets as well as the upgrade of multiple cameras to bi-directional technology allowing good lane coverage.

As is the same for all forces, Nottinghamshire Police have to adhere to national accreditation standards, this includes forensic examination. Our forensic collision investigators have a full range of set procedures to complete and adhere to when carrying out collision investigations. The details and assessments recorded during these procedures will be required by the courts, and is usually the prima facie forensic evidence to assist them. The ISO/IEC is the set standard as to how we forensically examine collisions, this includes, how we carry out the examination and preserve the evidence at the scene, as well as the qualifications and training required by the forensic collision investigators to practice and be accepted by the courts as expert witnesses.

The Forensic Science Regulator (FSR) required that ISO 17020 & 17025 was adopted within forensic collision investigation by October 2020 – through the Forensic Collision Investigation Network (FCIN), this deadline has now been extended to October 2022. The Collision Investigation Unit and staff will require accreditation to those standards. The accreditation process will require formal assessment by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS). Accreditation is required in order to remain aligned with the national requirements and to comply with the mandatory compliance being sought through Parliament by the FSR. Non-compliance has potential to cause failings in providing credible expert evidence in prosecution cases or Coronial Inquests, or expert findings/evidence not being accepted by the Courts or being undermined by accredited defence experts. It is nationally recognised that deadlines will not be met in the majority of the areas to be accredited, although service delivery is unlikely to be affected if we are able to achieve the set goals currently being managed by the FCIN.

It is anticipated from previous accreditations undertaken in other forensic disciplines, that there will be an uplift of between 25-30% in the Forensic

Collision Investigator's workload due to ISO compliance. There is some organisational support from a national Expert Network Group (ENG) of nine regional representatives although this will not alleviate the work required for accreditation within the department.

4.3.8 Additional Strategic Policing Requirements

Terrorism

The national approach to countering the threat of terrorism is set out in the Government's Contest Strategy which is reflected through the four pillars within Policing:

PURSUE – to stop terrorist attacks. In Nottinghamshire the number of priority operations, for which we were the area with primacy remained stable between 2018 and 2019. Nottinghamshire Police continues to support operations nationally.

PREVENT – to safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The number of referrals to the Nottinghamshire Prevent team rose between 2018 and 2019.

PROTECT – to strengthen our protection against terrorist attacks. Whilst the number of sites for which the Nottinghamshire Protect team have mandated responsibility has remained relatively stable, demand has increased due to a developed relationship with partners for further support and advice.

PREPARE – to mitigate the impact of terrorist attacks. The Nottingham Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSAs) currently work with business consortiums in Nottingham delivering advice to help elevate the impact of any attacks.

All strands of the Contest Strategy place demands on regional Police Forces. Each Force's Special Branch capability represents one element of a collaboration of police forces, working together as Counter Terrorism Policing East Midlands (CTP EM), an arm of the wider EMSOU collaboration. CTP EM in turn works in conjunction with other Counter Terrorism Intelligence Units (CTIUs), the larger Counter Terrorism Units (CTUs) and the UK intelligence community, together forming the Counter Terrorism (CT) Policing network.

There are national contingency plans to respond to terrorist attacks involving armed and unarmed police.

A recent example of applying the four pillars in an interactive manner, alongside the contest strategy was the arrest of Connor Scothern for the membership of a proscribed Terrorist organisation.

Connor Scothern DOB 05/02/2001, from Arnold, was among a group of three men and a woman who were found guilty of membership of a proscribed organisation, contrary to section 11 of the Terrorism Act 2000 following a trial at Birmingham Crown Court on March 19 after an earlier trial had resulted in a hung jury in June 2019.

Their conviction comes after National Action became the first organisation to be banned by the government since World War II in December 2016.

The jury heard how the group became members of National Action and regularly met to share their extreme ideology and attend demonstrations.

However, when the group was banned, the defendants continued to communicate covertly using encrypted messaging platforms.

They held secret meetings to discuss their ambitions for a race war while recruiting other young people to the group, sharing intensely shocking images mocking The Holocaust and glorifying Hitler.

Group leaders Alice Cutter DOB 21/05/1996 and her partner Mark Jones DOB 08/09/1994 both from, Halifax, were jailed for three years and five-and-a-half years respectively.

Daniel Ward DOB 05/08/1990 from Birmingham, pleaded guilty at a previous court hearing and was jailed for three years on 19 July last year . Garry Jack, DOB 06/11/1995, from Birmingham, was jailed for four-and-a-half years and Connor Scothern received an 18-month custodial term.

They were told they will have to serve at least two-thirds of their sentence before they can apply for parole. Upon their release they will be managed by The National Probation Service and be required to notify specified details to the police under Counter Terrorism Act 2008, Part 4 and Counter Terrorism & Border Security Act 2019.

4.3.9 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Organised CSE criminal investigations are led by the Sexual Exploitation Investigation Unit (SEIU) in Public Protection. In terms of Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) capacity, the SEIU has one Detective Inspector and one Detective Chief Inspector who provide SIO capability and oversight.

The establishment is also supported by a CSE Disruption Team whose purpose is to bring early disruption and diversion and ultimately reduce demand. This team undertakes activity such as issuing Child Abduction Warning Notices (CAWNS) and conducting visits to suspected vulnerable young people as well as perpetrators who are believed to pose a risk.

Nottinghamshire Police continues to build upon its existing strong relationships with partners across the county and city. We operate Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) panels to share intelligence, identify potential victims and manage victim based demand. In addition, we are looking to replicate this MASE model in order to help focus on perpetrators.

Schools Early Intervention Officers deliver key inputs to young people on matters of CSE and consent to help prevent victimisation and reduce demand.

In direct response to our on going service development we are recruiting a Civil Orders Officer to improve our performance in pursuing civil orders where we are unable to achieve successful criminal justice outcomes for CSE matters.

Nottinghamshire Police are also taking steps to improve Professional Investigation Programme Level 2 (PIP2) throughout Public Protection by ensuring early registration of trainee investigators on the National Investigators Examination programme and implementing support and coaching through the allocation of PIP2 tutors.

CSE continues to be under reported and relatively hidden predominantly due to the targeting of vulnerable young females many of whom are unaware they are being exploited. In this context, and coupled with the steps we are taking, the demand originating from organised CSE is assessed as being manageable.

Through our planned awareness campaigns we will increase reporting of this hidden crime and encourage more people to come forward including current and past victims as well as the general public.

4.3.10 Cybercrime – Security – Information Services (IS)

As part of the National Enabling Project (NEP) deployment, our cloud and on premise services benefit from the security wrapper presented by the National Monitoring Service and complement local working practices and newly established roles to help reinforce our cyber preparedness and incident response. Our Office 365 cloud infrastructure is already live and our on premise services will be live in July 2020.

The National Management Centre (NMC) reports on vulnerabilities it detects in behaviours in the Nottinghamshire Police domain. The force has a number of technologies that protect the borders of our environment, which monitor and alert us to events that might expose a weakness and draw our attention to suspicious activity. Nottinghamshire Police have roles accountable for IT security and configuration as well as our new working practices which manage the delivery of a robust patching, monitoring and anti-virus regime.

Nottinghamshire Police's cyber security is also supported by an annual IT health checks which reviews our designs and management of our IT environment to detect vulnerabilities that could be exploited. We commission

external specialists to do this for us and from this they produce a report which informs a risk statement (GIRR) and associated action plan and tracker. This is reported monthly to the Home Office (NPIRMT) and our compliance certificate shows that we are trusted and safe to do business and to connect to the national policing systems.

Nottinghamshire Police chair the Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) for cyber, alongside our partners such as the local authorities, health and the fire service. Work is underway to develop a shared protocol for alerting, management and incident response countywide.

4.3.11 Cybercrime – Investigations – Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)

The work of the Economic & Cybercrime Unit (ECCU) covers the full spectrum of Prepare, Protect, Prevent and Pursue, with the team comprising of two dedicated accredited detectives and two police staff members. Whilst the former principally focused on cyber dependant investigations, the team are responsible for delivering under the Prepare strand, both in the wider education of the workforce and target hardening to the wider communities. Protect, which at times parallels with Prepare activity and Prevent duties are predominantly discharged by the unit.

Pursue activity is part funded and tasked by EMSOU and is limited to cyber dependant crime.

The Prevent & Protect team's demand derives from any cyber offending where vulnerability is identified or where education as to the perils of cybercrime is required. In addition to supporting identified victims groups from pursue activity a large proportion of the demand is generated proactively.

Capability within the ECCU is high with training requirements for all staff being well catered for, particularly whilst national funding exists to support this program.

A fair measure of current effectiveness of the Prevent & Protect team is the reach it has achieved in the context of how many individuals, groups or businesses have been directly engaged or accessed through social media and events. Current estimates suggest that approximately 1,033,000 individuals have been reached, with the dominant portion of this being through social media. Within this figure, 1582 individuals have been directly engaged and a further 1740 have attended business or community events. In the academic year September 2019 – February 2020 our schools officers delivered 92 presentations on cyber bullying and cybercrime.

Cyber enabled criminality is dealt with by Local Policing and is supported by the forces wider digital support services and is assessed as being sufficient to tackle both current and predicted demand.

Consequently we assess that with our current local and regional structure, Nottinghamshire Police is well positioned to address our holistic cybercrime

demands. Further resources may be required to support the more prevalent and challenging cyber enabled investigations.

4.4 National Police Air Support (NPAS)

In January 2020 Chief Constables, through the NPCC, were presented with a package of proposals that sought to optimise police air support. The task was to address the underlying challenges associated with service optimisation, delivery model and fleet replacement for the National Police Air Service.

The papers presented to Chiefs made a series of national and regional recommendations. A key consideration being whether the service nationally, wishes to continue to have air support delivered by the internal provider of the National Police Air Service (NPAS), or whether an alternative option of engaging an external strategic commercial partner, responsible for their own fleet and pilots, should be considered. A parameter set by the NPCC was that spending on air support in the round should not increase in real-terms. The detailed and financial work on both models remains ongoing.

The current funding model for air support through NPAS is based on ACS (Actioned Calls for Service). It is universally supported within the national review and the NPCC that the service moves away from this charging model. ACS can significantly skew what forces pay year on year, based on factors beyond their control, such as how other forces use the service. It is also evident that some forces / regions are subsidising others. The move to a 'direct cost' model reduces these factors, but further work is required in relation to both the regional and local division of cost by the national programme team.

There are several recommendations within the review which have purely national perspective, but others which affect Nottinghamshire Police and the East Midlands more directly.

In summary, the early recommendations and findings of the review is that the East Midlands can continue to receive air support at a similar cost it does now. Nottinghamshire Police would receive an improved service, in relation to response times and the associated operational benefits, with a move to the EMA, and operating on a 18/7 schedule would cater for the vast majority of demand, whilst delivering the necessary efficiencies. More work will be required nationally and regionally, once the review and supplementary work has reported, in relation to the subsequent division of costs.

The next steps in the Aviation Programme are due to report back to CCC in September. These being:

- Finalised direct cost charging proposal
- Detailed examination of air support provided by a specialist aviation partner.
- Further detail on how a regionally focused service would operate

The proposals made to date see the costs to the East Midlands for air support, whichever model is decided upon, remaining fairly constant. However, how these regional costs are attributed to each of the five forces, and potentially others if the helicopter is used cross border, has yet to be suggested or agreed. It is the intention to have a new charging mechanism in place for air support, beginning in April 2021.

4.5 Transforming forensics

The Transforming Forensics Programme (TFP) intends to work together nationally to modernise our forensic services in line with the Policing Vision 2025, responding to current challenges and future demands. The programme is working in the following areas.

- **Fingerprint Bureau** – TFP are working closely with the Home Office Biometrics Programme using technological changes will redesign the way fingerprint services are delivered.
- **Digital Forensics** – TFP will assist forces to develop innovative digital forensics to address the rising challenges of digital crime.
- **ISO Accreditation** – TFP are working with forces to support them in streamlining the accreditation process.

TFP have secured £26.8 million in Government funding. To drive the above forward they have established the new Forensic Capability Network (FCN) in April 2020.

The FCN is split into four strands, which are FCN Science, FCN Quality, FCN Commercial and FCN Operations. These strands will support forces and improve performance and efficiency within forensic services. The TFP have secured £5.5 million for 2020/21 to fund the first year of this programme. After the first year, forces will be required to fund this. A Section 22a Agreement will be released in the coming weeks that will outline the funding requirements of each force.

Following the June 2019 cyber-attack on Eurofins, one of the country's leading forensic service providers, national submission caps were imposed. This led to extended turnaround times in the region. Existing issues around road and casework toxicology, and drugs meant this continued throughout the financial year. EMSOU-FS were, however, able to flex the capacity on the contract with Cellmark, their lead external contractor, to meet needs and reduce volumes without affecting the quality of service delivery and detections. The forensic turnaround times have now reverted to pre-cyber-attack levels.

Regionally, EMSOU-FS were the first region in the country to launch Niche Forensics on 27th November 2019. This saw the consolidation of a number of case management systems into one go live, bringing forensics into core

policing. Positive feedback has been received from officers and staff in relation to usability. Further work and refinements are in progress as required.

An Agile App called IExamine is being designed for Crime Scene Investigators (CSIs) and will be incorporated into Niche Forensics. It is designed to interface with Niche Forensics and facilitate 'in the field' scene reporting and property recording and is currently under test.

Force forensic leads have become more closely aligned under a new Forensic User Group. This comprises of officers and staff at DI or DCI level or equivalent across the region, the group has been created to foster a mutual understanding of investigative needs. Further to this, a Sexual Offences Investigation Group has been established to close the gap between officers and scientists and improve submission quality. The process is already attracting positive feedback.

EMSOU-FS are collaborating with the University of Nottingham on the development of new technology that could potentially allow both fingerprint and DNA evidence to be lifted off a surface. The technology detects chemical changes on an object, pinpointing the exact area that has been in contact with skin, narrowing the swab area.

Progress with CSI UKAS accreditation continues to be made. The Forensic Science Regulator has recently put back the October 2020 deadline for CSI and ISO 17020 due to Covid-19. No new date has been set, but it is expected to at least 6 months later.

4.6 Regional collaboration

4.6.1 EMSOU

The 2019/2020 year-end financial position left us with modest underspends (circa £60,000), primarily due to the postponement of services due to Covid-19. Due to this delay, budgeted procurement could not be accounted for during the financial year. This underspend is being distributed via the funding formula.

In 2020, Notts MC have taken on eight new homicide investigations. Seven are detected including Op Haxey which was a category A murder. Op Hoppee, remains under investigation. This relates to a death following a 'herbalist' supplying a substance which the victim consumed and is waiting toxicology results.

EMSOU Covid-19 recovery planning is complete albeit under continual review. This includes maximum occupancy numbers per department and team, as well as risk assessment and mitigation measures. The recovery plan has been shared with staff associations and received positive feedback.

Lessons learned regarding our response to the pandemic are being proactively collated. These include a more robust business continuity planning process going forwards, as well as harnessing identified efficiencies through agile working arrangements.

There continues to be pressure on the Drugs Expert Witness capacity throughout the region. EMSOU is exploring the possibility of coordinating this function across the region, this may require an additional post at the centre, which would also contribute to capacity.

CSI Accreditation – The Forensic Science Regulator has put back the October 2020 deadline for CSI and ISO 17020 due to Covid 19. No new date has been set, but it will be at least 6 months later. We are continuing to address the gaps that were identified in the UKAS Assessment visits, however, it should be noted that there is a significant amount of work still to be undertaken to take us to a position of achieving accreditation, which will impact on resourcing for CSI's.

Covid-19 has resulted in Security Service's creation of a priority list for operations as well as investigative leads and the suspension of many lower priority cases. All such cases in the East Midlands have been risk assessed by the SIO and, where appropriate, mitigating measures put in place. Priorities are regularly reviewed with CTP involvement in the process.

4.5.2 EMCJS

A spike in demand has been seen in the prosecutions section across the region due to forces clearing their backlogs resulting in more pre-charge files and postal requisitions being sent into CJ as well as an increase in pre-charge files being sent directly to the CPS by Officers. Many of these result in further work for both CJ and the CPS. Senior management at the CPS have recently written to the 5 Chief Constables across the region to raise the issue. As a result, a Gold Group has been created which features the Heads of Prosecutions, an ACC per force and representatives from the CPS to work on addressing the matter.

In addition to the above there is a significant and growing backlog of cases within the court. This is making it difficult for forces to manage the victims and witnesses as well as the witness care sections who are working extremely hard to warn and de warn them, whilst trying to keep them engaged in the process. Data shows a variation throughout the region of court backlog data.

Each Magistrate's Court region will negotiate their initial court slots dependent upon other workload in their area. The NGAP and GAP slots are also dependent upon the capacity of the courts, Legal Advisors, Prosecutors and

defence solicitors. Nottingham Magistrates have struggled to maintain a number of Legal Advisors posts. The available slots in these two courts are split between Postal Requisition and Charge and Bail. Comparatively, Nottinghamshire appear to have a significant number of cases pushed through the postal requisition process and as a team are reviewing the amount of work that arrives.

Demands upon listing numbers include initial hearings, interim hearings and trials. The numbers of interim hearings aren't shown in these figures but many can be attributed to the number of adjournments required for material to be supplied before progress can be made.

Nottinghamshire also have the greatest workload which is identified in the backlog of Mags and Crown court trials which now need to be relisted. Prior to Covid-19, the backlog for Nottinghamshire was significantly more than the region, this is being reviewed, to establish if there are any victimless cases that can be discontinued or dealt with by way of out of court disposal.

We continue to meet fortnightly with HMCTS and CPS colleagues to review our situation and renegotiate the way forward. Slow progress is being made but it is on a local Mags court basis and we have to await our turn in terms of court houses passing risk assessments to accommodate the way forward.

4.5.3 EMSCU

Project Regain

EMSCU are working closely with the project team on the procurement of the two information systems and we are aiming to award by the end of August 2020.

Custody Suite

EMSCU are supporting the project team in attending weekly updates with Wilmot Dixon to review progress and to help resolve any issues associated with project progress.

Joint HQ

The tender evaluations have been concluded and all six bidders have been informed of the outcome. The Joint Force HQ project team is currently working with the preferred bidder.

4.5.4 EMCHRS Learning & Development

The EMCHRS L&D structure which commenced on 1st April 2020, continues to embed. We have been working very closely with Supt Verma and Insp Jon

Foy. The key focus at present is that EMCHRS L&D are working with Supt Verma to ensure that Nottinghamshire have an efficient Force L&D structure. An internal review will report back to Supt Verma which will provide an oversight of current workloads and will report on capabilities and any gaps that exist within Learning & Development. The review will also highlight opportunities to use more innovative approaches.

Nottinghamshire Police re Covid-19 - the Learning & Development team are now moving in to recovery plans and the majority of learning has recommenced.

The L&D Team continue to utilise technology to deliver some of the initial recruit training, which has been well received by the new officers in the service. There are plans to implement a WebEx solution ahead of the rollout of MS Teams in 2021.

4.5.5 EMLPS

An important area of work that EMPLS undertakes for Nottinghamshire Police is assisting officers in obtaining civil orders to deprive criminals of the proceeds of their crimes and to obtain civil orders to protect some of our most vulnerable members of our communities. For instance, domestic violence protection orders, stalking prevention orders, anti social injunctions, football banning orders, force marriage protection orders, female genital mutilation protection orders or sex offender orders. Where EMPLS apply for such an order, they succeed in over 96% of cases

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 There are no immediate financial implications relating to this report that the Commissioner is not sighted upon.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 There are no immediate Human Resource implications arising from this report that the Commissioner is not sighted upon.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report that the Commissioner is not sighted upon.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 There are no risk management implications arising from this report that the Commissioner is not sighted upon.

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

- 9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report that the Commissioner is not sighted upon.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 The Chief Constable provides regular weekly updates to the Police & Crime Commissioner on Covid-19.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 Consultation is not required for this report.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 Appendix 1 – Performance & Insight report



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PERFORMANCE AND INSIGHT REPORT 2020/21



QUARTER 1: PERFORMANCE TO JUNE 2020

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, in order to provide an indication of trend. 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 and further insight is specified at Appendix 1, including 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. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic Coronavirus Restrictions which came into force in March 2020, it has not been possible to undertake planned face to face fieldwork this quarter as part of the Commissioner's rolling Police and Crime Survey. The situation will be re-assessed following the further easing of lockdown measures on 4 July, with a view to resuming the programme of consultation in late summer if deemed safe, practical and appropriate to do so.

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

- Nottinghamshire Police was assessed by HMICFRS as 'GOOD' at Protecting Vulnerable People as part of the 2019 PEEL inspections.
- Safeguarding referrals continue to show marked increases each quarter, largely due to improved training and better Partnership working.
- Missing Persons Reports have continued to see progressive reductions each yearly quarter.
- Recorded Modern Slavery offences saw a marked increase in the 12 months to June 2020 (+149.1%) partly due to the dedicated team and on-going training & awareness raising.
- Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) offences continue to see reductions.
- Online crime saw increases in the latest quarter and yearly comparison.

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

- Domestic Abuse crimes increased by 4.2% in the year ending June 2020 compared to the previous 12 months; lockdown measures and victims being furloughed at home are thought to have contributed.
- The collection of DA satisfaction data for the last quarter has not been possible due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- Both Adult and Child Serious Sexual Assaults saw reductions in the year ending June 2020.

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

- Victim-based crime decreased by a further 8,778 offences in the year ending June 2020.
- Crime in urban areas continued to decrease more noticeably than rural areas.
- Of the 23 Priority Areas, Basford and Arboretum recorded the highest severity scores in the 12 months to June 2020.
- Gun Crime saw noticeable decreases between March and May 2020 and then a marked increase to 17 offences in June 2020.
- Both Alcohol related Violence and ASB continued to see reductions in this period compared to the previous two years.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing – Pages 11 to 14

- PSD recorded timeliness saw a large increase in the 12 months to June 2020.
- Both Police Officer and Police Staff sickness levels saw reductions compared to the previous 12 months.
- 999 calls for service saw a reduction in the latest year to June 2020, with April 2020 seeing the lowest number of calls received in two years.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1A: More Vulnerable People Safeguarded and Protected

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
1A.1	Adult and Child Safeguarding Referrals	Increase	5,837	6,401	6,739	7,056	7,450	+27.6%	+1,613
1A.2	Missing persons	Monitor	3,242	3,153	2,964	2,895	2,712	-16.4%	-530
1A.3	Missing: No apparent risk	Monitor	3,094	3,016	3,008	3,103	2,838	-8.3%	-256
1A.4	Mental health-related incidents	Monitor	18,708	18,456	18,416	18,818	19,249	+2.9%	+541

Safeguarding Referrals

Overall, safeguarding referrals continued to increase in Nottinghamshire in 2019/20 and have continued the trend in the first quarter of this year, reaching a new peak in June 2020 of 777. Overall, referrals increased by 27.6% 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 in decline since May 2018 following force investment in a dedicated Missing Team to work collaboratively on safeguarding issues. These reductions, which totalled 15.5% in 2019/20 have bucked rising trends seen among other police forces and are estimated to have equated to savings of around £1.3 million over the last two years. The latest quarter has seen further reductions with average monthly reports falling from 244 to 226 in the last year.

Reports of 'Missing with no apparent risk' (formerly Absent Persons Reports) increased sharply during February and March 2020 – reaching the highest monthly rate (302) since July 2018. The latest quarter saw large reductions in April and May 2020, when 'lockdown' was at its peak. June 2020 has seen levels jump again to 259 this month; to more 'normal' levels.

Mental Health-Related Incidents

The last 12 months have seen a monthly average of 1,604 police recorded mental health reports, which is an increase on the previous year monthly average of 1,559. Police recorded mental health incidents had been in decline since Summer 2019, but saw a marked increase during the previous quarter that continues into this quarter; most likely attributable to the emotional and mental impact of Covid-19 and lockdown measures. Overall, the number of mental health-related incidents recorded by police increased by a 2.9% over the 12 month period.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1B: Improved Response to Serious and Emerging Threats

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
1B.1	Fraud Offences	Monitor	3,076	3,049	3,006	3,013	2,877	-6.5%	-199
1B.2	Online Crime	Monitor	3,567	3,469	3,556	3,641	3,813	+6.9%	+246
1B.3	Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences	Monitor	847	897	947	908	959	+13.2%	+112
1B.4	Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation	Monitor	588	575	560	525	520	-11.6%	-68
1B.5	Police recorded Modern Slavery offences	Increase	53	73	102	116	132	+149.1%	+79

Modern Slavery

The last financial year saw significant increases in recorded modern slavery offences and the latest quarter continues this trend with a 149.1% increase compared to the previous year. This positive trend largely reflects on-going training and proactivity among officers and an increased awareness of the nature, risk, legislation and signs of slavery. The force has a dedicated Modern Slavery and County Lines Team. The force continues to take a proactive approach to identifying and tackling modern slavery - seeking out offences, ensuring survivors are protected and that offenders are brought to justice.

Fraud offences and online crime

Fraud offences and online crime continue to represent a significant challenge to the police and represent a growing demand on police resources. Fraud saw a 6.5% reduction over the last 12 months, while Online crime saw a 6.9% increase, possibly due to increased online activity during the lockdown period.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The latest quarter has seen a continuation in the reduction of CSE, with an 11.6% decrease compared to the previous 12 months. There are no definitive factors that can be evidenced to explain this reduction. However, a number of considerations can be given to provide possible context for the reduction:-

- Previously, CSE was a force priority area and heavily advertised; more recently CCE (Child Criminal Exploitation) has become the priority and some crimes may now be recorded as this.
- Notts has recently seen an uplift in the recruitment of new officers; there may be issues with their training and understanding of crimes linked to CSE and the use of the correct flags.
- There has been increased education and advertisement about CSE in the public domain; this could have had the potential to put some offenders off or, has made them smarter in their offending so that crimes are becoming better hidden.

Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences

Recorded drug trafficking and supply offences have continued to increase; over 13% in the past 12 months.

In the latest quarter, there have been 21 drug seizures, 62 vehicles seized of which 7 were stolen and £3000 of criminal cash seized.

The Op Reacher teams are continuing to support the local church with care packages and have also liaised with Tesco to supply a gift hamper to a local resident who had gone above and beyond their normal duties during the pandemic. Police vehicles are also to receive 'Reacher' branding (with a black bonnet and Op Reacher on it) and will be a visual sight on the roads

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

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

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
2A.1	Police recorded domestic abuse crimes	Monitor	14,571	14,860	15,124	15,119	15,176	+4.2%	+548
2A.2	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	33.5%	34.4%	34.5%	34.1%	33.8%	+0.3% pts	n/a
2A.3	Domestic abuse: Positive Outcome Rate	Monitor	14.6%	13.8%	13.4%	13.7%	13.2%	-1.4%	n/a
2A.4	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall)	Monitor	90.9%	90.0%	88.0%	88.4%*	*n/a	n/a	n/a
2A.5	Serious sexual offences: Adult	Monitor	1,500	1,447	1,466	1,431	1,340	-10.7%	-160
2A.6	Serious sexual offences: Child	Monitor	1,391	1,406	1,387	1,408	1,233	-11.4%	-158
2A.7	Sexual Offences: Positive Outcome Rate	Monitor	8.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.8%	8.2%	-0.3% pts	n/a

Domestic Abuse

The area has seen an increasing trend in reporting over the last two years due, in part, to improvements in recording and a likely increase in survivor confidence to come forward and seek support from the force and partner agencies.

Domestic abuse crimes increased by 4.2% in the year ending June 2020 compared to the year ending June 2019. June 2020 levels were the highest recorded for 12 months (1,434) and could be attributable to the lockdown period and victims being furloughed at home. The proportion of victims that are repeats has increased marginally during the year.

Levels of satisfaction with the police among survivors of domestic abuse began to reduce between April 2018 and December 2019, largely driven by reductions in satisfaction among victims with being kept informed. The Force devised an audit to review numerous crimes for VCOP compliance in keeping victims informed. This deals with non-compliance through a series of emails and later personal interventions from managers.

* NB: There is no updated data due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Sexual Abuse

Both Adult and Child Serious Sexual Offences saw decreases of 10.7% and 11.4% respectively in the year ending June 2020 when compared to the previous 12 months. Figures were markedly lower between March and May 2020 as a result of the lockdown and Covid-19 measures. The positive outcome rate has fallen marginally by 0.3% pts.

Email sent to C/I Tash Todd.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

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

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
2B.1	Victims Code of Practice Compliance	Monitor	90.4%	90.0%	90.0%	90.4%	91.4%	+1.0%	n/a
2B.2	Victim Services: Closed Cases	Monitor	2,956	3,526	3,545	3,565	n/a	n/a	n/a
2B.3	Improved cope and recover outcomes (all)	Monitor	79.6%	80.6%	79.5%	78.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
2B.4	% crimes resolved via community resolution	Monitor	10.5%	10.7%	10.4%	10.0%	9.5%	-1.0%	n/a

Victims Code of Practice

The Victims Code Of Practice (VCOP) requires that a VCOP assessment be made and recorded for every victim of a crime, and that victim services should be offered as part of this assessment. In order to be VCOP compliant, every victim-based crime should have a completed VCOP recorded on the crime and the officer should record that victim services have been offered. A slight improvement has been seen in the past 12 months compared to the previous 12 months that may be attributable to the more robust screening of RASSO offences and VCOP compliance.

Victim Services

Ministry of Justice funded victim services commissioned by the PCC supported around 11,071 individuals in 2019/20, of which 10,135 were new referrals to these services. Victim services formally closed around 3,565 cases in 2019/20, of which around 78.4% reported being better able to recover and cope with aspects of everyday life as a result of the support received. This remains broadly in line with levels recorded in 2018/19. Outcomes remain particularly strong among the services providing support for survivors of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, where around 90% of cases closed reported improvements in their ability to cope and recover.

Community Resolution

The proportion of crimes resulting in community resolution has remained relatively stable over the previous year with a 1% reduction in the 12 months to June 2020 when compared to the previous year.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

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

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
3A.1	Victim-based crime: Total	Monitor	92,677	92,432	92,076	90,797	● 83,899	-9.5%	-8,778
3A.2	Victim-based crime: Rural areas	Monitor	10,768	10,983	11,388	11,406	10,718	-0.5%	-50
3A.3	Victim-based crime: Urban areas	Monitor	80,915	80,463	79,532	78,351	72,279	-10.7%	-8,636
3A.4	Average Crime Severity: Force-wide	Monitor	167.99	163.34	163.01	159.06	● 158.23	-5.8%	-9.76
3A.5	Average Crime Severity: Priority areas	Monitor	170.03	165.87	164.22	174.67	172.84	+1.7%	+2.81
3A.6	Residents reporting experience of crime	Monitor	18.9%	18.1%	18.9%	18.0%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
3A.7	% residents feeling safe in area by day	Monitor	89.1%	89.2%	88.7%	89.2%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
3A.8	% residents feeling safe in area after dark	Monitor	60.5%	61.1%	61.0%	61.5%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
3A.9	% reporting drug use / dealing as an issue	Reduce	48.1%	48.9%%	43.3%	42.8%	*n/a	n/a	n/a

Police recorded crime

Police recorded crime, decreased by 8,778 offences in the 12 months up to June 2020 (influenced by large decreases April to June 2020). The decrease is attributed to the reduction in crime from March 2020; correlating to the impact of Covid-19 on social interaction and lockdown measures.

*Self-reported experience of crime has not been reported in this quarter via the Police & Crime Survey, as fieldwork has been delayed by the impact of Covid-19.

Reductions were largely observed in Theft from Person, TFMV, Burglary Residential and Business Robbery. Police recorded crime in rural areas decreased marginally, while crime in urban areas increased more noticeably over the 12 month period.

Crime Severity

The average severity score of crimes recorded Force wide (based on weightings via the ONS Crime Harm Index) has reduced. Average severity scores have reduced over the Quarterly twelve month comparisons and from the last 12 months compared to the current 12 month period; this indicates a higher volume of offences being committed that have a lower severity value and likewise, an overall reduction in the more severely coded offences.

The 23 Priority Areas saw a slight increase in overall crime severity in the year ending June 2020. This follows a reducing trend seen throughout 2019. The areas of Basford and Arboretum have recorded the highest severity scores (206.46/203.46) over the past 12 months.

Resident concerns regarding drug use and dealing

*Police and Crime survey measures have not been completed this quarter. Fieldwork has been delayed by the impact of Covid-19.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

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

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
3B.1	Violent knife crime	Monitor	837	806	812	762	739	-11.7%	-98
3B.2	Violent knife crime: Positive outcomes	Monitor	28.9%	29.8%	29.6%	27.3%	26.9%	-0.2% pts	n/a
3B.3	Gun crime	Monitor	163	153	175	163	149	-8.6%	-14
3B.4	Possession of weapons offences	Monitor	1,163	1,221	1,263	1,205	1,112	-4.4%	-51
3B.5	Stop and Searches	Monitor	3,933	4,608	5,405	5,487	5,377	+36.7%	+1,444
3B.6	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	Monitor	41.8%	42.5%	42.5%	40.4%	39.8%	-2.0% pts	n/a
3B.7	Alcohol-related violence	Monitor	17.4%	16.9%	16.4%	16.0%	15.4%	-2.0% pts	n/a
3B.8	Alcohol-related ASB	Monitor	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	8.9%	7.8%	-1.7% pts	n/a

Violent Knife Crime

There has been a steady reduction in the number of violent Knife Crimes recorded since 2018, with a further 11.7% reduction being recorded in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. The proportion of offences resulting in a positive outcome, has improved in the last quarter compared to 'usual' latest quarter figures, this could be due to there being less overall crime and more time to investigate Knife Crime.

Gun Crime

Police recorded gun crime has decreased by over 8% in the current 12 month period. Large monthly decreases were seen January to May 2020, however, an upsurge to 17 offences was seen in June 2020.

Please see Appendix A for further insight.

Stop Searches

There has been a significant increase in the number of stop searches conducted since January 2018, largely attributable to Operation Reacher. Levels have remained high in the latest year to June 2020, despite reduced numbers in Feb-Apr 2020. This trend is likely to continue in view of new community teams that were formed in January 2020.

Positive Outcomes improved steadily in 2019, although, the latest year end to June 2020 has seen a small reduction. The increase in activity and upward trend of positive outcomes is primarily associated with targeted intelligence led operations which 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 4.4% to June 2020 compared to year ending June 2019; this reflects the continued positive proactive work of Op Reacher and the newly formed community teams in taking more weapons taken off the streets.

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. The monthly rate has remained stable with Alcohol related violence continuing to see steady reductions over the previous two years and Alcohol related ASB also seeing a steady downward trend over the previous two years.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

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

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
3B.9	IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring	Monitor	286	281	302	317	385	+34.6%	+99
3B.10	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	Monitor	117	108	96	78	61	-47.8%	-56
3B.11	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	Monitor	-44.6%	-44.9%	-45.1%	-45.3%	-46%	+1.4% pts	n/a
3B.12	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	Monitor	156	154	146	140			
3B.13	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	Monitor	158	137	122	123			
3B.14	Crimes with an identified suspect (average)	Monitor	2,787	2,836	2,897	3,048	3,102	+11.3%	+315
3B.15	Positive outcomes: All crime	Monitor	15.4%	15.5%	15.4%	15.4%	15.6%	+0.2% pts	n/a
3B.16	Positive outcomes: Victim-based crime	Monitor	12.0%	12.0%	11.8%	11.7%	11.9%	-0.1% pts	n/a

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

There are 324 offenders monitored on the performance cohort over the last 12 months and a further 61 that were removed last year; therefore, a total of 385 have been subject to monitoring over the past 12 months. The 61 removed offenders accounted for a total RRS On Score of 12,349 and when removed, scored 5,296, a reduction of 58% in that cohort. For the remaining 324 offenders monitored over the last year, only a mid-point (entry +12m) can be reported on. This mid-point cohort total 212 offenders, they came onto the scheme with an average IOM RRS of 336 and their mid-point shows an average of 223; a 34% reduction (although, bear in mind that they are STILL on the programme). IOM is meant to induce long term behavioural and offending change and measuring any IOM cohort over less than a year is not accurately reflective of performance.

DVIOM Scheme

At June 2020, the scheme managed 149 offenders and 89 offenders have been taken OFF the scheme. These came onto the scheme with a PPIT of 1015 and an average per offender score of 11.8. When taken off, the PPIT score was 558 with an average offender score of 7.8; equating to around a 33% drop in PPIT risk.

When the DVIOM scheme was launched in 2017, the threshold PPIT score was around 8.0, the threshold is now 17.0, meaning that lower scoring offenders have to be removed to manage the greater risk. Decisions to remove offenders are justified through case notes, IOMS minutes, multi-agency consensus and PPU consultation. Of the 89 removed to June 2020, the cumulative ON score was 12105 (avg of 183 per offender), the cumulative OFF score was 6595 (avg of 91.5 per offender), equating to a 46% drop in IOM score.

Youth Justice – First Time Entrants

Email sent to Jackie Pinkett & Boyd Livingstone.
City comparison available w/c 20th July.
County comparison available w/c 27th July.

Identified Suspects

The number of Niche crime outcomes with a named suspect has been increasing steadily since April 2018, with a further 11.3% increase in the past year to June 2020.

Positive Outcomes: All Crime & Victim Based Crime

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

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Theme 3C: Build Stronger and More Cohesive Communities

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
3C.1	Police recorded hate occurrences	Monitor	2,357	2,346	2,320	2,351	2,379	+0.9%	+22
3C.2	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	15.8%	15.3%	14.7%	14.4%	14.3%	-1.5%	n/a
3C.3	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	Monitor	83.0%	84.2%	85.4%	84.0%	84.3%*	n/a	n/a
3C.4	% feeling there is a sense of community	Monitor	50.8%	51.1%	52.6%	54.0%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
3C.5	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	Monitor	53.8%	53.1%	53.4%	54.7%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
3C.6	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents	Monitor	31,870	31,647	31,455	32,137	39,019	+22.4%	+7,149
3C.7	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	Monitor	28.4%	28.4%	28.4%	28.4%	26.9%	-1.5% pts	n/a
3C.8	Alcohol-related ASB	Monitor	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	8.9%	7.8%	+1.7 pts	n/a

Hate Crime

Recorded Hate Crime has remained steady over the previous two years. Repeat victims of Hate Crime have seen a gradual decline over the two year period. Victim Satisfaction has remained at around 84%.

*NB: Please note that Hate Crime survey results are 2-3 months behind real time and the data shown is only to May 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Community Cohesion

This measure cannot be updated this quarter as fieldwork has been delayed by the impact of Covid-19.

Anti-social Behaviour

ASB saw large increases from April to June 2020. Performance in relation to ASB remains stable, as does the number of repeat victims. Alcohol related ASB has also seen a downward trend over the previous year, reducing by 19 incidents in the 12 months to June 2020, when compared with the 12 months to June 2019.

New questions introduced into the PCC's Police and Crime Survey in 2019 will continue to provide a consistent measure of self-reported experience of ASB and its impact in 2020, once Covid-19 restrictions have been lifted.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4A: Further Improve Public Confidence in Policing

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
4A.1	Police are dealing with the issues that matter	Monitor	40.3%	40.9%	42.0%	41.7%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
4A.2	Residents feeling the Police do a good job	Monitor	47.7%	47.9%	49.3%	50.0%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
4A.3	Residence reporting confidence in the police	Monitor	53.4%	53.6%	54.9%	55.4%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
4A.4	% residents satisfied with the police	Monitor	59.2%	60.4%	59.2%	58.4%	*n/a	n/a	n/a
4A.5	PSD Recorded Complaints	Monitor	995	988	989	896	904	-9.1%	-91
4A.6	PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness (days)	Monitor	55	60	68	73	● 91.5	+66.4%	+36.5

Public Confidence in the Police

Indicators of public confidence in the police saw steady improvements during 2019/20.

*Police and Crime survey measures for the latest quarter have been delayed due to the impact of Covid-19.

PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness

The average timeliness for the resolution of PSD complaints has risen from 55 days in the year to June 2019 to almost 92 days in the year to June 2020. Several factors have contributed to this increase and measures have been implemented to improve future timeliness:-

- Data cleansing of information recorded on Centurion - with outstanding historical complaints being chased for completion. This has skewed the data.
- PSD have changed and renewed the PSD performance pack to ensure scrutiny and current reporting procedures from the IOPC.
- New PSD reporting is highlighting 'legacy' cases that will be dealt with at SMT, ensuring that older cases are regularly reviewed.
- PSD staff received extensive training on Centurion on 25/06/20, this should lead to an improvement in timeliness.

- The restructure has seen the two local resolution Sergeants moved from the City and County to the PSD umbrella. This will mean stronger supervision and more stringent scrutiny of historical complaints.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

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

	Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
4B.4	Staffing vs Establishment: Officers	Monitor 99.7% 1,943/1,950	98.9% 1,939/1,960	98.2% 1,935/1,970	101.34% 1,980/2,006			
4B.5	Staffing vs Establishment: Staff	Monitor 97.0% 1,115/1,151	96.9% 1,157/1,123	97.0% 1,166/1,131	98.35% 1,119/1,138			
4B.6	Staffing vs Establishment: PCSOs	Monitor 90.3% 181/200	87.7% 175/200	84.6% 169/200	75.53% 151/200			
4B.7	% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Officers	Monitor 5.13% 19,710	5.33% 20,311	5.29% 20,733	5.24% 20,718	4.83% 19,628	-0.3% pts	-82
4B.8	% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Staff & PCSOs	Monitor 5.13% 14,384	5.11% 14,521	5.10% 14,225	5.13% 14,426	4.80% 13,741	-0.33% pts	-643

Budget vs Spend: Revenue/Capital

In terms of budget vs actual spend, the Force ended up being £92k overspent for the year ended 19/20 for our revenue budget. The total spend was £206,375k versus a budget of £206,286k. For capital spend for 19/20 we spent a total of £8,072k versus a budget of £14,580k which was an underspend of £6,508k.

Staffing: Officers / Staff / PCSOs

Data available after 12th July

Sickness: Officers / Staff & PCSOs

Overall, sickness for Officers and Staff has seen reductions over the two year period.

- The Force has entered a time period where the implications of the pandemic are being reflected in our absence figures. Whilst a pandemic would suggest that absence should increase, a separate absence reason has been created to capture this data and as a Force, we have not seen a significant proportion of overall absence related to this reason.
- The Force has followed the government guidelines and implemented self-isolation, shielding and in some cases, authorised absences through the Personal Assessment process which are not reported as sickness absence.

- Force processes coupled with the Government initiative to encourage people to stay at home may have reduced absence through the impact of individuals not mixing with others and picking up infections. Gyms and sporting activities being restricted are likely to have reduced injuries and as a result, absence.
- It is anticipated that lower demand and the arrival of some of our new officers on shift, increasing overall staffing numbers, coupled with the reduction of some of the less welcome commitments in Force, may attribute to less pressure in daily roles and staff and officers may therefore, feel more able to 'keep going'.
- Central reporting of absence may affect an individual's decision making over reporting sick.
- A sense of duty at a time of crisis may encourage attendance. We are aware as a Force through the Staff Survey, that motivation to serve the public is high.
- The increase of flexibility and working from home is well researched externally and is known to increase productivity and reduce absence.
- It is reported within the media that people are not seeking out diagnosis with the NHS of some health concerns due to fear of Covid-19, unfortunately, this may mean we have some undiagnosed illnesses at present that will eventually come to light.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4C: Achieving Value for Money – Demand Management

		Aim	12 months to Jun 2019	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
4C.1	Calls for Service: 999	Monitor	186,229	189,325	190,968	195,050	188,570	+1.3%	+2,341
4C.2	Abandoned Call rate: 999	Monitor	0.076%	0.057%	0.111%	0.515%	0.70%	+0.6% pts	n/a
4C.3	Calls for Service: 101	Monitor	417,705	406,989	400,047	388,671	372,991	-10.7%	-44,714
4C.4	Abandoned Call rate: 101	Monitor	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%	5.1%	7.4%	+4.3% pts	n/a
4C.5	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	Monitor	77.9%	78.7%	79.3%	-	-	-	-
4C.6	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	Monitor	74.6%	74.6%	74.2%	-	-	-	-
4C.7	Response times: Grade 2	Monitor	50.9%	52.1%	52.5%	-	-	-	-
4C.8	Compliance with NCRS	Monitor	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94%-96%*	96.1%	+0.1*	n/a

Calls for Service: 999 and 101

999 calls have seen successive increases over the last two years, however, the latest year to June 20 has seen a reduction of over 2,000 calls compared to the previous 12 months to March 2020. April 2020 saw the lowest number of 999 calls recorded in the last 2 years (11,824), mainly attributable to the Covid-19 situation. Abandoned call rates for 999 remain extremely low. 101 calls have seen successive decreases over the last two years, mainly attributable to the cost of using the service and the Public reluctance to incur a charge. However, the last yearly quarter figure to the end of June 2020 has seen an increase in the number of 101 abandoned calls.

Response Times within Target

Response times for the latest full year to June 2020 have been affected by the introduction of SAFE and are not available at this time.

Compliance with NCRS

The coronavirus lockdown has seen significant reduction in crime in many categories throughout England and Wales, including Nottinghamshire.

NCRS compliance remains strong at 96.1% overall.

*A modest 0.1% point improvement has been recorded against the approximate compliance rate given last quarter.

APPENDIX A

Gun Crime

A Force problem profile for Gun Crime is now nearing circulation, as approved by Supt Scurr.

Points of note for the latest quarter Gun Crime data (March-June 2020) are:

- June 2020 saw an increase in 'actual' firearms discharges across both the City and the County from a low in preceding months.
- None of the discharges have been linked by NABIS currently and all emanate from different problems.
- All of the discharge offences now have offenders arrested, charged and/or remanded.
- Only one of the offenders is mapped in a recognised OCG.
- Other discharges have resulted from a dispute between nominals that are known to each other.
- P&I figures contain air weapon offences, these are not included in the intelligence gathering of Gun Crime as they are typically ASB and are deemed low risk/threat.
- An increase has been seen in drugs offences as lockdown eases and business becomes more overt in its nature, many firearms discharges are linked to tensions in the drug market historically.

ECINS Update

A training plan has been created to ensure that there is clear guidance on basic ECINS use as well as how to maintain the knife crime cohort, how to create a problem solving plan and how to make a referral to a Complex Case Panel (or local equivalent). NFRS agreed to provide training to each County NPI as well as two super-users per NPI area. Insp Gummer will provide training for the City NPI's and super-users. This will be 'train the trainer' delivery to enable them to cascade the training to their teams. The training package addressed the issues identified from the ECINS audit and was scheduled for delivery April to June 2020 – this unfortunately, had to be postponed and will now be delivered by the end of August.

The creation of short 'how to' videos has also been implemented, these will be stored on the Neighbourhood portals. Any that are relevant to partners can also be shared with them to bring about corporate usage.

Significant work has been undertaken to meet with recommendations from the internal audit, this has ensured that all users still require access to the system and are showing on the correct team. We also ensured that all PNC references and warning markers were deleted from profiles.

In relation to building confidence in the system among users and potential users, Notts has the most successful year since the start of the project.

The primary driver for this being the City MARAC process moving onto E-CINS, this has necessitated many additional agencies meaningfully interacting with the system successfully, for a purpose that already existed and had a need for a system such as E-CINS to host it. This project caused partners, such as those in the health sector, who had previously been reluctant to engage with E-CINS, to adopt the system, see the benefits and then envisage further uses.

Significant work has been undertaken to meet with recommendations from the internal audit, this has ensured that all users still require access to the system and are showing on the correct team. We also ensured that all PNC references and warning markers were deleted from profiles.

Please note: with the departure of the dedicated ECINS Manager, Matt Etchells-Jones, it is not possible to update on the following scenarios:-

- Work is underway to share that process (City MARAC) across the County.
- Nottinghamshire County Council is also now making moves to engage which will likely see a significant change in the County as the many processes to which they contribute to that were previously in the queue to transition to ECINs (pending County Council movement) can now start to transfer.