STRATEGIC RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE MEETING

Friday 10 May 2019 at 2.00 pm
Chappell Room, Gedling Borough Council Civic Centre
Arnot Hill Park, Arnold
Nottingham NG5 6LU

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

A G E N D A

1 Apologies for absence

2 Minutes of the previous meeting held on 7th March 2019

3 Neighbourhood Policing – Engaging Communities

4 Integrated Offender Management Update – April 2019

5 Rural Crime Update – April 2019

6 Knife Crime Strategy Update April 2019

7 Community Safety Funding and Small Grants – This item is withdrawn

8 Building a Better Understanding of Communities – Research Update

9 Performance and Insight Report – Update to March 2019

10 2019/20 Charging Rates for Police Services

11 Capital Report

12 Revenue Budget Outturn for 2018/19

13 Regional Collaboration Update (verbal)

14 Work Programme

NOTES

- Members of the **public are welcome to attend** to observe this meeting

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

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

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

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

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER STRATEGIC RESOURCES AND PERFORMANCE MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 7TH MARCH 2019

AT NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, WEST BRIDGFORD, NOTTINGHAM NG2 7QP

COMMENCING AT 10.00 AM

MEMBERSHIP

(A – denotes absence)

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

OTHERS PRESENT

Noel McMenamin – Democratic Services, Nottinghamshire County Council
Katherine Cant – Head of Service, Nottinghamshire Victim CARE
Dan Howitt – OPCC

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from CC Craig Guildford.

2. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 8 NOVEMBER 2018

Agreed.

3. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE VICTIM CARE SERVICE

Katherine Cant, Head of Service at Nottinghamshire Victim CARE, provided a presentation on the Service as at March 2019. The presentation gave details on the numbers and types of referrals dealt with, levels and types of enhanced support delivered, instances of restorative justice actions, the establishment of Community Points and an overview of challenges in delivering the Service.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- A majority of the 16,707 referrals to December 2018 came from Nottinghamshire Police. Self-referral numbers (449) increased over the same period and it was hoped that with the launch of the website, that pattern would continue;

- Uptake of restorative justice had been lower than expected. Victims were less likely to engage if offered the opportunity too soon after the event, while others

had initially agreed but had subsequently withdrawn. Positive feedback had been received from those who had engaged with the process;

- The establishment of a network of community points had proved more challenging than anticipated. However, referrals were now coming through these points. The Service had engaged particularly well with RedThread, the youth violence intervention programme. There was a Community Point presence in every district and borough, as well as in the City. Community points could benefit from distinctive signage or logo;

- The switch from the ECINS system to a new Case Management System was ongoing, and will help compile meaningful performance data going forward;

- The appointment of an Engagement Officer has had a positive impact on outreach and profile-building for all elements of the Service. It was proposed that specific effort should be made to engage with Black and Minority Ethnic engagement organisations. The Chief Executive also undertook to help arrange for Ms Cant to present to the Safer Nottingham Board and Crime and Drugs Partnership to help achieve 'buy-in' for the Service
.

RESOLVED 2019/001

To note the report

4. PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE WITH VICTIMS CODE

The meeting considered a report from Chief Inspector James Woolley in relation to the performance and compliance with the Victim Code of Practice (VCOP) in the previous year. The report explained that the Niche system had fully integrated VCOP, that all new recruits received mandatory training on the Code, that the Victims Information Package was kept up to date, that the Victim Right to review was embedded in and managed within Niche, that follow-up action on the 2018 Audit on Code compliance continued to be worked through.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- Confidence was expressed that officers had a clear understanding of how to record and to provide support in respect of emerging crimes, such as stalking;

- Performance had held up reasonably well in the face of an overall increase in crime, and the roll-out of the new App was expected to boost performance rates;

- The primary issue at this stage was not so much compliance as quality of delivery of the Code. The view was expressed that creating a 'victim specialism' was not desirable, as it could lead to responsibility for compliance being passed on.

.**RESOLVED 2019/002**

To note the report

5. DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW (DHR) SERIOUS CASE REVIEW (SCR) UPDATE

DCC Rachel Barber introduced the report which provided an update on Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Case Reviews.

In the brief discussion which followed, the point was made that while monitoring of high risk domestic abuse cases was robust, it was sometimes the case that low/medium-assessed risk could escalate very quickly. :

RESOLVED 2019/003

To note the report

6. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE RESPONSE TO HATE CRIME

DCC Rachel Barber introduced the report which provided an update summary of the Nottinghamshire Police response to hate crimes, incorporating performance details, support for victims and partnership response.

In the discussion which followed, members welcomed the positive outcomes highlighted in the report. DDC Barber was clear that, with Brexit imminent, the Force was in no way complacent about the potential challenges ahead.

RESOLVED 2019/004

To note the report.

7. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIC DELIVERY FRAMEWORK 2019-2020

Dan Howitt, introduced the report which highlighted the key findings of the 2018/19 Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA), and also the revised Police and Crime Delivery and Performance Framework for 2019/20. The PCNA identified 8 thematic priority areas for 2019/20, along with 4 overarching objectives, detailed at paragraphs 4.3 and 4.5 of the covering report. Copies of both the PCNA and the Delivery and Performance Framework were circulated with the agenda.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- While the revised structure for the Performance and Insight team had been agreed following consultation, there were researcher/analyst vacancies in the team. These needed to be in place so that more up-to-date data was available to inform the Locality Plan;

- The publication of the Timpson Review of School Exclusion Practice in England had been delayed. PCC Paddy Tipping was of the view that too many school exclusions led to an increase in youth crime, a view not shared by OFSTED. The PCC requested that data be compiled and analysed to determine whether

there was a correlation between youth crime, school exclusions and a lack of follow-up support for excluded pupils.

RESOLVED 2019/005

To note the report and to request data analysis on the correlation between youth crime and school exclusions.

8. PERFORMANCE AND INSIGHT REPORT – UPDATE TO JANUARY 2019

DCC Rachel Barber introduced the report, detailing the key performance headlines for Nottinghamshire Police in the 12 months to January 2019.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- DCC Barber undertook to provide more detail on the use and effectiveness of drug warrants, commenting that around 50% were issued in respect of cannabis;

- Sexual offences were increasing but recorded positive outcomes were declining, in part around victims not wanting to follow up the offence having initially reported it;

- Knife crime was also increasing, again with fewer positive outcomes recorded. Conditional cautions have been used but their effect was not as yet reflected in the data;

- There was a marked contrast between City and County Youth Offending Teams for first time entrants to the criminal justice system, the City seeing an increase of 1.3% and County a reduction of 19.5%.

RESOLVED 2019/006

To note the report.

9. CAPITAL REPORT FOR PERIOD 9 – DECEMBER 2018-19

Mark Kimberley introduced the report which provided an update on the projected financial outturn position for capital as at 31st December 2018 (Period 9, Quarter 3).

During discussions the following points were raised:

- There was more certainty now with estates planning and improvement, in particular around HQ new build and the Bridewell, and the capital expenditure position continued to improve;

- Concern was expressed about major Home Office-led capital IT investment, the schedule for which appeared to be slipping and going over budget. The PCC had not yet signed off the relevant Section 22 notice and wanted pressure

applied nationally to ensure the delay and overspend did not impact on local delivery in due course.

RESOLVED 2019/007

To note the projected outturn position as set out in Appendix A of the report.

10. FINANCE REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN FOR 2018/19 AS AT DECEMBER 2018

Mark Kimberley introduced the report which provided an update on the projected financial outturn position for revenue against the key financial performance headlines for Nottinghamshire Police as at 31st December 2018 (Period 9).

During discussions the following points were raised:

- The current over spend of £1.052 million was driven mainly by pay costs, overtime and collaboration contributions, and these will put pressure on next year's budget;

- PCC Paddy Tipping had written to the Board members, inviting them to be involved with the budget planning process, and a date would be fixed for a budget meeting at some point after 31 March 2019;

- There had been a significant increase in transport costs, reflecting the additional time and travel required to engage and investigate higher volumes of crime. Work was ongoing to reduce vehicle usage and cost, and the PCC asked that the outcomes be given a monetary value and be used to inform the comprehensive spending review process.

RESOLVED 2019/008

1) That the contents of appendix A of the report and virements approved under delegated arrangements for December 2018 as show in appendix B of the report be noted.

2) That the forecast movements of less than £100,000 requiring Chief Constable approval as set out in appendix C be noted.

3) That the forecast movements greater than £100,000 requiring Chief Constable recommendation as set out in appendix D of the report be approved.

11. CHIEF CONSTABLE'S UPDATE REPORT

In the Chief Constable's absence, the report was not considered at the meeting.

12. REGIONAL COLLABORATION UPDATE (VERBAL)

PCC Paddy Tipping reiterated the position that Nottinghamshire was committed to EMSOU, but that its model and ways of working needed to change to make it fit for purpose and more responsive to local issues. This was a view that was now gaining traction elsewhere in the region. He asked that the Chief Constable reinforce this message at the forthcoming Chief Constables' meeting scheduled for 19 March 2019.

RESOLVED 2019/09

To note the update

13. WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED 2019/010

That the contents of the work programme be noted.

The meeting closed at 11.45pm

CHAIR

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance meeting**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Chief Constable Guildford**
Report Author:	**Superintendent Roberts**
E-mail:	**Ian.roberts2814@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**3**

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

Neighbourhood Policing – Engaging Communities

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to update the Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting about the Force's progress in relation to the Modernising Neighbourhood Policing (NHP) agenda and the implementation of the College of Policing NHP principles.

2. Recommendations

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

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner (NoPCC) is briefed on the outcome of the gap analysis that was conducted in October 2018 against the College of Policing (CoP) NHP standards and associated timelines.

3.2 To also ensure that the NoPCC is up-to-date with regards to the Nottinghamshire Police NHP model as well as police officer and front line staff numbers and public engagement findings.

4. Summary of Key Points

Gap Analysis Outcome

4.1 In May 2018 the College of policing circulated guidelines on neighbourhood policing for service-wide consultation. In October 2018 those guidelines were ratified and circulated to all forces for their implementation. These guidelines identified seven inter-dependant thematic success factors, which the locality Chief Inspectors used to conduct a gap analysis against current provision.

This was completed by carrying out a self-assessment of each area, along with an overarching force wide assessment against the seven identified success factors outlined below:

- Engaging communities
- Problem solving
- Target activity
- Promoting the right culture
- Building analytical capacity
- Developing staff and volunteers
- Developing and sharing learning

4.2 The outcome of the gap analysis will inform our approach to NHP in the future. Four principal areas for development were identified, which are:

- Engagement
- Problem solving*
- Developing staff and volunteers
- Developing and sharing learning

**Keynote:* Problem solving incorporates key elements of building analytic capacity and targeting activity themes.

4.3 For each of the areas listed above a Chief Inspector (CI) has been appointed as the thematic lead to take forward these areas of business. Good progress has been made in each of these key areas as outlined below;

<u>Engagement</u>

- Thematic working group led by CI Stapleford established.
- Consultation with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) regarding best practice. On-going dialogue is in place.
- Engagement with Nottingham Trent University and participation in National pilot of 'Neighbourhood classification and engagement software' to inform Engagement Strategy.
- Bench-marking visits to exemplar forces conducted.
- Audit of force website and introduction of police volunteer roles to provide quality assurance and oversight. Improved the currency of NHP priorities. NPIs fully understand the expectation of them and websites are now fully up-to-date.
- Introduction of bi-weekly partner stakeholder updates for key partners and elected members to update them on NHP activity and priority areas.
- As a result of the above work, the revised approach to NHP profiles and engagement plan templates to adhere to HMICFRS and CoP guidelines.
- An examination of the force engagement cycle and priority setting regime has been undertaken in liaison with the NoPCC (Dan Howett) and other key stakeholders. This highlighted the need to change the way this is done to ensure a joined up approach is achieved across the city and the county. The proposed approach seeks to retain current good practice, achieve corporacy and sustainability by "operationalising" the PCC's survey. This product has been developed to drill down to Neighbourhood Policing Area (NPA) level and will act as the touchstone, informing and influencing priority

setting and local accountability. This will be complemented by other forms of engagement delivered at NPA level as part of engagement plans.

Problem-solving (including building analytical capacity and targeting activity)

- Thematic group led by CI Craner established.
- Consultation with HMICFRS regarding best practice. On-going dialogue taking place.
- Engagement with national problem solving programme and audit of problem solving in Nottinghamshire police undertaken.
- Bench marking visits to exemplar forces conducted.
- ECINS (system for sharing information with and from partners) review commission aimed at maximising use.
- Development of NoPCC funded researcher roles in conjunction with the Chief Executive of Mansfield District Council (DC), the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) and NoPCC.
- Revisions to problem solving governance, commissioning, resourcing and the link to force tasking processes currently being implemented to place OSARA (objective, scanning, analysis, resolve, assess) methodology at the forefront of NHP delivery.

Developing staff and volunteers and developing and sharing learning

- Thematic group led by CI Rooke established.
- Audit against CoP Guidelines completed and delivery plan agreed.
- Survey activity undertaken with PCSOs and police officers in Nottinghamshire (cross referenced with national survey activity).
- Peer to peer support established with Leicestershire police (CI Jed Keen).
- Recommendations/options report submitted detailing the requirement for formal induction training, accreditation and Continued Professional Development (CPD) for all NHP practitioners.
- NHP Intranet portal is currently under construction to maximise internal engagement between NHP management and operational practitioners in order to share good practice internally and externally.

Much of the preparatory work and tactical decisions around this area of business have already been undertaken at the appropriate level. Key recommendations and resourcing requirements will be presented in a report to the Deputy Chief Constable (DCC) in May 2019 for Chief Officer and stakeholder consideration. Once direction is received, and if necessary resourcing is approved, then structured implementation will accelerate significantly.

4.4 Update and over sight is undertaken as part of established reporting mechanisms within the local policing command via the Chief Superintendent (Ch Supt) and Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) Operations. Specifically, governance of the NHP work stream is as described below at *tables 1* and *2*;

Table 1: Quarterly – Strategic Group

Frequency/Chair	Purpose	Attendees
Quarterly - NHP Lead	• Review Action Plan/Milestones • Consider policy and procedural change HMIC Actions • Risks/Issues	• City/County CI • City/County NPI Rep • Media/Comms • External stakeholders as required e.g. CoP, HMIC

Table 2: Monthly – Thematic Operational Delivery Group

Frequency	Purpose	Attendees
Monthly – CI Thematic lead	• Review progress Against Plan • Review risks/issues • Provide consolidated "Highlight report" to NHP Lead	• City/County Reps • City/County Reps • External stakeholders as required.

4.5 From this work the force developed its NHP Principles document which received Chief Officer Team sign off in November 2018. In addition to the submission of the report referred to at the end of 4.3 the NHP lead has also invited HMICFRS into force in July 2019 to review the proposed plans and progress this in order to obtain guidance and feedback on our approach. HMICFRS will then return to the force in the autumn to assess the progress that will have been made at that point.

<u>Neighbourhood Policing Model</u>

4.6 The force operating model is still in its implementation phase having been introduced in April 2018 and will take time to mature. From an NHP perspective a number of key areas have been a focus of activity since go-live in April 2018. These areas are;

i. *Achieving co-location with partners* – Complementary existing partnership hubs at Broxtowe, Mansfield and Byron House, NHP and response resources are now co-located in Ashfield DC and Queens Buildings at Newark. In line with the National Police Chiefs Council 2025 policing vision this will enhance data sharing and partnership working to address vulnerable people and locations underpinned by problem solving methodology.

ii. *Implementing a revised PC shift pattern to support the night time economy (NTE)* - After formal review considering demand, threat, harm, risk and wellbeing of staff. A revised shift pattern will ensure proportionate resourcing in key locations within the /county NTE. Importantly, and in line with the Chief Constable's directive, this shares the resourcing of the NTE across

the NHP portfolio equitably and ensures communities across the City/County are not unduly diluted of NHP resources.

iii. *Recruitment of beat managers to bring the force up to establishment* – At the time of writing the response NHP functions are up to or over establishment due to the uplift in recruitment. Whilst this will reduce to NHP funded establishment levels over the next 12 months the net benefit is a fully staffed and stabilising complement of NHP practitioners. Public and partners alike will see the benefit in increased capacity and stability in terms of postings which is critical in the partnership arena.

4.7 The current NHP establishment is shown below at table 3. The planned increase in establishment funded by the increase in precept will see NHP police officer post grow to 196.

Table 3: Current NHP Establishment

Role	Funded Posts	Planned growth 19/20
Insp	13	0
Sgt	33	0
PC	163	33
PCSO	200	0

4.8 A proposal to conduct a review of the PCSO role was approved at the Annual Departmental Assessment (ADA) process in autumn 2018 to support the new NHP model. The review is nearing completion and was presented to the Futures Board in April for consideration and direction. The key themes of the report centre on; re-alignment of the role back to its core duties of engagement, re-assurance and low level problem-solving, training and development, as well as better alignment of PCSOs to demand through changes to shift working.

4.9 Following on from the engagement exercise undertaken between January and March 2018 by the Chief Constable in relation to the new operating model. SNB, CDP and DC Chief Executive Officers have been briefed regarding the CoP guidelines and the force's review of activity. Further communication will follow in due course at key milestones.

Additional points to note

4.10 From a regional perspective, we have recently joined the East Midlands regional network for the Modernising NHP project, which is led at a national level by Chief Constable (CC) Gavin Stephens. The purpose of the network is to establish links to share knowledge and best practice in respect of NHP.

4.11 The National Problem Solving Programme is led by South Yorkshire police on behalf of CC Stephen Watson (NPCC problem-solving lead). This has a dedicated, Home office funded programme seeking to work with other forces to develop an understanding of problem solving and enhance the capacity and capability to deliver it across the service. The programme team visited Nottinghamshire Police in December 2018 and February 2019 to carry out a base-line assessment of its problem solving capacity, capability and methodology. Formal assessment is pending but early feedback is shaping the thematic lead's proposals on the force's future approach to problem-solving and training.

4.12 Our participation in the National Problem Solving Programme attracts expert guidance and consultation at nil cost as well as access to networking, good practice and shared learning.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 Development and delivery of any additional review/implementation work is undertaken in addition to daily duties by those involved in the NHP portfolio. The financial cost to the organisation cannot therefore be quantified meaningfully. There is however an opportunity cost as officers and staff are diverted from core duties to progress this agenda. Should recommendations contained within the COT report scheduled for discussion with the DCC in May 2019 be approved then there may be budgetary implications to consider in relation to media and marketing.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 Capacity to deliver change is a challenge from a HR and resourcing perspective, however there is mitigation in place to ensure that this is managed appropriately.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 Explicit within the revised engagement approach and Neighbourhood profile products will be a strand which considers the imperative on "engaging to recruit". This will strengthen the link between the drive to increase the recruitment of under-represented groups and the approach to engagement undertaken by NPIs.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Risks associated with delayed delivery of outcomes in this area of business will be managed through the corporate risk management process led by the Deputy Chief Constable. Appropriate mitigation will be put in place where appropriate.

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

9.1 This work is intrinsically linked to the Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 3 - Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 Not applicable

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 No appendices

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Chief Constable**
Report Author:	**Inspector Paul Harris**
E-mail:	**Paul.harris1@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**4**

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

Integrated Offender Management Update – April 2019

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) in relation to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) performance and changes to the model with an emphasis on the domestic violence IOM scheme.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the OPCC notes the contents of this report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that the OPCC is up-to-date with regards to the work of Nottinghamshire Police in this area of business.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 Appendix A attached provides detail regarding the performance of the IOM team for 2016, 2017, and 2018. There has been a statistically significant reduction in both severity and frequency of offending, which is shown in Figure A of the attached appendix.

4.2 Data gathered by the IDVA services show that a staggering 86% of their referred survivors felt safer and at less risk due to their linked offenders being managed by the IOM scheme.

4.3 Information about the IOM model and the Domestic Violence IOM (DVIOM) scheme, launched in October 2017, can also be found in appendix A attached.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 The IOM budget is in place and managed via the OPCC and there are no new financial implications anticipated or changes required to the budget.

5.2 The performance report attached at Appendix A clearly illustrates the success of the IOM and the Domestic Abuse IOM schemes. This has been achieved

through ring fenced funding from the OPCC for the wider IOM scheme within Nottinghamshire. This facilitates co-location of the key partnership agencies, and also the IOM IDVA service. The recommendation from the Reducing Reoffending Board (which provides the strategic governance for the Notts IOM and on which the OPCC is represented) is that this funding source should continue.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 Recruitment is planned in the coming months to ensure that the department continues to achieve good IOM outcomes. We will recruit efficient and effective staff in order to provide the best value for money possible and to continue to achieve these results.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications to raise in relation to this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 There are no organisational risks in relation to this area of business.

8.2 Reoffending risk scores are used by the team to assess and manage offenders through the IOM process as described in appendix A.

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

9.1 In 2018 the IOM matrix was adjusted to give a numerical weighting to weapon enabled crime. This makes it more likely that knife and weapon based offenders will reach the threshold for management.

9.2 The PCC funding of two Probation Support Officers will allow the extension of the IOM offer to a cohort of non-statutory knife risk offenders.

9.3 Internal funding source around reoffending is being utilised to pilot a small number of alcohol tags within statutory offender management tactics to reduce the risk and offending.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 There are no changes in legislation or other legal considerations to take into account regarding this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A – IOM performance.

Integrated Offender Management Performance

Performance for the Nottinghamshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is particularly positive, not merely in terms of the operational quantifiable success but also from the internally developed performance product which can track, in detail over time, the impact and long term effect of the IOM programme down to individual offender levels. The last year has also seen the IOM team evolve that product to encompass wider agency data and a greater level of detail around geographical spread, as well as more around the holistic impact of the IOM embedded Independent Domestic Violence Advisors.

Figure A: IOM Performance Tool Scorecard (March 2019)

At a glance score card	
Total volume of Unique Nominals recorded	484
Process	
Vol of Nominals recorded currently still on IOM	282
Volume of exited Nominals	229
Successful exit proportion	44.8%
Recidivism	
Volume of Nominals who have already been in IOM since January 2016 *	26
Percentage of Nominals who have already been in IOM since January 2016*	5.2%
Entry Scores	
Average (Mean) Entry Score	340.5
Most frequently occurring (Mode) Entry Group	0-100
Mid Scores (January 2016 - April 2019 cohorts)	
Total Cohort - 2016	133
Total Cohort - 2017	156
Total Cohort - 2018	179
Average (Mean) Mid Score - 2016	149.8
Average (Mean) Mid Score - 2017	175.5
Average (Mean) Mid Score - 2018	173.7
Average (Mean) Entry Score - 2016	347
Average (Mean) Entry Score - 2017	381
Average (Mean) Entry Score - 2018	265
Variance from Entry Score (Binary) - 2016	-197
Variance from Entry Score (Binary) - 2017	-206
Variance from Entry Score (Binary) - 2018	-91
Variance from Entry Score (Proportional %) - 2016	-56.8%
Variance from Entry Score (Proportional %) - 2017	-53.9%
Variance from Entry Score (Proportional %) - 2018	-34.4%
Most frequently occurring (Mode) Mid Group - 2016	0-100 (87)
Most frequently occurring (Mode) Mid Group - 2017	0-100 (97)
Most frequently occurring (Mode) Mid Group - 2018	0-100 (30)
Exit Scores	
Average (Mean) Exit Score	85.8
Variance from Entry Score (Binary)	-255
Variance from Entry Score (Proportional %)	-74.8%
Most frequently occurring (Mode) Exit Group	0-100
Volume of nominals recorded as DVIOM	49
Volume recorded as Washout from DV	17
Operational Statistics	
Reduction Scores**	
Average (Mean) Reduction between Entry & Exit scores	-229.7
Reduction Rate***	
Average (Mean) Reduction Rate (Reduction in IOM score divided by time in IOM)	-24.4

Please note the total performance cohort slightly differs from the live cohort total below due to the fact some individuals on the watch list are still being monitored in performance terms.

Performance is tracked for the IOM main cohort using a Reoffending Risk Score (RRS) which is calculated by using the IOM offence scores (Robbery =7, Burglary =5 etc.) to assess firstly Convictions over the previous five years and secondly arrests over the previous 12 month period. Those two values are then multiplied together to produce the RRS. Reducing the severity and frequency of offending and arrests is the only way this score can drop.

Baseline figures show that the IOM scheme is showing **an average 55%** reduction in Reoffending Risk Score across the whole cohort over the past three years and for those offenders who have been removed from the IOM the reduction is closer to **75%. This represents a statistically significant reduction in both severity and frequency of offending.**

Figure B: Live Cohort Breakdown

2018/2019	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
IOM GENERIC	240	237	235	222	223	228	222				
IOM DV	44	48	51	59	54	45	43				
IOM TOTAL COHORT	284	285	286	281	277	273	265				

2018/2019	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
IOM GENERIC	130	131	122	116	119	139	109				
IOM DV	18	20	19	21	21	20	21				
TOTAL NUMBER OF IOM OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY	148	151	141	137	140	139	130				
** Releases to the City*				*97*	*94*	*91*	*91*				
** Releases to the County North*				*40*	*46*	*48*	*39*				

2018/2019	SEP-NOV	OCT-DEC	NOV-JAN	DEC-FEB	JAN-MAR	FEB-APR	MAR-MAY	APR-JUN	MAY-JUL	JUN-AUG	JUL-SEP
IOM GENERIC	31	25	16	20	30	49	43				
IOM DV	3	5	2	3	8	11	13				
TOTAL BEING RELEASED IN NEXT 90 DAYS	34	30	18	23	38	60	56				
** Releases to the City*	*22*	*16*	*8*	*16*	*26*	*40*	*40*				
** Releases to the County North*	*12*	*14*	*10*	*7*	*12*	*20*	*16*				

**** Not including Sudden Releases under Parole as a unknown quatity.***

2018/2019	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
LIVE WATCHLIST FIGURE	180	183	186	198	185	189	191				

2018/2019	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON IOM AND WATCHLIST	464	468	472	479	462	462	456				

Figure B - IOM manage offenders both inside and outside the prison estate and providing they are have a custodial sentence of four years or less they remain on the ACTIVE cohort. That is to say they are case conferenced every week and aspects of their sentence, rehabilitation and release planning are the subject of daily activity. If they receive four years or more, they are held on a 'WATCHLIST' and are re-entered onto the ACTIVE cohort within six months of their earliest release date.

Domestic Violence IOM

The Domestic Violence IOM (DVIOM) scheme was launched in October 2017 with the PCC funding of embedded IOM Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs). This ensures that the needs of the DV survivor are threaded through the management tactics used with the perpetrator.

The offenders being managed within this scheme represent the absolute highest risk and prolific serial DV perpetrators in the County.

The Performance data from the DVIOM is displaying very encouraging results with offenders selected and baselined using the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). This shows those removed from the DVIOM cohort as displaying a reduction in PPIT risk of **42%.**

The real success of the DVIOM project though is better expressed through the reporting structures of the IDVAs. This close partnership between IDVA and IOM police has seen some truly inspiring results:

Physical abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**
Abuse Not Disclosed	9	25.00
Cessation	20	55.56
Don't Know	6	16.67
Significant reduction	1	2.78
Emotional/Psychological abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**
Abuse Not Disclosed	4	11.11
Cessation	15	41.67
Don't Know	5	13.89
Significant reduction	10	27.78
Some reduction	2	5.56
Financial abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**
Abuse Not Disclosed	21	58.33
Cessation	9	25.00
Don't Know	3	8.33
Significant reduction	3	8.33
Sexual abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**
Abuse Not Disclosed	23	63.89
Cessation	9	25.00
Don't Know	4	11.11
Jealous controlling behaviour abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**
Abuse Not Disclosed	14	38.89
Cessation	12	33.33
Don't Know	4	11.11
Significant reduction	4	11.11
Some reduction	2	5.56
Surveillance, Harassment, Stalking abuse at exit	**Value**	**%**

Abuse Not Disclosed	16	44.44
Cessation	10	27.78
Don't Know	3	8.33
Significant reduction	4	11.11
Some reduction	3	8.33

These figures were obtained by the IDVAs from the survivors who are exiting the IOM IDVA service and we can see cessation/significant reduction figures as high as **67%** for Emotional Abuse, and **57%** for physical abuse.

Data gathered by the IDVA services show that a staggering 86% of their referred survivors felt safer and at less risk due to their linked offenders being managed by the IOM scheme.

For Information	
Public	
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Chief Constable Guildford**
Report Author:	**Chief Inspector Andy Rooke**
E-mail:	**Andy.Rooke@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**5**

Rural Crime Update – April 2019

1. Purpose of the Report

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

2. Recommendations

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

3. Reasons for Recommendations

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

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 National and regional update

4.1.1 There are national strategies in place for both rural and wildlife crime, which have recently been presented and agreed at the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC). This is a particular development in terms of rural affairs as there are now documented, coordinated national priorities and activity for both areas. Each strategy has five identified priorities and a further shared priority between the two. These are listed below with copies of the strategies within the report appendices:

Rural Crime priorities

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

Wildlife crime priorities

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

Shared priority

- Poaching

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

4.1.3 Nottinghamshire Police continues to hold the chair for the East Midlands Regional Enforcement Group ensuring we are connected and able to influence national debate and decision-making in both areas. One such example has been the advocating of social/digital/open source media investigative capacity within the National Wildlife Crime Unit.

4.1.4 As a consequence of the Regional Enforcement Group a growing network of officers is building across the East Midlands who have specialist knowledge, equipment and skills in the areas of rural and wildlife crime. The group is currently exploring how individual, discrete operations and engagement opportunities can be maximised through better coordination and collaboration.

4.1.5 The current NPCC lead for wildlife and rural affairs, Deputy Chief Constable (DCC) Craig Naylor (Lincolnshire Police), has recently announced his retirement and as a result a process to appoint his successor will commence imminently.

4.2 Nottinghamshire update

4.2.1 **New activity**

New activity has primarily been aimed at tackling three areas of concern that most frequently occur or are raised by key stakeholders and rural communities through engagement events, correspondence/complaints and stakeholder meetings. These can be summarised as;

1. Knowledge and service at point of contact (Control Room)
2. Knowledge and service at point of attendance (police officers)
3. Lack of appropriate equipment to assist attending officers

1. All control room call-takers, despatchers, and Contact Resolution and Incident Management (CRIM) officers and staff have now received a specific training day input regarding wildlife crime and rural affairs. The objective is to raise awareness and knowledge of wildlife and rural affairs and therefore allowing for

a more informed and empathetic service to be provided. This included a short impactive video in which a farmer who was a victim of crime articulates the longer-term impact of the crime on his mental well-being, sleep patterns, fear of rural isolation and repeat victimisation. In addition financial and business costs and implications are explored and explanation provided regarding links to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and less well-known legislation that can be applied. This is supported by a rural rime toolkit which has been developed and is electronically accessible within the Control Room and can be readily referenced when required.

2. For attending officers an electronic rural crime toolkit has been developed and is available to all officers through their agile working mobile devices. The toolkit can be amended and updated as required and provides an easily accessible and available resource to refer to prior, during, or after an incident. The toolkit, availability of new equipment, and a raised awareness of rural crime and its impact will be further emphasised and communicated with existing response officers in rural areas through shift briefings which are planned for 2019.

   In order to ensure that the knowledge and awareness of rural crime and legislation continues to grow across the force, time has been made available within the year two phase four officer development programme for an input regarding rural crime and legislation. This is in partnership with learning and development colleagues and is scheduled to begin in June 2019.

3. To assist and support officers tackling rural crime an overall £20,000 investment has been made through the PCC/Chief Constable's crime fighting fund. This has allowed for the following equipment and training to be rolled out to frontline officers and rural areas to tackle rural crime:

   - Thermal imaging binoculars of the latest specification capable of detecting human-sized heat sources from over a kilometre away.
   - Handheld torches using the latest LED and lightweight technology capable of throwing a focussed spot-beam approximately 800m.
   - Handheld searchlights using the latest LED and lightweight technology capable of throwing a search-beam approximately 600m
   - Durable A3-sized metal signs giving enforcement messages on three specific rural crimes; hare coursing, poaching, and off-road vehicles (quads and bikes) – see appendices.
   - Providing training and protective equipment to a further four officers to utilise the force quad bike which has proven successful at engagement events and operationally.
   - Providing training for five officers to utilise the newly acquired force drone for rural operations.

4.2.2 **On-going activity**

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

The Nottinghamshire Police Horsewatch Facebook page continues to expand and now has almost 3000 followers with more liveries and stables signing up across Nottinghamshire. Horsewatch recently pulled together a multi-agency meeting concerning a recent spate of ill-treated and neglected horses being abandoned which has affected the equine community.

Engagement and accountability continue to be addressed through the Rural Crime Partnership Group which provides a forum for stakeholders and partners to hear the latest updates from Nottinghamshire Police and also to raise any concerns or issues. The group continues to attract regular good attendance from a range of stakeholders including the NFU (National Farmers Union), NFU Mutual (National farmers Union Mutual), CLA (Countryside Landowners Association), NFRS (Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service), Local Estates and farm businesses.

The rural specials pro-active team has unfortunately seen a reduction in numbers and activity although still in existence over 2018. This has recently been raised and discussed with the new special constabulary senior leadership team and consideration given to how improvement can be made to the overall numbers, focus and activity of the team.

The force lead for rural crime continues to provide a rural crime input into various force projects, identifying areas that could improve and benefit our response and abilities to tackle and respond to rural crime. Engagement with the replacement command and control program team (SAFE) has involved discussion to ensure that rural crime types and management information regarding rural crime should be easier to abstract and identify in the future – improving our corporate understanding and informing our decision-making around rural crime. Engagement with the drone project has allowed rural-based neighbourhood policing team officers to be part of the first tranche of pilots and will ensure that rural crime is an area that will first benefit from the new technology and asset.

We do not currently have a performance monitoring regime for rural crime in Nottinghamshire. However, Chief Inspector Rooke receives community and stakeholder feedback at the rural crime partnership group. The £20,000 investment through the Crime Fighting Fund, as mentioned above, has been well received and the general direction is one of increased satisfaction. However, there are still pockets of frustration and dissatisfaction highlighted to us. The planned activity outlined below is aimed at trying to address some of these issues.

4.2.3 **Planned activity**

Identified areas of work for the future are summarised below:

- Continue to build and increase awareness of rural crime across the force.
- Continue to engage with relevant force projects to improve the corporate knowledge, understanding and ability to tackle and respond to rural crime, as well as make more informed decisions in relation to rural crime. This will

include a focus on developing an approach to better monitor force performance in this area.

- Continue to identify and develop opportunities for our rural community engagement offer.
- Explore collaborative opportunities that build and improve Nottinghamshire's engagement with rural communities, prevents rural crime in Nottinghamshire and pursues offenders committing rural crime in Nottinghamshire.
- Formalise internal governance.
- Maintain our commitment to rural crime operations.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 To assist and support officers tackling rural crime an overall £20,000 investment has been made through the PCC/Chief Constable's crime fighting fund.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 Human resources implications are mainly in relation to the rural Specials Proactive Team. Work is on-going to increase the numbers with the new Special Constabulary senior leadership team.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

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

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

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

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 There are no appendices attached to this report.

For Information	
Public	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Knife Crime Strategy Manager**
Report Author:	**Supt Simon Firth**
E-mail:	**Simon.firth@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**6**

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

Knife Crime Strategy Update April 2019

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 To provide an update on activity currently being undertaken to deliver the Nottinghamshire Knife Crime Strategy on behalf of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Nottinghamshire police and partners.

2. Recommendations

2.1 For the meeting to note the national funding opportunities to draw down finance for local knife crime preventative initiatives.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To provide opportunities for creating additionality of resource and services to meet the challenges presented by knife crime, county lines and the wider youth violence.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 Knife crime in Nottinghamshire has remained fairly static over the last 12 months with figures to the end of 2019 showing a rise of 9.5% (an increase of 77 offences).

Core Cities Forces comparison **Ranked by % change**	**12 months to Dec 17**	**12 months to Dec 18**	**Change**	**% Change**
Greater Manchester (Manchester)	1,484	3,614	+2,130	+143.5%
Merseyside (Liverpool)	910	1,231	+321	+35.3%
South Wales (Cardiff)	591	724	+133	+22.5%
West Yorkshire (Leeds)	2,259	2,715	+456	+20.2%
West Midlands (Birmingham)	2,751	3,210	+459	+16.7%
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	**812**	**889**	+77	+9.5%
Avon & Somerset (Bristol)	550	596	+46	+8.4%
Northumbria (Newcastle)	850	887	+37	+4.4%
Metropolitan Police	14,504	14,660	+156	+1.1%
South Yorkshire (Sheffield)	1,027	994	-33	-3.2%
Core Cities Forces Average	**25,738**	**29,520**	**+3,782**	**+14.7%**

Local Regional Forces comparison **Ranked by % change**	**12 months to Dec 17**	**12 months to Dec 18**	**Change**	**% Change**
Derbyshire	478	581	+103	+21.5%
Leicestershire	697	824	+127	+18.2%
Lincolnshire	225	259	+34	+15.1%
Nottinghamshire	**812**	**889**	+77	+9.5%
Northamptonshire	468	487	+19	+4.1%
MSG Cities Forces Average	**2,680**	**3,040**	**+360**	**+13.4%**

MSG Forces comparison **Ranked by % change**	**12 months to Dec 17**	**12 months to Dec 18**	**Change**	**% Change**
Kent	771	925	+154	+20.0%
Leicestershire	697	824	+127	+18.2%
Lancashire	942	1,038	+96	+10.2%
Nottinghamshire	**812**	**889**	+77	+9.5%
South Yorkshire	1,027	994	-33	-3.2%
Bedfordshire	479	451	-28	-5.8%
Hertfordshire	564	490	-74	-13.1%
Essex	1,026	677	-349	-34.0%
MSG Cities Forces Average	**6,318**	**6,288**	**-30**	**-0.5%**

4.2 Of particular note are the year to date figures for knife violence within Nottingham city which are now showing a reduction of 0.6% for the year to the end of March 2019 and seven consecutive months of reductions – please see table below.

Cumulative

Knife Crime												
	Apr	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**
2016-17	22	57	100	136	177	207	243	276	317	355	398	439
2017-18	49	77	109	147	186	217	256	304	344	389	444	477
2018-19	41	101	141	184	226	254	287	330	366	399	442	474
% Change	-16.3%	31.2%	29.4%	25.2%	21.5%	17.1%	12.1%	8.6%	6.4%	2.6%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Change	-8	24	32	37	40	37	31	26	22	10	-2	-3

Monthly

Knife Crime												
	Apr	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**
2016-17	22	35	43	36	41	30	36	33	41	38	43	41
2017-18	49	28	32	38	39	31	39	48	40	45	55	33
2018-19	41	60	40	43	42	28	33	43	36	33	43	32
% Change	-16.3%	114.3%	25.0%	13.2%	7.7%	-9.7%	-15.4%	-10.4%	-10.0%	-26.7%	-21.8%	-3.0%
Change	-8	32	8	5	3	-3	-6	-5	-4	-12	-12	-1

4.3 The OPCC / Nottinghamshire police have appointed Superintendent Matt McFarlane to replace Superintendent Simon Firth from April 2019 to continue to co-ordinate the partnership response to weapon enabled violence.

4.4 In February 2019, the OPCC hosted a Home Office regional serious violence conference for statutory, non-statutory and third sector organisations. Feedback from the event is informing the delivery of future funding opportunities from the recently announced Youth Endowment Fund. The fund (£200m) will be run by Impetus, in partnership with the Early Intervention Foundation and Social Investment Business.

The fund aims to prevent children and young people from getting caught up in crime and violence by making sure that those most at risk get the best possible support, as early as possible, to get on a positive path and succeed.

The Youth Endowment Fund will do this by:

- Finding, supporting and evaluating programmes working with young people most at risk of involvement in crime and violence — providing funding, capacity building and evaluation support.

- Generating and promoting new knowledge and practice to transform local and national responses to tackling youth offending, and supporting the best evidenced programmes to have an even greater impact.

- Developing an approach to working with local communities to prevent youth offending — driving long term, sustainable change in those communities.

- Impetus plans to launch the first funding round, a general open call round, with the aim of awarding the first round of grants in the autumn.

4.5 Work is taking place to develop a delivery model for a multi-agency approach to identify and manage risk in relation to knife crime. This will include individuals currently involved, or at risk of becoming involved, in knife crime, whether as victims or offenders, and also those locations most vulnerable to this type of criminality, whether this is public spaces or licensed premises. In addition they are working toward a common set of risk factors and a process for identifying, on a regular basis, those people and places potentially at risk. Finally, they are seeking to agree to a method for the effective coordination, analysis and dissemination of the data to the relevant stakeholders and operational teams. Currently working with Nottingham Trent University to ensure the methodology for identifying young persons at risk is robust and fit for purpose. It is anticipated that this work will be completed by July 2019 to allow targeted interventions through the Nottingham city Troubled families program.

4.6 Together with Nottingham Trent University we are carrying out research with young people subject to serious youth violence to better understand the critical success factors required to better engage with victims of knife violence. Currently 25% of knife violence victims refuse to cooperate with a police investigation. It is anticipated that this work stream will report by September 2019.

4.7 Work is on-going to expand our Integrated Offender Management offer to enable the management of an increased number of knife crime adult non-statutory offenders within the community. Recruitment is currently ongoing to identify two probation officers to take on this work and it is anticipated that they will be in post by July 2019. Work is currently taking place to identify an initial cohort of 70 offenders for them to engage with on taking up their posts.

4.8 We are developing a new robbery team which will use detectives to better focus on investigating knife crime robberies. This team will be in place in the summer 2019.

4.9 We have engaged the charity Street Doctors in conjunction with Nottingham University to utilise medical students to deliver lessons in schools and alternative education providers around challenging attitudes to violence as well as equipping young people with the practical skills required to provide a first aid response to a victim of a knife injury whilst they await an ambulance to attend. This project was funded via the Cascade fund, Nottingham University for the 2018/2019 financial year. A new stream of funding for the £6,000 is required to continue with this project for the current financial year.

4.10 The new knife crime learning zone at the National Justice Museum will launch in June 2019. This is a partnership with the National Justice Museum and the Ben Kinsella Trust. The zone will be a permanent facility which is anticipated to host over 2500 children over the next 12 months. This project has been supported by a £10K donation from the Force's Proceeds of Crime fund. Consideration needs to be given to supporting on going operational costs which are projected at £45K per annum.

4.11 We are collaborating with the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) to bring their successful Mentors in Violence Project to secondary schools across Nottinghamshire. The project aims to get young people to champion with their peers healthy relationships and tackle all forms of violence with a specific focus on knife crime. This project has been a central plank of the VRU's work in combatting knife crime in Scotland. Schools and alternative Providers are currently being identified and the project launches in April 2019.

4.12 £30K of Home Office funding was secured from the Early Intervention Fund to establish and deploy violence interrupters to key hot spots within the city centre. To this end Nottingham Forest community Trust and Breaking Barriers, Building Bridges have been engaged. These are individuals with community credibility who are deemed capable of relating to young people at risk of committing knife crime who would deescalate conflicts and provide non-violent alternative ways of dealing with confrontation including referrals to positive activities. Further funding has been pledged by the OPCC which will see the project continue through to September 2019.

Initial outcomes and impact March 1st – April 5th 2019

- Number of young people engaged (around 500 in total an average of 40 per day engaged in conversation)
- Number of violence de-escalation incidents (5 recorded interventions)
- Number of retailers engaged and informed of the violence interrupter programme (15 to-date)
- Number of positive engagements with the Police (10 occasions)
- Number of young people engaged with suspected of carrying knives (26)

Consideration is currently being given to how this intervention could be funded moving forward.

4.13 We are trialling the replacement of domestic carving knives with specialist 'no point' knives to victims of knife violence within a domestic setting. These 'No Point' knives do not have a sharp point and have been specially designed to prevent stab / puncture type injuries. They are currently being utilised as part of safety planning for victims of knife violence within a domestic setting.

4.14 Together with Nottingham Business Improvement District and the Trauma Unit at QMC we are developing the issuing of specialist medical packs to business / retail and night time economy venues across Nottingham City centre to enhance the first aid provision available. We are also delivering enhanced first aid training to workers within these identified premises. It is anticipated that the training and packs will have been delivered by July 2019.

4.15 Together with EMSOU homicide Investigation unit we are developing a project involving families of knife crime homicide victims families to better understand how we can use their voice to influence the decisions young people are making around knife carrying. An initial meeting with families is taking place on the 17th May 2019.

4.16 Initial planning is under way within the OPCC to hold a further youth violence / knife crime conference in June 2019 targeting young people and their families to better engage and understand the challenges they face and to help shape future provision. Statutory agencies, schools, alternative providers and the third sector have been reached out to help shape the proposals.

4.17 The Home Office have launched a consultation on a new legal duty to support a multi-agency approach to tackling and preventing serious violence. This is a three month consultation launched in April 2019, which ends on 28th May. ACC Meynell is coordinating the Police response to the consultation with Superintendent Simon Firth who is working with the Crime and Drugs Partnership and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board to ensure there is a joined up response with our partners.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 New national funding streams to tackle serious violence are being made available. Firstly there is the £100M announced for police forces to bid into as part of the Spring Treasury statement. Details of eligibility are yet to be circulated. Secondly the £200m Youth endowment Fund will be opened up for bids in the summer of 2019 again final details of the bidding process are yet to be finalised.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 Not identified at the present time other than noting the retirement of superintendent Firth and his replacement but Superintendent McFarlane.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 None identified at this time.

8. Risk Management

8.1 To date no significant risks have been identified.

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

9.1 Tackling knife crime is a key priority in the OPCC Police and crime plan.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 The new Offensive Weapons Bill, scheduled to receive Royal Assent in April 2019 will make it illegal to possess certain offensive weapons like zombie knives and knuckle-dusters in private.

Other measures include:

- Stopping knives being sent to residential addresses after they are bought online
- changing the legal definition for threatening with an offensive weapon to make prosecutions easier
- banning the possession of a knife on a further education premises
- banning rapid firing rifles, and certain powerful firearms and bump stocks, which increase a rifle's rate of fire
- updating the definition of a flick knife to reflect changing weapon designs
- Creating new knife crime prevention orders for both juvenile and adult offenders.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 Consultation opportunities continue to be maintained through the Ending Gang and Youth Violence Forum as well as OPCC sponsored events.

12. Appendices

12.1 There are no appendices attached to this report.

For Information	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Police & Crime Commissioner**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Kevin Dennis, Chief Executive, OPCC**
Report Author:	**Daniel Howitt**
E-mail:	**Daniel.Howitt13452@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**8**

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

Building a Better Understanding of Communities - Research Update

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of initial findings from the Nottingham Trent Research project – New and Emerging Communities. The research was commissioned by the Safer Nottinghamshire Board via the PCC's Community Safety Grant funding for 2018/19.

1.2 The project aims to engage with diverse cultures with a view to developing a clearer understanding of the lived experiences of 'new' and 'emerging' communities. This will be used to inform strategic and operational practices in engaging, identifying and responding to the needs of new and emerging communities across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, with a particular focus on integration, connectedness, criminal victimisation, perceptions of and access to public services and cohesion.

1.3 Primary research and final report is scheduled to be completed by the end of April 2019.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the contents of the interim briefing paper are noted and used to help inform local engagement and broader service delivery.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Delivery Plan sets out objectives to improve community engagement and public trust and confidence in policing, which includes activity to:-

- Undertake research and co-engagement activity to build a better understanding of communities
- Invest in community-led initiatives to facilitate positive relationships between new and emerging communities and the police

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 The interim report sets out a range of recommendations for the police and other agencies in response to the key issues, challenges and barriers identified. These include:-

- More needs to be done by larger organisations to promote services and information, working alongside agencies such as Euwork. This should include greater police attendance at community events to signpost information on services available and to build trust and relationships with these communities which can, in turn, help disseminate information to smaller new and emerging groups

- Maximising community capacity to help translate, signpost and disseminate information on available services in the city and the county to new and emerging communities – including, for example 'conversation cafes' being held by some volunteers (e.g. Newark Evangelical church)

- Larger organisations and police should engage with new and emerging community newsletter, magazines & leaflets to signpost services available to them in a format that they understand and can access. Communication from the police should also be prompter and on a regular basis, in order and build and establish a trusting relationship with smaller community organisations.

- Consideration should be given to reaching those that are not engaged with a religious/community hub site i.e. through Internet sites/libraries/social networks/facebook, particularly to reach younger communities and in their own language (see younger Polish migrants/literature review)

- Larger organisations should work in partnership with the local universities to engage with the various community events to interact with the communities and to provide information on their services – including the signposting of new students to the established communities that they can attend upon arrival to the UK

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 There are no immediate financial implications relating to this report.

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 Findings from this report will be used to improve engagement with new and emerging communities and improve access to and experience of local public services among the various cohorts identified.

8. Risk Management

8.1 There are no risk management implications arising from this report.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 None

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: New and Emerging Communities – Interim Report.

New and Emerging Communities Initial Findings

Aim

The aim of the research project was to engage with diverse cultures in the hope of achieving a healthier understanding in respect to the lived experiences of 'new' and 'emerging' communities. This was achieved through an interpretivist framework, principally using qualitative focus groups and one-to-one interviews to seek perceptions and viewpoints of a selection of ethnic minority communities with reference to integration, connectedness, criminal victimisation, perceptions of and access to public services and cohesion.

Rapid Assessment Literature Review (see draft report, End of April – Sample included here below)

Nottinghamshire background

The population of Nottingham is made up of a superdiversity of communities who have migrated here at various times in the past 60 years. The Census conducted in 2011 showed that 35% of the population are from BME groups; an increase from 19% in 2001 (Nottingham Insight, 2019). The bulk of the immigration has been from Commonwealth countries, and more recently from the European Union (EU) member states. The largest EU expansion took place in 2004 when ten additional countries were admitted and then in 2007 when Bulgaria and Romania joined. Migration histories can vary, with some arriving as asylum seekers, refugees, students, or through family already residing in the UK whilst others have been due to extreme poverty or political oppression. However, most have chosen to come to the UK to work, to study, to make money or to stay permanently (Long et al, 2014). This research includes 2 focus groups with long established migrants and 8 focus groups with new and emerging communities.

Most migrants have access to information and friends who equip them with knowledge, laws and procedures, rules of socialisation etc. prior to arriving in the UK. However, for others who travelled alone and knew no one upon their arrival, universities played a key role in introducing them to an established community (Back et al 2012). This was found to be the case in this research project, especially in respect to the African, Hungarian and Romanian groups although other respondents were refugees/asylum seekers who did not come in this way.

Whilst migration obviously impacts on the overall population, in more recent years it has also been impacting upon demand for local service provision (Gedalof, 2007). An aspect of this is that local public service providers including the police need to adapt to changes in the environment, which can include economic and social factors affecting communities. As such, there is a now a need to gain a clearer understanding of the integration of new and emerging communities. An integrated and cohesive community is one where those from different backgrounds are provided with similar opportunities and access to services and treatment. Also, there is a strong acknowledgement of the provisions made for both those from existing settled migrants and those who have newly arrived and how they can aid in implementing successful community cohesion in workplaces, schools and other institutions within neighbourhoods. The government and local authorities have implemented several initiatives in the hope of raising awareness of the significance of promoting social cohesion (Cantle, 2001). For example, The Commission on Integration and Cohesion, established in 2006 published *Our Shared Future*, which makes proposals for developing integration and cohesion at a local level.

Best practice[1] currently involves Nottinghamshire police working closely with local authority specialist community relations team, within a collaborative framework, through a partnership approach with various organisations at a grassroots level. The aim is to successfully promote inclusion and break down any social or cultural barriers by bringing together and supporting groups to engage in respect to better understand the risks and vulnerabilities within local communities. Best practice examples include; supporting new community groups who face cohesive challenges, developing opportunities for groups to

[1] Best practice is a working method or a set of working methods that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular organisation, usually described formally and in detail (Cambridge Dictionary, 2015)

work together and working with asylum seekers and refugees to help them settle into Nottingham and access the services they need, for example, the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme (VPRS) who are currently working with the Syrian Community to support families to settle within the Nottinghamshire area (currently 10 in Newark) (Nottingham City Council, 2019). However, some of these initiatives have been established for only a short period of time, or the communities are not being invited along to the events, which was highlighted in one of the one-to-one interviews in this research project. This is problematic since sustainable practice is required for effective cohesion to continue.

Community cohesion (CC) is considered fundamental to what makes a safe, strong and prosperous community. The concept of CC is relatively contemporary with the notion becoming promoted in policy debates by several reports (Burnley Task Force, 2001; Cantle Review, 2001; Denham Report, 2001), following the North of England riots in 2001, and again in response to 9/11 and the 7/7 terrorist attacks (Bowling et al, 2003). The recent breakdown in communities re-surfaced sharply in response to the 2011 riots (Centre for Local Economic Strategies, 2014).

The above events identified that a targeted approach was needed to build cohesive communities (Communities and Local Government, 2008) as it was highlighted that certain communities were living 'parallel lives', causing a process of segregation to begin. However, the segregation of communities that the CC agenda view as problematic can represent a sense of ontological security for new and emerging communities (Cantle, 2008). This was supported by the research as some of the groups interviewed expressed they did not wish to trade their cultural identity for an unclear notion of citizenship, particularly with the uncertainty around Brexit (Gehringer, 2019). This falls in line with Long et al (2014: 2) who highlight that 'new migrants are faced with the dilemma of whether they should demonstrate their Britishness, retain a distinct heritage or forge some hybrid identity'. Yet, a positive for the groups that were interviewed was that their individual communities offered the feeling of connectedness as they provided practical resources in respect of culturally sensitive services, religious worship facilities, ESOL classes, interpreters and access to cultural cuisine that they felt was needed, as most of the communities suggested a central focus for bringing communities together involved food (Robinson, 2005).

Previous research by Long et al (2014:15) supports this by highlighting that 'migrants often seek relaxation among people with whom they share more of their cultural capital and who can provide support'. New communities value leisure activities that bring them together with family and friends, with integration often occurring through leisure practices, such as attending church and community events which involve the sharing of food. Economic practices are valued by new communities, especially when considering new migrants typically lack money because they have no or poorly paid employment. This is supported by Back et al (2012) who state that new migrants, particularly from Bulgaria and Romania, are subject to limitations on employment and welfare brought into force by the Labour Party. Consequently, as suggested by Putnam (2007) social capital can compensate for lack of economic capital within new and emerging communities. Leisure time is also especially important for those who do manage to find employment as they are often working long hours and volunteering their support to new members through their established network. This was supported in this research by the Romanian community who are working or studying long hours while also volunteering their time to support new community members with their transition needs.

Positive social behaviour is more likely to occur when individuals are acquainted and trust one another, but trust is obtained over a period of time (Bertotti et al, 2012). This was certainly evidenced in this piece of research where some of the community organisations suggested that in order to build trust and relationships, organisations need to; act promptly with their communications, attend more community events and signpost information on services available. These established organisations could then help disseminate this information to smaller new and emerging groups.

In the 21st century, there are still difficulties in capturing data on new and emerging communities' locality and this could be correlated with the legitimacy of services being questioned. New communities have often had negative experiences with organisations in their home countries and this can be a key barrier to accessing services. For example, many new communities view the police as one of the most corrupt groups in society and this is due to new communities that reside in the UK having suffered corruption and brutality at the hands of the police in their home country. This was supported within this research when

the African, Chinese, Hungarian and Romanian communities interviewed said they are cautious about contacting the police in the UK due to the hard-line approach experienced in their home countries. This is supported by Bowling et al (2003) who state that victims from minority ethnic groups will be reluctant to report being the victims of crime, due to the fears of those in authority. This lack of reporting to the police or alternative services can be detrimental, especially when considering that new migrants often encounter incidences of racism/hate crimes, which was one of the key findings that emerged from the interviews.

Data Collection - Focus groups and individual interviews undertaken with:

Groups already included:

Global Sistaz United

Romanian Society East Midlands

Hungarian East Midlands Society

Broxtowe African Caribbean Elders

Nottingham Chinese Welfare Association

Mojatu Foundation

Later Additions

Syrian group

Lithuanian Society

Polish groups in county

Key Themes identified

What brought them migrants/refugees to the UK

- Many of the communities already had family or friends in the UK upon arrival, especially the Chinese, Broxtowe African elders and the Hungarian communities and for these respondents wit was the family connections that brought them here
- Some of the respondents came because of marriage, usually wives, where husbands had brought them to the UK
- For some respondents once were settled their family joined them later
- For some rspondents it wasn't the first time in the UK, they had been on holiday and then wanted to come back
- Some had come as students and had then remained

How had they got to the UK

- Most travelled alone on the plane journey to the UK but some had come via other means including bus/boat

Reasons for coming to the UK

- We found that all the communities interviewed came to the UK for work or education opportunities – although some were seeking safety/peace of mind leaving states that were in disarray, political threats/corruption/violence

Knowledge on the UK

- The communities interviewed expressed they did have some prior knowledge of the UK and that this was obtained either through education and propectus in their own country or through the internet, movies and newspapers.
- However, all the communities interviewed stated that upon arrival in the UK their Initial information source was provided by their own communities via friends and family, this was particularly relevant for the Hungarian community.
- For others they had previously been to the UK.
- Some individuals arrived through an agency. The agency gave them a lot of information. They researched all the information that would be relevant to them and through the government website. AKA and CAB. These individuals were sometimes better prepared
- For those who travelled to study, the university played a key role in providing links to other students who could help them
- Some individuals that did not have family/friends in the UK were more isolated i.e. Syrian refugees and had little or not knowledge upon arrival

Incorrect/Misleading information

- For those with frends ands family sometimes they were given the wrong or misleading information

Expectations of the UK

- Most of the participants had high expectations of a better life in the UK, where they could feel safe and free and have more support and a better standard of living

Employment

- Others expected to gain better employment opportunities, however, many are working zero-hour contracts for agencies and this has had an impact on their expectations.
- A number are working in the service industry
- Some of the longer established migrants (Chinese) came to work following deteriorating economic conditions in Hong Kong and following the demand for ethnic cuisine in the UK (setting up a pattern of family migration)

Barriers to employment and settlement

- Expectations of gaining work were disappointing with barriers identified, in respect to work permits, National Insurance numbers & a lack of experience especially in respect to the Romanian community

Language Barriers

- Others also identified language barriers and the lack of interpreters offered by organisations which can impact on access to jobs and serv ice agencies such as GPs, Schools, Housing, DVLA etc. This is also particularly important for the Roma community who are often illiterate
- Volunteers from their own communities often provided interpreters and support
- Many people that settled and who were religious and began attending a church/mosque might find help from another person who could advise and act as interpreter/provider of advice and information
- Whilst these volunteers were often from the migrant's own ethnic background and religion, some religious organisations did reach out to support other faith communities and they had found help this way
- Conversation cafes were run by some volunteers (Syrians city) and also the Newark Evangelical church and these were very helpful particularly to those migrants/refugees who were very isolated

Recommendations offered to reduce Language barriers were

- A poster, or anything I could understand in my own language
- So, people who people who can't understand English can read it in Chinese. It's easier for everyone
- Increasing the provision of interpreters

Those that managed without help

- There were however other respondents who suggested the language barrier had not been an issue for them and they had managed to teach themselves basic English by learning to read, subtitles and gaining work

Other barriers identified

Culture and age

- Culture is often a huge barrier. For example, a young boy at the age 14 back home is from certain parts of the Roma communityand they would not be expected to be at school (see also Lit Review on Government Policies)
- The Chinese community and the Broxtowe African elders suggested the internet is a barrier for them

Services – Significant Barriers

- Migrants were often very unaware of what services were available and found it extremely difficult to find out about them
- This was partly to do with the language and culture barriers but also because they found them to involve Silos, all having different systems, and often described huge difficulties in trying to find information and or get a response to a letter/email/phone call
- It was acknowledged to be a good thing that organisations are reaching out to include and engage with new and emerging communities, but these communities need to know where to gain this information
- Organisations need to attend local community events more often, particularly smaller communities including the police
- Larger Organisations need to include smaller communities when conducting research, holding discussions

Own or known Community Groups

- For the reasons mentioned above, all the participants consider their community groups essential for making connections and supporting each other and their cultural needs while living in the UK. There was a lot of positivity for the community groups and they all meet at least once a week for activities, legal & benefit advice and ESOL classes etc. For those without their own 'community' – sometimes other groups have included them (see also Lit Review on contacting groups with no religious connections)
- All the communities highlighted that religious organisations play a key role of being part of a community, with some of the communities having bought churches in Nottingham. For example, The Romanian Community are hoping to buy their church in Arnold.

Police

- While all the respondents were aware of how to contact the police in an Emergency,
- The Roma community didn't know about 101 and often just ring the 999 number and say help, help due to their limited English.

Barriers to accessing Police

- A significant factor is that many new and emerging communities do not trust the police in their own countries where the police are often viewed as corrupt or abusive

Disappointment in the UK police

- Some respondents felt that the police had not made much effort to deal with their issue when they had rung the police in the UK and they were disappointed

- Other respondents felt that they had been discriminated against

Racism/Hate Crime

- Most respondents had been a victim of crime at some point, and some of these had been racist hate crime incidents, of these those of European descent were worried about Brexit and other respondents were concerned about potential rises in hate crime as a result also

The Impact of Brexit

- The views on Brexit were mainly mixed with some of the communities expressing that public attitudes hadn't really changed towards them, they felt that because they work hard, therefore they were okay, and they would continue to have work.
- However, others were very worried about the implications of Brexit and whether it would mean they would need to go home. Some felt that hate crimes had risen and others that they had been discriminated and mistreated in the workplace 'I've heard people in the community complaining about being mistreated and discriminated at work since this process started with Brexit' The Romanian/Roma community highlighted that their community had decreased since Brexit as they were hearing stories that they would be deported.

Recommendations

- Larger organisations to work alongside agencies such as Euwork to promote services and information
- Larger organisations & more police to attend community events to signpost information on services available and to build trust and relationships with these communities, these communities can then help disseminate this information to smaller new and emerging groups
- In our study, a conversation cafe was being held by some volunteers acting as interpreters and another example of this was Newark Evangelical church. When the council are struggling to locate and access new and emerging communities these volunteers may be a significant source of support in helping to translate and disseminate information on available services in the city and the county

- Reaching out to these individuals/organisations is recommended for service providers to gain access to marginalised migrant groups and to understand the barriers the face in integrating into life in the UK including access to services thereby improving both sets of problems
- Larger organisations & police to engage with new and emerging community newsletter, magazines & leaflets to signpost services available to them

- Communication from the police to be prompter and on a regular basis, in order and build and establish a trusting relationship with smaller community organisations – need to ensure that smaller communities are reached (see above volunteer/community interpreters/volunteers)
- Consideration to be given to reaching those that are not engaged with a religious/community hub site i.e. through Internet sites/libraries/social networks/facebook, particularly to reach younger communities and in their own language (see younger Polish migrants/literature review)
- Larger organisations to work in partnership with the local universities to engage with the various community events (i.e. welcome days etc), to interact with the communities and to provide information on their services.
- Organisations to work with universities to signpost new students to the communities established that they can attend upon arrival to the UK
- Organisations to employ a format that the various communities will understand to overcome the language barriers that are experienced by various communities

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For Information	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**The Chief Constable**
Report Author:	**Suzanna Daykin-Farr**
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Agenda Item:	**9**

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

Performance and Insight Report – update to March 2019

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Police and Crime Commissioner of the key performance headlines for Nottinghamshire Police in the 12 months to March 2019.

2. Recommendations

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

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that the Police and Crime Commissioner is aware of current performance in line with the Police and Crime Commissioner and Force priorities, as set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 The summary tables in the attached report (Appendix A) provide an overview of performance across the four Police and Crime Plan strategic themes. Trend information is represented as both a percentage and volume change and sparklines are included where possible to give a visual representation of the monthly trend over the last two years. Additional narrative provides context where required, particularly in respect of any performance exceptions.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 There are no immediate financial implications relating to this report.

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 There are no risk management implications arising from this report. Performance is monitored on a regular basis through the provision of management information for all key areas of the business, and any exceptional performance is identified, assessed and responded to through the appropriate governance structure.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 The figures included in this report are covered in more detail in each of the individual Performance and Insight Reports and are monitored through; Operational Performance Review, Force Performance Board, and the Force Executive Board meetings on a monthly basis.

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: Performance and Insight report.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

Performance to March 2019

Guidance notes:

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

2. Wherever possible, performance information is provided for a 12 month 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 will be stated.

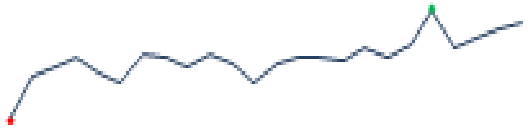
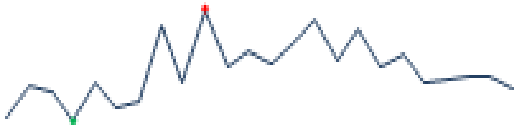
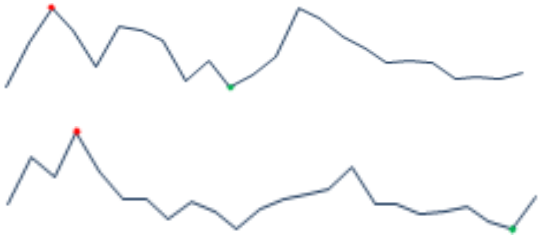
3. Trend lines are included (where available) to provide a visual indication of trend over the last 24 months. High and low points in the period are shown as red and green dots. The colours are arbitrary and do not indicate positive or negative performance.

4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, in relation to performance exceptions only. A full report with narrative for each measure is produced once a quarter.

5. Where data has been supplied by a source outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team, this will be stated.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1A: More vulnerable people are protected and safeguarded

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1A.1	Safeguarding Referrals Adult and Child	+13.8%		There is a slight continuing upward trend in recording. There was a peak in referrals in November 2018 followed by a decrease in December 2018, then further increases in January through to March 2019. This allows confidence that the force and partner agencies are improving the identification and recording of safeguarding concerns, to ensure that appropriate safeguarding actions are in place to minimise the risk of harm. The 13.8% increase recorded this year equates to 676 additional referrals (on average about 56 more each month).
T1A.2	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	+18.1%		Recent months have seen a downward trend in the recording of CSE crimes and non-crimes, however, the longer term trend is still positive. CSE is a relatively low volume offence type with an average of around 55 offences recorded a month given the CSE qualifier. The 18.1% increase represents an additional 101 offences recorded over the year.
T1A.3	Missing Persons Report Missing – No Apparent Risk (formerly Absent Persons Report)	-1.0% -9.4%		The trend for Missing Person reports has seen a downward trend since May 2018. Overall, reports saw a 1.0% reduction this year (35 fewer). The monthly average is currently 285 reports. The trend for Missing – No Apparent Risk reports has also seen a downward trend since July 2018; however, March 2019 has seen an upturn with 269 reports. Overall, reports saw a 9.4% decrease this year, equating to 315 fewer reports. The monthly average is currently 253 reports.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1A: More vulnerable people are protected and safeguarded

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1A.4	Modern Slavery	-45.7%		Modern slavery is a relatively new offence which came in to effect in early 2016. As a result, there was an initial upward trend in recording, with offences now seeing a downward trend. This is a low volume offence type and has seen a 45.7% decrease in the 12 months to March 2019; a decrease of 37 offences. The force continues to take a proactive approach to this type of offending - seeking out modern slavery offences in order to ensure that survivors are protected and offenders brought to justice.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1B: Improve capacity and capability to identify and deal with new serious and emerging threats

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1B.1	Fraud Offences	+34.0%		There is an upward trend in the recording of Fraud offences, with an increase of 34.0% (783 offences) this year. Fraud offences represent a significant challenge to the police and in particular place a genuine demand on police resources, with investigations often complex and time consuming.
T1B.2	Online Crime	+37.2%		Online crime refers to offences where on the balance of probability, the offence was committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or other computer-enabled device. The figures do not include fraud offences, which are captured separately. There is a clear upward trend in the recording of online crime, with an increase of 37.2% or 954 offences this year compared to last. The majority of online crimes recorded are harassment offences, specifically malicious communications offences which have taken place online on forums such as Facebook and twitter.

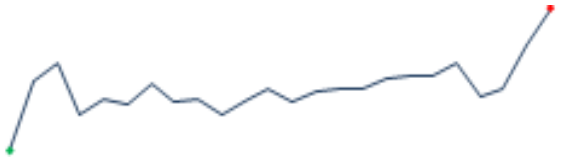
Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1C: Maintain focus on action to address the key drivers of crime and demand

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1C.1	Mental Health Related Incidents	+13.5%		The trend for mental health related incidents had seen an upward trend since early 2018. The last 12 months has seen an increased monthly average of 1,560 incidents compared to 1,374 for the previous 12 months. July to September 2018 saw higher than average levels with a peak in incidents in August. Incidents have since seen a downward trend; however, March 2019 levels have risen again as per the trend last year; probably indicative of the disparate days in the month ratio and better use of the tag at source by the Control Room. The increase of 13.5% recorded in the 12 months to March 2019 equates to 2,232 additional incidents when compared to the previous year.
T1C.2	Alcohol-Related Violence	+2.7pp		In order to build up a picture of violence offences where alcohol is believed to be a factor, the force is reliant on the use of an alcohol marker on the Niche crime recording system. The force is keen to build up the truest possible picture of alcohol-related crime, and has taken steps to improve the use of the alcohol marker in Niche. This action has seen the proportion of alcohol-related violence increase sharply from October 2017 to December 2017; the monthly rate has remained stable at a higher level since this point. The current trend remains stable with a rate of 17.7% of all violence recorded as alcohol-related compared to 15.1% last year; a recorded increase of 2.7pp.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1C: Maintain focus on action to address the key drivers of crime and demand

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1C.3	Alcohol-Related ASB	-1.6pp		The trend chart reveals a clear downward trend in the proportion of ASB with an alcohol marker up to November 2018. A sharp upturn can be seen in December 2018 (potentially influenced by the Christmas season and New Year). The rate in the 12 months to March 2019 is 9.9% compared to 11.5% in the previous 12 months.
T1C.4	Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences	+20.4%		Drug trafficking and supply offences show a stable trend in the long term. The force records on average about 68 offences each month and this average has remained relatively stable over the last two years. February and March 2019 have seen a large upturn in recorded offences; levels in March 2019 are at their highest since April 2017. The upturn is attributed to various operations conducted since the beginning of 2019, such as Op Reacher that has targeted various nominals and gangs and resulted in the increased recording of drug offences, weapons possession etc. Additionally, an increase in stop searches has taken place which again has resulted in more drug charges.
T1C.5	Perception of drug dealing and drug abuse			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 2 – January 2019** Wave 6 'top-line' results - **49%** of respondents stated that they would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle 'drug use and drug dealing' in their local area. This

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm T1C: Maintain focus on action to address the key drivers of crime and demand				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
				percentage has remained relatively stable across the Quarterly waves of the survey (ranging between 41% to 49%).[1]

[1] *Source: Nottinghamshire OPCC Police and Crime Survey. This measure is updated quarterly.*

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1D: Improve information sharing between organisations using ECINs

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T1D.1	ECINs use			The ECINS Programme is a County wide programme incorporating over 40 stakeholder organisations including all local authorities, Police, Fire service, Health partners, Probations, Prisons, Housing and third sector providers. It aims to support vulnerable and complex people and to reduce crime and disorder through improving partnership working by harmonising information sharing processes and integrating them into a single shared system to enable effective insight into the complexity of an individual, the organisations and issues they are connected to and to avoid operational contradiction and silo working around individuals, locations and issues that span different organisational remits. As of January 2019, there are over 1,000 users on the system with over 5,000 open cases. The ECINS system is either being used/work on-going for business areas including but not limited to:- • Complex Needs panels, • ASB management, • Knife Crime Cohorts, • IOM, • MARAC, • Hoarders Panels, • Staff risk register/officer safety logs, • MSHT & resettlement of victims • Partnership tasking • Environmental Crime reduction (fly tipping) • Problem solving • Hate Crime

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1D: Improve information sharing between organisations using ECINs

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
				Nottinghamshire Police has over 300 users on the system, who are based in a variety of roles including Neighbourhoods, Integrated Offender Management, Knife Crime and Public Protection, each using the system to jointly case manage issues with their Partner Agencies. The latest Performance Information shows Nottinghamshire Police continue to be the key contributor to ECINS of all the partners in real terms, both in terms of case load, information sharing and number of users. A recent Audit of ECINS has made a series of recommendations in relation to the on-going management of data and the system which the organisation is now working to. There is a City, County and PP lead appointed from within to lead and champion best practice across their respective disciplines and this is tracked through the ECINS Strategic group chaired by the ACC for Local Policing. The Training provided internally and to the wider partners by Nottinghamshire Police Officers has been a significant investment and it is predicted that the mainstreaming of the project across the partnership, coupled with the 'train the trainers' work will see this abstraction rate reduce. The internal board is reviewing how the system is incorporated into technical support and systems administration as it becomes business as usual. A review of ECINs has been completed across the force and a development plan is being created where usage is not as frequent as others.

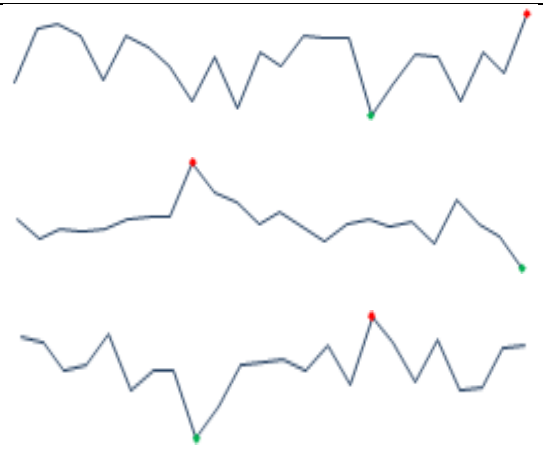
Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1D: Improve information sharing between organisations using ECINs

Measure	Performance	Trend	Insight

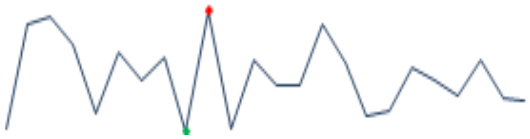
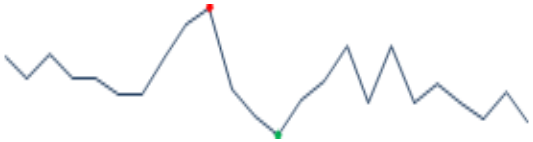
Strategic Priority Theme Two: Helping and Supporting Victims

T2A: More people have the confidence to report crime and focus resources on repeat victimisation

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T2A.1	Domestic Abuse	+38.2%		The force is recording an upward trend in Domestic Abuse crime over the last two years. The current increase of 38.2% equates to 3,989 additional crimes in the current 12 months when compared to the previous year. Recorded Domestic Abuse crimes increased significantly in June and have remained at a higher level since. The force welcomes an increase in reporting as it is believed that such offences are still under reported, and increasing survivor confidence to come forward and seek support from the force and partner agencies is a key priority for the force.
T2A.2	Proportion of Victim-Based Crime: a. Child Victim b. Adult Victim c. Organisation	a. -0.0pp b. -0.9pp c. +0.4pp		For the majority of victim-based crimes, the victim is an adult, with 68.4% of victim-based crime in the 12 months to March 2019 committed against an adult. Organisations then account for 20.2% of all victim-based crime, with crimes against children a minority at 8.3%. Each of these proportions has remained reasonably stable over the last two years. It should be noted that due to data quality limitations, a small proportion of offences cannot be attributed to one of the three groups; therefore the proportions will not add up to 100%.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1D: Improve information sharing between organisations using ECINs

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T2A.3	Serious Sexual Offences: a. Adult	+9.5%		There has been a steady upward trend for serious sexual offences against adults throughout 2017/2018. A peak was seen in July 2018 with offences then seeing a downward turn. Offences have then seen a further upturn with levels in March 2019 at their highest since November 2018. Offences against adults have increased by 9.5% (130 offences) in the 12 months to March 2019. The trend for offences against children appears to fluctuate up and down every few months and has seen a reduction of 5.1% (75 fewer offences) in the 12 month period to March 2019. As with the recording of Domestic Abuse, the force welcomes the increase in reports of serious sexual offences.
	b. Child	-5.1%		
T2A.4	Positive Outcome Rate for Serious Sexual Offences	-2.0pp		There is a slight downward trend apparent in the positive outcome rate for serious sexual offences. The current rate is 8.5% compared to 10.5% in the previous 12 month period. In terms of the volume of positive outcomes recorded, performance is relatively stable, meaning that the rate has been affected by the increase in recorded crime. It is believed that this is as a result of an increase in third party reports from partner agencies and also reports where the victim wishes to report the offence but does not support further police action. With offences of this type it is not possible to achieve a police positive outcome and therefore, this increase serves to effectively dilute the outcome rate.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protecting People From Harm

T1D: Improve information sharing between organisations using ECINs

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T2A.5	Domestic Abuse Repeat Victims	-0.0pp		A repeat victim is any victim from the most recent month, who is also named as a victim on one or more offences (of the same offence type) in that same month and/or in the previous 12 months. This is based on the national definition. Both crime and non-crime offences are used in the calculation. On average, in the 12 months to March 2019, 33.1% of domestic abuse victims were a repeat victim. The trend chart shows that the proportion of repeat victims of domestic abuse is relatively stable over the last two years with an upward trend now emerging and a 2 year peak seen in November 2018.
T2A.6	Hate Crime Repeat Victims	+1.2pp		In the 12 months to March 2019, 16.0% of hate crime victims were a repeat victim; this is an increase on the previous 12 months figure of 14.9%. A peak was seen in December 2018 with recent months seeing an upturn.
T2A.7	ASB Repeat Victims	+0.5pp		Of a total of 26,687 Anti-Social Behaviour callers in the 12 months to March 2019, 7,532 had reported a previous ASB incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This equates to a repeat victimisation rate of 28.2%. Performance is stable with no real change between this rate and the rate of 27.7% in the previous 12 months.

T2A.8	Levels of reported crime to the police			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 4 – March 2019**

				Wave 7 ‘top-line’ results - **29%** of respondents reported that they had personally been a victim of crime in the last 12 months; this reduces to **19%** when online fraud and computer misuse are excluded.

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Helping and Supporting Victims

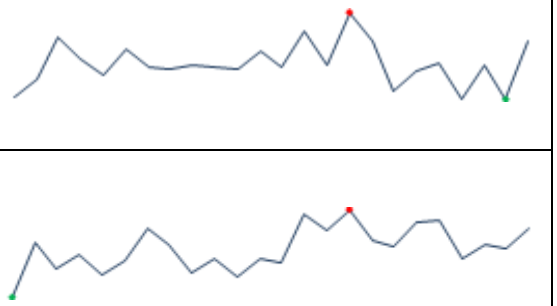
T2D. Victims receive high quality effective support

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T2D.1	Victim's Code Of Practice (VCOP) Compliance	-0.6pp		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. There is a downward trend apparent for this measure, with a compliance rate in the 12 months to March 2019 of 92.6% compared to 93.2% in the previous 12 months. This could be due to the additional offences e.g. harassment that are now being recorded in addition to the primary offence. There would not be an expectation for an addition VCOP assessment to be made for these linked offences. At this time it is not possible to calculate the number of linked occurrences. The force is working towards a solution for this.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3A. Communities and people are safer and feel safer

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3A.1	Victim-Based Crime	+9.1%		An upward trend continues in recorded crime. In the 12 months to March 2019 the increase is 9.1% which equates to 7,793 crimes more than the previous 12 months. The upward trend can be attributed to a combination of four factors: Firstly, the forces proactive approach to ensuring compliance with the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS). This has resulted in a continued increase in the recording of offences such as Violence Against the Person (VAP) and public order offences. The second factor is improved awareness and public confidence in relation to high harm offence types such as domestic abuse and sexual offences. It is believed that an increase in the recording of these offence types, something which is also evident nationally, reflects increased confidence among survivors to come forward to the police to report these offences. The third factor is changes to crime recording legislation, specifically in relation to stalking and harassment offences, which almost doubled in volume in April 2018 following the implementation of new regulations at the start of the month. The final factor is a genuine increase in the numbers of some crimes, which is corroborated by examining the calls for service in relation to these offence types.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3A. Communities and people are safer and feel safer				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T3A.2	Victim-Based Crime: a. Rural Areas b. Urban Areas	a. +0.7% b. +8.8%		Victim-based crime in rural areas and in urban areas follows a similar upward trend to the overall force recorded crime picture. In volume terms, the 0.7% increase in crime in rural areas translates to 76 more recorded crimes. In urban areas the increase is 8.8% which equates to 6,603 additional crimes.[2]
T3A.3	Severity Score	+10.4%		The severity score is an alternative method of measuring crime by reflecting the harm caused to society and/or individuals. Each offence carries a different weight (calculated by the Office for National Statistics, based on actual sentences) and this is multiplied by the crime counts to create a severity score. The approach has been built in to the Police and Crime Commissioner's Strategic Framework for 2018-2021 as alongside traditional measures; it provides the PCC and the Force with a new and credible approach to better understand the profile of crime in Nottinghamshire. Since July 2018, the force is recording a downturn in the total severity score for recorded crimes, although, the trend remains up by 10.4% across the period. The trend highlights that we are having more crime of a higher severity.

[2] *Not all recorded crime data has the appropriate coordinates to be able to map the data to rural and urban locations. This means that the total will be less than the overall force level victim based crime total.*

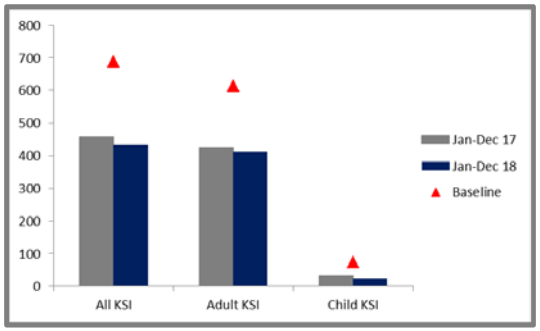
Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3A. Communities and people are safer and feel safer

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3A.4	ASB Incidents	-3.77%		Recorded ASB incidents appear relatively stable; the force saw an increase in incidents through the summer months, with a clear peak in incidents recorded in July and a downturn since then. In the 12 months to March 2019, the force recorded a -3.77% decrease in ASB incidents which equates to 1,256 fewer incidents.
T3A.5	Police are dealing with crime and ASB that matter			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 4 – March 2019** Wave 7 top-line' results – excluding those who answered 'don't know', in the latest year, **23%** of respondents disagreed that the police in their local area are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to them.
T3A.6	Percentage of people who feel safe			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 4 – March 2019** Wave 7 'top-line' results - respondents were asked how safe or unsafe they generally feel across a range of situations. The majority of respondents felt 'fairly safe' across a variety of situations. **89%** of respondents felt very or fairly safe 'outside in their local area during the day'; this reduces to **82%** feeling safe when 'alone in your home at night'. The lower rated situations are:- 'Banking and making purchases online' – 70% feel safe; 'Using online social media' – 66% feel safe; 'Outside in your local area after dark' - 60% felt safe.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3A. Communities and people are safer and feel safer

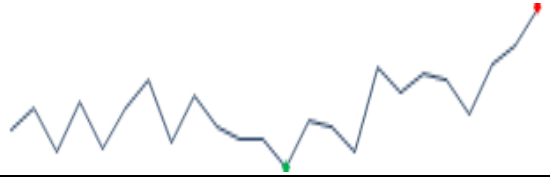
Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3A.7	Persons killed or seriously injured on the roads a. Adults b. Children	a. -33.1% b. -69.0%		**Data is for calendar Q1-Q4 of 2018. Performance is shown as actual percentage reduction against the 2005-2009 baseline average.** Data for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of 2018 (January to December 2018) reveals an overall reduction of 37.0% in KSI casualties (254 fewer casualties against the 05/09 baseline). Adult KSI has seen a 33.1% reduction (203 fewer deaths) and Child KSI a 69.0% reduction (51.2 fewer deaths) against the 2005-2009 baseline average. This is in line with the Nottinghamshire agreed target of a 40% reduction against baseline by the year 2020. When compared to Jan-Dec 2017, there have been 24 fewer KSI casualties in the period Jan-Dec 2018; a 5.2% reduction. Jan-Dec 2018 compared to Jan-Dec 2017 has seen reductions across all user groups with the exception of car/taxi drivers and passengers where a 5.2% increase was seen. An increase of 5.3% has also been seen in KSI casualties where the driver is aged 17-24yrs. KSI casualties in elderly pedestrians (60 and over) have seen an increase of 38.1% compared to the 2005-2009 baseline.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3B. Fewer people commit crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3B.1	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) average reduction in reoffending risk score	-55.0%		Offenders are selected using an IOM matrix, this assigns scores to various offences based on sentencing; (Robbery scores 7, Dwelling Burglary 5 etc) and then measures those scores along two indices: 1. Convictions for the past 5 years whilst at liberty. (DH Score) 2. Arrests over the previous 12 months. (AS Score) Those scores are then multiplied together to produce a Reoffending Risk Score. (RRS) There are 484 nominals recorded on the tool which tracks IOM offenders accepted onto the scheme since January 2016. We are currently actively managing 265 offenders, either in the community or on short-term prison sentences and a further 191 on a 4 years or more sentence watch list. As an indicator of demand, we are expecting 56 IOM prison releases in the next 90 days for which we have thoroughly planned both licence conditions and releases. 44.8% of that cohort have been successfully removed from the programme since January 2016 with an average reduction in reoffending risk score of 74.8%. The average RRS score onto the scheme is currently 345.6 with the average score at removal from the scheme being 80.3 illustrating the scheme's effective impact at completion as what that demonstrates is that these highly risky offenders are: (i) Being arrested less often (ii) Being convicted less often (iii) For less serious offences.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3B. Fewer people commit crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
				Offenders are also re-scored at a mid-point as Entry plus 12 months; this is demonstrating a 55.5% reduction in re-offending risk across the live and exited cohort. The DVIOM cohort was instigated in October 2017 using an additional Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). The threshold entry PPIT score is now at 15/20 and rising – demonstrating that IOM Notts is successful in its aim to capture the highest risk serial DV perpetrators. The DVIOM cohort in March 2019 consists of 43 actively managed offenders. The Performance data from the DVIOM is displaying very encouraging results with offenders selected and base-lined using the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). This shows those removed from the DVIOM cohort as displaying a reduction in PPIT risk of 42%. The real success of the DVIOM project though is better expressed through the reporting structures of the IDVA's. This close partnership between IDVA and IOM police has seen some truly inspiring results These figures were obtained by the IDVA's from the survivors who are exiting the IOM IDVA service and we can see cessation/significant reduction figures as high as 67% for Emotional Abuse, and 57% for physical abuse. The IOM embedded IDVA service has proven to be a real success with around 86% of survivors stating to the two IDVA services that they felt safer and that their risk had reduced. The IDVA information also enables us as an IOM team to thread the needs of the survivor through the offender management process – which

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3B. Fewer people commit crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
				has enabled the DVIOM scheme to achieve the holistic results it has. The scoring matrix was given a measured adjustment and weighting to capture weapon based offending (to reflect the priorities based around knife offending) and all identified 'habitual knife carriers' identified by intelligence every three months are scored for IOM inclusion. We are now managing 45 of the knife risk cohort for the Force. The PCC has now funded an extension of the IOM offer to a non-statutory 18-24 year old knife risk cohort. The posts are going through recruitment now and the scheme will be running during the Summer. In addition to this IOM also scores EVERY offender who receives a greater than two year sentence in Nottinghamshire, and if successful they are held on a watch-list within the prison estate to be processed through the IOM selection meeting at least six months prior to release. IOM also manage a number of high risk OCG offenders using a set of offender management protocols which have been developed by the Notts IOM team and are to be rolled out as a training package in the region. This activity, combined with a close working relationship with the covert and overt SOC enforcement teams is proving invaluable to all partners involved.
T3B.2	Possession of Weapons Offences	+14.4%		There is an upward trend in the recording of possession of weapons offences. The force has recorded a 14.4% or 134 offences increase in the 12 months to March 2019; mainly attributable to Op Reacher.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3B. Fewer people commit crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
				Every possession of weapons offence dealt with by the police is potentially preventing the future use of a weapon in a violent offence, and therefore, the upward trend in the recording of these offences is viewed as a positive indication of the force's proactivity in dealing with offenders who choose to carry weapons in Nottinghamshire.
T3B.3	Gun Crime	+35.0%		Gun crime has seen peaks and troughs over the past few months. A low of 5 offences in September 2018 has then seen increases month on month to February 2019 with current levels 35.0% higher than the previous 12 months (36 offences).
T3B.4	Violent Knife Crime	+8.9%		Violent knife crime includes the offences of Violence Against the Person, Robbery and Sexual Offences where a knife or bladed article us used to cause injury or as a threat. An increase was seen in recorded violent knife crime from April to August 2018, since then the trend has been downwards. In the 12 months to March 2019 the force recorded 73 more offences than in the previous year, which equates to a 8.9% increase.
T3B.5	Positive Outcomes for Violent Knife Crime	+4.0pp		The trend in respect of the positive outcome rate for violent knife crime is stable, with an improved rate of 29.1% in the current year compared to 25.1% last year.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3B. Fewer people commit crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3B.6	First-time entrants to the Criminal Justice System (CJS) a. City b. County	+1.3% -19.5%		**March 2019 Update** **City** – Q4 figures being prepared for 23rd April 2019. The latest complete data is to the end of December 2018 as below:- *Figures from the Nottingham City Youth Offending Team (YOT) reveal that in the period January 2018 to December 2018 there were a total of 156 first-time entrants (FTEs) into the Criminal Justice System (CJS). This represents an increase of 2 FTEs or 1.3% compared to the previous year.* **County** – Q4 figures being prepared on 29th April 2019. The latest complete data is to the end of December 2018 as below:- *Figures from County Youth Offending Team (YOT) show that for the period April-December 2018 there were 140 actual 10-17yrs old FTEs compared to 174 for the same period in 2017. This represents a reduction of 34 FTEs or 19.5% compared to the previous year.*

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3C. Build stronger and more cohesive communities				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T3C.1	Hate Crime/Non-Crime	+5.6%		The overall trend for hate occurrences (including both hate crime and hate non-crimes) is relatively stable, with an average of around 197 occurrences recorded each month. March 2019 saw levels of reported Hate Crime/Non Crime at their lowest levels during the monitored period since February 2017, however, February and March 2019 have seen month on month increases. In the 12 months to March 2019 the force recorded 5.6% additional hate crimes to the previous 12 months (an additional 126 offences).
T3C.2	People from different backgrounds get on well			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 4 – March 2019** Wave 7 'top-line' results - respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree that 'people from different backgrounds get on well and there is a sense of community where they live' 54% of respondents agreed with 'people from different backgrounds get on well', however, a further 27% selected neither agree or disagree, 10% disagreed and 9% selected don't know 51% agreed that 'there is a sense of community' where they live. The percentage of respondents that disagreed with this statement was 19%.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3C. Build stronger and more cohesive communities				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour T3D. Hold offenders to account through an effective criminal justice system				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T3D.1	Positive Outcome Rate for All Crime	-1.5pp		The positive outcome rate shows the rate of police positive outcomes (such as charges, cautions and community resolutions) per recorded crime. The trend in the long term appears relatively stable. The current rate in the 12 months to March 2019 is 15.0%, which compares to 16.0% in the previous year.
T3D.2	Positive Outcome Rate for Victim-Based Crime	-1.9pp		The trend in respect of the positive outcome rate for victim-based crime is similar to the trend for all crime (above). The current rate is 11.9% compared to 13.8% in the previous year.
T3D.3	Proportion of All Crime with an Identified Suspect	+4.7pp		The trend for unresolved outcomes with an identified suspect has been relatively stable with a recent upward trend. The force has identified a suspect in 30.1% of unresolved crime. The equivalent figure for the previous year is 25.4%. Considering the long term trend, there is a clear increase in the volume of crimes filed as unresolved with a named suspect having been identified. This correlates with the increase in crime recording following the NCRS audit and reflects in part an increase in offences where the victim does not support further police action.

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

T3C. Build stronger and more cohesive communities

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T3D.4	Crimes Resolved through Community Resolution	+0.1pp		The force is maintaining a stable trend in the proportion of crimes resolved through community resolution. The current rate in the 12 months to March 2019 is 10.7%, which compares to 10.5% in the previous year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

T4A. Improve community and victim confidence and satisfaction in policing

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T4A.1	Domestic Abuse: Whole Experience	+0.2pp		Performance for Domestic Abuse survivor satisfaction is stable with monthly satisfaction rates consistently above 90%. In the 12 months to March 2019 (based on survey results to January 2019), on average, 91.5% of domestic abuse survivors were completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service provided by the police.
	Domestic Abuse: Ease of Contact	-3.0pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 77.3% compared to 80.3% the previous month.
	Domestic Abuse: Actions Taken	-2.3pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 94.7% compared to 97.0% the previous month.
	Domestic Abuse: Kept Informed	-4.5pp		This is a newly include measure. The current satisfaction rate is 77.3% compared to 81.8% the previous month.
	Domestic Abuse: Treatment	-2.3pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 94.7% compared to 97.0% the previous month.

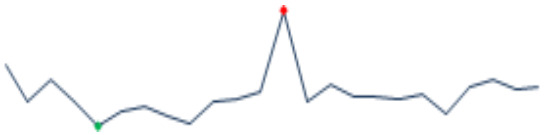
Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

T4A. Improve community and victim confidence and satisfaction in policing

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T4A.2	Hate Crime: Whole Experience	+1.2pp		Hate crime victim satisfaction is currently showing a slight improvement. In the 12 months to March 2019 (based on survey results to January 2019), on average, 85.6% of customers were satisfied compared to 84.1% in the previous 12 months. The trend line suggests a steady upturn and improved levels of satisfaction.
	Hate Crime: Ease of Contact	+5.2pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 71.9% compared to 66.7% the previous month.
	Hate Crime: Actions Taken	+2.4pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 78.1% compared to 75.8% the previous month.
	Hate Crime: Kept Informed	-3.9pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 71.9% compared to 66.7% the previous month.
	Hate Crime: Treatment	+9.1pp		This is a newly included measure. The current satisfaction rate is 100% compared to 90.9% the previous month.
T4A.3	Professional Standards Department Complaints	+16.7%		Nottinghamshire Police Professional Standards Department (PSD) receives an average of just over 84 complaints a month. The rolling year to March 2019 saw an additional 145 complaints received compared to the previous 12 months.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

T4A. Improve community and victim confidence and satisfaction in policing

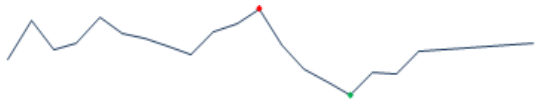
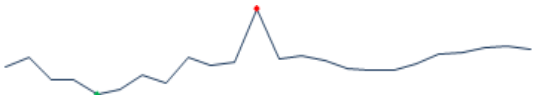
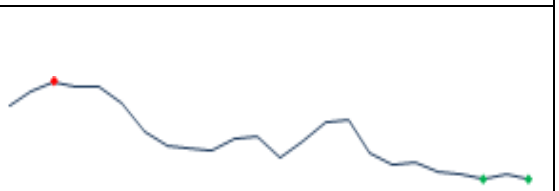
Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T4A.4	PSD Complaints - Timeliness of Local Resolution	+22.4%		The force has seen a slight downturn in the timeliness of local resolutions to complaints, with an increase in the average number of days taken to resolve. On average in the last 12 months complaints have taken 56.6 days to resolve, compared to the previous average of 46.3 days. The upturn is likely attributed to the peak in April 2018. However, since April 2018, the trend is relatively stable.
T4A.5	Stop and Search	+47.4%		The trend for stop and search is relatively stable in the long term, although recent months have seen uplift in the number of stop and searches conducted. The force recorded 3,070 stop and searches in the 12 months to March 2019, which represents an increase of 47.4% (987 stop and searches) compared to last year; this could be attributable to Op Reacher. This is a positive direction of travel, with a particular increase in weapons related searches driven by the force's proactive approach to dealing with knife crime.
T4A.6	Satisfied with service of the Police			**Police & Crime Survey 2018-19 Quarter 4 – March 2019** Wave 7 'top-line' results - respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree that 'overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the service you received?' 61% of respondents were very or fairly satisfied, however, 14% selected neither satisfied or dissatisfied and a further 25% were fairly or very dissatisfied.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing T4B. Improve service delivery and save money through collaboration and innovation				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T4B.1	Budget vs. Spend: a. Capital b. Revenue			**Latest position statement – March 2019** We are currently predicting a £0.8m overspend on the current outturn revenue position for 2018/19, mainly caused by the delays with Multi Force Shared Services moving to a new cloud based model (FUSION) and Officer pay mix being higher than expected. Overtime is being pressured, as well contributing to the over spend, due to high demand within OS & Op Palmitate, CID & Response. Capital budget for 2018/19 is £18.317m which is currently looking to be out turning at £9.653m for 2018/19 with £6.625m slipping into 2019/20 and the remaining £2.039m being an underspend versus budget. The budget is continually scrutinised and challenged with budget holders which is triggering the underspend as it stands over a variety of projects, this will continue to happen to see if any can be permanently reduced in order to lower the capital spend expected for 2018/19.
T4B.2	Revenue Efficiencies Against Plan			**Latest position statement – March 2019** The force remains on track to deliver revenue efficiencies as expected for this year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing T4C. The Police workforce is representative of the community it serves and has the resources to do its job				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T4C.1	Staffing Levels – Actual vs. Budget a. Officers b. Staff c. PCSOs	a = 99.98% 1,936.56 v 1,940.00 b = 89.06% 178.12 v 200 c = 97.17% 1,154.49 v 1,121.85		**Latest position statement – February 2019** **(March 2019 data delayed due to migration across to Oracle Cloud system)** In terms of Police Officer establishment, at the end of February 2019 the force had 1,936.56 FTE (full time equivalent) in post. The planned FTE is for 1,940 by the 31st of March 2019. All actual staffing levels are currently below the budget forecast.
T4C.2	BME Representation as at report date: a. All Force b. Officers c. PCSOs d. Staff e. Specials	a. 206/3644 = 5.65% b. 105/1990 = 5.3% c. 9/187 = 4.8% d. 70/1275 = 5.5% e. 22/192 = 11.5%		**Latest position statement – February 2019** **(March 2019 data delayed due to migration across to oracle Cloud system)** Representation of BME for All Force saw a slight increase of 0.09pp against last year with Officers up by 0.18pp compared to the same period. Staff has increased by 0.07pp and PCSOs have seen a small decrease of 0.48pp. Specials have seen a reduction of 0.12pp.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

T4D. Value for money is delivered and waste is minimised

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T4D.2	Days lost to sickness: a. Officers b. Staff	+0.1pp		**No update received this month.** In the 12 months to January 2019, police officer sickness is at 4.9% compared to 4.8% last year; however, the collective trend is still below the peak of 5.8% seen in January 2018. Staff sickness remains relatively stable at 5.2% compared to 5.4% last year.
		-0.1pp		
T4D.3	Calls For Service: a. 999 b. 101	a. +3.4%		The trend for both 999 and 101 calls remains relatively stable in the long term with both seeing a downward turn since July 2018. 999 calls have increased by 3.4% (6,154 calls) in the last 12 months, and 101 calls have reduced by 2.6% (11,495 calls) over the same period.
		b. -2.6%		
T4D.4	Abandoned Call Rates: a. 999 b. 101	a. -0.2pp		The abandoned call rate shows the number of calls where the caller has hung up before their call has been answered by the force control room. The abandoned call rate for 999 calls has remained low for more than eighteen months, with an average rate of 0.10% in the 12 months to March 2019. The abandoned call rate for 101 calls is relatively stable at 4.7%, following several high months in summer 2017. It should be noted, that the force has put actions in place to reduce the abandoned 101 call rates, with the trend showing generally lower monthly abandonment rates in the last twelve months.
		b. -6.9pp		

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

T4D. Value for money is delivered and waste is minimised

Measure		Performance	Trend	Insight
T4D.5	Response Times: a. Grade 1 Urban b. Grade 1 Rural c. Grade 2	a. -0.4pp		The advised times for attending grade 1 (immediate attendance) incidents are 15 minutes for an incident in an urban area and 20 minutes for an incident in a rural area. The trend for the percentage of grade 1 urban and grade 1 rural incidents attended within the advised times remains relatively stable. In the 12 months to March 2019 the force attended 77.6% of incidents in an urban area within 15 minutes, and 75.0% of incidents in a rural area within 20 minutes. Grade 2 (urgent attendance) incidents are monitored in respect of the average time to attend the incident. The mean average time to attend Grade 2 incidents in the last 12 months is 368 minutes. The median attendance time for the same period is 50 minutes – this is a more meaningful measure and indicates how long the majority of Grade 2 incidents take to arrival on scene.
		b. -0.7pp		
		c. -4.5pp		
T4D.6	Crimes Recorded at First Point of Contact	-0.2pp		On average over the last 12 months, 35.1% of all crime recorded by the force has been recorded by the Contact Resolution Incident Management (CRIM) team based in the force control room. This approach means that crimes can be created as close as possible to the initial call from the public, and also frees up response officers to attend incidents. A slight downward trend in the proportion recorded by CRIM continues, with the rate in the previous 12 months slightly higher at 35.3% compared to 35.1% for the current 12 months.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing T4D. Value for money is delivered and waste is minimised				
Measure		**Performance**	**Trend**	**Insight**
T4D.7	Compliance with National Crime Recording Standards			**NCRS Compliance Report – March 2019 Update** Indicative NCRS compliance for 2018/19 is very strong with rates in excess of 95% being achieved in most areas including Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences (inc Rape) Burglary, Robbery, Theft and Criminal Damage. As a result of a change made to the Home Office Counting Rules in April 2018 all forces are now required to record a 'course of conduct' offence, where made out, in addition to the most serious victim based crime in cases involving the same victim and offender. All forces nationally are finding this a challenge to implement and embed fully. Nottinghamshire are no exception to this and continue to work very hard to ensure that the correct numbers of crimes are being recorded where appropriate – compliance with the new requirements is improving, albeit further work is still required.

For Decision	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Police & Crime Commissioner**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Mark Kimberley**
Report Author:	**David Machin**
E-mail:	**David.Machin10991@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Mark Kimberley, CC Guildford**
Agenda Item:	**10**

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

2019/20 Charging Rates for Police Services

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and the Chief Officer Team of the proposed 2019/20 Charging Rates for Police Services for Nottinghamshire Police.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the Charging Rates for Police Services included in the attached report (Appendix A) are accepted and ratified to be used for the financial year 2019/20.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To ensure that the OPCC and the Chief Officer Team is aware of the Charging Rates for Police Services that Nottinghamshire Police will use during the financial year 2019/20 to recover costs for activities undertaken for third parties.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 This is the annual review of the Charging Rates for Police Services for Nottinghamshire Police as per the national policing guidelines as provided by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC).

The NPCC's document provides guidance for the charging rates for such items as accident reports, firearms certificates, etc and the calculation of the Special Police Services (SPS) rates used to charge for policing events such as football.

In many cases the charging rates in Appendix A follow the guidance from the NPCC, although there is provision within the guidance to use local agreements in instances where local costs are higher. Where local arrangements have been used, such as the accident records department, the rates have been circulated to relevant people to update.

The following key has been used on Appendix A to categorise the rates and includes 2018/19 for comparison:

Rates that have been locally set
Rates that have been advised and follow the NPCC guidance
Rates that are statutory charge rates

The SPS rates for all ranks have been based on the 2019/20 budget information for officer and staff costs to calculate average costs per rank based on mix of grades within that rank; and the 2019/20 budget for all other relevant costs. The movement year on year is:

- Constable +2.2%
- Sergeant +4.3%
- Inspector +8.5%
- Chief Inspector +8.7%
- Superintendent +8.6%
- Chief Superintendent +13.5%
- PCSO +5.6%
- Staff A1 +1.8%

The majority of movement is reflective of the annual pay award, the increase in the employer's pension contribution for officers from 24.2% to 31.9% and movement through the scales within ranks. The smaller increase in the constable rate compared to other ranks is reflective of the changing profile of the workforce as we continue to see new officers being recruited to replace those officers who reach 30 year's service retire, which on average cost c£25k per annum more and the introduction of PCDA cohorts.

Please note the costs for housing Home Office immigration detainees in custody suites and charging for cell accommodation (prison lock-outs) are the proposed rates for 2019/20 which are awaiting ratification from the Home Office.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

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

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Please see attached Appendix A.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A – Charge rates for 2019/20

Appendix A

Finance

Nottinghamshire Police, Sherwood Lodge, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, NG5 8PP

Nottinghamshire Police Charge List 2019/20

Key	
	Locally set
	As advised by NPCC Guidance
	Statutory Charge Rates

2019/20	2018/19

Accident Reports Department		

Accident Reports		
Non-refundable administrative fee (this fee is deducted from below if copies subsequently requested)	£35.75	*£35.00*
Copy of accident report (full extract up to 24 pages)	£95.00	*£93.00*
Additional pages for same incident (per page)	£2.80	*£2.75*
Minor accident form	£46.00	*£45.00*
Statements / sketch plan in relation to above	£6.10	*£6.00*
Fatals – accident investigation report	£860.00	*£840.00*
Forensic collision report not compiled £86.00 per hour	POA	*POA*
Scene data £86.00 per hour	POA	*POA*
Copy of scale plan - other than in collision report	£51.00	*£50.00*
Copy of police vehicle examination report (**unless provided as full extract**)	£71.50	*£70.00*

Copies of Photographs / Imagery		
From digital camera (**irrespective of number**)	£86.00	*£84.00*
Copy of CCTV footage	£54.60	*£53.50*
BlackBerry photo – each	£2.40	*£2.35*

Copies of Statements – other than in booklets		
Copy of witness statement (**witness not agreeing to disclosure of personal details)**	£56.50	*£55.10*
Interview with police officer (per officer)	£158.00	*£155.00*
Request for a statement to be written by police officer	£158.00	*£138.90*

Cancellation Charges		
If request is cancelled prior to search	Refund	*Refund*
If search is made prior to cancellation	£35.75	*£35.00*

Miscellaneous Charges		
Outside storage retrieval cost	£38.25	*£37.50*
Proof evidence prepared by another firm	£52.00	*£51.00*
Service of witness summons (non-refundable)	£9.60	*£9.40*
Travel expenses (paid in advance)	POA	*POA*
Court attendance (paid in advance)	POA	*POA*

2019/20	2018/19

Information Management		

Charges for Information Disclosure		

Copies of Photographs		
Photographs (first photo)	£28.20	*£27.50*
Each subsequent photograph	£3.10	*£3.00*

Copies of Statements		
Copy of witness statement (witness agreed to disclosure of personal details on provision)	£42.50	*£41.40*
Copy of witness statement (witness did not agree to disclosure of personal details and therefore consent needs to be confirmed)	£56.50	*£55.10*
Request for a statement to be written by police officer	£158.00	*£138.90*
Transcribed copy of interview record (only where prepared during investigative process)	£56.50	*£55.10*
Copies of VHS videotapes ** (see note below) (provision for viewing for CJS only)	£84.70	*£82.60*
Copies of audio tapes (provision for CJS only. Fee includes the administrative costs incurred in seeking consent from the individual. Please note this is non-refundable if consent is not received)	£84.70	*£82.60*
Copies of CDs / DVDs ** (see note below) (covers requirement to seek consent and reproduction of media, to be used for evidential purposes only)	£20.50	*£20.00*

Requests for Disclosure of Information Private Civil Proceedings		
Request for informative research (list of relevant items provided only)	£89.70	*£87.40*
Hourly rate of work above two hours (including redaction)	£30.00	*£29.20*

Other Specific Items		
Crime report	£89.80	*£87.50*
MG5 – case summary	£35.80	*£34.90*
Incident log	£36.50	*£35.60*
PNC convictions – disclosure print	£35.80	*£34.90*
Caution certificate	£23.50	*£22.90*
Domestic violence report	£54.00	*£52.60*
Occurrence summary (summary of initial incident report)	£18.10	*£17.60*
Custody record / log	£18.10	*£17.60*
Miscellaneous reports (DASH / risk assessment / scene examinations, etc)	£18.10	*£17.60*
Validation of specific incident / report recorded on police systems	£18.10	*£17.60*
Release of third party details for civil proceedings	£18.10	*£17.60*

Note ** It is unlikely for copies of VHS / CD / DVD's to be provided unless for care proceedings or evidence on CCTV coverage. Under normal circumstances it is

	2019/20	2018/19
not expected for copies of interviews with offenders, victims or witnesse provided. CPS decision making is non-disclosable by the police.		
Release of Information Relevant to Insurance Investigations ABI / Lloyds Disclosure of Information		
Release of information to insurance companies for investigation of claims, confirmation of crime / lost property ref number, date and time offence was reported, reporting person	£30.00	*£29.20*
Information in addition to the above	£127.60	*£124.40*
Formal interview with police officer	£158.00	*£155.00*

Data Protection Act 1998 Fees (SI 2000/191)		
DPA 1998 – Section 7 Subject Access Request (only applicable until May 2018 as the new GDPR removes this fee)	N/A	*£10.00*
DPA 1998 – Section 68 Health Records (copy)	N/A	*£50.00*
DPA 1998 – Section 68 Health Records (view)	N/A	*£10.00*
DPA 1998 – Section 68 Health Records (view & then copy)	N/A	*£50.00*

2019/20	2018/19

Contact Management		

Alarm URN Fees		
The following NPCC approved charging structure is adopted by forces seeking to recover administration costs in respect of registration of security systems which terminate at a recognised Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC), Remote Video Response Centre (RVRC) for CCTV and System Operating Centre (SOC) for vehicle tracking. The administration fee is payable for: • New Unique Reference Number (URN) applications • New occupiers/owners of premises taking over existing security systems (systems retains false alarm history unless upgraded to DD243 2004) • Existing user changing security company (system retains false alarm history unless upgraded to DD243 2004) Where a security company cancels a URN, a period of 28 days grace should be given to allow another security company to take over the URN. Where a security company applies to take over a URN from an existing company and/or maintenance contract, they may do so supported by the customer's authority. The administration fee is not applicable when: • A security company takes over another security company • A security company ceases to trade and another company takes over the URNs within 28 days Premises change name only (evidence will be required to ensure it is a change of name only and not change of owner/user)		
Alarm registration (intruder)	£43.49	*£43.49*
Alarm registration (panic alarm)	£43.49	*£43.49*
Where a new occupier/owner of premises takes over an existing security system with one element the full fee will be payable	£43.49	*£43.49*
Where a new occupier/owner of premises takes over an existing security system with both intruder and HUA elements a reduced fee will be payable	£65.23	*£65.23*
The same fee (as above) will be payable where an existing user decides to change their security company	£65.23	*£65.23*
For Lone Worker Devices (LWDs), the ARC may apply to the relevant police force for a URN, if the conditions of the ACPO police response to security systems (police requirements for lone work services) are complied with. The cost of the URN will depend on the number of systems monitored, as detailed in the table below.		
Lone workers devices up to 10,000	£52.55	*£52.55*
Lone workers devices 10,001 – 50,000	£78.82	*£78.82*
Lone workers devices 50,001 and over	£105.10	*£105.10*
Detector activated CCTV systems	£43.49	*£43.49*
CAT5 after theft systems with vehicle immobilisation for vehicle recovery	£52.55	*£52.55*
The above charges will incur VAT at the standard rate		

2019/20	2018/19

Charge Rates for Vehicle Removals		
Vehicle removals (as per the Removal, Storage & Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums & Charges) Regulations 2008):		
Removal of vehicle in contravention of RTRA 1984, PRA 2002 or RTA 1988. As detailed in the Removal, Storage & Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums & Charges) Regulations 2008 based upon a variable range of charges according to the vehicle's type, weight, condition and position at the time of removal	POA	*POA*
Storage of vehicle per day in contravention of RTRA 1984, PRA 2002 or RTA 1988. As detailed in the Removal, Storage & Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums & Charges) Regulations 2008 based upon a variable range of charges according to the vehicle's type and weight	POA	*POA*
Disposal of vehicle in contravention of RTRA 1984. As detailed in the Removal, Storage & Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums & Charges) Regulations 2008 based upon a variable range of charges according to the vehicle's type and weight	POA	*POA*

Charge Rates for Common Items Statutory These are Home Office set fees and are therefore potentially subject to change by the Home Office		
Foreign nationals certificates	£34.00	*£34.00*

2019/20	2018/19

Force Intelligence

Charge Rates for Common Items Statutory
These are Home Office set fees and are therefore potentially subject to change by the Home Office

Certificates		
Firearms certificate grant	£88.00	*£88.00*
Firearms certificate renewal	£62.00	*£62.00*
Firearms certificate replacement	£4.00	*£4.00*
Shotgun certificate grant	£79.50	*£79.50*
Shotgun certificate renewal	£49.00	*£49.00*
Shotgun certificate replacement	£4.00	*£4.00*
Shotgun certificate grant (co-terminus/including firearms certificate)	£90.00	*£90.00*
Shotgun certificate renewal (co-terminus/including firearms certificate)	£65.00	*£65.00*
Visitors permit (individual)	£20.00	*£20.00*
Visitors permit (group)	£100.00	*£100.00*
Home Office club approval (fee payable to the Home Office)	£84.00	*£84.00*
Registered firearms dealer registration	£200.00	*£200.00*
Registered firearms dealer renewal	£200.00	*£200.00*
Games fairs	£13.00	*£13.00*
Variation (not like for like)	£20.00	*£20.00*
Firearms museum licence (fee payable to the Home Office)	£200.00	*£200.00*
Travel expenses in relation to the firearms museum license (paid in advance)	POA	*POA*
Peddler certificates	£12.25	*£12.25*

Charge Rates for Digital Investigations & Intelligence Unit Services		
Nottinghamshire Police Digital Investigations & Intelligence Unit services will be charged on an individual basis and priced accordingly to the following table. These services include:		
Fixed fee mobile device encryption / lock bypassing	£63.75	*£51.00*
Fixed fee logical mobile device data extraction for review purposes	£191.25	*£153.00*
Fixed fee file system / physical device data extraction for review purposes	£255.00	*£204.00*
Fixed fee SIM card extraction	£6.50	*£5.10*
Fixed fee memory card extraction	£32.00	*£25.50*
Fixed fee computer imaging per 0.5TB	£63.75	*£51.00*
Fixed fee computer triage examination with data extraction for review purposes per 0.5TB	£127.50	*£102.00*
Premises / laboratory minimum charge rate per hour – proportional to the premises / laboratory required	£14.75	*£11.80*
Supervising officers (Sergeant rate) – charged on an hourly rate for individuals at Special Policing Services rate as above	£80.37	*£77.03*

2019/20	2018/19

Charge Rates for Digital Investigations & Intelligence Unit Services Continued		
Any specialist officer / staff time / consultants (Constable rate) – charged on an hourly rate for individuals at Special Policing Services rate as above and at full cost for consultants	£65.03	*£63.65*
Laboratory equipment minimum charge rate per hour – proportional to the equipment required	£20.00	*£15.85*
All travel, subsistence, sundries and disposables will be charged for	POA	*POA*
An admin fee of 5.0% will be added to all charges Contact: Det Insp Leslie Charlton, Digital Investigation & Intelligence Unit on 101 817 1483 or email leslie.charlton@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk		

2019/20	2018/19

Charge Rates for Special Policing Services

Hourly Charges		
Chief Superintendent	£121.21	*£106.78*
Superintendent	£110.48	*£101.70*
Chief Inspector	£86.40	*£79.51*
Inspector	£81.30	*£74.92*
Sergeant	£80.37	*£77.03*
Constable	£65.03	*£63.65*
PCSO	£50.82	*£48.13*
Special Constable	£32.52	*£31.83*
Police Staff (grade A1) *****	£36.92	*£36.28*
Police Dog	£66.59	*£65.28*

Short Notice Premium & Bank Holiday Hourly Charges		
Sergeant	£115.98	*£120.38*
Constable	£93.05	*£98.89*
PCSO	£72.94	*£70.08*
Special Constable	£46.53	*£49.45*
Police Staff (Grade A1) *****	£61.84	*£60.70*

***** Hourly rates for other police staff grades available upon application

Vetting Department

Charge Rates for Police Vetting		
National Vetting Policy for Police Community 2012		
Non Police Personnel Vetting (NPPV) 1	£40.00	*£40.00*
Non Police Personnel Vetting (NPPV) 2 (abbreviated)	£110.00	*£110.00*
Non Police Personnel Vetting (NPPV) 2 (full)	£120.00	*£120.00*
Non Police Personnel Vetting (NPPV) 3	£160.00	*£160.00*
Any clearance requiring CTC or SC in addition to NPPV	+ £30.00	*+£30.00*
***** Renewal price as per new application. Charges will be subject to annual review		

2019/20	2018/19

East Midlands Criminal Justice Services (EMCJS)		

Housing Home Office Immigration (HOIE) Detainees in MPS custody suites		
Total charge for initial one hour detention period	£25.88	*£24.92*
Additional hourly rate for subsequent hours (or part thereof)	£19.09	*£18.29*
Initial constant watch charge (additional to normal charge)	£476.79	*£467.59*

Charging for Cell Accommodation (National Agreement on Guideline Framework between NPCC and H.M. Prison and Probation Service)		
Total charge for initial one hour detention period	£25.87	*£24.91*
Additional hourly rate for subsequent hours (or part thereof)	£19.09	*£18.29*
Medical intervention (additional to normal charge)	£100.00	*£100.00*

Miscellaneous		

Charge Rates for Filming & Documentaries		
Premises minimum charge rate per hour – proportional to the premises required	£158.80	*£155.50*
Supervising officers – charged on an hourly rate for individuals at Special Policing Services rates as above	POA	*POA*
If the filming organisation requests the use of the force crest, this will be negotiated on an individual basis, subject to further charges and appropriate vetting undertaken.	POA	*POA*

Other Common Items		
Fingerprinting Fees		
One set	£79.70	*£77.70*
Additional sets thereafter (each)	£39.80	*£38.80*

For Decision	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Mark Kimberley – CFO**
Report Author:	**Tracey Morris**
E-mail:	**Tracey.morris@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Charlotte Radford**
Agenda Item:	**11**

Capital Report for Period 11 – February 2018-19

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the projected financial outturn position for capital as at 28th February 2019 (Period 11, Quarter 4).

2. Recommendations

2.1 Recommendation 1 Outturn Position
That the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the projected out-turn position as set out in Appendix A.

2.2 **Background**

The original capital budget for 2018/19 is £18,067k. This is calculated as slippage from 2017/18 £6,915k; new allocations in 2018/19 of £10,652k and an additional OPCC budget of £500k.

The OPCC have approved a transfer of funds from the IT Investment Reserve to support the purchase of devices for CID of £250k as part of the IT Tech Refresh Budget, there is therefore an increase in the budget figure to the total of £18,317k.

Finance in conjunction with the project leads and budget holders have continued to review the financial position. At the end of P11 2018/19 the outturn is forecast as follows:

Capital Projects Period 11 2018/19

Area	Budget £'000	Out-Turn £'000	Underspend £'000	Planned c/f £'000
Assets	8,990	4,858	499	3,635
Information Services	7,945	4,699	2,104	1,142
Other	882	472	219	191
OPCC	500	0	500	0
Total	18,317	10,029	3,322	4,966

Actual spend to 28th February is £8,481k an increase of £1,363k from last month.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To update the Chief Officer Team and the Office of the PCC on the Force's budgetary position for 2018/19 and also to comply with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 Assets

19 separate projects, 4 projects are either complete or closed; 7 additional projects are expected to complete by year end and it is expected that the remaining 8 projects will be requesting slippage into 2019/20. A list by project is shown in appendix A. Projects with significant movements from the last report are detailed below.

Building Condition Investment: Following the building condition survey earlier in the year work has commenced on priority 1 works across the force. A slippage of £40k will be requested in the year-end report to address drainage issues in the dog kennels.

Building Management System: This project is almost complete and will underspend in totality, however as a result of the project it has been identified that additional works to heating equipment will need to be completed during Q1 of 2019/20 and a request will be made to carry forward £40k to deliver this additional work.

Custody New Build: Works continue to progress on the project, the team are in the process of drafting an enabling works contract to allow Wilmott Dixon an early start on site. Any in year underspends on this project will be requested to slip into 2019/20.

HQ Development: Works continue to progress on the project. The latest drawings have been circulated and consulted with all relevant representatives. Further workshops will be held to seek feedback. Any in year underspends on this project will be requested to slip into 2019/20.

4.2 Information Services

20 separate projects, 10 projects are either complete or closed; 2 additional projects are expected to complete by year end and it is expected that the remaining 8 projects will be requesting slippage into 2019/20. A list by project is shown in appendix A.

Technology Refresh: £1,090k costs expected to be incurred before the end of the year. The large order for Lenovo's and dell computers has now been received. The remaining spend of £17k for switches and custody booths is expected during March.

4.3 Other Projects

3 separate projects, 0 projects are either complete or closed; 1 project is expected to complete by year end and it is expected that the remaining 2 projects will be requesting slippage into 2019/20. A list by project is shown in appendix A.

Northern property store increased storage capability: This project has achieved a great deal of activity since the last report. Orders have been placed for crates, racking, lighting and a wall which needs to be built. Tenders have been sent to suppliers regarding the fire suppression works and these are expected back mid-March. Works are required to the lighting to ensure the light is evenly distributed across the racking area. Link 51 who are supplying the racking have recommended that the lighting and fire suppression works are installed before the racking, this is to prevent damage to the racking which would affect guarantees and warranties. The purchase of crates, lighting installation and the building of the wall will be achieved before the end of March, due to the procurement rules around the fire suppression tender this work will be ready to start during April, with the racking being completed shortly after.

4.4 OPCC Projects

SARC Relocation – This project was not included in the original start of year programme and has been added since on authority of the OPCC. The OPCC have rephrased the budget for SARC into future years.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

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

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Please see attached Appendix A.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A – Capital Report for Quarter 4 P11 2018/19.

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

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

2018/19 Capital Projects

APPENDIX A

	2017/18 Slippage	2018/19 New Budget	2018/19 Approved Budget	2018/19 Virements	2018/19 Revised Budget	2018/19 Outturn	2018/19 Requested Slippage	2018/19 Under/Over spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Estates Projects								
CB - Building Management System (BMS)	312	2,300	2,612	-183	2,429	2,382	40	7
CB - Bridewell New Build	1,285	2,167	3,452	-	3,452	968	2,484	-
CB - Automatic Gates/Barriers Various	200	-	200	-	200	5	52	143
CB - Bunkered Fuel Tank Works	125	-	125	-	125	49	76	-
CB - Mansfield Lift Replacement	73	-	73	-15	58	50	-	8
CB - Mansfield Create open plan space	130	-	130	217	347	324	-	23
CB - Replacement Control Room	115	-	115	160	275	230	45	-
CB - FHQ New perimeter fence - Enhanced metal	160	-	160	-160	-	-	-	-
CB - Hucknall EMAS - Extension	205	500	705	-30	675	39	637	-
CB - Mansfield replace tea points and showers on all floors	146	-	146	-146	-	-	-	-
CB - Oxclose Lane Lift Replacement	-	60	60	3	63	63	-	0
CB - Various Building Condition Investments	-	200	200	60	260	133	40	87
CB - Fire Alarm panel replacements	45	-	45	-	45	35	-	10
CB - Fixed Electrical Works	30	-	30	18	48	47	-	1
CB - Worksop New Collaboration	-	250	250	37	287	285	-	2
CB - Custody Improvements - Mansfield	-	550	550	-90	460	45	260	155
CB - Jubilee House	28	-	28	116	143	101	-	42
CB - Lift Replacement	-	60	60	32	92	87	-	5
CB - RAF Newton Improvements	-	50	50	-20	30	15	-	16
	2,853	**6,137**	**8,990**	**-**	**8,990**	**4,858**	**3,633**	**499**

	2017/18 Slippage	2018/19 New Budget	2018/19 Approved Budget	2018/19 Virements	2018/19 Revised Budget	2018/19 Outturn	2018/19 Requested Slippage	2018/19 Under/Over spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Information Services Projects								
CIT - Telephony Project	134	-	134	-134	-	-	-	-
CIT - Regional Lan Desk Merger	100	-	100	-100	-	-	-	-
CIT - Local Perimeter Security Enhance	39	-	39	-	39	12	27	-
CIT - Mobile Data Platform	239	-	239	-	239	-	-	239
CIT - virtual desktop infrastructure	50	-	50	-4	47	44	-	3
CIT - Upgrade audio visual equipment	41	-	41	6	47	46	-	1
CIT - upgrade control room SICCS workstations	312	-	312	-230	82	26	56	-
CIT - System Centre Operation Manager (SCOM)	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-
CIT - Sharepoint Portal (intranet)	160	-	160	-	160	91	-	69
CIT - ANPR Project	401	300	701	-	701	619	82	-
CIT - Confidential Network Hardware Refresh	160	-	160	-	160	70	25	65
CIT - ESN	750	742	1,492	-	1,492	-37	-	1,529
CIT - Juniper gateway replacement	75	-	75	-	75	-	-	75
CIT - Storage	575	-	575	100	675	662	-	13
CIT - Technology Services Refresh and Upgrades	460	450	910	378	1,288	1,090	198	-
CIT - Command & Control	-	2,500	2,500	180	2,680	2,034	646	-
CIT - Upgrading Direct Access to 2016	-	40	40	4	44	44	-	-
CIT - Upgrade SQL 2008 R2 Platform	-	60	60	-	60	-	47	13
CIT - Chorus Networked - Server	-	27	27	-	27	-	-	27
CIT - Firearms / Case Management	-	70	70	-	70	-	-	70
	3,556	**4,189**	**7,745**	**200**	**7,945**	**4,699**	**1,142**	**2,104**

	2017/18 Slippage	2018/19 New Budget	2018/19 Approved Budget	2018/19 Virements	2018/19 Revised Budget	2018/19 Outturn	2018/19 Requested Slippage	2018/19 Under/Over spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other Projects								
CO - Non-Slot Vehicle Replacement	5	327	332	50	382	360	22	-
CO - Tri-Force	300	-	300	-	300	81	-	219
CO - Northern Property Store Increased Storage	200	-	200	-	200	32	169	-
	505	**327**	**832**	**50**	**882**	**472**	**191**	**219**

	2017/18 Slippage	2018/19 New Budget	2018/19 Approved Budget	2018/19 Virements	2018/19 Revised Budget	2018/19 Outturn	2018/19 Requested Slippage	2018/19 Under/Over spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
OPCC Projects								
CB - SARC Relocation	-	500	500	-	500	-	-	500

Total	**6,915**	**11,152**	**18,067**	**250**	**18,317**	**10,029**	**4,966**	**3,322**

For Decision	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources and Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**10th May 2019**
Report of:	**Mark Kimberley**
Report Author:	**David Machin**
E-mail:	**David.Machin10991@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk**
Other Contacts:	**Mark Kimberley**
Agenda Item:	**12**

Finance Revenue Budget Outturn for 2018/19 as at February 2019

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the projected financial outturn position for revenue against the key financial performance headlines for Nottinghamshire Police as at 28th February 2019 (Period 11).

2. Recommendations

2.1 **Recommendation 1**
It is recommended that the contents of the attached report in Appendix A and virements approved under delegated arrangements for February 2019 shown in Appendix B are noted.

2.2 **Recommendation 2**
That the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the forecast movements of less than £100k requiring Chief Constable approval as set out in Appendix C.

2.3 **Recommendation 3**
That the Police and Crime Commissioner approve the forecast movements greater than £100k requiring Chief Constable recommendation as set out in Appendix D.

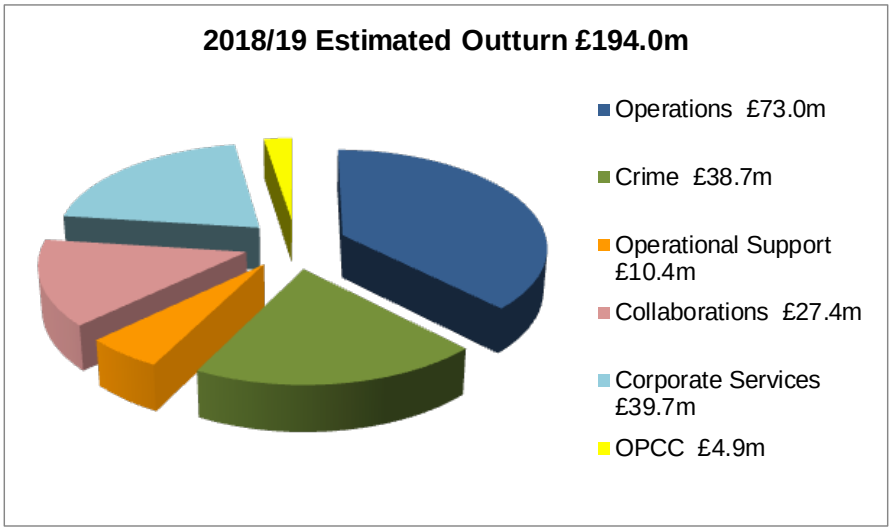
2.4 **Background**

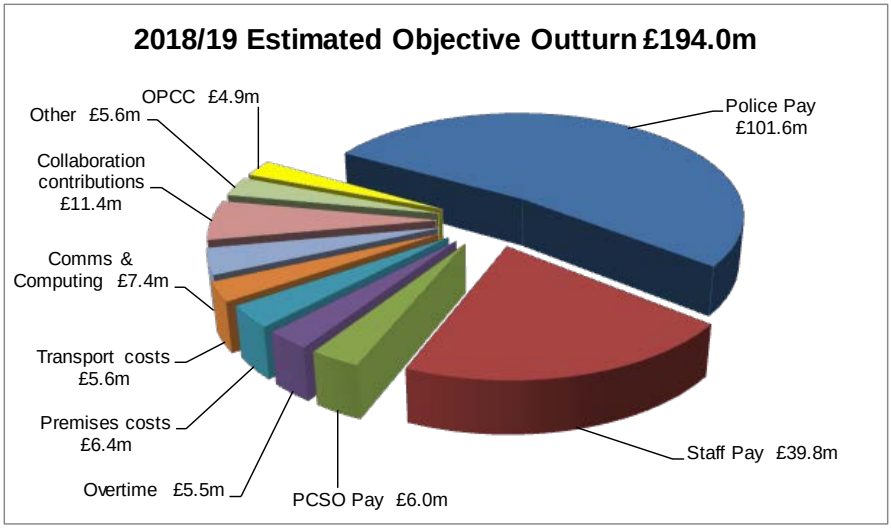
The full year net revenue budget for 2018/19 is £193,100k. This is split the Force Budget £188,209k and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) £4,891k.

During February, Finance in conjunction with the organisation has continued to review the year end position (Appendix A (i)). At the end of February the projected year end outturn is £194,038k which is a reduction of £618k from January:

Entity	Budget £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance to Budget £'000
Force	188,209	189,147	938
OPCC	4,891	4,891	-
	193,100	**194,038**	**938**

Analysis of the 2018/19 Estimated Outturn





3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 To update the Chief Officer Team and the Office of the PCC on the Force's budgetary position for 2018/19 and complies with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

4. Summary of Key Points

Overview

4.1 The review during February of revenue expenditure is forecasting an over spend in the Force budget of £938k with a projected revenue spend of £189,147k which is a reduction of £618k from the previous outturn; and an on budget position within the OPCC of £4,891k. Appendix A (i) provides a more detailed position.

This over spend is predominately being driven by collaboration contributions, police officer and staff pay costs, overtime, other employee costs and other supplies & services. These have been partly offset by payroll savings from PCSO pay costs, comms & computing, forensics & investigative costs, capital financing and additional income.

It is assumed that any underspends within the OPCC during the year will be transferred to OPCC's commissioning reserve.

The table below shows the projected Force (including externally funded and seconded officers/staff) variances against the 2018/19 budget as at the end of February:

Nottinghamshire Police Group Position Total:
Budget Variance Analysis

	Variance to Budget			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	Note
Pay & allowances				4.2
Police officer	738			
Staff	(52)			
PCSO	(616)			
		70		
Overtime				4.3
Police officer	1,367			
Staff	1			
PCSO	1			
		1,368		
Other employee expenses		345		4.4
Medical retirements		45		4.5
Total pay costs		**1,827**		
Premises costs	546			4.6
Transport costs	278			4.7
Comms & computing	(868)			4.8
Clothing, uniform & laundry	(6)			
Other supplies & services	548			4.9
Custody costs & police doctor	68			4.10
Forensic & investigative costs	(150)			4.11
Partnership payments	(128)			4.12
Collaboration contributions	1,744			4.13
Capital financing	(340)			4.14
Total non-pay costs		**1,692**		
Income		(2,581)		4.15
Force overspend		**938**		
OPCC		**-**		
Group overspend		**938**		

4.2 Pay & allowances – over spend £70k

Police officer pay – over spend £738k
Forecast for the year is £101,602k, which is a projected over spend of £738k against the original budget, a reduction of £3k from the previous forecast. This partly reflects the decision to bring cohorts in early compared to the original budget phasing and additional transferees which were unbudgeted. The forecast takes into account the recruitment profile assuming a further 18 FTE's

during the year for the PCDA intake. To date 123 new recruits (including 31 apprentices) have started, plus 16 transferees; includes the assumption of natural leavers rate has been reduced to 5 FTE's which is 2.5 FTE's less per month than budgeted and those officers reaching their 30 years' service will leave, unless otherwise advised by HR; whilst extending senior ranks has incurred additional costs. The forecast reflects a downward movement in externally funded and seconded officers of £759k which has been reflected by reduced income.

Police staff – under spend £52k

Forecast for the year is £39,781k, which is a projected under spend of £52k against the original budget, a reduction of £165k from the previous forecast. There has been savings of £180k from reduced PIO's, but this has been offset by agency costs where the budget assumed only a small agency cost as vacancies were budgeted at their substantive cost, however whilst the continued use of agency staff provides flexibility, it does so at an increased cost. In addition the vacancy provision rate was calculated on 7.5%, this is proving to be an overly optimistic position; a 1% over provision will increase costs by around £400k. A correction has been made to align a year end accrual with invoices still being processed in respect of the now complete transformation project.

All requests for additional staff over and above establishment need to be challenged to assess the business impact.

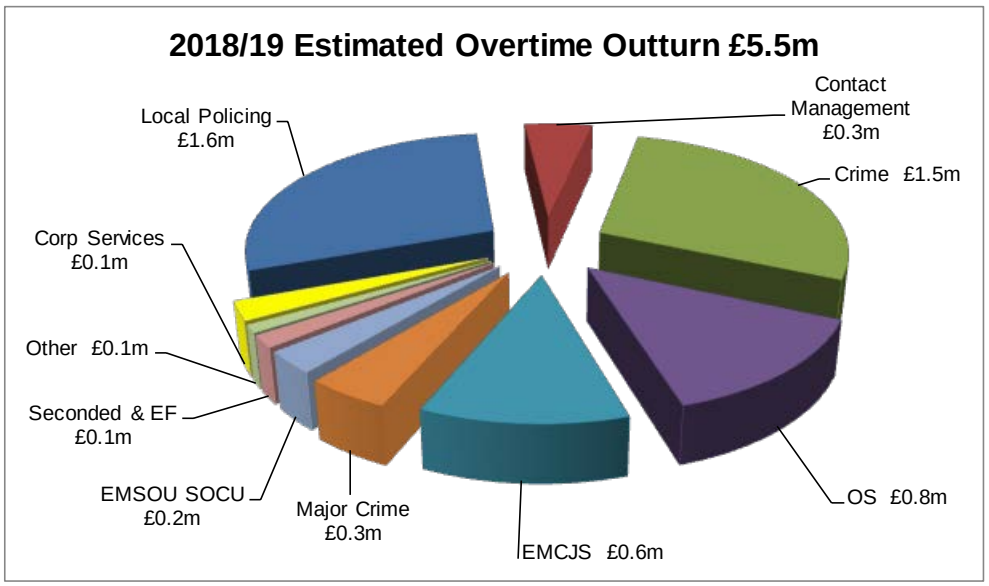
The forecast reflects a downward movement in externally funded and seconded staff of £22k which has been reflected by reduced income.

PCSO – under spend £616k

Forecast for the year is £6,019k, which is a projected under spend of £616k against the original budget, which is no movement from the previous forecast.

4.3 Overtime – over spend £1,368k

Overtime forecast for the year is £5,479k, which is a projected over spend of £1,368k against the original budget. The main drivers of the overspend are Op Palmitate at £235k; the number of firearms discharged experienced recently resulting in many people being called in at short notice; OS at £252k which is partly offset within income from the ARV uplift fund; seconded and externally funded officers/staff of £126k which has been offset by income; City, County & SOC at £510k driven by a lot of costs within CID, summer demand within response; and custody of £130k, however there are now firm plans in place to get the sergeant numbers up to establishment so this will prevent this excessive overtime from continuing from April 2019.



4.4 Other employee costs – over spend £345k

Other employee costs forecast for the year is £2,385k, which is a projected over spend of £345k against the original budget, a reduction of £22k from the previous forecast. The overspend is due to additional training needs in OS, off-set by funding from the ARV uplift grant and from the Border Agency, and redundancy payments for EMSOU indexers and control room managers. Pension strain costs are also higher than anticipated £49k.

4.5 Medical retirements – over spend £45k

Medical retirements costs forecast for the year is £4,740k, which is a projected over spend of £45k against the original budget, a reduction of £191k from the previous forecast. The over spend is largely due to the banding reviews which some resulted in backdated payments to several officers.

4.6 Premises costs – over spend £546k

Premises costs forecast for the year is £6,397k, which is a projected over spend by £546k against the original budget, an increase of £83k from the previous forecast. The over spend is largely due to a reflection on utility costs now that the backlog of invoices are being processed and actual costs are identified, the increase is due to inflation rather than consumption. Maintenance costs have also shown an increase in costs from the previous month. Costs of water services have also risen, however £46k has been off-set by a reduction in Insurance contribution to reserves, see 4.9.

4.7 Transport costs – over spend £278k

Transport costs forecast for the year is £5,565k, which is a projected over spend by £278k against the original budget, an increase of £447k on the previous

forecast. The increase in P11 reflects the decision to release payments that were being withheld to Venson.

4.8 Comms & Computing – under spend £868k

Comms & computing forecast for the year is £7,385k, which is a projected under spend of £868k against the original budget, a reduction of £321k on the previous forecast, this reflects the removal of anticipated costs for Ivanti, this upgrade is no longer required, the Home Office have also advised that they will not be charging for ACRO ICCE during 18/19 and an adjustment has been made to capital reflecting the costs of technical refresh equipment that had previously been charged to revenue.

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4.9 Other supplies & services – over spend £548k

Other supplies & services forecast for the year is £4,903k, which is a projected over spend of £548k against the original budget, a reduction of £205k on the previous forecast. This is largely due to the reversing out of the £250k procurement efficiency challenge from the budget which will be delivered across numerous lines of expenditure; the movement in month reflects the revised outturn of consultancy costs shared with Northamptonshire Police in respect of MFSS Fusion developments. Costs of vehicle recovery have also increased, but this will be off-set with additional income. During the month the Insurance contribution to reserves has been reduced by £46k reflecting the two water leaks incurred at FHQ and Carlton.

4.10 Custody costs & police doctor – over spend £68k

Custody costs & police doctor forecast for the year is £1,505k, which is a projected over spend of £68k against the original budget, a reduction of £14k from the previous forecast. Main reasons are higher than budgeted clothing and consumable costs in Custody and the re-alignment of police surgeon costs between SARC and Custody.

4.11 Forensic & investigative costs – under spend £150k

Forensic & investigative costs forecast for the year is £1,935k, which is a projected under spend of £150k against the original budget, a reduction of £5k from the previous forecast.

4.12 Partnership payments – under spend £128k

Partnership payments forecast for the year is £1,294k, which is a projected under spend of £128k against the original budget, an increase of £5k from the previous forecast.

4.13 Collaboration contributions – over spend £1,744k

Collaboration contributions forecast for the year is £11,365k, which is a projected over spend of £1,744k against the original budget, which is no change from the previous forecast.

4.14 Capital financing – under spend £340k

Capital financing forecast for the year is £3,799k, which is a projected under spend of £340k against the original budget, which is no change from the previous forecast. This saving is due to lower interest charges of £154k as a result of reduced borrowing; and a reduction in the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) of £186k as a result of the actual 2017/18 capital spend being lower than budgeted assumption.

4.15 Income – additional income £2,581k

Income forecast for the year is £15,614k, which is projected to be £2,581k above the original budget, an increase of £251k from the previous forecast reflecting the latest position on football income and invoices to the Border Agency. During the month an adjustment has been made to reflect the income due from University of Derby in respect of PCDA cohorts along with income for cyber-crime training from Derbyshire Police.

4.16 Efficiencies

The 2018/19 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget is £300k as per the table below:

Efficiencies Target for 2018/19	
	£'000
Procurement	250
Forensics	50
	300

The procurement savings was included within other supplies & services for budget purposes and has been reversed out in the June forecast on the basis that the savings will be delivered across numerous lines of expenditure.

Finance and the change team are constantly reviewing all efficiency projects with the organisation to identify any possible risks or opportunities to delivering the yearend target.

4.17 OPCC

The OPCC is projecting an on budget performance with an outturn of £4,891k. It is assumed that any under spend that may arise during the year will be transferred to the OPCC's Commissioning reserve at year end.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

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

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Please see attached Appendix A.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A (i) & A (ii) – Revenue Report to February 2019
12.2 Appendix B – Virements approved under delegated arrangements
12.3 Appendix C – Forecast movements less than £100k
12.4 Appendix D – Forecast movements greater than £100k

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

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

Appendix A (i)

Nottinghamshire Police
Revenue Budget Monitoring as at February 2019

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

	2018/19 Approved Budget £'000	Virements £'000	(Opportunities) / Risks £'000	Seconded & EF Projects £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Year to Date Revised Budget £'000	2018/19 Expenditure £'000	Year to Date Variance £'000	Projected Over/ (Under)spend £'000	Movement £'000
Local Policing										
Uniformed Operations	56,635	-	1,776	-	58,410	51,750	53,192	1,443	1,776	19
Contact Management	14,132	-	(277)	-	13,855	12,971	12,912	(59)	(277)	(1)
Citizens in Policing	242	-	461	-	704	222	555	333	461	(3)
	71,009	**-**	**1,960**	**-**	**72,969**	**64,943**	**66,660**	**1,717**	**1,960**	**15**
Crime & Operational Support										
Crime	38,698	(254)	277	-	38,721	35,249	35,337	88	23	43
Operational Support	10,165	-	240	-	10,404	9,254	10,078	824	240	(47)
	48,863	**(254)**	**517**	**-**	**49,126**	**44,503**	**45,415**	**912**	**263**	**(4)**
Collaboration - Operational										
EMCJS	8,974	-	(626)	-	8,348	7,982	7,782	(200)	(626)	(12)
Forensics	2,336	-	(12)	-	2,324	720	2,286	1,566	(12)	-
CSI	1,249	-	(87)	-	1,161	1,146	1,081	(65)	(87)	12
Special Branch	867	-	(145)	-	722	795	637	(159)	(145)	(35)
Major Crime	2,715	-	82	-	2,797	2,372	2,544	172	82	(6)
EMSOU CID	2,918	-	94	-	3,012	1,461	2,910	1,449	94	(8)
TSU	612	-	17	-	628	303	608	305	17	-
EMSOU SOCU	2,412	-	(234)	-	2,178	2,210	1,997	(213)	(234)	(3)
	22,083	**-**	**(912)**	**-**	**21,171**	**16,990**	**19,844**	**2,854**	**(912)**	**(52)**
Corporate Services										
Assets	5,684	-	536	-	6,221	5,451	5,620	170	536	(6)
Fleet	1,902	-	172	-	2,074	1,955	1,758	(197)	172	545
Finance	662	-	(69)	-	593	586	512	(74)	(69)	(0)
People Services	3,813	-	(82)	-	3,731	1,603	1,541	(62)	(82)	(52)
Information Services	10,039	164	(387)	-	9,816	7,285	9,244	1,960	(223)	(384)
Corporate Development	2,177	(5)	(222)	-	1,950	1,996	1,697	(299)	(227)	3
Corporate Communications	821	90	(188)	-	724	757	635	(121)	(98)	(17)
Command	1,025	(95)	208	-	1,139	950	1,029	78	113	16
PSD	1,626	-	(126)	-	1,500	1,485	1,326	(159)	(126)	(5)
Procurement	737	-	(97)	-	640	617	656	39	(97)	13
Central Codes	12,581	100	(1,550)	-	11,131	11,047	8,914	(2,133)	(1,450)	(502)
Other	993	-	(819)		174	2,638	1,818	(819)	(819)	(236)
	42,063	**254**	**(2,624)**	**-**	**39,693**	**36,369**	**34,751**	**(1,618)**	**(2,369)**	**(625)**
Collaboration - Corporate Services										
MFSS	2,155	-	2,029	-	4,184	1,616	2,807	1,190	2,029	0
Learning & Development	788	-	(26)	-	762	394	793	399	(26)	-
EMSCU	150	-	24	-	174	198	110	(88)	24	10
Force Collaboration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaboration Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IS Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Legal	606	-	(36)	-	569	376	516	140	(36)	38
OHU	492	-	7	-	499	232	466	234	7	-
	4,192	**-**	**1,997**	**-**	**6,189**	**2,816**	**4,693**	**1,877**	**1,997**	**48**
Externally Funded	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	1,861	1,023	**(838)**	**-**	**-**
Seconded Officers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	449	405	**(44)**	**-**	**-**
Force total	**188,209**	**-**	**938**	**-**	**189,147**	**167,930**	**172,790**	**4,860**	**938**	**(618)**
OPCC	**4,891**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,891**	**2,424**	**1,355**	**(1,070)**	**-**	**-**
Group position total	**193,100**	**-**	**938**	**-**	**194,038**	**170,354**	**174,145**	**3,791**	**938**	**(618)**

Appendix A (i)

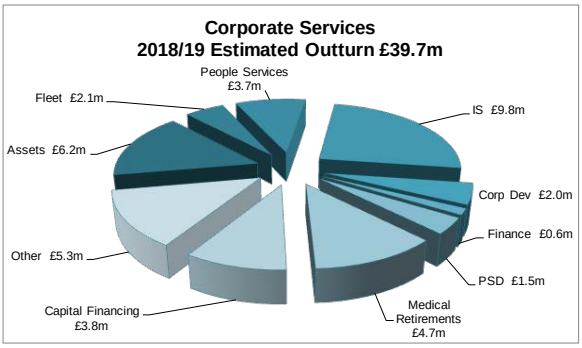
Nottinghamshire Police
Revenue Budget Monitoring as at February 2019

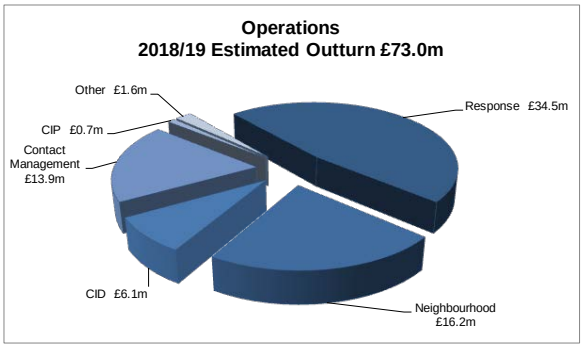
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

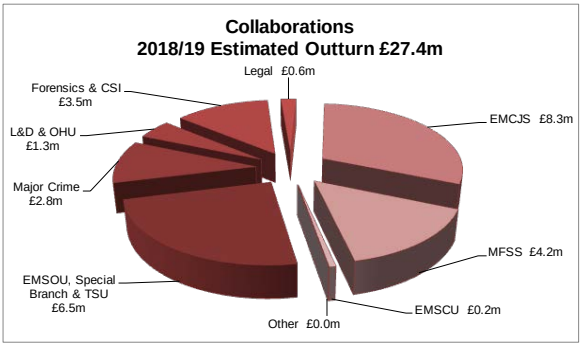
	2018/19 Approved Budget £'000	Virements £'000	(Opportunities) / Risks £'000	Seconded & EF Projects £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Year to Date Revised Budget £'000	2018/19 Expenditure £'000	Year to Date Variance £'000	Projected Over/ (Under)spend £'000	Movement £'000
Pay & Allowances										
Police officer	100,864	-	1,496	(759)	101,602	92,424	92,631	208	738	(3)
Staff	39,834	11	(41)	(22)	39,781	36,574	36,725	151	(52)	(165)
PCSO	6,635	-	(618)	3	6,019	6,051	5,543	(507)	(616)	-
	147,333	**11**	**837**	**(778)**	**147,403**	**135,049**	**134,900**	**(149)**	**70**	**(168)**
Overtime										
Police officer	3,418	(1)	1,307	61	4,785	3,230	4,550	1,320	1,367	-
Staff	642	-	(2)	3	643	607	597	(11)	1	-
PCSO	51	-	(0)	1	52	47	38	(9)	1	-
	4,111	**(1)**	**1,305**	**64**	**5,479**	**3,884**	**5,185**	**1,301**	**1,368**	**-**
Other employee expenses	2,041	26	319	-	2,385	1,768	2,026	258	345	(22)
Medical retirements	4,695	-	45	-	4,740	4,332	4,286	(47)	45	(191)
	158,180	**36**	**2,505**	**(714)**	**160,007**	**145,033**	**146,396**	**1,363**	**1,827**	**(381)**
Premises costs	5,851	-	546	-	6,397	5,437	5,511	74	546	83
Transport costs	5,287	-	305	(28)	5,565	4,884	4,651	(233)	278	447
Comms & computing	8,253	134	(971)	(30)	7,385	5,650	7,065	1,414	(868)	(321)
Clothing, uniform & laundry	612	-	(6)	-	606	554	626	72	(6)	24
Other supplies & services	4,354	(138)	679	7	4,903	2,978	3,540	562	548	(205)
Custody costs & police doctor	1,437	-	68	-	1,505	1,317	1,004	(313)	68	(14)
Forensic & investigative costs	2,085	(11)	(139)	-	1,935	966	1,654	689	(150)	(5)
Partnership payments	1,422	-	(133)	5	1,294	970	1,386	416	(128)	5
Collaboration contributions	9,622	-	1,744	-	11,365	5,379	9,571	4,192	1,744	-
Capital financing	4,139	-	(340)	-	3,799	4,011	3,269	(742)	(340)	-
	43,062	**(15)**	**1,753**	**(46)**	**44,754**	**32,146**	**38,275**	**6,129**	**1,692**	**14**
Total expenditure	**201,242**	**21**	**4,258**	**(760)**	**204,761**	**177,179**	**184,671**	**7,492**	**3,519**	**(367)**
Income	(13,033)	(21)	(3,320)	760	(15,614)	(9,249)	(11,881)	(2,632)	(2,581)	(251)
Force	**188,209**	**-**	**938**	**-**	**189,147**	**167,930**	**172,790**	**4,860**	**938**	**(618)**
OPCC	**4,891**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,891**	**2,424**	**1,355**	**(1,070)**	**-**	**-**
Group position total	**193,100**	**-**	**938**	**-**	**194,038**	**170,354**	**174,145**	**3,791**	**938**	**(618)**

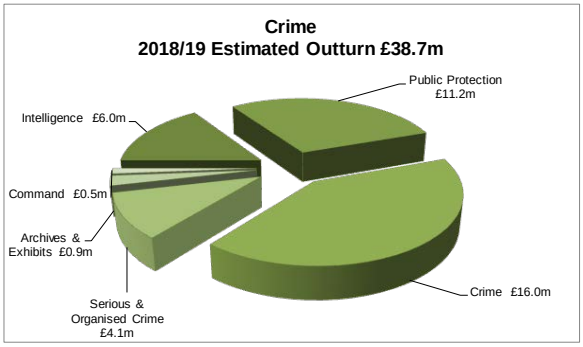
Appendix A (ii)

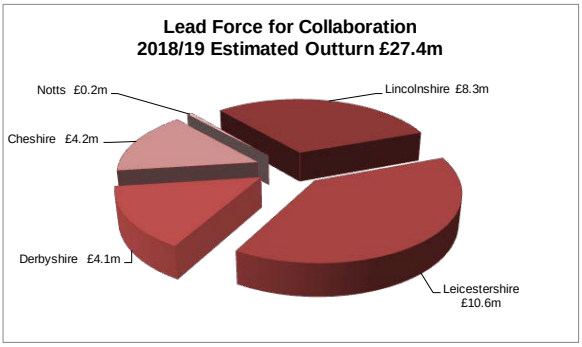
Analysis of the 2018/19 Estimated Outturn

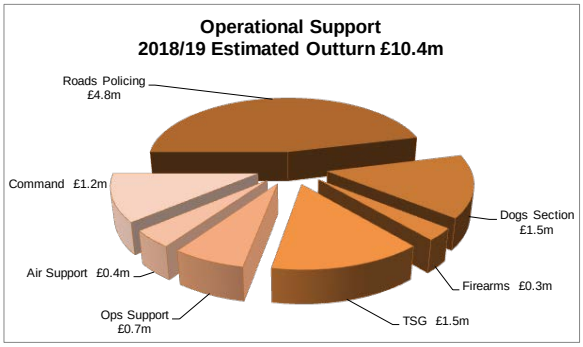












A year to date over spend of £3,791k against the cash flow forecast is shown in detail in Appendix A. These differences represent timing differences between the agreed estimated spend profile and latest provisions. Overall this difference has no impact in outturn over and above that reported in the above table.

The cash flow forecast is split £4,860k for the Force and £(1,070)k for the OPCC. The cash flow over spend is largely due to timing of collaboration payments £4,192k; contribution from reserves of £1,400k towards the Fusion project; and the timing of contract payments within Comms & Computing; and overtime. This is partly offset by income which is mainly due to the reversal of a year end accrual and timing of seconded/externally funded projects income partnership payments; reduction in the 2018/19 charge for the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP); and outstanding charges from Vensons.

The year to date reduction in cash flow forecasting within the OPCC of £(1,070)k is due to the phasing of payments relating to the community safety grant, which is expected to reverse over the remainder of the financial year.

Appendix B

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Virements

		Month	£
Police Staff Pay			
Various	Moved Pay to fund training courses	Jan	(1,680)
			(1,680)
Other Employee Costs			
AE320 External Training Courses	Moved Pay to fund training courses	Jan	1,680
			1,680
			-

Chief Officer Team:

Approved by:	
Date:	

Finance:

Approved by:	
Date:	

Appendix C

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Less than £100k

		Month	£
Police Staff Pay			
Various	Reflects expected 2018/19 outturn	Feb	46,495
			46,495
PCSO Pay			
Various	Reflects expected 2018/19 outturn	Feb	(25,000)
			(25,000)
Other Employee Costs			
AE320 External Training Courses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	320
AE320 External Training Courses	Additional fund staff training	Jan	20,000
AE340 Tuition Fees	Per budget review - need to show forecast spend as income forecasted	Jan	25,000
AE403 External Assessment Centres	No more centres for 2018/19	Jan	(18,000)
AE501 Occupational Health Employee Costs	New contract Jan - March	Jan	13,630
AE505 Counselling	Stopped using CIC Dec - new contract on AE501	Jan	(9,000)
AE514 Other Medical Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	6,450
AE514 Other Medical Costs	Increase based on year to date activities for doctors claims	Jan	4,600
AE830 Pension Strain	Pension strain higher than estimate	Jan	82,500
AE990 Other Employee Costs	Settlement charged to Legal fees	Jan	(10,000)
AE990 Other Employee Costs	Post budget meeting - reduce for 1 appeal	Jan	(8,000)
AE995 Apprentice Levy	Reduction in the Apprentice Levy following review	Jan	(50,000)
AE320 External Training Courses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	468
AE320 External Training Courses	Cyber Crime training to be recharged	Feb	6,080
AE320 External Training Courses	Additional Firearms courses	Feb	30,000
AE320 External Training Courses	Adobe Training	Feb	1,990
AE320 External Training Courses	Reduced outturn following review meeting	Feb	(50,000)
AE360 Conference & Seminar Fees	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	673
AE360 Conference & Seminar Fees	Away days	Feb	800
AE360 Conference & Seminar Fees	Speakers at the SLC	Feb	800
AE402 External Advertising	Adverts for Finance posts	Feb	3,000
AE514 Other Medical Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,882
AE515 Reimbursement of Medical Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	197
AE515 Reimbursement of Medical Costs	Forecast for year to date actuals in respect of glasses costs	Feb	110
AE820 Redundancy Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(2,000)
AE830 Pension Strain	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(34,000)
AE995 Apprentice Levy	Update of the expected Apprentice Levy costs	Feb	25,000
AE514 Other Medical Costs	Reduction in forecast re doctors' pay via payroll	Feb	(10,600)
			35,900
Medical Retirements			
AR130 Police Officer Ill health Pension - Capital Equivalent	Update from leavers list 13.4 left up to 9th Jan so trend suggests likely to be near to original budget	Jan	90,200
AR210 30+ Pensions Costs	Increase for new awards - based on actual to date plus £10k to end of March	Jan	20,000
			110,200
Property Related			
EP202 Electricity	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	69,000
EP204 Other Energy Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(11,370)
EP205 Water Services / Rates	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	30,000
EP251 Hire of Rooms/Premises	Costs had been miscoded to Border Agency that relate to Notts L&D	Jan	6,000
EP252 Property Lease Charges	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	5,850
EP302 Council Tax	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	12,000
EX310 Property Related	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	284
EP104 Asbestos Planned	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	1,050
EP121 Reactive Maintenance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	50,000
EP122 Reactive Mechanical & Engineering Works	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	480
EP123 Building Maintenance - Day to Day	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	16,501
EP130 Grounds Maintenance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	4,687
EP131 Gritting	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(10,000)
EP141 Annual Servicing	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(22,600)
EP201 Gas	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,452
EP204 Other Energy Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	6,847
EP205 Water Services / Rates	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	45,055
EP250 Rent	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,136
EP251 Hire of Rooms/Premises	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	7,440
EP251 Hire of Rooms/Premises	Djanogly Academy - Facility hire and feeding for Goose Fair	Feb	2,462
EP251 Hire of Rooms/Premises	Border Agency costs - expect hire of room element to be £20k	Feb	20,000
EP252 Property Lease Charges	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,850)
EP253 Service Charge	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(23,313)
EP301 General Rates	Forecast no longer required	Feb	(1,090)
EP301 General Rates	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	318
EP301 General Rates	Forecast to match year to date actuals, refund for overpayments after closure of station	Feb	(7,598)
EP301 General Rates	Forecast to match year to date actuals, RV Band Revaluation and refund received	Feb	(10,641)
EP301 General Rates	Forecast to match year to date actuals, actuals higher due to delay in sale of station	Feb	39,893

Appendix C

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Less than £100k

		Month	£
EP301 General Rates	Forecast to match year to date actuals, refund for overpayments after closure of station but less than originally forecast	Feb	584
EP302 Council Tax	Reversal of forecast in P10 as now re-allocated to activity code	Feb	(12,000)
EP350 Waste Disposal	Forecast no longer required	Feb	(1,920)
EP351 Pest Control	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	3,869
EP353 Confidential Waste	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(8,000)
EP401 Contract Cleaning	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(14,407)
EP404 Window Cleaning	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(13,088)
EP450 CCTV	Recode provision made for Safe & Sound interest charges	Feb	4,059
EP453 Other Local Security Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	45
			195,135

Transport Related			
ET101 Vehicle Repairs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	63,000
ET103 Vehicles - Spares	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(8,000)
ET104 Vehicles - Tyres & Tubes	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	8,300
ET105 Vehicle Maintenance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	6,500
ET140 Upkeep of Transport & Plant	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(3,900)
ET170 Vehicle Cleaning	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	3,500
ET190 Petrol	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(10,000)
ET191 Diesel	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	60,000
ET193 Biofuels	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	15,000
ET218 Venson PPM	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(93,075)
ET401 Essential Users Lump Sum	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	2,655
ET401 Essential Users Lump Sum	As per current claimants	Jan	220
ET403 Essential Users Mileage	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	2,645
ET407 Casual Users Mileage	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	944
ET407 Casual Users Mileage	Per latest spending trend assumed new scheme not in before year end	Jan	(500)
ET455 Public Transport & Parking	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	5,197
ET101 Vehicle Repairs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	20,613
ET101 Vehicle Repairs	Write-off of vehicle	Feb	17,500
ET103 Vehicles - Spares	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	141
ET104 Vehicles - Tyres & Tubes	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	3,330
ET105 Vehicle Maintenance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	12,443
ET105 Vehicle Maintenance	Reduction in outturn due to majority of non slot vehicles being replaced so costs lower	Feb	(10,000)
ET140 Upkeep of Transport & Plant	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	-
ET180 Road Fund Licences	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	1,701
ET190 Petrol	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(566)
ET191 Diesel	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	52,128
ET193 Biofuels	Reversal of outturn in P10 as costs posted were miscodings and have been recoded to correct subjective	Feb	(15,000)
ET211 Hire of Transport - Operational	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	2,781
ET250 Vehicle Insurance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(2,400)
ET401 Essential Users Lump Sum	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(9,000)
ET407 Casual Users Mileage	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	800
ET450 Air travel	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,518
ET450 Air travel	Remove forecast due to no year to date actuals	Feb	(3,024)
ET455 Public Transport & Parking	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	1,320
ET490 Volunteer Travel Expenses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
			125,769

Communications & Computing			
EC130 Mobile Phone Call Charges & Contract Cost	Vodafone Artemis reduction	Jan	(10,407)
EC210 Radio / Airwave - Equipment	Reduction in break-fix based on year to date spend	Jan	(4,506)
EC220 Airwave Service Charges	Inflation adjustment not required	Jan	(500)
EC220 Airwave Service Charges	Increase in Monthly Airwave DD	Jan	8,700
EC312 Courier Costs	Weekly collection of cash costs	Jan	4,400
EC410 Network Services	Increase in Portal Software	Jan	767
EC410 Network Services	Langaurdian prepaid this year as paid 3 years in advance	Jan	(2,818)
EC410 Network Services	Juniper SRX Services Gateway support	Jan	2,240
EC420 Network Management	Inflation adjustment not required	Jan	(1,865)
EC420 Network Management	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(1,235)
EC420 Network Management	Cancelled line re Private Circuit	Jan	(8,405)
EC420 Network Management	FHQ-Carlton delay in cancellation	Jan	11,848
EC441 Network HOLMES 2	Invoices costs less than budget for Unisys	Jan	(7,929)
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Reduction in break-fix based on year to date spend	Jan	1,580
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Reduction in premier support re the support of SAN being part of new capital costs resulting in a saving	Jan	(8,714)
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Reduction in licence costs for full year	Jan	(26,500)
EC502 Hardware - maintenance	Accrual for Nimble storage not required	Jan	(14,087)
EC502 Hardware - maintenance	Upgrade on project re SQL 2008 R2 Platform delayed therefore reduced cost to 2 months	Jan	(33,334)
EC502 Hardware - maintenance	Maintenance of virtual servers costs	Jan	4,036
EC510 Software - purchase	MDM costs less than original quote	Jan	(1,853)
EC511 Software - upgrade	IMS Property Support not renewed	Jan	(10,495)
EC511 Software - upgrade	Capita - contract renegotiated for next 3 years with a substantial increase	Jan	10,010
EC511 Software - upgrade	Reduction in yearly charge from Leics Police	Jan	(1,462)
EC511 Software - upgrade	Innkeeper budgeted for 6 mths but support needed for full 12 mths	Jan	5,603

Appendix C

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Less than £100k

		Month	£
EC512 Software Licences	Avatu Costs	Jan	490
EC512 Software Licences	First year of costs for Forensic Analytics	Jan	4,230
EC512 Software Licences	Unicom costs	Jan	5,837
EC512 Software Licences	Equictrac upgrade charged elsewhere in budget	Jan	(6,420)
EC512 Software Licences	Increase on last years costs higher than antipicated from Leics Police	Jan	7,000
EC525 Web Infrastructure	Single on-line home project has now slipped to 2020/21 so adjustment required	Jan	(82,000)
EC526 Systems Development	EE data bundle not required in 18/19 contract budgeted in Agile Working Costs	Jan	(90,000)
EC590 Other IT Costs	Reduction in break-fix based on year to date spend	Jan	(9,000)
EC130 Mobile Phone Call Charges & Contract Cost	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(1,560)
EC310 Postage Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Year to date costs for APD Communciations	Feb	485
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Hardware infrastructure capital slipped so revenue now expected 2019/20	Feb	(5,500)
EC501 Hardware - purchase	Private Cloud Storage revenue part of the almalgmated storage install no longer needed	Feb	(5,000)
EC502 Hardware - maintenance	Upgrade on SQL 2008 Platform not yet started so revenue not required until 2019/20	Feb	(6,666)
EC512 Software Licences	Phoenix Software Licences are now being supplied by Comparex as part of ESA therefore these are not being renewed	Feb	(19,449)
EC512 Software Licences	Agile Upgade costs came in less than budget expected	Feb	(3,306)
EC512 Software Licences	Reverse adjustment made re increased Cover for ESA not yet implemented because incorrect subjective used	Feb	(31,666)
EC522 Minor Systems	Forecast no longer required	Feb	(5,000)
EC525 Web Infrastructure	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	296
EC526 Systems Development	No longer required as advised this as part of an increased cover on the ESA but not to implemented until 2019/20	Feb	(31,666)
EC526 Systems Development	Niche additional work costs came in less than expected	Feb	(3,272)
EC526 Systems Development	Reverse adjustment made re increased Cover for ESA not yet implemented because incorrect subjective used	Feb	31,666
EC526 Systems Development	HCL Technologies EMSCU renegotiated the Optiks Licences some not required	Feb	(9,750)
EC526 Systems Development	Upgrade of Direct Access to improve agile work work not undertaken	Feb	(5,000)
EC526 Systems Development	Niche Technical Application Works invoiced at less than expected	Feb	(2,458)
EC590 Other IT Costs	Increase reflects break fix costs	Feb	20,888
EC590 Other IT Costs	Tri-Force costs which have gone into 2018/19 when budget expected project to be closed	Feb	16,616
EC590 Other IT Costs	Zetafax not required to be renewed replacewd by new system	Feb	(3,160)
EC590 Other IT Costs	Home Office confirmed the ARCO ICCE will not be charged in 2018/19 but will be charged in 2019/20	Feb	(38,200)
EC510 Software - purchase	No further costs for this year in relation to Crowd Control and PRGloo	Feb	(9,444)
EC590 Other IT Costs	Costs re Computers and Keyboards highlighted as Capital Costs posted to Break Fix EC590-01	Feb	(37,732)
EC590 Other IT Costs	Costs re Hard Drives Highlightedf as capital costs posted to Break Fix	Feb	(36,281)
			(444,948)
Clothing & Uniforms			
EU111 Clothing & Uniforms	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	27,005
EU114 Laundry	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(3,500)
			23,505
Other Supplies & Services			
EE150 Books & Publications	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	2,600
EJ801 PNC Costs	Vodafone - accrued 6 months from last year and there was actually 7 months missing	Jan	1,776
EJ801 PNC Costs	Vodafone have missed charging costs that were confirmed were valid from 2015-2018	Jan	8,721
EJ801 PNC Costs	NDI Technologies no longer required	Jan	(1,561)
EJ801 PNC Costs	Home Office Grant does not cover full cost	Jan	1,836
EO112 External Catering	Forecast no longer required	Jan	(1,200)
ER121 Photocopier Machines Running Costs	Konica budget for rent only but being charged for copies	Jan	4,000
EX210 Employers Liability	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	10,600
EX210 Employers Liability	Latest insurance forecast	Jan	(10,600)
EX220 Public Liability	Latest insurance forecast	Jan	10,420
EX330 Other Insurance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(10,884)
EX410 Specialist Operational Equipment	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	2,600
EX426 Police Cones & Traffic Signs	To cover Op Palmitate actual costs to date	Jan	5,475
ex431 Maintenance/Consumables Specialist Op Equipment	Charge for Lion Laboraties annual charge	Jan	15,000
ex431 Maintenance/Consumables Specialist Op Equipment	Spend against Op Hyrax. Equipment ordered to enable team to search scrub land efficiently	Jan	750
EX553 Covert Alarms Installation & Monitoring	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(2,500)
EX611 Police Dogs - Feed/kennelling/vets	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	10,000
EX750 Vehicle Recovery Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	34,400
EX901 Legal Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(1,000)
EX920 Witness Expenses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(2,000)
EY150 Subscriptions	Further costs for Hay grading	Jan	2,000
EY150 Subscriptions	Confirmed by Fed no charge for 2018/19	Jan	(8,340)
EY250 Consultants Fees	Actual charges for Grant Thornton & Paul Edwards more than forecast	Jan	7,140
EY250 Consultants Fees	Actual charges for Tim Chesworth more than forecast	Jan	25,200
EY250 Consultants Fees	Process Evolution - not expecting anymore costs for 2018/19	Jan	(16,000)
EY250 Consultants Fees	Theia - final charges	Jan	4,100
EY501 Hotel Accommodation	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	39,869
EY501 Hotel Accommodation	Release accrual put in for 2017/18	Jan	(10,000)
EY501 Hotel Accommodation	Adjustment to reflect take out savings made to date	Jan	(11,816)

Appendix C

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Less than £100k

		Month	£
EB100 Bank Charges	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(1,000)
EE110 Furniture	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(10,000)
EE150 Books & Publications	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,185
EO110 Contract Catering	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	777
EO110 Contract Catering	OP Hyrax catering costs	Feb	160
EO110 Contract Catering	Catering for DA Regional Leads meeting as per quote	Feb	120
EO110 Contract Catering	Creative flavours buffet for Regional IOM Meeting 4 July	Feb	90
ER101 Stationery & Office Consumables	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	3,867
ER101 Stationery & Office Consumables	Banner folios	Feb	5,000
ER101 Stationery & Office Consumables	Safe	Feb	780
ER104 Paper (Photocopiers & Printers)	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	49
ER105 Printing	BRAKE road safety banners. Notts Police is taking part in the national Road Safety Week 19-25 Nov specifically looking at Cycling	Feb	275
ER121 Photocopier Machines Running Costs	Reduce Ricoh Photocopier charges reduced after the average caluation per month lowered because of downward trend in figures	Feb	(20,000)
EX330 Other Insurance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(46,000)
EX426 Police Cones & Traffic Signs	Operation Palmitate	Feb	500
EX426 Police Cones & Traffic Signs	Signage to comply with our duty of care in respect of Health and Safety in the kennels	Feb	320
ex431 Maintenance/Consumables Specialist Op Equipment	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	540
ex431 Maintenance/Consumables Specialist Op Equipment	Banner folios	Feb	(5,000)
EX551 CCTV Equipment (Operational)	Recode provision made for Safe & Sound interest charges	Feb	(4,059)
EX610 Police Dogs - purchase	Confirmation that no more purchases of dogs until April	Feb	(2,342)
EX611 Police Dogs - Feed/kennelling/vets	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
EX652 Other Operational Expenses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	2,669
EX701 Firearms & Ammunition	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(2,100)
EX701 Firearms & Ammunition	Reduce forecast as Home office bill for ARE rounds has come in less than budgeted	Feb	(5,000)
EX901 Legal Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	2,000
EX901 Legal Costs	Fire & Police Framework Sharing agreement	Feb	22,000
EX901 Legal Costs	Revised based onyear to date spend - Historic Child Abuse enquiry costs	Feb	16,000
EX904 Other Prosecution Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
EX920 Witness Expenses	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(3,000)
EX940 Searches	Release accrual put in for 2017/18	Feb	(2,000)
EY101 Corporate Hospitality	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	2,725
EY104 Gifts & Mementoes	Reversal of year end accrual no longer required	Feb	(18,831)
EY150 Subscriptions	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	32
EY150 Subscriptions	GDPR Compliance Tool	Feb	2,000
EY203 Publicity	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(10,000)
EY205 Promotional material	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	1,675
EY251 Professional Fees	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	1,966
EY251 Professional Fees	Forensic Audio for 8 Hours @ £85 per HR - Forensic Voice Comparison 72 HRS @ £95 per HR - authorised by Ian Roberts	Feb	7,520
EY251 Professional Fees	Vensons Consultancy (CMS Legal Services)	Feb	(19,500)
EY251 Professional Fees	Vensons PFI Remodelling - BDO	Feb	(15,000)
EY501 Hotel Accommodation	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	10,997
EY510 Subsistence	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(18,875)
			5,126
Custody costs & police doctor			
ED510 Decontamination Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	3,000
ES110 Police Surgeons / Clinicians	Paediatric SARC FME element as per PCCs office	Jan	20,000
ED111 Detained Persons - Meals / Refreshments	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
ED112 Detained Persons - Clothing	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(2,000)
ED510 Decontamination Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	6,960
ES140 Doctors Statements	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(29,700)
ES320 First Aid Equipment / Consumables	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,050
ES140 Doctors Statements	Increase in forecast re doctors' pay via payroll	Feb	10,600
			8,910
Forensic & investigative costs			
EI110 Damage to Property / Boarding Up	VPS security doors	Jan	5,000
EI120 Informant Fees	Reduction in costs following review at monthend	Jan	(10,000)
EI120 Informant Fees	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(5,000)
			(10,000)
Partnership Payments			
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Costs in respect of secondment of Ch Supt from West Yorkshire Police for 1 year from January 2019	Jan	26,000
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Reduction costs for NCC bugrlary	Feb	(3,000)
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Reduction costs for EAST MIDLANDS LTD, For data processing fee.	Feb	(1,125)
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Contribution to Operation Hophouse 2017/18	Feb	649
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Additional costs for SPOC cover	Feb	158
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Reduction costs for Notts charge from Lincs for EMOpSS for 2017/18	Feb	(844)
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Additional costs for ACC Prior on secondment	Feb	3,892
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Additional costs for the share of Richard Jones 2017/18	Feb	1,400
EJ190 Other Partnerships	Lincs Bill for SPOC on call cover approved by A Fuller. This cost should see a saving against pay on call forecast	Feb	3,373

Appendix C

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Less than £100k

		Month	£
			30,504
Collaboration Contributions			
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for RART Pensions	Jan	18,752
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for OIK	Jan	59,819
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for Major Crime BH OT	Jan	(10,920)
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for Op Advenus	Jan	5,423
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for Major Crime Overtime YTD Dec	Jan	28,861
EJ601 Collaboration service	Year end forecast update from Region for Major Crime Overtime FC Jan-Mar	Jan	9,620
EJ601 Collaboration service	2017/18 year end adjustment	Jan	48,463
EJ601 Collaboration service	Forecast to cover additional recharges	Jan	10,000
			170,018
Capital Financing			
KI110 Interest Paid	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	10,180
			10,180
Income			
IF220 Other Fees	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(17,000)
IF620 Vehicle Recovery	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(20,000)
IF821 Football Matches	Reduction in income following review at monthend	Jan	70,000
IG810 Local Partnership Funding	Income from West Midlands Police re unlocking phone	Jan	(1,620)
IG810 Local Partnership Funding	EE mobile phone costs for CNPS recharge less than previous years costs	Jan	3,596
IF140 Cancellation Charges	Adjustment to reflect year to date income and expected outturn	Feb	(1,100)
IF170 Certificates	Firearms income reduced based on year to date	Feb	30,000
IF310 Accommodation Rental / Hire	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(36,985)
IF310 Accommodation Rental / Hire	Previous years charges now known and lower than year end provision and also income for current year lower than forecast which was based on previous years expected income.	Feb	6,552
IF340 Aerials Rental	Income received from CellCM higher than originally advised, forecast increased to reflect	Feb	(11,285)
IF620 Vehicle Recovery	Increase due to increase averages of Raw 2k vehicle auctions. This money is recharged purely based on how many cars are sold at auction and there is no way of knowing what these charges will be	Feb	(30,000)
IF640 Training - Police	Updated income to reflect cohort 1 and 2	Feb	(81,064)
IF650 Training - Other	Recharge for Tracey Pearsall doing work for NTU	Feb	(2,770)
IF821 Football Matches	Reduce football income based on latest information	Feb	77,885
IF821 Football Matches	Adjustment to reflect year to date income and expected outturn	Feb	(70,000)
IG810 Local Partnership Funding	Income for Cyber Crime training costs - money to be reclaimed back from Derbyshire	Feb	(25,603)
IG810 Local Partnership Funding	Income for Cyber Crime IS equipment - money to be reclaimed back from Derbyshire	Feb	(41,151)
II110 Investment Interest	Based on latest information	Feb	(14,166)
IO140 Sponsorships	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	7,000
IO140 Sponsorships	Additional income from NTU, Equifax and CDW	Feb	(5,500)
IO151 Insurance received	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(4,863)
IO156 Telephone Calls - Income	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(60)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Adjustment to reflect year to date income received	Feb	(5,000)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	5,167
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Income for BWV from Lincs PCC	Feb	(88,331)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	SPS income received from Capital Arena	Feb	(6,575)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Addional income for Alarm based on average income received during the year	Feb	(15,769)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Additional income for Abnormal Loads	Feb	(7,723)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Adjustment to outturn for ARV needs to be £412,000k	Feb	38,000
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Payovers admin charge to Fed & Sports & Social club	Feb	(1,190)
IR150 Seconded Police - inter force	EMSOU overtime recharge	Feb	(5,086)
IR150 Seconded Police - inter force	Reduction in forecast for EMSOU overtime recharge	Feb	3,000
IR210 Income from Collaborative Arrangements	Recharges for Admin posts part funded by Region - These were one offs in 2018/19	Feb	(2,450)
IS110 Sale of Surplus Equipment	Forecast adjusted inline with year to date spend plus an additional amount for 4 vehicle recently sent to auction	Feb	(5,000)
			(259,091)
			22,703

Chief Officer Team:

Approved by:
Date:

Finance:

Approved by:
Date:

Appendix D

2018/19 Forecast Movements - January to March 2019
Greater than £100k

		Month	£
Police Officer Pay			
Various	Reflects the move to the new police model	Feb	(150,000)
			(150,000)
Police Staff Pay			
Various	Reflects expected 2018/19 outturn	Feb	(192,727)
			(192,727)
Medical Retirements			
AR130 Police Officer Ill health Pension - Capital Equivalent	Only one case file only likely to have chance of being decided upon before end of March	Feb	(191,200)
			(191,200)
Property Related			
EP121 Reactive Maintenance	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	100,000
EP253 Service Charge	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	183,000
EP253 Service Charge	Reduction in service charge after review of P10 outturn	Jan	(150,000)
			133,000
Transport Related			
ET219 Venson DSAF	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend	Jan	(282,645)
ET218 Venson PPM	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	180,028
ET219 Venson DSAF	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	193,891
			91,273
Communications & Computing			
EC590 Other IT Costs	Forecast for Ivanti Ltd, upgrade not expected to be completed in 2018/19	Feb	(100,000)
			(100,000)
Other Supplies & Services			
EY250 Consultants Fees	Adjustment made earlier in the year has now been reversed	Jan	100,000
ER121 Photocopier Machines Running Costs	Adjustment to reflect year to date spend and expected outturn	Feb	(100,000)
			-
Custody costs & police doctor			
ES110 Police Surgeons / Clinicians	Savings anticipated earlier in the year are not going to be realised	Jan	112,283
			112,283
Collaboration Contributions			
EJ601 Collaboration service	Increase in costs for MFSS	Jan	197,366
			197,366
Income			
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Border Agency recharge	Feb	(107,680)
IO990 Miscellaneous Income	Reduction of general income following review meeting	Feb	118,000
			10,320
			(89,684)

Chief Officer Team:

Approved by:
Date:

Finance:

Approved by:
Date:

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public	**Public**
Report to:	**Strategic Resources & Performance**
Date of Meeting:	**8 May 2019**
Report of:	**The Chief Executive**
Report Author:	**Noel McMenamin**
E-mail:	**noel.mcmenamin@nottscc.gov.uk**
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	**14**

WORK PROGRAMME

1. Purpose of the Report

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

2. Recommendations

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

3. Reasons for Recommendations

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

4. Summary of Key Points

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

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 None as a direct result of this report

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 None as a direct result of this report

7. Equality Implications

7.1 None as a direct result of this report

8. Risk Management

8.1 None as a direct result of this report

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

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

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 None as a direct result of this report

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 None as a direct result of this report

12. Appendices

12.1 Work Plan and schedule of meetings

STRATEGIC RESOURCES AND PERFORMANCE
WORK PROGRAMME

	3 July 2019		
	ITEM	**FREQUENCY**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Chairs Meeting • ***National Policing – Strategic***		
	Police Reform Transformation Programme – workforce modernisation specialist capabilities enabling digital policing business delivery		
	Strategic Policing Requirement		
	National Police Air Support (NPAS) Future Delivery Model		
	Transforming Forensics		
	Standard Items		
	Chief Constable's Update		
	Performance and Insight Report		
	Revenue and Capital Monitoring		
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)		
	Fees and Charges		

4 September 2019			
	ITEM	**FREQUENCY**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 4 • ***Transforming Services and Delivery Quality Policing***		
	Estates Strategy and Rationalisation		
	Health and Safety Governance and Performance		
	Workforce Planning BME Representation/Discipline		
	Equality, Diversity and Human Rights		
	Stop and Search		
	Use of Force		
	Health and Wellbeing		
	Environmental management		
	Strategic Items		
	Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report		
	Force Management Statement Publication		
	Standard Items		
	Performance and Insight Report		
	Revenue and Capital Monitoring		
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)		
	Fees and Charges		

6 November 2019			
	ITEM	**FREQUENCY**	**REPORT AUTHOR**
	Police and Crime Plan Priority Theme 1 • ***Protecting People from Harm***		
	Children and Adult Safeguard		
	Safeguarding		
	Modern Slavery – Improving our Response		
	Cyber enabled Crime and Keeping People Safe Online		
	Improve Response to Missing Persons		
	Strategic Items		
	Standard Items		
	Performance and Insight Report		
	Revenue and Capital Monitoring		
	Chief Constable's Update		
	Regional Collaboration (Verbal Update)		
	Fees and Charges		

HOW STRATEGIC RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE WILL FEED IN TO THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

SR&P Meeting Date	SR&P Report Deadline	P&CP Meeting Date	P&CP Pre Agenda Deadline
7 March 2019	26 February 2019	1 April 2019	6 March 2019
8 May 2019	29 April 2019	3 June 2019	7 May 2019
3 July 2019	25 June 2019		
4 September 2019	27 August 2019	November 2019	November 2019
6 November 2019	29 October 2019	February 2020	February 2020