

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Monday, 02 November 2015 at 14:00

**County Hall, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2
7QP**

**There will be a pre-meeting for Panel Members only
in The Civic Suite at 1.00pm**

AGENDA

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Minutes of last meeting held on 7 September 2015 | 3 - 10 |
| 2 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 3 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 4 | Work Programme | 11 - 14 |
| 5 | Police and Crime Commissioner's Update | 15 - 70 |
| 6 | Police and Crime Plan (2015-18) - 6 Month Monitoring Report | 71 - 112 |
| 7 | Update on Strategic Theme 1- Protect, Support and Respond to Victims, Witnesses and Vulnerable People | 113 - 118 |

Notes

- (a) Members of the public are welcome to attend to observe meetings of the Police and Crime Panel. Please note that there is no opportunity for the public to speak at these meetings.
- (b) Declarations of Interests – Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to their own Council's Code of Conduct and the Panel's Procedural Rules.

Members or Officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact Keith Ford (Tel. 0115 9772590) or a colleague in Democratic Services at Nottinghamshire County Council prior to the meeting.

- (c) Members of the public wishing to inspect 'Background Papers' referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

Customer Services Centre 0300 500 80 80

- (d) Membership:-

Mrs Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Member – Chair
Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council – Vice-Chair

Mayor Kate Allsop – Mansfield District Council
Mr Rizwan Araf – Independent Member
Councillor Andrew Brown – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Cheryl Butler – Ashfield District Council
Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council
Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council
Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council
Mrs Suma Harding – Independent Member
Councillor Nicola Heaton – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Tony Harper – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Tony Roberts – Newark and Sherwood District Council
Mr Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member
Councillor Linda Woodings – Nottingham City Council

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

1

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON MONDAY 7 SEPTEMBER 2015 AT 2.00PM AT COUNTY HALL

MEMBERS PRESENT

(A denotes absent)

Chairman - Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Member
Vice-Chairman Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council

Executive Mayor Kate Allsopp – Mansfield District Council - A
Rizwan Araf – Independent Member
Councillor Cheryl Butler – Ashfield District Council
Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council
Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council
Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council
Suma Harding – Independent Member
Councillor Tony Harper – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Nicola Heaton – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council - A
Councillor Maddy Richardson – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor Tony Roberts – Newark and Sherwood District Council
Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member
Councillor Linda Woodings – Nottingham City Council

OFFICERS PRESENT

Keith Ford – Team Manager, Democratic Services) Nottinghamshire
Pete Barker – Democratic Services Officer) County Council
	(Host Authority)

OTHERS PRESENT

Paddy Tipping – Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
Chris Cutland – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC)
Kevin Dennis – Chief Executive, Office of PCC (OPCC)
Sue Fish - Deputy Chief Constable – Nottinghamshire Police
Charlotte Radford – Chief Finance Officer (OPCC)

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 June 2015, having been previously circulated, were agreed as a true and correct record and were confirmed and signed by the Chair of the meeting.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Executive Mayor Kate Allsopp, Councillor Cheryl Butler, Councillor Tony Harper and Councillor Keith Longdon.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

Councillor Ellis declared a private and non-pecuniary interest as his daughter now works for the Nottinghamshire Police Force. This did not preclude him from speaking or voting on any of the agenda items.

4. URGENT ITEM – REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP – BALANCED APPOINTMENT OBJECTIVE

Further to discussions at the last meeting of the Panel, Keith Ford explained that the Home Office had responded sooner than expected and had agreed to the request to co-opt a further Conservative Member onto the Panel. This item had therefore been added to today's agenda as an urgent item to enable the new Members to be appointed without delay. Following discussions it was agreed that the Conservative Group at Nottinghamshire County Council should be approached to provide a nomination.

RESOLVED 2015/25

That Nottinghamshire County Council be invited to nominate a Conservative member to join the Panel.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Keith Ford introduced the report and informed Panel Members that the Work Programme had been updated following both the last panel meeting and the pre agenda meeting and also in discussion with the Chair, Vice-Chair and Kevin Dennis.

RESOLVED 2015/26

That the work programme be noted and updated in line with Members' suggestions as appropriate.

6. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT

The Commissioner introduced the report and focussed on three areas:

- Where the report indicated crime increasing there was a possibility that this was due to changed practices in terms of recording. Nationally, most other Forces' crime figures had also increased.

- The Force needed to make savings of £11m this financial year and at the moment was well behind that target. The second half of the year would be very challenging. Deloitte's had undertaken a review of the Force during the Commissioner's first year in office and had been asked to review the implementation of their recommendations. As 80% of the budget was spent on staffing the report would look at this area in particular. No recruitment would take place this year and the expectation was that 110 staff would be lost as a result of retirement etc. Deloitte's would also look at other areas where savings could be made.
- The Commissioner spoke of the work being undertaken to form a strategic alliance with the forces of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. A meeting was held in August and another was scheduled to take place in September. It was possible that such an alliance could begin in early 2016. The Commissioner explained that it will not be a merger as each Force would still keep its Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables. The aim was for the forces to converge in order to standardise procedures, make savings, increase resilience and identify more opportunities for savings.

The Deputy Commissioner gave an update to the Panel regarding domestic violence (DV):

- Work was under way to try and pull services together in this area and a DV service covering the County had been co-commissioned with the County Council in order to avoid duplication. The contracts had been awarded to Nottinghamshire Women's Aid for the North of the County and to Women's Aid Integrated Services for the South. A similar exercise would take place in the City with the aim of contracts being awarded in February 2016.

During discussions the Panel raised the following issues:

- With regard to recent media coverage of the high level of sexual assault in schools, the Commissioner was asked whether this was a problem in Nottinghamshire schools. He replied that 3 years ago there were 17 incidents reported whereas there were 50 incidents reported in the last financial year. He felt that the scale of the problem though was not as large in Nottinghamshire as in other parts of the country. 'Sexting' was largely responsible for the increase in incidents and the Commissioner gave the example of a boy who had a photo of himself on his phone, his school became aware and the boy ended up with a caution from the police. This was a new area that needed to be thought through carefully and education was needed not just for pupils but for parents too.
- The Panel asked about the increase in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence and the decreased detection rate for Victim-Based Crime. The Deputy Commissioner replied that the increased figure of 117 for repeat victims of domestic violence were individual offences but could include those who have suffered 4 or 5 incidents. The Commissioner replied that in terms of detection rates the Force was confident that the change could be explained by the way in which the information was being recorded. In reality there has been no increase in the number of incidents but unfortunately it was not possible to compare present figures with ones from the past because of the change in recording methods.
- The Panel asked the Commissioner whether he thought that the increase in all crime detailed in paragraph 4.7.11 of the report could have been caused by economic factors, changes in policing or changes in recording methods. The

Commissioner replied that he was not sure what had caused the increase. Priority was given to the 15 Partnership Plus Areas in the County and the Five High Impact Areas in the City. Kevin Dennis had reviewed Partnership Plus Areas and it was clear that joined-up working was not taking place. The situation in the City was better and the Commissioner gave the example of Project Aurora as an example of good practice. The Commissioner felt that economic deprivation must have played a part in the increase in crime with the disadvantaged becoming more disadvantaged because of the austerity measures being taken. The Commissioner gave the examples of Wollaton and The Meadows as two areas where the measures would have differing effects.

- With regard to the resolution of the A19 issue, the Commissioner clarified that in the Superintendents Federation and the Police Federation had lodged a further appeal and although no dates had been given for a decision it was hoped that the outcome would be known in the Spring of 2016. The Panel therefore queried what the Commissioner intended to do with the 'windfall' arising from the sum kept back for dealing with the consequences of settling the A19 issue. The Commissioner replied that £3.5m was in the budget but that this money would not be used for any other purpose. The consensus was that the sum would not be enough if the judgement went against the Force. Devon and Cornwall police were also involved and they had no funds to use for compensation. The Commissioner had been speaking to the Home Office and while the possibility of a special grant had not been approved it had not been dismissed either.
- The Panel queried the overspend of £877k compared to forecast, under the heading of Corporate Services which was caused by spending on agency staff. The Panel asked the Commissioner whether he was happy with the performance of such staff and if so would these staff be employed permanently in the long term. The Commissioner replied that as permanent staff left they were not being replaced and agency staff had been used where necessary. However, because of budgetary pressures the numbers of agency staff employed in the future would be reduced significantly, though there would always be a place for such staff within new structures.
- The Panel brought up the subject of policing in the north of the County and asked about the extent of cooperation with other forces, as criminals from outside the County did travel into it to commit crimes. The Commissioner replied that the Force did liaise effectively with the South Yorkshire force and also some work had been undertaken with the Lincolnshire force and G4S regarding crime in Bassetlaw. The use of ANPR was also crucial in identifying travelling criminals.
- The Panel asked whether the Commissioner had yet achieved the desired reduction in the numbers of PCSOs. The Commissioner replied that he would address this issue later in the meeting but that the process of recruiting more Specials was underway. The target was to recruit 50 more and already 40 applications had been received. Also, the Youth Commission was advertising for members. The Commissioner felt that this was an important development as youth were a force for good, bringing fresh ideas and useful knowledge in certain areas, for example Facebook, texting etc

That the contents of the update report be noted.

**7. UPDATE ON POLICE AND CRIME PLAN STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 4 –
REDUCE THE IMPACT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON LEVELS OF CRIME AND
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

The Commissioner introduced the report and explained that in the past the focus had been on drugs and not sufficient attention had been paid to alcohol. The Commissioner stated however that progress was now being made and that the Notts force was one of the leaders nationally with many requests being made for the Force to speak on the topic. The Commissioner said that there was still work to be done, for example in the City centre, regarding the elderly and also the extent of drinking in the home. He stated that it was important to try and tie the approach into the health agenda. The Commissioner informed the Panel of the powers the Force possessed in terms of licensing premises. Four premises had been closed down in the City recently and in fact the Force had the power to close premises overnight if necessary.

- Members thanked the Commissioner for his interesting and useful report and asked the Commissioner about the work being undertaken with youth, especially in the area concerning 'stop and search.' The Commissioner spoke of how the figures were falling in Notts and that this reduction had been disproportionate. An Asian youth was now less likely to be stopped than a white youth of the same age. The rollout of body worn cameras had begun so in future all stop and searches would be recorded. This was important as the young had complained about the lack of respect shown to them. The cameras were likely to affect the behaviour of both the officers and those being stopped. The Commissioner stated his aim to continue working on preventative measures. The consultants, Grant Thornton, had reported that the Force spends £3m annually on preventative measures, which was one of the highest in the country, and the Commissioner spoke of the need to ensure that this expenditure could be justified.
- The Panel discussed with the Commissioner new psychoactive substances and felt that the term 'legal highs' was one which should be avoided. The contents were not known, they were addictive and therefore they could not be legal. The Panel asked the Commissioner about the forthcoming Bill on psychoactive substances. The Commissioner replied that all such substances would be banned and that the Bill should be passed by summer 2016. The Commissioner was asked what was being done to address the lack of information on psychoactive substances and the Commissioner replied that work was being undertaken with other stakeholders, the City was involved, Health partners were involved and a workshop had been arranged by the County Council to try and get a better feel for the developments in this area. In response to a question from the Panel the Commissioner confirmed that Panel members would be welcome to attend the workshop.
- The Panel asked about the body worn cameras and in particular who would have access to the data collected and whether the data would be secure. The Commissioner answered that the Force was responsible for purchasing the equipment nationally and was involved in the specification of the equipment and he stated that he was confident the storage of the data would be secure.

RESOLVED 2015/027

That the Police and Crime Panel note the report.

8. DELIVERING THE FUTURE

The Commissioner introduced the report and explained that the programme had been put together by the Force with the aim of achieving the savings targets. Steve Cooper has been seconded in order to develop the proposals further as the Commissioner anticipated that more operational changes would need to be made in the face of the expected severe Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) settlement.

In discussion the Panel raised the following points:

- The Commissioner was asked whether the reduction in PCSOs had taken place and he replied that much work had been undertaken with the GMB and UNISON and that the process was nearly complete. Those PCSOs affected would be informed at the end of the week.

RESOLVED 2015/027

That the Police and Crime Panel note the report.

9. COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING REVIEW AND FUNDING FORMULA REVIEW

The Commissioner introduced the report and informed the Panel that following the broad outline delivered by the Chancellor in the summer he was anticipating a reduction in the grant to the Force of between 25% to 40%. The results of the CSR would be announced on 24th November, though the figures then would only be a broad indication with the detailed result of the grant settlement for Nottinghamshire not becoming available until Christmas. The Commissioner explained that as 70% of the funding for the Notts Force came from the grant the Force suffered disproportionately compared to some other Forces when the grant was cut. The Surrey Force's funding derived only 40% from the grant with the remainder of the budget coming from the precept. A 40% cut in the grant to Notts. would present major problems as 80% of the expenditure was on staff. The number of officers would need to be reduced significantly and it was unlikely that sufficient reductions could be achieved through natural wastage.

The Commissioner informed the Panel that the deadline for submissions regarding the formula was 15th September. He had taken part in a lively debate with the Home Office and officials working on the proposals for the last 18-24 months. The Commissioner explained that there would inevitably be winners and losers and anticipated that 20% of forces would probably gain with 20% likely to be losers. The Commissioner advised the panel to treat any figures with caution however as they were based on limited information. Ministers had been unwilling to discuss matters in detail until after the general election.

In discussion the Panel raised the following points:

- The Commissioner was asked whether he felt that the Force was being pushed in a certain direction by the Treasury. He replied by saying that there was a divergence of opinion within Government. On the one hand the Chancellor was in favour of increased devolvment but on the other the Home Secretary had

rejected calls for the merger of Forces. The Panel asked whether a minimum response time was required and whether there should be a basic level of service provided funded centrally with extra services being funded by the precept. Members queried whether the Government was listening and wondered why the Government was intent on implementing such drastic measures while at the same time providing little guidance as to the way forward.

- The Panel discussed whether it should be providing a response to the consultation on the formula. The Commissioner felt that the Government was open to receiving input from a range of sources and offered his support to anyone that wanted to respond. He also confirmed that although the deadline had passed for commenting on the CSR he felt that further responses could still be submitted. Members welcomed the Commissioner's offer of help in drawing up a response but pointed out that time was very limited. And underlined the difficulty in formulating a response on behalf of the Panel. It was suggested that elected members may want to submit views via their respective authorities. Bob Vaughan-Newton informed the Panel that he had commented on the funding formula proposals and was happy to share his responses with the other independent Members.

RESOLVED 2015/028

- 1) **That the Chair and Vice-Chair discuss further with support officers the different options for responding to the consultations.**
- 2) **That Bob Vaughan-Newton's response to the funding formula proposals be circulated to the independent members of the Panel to allow them the option of supporting his response.**

10. PETITION FROM UNISON REGARDING A PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS.

The Commissioner thanked the Panel for giving him the opportunity of putting this into the public domain. The petition contained 20,000 names and he felt the public should be congratulated on this and the fact that they had succeeded in raising the profile of the debate. It was a debate that would need to continue and the Commissioner pointed out that much depended on the level of the CSR settlement. The need for difficult decisions to be made would remain but hopefully there would be greater clarity on the issue in October/ beginning of November. The Commissioner confirmed that the Notts force would continue to employ more PCSOs than any other East Midlands force. The Panel sympathised with the problems the Force faced in this area but it was an operational matter for the Chief Constable to manage.

RESOLVED 2015/029

That the Police and Crime Panel note the report.

11. COMPLAINTS UPDATE

Keith Ford updated the Panel on developments since the last meeting and informed the Panel that two complaints had subsequently been dealt with and that one complainant had submitted a further complaint which would be passed to the Chair of the Panel to review. A copy of the complaints procedure had been appended to the report for the benefit of new panel members.

RESOLVED 2015/030

That the Police and Crime Panel note the report.

12. PANEL MEMBER DEVELOPMENT

Keith Ford introduced the report and confirmed that the date for the Member Induction event was 5th October to be held at the Police HQ. Keith informed the Panel that the workshop originally planned for October would now be rescheduled to early December, possibly on the morning of the 7th December ahead of the Panel meeting that day. Also, the Budget workshop arranged for 22nd January 2016 clashed with a meeting of the Fire Authority so would need to be rearranged.

RESOLVED 2015/031

- 1. That the Police and Crime Panel note the report.**
- 2. That the proposed workshop to consider national Policing governance and funding issues be deferred to early December (date to be agreed with Members).**
- 3. That the Budget Worksop planned for 22nd January at 10am be rearranged to 1pm that day.**
- 4. That the funding available for attending relevant conferences, seminars and training events be noted.**

The meeting closed at 3.45pm

CHAIRMAN

Miins 7 September 2015

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

1. To give Members an opportunity to consider the work programme for the Panel and to suggest further topics for inclusion (**see appendix A**).

Information and Advice

2. The work programme is intended to assist with the Panel's agenda management and forward planning. The draft programme will be updated and reviewed regularly in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel and is subject to detailed discussion with the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.
3. The work programme has been updated to include specific focus on each of the seven Strategic Priority Themes included in the Police and Crime Plan at each meeting of the Panel (except the February meeting at which the precept and budget is considered).

Other Options Considered

4. All Members of the Panel are able to suggest items for possible inclusion in the work programme. The Work Programme has been updated following discussions around the Commissioner's update report at the last meeting. The regular standing items and statutory requirements have also been scheduled into the proposed meeting timetable.

Reasons for Recommendation/s

5. To enable the work programme to be developed further.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the work programme be noted and updated in line with Members' suggestions as appropriate.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 1) Minutes of the previous meeting of the Panel (published).

For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

Keith Ford, Team Manager, Democratic Services, Nottinghamshire County Council
keith.ford@nottsc.gov.uk
Tel: 0115 9772590

APPENDIX A

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel

Work Programme (as at 23 October 2015)

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
7 December 2015 – 2.00pm	
Transforming Rehabilitation – further update from the Community Rehabilitation Company – Ben Wild, CRC	Further to the update presented to the Panel in January 2015.
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider Priority Theme 7 – Spending Your Money Wisely
Regional Collaboration and Strategic Alliance update	To update the Panel on progress with regional collaboration and the Strategic Alliance with Leicestershire and Northamptonshire
1 February 2016 – 2.00pm	
Proposed Precept and Budget 2016/17	To consider the Commissioner's proposed Council Tax precept.
Police and Crime Plan 2014-18 Refresh	To seek the Panel's views on the draft refreshed Police and Crime Plan.
Consultation Events and Complaints Received / Consultation and Engagement Strategy	Six monthly update on the Commissioner's consultation events and complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (as agreed at the 5 January 2015 Panel meeting) / consideration of the Commissioner's draft Consultation and Engagement Strategy
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
18 April 2016 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to focus on a specific Priority Theme (to be confirmed)
6 June 2016 – 2.00pm	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2016/17 year.
Review of Balanced Appointment Objective.	<p>The Panel will review its membership to see whether any actions are required in order to meet the requirements for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced; and • members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary. <p>The terms of office for independent Members will also be reviewed where applicable.</p>
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to focus on a specific Priority Theme (to be confirmed)

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
Consultation Events and Complaints Received	Six monthly update on the Commissioner's consultation events and complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (as agreed at the 5 January 2015 Panel meeting).

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	2nd November 2015
Report of:	Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin Dennis
Agenda Item:	5

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT – TO AUGUST 2015

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report presents the Police and Crime Panel (Panel) with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (Commissioner) update report.
- 1.2 In accordance with section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 and subject to certain restrictions, the Commissioner must provide the Panel with any information which the Panel may reasonably require in order to carry out its functions. The Commissioner may also provide the Panel with any other information which he thinks appropriate.
- 1.3 This report provides the Panel with an overview of current performance, key decisions made and his activities since the last report in September 2015.^a

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Panel to note the contents of this update report consider and discuss the issues and seek assurances from the Commissioner on any issues you have concerns with.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.

^a In order to ensure adequate time for consultation a draft was circulated on 8th October 2015 and finalised on 23rd October 2015.

4. Summary of Key Points

POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2015-18)

- 4.1 Performance against refreshed targets and measures across all seven themes is contained in the tables at **Appendix A** up to August 2015. This is the second report to the Panel in respect of the Commissioner's third Police and Crime Plan.
- 4.2 The Commissioner's report has been simplified to focus on reporting by exception. In this respect, this section of the report relates exclusively to some performance currently rated red i.e. significantly worse than the target (>5% difference) or blue, significantly better than the target (>5% difference).
- 4.3 The table below shows a breakdown of the RAGB status the Force has assigned to the 33 sub-measures reported in **Appendix A**. It can be seen that 22 (67%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue (the same as the last Panel report) indicating that the majority of measures are close, better or significantly better than the target. 24% of measures reported are Red and significantly worse than target. However, 9% (3) of measures are not graded due to unavailability of data following the move to the Multi Force Shared Services (MFSS) Oracle system.

KEY to Performance Comparators			
Performance Against Target		Aug-15	% of Total
<u>1</u>	Significantly better than Target >5% difference	5	15%
<u>1</u>	Better than Target	13	39%
<u>1</u>	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)	4	12%
<u>1</u>	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference	8	24%
<u>1</u>	Data Issues prevent grading	3	9%
Total		33	100%

- 4.4 In summary, total crime is higher than last year (+5.8%, **Red**) but this is less than the previous Panel report when it was +8.3%. Antisocial behaviour (ASB) is lower (-4.8%, **Green**) which is not as good as the previous Panel report when it was -7.1% but still coded **Blue**. Violence continues to be the key driver to the overall increase in Total crime (+20.2%, +1,394) and follows the HMIC inspection undertaken in 2014 into crime recording which has led to higher compliance rates to the national crime recording standard. Nottinghamshire is believed to have one of the highest compliance rates (98%) and this has led to more incidents being recorded as crimes. In addition, new offences of Harassment and Malicious Communications are now counted as recorded crimes.
- 4.5 Blue Rating (1 significantly better than Target >5% difference)

The Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads – monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds

- 4.5.1 Figures for January to March 2015 show a 15.5% reduction in KSI casualties compared to the same period in the previous year, this equates to 15 less

casualties contributing considerably to the overall reduction of 50.4% against the 2005-09 average. The total number of collisions reported is down 14.8% which means over 100 fewer accidents have been attended. Vulnerable road user groups are showing good reductions with the exception of pedal cycle KSI's, which although up 22% only reflects a rise of 2 and slight injuries fell by over 37%. Motorcyclists showed a reduction of 56%.

- 4.5.2 Provisional figures for April to June 2015 compared to 2014 continue this encouraging trend. Serious injury collisions for 2015 are 161 compared to 192 for 2014. Slight injury collisions are 1,323 for 2015 compared to 1,406 in 2014. This shows that quarter two figures for 2015 are positive especially for May and June which is encouraging as that marks the start of Operation Drosometer 5 – Nottinghamshire's enforcement campaign of the fatal 4^b. This also bucks historical trends that traditionally show RTC (Road Traffic Collision) uplifts in May and throughout the summer period. Operation Drosometer 5 will continue until the end of August 2015. So far over 3000 drivers have been caught for fatal 4 offences. The June drink drive campaign has not seen uplift in arrests for drink driving which show parity with normal ambient levels of activity.

Reduce the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites

- 4.5.3 There is a 76.7% reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites. Furthermore, current data shows that there were 69 less people with mental health related illnesses presented to custody as a first place of safety year-to-date to August 2015. In addition, there was a 27.7% reduction in the number of mental health patient detainees either detained in custody or s136 suites, meaning that the Street Triage Team are resolving far more incidents on the street.
- 4.5.4 There are a number of reasons why custody suites continue to be the first place of safety.^c

An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2014-15 in Crown and Magistrates' Courts

- 4.5.5 The Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate has considerably improved from 66.8% in the same period last year, to 74.7% (+7.9). This places Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate above the national average of 73.8%.

Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force

- 4.5.6 Year to-date ASB is down 4.8%. In respect of the Commissioner's target to reduce ASB by 50% by 2016-17, performance is currently -38.1%. In the County it's -48.0% and in the City it's -23.2%. Previous Panel reports explained an increase in noise-related incidents in 2014 mainly in the City which offset the

^b The fatal 4 offences refer to speeding, mobile phone use whilst driving, drink/drug driving and not wearing seatbelts.

^c Reason not recorded, suite full, suite refused, suite has no staff, male on suite, female on suite, too violent, detained for safety, and other.

reductions elsewhere. Had this not occurred the Commissioner's -50% target would have been on track.

The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders – To increase by 10% per annum

- 4.5.7 There were 61 additional Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders completed year to date, an increase of 65.6% which is above the 10% target. The overall value of POCA orders has increased by 12.4% or £72,927, with the average value now at £4,307 compared to £6,348 last year.

To Monitor the Number of Production and Supply Drug Offences

- 4.5.8 There were 59 additional supply and production drug offences recorded year-to-date (+20.3%). In comparison there was a considerable reduction in possession offences (-21.8%), which could be attributable to the increased use of 'legal highs'.^d
- 4.6 Red Rating (1 significantly worse than Target >5% difference)

A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2014-15

- 4.6.1 The number of repeat victims of domestic violence increased by 103 offences year-to-date (+11.5%), with a 9.8% increase in the County, and a 13.8% increase in the City. As previously reported this increase is due to either greater compliance with the national crime recording standard (in which more incidents are recorded as crimes especially violence) and also new harassment offences (malicious communications, letters, text messages, social network) which is prevalent in domestic violence. In addition, it is believed that victims have greater confidence in reporting crimes.

A Reduction in the Number of Repeat Victims of Hate Crime Compared to 2014-15

- 4.6.2 There were 16 (+50%) additional repeat hate crimes recorded year-to-date, of which 15 occurred in the City. The Force has explained that the increase in hate crime is due to violence against the person (VAP) and the reasons stated in the above section are also applicable for hate crime. Furthermore, further analysis shows that four of the victims reported multiple offences on the same date, resulting in 11 of the additional offences.

^d

<http://www.dualdiagnosis.co.uk/news/Progress48895.ink>

To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the prescribed timescale^e

4.6.3 Historically the targets for attending incidents have been as follows:

- 85% attendance to Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,
- 80% attendance to Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.

4.6.4 The first Police Response Hub at the Riverside went live in March 2015 with a further two in June 2015. It is too early to assess the impact of the changes on attendance times. However it is fair to say that performance is currently variable, and the Force is aware and examining the issues.

4.6.5 In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 82.1% of Urban areas and 77.4% of Rural areas within the specified times (Amber). However, Grade 2 incidents were much lower than target i.e. 65.1% of incidents were attended within 60 minutes (Red).

A Reduction in All Crime compared to 2014-15

4.6.6 Overall, All Crime is up 5.8% which is an improvement since the last Panel report when All Crime was +8.3%. The Force is forecasted to end the year with less than 1% increase. There are 1,764 additional offences of All Crime recorded in 2015-16 (year-to-date) compared to the previous financial year. This increase is due to higher levels of recorded crime on the County Division (+1,763 offences, +10.5%) since the City is now recording a reduction of -0.4% (-52). These increases are predominantly related to Violence (1,395 offences, +20.2% force-wide). However, this is an improvement since the last Panel report when the increase was 28%.

4.6.7 Following the HMIC inspection last year a number of forces were identified as having poor compliance rates with the national crime recording standard. Analysis of iQuanta data year-to-date to August 2015 identifies that over 40% of forces have experienced much higher % increases than Nottinghamshire which has a lower increase than the national average. Only a few forces are recording small reductions.^f

4.6.8 Since the HMIC inspection greater compliance with the national crime recording standard occurred 12 months ago, however, its impact leading to increased crime levels should now start to diminish, although there will be a legacy in this year's figures between April and September.

^e The Force has a detailed 'Graded Response and Deployment Procedure' which defines Grade 1 and Grade 2 incidents. In short, a Grade 1 incident requires an immediate response and the incident is defined as emergency or non-emergency based upon the information made available to the operator and not by the means of access to the operator (i.e. 999 / non-999, etc.). It will only qualify as an 'emergency', if the criteria set out in the procedure is satisfied e.g. there is, or is likely to be a risk of danger to life, use, or immediate threat of use, of violence. A Grade 2 is an incident where the customer service advisor or control operator identifies that there is a degree of importance or urgency attached to the initial police action, but that an emergency (Grade 1) response is not required e.g. An offender has been detained but who is not violent.

^f The iQuanta data is subject to validation and is published for performance monitoring only.

- 4.6.9 Unfortunately, the increases in incidents being recorded as crimes especially violence resulting from the changes of the Home Office Counting Rules and some new crime types have masked good performance in number of other areas: Burglary Dwelling for example continues to reduce (-22.4%) and has seen the second highest reduction nationally; Robbery has reduced -21.0% and is also ranked the second highest reduction nationally.

A Reduction in Victim-Based Crime Compared To 2014-15

- 4.6.10 Victim-Based crimes account for 89.9% of All Crime recorded by the Force, which is slightly higher than the proportion recorded last year (89.2%). Again, County division recorded the larger increase (11.7%, or 1,804 offences). Since records of Violence have increased considerably, Victim-Based crime also increases accordingly.

Monitor the Number of Offences in Those Local Areas Which Experience a High Level of Crime

- 4.6.11 Both County (15 Partnership Plus Areas) and City Divisions (Five High Impact Areas) are showing an increase in All Crime (+10% and +5% respectively) which is an improved position since the last Panel report.
- 4.6.12 Some areas are experiencing much higher increases e.g. Sutton in Ashfield north (+35%), Carr Bank (+25%), Arboretum (+11%) and St Anns (+10%). Trent Bridge (a discretionary area) has seen an increase of 53%. However, another area has decreased significantly i.e. Netherfield and Colwick (-28%). South Notts Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is aware of the two outliers mentioned and report that the improved performance in Netherfield is due to a higher base line last year when one particular store experienced high levels of shop theft. The Police and Partners worked with the store and this has resulted in 22 less offences (24 last year and only 2 so far this year). There have also been reductions on the retail park in Netherfield.
- 4.6.13 In contrast, the key increases in Trent Bridge have been due to Cycle Theft, Theft Other and some increases in Shop Theft at the same retail stores targeted last year in Netherfield.
- 4.6.14 As stated in the previous Panel report, during 2014, the Commissioner's office undertook a review of Partnership Plus Areas and produced a report in November 2014 '*Partnership Plus Areas Review: The Case for Change - A New Model for Neighbourhood Delivery?*' for the Safer Nottinghamshire Board. A number of recommendations were agreed intended to improve the medium to long term performance in these priority areas. The Commissioner wrote to CSPs and the following summarise the key points:
- There is a need to focus on 're-designing' the way we deliver community safety to improve efficiency and effectiveness through mainstreaming services to be delivered at a local level.
 - There is still potential for more integrated ways of working through targeting and aligning resources by demand with a commitment through the Compact Agreement.

- Funding has now been agreed to the end of 2015/16, being based on supporting locality working based upon an average of funding each district has received over the last four years.
- Expenditure plans will be approved through the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner throughout this transition year.
- The new ways of working need to be concluded by autumn to coincide with the Government's announcement on the comprehensive spending review.
- The Safer Nottinghamshire Board October meeting will be presented with the new CSPs approaches to locality working plans and response to the new standards.
- Community Safety funding must demonstrate value to existing mainstream local resources and District Community Safety Partnerships must be able to demonstrate the impact of investment.
- Local partnership structures should be flexibly designed to meet local circumstances.
- The Independent Partnership Review will also be concluded in time for recommendations to be discussed as the Comprehensive Spending Review is announced.

4.6.15 Hopefully these changes will lead to performance improvements.

Monitor the Proportion of Rural Crime Compared to 2014-15

4.6.16 This measure is reported for the first time. It has not been RAGB graded^g. There were 3,892 offences defined as Rural Crimes^h recorded year-to-date to August 2015 which is a 1% increase in the proportion of All Crime compared to the previous year. Volume wise there has been a 15.8% (or 530 additional offences) increase year-to-date. Since All Crime force wide is +5.8% and the County division overall is +10.5%, rural crime has therefore seen a higher increase. That said there are other non-rural areas in the County which have also seen higher increases – Ashfield for example has increased by 19.6%. In addition some Partnership Plus areas reported above have also seen higher increases.

An Increase in the Detection Rate for Victim-Based Crime

4.6.17 There were 665 less detections for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date than in the previous year (-3.9%). Currently the detection rate is 23.2% but last year it was higher i.e. 26.0%.

4.6.18 The key reasons for this were explained in the previous Panel report i.e. that despite a low detection rate, surprisingly, in only 55.1% of cases is a suspect unknown. The Home Office outcomes framework introduced in 2014 reveals that many cases cannot be prosecuted for a variety of reasons. It was previously reported that for a third of all recorded crimes there is a suspect identified but the victim does not support any prosecution or there are other evidential difficulties

^g Not RAGB graded but it would be red if it was

^h Rural Crime Force Definition: Rural crimes include all crimes occurring in rural areas in addition to those offences defined as rural (i.e. theft of livestock).

preventing a prosecution. The challenge for Force and Partners is to understand why victims don't support prosecutions and consider ways of addressing these barriers.

- 4.6.19 In addition, community resolutions (an out of court disposal) have fallen 27.1% (-456); the number of people cautioned has reduced by 20.1% (-228) and crimes classed as Other (Cannabis Warnings) have fallen by 61.9% (-292) in line with more targeted stop and search policies employed by the Force. The number of people charged or summons to Court remains largely the same (-1.9%, -110).

To Monitor the Detection Rate for All Crime

- 4.6.20 The detection rate for All Crime fell from 31.1% last year to 25.8%. Previous analysis has suggested falling numbers of arrests may have impacted directly on overall detections, but changes to the Home Office counting rules, 24 hour interventions and new offence classifications may also be contributory factors and other reasons already explained.

To Make £11.0m Savings by March 2016 + Overall Spend V Budget

- 4.6.21 The Government's grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £11.0m need to be made in 2015-16. To date £1.669m efficiencies have been achieved against a target of £2.601m. Work is currently underway to review the shortfall in the efficiency programme by project and what actions are required to recover the position.
- 4.6.22 Furthermore, as previously reported, it is anticipated that the Force will not achieve its efficiency savings of £11m. However, work is on-going to close the gap. At section 5 below it will be seen that the Force is currently £2.758m overspent.

HMIC Peel Efficiency Assessment

- 4.7 In October 2015, HMIC published its Peel efficiency reportⁱ and graded Nottinghamshire Police as good along with 28 other forces. Five forces were found to be 'outstanding', eight forces were found to be in the 'requires improvement' category, and one force (Humberside) was graded 'inadequate'.
- 4.8 The assessments were carried out in May 2015. In relation to the question, "How well does the force provide timely and relevant financial information to the office of police and crime commissioner (OPCC), and are shared assumptions used to develop current and future plans?", HMIC reported:

"There is a good relationship with the OPCC and the force's head of finance meets weekly with the OPCC's chief finance officer. There is effective and intrusive oversight of the financial budgets by the police and crime commissioner. This includes access to the monthly performance and insight documents and reports on the current and projected financial position, treasury management and prudential indicators. Change programme status updates are also shared with

ⁱ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/nottinghamshire-police-efficiency-2015.pdf>

the police and crime commissioner on a monthly basis, or more often if required. This allows him to scrutinise performance and effectively monitor progress against the programme timeline”.

Sexual Offences in Schools

- 4.9 At the last Panel meeting a member asked if the Commissioner would include some additional information in relation to the sexual offences committed within schools. In this respect for the 12-months to the end of June 2015:
- 51 crimes were recorded at 31 schools across Nottinghamshire
 - 46 (90%) of those were committed against victims aged under 18
 - 38 (74.5%) of the offenders/suspects identified were aged under 18, 9 (17.6%) were over 18 and there are no suspect/offender details in the other 4 (7.8%).
- 4.10 Sexual offences during the last two years have increased significantly following the Savile case and greater compliance with the national crime recording standard. In addition, new Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) arrangements mean that all referrals for advice (if a crime is exposed in the referral) are now recorded as crimes. Previously the Police were unaware of many cases reported directly to other agencies.
- 4.11 According to iQuanta data (Home Office) during this same period sexual offences across the whole of Nottinghamshire increased significantly^j. It is estimated that crimes recorded as taking place in schools represents around 2% of total sexual crimes.
- 4.12 Analysis of sexual abuse crimes recorded by forces nationally indicates that the majority of forces have seen significant increases. In terms of volume in 2014/15 the increase in sexual abuse crimes in Nottinghamshire was in line with the national average although the % increase was much higher due to low baselines in the previous two years. Again, this high % increase is due largely to the new MASH arrangements in Nottinghamshire, greater crime recording practices and increased confidence in reporting.

Holding the Chief Constable to Account

- 4.13 The Commissioner's staff are represented at the key Divisional, Partnership and Force Local Policing Board meetings in order to obtain assurance that the Force and Partners are aware of the current performance threats, and are taking appropriate action to address the emerging challenges. Should there be any issues of concern these are relayed to the Commissioner who holds the Chief Constable to account on a weekly basis.
- 4.14 In addition, from time to time the Commissioner meets with both Divisional Commanders to gain a deeper understanding of threats, harm and risk to performance.

^j *The Home Office iQuanta data is subject to validation and provided for performance monitoring purposes so hard figures are not provided in this report.*

- 4.15 At the last Panel meeting members asked if the Commissioner would include a specific example of where he had held the Chief Constable to account on an issue. The Commissioner would emphasise that he has regular weekly meetings with agendas with the Chief Constable. Furthermore, Force performance is always discussed. Frequently the budget and investigations on historic child sex offending are on the agenda. However, a case study has been prepared on this occasion to illustrate how an issue of concern which came to light through the assurance process is followed through (see **Appendix B**).

DECISIONS

- 4.16 The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to him by the public, partner organisations, members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable.

Significant Public Interest Decisions

- 4.17 The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions. Since the last Panel report a number of decisions have been approved in respect of:

- **Ref: 2015.044 Standing Orders for Grants:** Financial Regulations updated to provide detail on how the Commissioner's grant scheme and the governance arrangements function.
- Ref: 2015.056 Award of Tender to Provide Consultancy Support to Review Victims Services: Baker Tilley has been awarded the contract.
- **Ref: 2015.055 Response Policing Business Case Addendum - Ranby, Bassetlaw:** Agreement to release funding approved following the establishment of how one of the Response Teams can be incorporated within a building owned by the Ministry of Justice (the building located on the opposite side of HMP Ranby near Retford).
- Ref: 2015.054 Provision of Mobile Data management (MDM) Solution to Enable Agile Working within the East Midlands region of Police Forces: The contract for the MDM element of the wider Agile Working Project was approved and awarded to Vodafone Limited.
- **Ref: 2015.053 Procurement of Consultancy Support To Review Victims Services:** The procurement of consultancy support to review victim services with EMSCU's support was approved.
- **Ref: 2015.052 Award of Framework for Body Work Video Devices and Associated Products, Services and Solutions – Amended Notice:** That the award of Lot 5 specifically be made to Reveal Media. That various tenderers be allocated to the other 4 remaining Lots were all approved.
- Ref: 2015.50 Commissioning Intentions for Sexual Abuse Support Services 2015-19: All recommendations were approved.
- **Ref: 2015.049 Sexual Violence support services 2016-9 Commissioning budget - City County Budget Split:** A number of options for splitting the

budget were considered and the preferred option 2 was approved, subject to an equalities impact assessment.

- **Ref: 2015.048 Agile Working Business Case/Middleware Contract Award:** The project spend as detailed in the business case and the award of contract to HCL for the provision of a middleware solution was approved.
- Ref: 2015.047 East Midlands Shared Infrastructure Project: The following were approved:
 - Agreement to enter into a contract for the supply of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) using the CCS G Cloud 6 Framework Agreement via the chosen supplier, Skyscape, to carry out a proof of concept to support the agreed strategic direction
 - Agreement to proceed with two phases of proof of concept work, each supported by a Call-Off Agreement with the appointed supplier Skyscape
- Ref: 2015.046 County Domestic Violence and Abuse Tender: A tender was awarded to:
 - Agree to Nottinghamshire County Council's recommendation for it to contract with WAIS and Nottinghamshire Women's Aid to deliver domestic abuse support services in the south and north of the county respectively for the period 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2018.
 - Provide £469,496 per annum for the contracts, to be paid for by Ministry of Justice Victims' Services Grant. The funding is subject to annual confirmation of the PCC's budget from Government and will be managed by Nottinghamshire County Council under the terms of the Inter Authority Agreement.
- Ref: 2015.045 Procurement Strategy and Action Plan for Commissioning of Domestic Abuse Support Services 2015-9: recommendations 1-7 were approved.

ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSIONER

4.18 The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner continue to take steps to obtain assurances that the Chief Constable has not only identified the key threats to performance but more importantly that swift remedial and appropriate action is being taken to tackle the problems especially in the Priority Plus Areas in the County and High Impact Wards in the City.

4.19 Some recent activities and developments include:

Safer for Women' summit

- The Deputy Commissioner attended the 'Safer for Women' summit in October which was organised by the Nottingham Women's Centre and funded by the Commissioner. Attendees heard powerful testimonies from women who have been affected by gender-based street harassment and focused on different settings for the problem including the night-time economy and sexism on University campuses. The conference arose as a result of the Nottingham Women's Centre's research work with the Nottingham Citizens Hate Crime

Inquiry last year which found almost 40% of the women who were part of the inquiry linked the abuse they received to the fact that they were a woman.

- The Commissioner is now pushing for the development of a new Women's Safety Charter for Nottinghamshire that encourages local businesses, particularly the night time economy, to act responsibly to support victims of harassment and take reports seriously.

Community Group Presentations

- Together with 50 representatives from city and county-based community groups the Commissioner attended an event in September at the New Art Exchange in Nottingham to celebrate the positive changes resulting from funding awards he had made. The event, saw organisations which have been helped over the last three years gather to jointly celebrate their achievements in relation to community safety and crime prevention.
- Since 2013, the Commissioner has provided grants to 54 voluntary and community organisations to help him deliver his Police and Crime Plan. The majority of the funding has been allocated from his Community Safety Fund – a small grants fund aimed at enhancing services for victims and supporting grassroots-led crime reduction.
- In 2014/15, the Commissioner funded 31 voluntary and community organisations with grants from a total pot of £360k. He also awarded an additional £100k to support victims' services.

The Ending Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Together Conference

- In September, the Commissioner, his Deputy and a number of Health experts, academics and justice specialists gathered in Nottingham for a jointly organised international conference aimed at tackling a form of child abuse affecting millions of young girls worldwide. The purpose being to better coordinate efforts to safeguard vulnerable young women and children at risk of the violent practice. The Commissioner subsequently reported that FGM remains an underreported crime because survivors are too frightened to come forward to police. He stated that "without knowing the full scale of this abhorrent violence we must concentrate our attention on training education professionals and other people who work around children to recognise the signs and risk factors so they can intervene early".

The Youth Commission

- In September the Commissioner invited young people with strong views on crime to become part of a local think tank to help shape future policing decisions. The Youth Commission is open to young people aged between 14 and 25 and is tasked with developing strategies to address urgent community safety issues such as re-offending, strengthening links between police and the public, reducing crime and tackling antisocial behaviour. The Commissioner is determined to increase the voice of young people in the county and empower them to have a greater say in the decisions which affect them.

Strategic Resources and Performance Meetings

- The Commissioner continues to hold the Chief Constable to account at the Strategic Resources and Performance meeting which is open to the public.

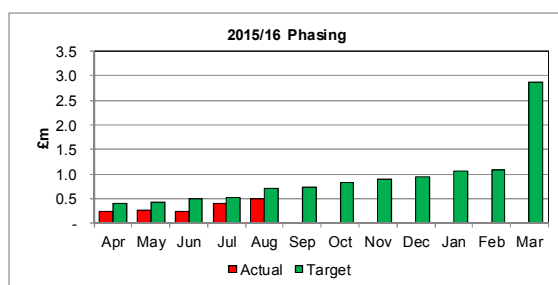
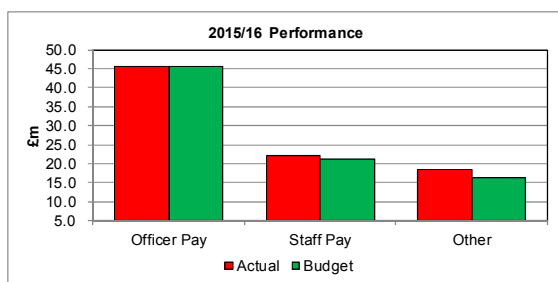
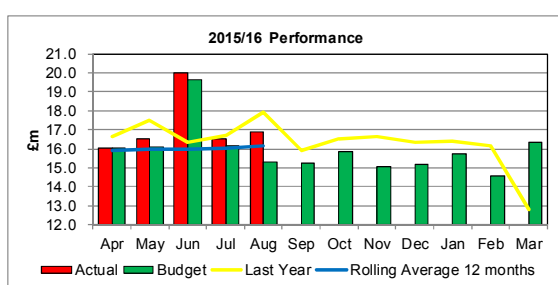
The last meeting was held on 11th September 2015 at County Hall Nottinghamshire.

Visits to Priority Plus and High Impact Areas

- The Commissioner and Deputy continue to visit key Priority Plus areas in the County and High Impact areas in the City. The purpose of the visits is to obtain assurance from Police, Partners and local Councillors that current community safety issues are fully understood and that appropriate action is being taken. The contact with frontline practitioners helps the Commissioner to better understand any barriers and especially any concerns from local residents so that he can have regard to these when he considers his Policing and Crime Plan priorities. The Commissioner intends to visit a number of rural areas during October 2015.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 The financial information set out below is intended to provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.



5.2 **Appendix C** contains the Financial Performance Insight report for August 2015. It details performance in respect of: Financials, Capital Expenditure, Efficiencies, Operations, Overtime, Seconded Staff, and Corporate Services.

Overview

5.3 The table illustrates budgetary performance during this financial year to August 2015.

5.4 The Force has a full year budget of £191.2m. Year to date £85.956m has been spent against a budget of £83.198m (£2.758m overspend).

5.5 Therefore expenditure was £2.758m worse than budget and was largely due to the efficiency challenge being behind target at £0.932m and a year to date correction for the MFSS (the Multi-Force Shared Service) charge that was omitted from the

original budget.

- 5.6 Police officer pay was £43.999m, which was £0.249m better than budget largely due to pensions, unsocial hour's payments and leavers/retirees being higher than

budgeted, although the monthly saving has slowed down. Overtime was £1.593m, which was £0.338m worse than budget, partly due to an accrual for c4,500 hours of overtime awaiting authorisation in BOBO (booking on and booking off system) on supervisors workbenches; and a number of operations. For example, the main ones being Operation Drosometer at c£0.057m which is externally funded and matched by income, Operation Tiffany at c£0.060m which is mutual aid and has been more than offset within income and Operation Melic being the missing persons search.

- 5.7 Police staff pay was £21.695m, which was £0.596m worse than budget, mainly due to agency costs; not achieving the budgeted vacancy rate; and the phasing of the overlay for PCSO restructuring which is expected to reverse over the coming months. Overtime was £0.316m, which was £0.043m worse than budget, the Force is now not accruing in this area and this reflects the actual payments coming through from BOBO.
- 5.8 Premises and transport costs were £0.150m and £0.337m worse than budget respectively. This was mainly due to the efficiency challenge included within the budget, such as the fleet review; this has been partly offset from the benefit of the current low fuel prices.
- 5.9 Comms and computing were £0.272m worse than budget which is largely due to phasing and will be monitored closely over the forthcoming months.
- 5.10 The overspend in Other supplies & services is primarily down to a year to date correction on partnership fees relating to externally funded projects within Operations and have been offset within income, combined with the under achievement of the efficiency challenges.
- 5.11 Collaboration contributions was £0.754m worse than budget due to the year to date charge for the MFSS which was omitted from the budget. This has been addressed in the forecast.
- 5.12 **Appendix C** provides detailed further financial performance information.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 None - this is an information report.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 None – although it should be noted that high levels of crime occur predominately in areas of high social deprivation.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 Risks to performance are identified in the main body of the report together with information on how risks are being mitigated.

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

- 9.1 This report provides Members with an update on performance in respect of the Police and Crime Plan.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 None that directly relates to this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 The Deputy Chief Constable has been sent a copy of this report.

12. Appendices

- A. Performance Tables - 7 Strategic Themes – August 2015
- B. Case Study – Shop Theft
- C. Financial Performance & Insight Report - August 2015

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

- [Police and Crime Plan 2015-2018 \(published\)](#)

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Nottinghamshire Police






APPENDIX A

Performance & Insight Report

Strategic Themes One to Seven

Performance to August 2015

Full Report



STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	85.6%		Performance has seen possible deterioration over the last year, and the most recent figure, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to June, contrasts with 86.7% for the same period last year. Vehicle crime, particularly theft from vehicle, continues to be the driving influence. There remains a significant difference between the divisions in terms of the headline figure (City 84.0%, County 86.7%), and vehicle crime satisfaction is the differentiating factor.
2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	An increase in the %age of victims and witnesses satisfied compared to 2014-15	96.8%		Current performance covers the year to March 2015. Around 98% of victims and witnesses responding were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided in Court in March. Figures for the 12 months to March show that more than nine in every ten respondents were satisfied in comparison with the 2013/14 level of 95.7% (April 2013 - March 2014).
3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2015-16	59.6%		Current performance covers interviews in the year to December 2014. The Force is 0.4 percentage-points below the 60 percent target. Performance has seen improvement over the last year with positive movement since the previous quarter.
4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2013-14	+11.5%		Numbers of repeat victims of domestic violence increased by 103 offences year-to-date, an improvement on what was reported previously, with a 9.8% increase in the County, and a 13.8% increase in the City.
		b) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2013-14	+50.0%		There were 16 additional repeat hate crimes recorded year-to-date, 15 of which occurred in the City. Further analysis shows that four of the victims reported multiple offences and the same date, resulting in 11 of the additional offences.
		c) To monitor repeat victims of ASB	-7.0%		Numbers of repeat victims of ASB appear to align with the overall decrease in reporting of ASB, and this is mirrored across the two





				divisions, with City recording a 1.4% fewer and County 12.6% fewer.
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
5		d) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	-11.0%	Taken together, the numbers of domestic abuse incidents and crimes appear to have decreased by 11.0% or 880 offences; however, due to a tagging issue with incidents this should be viewed with caution, as crimes are showing a 19.0% increase.
			37.7%	The proportion of domestic abuse incidents and crimes has reduced when compared to the previous year (40.6%), although actual numbers have increased from 1,081 to 1,194 repeat offences. The proportion falls to 22.3% when incidents are removed, suggesting that the Force is dealing proactively prior to an incident becoming a crime.
	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	+34.0%	There were 236 additional Sexual Offences recorded year-to-date and this has been attributed to better recording practices, increased numbers of historic sexual offences being reported, and direct recording of other agency referrals. Broken down the volume and percentage increase recorded in rapes (+124 offences, +53.0%) are greater than that of other sexual offences (112 offences, +24.0%)
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	91.2%	Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of June 2015 demonstrate that nine in every ten victims are satisfied with the whole experience (516 out of 566 respondents). Satisfaction with the whole experience remains broadly stable. For incidents reported in the 12-months to June 2014 the rate was 90.9% and the difference is not statistically significant.
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	+22.0%	There were 86 additional hate crimes recorded year-to-date, with a relatively even split between Public Order offences (232 offences ytd) and Victim-Based offences (241 offences ytd) across the two divisions (City 248 offences ytd; County 225 offences ytd).
			12.3%	The proportion of Hate Crimes which are repeats increased from 9.8%

				last year to 12.3% this year. 14.2% of Hate Crimes in the City were repeats, whilst only 9.8% were repeats in the County.
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs)on Nottinghamshire’s roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-50.4%	●	Figures for January to March 2015 show a 15.5% reduction in KSI casualties compared to the same period in the previous year, this equates to 15 less casualties contributing considerably to the overall reduction of 50.4% against the 2005-09 average. The total number of collisions reported is down 14.8% which over 100 fewer accidents have been attended. Vulnerable road user groups are showing good reductions with the exception of pedal cycle KSI’s, which although up 22% only reflects a rise of 2 and slight injuries fell by over 37%. Motorcyclists showed a reduction of 56%. Provisional figures for April to June 2015 compared to 2014 continue this encouraging trend. Serious injury collisions for 2015 are 161 compared to 192 for 2014. Slight injury collisions are 1,323 for 2015 compared to 1,406 in 2014. This shows that quarter two figures for 2015 are positive especially for May and June which is encouraging as that marks the start of Operation Drosometer 5 – Nottinghamshire’s enforcement campaign of the fatal 4. This also bucks historical trends that traditionally show RTC uplifts in May and throughout the summer period. Operation Drosometer 5 will continue until the end of August 2015. So far over 3000 drivers have been caught for fatal 4 offences. The June drink drive campaign has not seen an uplift in arrests for drink driving which show parity with normal ambient levels of activity.
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-65.3%	●	
7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	-76.7%	●	There were 69 less people with mental health related illnesses presented to custody as a first place of safety year-to-date to August 2015. Overall, there was a 27.7% reduction in the number of mental health patient detainees in custody and s136 suites. This is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
8	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time	To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the prescribed timescale	Grade 1 82.4%		New target for 2015-16 Historically the targets for attendance to incidents have been as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">85% attendance to Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,80% attendance to Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes. In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 82.1% of Urban areas and 77.4% of Rural areas within the specified times. Whilst 65.1% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.
			Grade 2 65.1%		

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	A continued improvement in the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service			As previously reported: A revised performance framework has been put in place in line with the new national PTPM model. This involves the dip sampling of a number of files to identify meaningful issues and to raise these issues to the PTPM, and where necessary the EEB.
2	Crown and Magistrates’ Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +2.0%		The Crown Court year-to-date (July 2015) recorded a conviction rate of 82.1%, higher than the national average of 80.0% and higher than the region (81.4%). This is an improvement on last month’s report. The Magistrates’ Courts conviction rates of 81.5% are lower than the national average (83.7%) and the region (83.3%). There has been 1.1% improvement, when compared to the same period last year. This is an improvement on last month’s report.
			MC - 2.1%		
3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2014-15	CC +0.7%		The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to July 2015 was 38.4%, which is an improvement on the same period last year, and an improvement on the previous month (30.1%). The rate was also considerably above the national average rate of 33.6%.
			MC +7.9%		

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		To be better than the national average	CC +4.2%	●	The Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate has considerably improved from 66.8% in the same period last year, to 74.7%. This places Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate above the national average of 73.8%.
			MC +0.9%	●	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
4	Percentage of effective trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Courts (HMCTS Measure)	Reduce percentage of ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2014-15	CC -6.8%	●	The Ineffective Trial Rate in the Crown Court fell from 15.2% last year to August 2014 to 8.4% August this year-to-date, this was in conjunction with a rise in the Effective Trial Rate from 47.7% last year-to-date to 49.2% this year-to-date. This was despite an increase recorded in the Cracked Trial Rate of 5.3% to 4.24% overall. Magistrates Courts' have seen less change in performance, with the Ineffective Trial Rate falling to 21.5% , and the Effective Trial Rate increasing by 1.8% to 41.9%. In terms of the Cracked Trial Rate , there was a reduction of 1.2% to 36.6% .
			MC -0.5%	●	
		Achieve a year-on-year improvement in effective trial rates	CC +1.5%	●	
			MC +1.8%	●	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour							
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend		Insight
1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2014-15	+5.8%	●	▲	▲	Following month-on-month reductions in recorded crime since May 2015, the Force is now recording a 5.8% increase (1,765 offences) compared to last year. The majority of this increase was recorded on County Division (+10.5%), whilst City Division are currently recording a 0.3% decrease. The Force is forecasted to end the year with a 5.2% increase. As reported previously the bulk of the increase relates to Violence Against the Person (+22.7%, 1, +5 offences), which now makes up over a quarter of all crime (25.8% compared to 22.7% last year). On the other hand, Burglary Dwelling continues to show strong performance (-22.4%), as does Robbery (-21.0%).
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2014-15	+6.7%	●	▲	▲	Victim-Based crimes accounts for 89.9% of All Crime recorded by the Force, which is the slightly higher than the proportion recorded last year (89.2%). Again, County division recorded the larger increase (11.7%, or 1,804 offences).
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience a high level of crime	City +5.0%				Both County and City Divisions are showing an increase in All Crime in those areas identified to experience high levels of crime. Following month-to-date increases recorded in May and June, in July there was a reduction in both City (-7%) and County (+16%) compared to July of last year.
			County +10.0%				
		d) To monitor the proportion of rural crime compared to	12.1%				There were 3,892 offences defined as Rural Crimes recorded year-to-date to August which is 1% increase on

		2014-15		the previous year. Volume wise there has been a 15.8% (or 530 additional offences) increase year-to-date. Crimes defined as Rural include all crimes occurring in rural areas in addition to those offences defined as rural (i.e. theft of livestock).
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend		Insight
2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	Long-term target of 50% reduction by end of 2015-2016 (compared to 2011-12 baseline)	-4.8%	●	△	▼	Following month-on-month increases recorded since March, there was a decrease recorded between July and August and the trajectory is at a lower level than in the previous year, and appears in-line with normal seasonal variation.
3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	a) An increase in the detection rate for Victim-Based Crime	-3.9%	●	▼	▼	There were 665 fewer detections for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date than in the previous year; however as seen in previous months higher numbers of detections awaiting approval mean that when the figures are refreshed next month, there should be an improvement.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	14.8%				Whilst the proportion of Community Resolution disposals has fallen slightly when compared to the previous year (from 17.8%) the volume has fallen by 27.1% or 456 disposals which is at a greater rate than the fall in overall detections
		c) To monitor the detection rate for All Crime	-5.3%	●	▼	▼	New target for 2015-16: The detection rate for All Crime fell from 31.1% last year to 25.8%; this should improve when the 355 detections awaiting approval are added (26.9%). Previous analysis has suggested falling numbers of arrests may have impacted directly on overall detections, but changes to the counting rules, 24 hour interventions and new offence classifications may also be contributory factors.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime +0.6% ASB +4.5%	It is estimated that between 13 and 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes is rising, but at much lower degree than for All Crime. Whilst the number of Alcohol-Related ASB incidents are showing an increase against the overall reduction.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence	20.6%	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence appears to be falling and is less than half that estimated nationally.
		To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	Crime 4.4%	There were 32 additional night-time economy violence against the person offences recorded year-to-date compared to the previous year.
2	Re-offending of drug fuelled offenders in the force IOM cohort		Binary -7% Frequency (all offenders ex TICs) -21% Frequency (all offenders inc' TICs) -27% Gravity (all offenders inc' TICs) -23%	Update only available for June 2014 cohort at present time. Of 152 Offenders in the June 2014 Cohort. Binary (number of Offenders Offending in previous 9 months) 85 Offenders have re-offended (56%) -7% (11 Offenders) compared to a baseline of 96 (63.2%) Offenders. Frequency (number of offences committed by the cohort) <u>All Offenders in cohort (152)</u> Excluding TICs: Current performance is 2.57 offences per offender (391 offences), -21% or -104 Offences on baseline. Including TIC's: Current performance is 2.61 offences per offender (396 offences), this is -27% (143 Offences) on baseline. <u>Reoffenders only (85)</u> Excluding TICs: Current performance is 4.6 offences per offender, -11% on baseline Including TICs: Current performance is 4.66 offences per offender, -17% on baseline. Gravity (weighting of the offences committed)

				<u>All Offenders in cohort (152) inc' TICs</u> Current performance is 2.58 per offender (aggregate total score 392 against 152 offenders), -23% on baseline <u>Re-offenders only (85)inc' TIC's</u> 4.61 per offender, -13% on baseline
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2014-15	+65.6%	●	There were 61 additional Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year, placing the Force 33.6% above target. The overall value of POCA orders has increased by 12.4% or £72,926.96 , with the average value now at £4,306.90 compared to £6,347.70 last year.
2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2014-15 level	+5.7%	●	Whilst the number of Active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) is higher than the number reported last year ¹ , the number of OCGs assessed as ‘High Risk’ has gone down by nearly a third (-30.8%); with numbers of Active OCG Nominals up 3.2% of which there are 27.6% less Active Nominals in ‘High Risk’ OCGs.
3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	+20.3%	●	There were 59 additional supply and production drug offences recorded year-to-date. In comparison there was a considerable reduction in possession offences (-21.8%), which could be attributable to the increased use of ‘legal highs’.
4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2015-16 to establish a baseline	574		New target for 2015-16 Based on the search used for the Home Office Annual Data Return for Cyber Crime, 2.0% of All Crime year-to-date was classed as Cyber Crime. Numbers and proportions will appear relatively low due to the removal of Fraud & Forgery offences which are referred to the National Fraud Agency.

¹ Not necessarily the same OCGs.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
1	Re-offending of offenders in the force IOM cohort		<p>Binary -18%</p> <p>Frequency (all offenders ex TICs) -26%</p> <p>Frequency (all offenders inc' TICs) -31%</p> <p>Gravity (all offenders inc' TICs) -26%</p>	<p>Update only available for June 2014 cohort at present time. Of 210 Offenders in the June 2014 Cohort.</p> <p>Binary (number of Offenders Offending in previous 9 months) Current performance, 134 offenders (43% of cohort) have re-offended, -18% (-29 Offenders) from the baseline (9 months prior June 2014) of 53% of the cohort (163 Offenders).</p> <p>Frequency (number of offences committed by the cohort) <u>All Offenders in cohort (310)</u> Excluding TICs: Current performance is 1.47 offences per offender (496 offences), down -26% (-158 Offences) from baseline. Including TICs: 1.6 offences per offender (496 Offences) (down -31% or -227 Offences against baseline) <u>Re-offenders only (134)</u> Excluding TICs: Current performance is 3.41 offences per offender -10% from baseline. Including TICs: 3.7 offences per offender -17% from baseline.</p> <p>Gravity (weighting of the offences committed) <u>All Offenders in cohort (310) inc' TICs</u> Current performance is 1.48 per offender (aggregate total score 460 against 310 offenders) <u>Re-offenders only (134) inc' TIC's</u> 3.43 per offender.</p>
2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the YJS	19.1%	Data from both the Youth Offending Teams for City and County show that 19.1% of youth offenders (21) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.30.
3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have	143	Based on the date detected, year-to-date 143 outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community

		received a Community Resolution disposal		resolution in 2014-15. It should be noted that only those youth offenders who received a community resolution during 2014-15 and have subsequently received a positive disposal during the year-to-date to June 2015 have been counted, more offences may have occurred that have yet to be disposed of.
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 7: Spend Your Money Wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	Make efficiency savings	To make £11.0m saving by March 2016	-£0.8m	●	The Government’s grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £11.0m need to be made in 2015-16. To date £1.669m efficiencies have been achieved against a target of £2.601m. Work is currently underway to review the shortfall in the efficiency programme by project and what actions are required to recover the position.
2a	Ensure balanced budget	Overall spend v budget 2015/16 budget - £191.2m	-£2.8m -3.3%	●	Expenditure to date was £2.8m worse than budget. This was largely due to the shortfall in the efficiency programme which impacts numerous lines of expenditure (as above) where work in underway to address the shortfall; police officer overtime due to various operations, although some relates to mutual aid and has been offset by income; staff pay; some phasing in comms & computing; the charge for the MFSS which was omitted from the original budget; the timing of income recognition for externally funded projects; and a redundant stock charge for uniforms
2b	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	n/a		Due to Nottinghamshire Police changing our HR and Duty Management System we are still working to update our HR Information for the period our system was unavailable. As a result, we are currently not in a position to supply sickness data from the new system, or advise with regards to timescales for this
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	n/a		Due to Nottinghamshire Police changing our HR and Duty Management System we are still working to update our HR Information for the period our system was unavailable. As a result, we are currently not in a position to supply sickness data from the new system, or advise with regards to timescales for this
3	BME representation	To increase BME representation within the force to reflect the	n/a		Following the move to the Multi Force Shared Services (MFSS) Oracle system, HR is still undertaking a data validation exercise which is

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		BME community		nearing completion. Until this has been completed the data will be unavailable.
4	Improve data quality and compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)	To have a compliance rate in line with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in respect of All Crime		Data quality to be monitored through the PCC Delivery Plan to evidence that quality is improving. Performance for Violent Crime, Sexual Offences and compliance rates prior to intervention to be monitored through the PCC Delivery Plan.

Appendix B

Case Study of Shop Theft

Weekly Performance Monitoring

- 1.1 One of the assurance systems established by the Commissioner after taking office in November 2012 included a requirement that the Chief Constable produce a weekly performance report on crime trends to identify priority crimes and antisocial behaviour across both City and County Divisions and any crime types which were presenting a threat to the overall reduction target. A recent example is included in **Annex 1** to this Appendix.
- 1.2 The Commissioner's Head of Strategy and Assurance reviews this report and provides the Commissioner, his Deputy and the Chief Executive with strategic insight on any emerging threats to performance.
- 1.3 In addition, an environmental scanning report is produced and various verbal updates are provided by NOPCC staff on potential threats and risks including feedback on Force performance and partnership meetings attended to provide the Commissioner with context to any potential performance threat.

Example of an Issue addressed by the Commissioner

- 1.4 This case study has been prepared to illustrate how an issue of concern is identified and followed through in support of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan objectives and priorities. This example also shows that the Commissioner not only holds the Chief Constable to account on specific issues but also engages partners and others to address wider issues beyond the enforcement scope of the Chief Constable.
- 1.5 During the first year of office the Citizens Advice Bureau advised the Deputy Commissioner that they had concerns that shop theft would increase following the enactment of The Welfare Reform Act 2012. Subsequently, it was during one of the weekly meetings that shop theft was identified as a risk to performance.
- 1.6 Where a particular issue becomes a concern the force is asked for more detailed analysis and the Commissioner includes it as an agenda item for his weekly meetings with the Chief Constables.
- 1.7 The discussions identified that many persistent shoplifters appeared undeterred by the threat of arrest or prison but further research would be necessary to identify the extent of recidivism of shoplifters. If the current sentences proved to be an ineffective deterrent then unless changes were made it was considered that shop theft would continue to pose a serious risk to the Commissioner's crime reduction agenda albeit recognising that the Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) to people was low.

- 1.8 During 2013-14 shoplifting increased significantly and this trend was identified to the Commissioner through the above assurance process. At that time it was one of the main volume crime categories having increased over 800 crimes compared to the same period the previous year which equated to an increase of 12.6% (7,228 crimes (year to date as of 18 March 2014).

Research of Persistent Shoplifters

- 1.9 In April 2014, the Commissioner commissioned Professor Simon Holdaway of Nottingham Trent University to undertake research to understand the extent to which the enforcement action in terms of the arrest, supervision orders, prison sentence, deterred offending (if at all). The key findings included:
- 63 persistent offenders had been arrested, charged and dealt with at Court between 5 and 20 occasions during 2013/14.
 - Offenders appeared undeterred by arrest, Court or Prison (a prison sentence was given in 1/3rd of cases typically 14 to 28 days and offenders would offend again almost immediately on release and with greater frequency the more offences they committed.
 - 50 of 63 on Integrated Offender Management
 - 60 were drug/and or alcohol dependent
 - Food (large meat joints and alcohol) were the main items stolen (with an average value of £88 per shop theft incident)
 - Offenders were aware of non-confrontational retail store policies would typically steal all they could carry usually from large retail stores
 - The Force's Operation Dormouse helped to stem further increases but with limited resources shoplifting offender management are intensive and a lower priority due to low Threat, Risk and Harm.

Retail Crime Event – 16th June 2014

- 1.10 The research identified that despite police charging 75% of offenders arrested, the low prison sentences given subsequently did not appear to deter persistent shoplifters. The key to reducing shoplifting could not be tackled with enforcement activity alone and therefore the Commissioner held a retail crime event in June 2014 involving police, partners and the private sector (key retailers) to attend for the purpose of better understanding how this problem could be jointly addressed.

Response

- 1.11 Following the event a County wide Retail Crime Group was established and an action plan was developed and implemented. High profile retailers are members of the group which continues to meet bi-monthly. Police and partners worked with key retailers to make them aware of the problem and helped them design out crime. The non-confrontation policy of some retailers continues to be a problem.

- 1.12 The Commissioner provided £10k toward the Nottinghamshire County Business Crime Partnership (BCP) in support of reducing retail crime which has an objective to significantly drive down the numbers of retail crimes recorded across the County through effective delivery and performance management.
- 1.13 The Commissioner also provided 10 state-of-the-art GPS tracking devices (electronic tags) to trial with the most persistent shoplifting offenders albeit voluntary. It was hoped that the technology could assist in preventing offenders entering key retail premises (e.g. a breach of outer and inner zones around the shops banned from) this will send alerts to all interested parties including the retailers themselves. Issues of human rights currently prevent this intervention being taken forward.
- 1.14 The Commissioner also sits on a national Home Office Retail Crime Steering Group and has fed into this group the lessons learned locally.

Police and Crime Plan – Measures and Objectives

- 1.15 Although, it was recognised that shoplifting would not feature highly with the police threat, risk and harm assessment and prioritisation, in order to promote the profile of shoplifting with both police and partners, the Commissioner including it in his Police and Crime Plan. The Chief Constable is required to implement the plan and achieve whatever performance measures are set.
- 1.16 For example, in his Refreshed Police and Crime Plan (2013-18) the Commissioner set the Chief Constable a strategic objective to:
- *Reduce reoffending and deter the number of persistent and problematic offenders through robust offender management (statutory and non-statutory), in addition to proactively managing dangerous offenders, perpetrators of domestic abuse and **individuals involved in shoplifting**.*
- 1.17 In his Refreshed Police and Crime Plan (2014-18) the Commissioner set the Chief Constable a specific target:
- *To significantly reduce levels of serious acquisitive crime, violence with injury and **shop theft**.*
- 1.18 In his Refreshed Police and Crime Plan (2015-18) the Commissioner set a strategic objective to:
- *Support IOM (Integrated Offender Management) GPS tagging pilot to reduce re-offending by people **involved in shop theft**.*
 - Reduce the recidivism rate for **persistent shoplifters** compared to 2014-15.

Conclusion

- 1.19 Shop theft continues to be a challenge for all the reasons stated in this report.

ANNEX 1 – EXAMPLE OF WEEKLY PERFORMANCE REPORT PROVIDED BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE TO THE COMMISSIONER

PRIORITY CRIMES AND ASB

Offence Description	Recorded Crime/ASB				Detected Crime				
	Earlier	Later	Change	% Change	Earlier	Later	Earlier %	Later %	% pt change
Nottingham City									
All Crime	15,245	15,155	-90	-0.6%	4,658	4202	30.6%	27.7%	-2.8%
ASB	9,861	9,710	-151	-1.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary Dwelling	1,023	686	-337	-32.9%	81	85	7.9%	12.4%	+4.5%
Criminal Damage	1,915	1,950	+35	+1.8%	360	330	18.8%	16.9%	-1.9%
Robbery	373	279	-94	-25.2%	76	58	20.4%	20.8%	+0.4%
Shoplifting	1,835	1,866	+31	+1.7%	1041	982	56.7%	52.6%	-4.1%
Vehicle Offences	1,127	995	-132	-11.7%	87	83	7.7%	8.3%	+0.6%
Violence Against the Person	3,367	3,775	+408	+12.1%	1332	1202	39.6%	31.8%	-7.7%
Violence with injury	1,986	2,119	+133	+6.7%	809	720	40.7%	34.0%	-6.8%

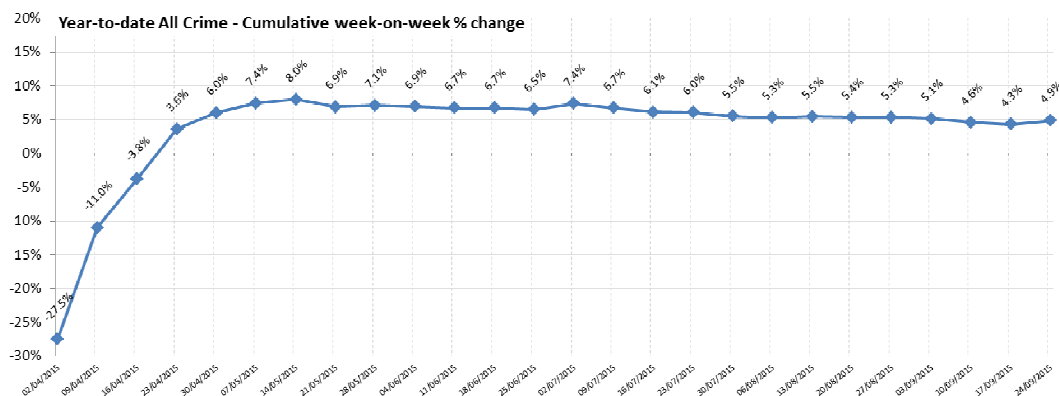
Offence Description	Recorded Crime/ASB				Detected Crime				
	Earlier	Later	Change	% Change	Earlier	Later	Earlier %	Later %	% pt change
Nottingham County									
All Crime	19,841	21,635	+1,794	+9.0%	6,179	5748	31.1%	26.6%	-4.6%
ASB	10,932	9,816	-1,116	-10.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary Dwelling	916	841	-75	-8.2%	144	123	15.7%	14.6%	-1.1%
Criminal Damage	2,895	3,102	+207	+7.2%	602	553	20.8%	17.8%	-3.0%
Robbery	153	149	-4	-2.6%	53	48	34.6%	32.2%	-2.4%
Shoplifting	1,844	2,091	+247	+13.4%	1138	1133	61.7%	54.2%	-7.5%
Vehicle Offences	2,115	2,317	+202	+9.6%	167	179	7.9%	7.7%	-0.2%
Violence Against the Person	4,568	5,569	+1,001	+21.9%	2100	2018	46.0%	36.2%	-9.7%
Violence with injury	2,598	3,008	+410	+15.8%	1221	1215	47.0%	40.4%	-6.6%

**City & County
Performance**
Year-to-date:
25/09/2015

Headline Figures:

	City	County	Force
All Crime (Target: Reduction)	-0.6% ↑	+9.0% ↑	+4.9% ↑
ASB (Target: Reduction)	-1.5% ↓	-10.2% ↑	-6.1% ↓

↓ Improvement from last week
↑ Deterioration from last week



NB: Crimes preceding 18/09/2015 are based upon *Validated* data, w/c 18/09/15 is based upon *Unvalidated* data

Offence Description	Recorded Crime/ASB				Detected Crime				
Nottingham City	Earlier	Later	Change	% Change	Earlier	Later	Earlier %	Later %	% pt change
Violence against the person	3,367	3,775	+408	+12.1%	1,332	1202	39.6%	31.8%	-7.7%
Violence without injury	1378	1653	+275	+20.0%	520	480	37.7%	29.0%	-8.7%
Domestic Violence against the person	1232	1395	+163	+13.2%	462	452	37.5%	32.4%	-5.1%
Violence with injury	1986	2119	+133	+6.7%	809	720	40.7%	34.0%	-6.8%
Domestic Violence without injury	531	645	+114	+21.5%	174	190	32.8%	29.5%	-3.3%
Sexual Offences	344	453	+109	+31.7%	62	58	18.0%	12.8%	-5.2%

Offence Description	Recorded Crime/ASB				Detected Crime				
Nottingham County	Earlier	Later	Change	% Change	Earlier	Later	Earlier %	Later %	% pt change
Victim-Based Crime	17,944	19,768	+1,824	+10.2%	4,796	4616	26.7%	23.4%	-3.4%
All Crime	19841	21635	+1,794	+9.0%	6179	5748	31.1%	26.6%	-4.6%
Violence against the person	4568	5569	+1,001	+21.9%	2100	2018	46.0%	36.2%	-9.7%
Violence without injury	1968	2558	+590	+30.0%	877	800	44.6%	31.3%	-13.3%
Theft	9734	10173	+439	+4.5%	1934	1901	19.9%	18.7%	-1.2%
Violence with injury	2598	3008	+410	+15.8%	1221	1215	47.0%	40.4%	-6.6%
Domestic Violence against the person	1821	2090	+269	+14.8%	773	711	42.4%	34.0%	-8.4%
Shoplifting	1844	2091	+247	+13.4%	1138	1133	61.7%	54.2%	-7.5%
Domestic Violence without injury	849	1091	+242	+28.5%	350	321	41.2%	29.4%	-11.8%
Criminal Damage & Arson	3032	3252	+220	+7.3%	615	572	20.3%	17.6%	-2.7%
Criminal Damage	2895	3102	+207	+7.2%	602	553	20.8%	17.8%	-3.0%
Vehicle Offences	2115	2317	+202	+9.6%	167	179	7.9%	7.7%	-0.2%
Sexual Offences	457	625	+168	+36.8%	94	77	20.6%	12.3%	-8.2%
Other Theft	2514	2628	+114	+4.5%	318	296	12.6%	11.3%	-1.4%

Ranked By Volume (Offences with 100+ increases)

City & County Performance

Year-to-date:
25/09/2015

Headline Figures:

	City	County
Theft & Handling	↓ +0.5% (+12)	↓ +2.0% (+65)
Violent Crime	↓ +10.4% (+423)	+22.5% (+1,165)
Violence Against the Person - with injury	↓ +6.7% (+133)	↓ +15.8% (+410)
Shoplifting	↑ +1.7% (+31)	↓ +13.4% (+247)
Violence Against the Person	↓ +12.1% (+408)	↓ +21.9% (+1,001)
Domestic Violence	↓ +10.2% (+116)	↓ +12.8% (+214)
Domestic Violence with Injury	↓ +2.6% (+17)	↓ +1.9% (+17)
Burglary Dwelling	↑ -32.9% (-337)	↑ -8.2% (-75)
Serious Acquisitive Crime	↑ -22.5% (-535)	↑ +2.6% (+76)

↓ Improvement from last week
↑ Deterioration from last week

Serious Acquisitive Crime Performance:

Serious Acquisitive Crime	Recorded Crime/ASB				Detected Crime				
	Earlier	Later	Change	% Change	Earlier	Later	Earlier %	Later %	% pt change
Nottingham City	2,523	1,960	-563	-22.3%	244	226	9.7%	11.5%	+1.9%
Nottinghamshire County	3,184	3,307	+123	+3.9%	364	350	11.4%	10.6%	-0.8%



Force Executive Board

Performance & Insight Report

APPENDIX C

Performance to August 2015

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Financials

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

8.705	8.765	0.060
0.373	0.247	(0.126)
4.318	4.038	(0.280)
0.075	0.052	(0.023)
0.023	0.064	0.041
13.493	13.166	(0.327)
0.587	0.525	(0.062)
0.628	0.502	(0.126)
0.481	0.492	0.010
0.016	0.027	0.011
1.974	0.127	(1.848)
1.285	0.530	(0.754)
1.083	0.876	(0.208)
6.055	3.078	(2.977)
19.548	16.244	(3.304)
(2.676)	(0.966)	1.710
16.872	15.278	(1.594)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises costs
Transport costs
Comms & computing
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Other supplies & services
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

43.999	44.249	0.249	105.637
1.593	1.255	(0.338)	3.245
21.695	21.099	(0.596)	48.673
0.316	0.274	(0.043)	0.632
0.334	0.327	(0.007)	0.787
67.938	67.204	(0.734)	158.974
2.819	2.669	(0.150)	5.960
2.840	2.504	(0.337)	5.854
2.730	2.459	(0.272)	5.939
0.248	0.148	(0.100)	0.447
3.761	1.813	(1.948)	4.612
3.542	2.788	(0.754)	6.679
9.246	8.974	(0.272)	14.567
25.186	21.354	(3.832)	44.059
93.124	88.557	(4.566)	203.033
(7.168)	(5.359)	1.808	(11.833)
85.956	83.198	(2.758)	191.200

Financials

Month: £16.872m against a budget of £15.278m (£1.594m adverse)

Year to date: £85.956m against a budget of £83.198m (£2.758m adverse)

Full year budget: £191.200m

Month:

Expenditure was £1.594m worse than budget. This was largely due to the efficiency challenge being behind target and a year to date correction for the MFSS charge that was omitted from the original budget.

Police officer pay was £8.705m, which was £0.060m better than budget largely due to pensions, unsocial hours payments and leavers/retirees being higher than budgeted. Overtime was £0.373m, which was £0.126m worse than budget, partly due to an accrual for c4,500 hours of overtime awaiting authorisation in BOBO on supervisors workbenches.

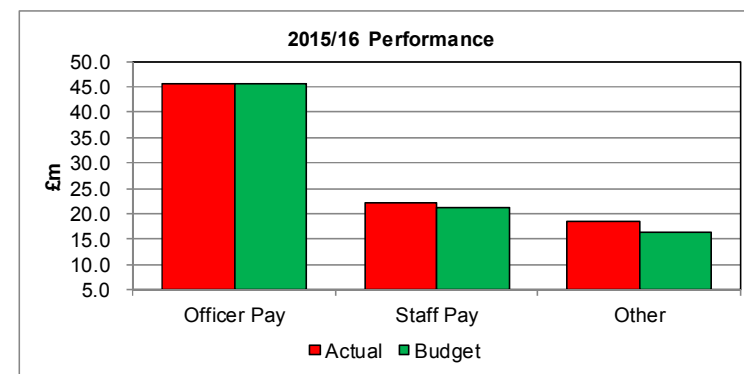
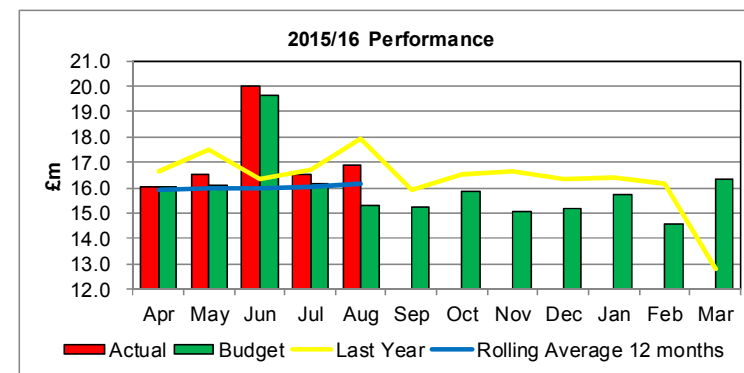
Police staff pay was £4.318m, which was £0.280m worse than budget, mainly due to agency costs; not achieving the budgeted vacancy rate; and the phasing of the overlay for PCSO restructuring. Overtime was £0.075m, which was £0.023m worse than budget, we are now not accruing in this area and this reflects the actual payments coming through from BOBO.

Other employee expenses was £0.041m better than budget due to releasing an accrual to offset redundancy costs from prior months.

Premises and transport costs were £0.062m and £0.126m worse than budget respectively. This was mainly due to the efficiency challenge included within the budget, such as the fleet review; this has been partly offset from the benefit of the current low fuel prices.

The overspend in Other supplies & services is primarily down to a year to date correction on partnership fees relating to externally funded projects within Operations and have been offset within income and under achievement of the efficiency challenges.

Collaboration contributions was £0.754m worse than budget due to the year to date charge for the MFSS which was omitted from the budget. This has been addressed in the forecast.



Financials

Year to date:

Expenditure was £2.758m worse than budget. This was largely due to the efficiency challenge being behind target at £0.932m and a year to date correction for the MFSS charge that was omitted from the original budget.

Police officer pay was £43.999m, which was £0.249m better than budget largely due to pensions, unsocial hours payments and leavers/retirees being higher than budgeted, although the monthly saving has slowed down. Overtime was £1.593m, which was £0.338m worse than budget, partly due to an accrual for c4,500 hours of overtime awaiting authorisation in BOBO on supervisors workbenches; and a number of operations the main ones being Op Drosometer at c£0.057m which is externally funded and matched by income, Op Tiffany at c£0.060m which is mutual aid and has been more than offset within income and Op Melic being the missing persons search.

Police staff pay was £21.695m, which was £0.596m worse than budget, mainly due to agency costs; not achieving the budgeted vacancy rate; and the phasing of the overlay for PCSO restructuring which is expected to reverse over the coming months. Overtime was £0.316m, which was £0.043m worse than budget, we are now not accruing in this area and this reflects the actual payments coming through from BOBO.

Premises and transport costs were £0.150m and £0.337m worse than budget respectively. This was mainly due to the efficiency challenge included within the budget, such as the fleet review; this has been partly offset from the benefit of the current low fuel prices.

Comms and computing were £0.272m worse than budget which is largely due to phasing and will be monitored closely over the forthcoming months.

The overspend in Other supplies & services is primarily down to a year to date correction on partnership fees relating to externally funded projects within Operations and have been offset within income, combined with the under achievement of the efficiency challenges.

Collaboration contributions was £0.754m worse than budget due to the year to date charge for the MFSS which was omitted from the budget. This has been addressed in the forecast.

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Full year budget: £20.177m

Currently the projects within the capital programme are being reviewed with the organisation with the ambition of reducing the overall spend for the 2015/16 to c£6.000m.

Efficiencies

Month: £0.514m against a target of £0.722m (£0.208m adverse)

Year to date: £1.669m against a target of £2.601m (£0.932m adverse)

Full year target: £11.014m

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.449	0.400	0.049
0.065	0.321	(0.256)
0.001	0.001	-
0.514	0.722	(0.208)

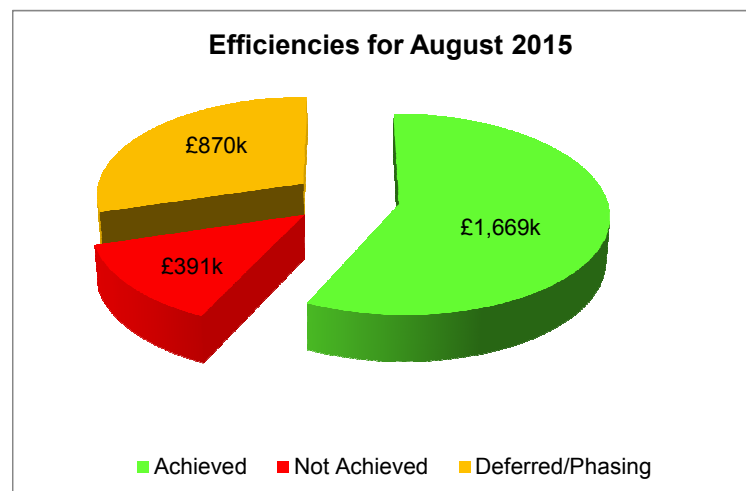
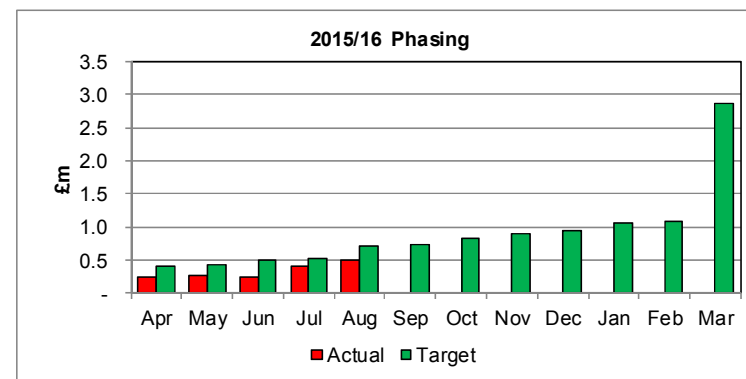
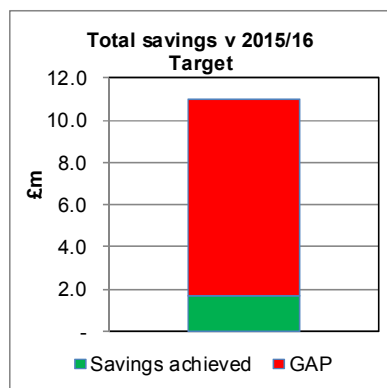
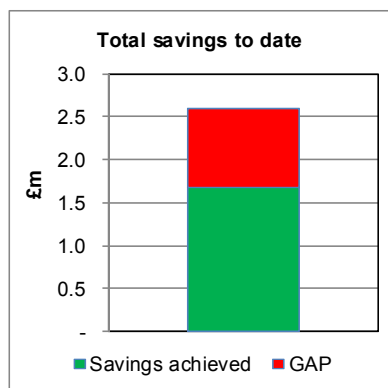
Operations
Corporate Services
OPCC

Year to date		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

1.486	1.259	0.227
0.180	1.339	(1.158)
0.003	0.003	-
1.669	2.601	(0.932)

Full Year Budget £m

4.481
6.426
0.107
11.014



- Operations is ahead due to officer savings, partly offset by EMOSS restructure.
- Corporate Services was £1.158m behind target due to staff vacancy rate, fleet review, 5% procurement saving and income generation.
- OPCC is on target.

Overtime

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.490	0.282	(0.208)
-	-	-
(0.043)	0.017	0.060
-	-	-
0.448	0.299	(0.148)

Operations
Seconded officers & staff
Corporate Services
OPCC

Year to date		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

1.746	1.439	(0.306)
0.002	-	(0.002)
0.161	0.089	(0.072)
0.001	-	(0.001)
1.909	1.529	(0.381)

Full Year Budget £m

3.662
-
0.215
0.001
3.877

Overtime

Month: £0.448m against a budget of £0.299m (£0.148m adverse)

Year to date: £1.909m against a budget of £1.529m (£0.381m adverse)

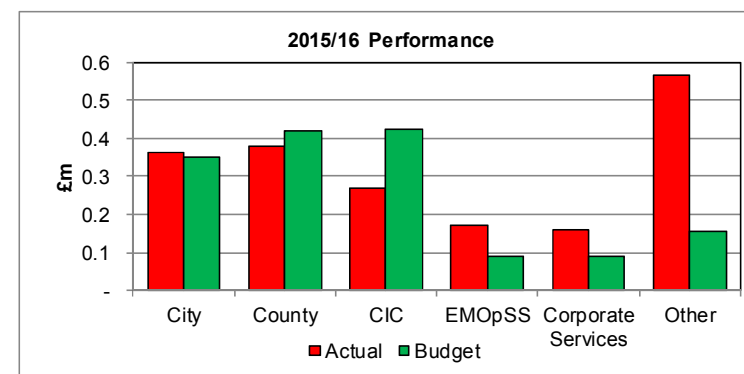
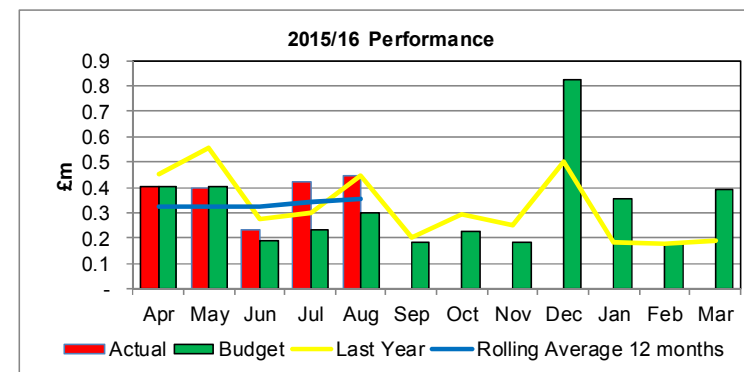
Full year budget: £3.877m

Officer overtime expenditure year to date was £1.593m, which is an over spend of £0.338m against a budget of £1.255m. This has mainly resulted from a number of operations the main ones being:

- Op Drosometer at c£0.057m which is externally funded and matched by income, however is phasing
- Op Tiffany at c£0.060m which is a mutual aid and has been more than offset within income
- Op Melic being the missing persons search
- £0.100m has been accrued to reflect a report showing c4,500 hours are in BOBO awaiting authorisation. We believe this is worst case and that not all the hours will be converted into paid overtime. Supervisors need to be reminded of the importance of clearing these requests in BOBO

Staff overtime expenditure year to date was £0.316m, which is an overspend of £0.043m against a budget of £0.274m.

The high expenditure within Other is due to the overtime accrual now being reported within Central costs.



Operations

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

8.333	8.257	(0.075)
0.420	0.234	(0.186)
3.041	2.897	(0.144)
0.070	0.048	(0.022)
(0.005)	0.009	0.014
11.859	11.446	(0.413)
0.076	-	(0.076)
(0.003)	-	0.003
0.119	-	(0.119)
(0.009)	-	0.009
1.459	0.064	(1.395)
0.304	0.368	0.064
0.571	0.308	(0.263)
2.516	0.740	(1.777)
14.375	12.185	(2.190)
(1.649)	(0.430)	1.220
12.726	11.756	(0.970)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises costs
Transport costs
Comms & computing
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Other supplies & services
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

41.963	41.670	(0.293)	99.463
1.460	1.188	(0.272)	3.084
15.439	15.223	(0.216)	35.313
0.285	0.251	(0.034)	0.578
0.014	0.046	0.032	0.108
59.161	58.378	(0.784)	138.547
0.091	-	(0.091)	-
0.001	-	(0.001)	-
0.183	-	(0.183)	-
(0.009)	-	0.009	-
1.382	0.314	(1.069)	0.735
1.925	1.977	0.052	4.733
1.887	1.542	(0.345)	3.828
5.460	3.833	(1.627)	9.297
64.621	62.211	(2.411)	147.843
(3.597)	(2.584)	1.013	(4.978)
61.024	59.626	(1.398)	142.866

Operations

Month: £12.726m against a budget of £11.756m (£0.970m adverse)

Year to date: £61.024m against a budget of £59.626m (£1.398m adverse)

Full year budget: £142.866m

Month:

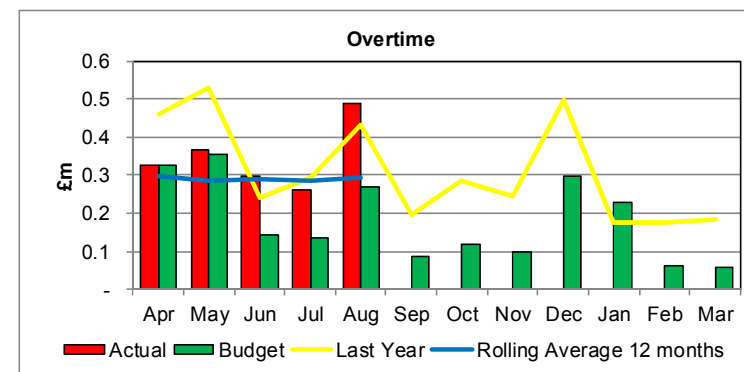
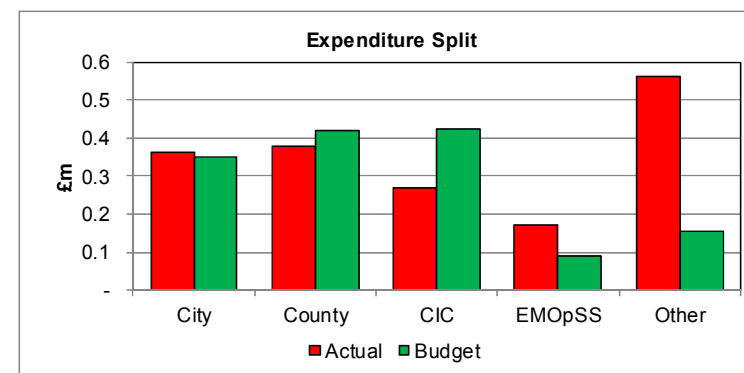
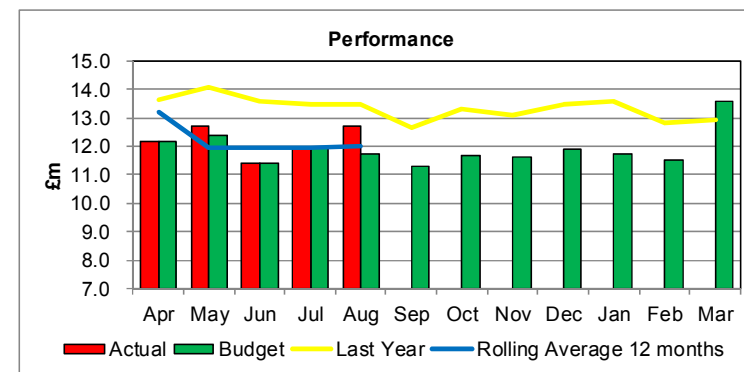
The £0.970m worse than budgeted performance due to overspends on Police Officer and Staff pay and overtime. The overtime overspend is mainly down to an accrual put in to potentially offset c4,500 hours of unauthorised overtime which needs to be cleared down by supervisors. The overspend of other supplies and services is primarily down to partnership fees which have been offset by income (externally funded).

Income was £1.220m better than budget, due to reason provided above around partnership fees.

Year to date:

The £1.398m worse than budget performance was mainly due to police officer salaries and staff. The payroll costs are being investigated as there could be some costs that should be charged to seconded officers as well as the partnership fees and income around external funding as described above.

With the move to the MFSS more costs are being centralised such as property, transport and IS. Currently a number of these costs are still residing within Operations and whilst most were corrected a few remain which are being reviewed and corrected.



Operations Efficiencies

Month: £0.449m against a target of £0.400m (£0.049m favourable)

Year to date: £1.486m against a target of £1.259m (£0.227m favourable)

Full year revised target: £4.481m

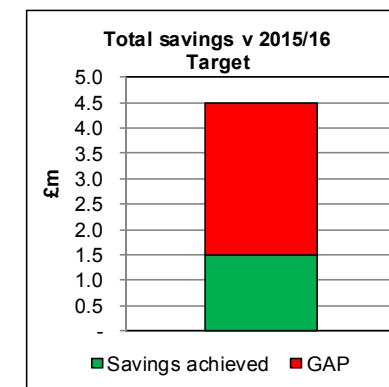
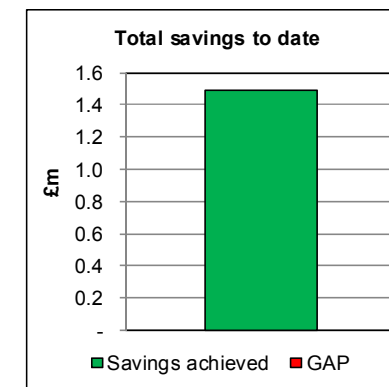
Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.058	0.058	-
0.037	0.037	-
0.079	0.019	0.060
0.017	0.017	-
0.050	0.050	-
0.013	0.013	-
0.025	0.025	-
0.137	0.138	(0.001)
-	0.011	(0.011)
0.029	0.029	-
0.004	0.004	-
0.449	0.400	0.049

Transfer of EMSOU officers
Police officer recruitment gap
Increase in natural leavers (PCs)
CRIM efficiency savings
Local Policing efficiency savings
CIC efficiency saving.
Front Counters (Local Policing Delivery Plan)
Stop PCSO recruitment
EMOpSS restructure
EMCJS Custody review
EMCJS (Regional Criminal Justice Function)

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

0.292	0.292	-	0.700
0.186	0.186	-	0.706
0.301	0.052	0.249	0.300
0.083	0.083	-	0.200
0.250	0.250	-	0.600
0.063	0.063	-	0.150
0.125	0.125	-	0.340
0.137	0.138	(0.001)	1.100
-	0.022	(0.022)	0.100
0.029	0.029	-	0.235
0.020	0.020	-	0.050
1.486	1.259	0.227	4.481



Year to date:

- The variance is driven by saving on police officer salaries, the month includes a year to date adjustment.

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Seconded Officers & Staff

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.083	0.216	0.134
-	-	-
0.005	0.016	0.011
-	-	-
-	-	-
0.087	0.232	0.145
-	-	-
(0.003)	-	0.003
-	-	-
-	-	-
0.001	-	(0.001)
-	-	-
-	-	-
(0.002)	-	0.002
0.085	0.232	0.147
(0.238)	(0.232)	0.006
(0.153)	-	0.153

Total pay & allowances
 Police pay & allowances
 Police overtime
 Police staff pay & allowances
 Police staff overtime
 Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses
 Premises costs
 Transport costs
 Comms & computing
 Clothing, uniform & laundry
 Other supplies & services
 Collaboration contributions
 Other

Total expenditure+G37

Income

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

0.479	1.113	0.634	2.631
0.002	-	(0.002)	-
0.024	0.080	0.056	0.191
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
0.505	1.193	0.688	2.823
-	-	-	-
0.001	-	(0.001)	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
0.002	-	(0.002)	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
0.003	-	(0.003)	-
0.508	1.193	0.685	2.823
(1.255)	(1.193)	0.062	(2.823)
(0.747)	-	0.747	-

Seconded Officers & Staff

Month: £(0.153)m against a budget of £0.000m (£0.153m favourable)

Year to date: £(0.747)m against a budget of £0.000m (£0.747m favourable)

Full year budget: £0.000m

Month:

The £0.153m better than budget performance was largely due to police officer pay and greater income received where actual charges have been incurred in other areas. Therefore this is not a real benefit to the force.

Year to date:

The £0.747m better than budget performance was largely due to police officer pay where actual charges have been incurred in other areas. This is not a real benefit. Work is underway within HR and Finance to ensure officers and staff are corrected.

There will be further development of this page over the next few months.

Corporate Services

Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.289	0.291	0.002
(0.047)	0.013	0.060
1.214	1.068	(0.146)
0.005	0.004	(0.000)
0.028	0.054	0.026
1.489	1.430	(0.059)
0.511	0.524	0.013
0.632	0.500	(0.132)
0.362	0.491	0.129
0.025	0.027	0.002
0.407	0.041	(0.366)
0.977	0.158	(0.819)
0.469	0.522	0.053
3.382	2.264	(1.119)
4.871	3.694	(1.177)
(0.665)	(0.304)	0.361
4.206	3.390	(0.816)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises costs
Transport costs
Comms & computing
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Other supplies & services
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

1.557	1.465	(0.092)	3.542
0.130	0.067	(0.064)	0.162
5.942	5.513	(0.429)	12.485
0.030	0.022	(0.008)	0.053
0.319	0.272	(0.048)	0.661
7.980	7.339	(0.641)	16.902
2.717	2.654	(0.063)	5.931
2.833	2.495	(0.338)	5.833
2.544	2.454	(0.090)	5.927
0.257	0.148	(0.109)	0.447
0.976	0.315	(0.662)	0.178
1.595	0.788	(0.807)	1.891
7.248	7.358	0.109	10.533
18.171	16.213	(1.959)	30.740
26.151	23.551	(2.599)	47.642
(2.031)	(1.582)	0.449	(4.033)
24.119	21.969	(2.150)	43.610

Corporate Services

Month: £4.206m against a budget of £3.390m (£0.816m adverse)

Year to date: £24.119m against a budget of £21.969m (£2.150m adverse)

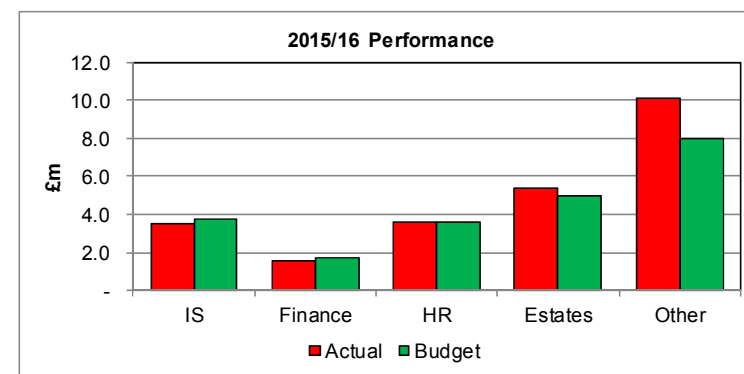
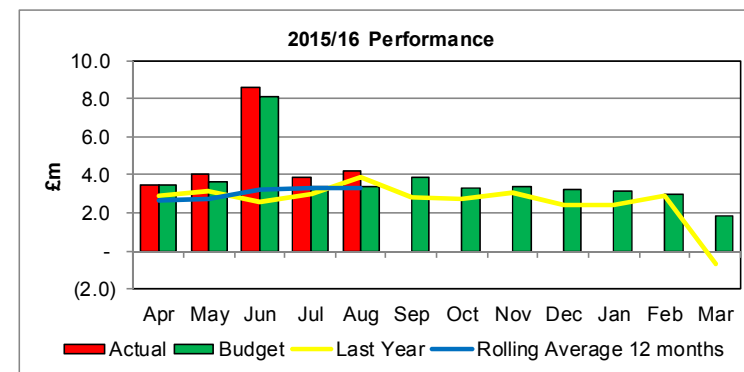
Full year budget: £43.610m

Month:

The £0.816m worse than budget performance was predominantly due to Collaboration Contributions which now reflect the anticipated MFSS charge. Other supplies & services reflects the innovation costs of mental health, precursor, body worn video and prevent, this is off-set by income. Other high spend areas are staff pay, this is due to the efficiency challenge not being met and transport costs for the same reason, although fuel costs continue to benefit the force. Comms and computing are showing a favourable position, this is due to phasing and will be monitored closely.

Year to date:

The £2.150m worse than budget performance was due to staff salaries which is mainly agency and not achieving the efficiency challenges; Transport costs combined with not achieving the efficiency challenge; redundant stock within Uniforms; and Other supplies & services is largely due to efficiency challenges that are behind target and the costs due for the MFSS service.



Corporate Services Efficiencies

Month: £0.065m against a target of £0.321m (£0.256m adverse)

Year to date: £0.180m against a target of £1.339m (£1.158m adverse)

Full year target: £6.426m

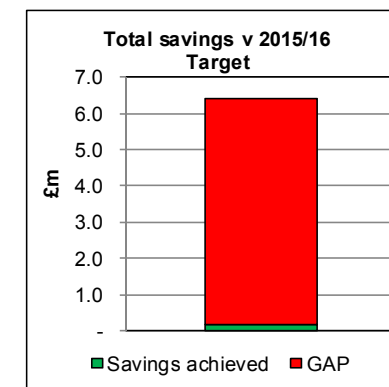
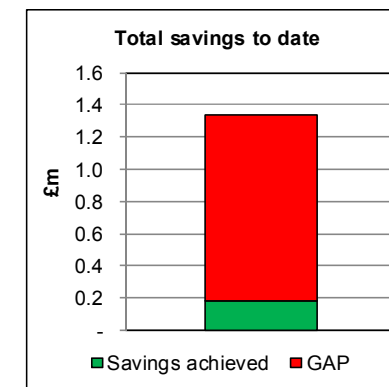
Month		
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

-	0.093	(0.093)
-	0.044	(0.044)
0.047	0.019	0.028
0.018	0.058	(0.040)
-	0.003	(0.003)
-	0.075	(0.075)
-	0.029	(0.029)
0.065	0.321	(0.256)

HR
Finance
IS
Assets
PSD
EMSCU
Other (Command, Central, Collaboration)

Year to date			Full Year Budget £m
Actual £m	Budget £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

-	0.378	(0.378)	1.030
-	0.164	(0.164)	2.490
0.077	0.089	(0.012)	0.226
0.104	0.288	(0.184)	1.134
-	0.017	(0.017)	0.040
-	0.257	(0.257)	1.156
-	0.146	(0.146)	0.350
0.180	1.339	(1.158)	6.426



Year to date:

- HR – hold on staff recruitment challenge.
- Finance – due to the challenge to recharge costs to the region.
- IS – general cost reduction still to be achieved.
- Assets – phasing of fleet review, partially offset by better than budgeted performance on fuel.
- EMSCU – 5% saving on current spend and income generation have not been achieved.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	2nd November 2015
Report of:	Paddy Tipping Police Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin Dennis
Agenda Item:	6

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN (2015-18) – 6 MONTH MONITORING REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Police and Crime Panel with a progress report on how the Commissioner is delivering the refreshed Police and Crime Plan for 2015-18.
- 1.2 The report identifies success measures and an outline of the activities that have been progressing across policing and community safety. This report covers the time period 1 April to 30th September 2015.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the Meeting discuss and note the progress made.
- 2.2 That the Meeting scrutinises performance against the strategic priority themes and activities set out in the Police and Crime Plan.
- 2.3 That Panel members identify issues for the Commissioner to take forward during the refresh of the Police and Crime Delivery Plan for 2016-18.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 places a statutory duty on the Commissioner to publish a Police and Crime Plan for their policing area. Section 5(1) of the PR&SR Act 2011 requires the Commissioner to 'issue a Police and Crime Plan within the financial year in which each ordinary election is held'.
- 3.2 This six monthly monitoring report provides an overview of the delivery of the actions against the Commissioner's pledges, seven strategic priority themes, activities, performance and commissioning of grants. It incorporates agreed

activities identified following the joint strategic police and crime needs assessment of 2014-15.

4. Summary of Key Points

- 4.1 Since taking up the new role of Commissioner on the 22 November 2012, the Commissioner and his Deputy Commissioner have worked closely with the Force, partners, stakeholders and the public to create a Police and Crime Plan (the Plan) which reflects the views and interests of everyone living and working in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.
- 4.2 In February 2015 Panel members were presented with the Commissioner's draft Police and Crime Plan refreshed for 2015-18.^a
- 4.3 The 2015-18 Plan came into effect on the 1 April 2015 and set out the strategic priority themes and activities of the Commissioner for policing and community safety across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan took forward the Commissioner's Manifesto pledges and seven strategic priority themes underpinned by activities, performance measures and commissioned grants.
- 4.4 **Appendix A** provides a Table summarising the progress and achievements of the Commissioner's pledges and success toward his seven strategic themes. The activities have been graded in terms of completion and it will be seen that 83% of activity has been achieved or adequate progress made.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 None - this is an information report.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 None - this is an information report.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 None

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 Risks to performance are identified in other reports.

^a

<http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Police-and-Crime-Plan/Refreshed-Plan-2015-2018/Police-and-Crime-Plan-2015-2018.pdf>

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

9.1 This report provides Members with an update on progress in respect of the Police and Crime Plan for 2015-18.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 None which affects the content of this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 None.

12. Appendices

A. Table detailing the progress and achievements of the Commissioner's pledges and success toward his seven strategic themes.

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

- Refreshed Police and Crime Plan 2015-2018 (published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Kevin Dennis, Chief Executive of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Tel: 0115 9670999 ext 8012001

APPENDIX A

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN (2015-18)

**COMMISSIONER'S PLEDGES AND
STRATEGIC THEMES UPDATE**

Final

6 MONTH UPDATE (Apr 2015 to Sept 2015)

NB: For more detailed information please refer to previous reports

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

Green	Achieved or Adequate Progress being Made
Number & %	83. 76%

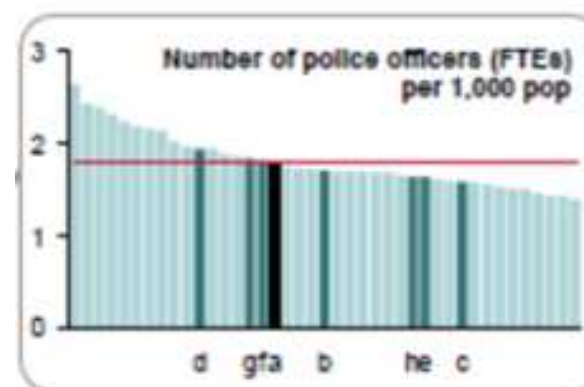
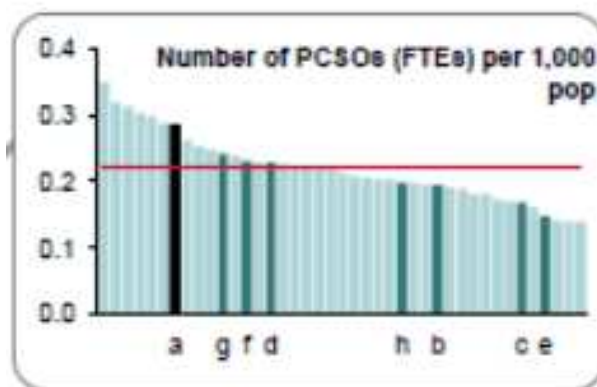
Amber	Started but Inadequate Progress or Risk that it won't be achieved
Number & %	21. 19%

Red	Unachieved or likely that it won't be achieved
Number & %	2. 2%

White (NS)	Not Started but Planned to take place during later Qrt
	3. 3%

Ref	COMMISSIONER'S PLEDGES	STATUS (RAG)
PL1-C01	Campaign against Government funding cuts to Nottinghamshire's Police and Crime Budget	
CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the current funding formula is in process and both the Commissioner and the CFO are part of the national working groups in relation to this. In the meantime, all possibilities to change the way we work and reduce costs are being considered and actioned. • Funding is identified as red in the risk register as it continues to be a major challenge despite mitigation. In 2014/15 reserves have been used to offset under achievement in efficiencies. • The Commissioner continues to represent Nottinghamshire at national and regional meetings. He is Chair on the national APCC Standing group for Resources, Efficiency and Strategic Finance and attends HO Silver and Gold Groups for Police Finance and Resources. This has meant that he is at the heart of the decision making process around the change to funding and can influence to ensure the Notts does not lose out the way it has in the past and has overseen the drafting of a comprehensive written submission to the Home Office in relation to the forthcoming 2015 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) which will conclude on 25 November 2015. • The Commissioner also attends other national meetings with the HMIC and National Retail Crime Steering Group and has chaired the regional PCC Collaboration board since 2014. • All of this ensures that Nottinghamshire has a key influencing role in ensuring a better deal for policing. • In July 2015 the Government announced that there will be a Government review of the funding formula that determines policing grants 'Consultation on reform of police funding arrangements in England and Wales' which closes at 5pm on 15 September 2015; clearly, the Commissioner's appeals to the Home Office had not gone unheard. The proposal is out for consultation which is based more on population size. • Nottinghamshire Police has been disadvantaged by the current funding formula, which has never been properly implemented, but any change was likely to see 'winners and losers'. 	A
PL2-F01	Improve Community Policing across Nottinghamshire by taking on 150 extra Police Officers and 100 Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)	
AB+SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a period of sustained recruitment activity 150 Officers were recruited by February 2014 and 100 PCSOs by July 2014. • Since then due to the severe austerity measures (both current and forthcoming), there has been a recruitment freeze and where officers and police staff have left or retired they have not been replaced. The staffing levels below show the substantive staff (FTE) as at 1st September 2015: 	R

- PCSOs 295.3
- Police Officers 2055.8
- Staff 1219 (excludes PCSOs)
- Grand Total 3570.1
- Draft HMIC Value for Money Profiles for 2015 show that Nottinghamshire (denoted at **a** in charts below) currently is 8th highest for PCSOs per 1000 population and police officers (FTE) is in line with the national average.



○

PL3-F02	Work in partnership to reduce anti-social behaviour by 50%	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year to-date ASB is down 7.1% (April to August 2015). In respect of the Commissioner's target to reduce ASB by 50% by 2016-17, performance is currently -38.1%. In the County it's -48.1% and in the City it's -23.2%. Previous Panel reports explained an increase in noise related incidents in 2014 predominantly in the City which offset the reductions elsewhere. Had this not occurred the Commissioner's -50% target would have been more on track. 	A
PL4-C02	Give extra priority and resources to domestic violence and crimes against girls and women	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner prioritised support for domestic violence survivors including girls and women in 2013-4, by investing in new services. New services included support for teenagers, additional support for women at medium risk and complex needs and a McKenzies Friend project. He also secured additional MoJ funding to support delivery of healthy relationship programmes to female survivors of all ages and to pilot group therapeutic work. 	G

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2014-5 the Commissioner maintained his 2013-4 investment into support services. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner oversaw the implementation of the County Domestic Abuse review, working with Nottinghamshire County Council to co-commission new integrated domestic support services. An invitation to tender was published in March 2015 and contracts were awarded in July 2015. New services will begin on 1 October. During 2014-5 the Deputy Commissioner chaired the Joint Commissioning Group in Nottingham City which includes the City Council and Nottingham Clinical Commissioning Group. The Joint Commissioning Group has begun work on developing an outcomes framework for providers. It will co-commission new integrated domestic and sexual violence support services to be in place from April 2016. The Commissioner's academic research into the type of support required for repeat survivors of medium risk domestic abuse identified interim findings suggesting that medium risk repeat survivors require on-going long term support from a consistent key worker. The findings were incorporated into the specification for the County Domestic Abuse tender and will also be incorporated into the city's new services. 	
PL5-C03	Ensure that victims of crime are treated as people, not cases, and Victim Support is properly funded	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2014-5 the Commissioner consulted with victims and the people who work with victims about what future support services should look like. A report was published summarising the results of the consultation and making recommendations for future services. These recommendations were incorporated into the Commissioner's specification for a new integrated victims' support service. In addition, the Commissioner consulted on and published his Victims' Strategy. As an "early adopter" of commissioning victims' support services, the Commissioner funded Victim Support to support victims of crime from October 2014. He provided also provided additional funding to Victim Support to support victims of anti-social behaviour in the city and county. All support is victim-centred, meeting the needs of victims to cope and recover. Needs updating by N.W. 	G
PL6-C04	Be fair, honest and protect taxpayers' money	
CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All decisions in relation to the use of public money for policing are published on the Commissioner website. In addition to this the Commissioner has regular meetings throughout the year with stakeholder representatives offering the chance for their views and inputs to be taken into account. The public meetings, community engagement events and walkabouts also provide the Commissioner with the opportunity to listen to the public views. Value for money is at the heart of every decision and this is demonstrated in the VFM opinion given by external audit each year. This will be reported to the Audit & Scrutiny meeting in September. Also, the Commissioner has set a strategic theme 'Spending your money wisely' to ensure increased scrutiny of this pledge and any decisions taken with regard to regional business cases. Various consultation and engagement exercises were conducted over the last year to identify the relevant issues from communities to 	G

	<p>refresh the planning and prioritisation of policing and community safety. The consultation and engagement activities have been analysed and in which it was identified that 53% of respondents from the Residents Survey would be prepared to pay more for policing with a further 14% responding with a maybe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Thornton have been appointed to complete an independent review of Community Safety funding to gain a better understanding of partners investment and impact. The outcome of this work will be known early November 2015. In addition Deloitte have been requested to undertake a follow up study to their base budget review of Nottinghamshire Police Funding in 2013. They have been asked to identify progress against recommendations. 	
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Commissioner's Seven Strategic Themes		STATUS (RAG)
1	Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people	
1C1.	Invest in market development and commission universal and targeted services for victims.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2015 the Commissioner commissioned a report into the third sector market for victims' support services. Nottingham CVS conducted research into third sector organisations seeking to deliver future victims' support services. 36 organisations across Nottinghamshire participated in the research, identifying aspirations and barriers to delivering future victims' services. Both universal support services for victims are already in place. However, there is emerging evidence that the services are insufficiently targeted to the victims who need the most help; and collectively they are not providing best value for money for the Commissioner. Consequently the Commissioner has commissioned an independent review of victims support services. The review will seek feedback from victims with protected characteristics, profile demand, highlight learning from other victims service delivery models in the country, identify efficiencies and develop a future model for support. The review is being conducted by Baker Tilly and will report in November 2015. The findings will feed into future procurement of victims services in 2016. 	G
1C2.	Continue to improve BME community experience of policing and implementation at the 'Commissioner's research recommendations.	
PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BME Steering Group was awarded a further £9k toward a community grant in support of the Commissioner's objectives to improve trust and confidence with BME communities. The BME Steering Group and Working Group continue to meet bi-monthly and provide the Commissioner and Deputy Chief Constable feedback on a range of issues e.g. stop and search, diversity training, recruitment and 	G

	selection and promotion.	
1C3.	Better understand, support and respond to female genital mutilations (FGM).	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has grant funded BME community organisation Mojatu during 2015/6 to conduct community led awareness campaigns to end FGM within a generation. A major conference was held in September 2015, which attracted extensive media coverage. The Deputy Commissioner sits on the city's FGM meeting which brings together health and other practitioners working to protect girls and women from FGM. 	G
1C4.	Work with safeguarding partners to increase awareness and understanding of child sexual exploitation, missing children, hidden harm and provide support to victims with partners.	
AB/H C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) were established by the Children Act 2004. There are two Safeguarding Children Boards (SCBs) in Nottinghamshire, one in the City (NCSCB) and one in the County (NSCB). Nottingham City's SCB is the forum for agreeing how services, agencies, organisations and the community safeguard children and improve their wellbeing. It ensures that safeguarding practice, strategic planning and commissioning across all partner agencies continuously improves as a result of NCSCB activity, with the aim of improving outcomes for children, young people and families. The County SCB is the key statutory mechanism for agreeing how relevant organisations co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and ensure the effectiveness of what they do. It also provides inter-agency training for colleagues working with children, young people, adults and families. In addition, there are also a number of sub-committees which are chaired by a member of the NSCB and report to the Board. 	G
1C5.	Undertake research into new and emerging communities and their impact on offending and victimisation.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner's September 2015 meetings of Strategic Resources and Performance reviewed the Forces progress against HMIC Inspection of safeguarding and CSE. The OPCC is now represented on the Management Group and Operation 'Daybreak' The Commissioner now meets with key stakeholders and victims on a regular basis to ensure progress is made into a local independent review of CSE and to link with the National 'Goddard' Enquiry. Local representatives from the Goddard enquiry have recently met with some Nottinghamshire victims. Changes to the demographic makeup of communities in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire will be contained and highlighted as part of the production of the annual strategic assessment. This work is scheduled to take place at the end of Q3. Further research will be considered to be completed in Q4 if the strategic assessment considers it to be significant risk and gap. 	G

1F1.	Identify the value and extent of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), specifically in relation to children and human trafficking (i.e. ensure the Force has a comprehensive approach to CSE in light of local and recent national identified threats).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CSE problem profile has been completed encompassing both the City and County. • The Force commissioned a peer review which was undertaken by the College of Policing on 1st-3rd December 2014. • A regional (CSE) Strategic Governance Group has been established chaired by the Head of Public Protection. Operation Striver has been developed and designed to identify CSE derived intelligence. • The staffing establishment for Public Protection has increased with the creation of an additional Detective Sergeant and 4 full-time equivalent officers for the Sexual Exploitation Intelligence Unit (SEIU) alone. This has allowed the creation of an additional team for on-line CSE investigations. • The Force has pulled together a comprehensive CSE Action Plan and this is being continually updated in response to the local and national developments. 	G
1F2.	Review staffing arrangements within DTF (Designing the Future) model to ensure sufficient resources within SEU.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Police Officer Audit was completed 01/07/2015 - This audit details where all Police officers currently sit within the organisation. Police officers have begun to be transferred to Public Protection. Work is underway to design a policing model (DF3) to match the potential resources available. 	G
1F3.	Work with Adult and Children's safeguarding colleagues and IOM Partners to create an approach to managing high risk domestic abuse perpetrators.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire Police has worked closely with partner agencies to identify where integrated services or co-location will benefit delivery of child protection services. • The development of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in the County and the Domestic Abuse Referral Team (DART) in the City are recognised to have a positive impact on improving knowledge available when making any risk assessment. • The Home Office have now agreed the national definition of a serial perpetrator and this relates to approximately 4000 individuals. The Force has therefore developed a scoring matrix to identify the top 25. This is based on numbers of victims, recent incidents (and incidents in the last year), risk rating and severity. Further work is required to develop the joint management of these individuals as part of the Delivering the future work and exploiting the current multi-agency arrangements. 	G

1F4.	Produce a problem profile to better understand and engage with new and emerging communities.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile produced and disseminated out, however, data held by the Force was largely inconclusive therefore the current tactic is to concentrate on profiles for foreign national offenders to see if that gives any further opportunities. • There are numerous means by which the Force, Community Relation Team and City/County Council colleagues are working at engaging with the Romanian, Bulgarian communities building trust/confidence through providing them information around various support agencies. This has included specific input with regard to British citizenship and engagement with authorities. A Polish partnership working group has been established. This meets regularly and has had direct input from the Force IAG representatives who are fully supportive of and included in the initiatives. In the City there is full engagement by the local Neighbourhood Policing Team with an identified Eritrean community building excellent working relationships 	G
1F5.	Identify repeat DV victims with the highest level of repeats (over a two year period for violence where a further crime has occurred within the last two months).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat DA Victims are identified using a nationally accepted definition. They are identified and actioned on a daily basis via Divisional and Departmental supervisors' dependant on the appropriate action that needs to be taken. Repeats are identified at first point of contact and other crimes including violence are taken into account and form part of the threat, harm and risk assessment that is completed for each reported incident. • In terms of performance the Force uses the Home Office definition of repeat victimisation as per the annual data requirements. The Force considers that the 2 year period is arbitrary as it uses national definitions and a threat /harm and risk approach and as such this action will not be pursued. 	A
1F6.	Consider using technology in rural areas to support farmers e.g. Farm Watch and smartphones.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Communications is currently conducting a review and working on a refreshed Neighbourhood Alert system. This includes the incorporation of a text alert system which is an on-going, Force wide project. This will allow the Force to more effectively target rural communities and their various sub-sections (farm watch, plant owners, horse watch, etc.) who will be one of our key stakeholder groups. • The Force has adopted a new Rural Crime website and makes extensive use of RSS and TWITTER feeds to rural communities informing them over crime trends, information feeds and intelligence requests • The Force has developed and is actively using an agreed mapping process to identify Rural areas and specifically rural areas at greatest threat of crime which then informs the tasking for the specifically allocated Rural Crime Specialists Team. • It is envisaged that the use of technology will feature in the quarter 3 update. 	A

1P1.	City and County to co-commission with the PCC domestic violence and sexual violence services.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Deputy Commissioner worked closely with Nottinghamshire County Council to co-commission domestic violence support services. An invitation to tender was published in March 2015 and contracts were awarded in July 2015 to Nottinghamshire Women's Aid and WAIS. New services will begin on 1 October. The Deputy Commissioner is also exploring with Nottingham County Council and the county Clinical Commissioning Groups the possibility of co-commissioning sexual violence support services. The Deputy Commissioner continues to chair the Joint Commissioning Group in Nottingham City which includes the City Council and Nottingham Clinical Commissioning Group. Nottingham City Council, on behalf of the Joint Commissioning Group, will publish invitations to tender for delivery of new integrated domestic and sexual violence support services in September. The new services will be in place from April 2016. 	G
1P2.	Better protect and reduce violence to young women and girls and gangs.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has commissioned a local provider to deliver training to professionals about how to protect and support girls and young women in girls and gangs. This was one of the first recommendations arising out of the Breaking Barriers report into gang affected females in Nottingham written by researchers from Nottingham's Health Shop and funded by the Commissioner in 2013/4. 	G
1P3.	Increase reporting of hate crime and provide dedicated resources to support victims.	
PG/D A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has provided £50k to fund a dedicated Hate Crime Manager to support the Safer Nottinghamshire Board's (SNB) Hate Crime Steering Group Action plan and City Council. A range of activities are being undertaken to increase the reporting of hate crime and provide better support for victims. Hate crimes/incidents during April to June 2015 are 14.4% higher than the same period last year. The City Council has also appointed a dedicated Hate Crime Case Worker. A marketing campaign commenced in July 2015, to increase people's awareness of hate crime through posters, postcards, Billboards, internal and external bus posters, tram advertising, throughout the City and County. 	G
1P4.	Develop and implement a plan to respond to the Commissioner's and CCGs Mental health Summit held in September 2014.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Action Plan has been written and submitted to Dept of Health - March 2015. A Strategic Group and Task/Finish group have also been established and organised to deliver the plan. 	G

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going work with CCGs and other MH partners, implementation plan has been written and agreed, now being progressed. The PCC Chairs the Concordat Steering Group, which is responsible for implementation of the Plan. 	
2C1.	Provide leadership and ensure criminal justice partners implement victims code (LCJB – sub-groups) to ensure services are victim centred.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Victim Code lead has been established who has met with DPCC to discuss further progress and future priorities. The VC lead is engaged and working with the LCJB group chaired by DPCC. This Board is multi agency and receives referrals to on-going actions for partner's compliance with VCP. A disp testing exercise has been recently completed by OPCC on partner agency compliance with victim code. The results of this work will be made available shortly. OPCC are currently undertaking an audit of selected cases from cradle to grave throughout the CJ process with all partners engaged. The group has finished as the audit is complete and findings have been shared with partners at the meeting a meeting in October 2015. 	G
2C2.	Ensure new 'Integrated Restorative Justice' service is implemented and is victim initiated.	
KD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedi a national restorative justice organisation has been contracted to provide local services to victims. A strategic board has been established and is meeting on a monthly basis. An Information sharing protocol has been agreed with Nottinghamshire Police and work is on-going to develop agreements with CJ agencies so pre sentence and RJ interventions can be offered. OPCC has commissioned a review of victim services, including restorative justice services to inform future commissioning models. The contract started 1st April 2015 although referrals did not start to come in until the beginning of June 2015, as Remedi was still setting up info sharing agreements with partner agencies. Current figures for adult RJ work (to 31.07.15): Notts Police (43). 	G
2C3.	Undertake regular dip samples of victim impact statement to improve quality.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is being addressed by the regional Witness Care Unit Manager. Dip sampling is in place and is being collated. This is being fed back to the Local Criminal Justice Board Victim and witness Group which is being led by the DPCC. EMCJS has also provided guidance on the taking and submission of VPS. This was passed to Corporate Communications to distribute in July 2015. 	A
2F1.	Implement domestic violence 'live' links project with Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Courts.	

AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DV Live Links project was extremely successful in the purchase and installation of the solution at Chiltern House (Victim Support office, Nottingham). Initially intended to be a link into the Magistrates Court rooms. It was completed during early 2014. Jointly funded and maintained by Notts Police and CPS. • During the initial stages it was agreed to place the equipment in a remote and secure location that DV victims could feel less pressured and less vulnerable. As Witness Service provided support 'in court' including the in court live links solution, it was agreed that they would train their volunteers to work at remote locations such as Chiltern House and any police station with Live Links facilities, in support of the victims. • Since installation, testing and training of the volunteers, the Witness Care Unit offered the facility to all victims of DV but had no takers and it was agreed to widen the facility offer to other vulnerable groups such as youths etc. • LCJB and finish group has been established with the DPCC as chair, to deliver the solution via Victims Services and Citizens Advice. All CJS agencies have a responsibility to deliver the solution and responsibility for the maintenance and on-going costs of the equipment remains with Notts police and CPS. • Unfortunately, and this is no fault of any agency, Victim Support when through a period of change into the PCC's Victim Service solution and Witness Service and were taken over by the Citizens Advice. This meant a rethink over who provides support and how. It is also to be noted that Chiltern House is unlikely to be the long term solution for housing of the equipment owing to the restructuring of the Victim Support finances. This will mean a complete relocation of the equipment which is currently being looked at. • Yesterday (Monday 13th July) an LCJB task and finish group was established with the DPCC as chair, to deliver the solution via Victims Services and Citizens Advice. All CJS agencies have a responsibility to deliver the solution and responsibility for the maintenance and on-going costs of the equipment remains with Notts police and CPS • All CJS parties were at the table as well as other key agencies. Date of next meeting is 3 August at OPCC, 	A
2F2.	Work with other Forces in the region to implement a new, criminal justice service.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The East Midlands Criminal Justice Service is now in place and collaborating across four Forces. There is a Head of Service and sub-regional leads for prosecution and custody. EMCJS has a business plan with key objectives and is governed by the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire Police. It also reports to the five Force PCC Board. 	G
2F3.	Crime Recording Data Quality to be improved and monitored to ensure that quality is improved.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCRS Compliance around priority incident crime types is audited on a weekly basis with the cumulative results being presented quarterly to the CAIDQ Board chaired by the DCC. Emerging issues / concerns identified through the audits are addressed in real time. The last two Quarterly reports show a much improved and a very good compliance rate. This increased compliance has led to an increase in 	G

	overall crime recording. Recent quarterly monitoring shows a compliance rate of 98% significantly better than the previous year.	
2F4.	Utilise the power to stop and search in a necessary and proportionate manner, sharing data and encouraging greater scrutiny.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Force has continued to actively monitor the use of stop and search conducting audits on the grounds for such searches; new audits are now being conducted on the use of relevant powers by PCSOs and 'more thorough' and 'strip searching'. Any officer who fails an audit is made aware of the reason and a log kept of all such audit failures to ensure officers do not reappear having received this further advice. Stop and search data is presented to the stop and search scrutiny board and the documents presented to this meeting are published on the force website, along with numerous other documents covering the force approach to the use of these powers. Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pass rate for the audits continues to rise Fore data is submitted to police.uk for national publication There is an extensive document library on the force website Outcomes <p>Q1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of stop and searches recorded has decreased by 46.3% from 1254 in 2014 to 674 in 2015. The positive outcome rate for quarter 1 is 30.6% in 2015 (25.2% in 2014). <p>Q2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of stop and searches recorded has decreased by 41.3% from 972 in 2014 to 571 in 2015. The positive outcome rate for quarter 2 is 28.7% in 2015 (25.1% in 2014). 	G
2F5.	Improve the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the Police to the Crown Prosecution Service.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File quality audits were introduced locally to identify key areas for improvement. These reviews take place quarterly and involve the CPS and local CI/DCI's. In addition to this all operational supervisors have recently been briefed in relation to key quality issues resulting from the recent introduction of TSJ. Officers who are identified as requiring further development in this areas will be identified through work within Criminal Justice - this is designed to improve the supervision of files and therefore quality. A quality board was established earlier in 2015 which has file and investigation quality as its current priorities. 	A
2P1.	Ensure greater scrutiny and promote a better understanding of out of court disposals, including a review of	

	'community remedy'.	
PG/J W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire Police has a policy relating to the use of OoCD's. There is a substantial and effective review process through the use of the Crime Management Bureau and the Force Appointed Dedicated Decision Makers to ensure that policy and legal frameworks are complied with. Final authorisation before disposal outcome can be claimed rests with the DDM. Victim dip sampling takes place annually to ensure that victims are satisfied with the outcomes and that there is no disparity with wider force victim satisfaction levels. Specifically in Nottinghamshire the Force ensures that victims' needs are met through the ethical benchmark test. This test asks officers to consider, how does benefit the victim? How does this outcome prevent re-offending? How does this outcome help community cohesion? Why is this the right disposal option? This is not a MOJ requirement, but a Nottinghamshire Police requirement to ensure integrity in the disposal and ensure that officers are applying the correct disposal. In terms of external scrutiny the Force holds quarterly reviews of OoCD's via the Partnership Scrutiny Panel. These have been embedded for over 18 months now. The Panel choose what cases to review by way of random selection and each review is a cradle to grave review of all case information. Internal scrutiny takes place at Joint Performance Board. Performance is consistent with National and regional forces (MSG). Promotion of OoCD's: Already had the launch of Remedi. Promoted internally recently for the force. Further guidance is going out to all supervisors and team briefing (Aug 2015) - reiterating legal requires of OoCD and values (annual reminder). Review of community remedy: This is scheduled to be completed by the end of the financial year. 	G
2P2.	Publicise, where possible the outcome of criminal cases to improve public confidence.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Communications regularly publicises through the force website, and social media channels the outcomes of court cases, where offenders have been convicted of criminal offences. The team responds to public comment via social media and also promotes internally successful convictions, through 'good news' within the intranet. 	G
2P3.	Reducing Reoffending Board to work with the National Probation Service and 'Reducing Reoffending Partnership' (CRC) and other agencies to ensure 'integrated offender management arrangements are maintained and effective.	
KD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPCC is represented on 'Reducing Re-offending Board' by the Chief Executive. This board has commissioned a review of the 'IOM' Scheme. This review is due to be completed by the end of September 2015 and provide clear recommendations on the delivery model 	G

	<p>and priority focus for IOM contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review is being led by Superintendent Adrian Pearson supported by partner agencies. 	
3C1.	Continue to support partnership working in high crime neighbourhoods in the City and County.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has agreed a funding plan with Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB). The CDP's plan includes funding staff to support partnership working in high crime neighbourhoods in the city. The SNB plan includes funding for neighbourhood working which will be overseen by the district based community safety partnerships. 	G
3C2.	Commission and produce an ASB leaflet to improve public and partners understanding of new ASB powers and tools	
PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action is not scheduled to start until the beginning of Q3. OPCC is currently in dialogue with parties about how to implement this action. 	A
3C3.	Implement a 'target hardening scheme with County Council.	
PG	<p>SAFE Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £50k was funded by the Commissioner toward the Safe Project which ran for 12 months from July 2014. 14 burglary hot spot streets across the county were targeted although the project only committed to 7 in the initial bid. Over 1,500 premises were identified and more than 900 benefitted from a home security review where required, or target hardening measures installed. Some businesses were also assisted. Approximately 8% of householders refused the service. In addition, over 240 Domestic Violence victims and vulnerable elderly victims were supported with home security checks and target hardening where appropriated. Feedback received was very positive. Initial results show a reduction in burglary on the targeted streets compared with previous 12 months. <p>New Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Force is trying to establish a working relationship with local housing providers across the county including local authority housing, whether they be separate from the councils and the main community housing associations again county wide. The Force is seeking to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with these housing providers so that an agreed target hardening project plan for supporting vulnerable persons in Nottinghamshire can be implemented. If this is not possible an alternative proposal will be considered. 	A

3C4.	Work with Partners and Force to better understand and respond to wildlife crime in rural areas (see also 3F2).	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has actively promoted the national 'Rural Crime' Survey by 'National Rural Crime Network'. Over 17,000 people living and working in the rural areas responded to this survey. A rural and wildlife crime strategy is being developed supported by dedicated website which will be completed by the end of October. This strategy will set out the Commissioner and Chief Constable's commitment to policing and promoting community safety in rural neighbourhoods. The force has a dedicated web site for rural crime and the partner web site is currently being finalised. 	G
3C5.	Better understand 'fear of crime' and how it can be reduced.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of types of crime will be taken forward as part of producing the annual strategic assessment in Q3. 	NS
3F1.	Implement operational control strategies for priority crime types.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Intelligence Assessment is complete. The setting of the Control Strategy for the next 12 months will occur in September. Progressing as planned. Control Strategy complete and being implemented with identified priority crime types identified through Threat/Harm and Risk. 	G
3F2.	Work with partners to protect local environments and Wildlife Crime 'through' cross border working.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire Police currently chair the Regional Wildlife Group on behalf of the National Wildlife unit which involves regional forces and partners. Specific designated officers and Special Constables are working with numerous partnerships e.g. Environment Agency, Angling Society, Wildlife Trust and many more to help protect wildlife from crime. The Force is in the process of extending its agreement with Neighbourhood Alert and is looking to rebrand and review as part of this agreement. The review will consider how the Force can more effectively target communities with our alerts which will include rural communities and their various sub-sections (farm watch, plant owners, horse watch, etc.) who will be one of our key stakeholder groups. The Commissioner's office is developing specific website for rural matters which should assist in this objective in terms of gaining access to information to protect local environments and wildlife. In respect of cross border working, the Force has signed up to Operation Traverse which looks to tackle angling issues. More recently, the Force undertook some joint rural crime training with Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. NICHE provides excellent opportunities to share data re offending and intelligence picture 	G

3F3.	Develop a mechanism for defining and monitoring rural crime by postcode if possible.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rural crime definition, including crime categories has been agreed and will be reported on through the monthly Performance and Insight report. A mapping overlay has also been agreed that is coterminous with Council boundaries that will allow crime levels to be monitored and addressed throughout the County. 	G
3F4.	Roll out a case management system to improve the sharing of information between partners (i.e. ECINS).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding for the system has now been agreed for a two year period and the system has been procured and the whole County now has access. The County Divisional Superintendent for Partnerships chairs a Countywide working group which has representation from all District areas and the City and also specialists such as Data Protection and IT. There are now agreed terms of reference for the group, a PID and a delivery plan for the rollout of the system. An implementation manager funded by the PCC has been in post since 1st August 2015 who will assist in driving the delivery plan forward. The initial time line is to have partnership resources trained and live on the system by December 2015. 	G
3F5.	Consider extending Operation Graduate in the City to cover holiday periods and extend to the County.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past two years the patrol element of Operation Graduate has centred on identified high-risk weekends across high risk micro beats, taking into account previous year's offences and attendance times. The engagement/prevention element has continued as a phased process throughout the academic year. The Force is currently in the process of completing a review that will drive the activity for the academic year 2015/2016. It is anticipated that the Force will continue with the identified periods being those subject to patrols in the micro beats. The operation is focussed around Serious Acquisitive Crime crimes in the areas of student accommodation and tackles student victimisation. During the summer holidays the students do not stay in Nottingham and remove all their property. As part of the review the Force will assess any needs for patrols through the Christmas or Easter holidays in line with the identified high risk periods. Graduate tackles student victimisation in areas of student accommodation. However the tactics can be used to address other crime types, and is therefore potentially valid elsewhere in the county. Tactics for Graduate are highly specialised to the specific crime problem seen in heavily populated student areas and are not a sensible option for many other crime areas The "scorpion" tactic of patrolling used in Graduate was discussed in detail on the County after Graduate's inception to identify any suitable areas for County deployment, but none were found due to the difference in criminal activity and victims The graduate approach was modified and has evolved over time on the County into the approach used in OP PERMUTE, which involves in-depth intelligence gathering from the local community and has been used very effectively in Hucknall. 	A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas that tend to see a larger amount of Chinese students living in them (primarily around Beeston) have been examined for graduate tactics but the crime rate is much lower and spread over a wider area (with a smaller population density) so this tactic would not be effective. Essentially any crime problems attached to areas more frequented by Chinese students tend to be completely different problems to those seen by the Lenton based students and are more suitable to regular burglary reduction tactics. The Commissioner funded a project undertaken by the research team at the University of Nottingham and supported by Nottingham Trent University entitled, 'International students' perceptions and experiences of crime and safety in Nottingham: A pilot study of Chinese students' which reported its findings in August 2015. The overall aim of this project was to improve the understanding of the perceptions and experiences of crime and safety issues amongst Chinese students in the City of Nottingham in order to provide better mechanisms to minimise the risks and tackle issues identified in the study. By actively bringing together Chinese students and various stakeholders from the Police and relevant departments in the two Universities, the project was aimed secondly at helping to build better integrated local communities with diverse cultures, and thirdly at informing future research, policies, and initiatives on how to develop safe and friendly communities for international students. The findings are to be presented by the researchers to the SNB Hate Crime Steering Group in November 2015 so that the recommendations can be considered and subsequently implemented. 	
3F6.	Further develop a Control Plan for Other Violence so incidents are fully understood/responded to.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence is identified in the Force Strategic Assessment and daily monitored through Performance Dashboards, and monthly through Force Performance. Through an established Violent Crime Gold Group other violence categories have been explored in depth utilising Force and Partnership analysts. This analysis has resulted in specific resources being deployed at identified hotspots and preventative work engaging a variety of partners. 	A
3F7.	Monitor 'Other Crimes Against Society', 'Other Sexual Offences' and 'Sexual Offences', 'Vehicle Interference' and 'Public Order Offences'.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime types are monitored on a daily basis through various performance Dashboards which are available to all operational officers. Each crime type is reported on in Divisional performance meetings and where exceptions are identified they are proportionately actioned. The dashboards give current performance data together with seasonal trends and comparisons to previous performance in relation to previous months/years. Year-to-date (August 2015) there has been a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.7% decrease in Other Crimes Against Society; 23.6% increase in Other Sexual Offences; 33.4% increase in Sexual Offences; 5.8% increase in Vehicle Interference; and, 1.1% decrease in Public Order Offences. 	G

3P1.	Design and implement a new 'Neighbourhood Locality Working Model' in the County and align with City wide tasking model.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the review of PPAs in Nottinghamshire in September 2014 work has been completed led by Deputy Chief Fire Officer. Workshops have been completed with Stakeholders to improve standards, delivery, performance, community engagement and a self-assessment framework. The outcome of this work will be reported to the October 2015 meeting of SNB. 	G
3P2.	Develop a better understanding of agencies roles, responsibilities and powers to improve local tasking arrangements and locality working.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 3P1 	G
3P3.	Develop stronger links between Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership and District community safety partnerships to improve road safety.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police leads on all the County district CSP's are now linked into the Road Safety Partnership. CSP's are able to raise issues concerning road safety in their area and can initiate appropriate activity from the responsible agency. All CSPs will be contacted to make them aware of NSRBP responsibility and the support they can provide. CSP's have always had the ability and opportunity to link into the Road safety partnership but so far any contact has been occasional and by exception concerning a specific local issue. We need to contact all the CSP's and make them aware of the NSRSP ability to help them if they have road safety concerns or issues they want to raise in their areas. 	A
4C1.	Review and implement the refreshed alcohol action plan, including 'Blue Light' Project.	
SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievements in recent months amongst others include the successful implementation of the Insight Hub, a local version of the Cardiff model, which will provide data to support the management of the night-time economy in the City, track licensing activity and longer term target resources and manage demand more effectively. Since implementation in May 2015, there have been three arrests for drug dealing. Diversion and prevention measures continue to be used effectively both in the City and County. Operation Promote in the City has seen a reduction in violent related crime when the operation is in force, and there has been similar targeted activity in Mansfield on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Best Bar None scheme is now widely established across both City and County; award ceremonies will take place in the autumn. The 	G

	<p>scheme has raised standards in licensing premises and improved customer experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership arrangements both in the City and County have proved to be successful in terms of collaborative working and a shared commitment to the objectives in the plan. This approach has made an important contribution to the achievement of the objectives, and continues to do so. A new initiative is the Street Drinkers pilot, which is linked to Alcohol Concern's Blue-Light project. The pilot, which commenced in September 2015, is a partnership venture and involves a small cohort of street drinkers in the Arboretum, Nottingham. Partner agencies working with this cohort will use the approach and guidance outlined in the Blue-Light manual. A Case Management Board has been set up to review progress. Discussions are underway regarding the feasibility of a similar pilot in the County, in particular in Worksop. 	
4C2.	Ensure the newly commissioned County CJIT substance misuse service is effective and achieving stated outcomes.	
SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the 1st October 2014 Crime Reduction Initiative (CRI) has been jointly commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council and the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner to deliver the adult substance misuse recovery services in Nottinghamshire. This service provides drug and alcohol treatment to anyone with drug and/or alcohol substance misuse problems who is resident in Nottinghamshire County. This is not confined to illegal drug misuse, it also includes prescription drugs and those sold over the counter. The range of services provided includes advice and sign-posting, referrals to other agencies, and treatment provision, as well as advice for carers and legal guardians. CRI are also responsible for the provision of the Criminal Justice substance misuse service in the County. This includes custody assessments, as well as treatment provision for individuals subject to DRRs and ATRs. The service has been commissioned on an outcome basis, with the focus on service users achieving sustained recovery, and enhanced social integration and well-being. As a new service which incorporates a shift from traditional "treatment" models, the priority since commencement has been to ensure the provision is effectively embedded. As such, the first twelve months of the contract have been seen as a year for base-lining. Work has also been undertaken during this period to develop the performance framework, and a full set of data, down to district level, should be available at the end of August 2015. A new performance framework is in place and management information is being provided to OPCC and SNB. 	A
4C3.	Following 4F4, hold a best practice event in quarter 4 (2015-16) to identify best practice in respect of utilisation of new ASB powers.	
PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take place in quarter 4 	NS
4F1.	Reduce the demand for the supply of illegal drugs, tackling class A drug trafficking, closing crack houses and disrupt cannabis cultivation.	

AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall there has been a reduction in overall numbers of crimes for cannabis possession, which is linked to the prioritisation of Stop/Search on both supply offences, and cocaine possessions. Cocaine has increased in possession and supply offences. Operation Promote in the City has tackled directly the effect cocaine has on violence within the night time economy, when combined with alcohol. This has addressed the increase in violent crimes recorded, and reduced the number of overall incidents recorded. The full time Cannabis Dismantling Team dealt with 34 grows in the first two months of this financial year, and continues to provide a highly effective resource for the force. 	G
4F2.	Continue to implement multi-faceted partnership problem solving plans for each of the key night time economies (NTEs).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is on-going work with BID regarding a radio scheme, taxi marshals and a Purple Flag Award. Also, Taxi Licensing and late Night Enforcement re issues. Pubwatch and City Licensing team re problem venues and responsible drinking initiatives such as vulnerability training, use of breathalysers (4 venues closed and their Licences revoked in last 2 years). Street pastors and Door staff re vulnerability. Work undertaken with EMAS to try & provide support to NTE staff. Work with Community Protection around super strength & Saturation Zone to manage number of Off & On licences in City centre and times of licensable activity. Work with CDP on Operation Promote to tackle violence caused by alcohol & cocaine. Overall reduction in NTE violence despite changes to crime recording rules. Reduction in serious NTE violence of 14%. Respect survey show 55% of people feels safe in NTE (up 7% in a year). 	G
4F3.	Ensure a smooth transition to NHS England of Custody Health Provision.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Force is working with NHS to ensure that health needs assessment and requirements are in place in time for transfer of service which will take place in March 2016. The Force is now consulting on the performance framework that will be implemented. The contracts will be adopted as they currently are and NHS England will then review and determine service from then on. A working group, including NHS England, meets to oversee the implementation and transition of medical services. This is also being considered at a regional level. 	G
4F4.	Ensure that the new ASB Powers are fully utilised to reduce ASB and monitor (quarterly) the number of times the different powers are utilised by Districts and City.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Force is ensuring that the new ASB Powers are fully utilised to reduce ASB and monitor (quarterly) the number of times the different powers are utilised by Districts and City. The Countywide ASB Transition group has shared best practice around the use of the new tools and powers. Whilst this does not deal with raw numbers alone, it has dealt with embedding the new powers and sharing good practice / issues, for example, how to mitigate the risk of the cost of signage for the new Public Space Protection Order and how the powers were being used to deal with a shop in 	A

	<p>Mansfield selling legal highs. The Force is able to use some of its systems to monitor the use of the powers, for example there is a system to record the use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new Dispersal power and this has been used 280 times since the act came in to being last October so the power is being widely used by Inspectors. ○ 21 Community Protection Notices have been issued for a wide range of issues and there has been involvement in many more that have been issued by the Local Authority and Housing providers. ○ 40 Criminal Behaviour Orders have been obtained which is a good uptake also. As these are partner powers too, there has been joint training, the Local Authorities also put on extra training sessions and invited the police staff which helped embed the use of the powers. ○ The Community Trigger has been invoked 6 times. The PCC has not received any appeals to date. <p>• Each District and partner agency utilises its own method to capture the use of the new ASB powers. The OPCC have now made available additional monies and commissioned a single system to capture all the enforcement activity to make problem solving and data sharing easier.</p>	
4F5.	Work with Partners and YOTs to develop a Community Remedy Plus to support young people at risk of further offending.	
AB/JW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Force works closely with YOT and Remedi Plus to ensure consistency in approach and application. Reported crime and offenders are highlighted to ensure appropriate referral and support is given. 	A
4P1.	City and Districts to ensure the robust enforcement of licensing conditions for pubs and clubs causing the most concerns.	
AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Police are a 'Responsible Authority' under the Licensing Act 2003 together with the fire service, health and safety, planning, noise pollution, safeguarding children, trading standards and the licensing authority. The responsible authority's statutory duty is to enforce the relevant provisions of the Act. The robust enforcement of conditions begins with the application of conditions in the first instance. This is done by way of negotiation with applicants and their solicitors, affording them opportunity to share their proposal and for us to raise concerns and give the applicant the opportunity to consider measures to address them and the viability of the measures. Once a licence has been granted the Police ensure that the holder complies with the terms of the licence; thus we undertake and/or oversee compliance visits, legislative compliance checks (test purchase operations), mystery customer operations etc. <p>City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of this information is recorded onto the InnKeeper database. The reason for doing this rather than simply relying to calls to the police is that we are confident that anything recorded on InnKeeper actually relates to the premise in question. This information is then used to produce a Top 10 premises report based on incidents at the premise. This forms part of the briefing for Night Time Economy policing and 	G

	<p>further targets the teams' efforts towards those premises causing the most risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where breaches of the licence and poor operation are identified we operate a 3 tier enforcement process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. verbal warning, 2. written warning, 3. final written warning, Action Taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications Made 377 Objections to Applications 23 Incidents at Premises 358 Visits made by the Police Licensing Team 284 Verbal Warnings given 0 Written Warnings given 17 Licensing Compliance Check Operations 2 Reviews Completed 1 	
SJ	<p>South Notts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Notts CSP has a list of the top ten premises which are monitored and action taken. To date actions include: monitoring of crime types inside and outside premises, meetings with various Pub and Area Managers, variations to licenses with new conditions, installation of CCTV, warning letters, Premises Action Plans, increase number of door staff, walkthroughs by police, cocaine tests in toilets. 	G
MM	<p>Mansfield/Ashfield MPAC / ACSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a standard agenda item at Partnership Plus, actions contained within Delivery Plans. Doorwatch, nights of action. Mansfield: No revocations or reviews. Ashfield: Trading standards have had 2. There have been 2 premises on actions plans but have turned themselves around and there was no need for a review. 	G
GC	<p>Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood (BNS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw Partnership Plus is actively engaged with the Best Bar None initiative countywide. So far: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licences Granted: 6 Licences Pending: 4 Variations: 1 Minor Variations: 1 Review Requests: 1 	G

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BNS has developed and implemented a Multi-Agency Night Time Economy strategy, which is due to be reviewed in November 2015 to assess its impact. • Proactive Pubwatch schemes operate in both Retford & Worksop • Newark and Sherwood Partnership Plus: • The Partnership Locality Working Plan includes the identification of the Top Three Licensed Premises, which are monitored and actions taken to tackle concerns. Actions include working with the licensees on improvements in security, both in and out of the premises. • The Partnership is engaged with Pubwatch in the area to ensure that licensees concerns can be taken on board and appropriate assistance given when needed. 	
4P2.	Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership to commission new Criminal Justice Substance Misuse Service for Nottingham City (see also 4C2).	
SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework commenced provision of the City substance misuse service in May 2015. Since then, following a name change to “Clean Slate”, the focus during these initial months has been on implementation. The service provision includes prison in-reach, remand-on-bail and custody initial assessments, with follow up assessments offered where appropriate to anyone identified with substance misuse problems, both drug and alcohol. The custody provision also includes undertaking regular cell checks to identify and offer voluntary engagement or advice to anyone who may have alcohol related offending. • Clean Slate will provide assessments for Alcohol Treatment Requirements and Drug Rehabilitation Requirements, and deliver the treatment for these orders post-sentence. The service is aligned with the Through The Gate resettlement service and as part of this, Clean Slate will provide treatment to anyone identified with a substance misuse problem on release and who is resident in the City. During the implementation period, day-to-day delivery of the substance misuse service has continued without interruption. This includes treatment provision for DRRs, ATRs, custody assessments and prison in-reach. A full set of performance data is expected at the next performance review in September 2015. 	G
4P3.	Better understand the prevalence and impact on crime and new psychoactive and legal substances on crime through substance misuse needs assessment.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 59 additional supply and production drug offences recorded year-to-date to August 2015 (+20.3%). In comparison there was a considerable reduction in possession offences (-21.8%), which could be attributable to the increased use of ‘legal highs’.¹ • Information on what is known about psychoactive and legal substances will be contained in the annual strategic assessment. A county wide working group has been set up by Nottinghamshire County Council, Public Health to better understand and respond to psychoactive 	G

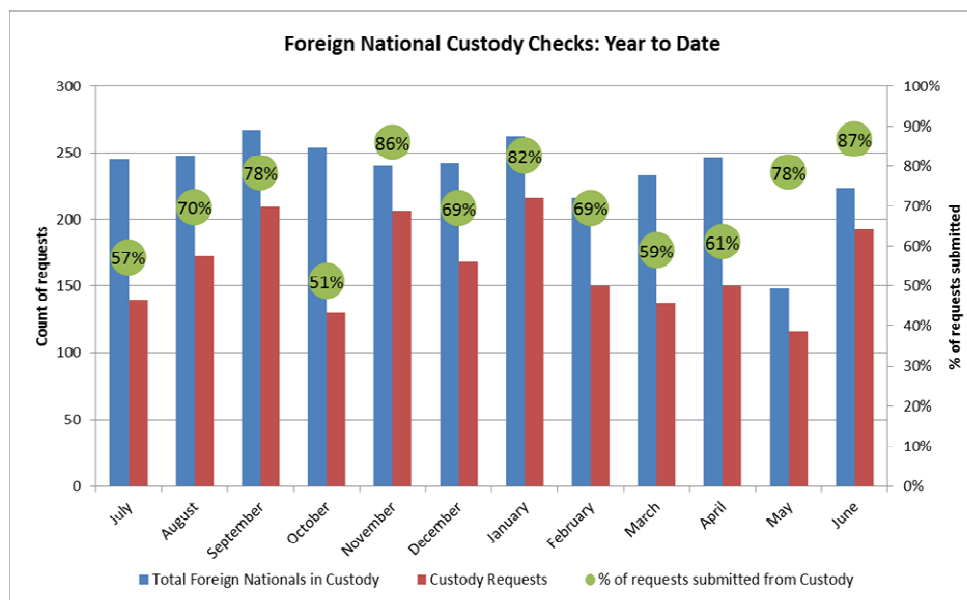
¹ <http://www.dualdiagnosis.co.uk/news/Progress48895.ink>

	substances.	
5C1.	Ensure partnership structures are in place in the City and County (including Trading Standards) to tackle serious and organised crime; specifically cybercrime; illicit tobacco, drugs, fraud, money laundering sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	
AB/DW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious & Organised Crime Boards (SOCB) on the City have commenced. <p>City Council Lead DW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the SOCB a SOC profile has been circulated to enable a rich picture by partners submitting their priorities and issues that they have problems with from a SOC perspective. SOCB is also involved in tackling illicit and counterfeit tobacco through Trading Standards; this is being done in conjunction with the County, EMSOU, HMRC but will be the subject of a sensitive briefing note if required. • Moving forward the intention is to use RRPS as a SOC hub, and therefore Vanguard Plus will relocate. SOCB is also looking at the feasibility for the Prostitution Task Force and some Trading Standards resources to have the ability to work from there as and when required. • SOCB also contributes to the CSE task and finish group that came from the CDP Board. • The work streams of Aurora 2 also complement the PCCs plan. For example a member of the Cohesion Team assists in the development of neighbourhood engagement, some work relates to recently arrived communities and this assists service delivery for CPOs, Police Beat Managers and PCSOs. • There will be a report submitted to the City Safeguarding Board regarding the PREVENT agenda in due course 	G
AB/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Boards are still progressing due to the more complex nature owing to multiple CSPs (Community Safety Partnerships). 	A
5C2.	Ensure support partnership work between colleges, schools, prisons and Councils to prevent people being drawn into terrorism (new legal duty).	
DW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new duty comes into effect on 1 July 2015. This has been discussed at the Prevent Partnership Steering Group chaired by the Head of Cohesion and although there are some concerns about how the government has framed the duty, partner agencies are working to ensure its effective implication despite the lack of resources from Central Government to do this. • The area of biggest challenge for compliance sits with both safeguarding and education. The Council's Corporate Director for Children and Families has ensured that briefings have taken place across a key management areas in her department and has agreed to be, herself, the senior lead for the authority. A number of officers attended an East Midlands event on the implications of the duty. • Further Home Office events planned for the end of June were postponed so in the meantime steps to ensure compliance have been 	G

	taken, and more importantly support the continuing safety of communities and citizens. Key to this is recruiting a dedicated Prevent Officer to the Cohesion Service with a focus on community engagement but also able to develop a refreshed partnership improvement to tackle the general duty as well as some of the more specific requirements of the Act.	
5C3.	Work with Trading Standards to ensure that mainstream activity tackles OCGs.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings have been held and updates are awaited. The Director of Intelligence is to provide a more comprehensive update in the near future. Trading Standards in the city is colocated within the division) and includes police officers and the use of CP Police teams. Much of their current work is linked to SOC with a focus on counterfeit and illicit goods (mainly cigarettes and cash). We are carrying out coordinated warrants on a weekly basis with police colleagues (local and regional teams), HMRC and UKBA. The Trading Standards element is well embedded and form part of the tasking process as joint partners to tackle OCG's. The approach is well documented as coordinated activity and part of Operation Aurora II. 	A
5F1.	Utilise POCA powers more effectively for criminal investigation.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of POCA continues to grow at a rapid pace with year on year orders made by the Courts increasing by over 30% set against a target of 10%. Previous investment in training and a remodelled process in terms of identifying opportunity are now paying dividends as the Force use of this legislation has become main stream. The Unit are now developing intelligence sources to identify targets benefitting financially from crime within our communities but who are not active in the commission of that crime. These will be subject to standalone money laundering investigations. 	G
5F2.	Work with partner agencies to protect more individuals vulnerable and human trafficking.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A DCI leads on Modern Slavery issues. He is currently engaged in delivering presentations to a range of partners to raise awareness, encourage improved engagement and greater intelligence. This has included adult / child Safeguarding, Nottingham City Council, Trade Unions, NHS, MASH. The GAIN is also actively engaged. Efforts are underway to include Modern Slavery as a standing agenda item in the newly formed BCU based OCG Partnership Boards 	G
5F3.	Direct young people away from being involved in organised crime through IOM, Troubled Families and Vanguard Plus.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed report is collated and forwarded in relation to a number of PCC priorities within the PCC delivery plan – an update on the work of Vanguard Plus is included within this, primarily associated with the monies received for EGYV and commissioned through the CDP. The Vanguard Plus Team is now well established but is evolving to face new challenges. The priority in Quarter One has been to sustain delivery and work continues with high risk children and young adults both in managing orders but also in finding paths out of offending into 	G

	employment or training. The impact of a dedicated DWP post in the Team has assisted in work with many of the cohort. Performance reports submitted to the City Serious and Organised Crime continue to indicate that Vanguard Plus is having a positive impact (EGYV Performance Report (June 2015). Whilst these reports capture the behaviour of the cohort, they don't capture other activity in particular the work to build more positive relationships between the police and communities. The Team role will evolve in coming months to align its activities with the national Serious and Organised Crime Strategy and reduce offending against the most vulnerable victims.	
5F4.	Develop the Force's physical, people and cyber measures to combat organised crime.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a Cyber Crime profile and a Cyber Crime CTRA which informs plans around organised crime. The physical and people sides are already in place for combatting organised crime. 	G
5F5.	Utilise automatic number plate (ANPR) technology to deny criminals use of the road.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County ANPR project is concentrating on ANPR Shields for Bassetlaw and Broxtowe over the next 18 months. The project is pretty much on schedule, the next phase being Bassetlaw. A schedule of time scales and updates has been attached. Ashfield South installed 30 cameras for their ring of steel in the spring of 2014. The project was inspected by the Information Commissioners Office in the autumn of last year and was deemed to be national best practice. The Force was commended by the Commissioner's Office on how the project was installed and run. INS have outsourced the installation of the network to a third party company who specialise in this work. This will help to maintain the existing network at full capacity and speed the installation of new cameras. Updates on the City Ring of steel and the Counter Terrorism ANPR work are awaited; however a business case for an upgrade to the City's ring of steel as soon as possible has been accepted. 	G
5F6.	Produce serious and organised crime profiles to support partnership working.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed and disseminated through Police data. Next stage - partners to add data as an on-going live document. 	G
5F7.	Secure a better understanding, monitoring and checking of foreign national offenders.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See also 1F4 above. The Force is close to completing the first draft of a Foreign National Offending Profile. The Force has an Action Plan to address the increasing threat from FNO, which includes the increased use of foreign national conviction checks, more effective use of Border Acts / PACE power to search for documents, closer working relationships with a dedicated Immigration Enforcement Officer, maximising the number of referrals to Operation Nexus for administrative removal, promotion of the use of conditional cautioning for FNOs, greater use of Schengen and Article 36(2) notices, active CHIS recruitment amongst foreign nationals, dedicated Intranet site for all staff, bespoke 	G

training to new recruits on relevant issues, mandatory NCALT packages, robust management of European Arrest Warrants, increased referral to Immigration for Criminal Case work. The chart below shows the number of foreign national custody checks between July 2014 and June 2015 shows an improvement in the % of checks being made for foreign offenders detained in custody.



5F8. Provide crime prevention advice on how to protect victims (especially vulnerable) from cybercrime.

AB

- Crime Prevention already forms part of the wider approach to cybercrime itself and cyber enabled crime such as fraud. Prevention is a key strand in the approach to Fraud prevention, a growing area. Recent messages related to specific methods of committing these offences are now being shared widely in force and in addition to other agency communications officers. See the Force Web site <http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/cybercrime>

G

5P1. CDP to provide PCC funding to support interventions to combat gangs and youth violence including BME young people.

NW

- The PCC has agreed to continue to fund the CDP to commission community led interventions to combat gangs and youth violence. Two community projects are funded to support young people to exit gangs.

G

6C1. Work in partnership to ensure street triage is continued and vulnerable people, including young people are dealt with

	more appropriately outside of custody.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Street Triage Team (STT) has now been running for over a year, with an evaluation produced after 12 months showing the benefits already realised. Funding continues until March 2016. Triage arrangements now in second year of 2-year pilot, awaiting health outcomes. New officers have replaced original team to spread knowledge across Force area. Hours of operation adjusted for maximum benefit. As of July 2015, there were 32 less people with mental health related illnesses presented to custody as a first place of safety year-to-date. Overall, there was a 33.9% reduction in the number of mental health patient detainees in custody and s136 suites. This is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team. 	G
6C2.	PCC to grant aid positive activities for young people most at risk of getting involved in offending not provided elsewhere.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has grant funded 7 community led projects during 2015/6 to provide positive activities for young people. 	G
6C3.	Monitor the impact on re-offending and out of out of court disposals, including cautions, PND and 'community resolution!'	
JW/P G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offending and out of court disposals are monitored by Divisional OPRs and Force wide through the Force Performance Board (OPCC Measure). A Chief Inspector chairs the Out of Court Scrutiny Panel, which meets on a regular basis and includes partners. In terms of external scrutiny the force holds quarterly reviews of OoCD's via the Partnership Scrutiny Panel. These have been embedded for over 18 months now. The panel choose what cases to review by way of random selection and each review is a cradle to grave review of all case information. The lead for Out of Court Disposals presented a paper to the Force Local Policing Board in July 2015 and issues raised were actioned to ensure improved utilisation. Internal scrutiny takes place at Joint Performance Board. Performance is consistent with National and regional forces (MSG). 	G
6C4.	Support IOM GPS tagging pilot to reduce re-offending by people involved in shop theft.	
DC/P G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 33 GPS tags provided by G4S and Buddi. Only 4 have been specifically used for managing shoplifting offenders on a voluntary basis due the lack of legal enforcement legislation. The Government is reviewing if there are any potential breaches of human rights. A number of examples have highlighted the benefits of the GPS tags where offenders have been arrested for shop-theft following GPS tracking data placing them inside the location at the time of theft. A prolific shoplifter is currently an active wearer of a GPS monitoring device. He is excluded from Nottingham City Centre and Derby City 	A

	<p>Centre and the device is enabling the Police to observe movements and receive alerts if these exclusions are breached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddi beacons installed into shops premises in and around Arnold town centre. • The structure and processes are all in place for nominations, training and access. 116 officers and staff are now trained. Coverage from the control room is now in place. Tags have been made specifically available for shop-theft offenders with low take up rates. Arnold town centre now has booster signals placed geographically to provide enhanced coverage. The local beat manager is managing this. Tag successes have been focussed on Public Protection Dangerous Persons and Integrated Offender Management (IOM) members. Whilst the tags remain voluntary it is extremely difficult to gain any uptake from shoplifting offenders. However there are numerous examples of successfully using the tags for Dangerous, sex offenders and serious acquisitive crime offenders. 	
6C5.	Undertake research and engagement activity with young people.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner has set up a 'Youth Commission'. Recruitment is underway at 14-25 year olds in Nottinghamshire who job will be to support, inform and challenge the Commissioner on policing for the City and County. Application deadline is 25th September. In addition the Commissioner has provided a grant to 'Chat About' to engage with young people who don't normally get involved to hear their voices 	G
6C6.	Work with schools to ensure that the crime prevention features in core curriculum.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several pilot programmes have been commissioned to test different approaches to improving interventions in schools aimed at prevention. The main focus is on healthy relationships, health and wellbeing, resistance education, social responsibility and fulfilling potential. Take Five in Manton; Holocaust centre work in Manton, Dragons Den in Sutton in Ashfield and Life Skills work in the county are being trialled. • In addition a large scale evaluation is taking place of Life skills based on 29 schools who have engaged in the programme, and 26 schools who deliver different interventions, which will include up to 2500 school children is currently underway. This will report in December 2015. Both City Council and County Council are agreeable to reshaping the PSHE curriculum to ensure it meets the stated aim and objectives. The County proposals are being finalised for delivery from April 2016. 	G
6F1.	Utilise integrated offender management, (IOM) to reduce crime by high risk offenders.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See also: 1F3, 2P3, 5F3 and 6C4 which relate to IOM. • The IOM approach is well embedded and successful in Nottinghamshire. Several other force areas have visited in the last quarter in order to replicate success. Partnership wide review of IOM Cohort is currently underway. • With regards to Nottinghamshire's most prolific and priority offenders as managed by the IOM system, consistent snapshot based analysis of different cohorts has shown a reduction in both the volume and the seriousness of the offending by these cohorts. Previously the Reducing Reoffending board commissioned a score card based tracking system for a series of cohorts to serve as a dip test regarding 	A

	performance of IOM in Nottinghamshire which showed continual effective work, pending redesign of IOM and its associated targets this score card has been temporality suspended, however an analytical product (attached) was commissioned in September for HMIC tracking two cohorts which again showed a reduction in both volume and seriousness.	
6F2.	Adopt an integrated partnership approach to preventing demand for public, private and third sector.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is now an agreed Partnership Prevention Programme Plan. Some prevention principals and enablers have been agreed. The plan will over the next year concentrate on the following themes: Locality working in areas of high demand; Business crime and Town Centres; Community Safety and protection; mental health, children and young people. 	G
6F3.	Support multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) to manage the most dangerous violent and sexual offenders.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Detective Inspector is currently seconded to the MAPPA. The potholder's key role is ensuring that the inter-agency procedure of the work of the Strategic Management Board is compliant with developing legislation for the protection of the public. The post holder is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and strategic development of the MAPPA in Nottinghamshire to assist the achievement of best practice. The restructuring of the Force's Public Protection Department resulted in the central management of the Force's Dangerous Persons Management that takes primacy for the management of all the registered sexual offenders. The Force actively partakes in level 2 and level 3 meetings, a Detective Chief Inspector being the core panel member of the level 3 meeting for the individuals that pose the greatest risk. 	G
6F4.	Establish stronger and collaboration partnerships to tackle personal robbers.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanguard Plus provides a 'Pathways Out' approach to target repeat offenders and suspects affiliated to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) or Urban Street Gangs (USGs). Whilst the Youth Offending Team (YOT) and Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) will work with any one charged or convicted of robbery. 	G
6F5.	Reduce the recidivism rate for persistent shoplifters compared to 2014-15.	
AB/MH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Op Dormice (IOM) monitor prolific offenders and target them for offender management. This is an on-going process. New parole conditions are assisting. For City Centre 1st quarter 2014 there were 23 offenders with >2 offences, who collectively committed 96 offences (an average of 4.17 per offender). In 2015 1st quarter there was 20 offenders >2 offences, collectively committed 76 offences (an average of 3.8 per offender). 	G

	<p>Broxtowe BC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broxtowe Borough Council have developed a Problem Solving Profile and Action Plan to tackle shoplifting in Eastwood (which has seen a large increase) includes activity to increase businesses awareness of shoplifting, supporting each other, making it more difficult for offenders to commit shoplifting and increase the risks of being caught, reduce rewards, increase sharing of intelligence and partnership working and understanding of the 25 known crime prevention techniques. <p>PABCIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action also supports 6C4 • It is now a year since the Tactical Group was brought together to reduce Retail Crime in the County Division of Nottinghamshire Police and the creation of Partnerships Against Business Crime in Nottinghamshire (PABCIN). The commissioner has provided a further £10k to support this project. • PABCIN is now operating in 15 Town Centre and shopping areas that are raising their standards to meet the nationally agreed Common Minimum Standard (CMS) providing confidence for police data sharing and a return on investment and choice for retailers. PABCIN played an important role in the development of this standard that is the entry level for business crime partnerships. This basic standard has been developed together with our sister organisation Partnerships Against Business Crime in Staffordshire (PABCIS) to a national accreditation. This has now been agreed as the national standard and is called the National Business Crime Partnerships Accreditation. The standard has three levels of achievement; Bronze Silver and Gold with Bronze the entry level and Gold the highest level of achievement. • There is a nominated Police Community Support Officer for each of the 15 areas and three of these works full time together with a Police Officer within the PABCIN HUB. 	
6F6.	Bolster monitoring/ review arrangements for crimes where a suspect has been identified (especially for violence and sexual crimes) to ensure that all possible enforcement action is being taken.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders against crime types are reported on and monitored on a daily basis through Performance Dashboards. They are subject to constant review and the appropriate action is tasked by supervisors to ensure a timely response in identifying enforcement activity and dealing with offenders. 	G
6F7.	In support of Community Remedy, establish mechanisms to ensure young people are appropriately referred to support agencies (see also 4F5).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Force works closely with YOT and Remedi Plus to ensure consistency in approach and application. Reported crime and offenders are highlighted to ensure appropriate referral and support is given. 	G

6F8.	Work with Partners and take steps to enhance intelligence gathering e.g. communities, rural crime and cybercrime.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressing through Serious & Organised Crime Partnership Boards. Detailed information to be provided in Q3 see AM monitoring. The Serious & Organised Crime Partnership Boards are progressing this area through the identification of what could be joint priorities across multiple agencies. Once common priorities are identified, these will be used to drive activity both operationally and through the identification of intelligence. Each agency is looking to commit to supplying it's relevant data that can be combined to give the best possible understanding of serious and organised crime. On the City, a new joint team is being organised that will process and seek to action, intelligence from across the multiple agencies. They will also take part in a joint Tasking and Co-ordination process that will allow the execution of tactics designed to further enhance our ability to gather intelligence. This team will be based at Radford Road and will work closely with the Force's Intelligence functions. The County are progressing their boards and will see how activity is put into place on the City as a method of deciding how the County operational model will function. 	A
6F9.	Ensure that crime prevention, reducing demand and bureaucracy is central to mainstream activity.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Nottinghamshire Police there is a scope which builds on initial prevention work which seeks to mainstream activity. The above mentioned partnership prevention plan is also moving the five work streams outlined above into mainstream activity. For example an approach to locality working in areas of high demand will be finalised by October 2015. 	G
6P1.	Partners to ensure that suitable accommodation is made available to avoid vulnerable young people with mental health concerns being detained in custody and develop an appropriate place of safety (i.e. Force to work with partners to ensure that no juveniles with mental health issues are presented to or detained in custody)	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juveniles are no longer being detained in custody under section 136 of the MHA. Provision has been expanded in adult 136 suites to accommodate juveniles. Agreement was reached between partners that Police cells will not be used from 1st April 2015 for children detained under section 136. An Interim Plan has been implemented, that will require reviewing by October 2015 when agreement has been reached for no adults to be held in cells under section 136. Notts was one of the highest users of the S136 powers for children nationally in 2013/14 so this is a significant improvement. 	G

6P2.	Focus on those individuals and families that cause the most demand to public organisations.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work stream in the Police forward Prevention Plan on Locality working in high demand areas aims to bring the work of neighbourhood policing, troubled families and prevention together. This will mean the focus will be on the families and individuals who create the most demand. Two pilots in Sutton East and Manton are trialling different approaches to this work. Agreements to share Troubled families data, Integrated Offender Management chart data on those individuals mapped through serious and organised crime group mapping will identify the cross overs and will allow for more effective targeting of interventions and resources. 	G
6P3.	Support Public Health England's 'Liaison and Diversion (L&D) scheme.	
SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A member of NOPCC staff has represented the Commissioner on the Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion project board which oversaw the preparation for the implementation of the liaison and diversion pilot in Nottingham City Magistrates and Crown Court. The purpose of the pilot is to provide better service to people going through criminal justice system with mental health problems. Not all cases will be diverted, depending on the seriousness of offence, some will be subject to the sentencing process but the aim is to ensure people who meet the criteria for assessments are assessed and referrals are made to agencies that can provide support. Police are a key agency in contributing to the scheme. The pilot has now been in place since mid-April. The scheme is already established in Mansfield Magistrates Court. The intention is that the Project Board will meet quarterly to receive updates about progress and address challenges, blockages etc., and the PCC office will continue to be represented on the board. L and D rolled out Force-wide from 1st April 2015. The local diversion pilot started in April 2015 at the City Courts, so no evaluation produced as yet regarding impact locally. However, this is an NHS England funded pilot, and they are responsible for evaluation of all diversion pilot. They are about to produce evaluation of the first 10 pilots which started over a year ago, so this should be available in the autumn. It will be helpful in looking at what likely trends are for Nottingham as well. 	G
7C1.	Support the implementation on the new policing model 'Designing the Future', including introducing prison handling teams.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation is progressing. As at July 2015, the following have been achieved: CRIM and TIB operational, 2 Response Hubs in place and operational. Staff moving to Public Protection. Investigations begun to take on wider violence offences. Prisoner handling teams in place in Bridewell, preparation being made to roll out to Mansfield and Newark Custody Suites. MFSS implemented. Front counter project closed. EMOPPS operational. Overall DTF implementation plan remains on track. 	G
7C2.	Ensure the Force achieves a balance budget and delivers the required efficiency savings.	

CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Force produces a Financial Performance and Insight Report on a monthly basis and this is used to monitor whether the Force is achieving a balanced budget. A report tabled to the Force Local Policing Board in July 2015 showed that the Force was £1.164m overspent. This is due in part to the £11m efficiency challenges set for 2015-16. It is likely the Force will NOT make these full savings. However, work is on-going to close the gap. Furthermore, the latest HMIC Efficiency Inspection reported in October 2015 gave the Force an overall GOOD rating. However, this was based on information provided in May 2015. 	R
7C3.	Achieve greater financial savings and improve service delivery through collaboration with other Forces and organisations.	
CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners from Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire met on Friday 21st August 2015 to look towards the future. There was a strong desire to build on existing relationships by forming a strategic alliance, integrating services to protect the public. A decision has been taken in principle to make this happen in early 2016. Further work commences to define the strategic vision and timetable. There will, of course, need to be consultation with officers, staff and stakeholders as plans emerge. 	G
7C4.	Implement and promote the social responsibility strategies.	
KS	To be undertaken in Qrt 3 and reported on at the end of financial year.	NS
7C5.	Submit bids to maximise funding opportunities nationally.	
CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no further opportunities to date. Recent successful bids last year included the Innovation Fund. 	G
7C6.	Rationalise the police estate and support joint service centre with partners.	
CR/T W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFSS went live 27th April 2015. PBS moving forward under new Change Director. There is a clear estates rationalisation project plan in place which will continue to reduce the cost of the Force estate and increase shared services and co-location with partners. Good progress is being made with implementation of remaining projects within the plan. The savings are likely to be realised in quarter 4 of 2015-16. 	G
7F1.	Recruit more volunteers (especially BME) to support policing, including cadets, rural specials, specials, volunteer PCSOs and neighbourhood watch.	
AB/R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 additional Specials (SC's) recruited. BME % increased from 3.9% to 7.5%. Rural SC: 8 EOI received for this role. Interviews commence w/c 13th July. This should be enough for one proactive team at Ollerton. GO 	G

S	<p>LIVE date 1/8/15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional recruitment for SC's plus Rural/Parish SC's will take place in AUG 15. • Cadets: 76 new cadets recruited and they start in SEPT 2015. BME figures to be compiled. PSV's limited recruitment to date as CiPD focus has been on work experience and Specials/Cadet recruitment. • Neighbourhood Watch: the plan from NottsWatch is to increase the number of registered schemes by 70 in the coming year. 	
7F2.	Create a regional Police business service (PBS) with Northants.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full business case has been submitted and signed off by both Chief Constables in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Both Forces are working towards greater collaboration and shared services. The recent plans for a Strategic Alliance will impact the work of the PBS. 	G
7F3.	Support the introduction of a Regional and Operational Support Unit with Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EMOpSS Collaboration is being managed as a regional project with CC Mr Rhodes as the SRO. The EMOpSS Operating model went live on 4th May 2015 and on-going development is being managed through a Strategic Management Board. 	G
7F4.	Introduce more agile mobile data solution for police officers and staff to make them more effective.	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A procurement exercise almost complete and a preferred supplier selected. Contract yet to be signed. Delivery timescale for pilot is November 2015 dependent upon contract signature. 	G
7F5.	Provide dedicated high visibility cars and encourage more voluntary speed watch schemes.	
AB/A C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fourth car and equipment has been procured for Rushcliffe and that releases a car and equipment for the City. Training for City staff will commence in July 2015. Work on the training of local volunteers has been delayed due to a pressing priority activity in key business areas. It is now anticipated that training for local volunteers will commence in late July 2015. • Three vehicles complete with their equipment have been delivered to the neighbourhood policing teams at Gedling, Bassetlaw and Rushcliffe. The equipment is being used by the neighbourhood officers to test its capability and tactical use. A fourth vehicle and equipment has now been procured for Rushcliffe which will release their current vehicle to Radford Road so the project can be initiated in the City of Nottingham. Early indications are that the equipment and supporting processes are working well allowing the next phase to commence – training the local community volunteers. • Activity is happening inside the communities where the equipment is being piloted. The volume is dependent on staff availability. It has 	G

	<p>been seen by local community volunteers and the wider public.</p> <p>Q1 Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with speed limits where the scheme is operating is 99.9%. This has effectively eliminated all the paperwork associated with Speed watch, it has increased compliance to speed limits to 99.9% and when handed over it will release local policing teams members to focus on other work. 	
7F6.	Ensure that 'Designing the Future' maintains access to services and effective communication to provide public reassurance by publicising positive good news stories (see also 2P2).	
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Organisational Change Communications Manager liaises with the Corporate Communication department to ensure messaging is consistent and clear. Wherever possible good news stories are publicised through internal and external channels. 	G
7P1.	Greater commissioning and pooling budgets to achieve greater efficiency and deliver service improvement for domestic abuse and sexual violence services.	
NW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commissioner has pooled his domestic violence budget in the county with the County Council, which has resulted in commissioning of a single integrated domestic violence pathway in the county. This will result in service improvement for survivors. In addition, from Year 2 of the contract, providers will be paid up to 5% of their price per survivor per journey only on demonstrating that survivors have achieved sufficient outcomes as a result of the service. The Commissioner is working with the County Council and Clinical Commissioning Groups in the county to explore the possibility of pooling sexual violence support budgets. In the city the Commissioner is working with the City Council and Clinical Commissioning Group to pool budgets for domestic and sexual violence where possible to ensure service improvement for survivors. 	G
7P2.	Work with partners to better understand, prevent and reduce demand and take steps to bolster community volunteering.	
AB/ W	<p>RS - NottsWatch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CiPD are fully linked in with NottsWatch and are involved in the creation of a refreshed NottsWatch Strategic Plan. We have created a delivery plan and are currently finalising Nottinghamshire Polices Service Level Agreement. The aim is to increase the number of schemes by 70 to take the total number of schemes in Nottinghamshire to 930. PSV's: CiPD are currently progressing 12 new volunteering roles e.g. PSD / Telephone Investigation / Prisoner Handling / Court Liaison / Business Development / CiPD support / Neighbourhood Policing Support / Vetting support etc. These roles present new opportunities for members of the public to get involved in 	G

	<p>policing / criminal justice.</p> <p>Force Prevent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An approach to mapping partnership demand has been piloted in Broxtowe CSP, this brings together the data from fire, police ambulance, accident and emergency, local authority and the county council. This approach is being widened to cover Gedling, Rushcliffe, Newark and Sherwood and Mansfield. In addition the approach to the County needs assessment and strategic assessment is being reshaped to include demand work and not just the traditional focus on crime and ASB measures. The County Council strategic Analytical Unit will lead on this work and a paper outlining the approach has been submitted through the Safer Nottinghamshire Board Performance group. 	
7P3.	Ensure there is practical information sharing agreements in place to support multi-agency and locality working.	
SH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire Community Safety Inter-agency Information Sharing Protocol available for distribution. It's currently on-going, full sign-up is expected during end of 2015. 	G
7P4.	Ensure greater alignment of public organisations efficiency and transformational programmes.	
KS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2015 Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable made a commitment to develop a strategic alliance and work closer together to reflect the public on the vision and design and the timetable is underway. Consultation with Officers, staff and stakeholders will be undertaken as plans emerge. Greater efficiency and effectiveness is being considered as part of the 'Devolution' deal for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (D2 and N2) and developing a new integrated locality model for Neighbourhoods. 	G

For Information	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	2 November 2015
Report of:	Update on Strategic Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people
Report Author:	Ch Supt Debenham Head of EMCJS Nicola Wade, NOPCC
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Agenda Item:	7

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

UPDATE ON STRATEGIC THEME 1: PROTECT, SUPPORT AND RESPOND TO VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 This report sets out to highlight NOPCC and Nottinghamshire Police's current work around Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people. The report provides updates on commissioning activity and work to ensure that the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime 2013 is fully implemented and reviews Nottinghamshire Police's current performance around conviction and attrition rates within the Criminal Justice System.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Panel notes the report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To provide further information to the Panel on one of the Strategic Themes contained in the Police and Crime Plan.

4. Summary of Key Points (this should include background information and options appraisal if applicable)

4.1 Update on commissioning activity

- 4.1.1 In January 2015 the PCC part-awarded a contract to Victim Support to deliver an integrated victim support service to support all victims of crime and anti-social behaviour, identity theft, road traffic collisions and hate incidents. The new service is fully delivered within Nottinghamshire. In addition, the PCC has awarded a contract to Remedi to deliver victim-initiated restorative justice support and grant funded services to support specific groups of very vulnerable victims such as victims with mental ill health and complex needs and elderly repeat victims of scams and fraud.

4.1.2 After an open procurement process, the PCC has awarded a contract to Baker Tilly to conduct an independent review of victims' services. The review will report in early November, providing:

- feedback on current victims support services;
- findings from research into the needs of victims of unreported crime with protected characteristics;
- a strategic assessment of victims in Nottinghamshire;
- a summary of best practice in victims' service provision from other police force areas;
- recommendations for improvements and efficiencies in existing victims support pathways including victims referrals;
- recommendations for a new delivery model.

Baker Tilly will report the findings of the review at the Strategic Resources meeting on 16 November 2015. A new victims' support service will be procured in 2016.

4.1.3 Following a joint review with Nottinghamshire County Council in 2014 into domestic violence services in the county, the Deputy PCC worked with the Council to co-commission a new integrated domestic abuse support service to enable domestic abuse survivors to cope and recover from crime. Contracts were awarded by Nottinghamshire County Council, as the lead agency, to Nottinghamshire Women's Aid for the north and WAIS for the south. The new services began on 1 October 2015.

4.1.4 Discussions are ongoing between the PCC and the County Council and county based Clinical Commissioning Group partners about potential co-commissioning of sexual violence support in the county.

4.1.5 In the city the Deputy PCC chairs the Domestic and Sexual Violence Joint Commissioning Group (JCG). The JCG is co-commissioning domestic violence services, with invitations to tender for prevention and domestic and sexual violence support to be published by mid October 2015. New contracts will be awarded in December and work will begin on 1 April 2016.

4.2 Update on implementation of Code of Practice for Victims' Code 2013

4.2.1 As part of her role as Chair of the Victims and Witness Board, which now reports to the Safer Nottinghamshire Board and the CDP, the Deputy PCC is overseeing the dip testing of a small number of cases with partner agencies to establish whether victims are receiving the services to which they are entitled under the Code. The dip testing will follow the journey of a small number of victims through Nottinghamshire Police and HM Courts. The work includes feedback from the victims concerned. It will be completed by the end of the October and reported to the V&W Board on 4 November.

4.3 Update on Nottinghamshire Police's current performance around conviction and attrition rates within the Criminal Justice System.

- 4.3.1 All data used in this report for Conviction rates and Attrition rates is accurate to August 2015 and is sourced from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).
- 4.3.2 In terms of Attrition rates for Magistrates Court cases Nottinghamshire have been improving slowly since Quarter 2 2014/15 which saw a gap of 4.7% against the national average, with quarter 3 of the same year actually exceeding the national average (that is less unsuccessful outcomes than the national average). Since that time the Force has fluctuated around the national average and at the latest full quarter (Q1 2015/16) the Force was only 0.2% off the national average.
- 4.3.3 Much has been done in the last 12 months under the leadership of Detective Supt Helen Chamberlain to enhance partnership working with CJS colleagues, restructure how the Force processes domestic violence cases and to understand victims of Domestic Abuse more in order to respond better to their needs. So that in terms of Domestic Violence attrition cases the Force has seen some remarkable improvement starting Q1 2014/15 with a 3.2% gap on the national average the Force is now in the position whereby more often than not we exceed the national average and for the latest reported month (August 2015) the Force exceeded the national average by 4.7%. In terms of Conviction rates for DV cases we fluctuate around the national average in both Courts but it is worthy of note that in two months the force actually exceeded 90% in a context whereby the national average has never broken 75%.
- 4.3.4 In terms of performance in the Crown Court for attrition Nottinghamshire are consistently exceeding the national average each quarter.
- 4.3.5 The Force's conviction rates for the Magistrates Court are stable ranging from 84.9% in Q1 2014 to 82.3% in the latest reported quarter. The Force's national ranking in this area is currently 34th but has been as high as 24th in the last 12 months.
- 4.3.6 In Crown Court again performance is excellent and consistently exceeds the national average with the Force being placed 7th national in Q3 2014/15.
- 4.3.7 Whilst in Nottinghamshire we have a quick turnaround from arrest to charge as a process (10 days) the volume of Domestic Abuse charges has meant that the slots for the next available charging date are often filled and therefore the case is 'bumped' to the next available slot. At times this can mean several weeks from the point of charge which in turn extends the pressure on the victim and, it is suggested, adds to our victim and witness attrition rates. We have worked together in partnership with Public Protection, the Crown Prosecution Service and the Courts to provide additional Specialist Domestic Violence Courts and also to rearrange listing to enable adjourned cases to be more flexible and slot in aside other matters to provide the victim a quicker and more responsive turnaround once in the Court listings. This issue has been highlighted and managed through various Local Criminal Justice Board sub groups and is currently returning to a more acceptable level of frequency and efficiency.

4.3.8 Unlike other areas in the East Midlands Nottinghamshire does not suffer from long delays in setting trials, however we are aware, as a regional unit, this is a potential area of concern we do monitor time to trial through a very active Prosecution Team Performance Management meeting held quarterly. Given that this group has a wealth of shared experience and is very open to new thinking for example, whether template statements could help with file quality in this area, it also examines charging decisions to ensure they are of quality and taken by the right organisation and the time taken to provide legal advice on files. All these issues are currently under review in the group and therefore by both the CPS and the Police in order to look for ways of enhancing our protection, response and support of all victims and witnesses but with particular focus on Domestic Abuse.

4.3.9 Further as we have moved towards a regional Criminal Justice provision we have also benefited from the employment of a regional witness care unit manager. This role will help us to highlight performance issues – she sits as a core part of the PTPM group – but also share best practice and to learn from others.

4 Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 Commissioning victims' support services: the PCC receives a dedicated Victims' Services Grant from the Ministry of Justice which is used to commission victim support services. In addition, the PCC allocates funding from his wider community safety budget to support victims and vulnerable people. Spend on victims' support services has been protected to date from cuts and budget provision has been made to ensure that the same level of investment will continue into 2016/7.

5 Human Resources Implications

6.1 Commissioning victims' support services: advice on TUPE was undertaken during the procurement of victims and domestic violence support services.

6 Equality Implications

7.1 Commissioning victims' support services: all bidders were scored on their ability to recognise the needs of victims and survivors with protected characteristics and their action plans to address those needs.

7.2 In addition, the independent victims' service review is specifically consulting victims with protected characteristics about their support and access needs for future services.

7 Risk Management

- 8.1 Commissioning victims' support services: all bidders were asked to submit a risk register which was assessed as part of the procurement process. Risks are managed through on-going contract management.

8 Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

- 9.1 This is an update on a strategic priority in the current plan.

9 Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 In July 2015, MoJ consulted on revisions to the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime 2013. The revisions proposed a number of technical changes to ensure compliance with the EU Victims' Directive (2012/29/EU) which comes into force on 16 November 2015. The proposals included extending provision of the Code to victims of any criminal offence, rather than victims of crimes notifiable under the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS). Currently victims of offences such as careless driving do not receive support under the Code. Whilst the PCC supports the proposals in principle, thought needs to be given to the operational impact of the revisions.

10 Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 The outcomes of the consultation contained within the Baker Tilly review of victims' support services will be available later in November 2015.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 None.

13. Background Papers

13. None.

