

<b>or Information</b>	
<b>Public/Non Public</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>29<sup>th</sup> March 2018</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Chief Constable</b>
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<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>7</b>

## 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 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

#### Strategic Policing Requirement Update

##### 4.1 *How effective are the force's arrangement for ensuring that it can fulfil its national policing responsibilities?*

The Force is within The East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS) collaboration for our specialist uniform functions, which include Armed Policing, Roads Policing, Public Order, Dogs and CBRN. EMOpSS develop and manage all strategic threat and risk assessments (STRA) in these areas for the forces of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. The STRA process identifies and makes recommendations to mitigate any emerging or current risks and threats associated with these themes.

It will also identify the force's capability and capacity requirements necessary to mitigate any identified risks in order to meet their national policing responsibilities.

The Nottinghamshire Chief Constable is currently leading a review of EMOpSS to ensure it is in the best and most effective position to meet specialist demand. The review is currently being considered by the Chief Constables in the East Midlands region. The proposal includes an option for Nottinghamshire to withdraw operationally from the collaboration. In this eventuality the STRAs and operating procedures will reflect the risks and mitigating capability requirements for Nottinghamshire

Nottinghamshire consistently deliver an effective response to armed policing deployments, both spontaneous and pre-planned which are reviewed daily to immediately identify any emerging risks. Nottinghamshire also consistently achieve the Armed Response Vehicle (ARV) uplift requirement as set out in the National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) Armed Policing Uplift Programme, having recently received positive feedback from a progress report conducted in December 2017.

Continuing improvements to the effectiveness and efficiency of Armed Policing service delivery within Nottinghamshire will be fully considered as part of the aforementioned review. This will include issues such as overall Authorised Firearms Officer (AFO) numbers, shift pattern, ARV numbers, Armed Policing Training and provision of specialist armed capability. This review is expected to report in the spring of 2018 and will meet one of the recommendations from the Armed Policing STRA 2017.

The Public Order Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment (POSTRA) details the requirements on Nottinghamshire Police, and collaborating forces, for large scale disorder and national mutual aid. The Force has sufficiently trained officers to meet this requirement.

Roads Policing capabilities and risks are identified within the Roads Policing STRA. The force seeks to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured through a partnership approach with Local Authority Road Safety Partners in both raising awareness, fatal four enforcement coupled with a specialist Crash Investigation capability.

The recently completed Regional Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) STRA reflects recent national developments in ensuring specialist capabilities are provided but more importantly any risks to initial front line responders are mitigated through effective awareness training. A training programme is in the process of being delivered to both front line responders and specialist responders with new protective equipment being provided nationally should such mobilisation be required.

Counter Terrorism specialisms are delivered by the East Midlands Specialist Operations Unit (EMSOU Special Branch) and ensure a regional response to emerging intelligence and threats. This also ensures an appropriate link to national working groups and the sharing of information so the force is in the best position to meet its national requirements.

EMSOU also hold other elements of our national policing requirement, such as specialist cyber resources, and provide this function on behalf of the region.

In relation to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), there are currently two Detective Sergeants, twelve Detective Constables and three Police Investigation Officers (PIOs) assigned to CSE investigations defined as the Sexual Exploitation Investigation Unit (SEIU). They are overseen by a Detective Inspector who also holds responsibility for the Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) and Modern Slavery.

The force is one of only two in the country to have a further dedicated CSE resource made up entirely of volunteers. The CSE Disruption Team is staffed by a Special Constabulary Sergeant and five Special Constables, three of

whom are currently participating in the graduate apprenticeship scheme in partnership with the University.

The team is tasked directly by the SEIU Detective Inspector and its function is to address community and partnership intelligence which falls short of the requirement to deploy detectives and mount a criminal investigation, the emphasis being heavily upon disruption of issues prior to them escalating into serious harm.

The partnership is strong in regard to CSE. At a tactical level there is a monthly Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Panel (MASE) on both the County and City and a County and City Concerns Network (designed to capture community intelligence for onward tasking of the CSE Disruption Team).

Strategically there is a quarterly CSE Cross Authority Group, chaired by the Police which reports directly to both Local Children's Safeguarding Boards (LCSB's).

In terms of gaps and risks, the Police produce an annual problem profile which includes partnership data. The profile is now used to focus energy toward those areas and communities exposed (statistically) to the greatest threat, risk and harm.

The characteristics of children and young people currently flagged by the police tends to support the view that white British girls 14-16 are at the greatest risk of being sexually exploited given that groups disproportionate representation within the data. However, this is equally representative of under-reporting among boys and within minority communities.

Work undertaken by the University of Sunderland supports the view that young people within the LGBT+ community are presented with a specific risk exclusive to that community with many young people questioning their sexual orientation looking for support with "how to be gay" being particularly vulnerable to

grooming and sexual exploitation (captured in the film “They Loved Me? They Loved Me Not”).

#### **4.2 How well prepared is the force for an attack requiring an armed response?**

Nottinghamshire Police’s armed officers, whilst based centrally within the county, form part of the EMOpSS Armed Policing structure.

Contact Management conducted a Marauding Terrorist Firearms Attack (MTFA) Awareness Training and table top exercises within the Control Room Groups in October 2016. This is in addition to numerous other counter terrorist exercises conducted within the region under the direction of EMSOU (SB) Training and Exercising Unit during 2016 and 2017.

Learning from exercises is included within the APSTRA and used to inform capability requirements.

This learning together with any recommendations are recorded and all progress made is monitored and reviewed.

The current EMOpSS APSTRA conforms to the College of Policing (CoP) standards and is a dynamic and ongoing review process, the formal document of which is produced and signed annually by the Chief Officer lead. It assesses armed capability and capacity requirements for both Nottinghamshire, but also in conjunction with Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, based on current crime/intelligence analysis, national threats and organisational demands across the 4 force areas. It specifically assesses crowded places for both Leicester and Nottingham linked to the national ARV uplift programme.

The patrol strategy in Nottinghamshire is such that identified crowded places and other sites of special interest, such as major transport hubs, are specifically patrolled by armed assets. In addition, collaborative training of armed officers, tactics and shared communication networks result in prompt and efficient support from armed officers from neighbouring counties in the event of an armed attack. Standardisation of equipment carried on ARVs is such that appropriate tactical options are available to all front line responders across the region.

### **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.