

## APPENDIX A

### POLICE AND CRIME PLAN (2016-18)

#### COMMISSIONER'S STRATEGIC THEME 2 UPDATE

##### Draft V1

##### QRT 2 UPDATE (April 2016 to September 2016)

**STATUS KEY and Results:** The overall rating is therefore very good

Green	Achieved or Adequate Progress being Made	Amber	Started but Inadequate Progress or Risk that it won't be achieved	Red	Unachieved or likely that it won't be achieved	White (NS)	Not Started but Planned to take place during later Qrt
Number & %	6/10 (60%)	Number & %	4/10 (40%)	Number & %	0/10 (0%)		0/10 (0%)

#### THEME 2: Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

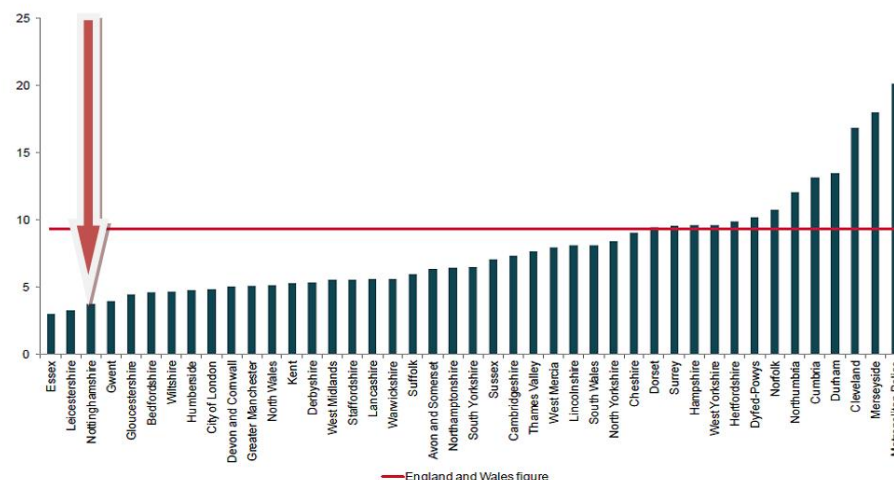
Ref	Lead Officer	Strategic Activity	RAGB STATUS
C01	HK	PL2: Continue to provide leadership to ensure partners compliance with victim's code.	e.g. R
	Update	The PCC now chairs the Victim & Witness Board, a multi-agency group which oversees compliance with the Victims' Code. The Board met in July 2016 and is due to meet again in December 2016. With the introduction of the new EM Criminal Justice Board, the role of the Victims' and Witness Board and its fit with the EMCJB is under review.	G

C02	NW	PL2: Re-commission and improve take up of restorative justice services by victims.	
	Update	<p>The PCC consulted with stakeholders in March 2016 on a new victim support model, integrating informational, practical and emotional support for victims and victim-initiated restorative justice. The new model, which also includes a strong role for community organisations to support victims, is integrated in order to ensure that victims have restorative justice support available at all stages of their support journey. The model received widespread support at the consultation.</p> <p>An invitation to tender for a provider to deliver the new model was published in July. An announcement about the contract award will be made in due course.</p>	A
C03	HK	PL2: Undertake regular dip samples of victims' impact statement to improve quality.	
	Update	Dip sampling work was undertaken and reported to the Victim and Witness Board in Autumn 2015. The Victim's Code was revised and expanded in October 2015. The OPCC intends to introduce a telephone survey of a sample of victims each month, to monitor and quality assure the service victims receive from the Police. The survey is based upon the Victims' Code and will be administered by three trained OPCC volunteers. It has been agreed that a list of adult, 'non-enhanced' victims who have consented to be contacted will be provided to the OPCC by the Police. From this, a random sample will be selected to be surveyed. At this stage, we are aiming for a sample size of 25 cases. It is likely that a pilot survey will commence in October 2016.	G
F01	HK	PL2: Implement domestic violence 'live' links project with CPS and Courts.	
	Update	A Live Link Task and Finish Group reporting to the Victims' and Witness Board, has been scoping out the need for domestic abuse live link provision in the North of the County. With the move to the EM Criminal Justice Board, there needs to be a co-ordinated regional approach taken to Live Link provision. This should be based on evidence of need, by location and taking into account transport links and other issues. We have two sets of equipment which are in the process of being put into storage, until alternative venues are identified. Live Link equipment must be located in suitable accommodation (e.g. discreet, secure, have a separate entrance for witnesses, sound proofed, etc.) and facilitated with trained people, who can support the witness throughout. This has been put as amber because this work needs to be undertaken at a regional level.	A
F02	PW	Set up regional data quality team to support the roll out of NICHE.	
	Update	The Force has established a regional Niche data quality team which is run by Lincolnshire Police on behalf of the 5 force collaboration so this action is complete. The Force has a NICHE lead to deal with any data quality problems.	G
F03	PW	Continue to use to stop and search power in a necessary and proportionate manner; sharing data and encouraging greater scrutiny.	

Update

Throughout 2015/16 Nottinghamshire Police maintained its focus on the fair and effective use of stop and search powers. The Force has seen a steady reduction in the volume of stop and searches carried out, while increasing the arrest and positive outcome rates arising from the use of these powers. The Force has the third lowest use of stop and search powers in the country, with the following table taken from the HMIC PEEL: Police Legitimacy Report 2015 which is sourced on the website stop and search page:

**Figure 8: Number of stops and searches per 1,000 population for the forces in England and Wales, for the 12 months to March 2015**



Source: Home Office Stop and Search data, Police Powers and Procedures 2014/15 and Office for National Statistics mid-2014 population estimates

of all stop and search arrests made by the Force and displays what a vital crime fighting tool it is and how it protects the public by removing weapons from the streets.

The number of stop and search encounters has decreased by 37.8% from 4157 recorded in 2014/15 to 2712 in 2015/16. Of the people who were stopped and searched in 2015/16, 71.0% were white, 9.3% black and 7.4% Asian. There were a total of ten public complaints relating to stop and search encounters in the 2015/16 financial year. Two of which were resolved 'there and then'.

A Stop and Search Scrutiny Board is now up and running and data is being presented to these members of the community who sit on the Board and scrutinise activity. The minutes and data presentations to this Board can be found on the Force website.

There is disparity in the use of stop and searches in relation to gender, age and race. The reasons for disparity are complex and include the use of the power to tackle gangs and specific crimes. All measures of proportionality are subjective depending on which population base is employed. No population base will ever accurately capture a street population in a given area, at a given time.

Table 1 below presents the number of searches in the Force area; Table 2 identifies those conducted in Nottingham City. The

In 2015/16, 379 arrests were made as a result of the use of stop and search powers; this includes 50 arrests for possessing weapons. This represents 13.2%

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		<p>Nottingham City numbers are included within the Force level number.</p> <p><b>Table 1 Nottinghamshire's proportionality 2013/14 to 2015/16</b></p> <table><tr><th colspan="6">Use of s.1 PACE &amp; s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act stop and search in Nottinghamshire (numbers in brackets = number of searches)</th></tr><tr><th>Ethnicity</th><th>White</th><th>Black</th><th>Multiple Heritage</th><th>Asian or other</th><th>BME</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>1.0 (4188)</td><td>4.1 (486)</td><td>1.4 (181)</td><td>1.1 (311)</td><td>1.9 (978)</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>1.0 (3159)</td><td>3.9 (347)</td><td>1.2 (122)</td><td>1.1 (236)</td><td>1.8 (705)</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>1.0 (1871)</td><td>4.6 (244)</td><td>2.1 (123)</td><td>1.9 (231)</td><td>2.5 (598)</td></tr></table> <p><b>Table 2 Nottingham City's proportionality 2011/12 to 2015/16</b></p> <table><tr><th colspan="6">Use of s.1 PACE &amp; s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act stop and search in Nottingham City</th></tr><tr><th>Ethnicity</th><th>White</th><th>Black</th><th>Multiple Heritage</th><th>Asian or other</th><th>BME</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>1.0 (1713)</td><td>2.3 (398)</td><td>0.9 (139)</td><td>0.7 (247)</td><td>1.2 (784)</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>1.0 (1469)</td><td>1.9 (282)</td><td>0.7 (93)</td><td>0.6 (182)</td><td>1.0 (557)</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>1.0 (1200)</td><td>1.8 (222)</td><td>0.9 (100)</td><td>0.8 (205)</td><td>1.1 (527)</td></tr></table>	Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act stop and search in Nottinghamshire (numbers in brackets = number of searches)						Ethnicity	White	Black	Multiple Heritage	Asian or other	BME	2013/14	1.0 (4188)	4.1 (486)	1.4 (181)	1.1 (311)	1.9 (978)	2014/15	1.0 (3159)	3.9 (347)	1.2 (122)	1.1 (236)	1.8 (705)	2015/16	1.0 (1871)	4.6 (244)	2.1 (123)	1.9 (231)	2.5 (598)	Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act stop and search in Nottingham City						Ethnicity	White	Black	Multiple Heritage	Asian or other	BME	2013/14	1.0 (1713)	2.3 (398)	0.9 (139)	0.7 (247)	1.2 (784)	2014/15	1.0 (1469)	1.9 (282)	0.7 (93)	0.6 (182)	1.0 (557)	2015/16	1.0 (1200)	1.8 (222)	0.9 (100)	0.8 (205)	1.1 (527)	
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P01	REMEDI	Undertake a review of 'community remedy' document to ensure clear pathways with Youth Offending services.																																																													
	Update	<p>Tony Jackson <a href="mailto:tony.jackson@nottsc.gov.uk">tony.jackson@nottsc.gov.uk</a></p> <p>During 2015-16, a number of meetings were held with key stakeholders during Quarter 4 (i.e. Remedi, Force lead for CR, YOTs) to discuss ways in which the current processes can be enhanced to develop a Community Remedy Plus in which young people at risk of further offending can be signposted into positive activities with third sector providers or to enhance the punitive aspects such as litter picking or referral to attendance centres. This work has continued into 2016-17.</p> <p>An analysis of restorative justice outcomes has been undertaken which will help inform any changes to the current policy. Further work has been requested to identify the nature of the biographical information of juvenile offenders for different offence types and the disposals method e.g. apology, repair, financial compensation etc...</p>	G																																																												
F04	PW	PL2: Improve the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the Police to the CPS.																																																													

	Update	<p>Both Crown and Magistrates Courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter one compared to last year, and rates remain below the national average.</p> <p>Crown Court performance appears relatively stable with a rate of 34.0%, which is less than 1% below the rate recorded in the same period of last year. The national average for Crown Court for quarter one is 38.9%, meaning that Nottinghamshire is performing below the national average.</p> <p>The Magistrates Court rate has deteriorated by the greater amount, with an early guilty plea rate of 61.1%, compared to 67.7% in the previous year. Nottinghamshire is recording a rate significantly lower than the national average for Magistrates Court (71.0%).</p> <p>There are a number of factors that may have influenced the early guilty plea rate in the Magistrates Court. As a region the Force is now working with the Efficiency and Effectiveness Board to consider a range of issues in the round. They may relate to file quality, to non-electronic IDPC (Initial Details of the Prosecution Case), the defence practitioner's understanding around TSJ (Transforming Summary Justice), lawyer reviews being timely, and robust Court management.</p> <p>All of these issues feature in the Court Observations Action Plan (managed via the East Midland Criminal Justice Board) which were identified following a series of observations undertaken earlier in the year which have proved very useful in understanding key system wide issues.</p> <p>The Force is about to launch a performance model that will see files checked against an agreed set of questions, staff allocated to 'fix' issues before submission and immediate feedback will be given to officers upon review. Alongside that a whole series of OIC /Sgt based data will become available to managers not just staff but the particular issues that reflect file quality. This will go live in October 2016.</p> <p>The Force is now feeding back to managers the weekly reviews undertaken by the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service) as part of the National Case Quality Assessment. File quality is not the only issue contained in the Action Plan there are a range of other actions assigned to each agency so that the whole system improves going forward.</p>	A
P02	PW	PL2: Work with regional partners to implement and support the criminal justice efficiency programme.	
	Update	<p>All of these issues feature in the Court Observations Action Plan (managed via the East Midland Criminal Justice Board) which were identified following a series of observations undertaken earlier in the year which have proved very useful in understanding key system wide issues.</p> <p>The Force is about to launch a performance model that will see files checked against an agreed set of questions, staff allocated to 'fix' issues before submission and immediate feedback will be given to officers upon review. Alongside that a whole series of OIC /Sgt based data will become available to managers not just staff but the particular issues that reflect file quality. This will go live in</p>	A

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P03	TS/BB	Define, agree and implement a new partnership integrated offender management (IOM) model.	
	Update	<p>The Regional Manager (Nottinghamshire - Head DLNR Community Payback and Accredited Programmes) is the lead for this activity across Nottingham City and County. Proposals (already agreed by the CDP) were recently submitted to the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB), which outline the plan to further develop IOM. This will fall within the suggested structure of a Partnership Design and Delivery Group which will help define the detail as worked on by the Project Manager, and signed off by the IOM Strategic Governance Group, which will report to the CDP and SNB. The lead for this activity will be chairing both groups.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire has an established IOM scheme with governance provided through the CDP and SNB (and until recently via the Reducing Reoffending Board). This is based on a cohort approach wherein offenders selected are subject to multi-agency management by a co-located/partially co-located team. The selection criteria has evolved in recent months to ensure it is informed by the 'threat, risk and harm' approach. To the credit of IOM providers, the current scheme has continued to operate despite the challenges arising from far-reaching organisational change and reductions in resources and resilience. During this time, IOM providers have met to discuss how IOM can develop within the new partnership landscape brought about by the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms and within the fiscal constraints that all agencies continue to face. The Reducing Reoffending Task and Finish Group commissioned a review of IOM earlier this year to appraise the current scheme against the six IOM Key Principles. This was undertaken in partnership between the Police, NPS and CRC. The review identified both strengths and gaps and will be responded to.</p>	G

## Performance

Strategic Priority Theme 2: (Subject to Change when CJ Performance Framework Approved) Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process			Performance
Measure	Objective	Target	Performance to August 2016
1	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the Police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	An improvement in the quality of files as monitored through the 6 weekly audit of files by the Operational Business Support Unit, with good performance and areas for development reported through the Crime and Justice Operational Performance review and PCC delivery Plan.	East Midlands Criminal Justice Service no longer carry out regular file quality audits, therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.
2	Crown Court and Magistrates conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	<p>Quarter one figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7%, higher than the national average of 79.2% and higher than the region (80.8%).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 83.9% for the same period are below the national average (85.0%).</p> <p>We are currently awaiting guidance on when quarter two figures can be published. This is likely to be one quarter in arrears, but an update will be provided in next month's report.</p>
3	Early Guilty Plea Rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	<p>a) An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.</p> <p>b) To be better than the national average</p>	<p>Both Crown and Magistrates courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter one compared to last year, and rates remain below the national average.</p> <p>Crown Court performance appears relatively stable with a rate of 34.0%, which is less than one percentage point (pp) below the rate recorded in the same period of last year. The national average for Crown Court for quarter one is 38.9%, meaning that Nottinghamshire is performing below the national average.</p> <p>The Magistrates Court rate has deteriorated by the greater amount, with an early guilty plea rate of 61.1%, compared to 67.7% in the previous year. Nottinghamshire is recording a rate significantly lower than the national average for Magistrates Court (71.0%).</p>

4	Percentage of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure)	The Police and CPS to effect continued improvement in the Effective Trial Rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Reduce % ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2015-16.</li> <li>b) Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.</li> </ul>	East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) advise that this data is currently unavailable. Effective trial data is provided by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The release of this data is governed by the UK statistics authority and at the current time the Force is not permitted to publish this data.
<p>Why is it important?</p> <p>Partnership working to improve an efficient and effective criminal justice system.</p> <p>Improving efficiency and effectiveness in the criminal justice system for positive outcomes for victims and witnesses.</p> <p>The Commissioner is focused on the needs of victims, and supporting them to take an active role in restorative justice.</p>				