

# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

**Monday, 18 September 2017 at 14:00**

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

**There will be a pre-meeting for Panel Members only  
in Committee Room B at 1.15pm**

## **AGENDA**

- |          |   |                  |
|----------|---|------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Minutes of last meeting held on 29 June 2017</b>   | <b>3 - 12</b>    |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Apologies for Absence</b>  |                  |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)</b><br>(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests<br>(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) |                  |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Review of Membership - Balanced Appointment Objective</b>  | <b>13 - 18</b>   |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Work Programme</b>   | <b>19 - 24</b>   |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report</b>  | <b>25 - 74</b>   |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Police and Crime Commissioner's Update Report - To July 2017</b>   | <b>75 - 116</b>  |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Police and Crime Commissioner Future Options and Responsibilities For Dealing With Police Complaints</b>   | <b>117 - 120</b> |

**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 Cheryl Butler – Ashfield District Council  
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council  
Councillor Kevin Greaves – Bassetlaw District Council  
Councillor Francis Purdue-Horan – Nottinghamshire County Council  
Councillor Keith Girling – Newark and Sherwood District Council  
Mrs Suma Harding – Independent Member  
Councillor Tony Harper – Broxtowe Borough Council  
Councillor Toby Neal – Nottingham City Council  
Mr Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member  
Councillor Linda Woodings – Nottingham City Council

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON MONDAY 29<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2017 AT  
2.00 PM 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 Allsop – Mansfield District Council  
Rizwan Araf – Independent Member  
Councillor Cheryl Butler – Ashfield District Council  
Councillor Michael Edwards – Nottingham City Council  
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council  
Councillor Keith Girling – Newark and Sherwood District Council  
Councillor Kevin Greaves – Bassetlaw District Council -A  
Suma Harding – Independent Member  
Councillor Tony Harper – Broxtowe Borough Council -A  
Councillor Nicola Heaton – Nottingham City Council -A  
Councillor Richard Jackson – Broxtowe Borough Council  
Councillor Toby Neal – Nottingham City Council  
Councillor Francis Purdue-Horan – Nottinghamshire County Council  
Councillor Maddy Richardson – Bassetlaw 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)  
Craig Guildford - Chief Constable, Nottinghamshire  
Kevin Dennis - Chief Executive, OPCC  
Mark Kimberley - Head of Finance, Notts Police  
Charlotte Radford - Chief Finance Officer, OPCC

**1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN**

**RESOLVED 2017/012**

**That Christine Goldstraw OBE be appointed Chairman of the Panel for the 2017/18 municipal year.**

**2. ELECTION OF VICE CHAIRMAN**

**RESOLVED 2017/013**

**That Councillor Debbie Mason be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2017/18 municipal year.**

**3. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING**

The minutes of the meeting held on 24 April 2017, having been previously circulated, were agreed as a true and correct record, and were confirmed and signed by the Chair of the meeting.

**4. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Councillor Edwards replaced Councillor Heaton, Councillor Jackson replaced Councillor Harper and Councillor Richardson replaced Councillor Greaves, all for this meeting only.

**5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

No declarations of interest were made.

**6. RULES OF PROCEDURE**

Keith Ford introduced the report and informed the Panel that the rules were agreed at the first meeting of the Panel on 19 October 2012 and that the report was included on the agenda to ensure that new Panel members were aware of the relevant procedures. Keith informed the Panel that the intention was to organise induction sessions for new members.

**RESOLVED 2017/014**

**That the contents of the report and appendix be noted.**

**7. REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP – BALANCED APPOINTMENT OBJECTIVE**

Keith Ford introduced the report and informed the Panel that following the recent County Council elections it was no longer possible for the Panel to be politically balanced with 15 members and explained that the report recommended two possible options of reducing the elected membership to either 14 or 10 members. Keith explained that the report only dealt with elected members and not the independent members.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- Councillor Girling spoke in favour of reducing the size of the membership to 10 arguing that committees should be kept as small as possible on the grounds of efficiency;
- Councillor Edwards informed the Panel that he was in favour of having 14 elected members of the Panel because of the range of issues that affected the City area;
- Members agreed that any decision to reduce the size of the elected member representation on the Panel should be subject to further review if Nottingham City Council subsequently confirmed it wished to retain four places on the Panel.

#### **RESOLVED 2017/015**

- 1) That the elected member representation on the Panel be reduced to 10.**
- 2) That the above decision be reviewed if Nottingham City Council subsequently confirm that it wishes to continue the previous practice of being allocated 4 seats on the Panel (2 members and two co-optees).**

#### **8. WORK PROGRAMME**

Keith Ford introduced the report and sought members' views on the OPCC's suggestion of holding a workshop in October to include a review of the performance framework with a view to making it more fit for purpose and improving the ability of the Panel to monitor performance over a sustained period.

Keith outlined the advantages of being a member of the Regional Police and Crime Panel network and requested Panel approval to renew the subscription.

Keith informed the Panel of two forthcoming national events – the LGA PCP Workshop in London on 12 July 2017 and the National PCP Conference at Warwick University on 6 November 2017. Keith informed the Panel that two members had expressed an interest in attending the Workshop in London and that further places, along with funding, were still available. In terms of the conference this had been held in Nottingham in the past, two members had attended the event last year in Birmingham and Keith asked members to register their interest for this year's event.

Keith informed the Panel that he was keen to provide a brief induction session for new members on either a joint or individual basis depending on members' preferences and reminded members of the benefits of such sessions that had been highlighted in the 'Power Check' document published by Frontline Consulting.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- The Panel welcomed the opportunity to discuss the Performance Framework at a future workshop and expressed its frustration at how the varying figures made comparisons over time difficult.

- The Panel spoke of the implications of the recent Grenfell Tower fire for emergency planning and the heightened risks the police may face

#### **RESOLVED 2017/0016**

- 1) That Members consider the OPCC's proposal to arrange a Performance Framework workshop in October 2017.
- 2) That the Panel subscribes to the regional PCP network for 2017/18 at a cost of £500.
- 3) That Members contact Keith Ford / Peter Barker if they would like to attend the LGA workshop on 12 July or the National Conference on 6<sup>th</sup> November.
- 4) That new Members contact Keith Ford / Peter Barker to arrange an induction session.

#### **9. REGIONAL COLLABORATION WORKSHOP EVENT**

Keith Ford introduced the report and informed the Panel that Leicestershire had made the decision not to participate, which was disappointing as it was thought that all parties had agreed to proceed. Keith explained that one of the reasons given was financial. The cost of participation is approximately £500 which may sound expensive but this is the same as a national conference and this workshop is bespoke. Keith informed the Panel that Frontline would bear the cost if ultimately Leicestershire did not participate.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- Panel members expressed their disappointment and some Members questioned whether it was worth proceeding without Leicestershire's involvement, while other Members thought the initiative should still go ahead and Leicestershire would then realise their decision had been a mistake.
- The Chair felt that Frontline should be reimbursed for any costs incurred if Leicestershire do not participate.

#### **RESOLVED 2017/017**

**That approval be given to finalise plans for the workshop event, to be facilitated by Frontline Consultancy.**

#### **10. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT**

The Commissioner introduced the report and informed the Panel that following the events in Manchester and London, there had been a rise in hate crime both nationally and locally. In Manchester there had been a 500% increase but this had not been the case in Nottinghamshire. Following Brexit there had been a brief spike in hate crime in Notts and a similar spike had occurred following the recent atrocities but the increase was nearer 50% not 500%. The Commissioner felt that there was a clear pattern to such crimes and that such incidents would return to past levels over time. The Commissioner informed the Panel that he and the Chief Constable had been engaging with the affected communities, especially Muslim women.

The Commissioner informed the Panel of a recent exercise around a river accident which involved the police, fire and volunteers and highlighted the importance of joint working.

The Commissioner informed the Panel that the phased recruitment of officers and PCSOs was well underway and would continue into the New Year with a public announcement concerning numbers due soon.

The Commissioner informed the Panel that the Force continued to divert those with mental health problems away from cells and into care, with no young people with mental health problems being detained in a cell. Notts is the only Force in the country that can state this. The Commissioner informed the Panel that until recently there had been a nurse stationed in the control room in the afternoon and evenings but the CCG had withdrawn funding, though discussions were ongoing in an effort to reinstate the service.

The Commissioner referred to the appendix to the report which contained details of the Community Remedy evaluation. The Commissioner informed the Panel that this was an initiative he was keen to encourage and which was a priority for the Chief constable. The evaluation showed that progress was being made but that more could be done.

The Commissioner spoke to the Panel regarding police funding and informed the Panel that due to Brexit the Treasury would probably not produce a CSR in the autumn as is customary. The Commissioner informed the Panel that the Home Office would be looking for Forces to achieve 3% or 6% efficiency savings in the future. The Commissioner stated he was heavily involved in the area of police financing and would be submitting a paper before the summer recess and informed the Panel that Chief Constables and PCCs were working on a larger body of work that would be available at the end of September and which made the case for increasing expenditure on policing. The Commissioner informed the Panel that there was a drive to put resources into counter terrorism which the Commissioner agreed was right, but that this should not be happening at the expense of other budgets.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- The Panel asked about the actual increase in hate crime and the Chief Constable replied that there had been an increase of 36% in such crimes

between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The Chief Constable reiterated that the size of the recent spikes in hate crime in Nottingham were nothing like the 500% increase seen in Manchester and reminded the Panel that many comments had been made on social media which had to be recorded as hate crimes but these were on-line comments and not incidents in public.

- Some Panel members commented positively to the recent demonstration by the firearms team and asked the Commissioner whether the Force intended to arm more officers. The Commissioner replied that the government had provided £140m of funding to provide an uplift in this area but that most of the money was going to urban forces meaning the Notts force would only be receiving a small amount. The Commissioner informed the Panel that the Chief Constable had increased the number of Tasers held by the force and these were in use in Retford, Newark and other rural areas by those who were working alone or who were otherwise isolated. The timing of the purchase meant that the type of Taser issued was the most advanced model. The Panel asked the Commissioner whether he thought that all officers would be armed at some point in the future and he informed the Panel that he thought they would. The Chief Constable agreed.
- Councillor Girling informed the meeting that he was the County Council's Armed Forces Champion and spoke of the work being done concerning ex-service personnel's mental health. Councillor Girling thought that there was the opportunity to link into the work currently being undertaken and informed the Panel that there were a variety of voluntary organisations working in the area that could be consulted. The Commissioner agreed it would be useful to have a discussion about the funding options available for mental health work. The Commissioner spoke of an impressive study done on the numbers of ex-service personnel coming into custody who are referred onto charities and undertook to ask the officer involved to contact Councillor Girling.
- The Panel spoke of the use of CCTV and its usefulness but expressed frustration that the resources were concentrated in the City. The Commissioner replied that it was up to the Police and Local Authorities to work together. Some of the equipment needed updating and this was difficult given the current financial pressures in the public sector, and again stressed the need for co-operation. The Commissioner informed the Panel that he could not understand why there were so many different systems in operation, rationalisation was needed and welcomed any discussions geared towards finding a common system.
- Councillor Edwards informed the Panel that he was reassured by the Commissioner's comments regarding hate crime but that he was concerned that after putting City Council resources into crime prevention previously that now the same mistakes were being made with too many areas suffering anti-social behaviour and he feared that the situation was reverting to that of the past. Councillor Edwards asked the Commissioner whether the Control Room could be improved through the use of technology and asked whether the '101' service was operating at a level he was satisfied with. The Commissioner informed the Panel that a new Control Room was wanted but that this would take time and in the short term thought would need to be given about how the Control Room was operated. The Commissioner



informed the Panel that in broad terms the '999' and '101' services were hitting their targets. The Commissioner spoke to the Panel about the different ways in which the public could now contact the Police and informed the Panel that crime could now be reported on-line.

- The Commissioner informed the Panel that he had had many discussions with the Chief Constable since his appointment regarding the issues brought up by Councillor Edwards and that he had visited the Meadows the week previously. The Commissioner informed the Panel that a national discussion was underway on how a uniformed presence can be maintained. The Commissioner felt that there was a presence in Notts and spoke how he walked round Sneinton Dale and saw a uniformed officer every day. The Commissioner praised the City Council for its investment which had made it a leader in the area of community safety. The Commissioner spoke of the new accommodation on Maid Marion way which was an exemplar but this had been achieved at a time of significant financial pressures and informed the Panel that he was very much involved in trying to get a better deal for policing.
- The Panel spoke about knife crime and the fact that if people had their knives confiscated then they just replaced them as they felt they needed them for protection. The Panel made the point that if the public had a good relationship with the Police and felt protected they would not feel the need to carry knives. The Commissioner agreed with much that had been said and informed the Panel that in fact the level of knife crime was no higher now than it was 10 years ago, though there were signs that it was increasing. The Commissioner informed the Panel that the Notts force was the only force other than the Met that had a dedicated knife crime team and this played its part in the very high rate of 60% for successful stop and searches. The Commissioner spoke of the need for partners to work together and for the approach to this crime to be refreshed.
- The Panel spoke of the increase in those from the BME community employed by the Force since the Commissioner took office and welcomed the drive to recruit new officers. The Commissioner replied that the numbers recruited from the BME community continued to increase and the success of such candidates continued partly through the mentoring undertaken by the Force. The Commissioner spoke of the 'stop-start' approach to recruitment in the past and contrasted the situation to the one of continuity that was now in place.

The Chief Constable addressed the meeting and informed the Panel of the following:

- Specialist resources had been sent to Manchester and the back filling procedure had been triggered. This support continues in terms of searches and provision of detectives. The system works by drawing on required resources nationally. The whole network is busy with many attacks prevented, though this is not always promoted as the balance between worrying the public and reassuring them needs to be struck. No links back from the Manchester attack to Notts had been made.

- The Force is keen to support the use of CCTV but would expect Local Authorities to view footage unless the incident is serious
- The need to make financial savings continues but the aim was to bolster the front end of policing including work in schools, cyber-crime, knife crime and radicalisation. An announcement would be made soon regarding police recruitment numbers.
- The Knife Crime team targets carriers and organised crime is involved. The research is mixed with the indications being that young people carry knives for protection with the older carriers being involved in organised crime. Postcodes are an influence now – the crossing of boundaries by young people is an increasing problem for them. Initiatives in schools around prevention are part of the solution but not the whole one.
- The Chief Constable has been involved with restorative justice his whole career and supports the concept. This approach does not criminalise people who do not have the capacity to understand what they have done.
- Notts has one of the highest '999' call rates per head of population. This is true for calls to the ambulance service as well as to the police and work continues to find out why. The control room is unique, dealing with life or death situations, the Chief wants the technology to be as up to date as possible to keep officers and staff safe and investment in the area will continue.
- The Chief Constable thanked Panel members for their support and recent visit to Police HQ and said that staff had appreciated the interest shown in their work.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- The Panel appreciated that the public wanted a visible, uniformed police presence but felt that perhaps given present financial circumstances resources should be targeted. The Panel was aware of the difficulty in persuading the public of the advantages of this approach but felt that if people were better informed of outcomes this would build confidence. The Chief Constable agreed. Some Panel members felt that there were some areas where challenges were not being made and that as a country not enough was being spent on public services with the result that conditions were returning to those of the end of the 1990s
- The Panel spoke about the problems in rural villages and the fears some PCSOs had about the lack of resources available. The Commissioner replied that that he had always been clear in that policing must be provided to all in Notts but that the problem was that some areas are more disadvantaged than others and that although there were areas where the crime level was zero people still wanted to see the reassuring presence of the police. The Commissioner stated that 25% of the crime in the county occurred in 5 parts of

the City. The Commissioner agreed to send Councillor Butler a leaflet detailing the work being done around rural crime.

**RESOLVED 2017/018**

**That the contents of the report be noted.**

**11. END OF YEAR FINANCE REPORT – PROVISIONAL OUTTURN 2016-17**

The Commissioner introduced the report and informed the Panel that he had been assured that both sets of accounts would be signed off that day before 6pm. The Commissioner informed the Panel that the outturn was broadly on target, with an additional £1m of savings being achieved, mainly through more officers leaving the force than anticipated. The Commissioner informed the Panel that at a quarter of the way through the current financial year expenditure was on budget and further recruitment would be possible.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- The Commissioner was asked about the progress made in replacing the Bridewell and he replied that though the building was state of the art when built it is now very quiet. The Commissioner informed the Panel that alternative sites were being looked at, the affordability issue was being considered and he would report back to the Panel when there was more concrete information to be shared. The Chief Constable informed the Panel that technical changes and the introduction of safe handling principles means that the building is no longer fit for purpose
- Peter Barker would e-mail Panel members and liaise with the OPCC to arrange a visit to the building for those interested.

**RESOLVED 2017/019**

**That the outturn position for each legal entity and the net position for the Group is noted.**

**12. SPECIFIC FOCUS ON POLICE AND CRIME PLAN STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 5 - REDUCE THE THREAT FROM ORGANISED CRIME**

The Commissioner introduced the report and spoke to the Panel about the regional work carried out by EMSOU, the work going on in the City with the young on the fringes of crime and the findings of the recent National Crime Agency report which included details of the Albanian influence. The Chief Constable addressed the meeting and referred to the collaborative nature of the work in this area. The Chief Constable spoke of the Force's record in recovering drugs and firearms and the high number of drug trafficking prosecutions as examples of the Force's resolve and the effectiveness of using local intelligence. The Chief Constable spoke of the problems of cyber-crime where older people needed educating about the scams that exist and younger people need educating

about on-line dating scams, sometimes becoming victims without realising it. The Chief Constable informed the Panel that though the Force worked well with partners there was still the need to invest in prevention.

During discussions the Panel raised the following points:

- The Panel asked the Chief Constable about the process regarding the proceeds of crime. The Chief Constable informed the Panel that it was the court's decision to pursue proceeds and that even when successful the Police would only be allocated approximately 18% of the sums recovered. Money launderers were targeted, both locally and nationally, and some cases take years to come to fruition with criminals hiding money in sophisticated ways. The Chair questioned the fairness in the allocation of recovered proceeds and the Commissioner informed the Panel that that a debate with the government was ongoing to increase the 18% figure but the Commissioner felt that he was not confident of there being enough time in this Parliament to resolve the matter.
- The Panel admitted its ignorance of the Albanian involvement and asked the Chief Constable whether he thought there were other issues/concerns that the public might not be aware of. The Chief Constable replied that there were but that there was a balance to be struck between informing the public and reassuring them. The Chief Constable stated that threats were coming from all around the world to our core cities and the approach to the police differed significantly between the different groups but that there was a need to infiltrate these communities in order to gather intelligence

## **RESOLVED 2017/020**

**That the progress made against the strategic priority themes and activities set out in the Police and Crime Plan be noted.**

The meeting closed at 3.50pm

CHAIRMAN

**REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP – BALANCED APPOINTMENT**  
**OBJECTIVE - UPDATE**

**Purpose of the Report**

1. To review the decision made at the last Panel meeting about the number of elected Members on the Panel, in line with the balanced appointment requirements.

**Information and Advice**

2. The Panel needs to review its membership at its Annual Meeting in June (or following elections which may have affected the Panel's political balance). The Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 stipulates that Police and Crime Panels must represent all parts of the relevant area, be politically balanced and have a membership that has the necessary skills, knowledge and experience.
3. The Panel considered its overall membership at its last meeting on 29 June 2017 and it was explained that the existing number of elected Members needed to change to achieve political balance across the Panel's area (this was to reflect changes following the recent County Council election).
4. The Panel made the decision to reduce the number of elected Members on the Panel to 10 with each constituent Council being granted one seat, other than Nottingham City Council which would be given two seats (but would no longer receive the additional two co-opted places which had been previously agreed on the basis of the relative populations of the City and County areas).
5. It was also agreed that should Nottingham City Council confirm they would prefer to retain four places in total then this decision would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Panel.
6. Nottingham City Council has subsequently confirmed that they would like to retain four places and therefore the Panel is asked to review the decision it made on 29 June.
7. Updated proportionality figures are shown at **Appendix A**. Following further clarification, these figures are based on political parties rather than political groups (this approach is in line with the Local Government Association (LGA) guidance 'Police and Crime Panels – Panel arrangements and the balanced appointment objective').

8. Issues for the Panel to consider:-

**Issue 1- whether to increase size of elected membership.**

The Panel is asked to review its original decision to reduce to 10 elected members.

**Issue 2 – if increasing, to what extent?**

If the Panel decides to increase then it will need to agree the size of the increase. There appear to be three options available which would enable the number of places available to the City Council to be increased from 2 and which would still enable political balance to be achieved:-

Option A - increase to 14 elected members, apportioned as follows:-

<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Mansfield Independent Forum</b>	<b>Other political parties &amp; Independents</b>
14	7	5	1	1

This option would enable the City Council to retain four places, all allocated to the Labour Group. A further co-option would then be required to fill the remaining Conservative place and the Panel would need to decide from which Council to seek this representative.

Option B – increase to 13 elected members, apportioned as follows:-

<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Mansfield Independent Forum</b>	<b>Other political parties &amp; Independents</b>
13	6	5	1	1

Under option B, the City Council could still retain four places but that would be on the proviso that, in order to achieve political balance, they would need to allocate one of those places to a Conservative member. It should be noted that a similar arrangement was operated previously although the City's Conservative Group struggled to send a Member on a regular basis, due to its limited pool available.

Option C – increase to 12 elected members, apportioned as follows:-

<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Mansfield Independent Forum</b>	<b>Other political parties &amp; Independents</b>
12	6	4	1	1

Under Option C, the City Council could be given three places only, in order to enable all Councils to be represented by their ruling group (or Mayor in the case of Mansfield).

### **Issue 3 – if increasing, how should the remaining places be allocated?**

The LGA has clarified that there is no definitive approach for dealing with smaller political parties and independent members. Some PCPs have chosen to place all 'smaller' parties and 'purely independent' Members within the same pool and asked those within that pool to agree a representative. There are 39 members that could fall within that definition within Nottinghamshire. Another option would be to allocate any available place to the next largest political party (in Nottinghamshire this would be the Ashfield Independents Group). The Panel therefore needs to consider how the remaining co-optee place should be allocated to best meet the balanced appointment objective.

### **Other Options Considered**

9. None – other size Panels would not enable political balance and the Panel is expected to keep to as small a size as possible to achieve the balanced appointment objective.

### **Reason/s for Recommendation/s**

10. To enable the Panel to meet the balanced appointment objective to the best of its ability.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1) That the Panel considers the issues detailed in paragraph 8 above and reviews the decision made at the meeting of 29 June 2017.

### **Background Papers and Published Documents**

- 1) Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (published)
- 2) Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel's Panel Arrangements (published)
- 3) Report to Police and Crime Panel of 19 October 2012 and minutes of that meeting (published)
- 4) Report to Police and Crime Panel of 29 June 2017 and minutes of that meeting.
- 5) LGA Guidance document – 'Police and Crime Panels – Panel arrangements and the balanced appointment objective' (published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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## Political Balance – Police and Crime Panel – September 2017

<u>District</u>	<u>Total Seats</u>	<u>Lab</u>	<u>Cons</u>	<u>MIF</u>	<u>Ash Ind</u>	<u>Lib Dem</u>	<u>Selston Parish</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>UKIP</u>	<u>Selston Inds</u>	<u>Ind Members</u>	<u>Vacancy</u>	<u>Existing Rep on PCP</u>
Ashfield	35	22	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1 Lab
Bassetlaw	48	32	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1 Lab
Broxtowe	44	12	27	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 Cons
Gedling	41	25	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Lab
Mansfield (Mayor)	36 + 1 (Mayor)	17	1	16 +1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1 MIF (Mayor)
Newark & Sherwood	39	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1 Cons
Rushcliffe	44	4	34	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1 Cons
Nottm City	55	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2 Lab
Notts. County	66	23	31	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1 Cons
<b>TOTAL SEATS:</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48.41</b>	<b>36.67</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>0.24</b>	
<b>NUMBER OF PCP SEATS</b>													
<b>14</b>		6.78	5.13	0.72	0.38	0.27	0.1	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.41	0.03	
	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 – ALLOCATION TBC</b>								n/a	
<b>13</b>		6.29	4.77	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.38	0.03	
	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 – ALLOCATION TBC</b>								n/a	
<b>12</b>		5.80	4.40	0.61	0.32	0.24	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.35	0.03	
	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 – ALLOCATION TBC</b>								n/a	
<b>11</b>		5.33	4.03	0.56	0.3	0.22	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.32	0.03	
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 – ALLOCATION TBC</b>								n/a	
<b>10</b>		4.84	3.67	0.51	0.27	0.2	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.3	0.02	
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 – ALLOCATION TBC</b>								n/a	



## **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**

**18 SEPTEMBER 2017**

### **WORK PROGRAMME**

#### **Purpose of the Report**

1. To give Members an opportunity to consider the work programme for the Panel and suggest further topics for inclusion **(see appendix A)**.
2. To seek Members' approval to continue the subscription to the regional PCP network.

#### **Information and Advice**

3. 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 Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).
4. The work programme is 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. Members' views are welcomed on the initial suggested updated cycle of Priority Themes included within the work programme.
5. Discussions take place with the Chair and Vice-Chair and the OPCC to schedule future agenda items as appropriate. Suggestions about future agenda items are welcome from Members and the PCC at any time.

#### **Performance Framework Workshop**

6. Further to Members agreeing at the last meeting to the OPCC arranging a workshop on this issue, work is underway to confirm a date for this event. Further details will be provided at the Panel meeting.

#### **Feedback from National PCP Events**

7. Two Members (Councillor Tony Harper and Councillor Francis Purdue-Horan) represented the Panel at the Local Government Association Police and Crime Panel Workshop on 12 July 2017. They have been invited to feed back to the Panel on the issues arising from the workshop discussions.

## **Regional Collaboration Workshop**

8. Further to discussions at the last meeting, Northamptonshire PCP has agreed to be involved in the workshop and therefore Front Line Consultancy are progressing the plans for the event.
9. Finalising the date of the event has proven problematic with regard to maximising attendance of the PCCs (and ideally Chief Constables). The latest proposal was to try and tie it into the existing date of one of the Regional PCC Business meetings (the next meetings are scheduled for 24 October and 18 December).
10. It should be noted that the proposed workshop has caused some concerns amongst some of the other PCCs in the region. Kevin Dennis, Chief Executive of the Nottinghamshire OPCC has tried to allay these concerns but the latest position is understood to be:-
  - Lincolnshire – neither the PCC nor OPCC are willing to attend such an event;
  - Northamptonshire – the PCC will not attend but a member of staff from the OPCC will;
  - Derbyshire - the PCC will not attend, but will send the Deputy PCC and a member of the OPCC;
  - Leicestershire – although the PCP is not participating in the event, their OPCC had previously stated that they would be willing to send a representative;
  - Nottinghamshire - the PCC and OPCC staff have underlined their commitment to attend this event.
11. Discussions are ongoing with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) about their potential involvement with the event.
12. It is proposed at this stage that, despite the reluctance of some of the PCCs / OPCCs to be involved in this event, such an event would still prove useful for Panel Members. The overall aim of the workshop is to assist Panels in their future scrutiny of and support for the regional collaboration agenda. A reluctance to engage with Panels around this issue could be one of the areas which the workshop considers.
13. Any progress on this issue will be reported to the Panel meeting.

## **Other Options Considered**

14. All Members of the Panel are able to suggest items for possible inclusion in the work programme.

## **Reasons for Recommendation/s**

15. To enable:-

- a. the work programme to be developed further;
- b. the Performance Framework workshop to be progressed;
- c. the Regional Collaboration workshop to be progressed.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1) That the work programme be updated in line with Members' suggestions as appropriate.
- 2) That any update information on the proposed Performance Framework workshop event be noted.
- 3) That Members consider the latest position on the Regional Collaboration workshop.

### Background Papers and Published Documents

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

### For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel**

#### **Work Programme (as at 8 September 2017)**

<b><u>Agenda Item</u></b>	<b><u>Brief Summary</u></b>
<b>27 November 2017 – 2.00pm</b>	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, (including update on PEEL Effectiveness inspection recommendations, 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.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to focus on a specific Priority Theme 7 – Spending your money wisely
<b>7 February 2018 – 10.00am</b>	
Proposed Precept and Budget 2018/19	To consider the Commissioner's proposed Council Tax precept.
Police and Crime Plan 2014-18 Delivery Plan Refresh	To seek the Panel's views on the draft refreshed Police and Crime Plan Delivery Plan.
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.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to focus on a specific Priority Theme 4 – Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour
<b>23 April 2018 – 2.00pm</b>	
Independent Member recruitment	To consider the issue of independent member recruitment following the decision of the Panel on 24 April 2017.
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.

<b><u>Agenda Item</u></b>	<b><u>Brief Summary</u></b>
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the 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 1 – Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people.
<b>4 June 2018 – 2.00pm</b>	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2018/19 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"> <li>• the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced; and</li> <li>• members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary.</li> </ul>
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.
Specific focus on one of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to focus on a specific Priority Theme 2 – Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process.





<b>For Consideration</b>	
<b>Public/Non Public*</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Police and Crime Panel</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Paddy Tipping Police Commissioner</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Kevin Dennis</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
<b>Other Contacts:</b>	<b>Kevin Dennis</b>
<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>6</b>

## **POLICE AND CRIME PLAN (2016-17) – ANNUAL REPORT**

### **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Police and Crime Panel with the Commissioner's Annual Report in respect of his Police and Crime Plan for 2016-17. **Appendix A** contains the full report.
- 1.2 The report identifies the end of year performance against targets and a summary of the range of activities that have been implemented during 2016-17.

### **2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 That the Panel discuss and note the progress made.
- 2.2 That the Panel scrutinises performance against the strategic priority themes and activities set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

### **3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 places a statutory duty on the Commissioner to produce an Annual Report on the exercise of his functions in each financial year, and the progress which has been made in meeting the police and crime objectives in the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan.
- 3.2 As soon as practicable after producing the Annual Report, the Commissioner must send the report to the Panel. The Commissioner must attend before the Panel at the public meeting arranged by the Panel to present the report to the Panel and answer the Panel's questions on the report.
- 3.3 The Commissioner must give the Panel a response to any report or recommendations on the Annual Report and publish any such response.

3.4 This report fulfils in part these statutory obligations.

#### **4. Summary of Key Points**

4.1 The Annual Report details progress in respect of the Commissioner's election pledges, performance against his Police and Crime Plan targets/objectives and a summary of the various activities undertaken by Police, Partners and the community to make Nottinghamshire a safer place to live, visit and work.

#### **5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision**

5.1 None - this is an information report. Some financial information is contained within the Annual Report (**Appendix A**).

#### **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.

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

9.1 This report provides Members with the Commissioner's Annual Report on progress in respect of the Police and Crime Plan for 2016-18.

#### **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 The Chief Constable has been consulted on this report.

## **12. Appendices**

A. The Commissioner's Annual Report (2017-18).

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

- Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 (published)

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# **Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner's**

## **Fourth Annual Report**

**2016 – 2017**

**Draft v4**

August 2017

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## Foreword



It was a privilege to be elected as the first Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire back in 2012, a role that delivered constant challenge and change and it was an even greater privilege to be re-elected in May. Although we've achieved a lot, I know there is still work to do and I was delighted to be asked to serve again.

Since then we have said goodbye to some familiar faces, including Chief Constable Chris Eyre, Acting Chief Constable Sue Fish and Deputy Chief Constable Simon Torr. I am grateful to them all for their contribution to policing in Nottinghamshire.

When I launched the recruitment campaign for the new Chief Constable I was determined to find the best candidate for Nottinghamshire and was pleased when a host of experienced and high calibre officers applied, demonstrating how well-regarded the force is nationally. I was delighted that, following a very tough recruitment process, the Panel agreed with my recommendation for the appointment of Craig Guildford, who came on board in February this year.

We also saw the appointments of Deputy Chief Constable Rachel Barber and Steve Cooper as Assistant Chief Constable who, together with Assistant Chief Constable Stuart Prior, gives us a very resilient leadership team for the future. I am confident that this team places us in a really strong position to meet the challenges posed by the changing nature of policing and the relentless pressure on our funding.

Some things however don't change, and despite claims that the police funding is protective, the financial challenges are far from over. In reality, police budgets are facing a 1.3% cut for each year of the current Comprehensive Spending Review. I will continue to lobby for a fairer funding deal at both national and local level.

As your Commissioner, I've also been working very hard to put into action the election pledges I made prior to taking office. We're already strengthening our neighbourhood policing teams and more recruitment is planned. I know how much visible policing in our neighbourhoods means to our communities and in my view; this is the bedrock of community safety.

Exciting new services to support victims of crime across the county have been introduced. Victim Care has been designed around the needs of victims and aim to provide appropriate support to the more vulnerable people in our society including those affected by hate crime, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

Its early days but the feedback we've received from victims is very positive.

Elsewhere, we've taken a robust approach to cybercrime and online fraud, holding the county's first-ever Cyber Protect Conference to help businesses better protect their data. We're also fulfilling our duty to protect Nottinghamshire from the risk of terrorism, maintaining an increased armed patrol presence and dedicating resources to intelligence analysis work.

I am reassured that Nottinghamshire is well-placed to tackle future operational demands. Crime remained around the national average last year, with a 13.7% increase up to the end of March 2017. This is chiefly due to the Force's determination to be compliant with the National Crime Recording Standards. However, in contrast to the increase in recorded crime, I am reassured that the most recent



Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) reveals that the risk of crime felt by household residents in Nottinghamshire fell from 6.8% in March 2016 to 3.7% in March 2017 placing the Force third best in its MSG (Most Similar Group of forces) indicating that people's experience of crime is in stark contrast to recorded crime.

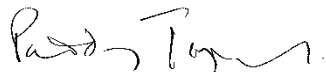
The Force has made a number of positive adjustments and improvements since Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's (HMIC) rather harsh PEEL: Police Effectiveness 2016 appraisal, and looks forward to welcoming inspectors in the future to review this progress.

Crime is changing and the demands of counter terrorism, knife crime and online fraud will continue to test our resilience. We're embracing the very latest technology and expertise to meet these pressures but as always we continue to rely on our talented and committed workforce to rise to the challenge.

I'm truly grateful that over the last year our incredibly hard-working officers, staff, specials and volunteers have continued to give their very best to make Nottinghamshire safer - irrespective of the challenges posed by a limited budget.

The future offers further opportunity to build our resilience. While we're already benefiting from various collaborative working with other forces and local partners, blue light collaboration, particularly in respect of the Fire and Rescue Service, will become more entrenched. We are all under a statutory duty to co-operate and it will be in our best interests to meet the legislation requirements by mutual consent. The benefits of shared working arrangements will be felt by us all and will produce better outcomes for the public.

There is fresh energy in our steps and everyone is firmly focused on one goal: keeping communities and families safe. This is what, with the community and our partners, we will do.



**Paddy Tipping**

**Nottinghamshire Police and Crime  
Commissioner**

## Introduction

This is the Commissioner's fourth Annual Report relating to his 2016-18 Police and Crime Plan following his re-election on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

The Commissioner has been working hard to put into action a range of strategic activities in support of the pledges he made as part of his second election campaign.

The Commissioner is required by law to produce an annual report and to share it with the Police and Crime Panel for consideration. He will publish his response to their comments and recommendations following the Panel's meeting in September 2017 when this report will be discussed.

This report covers the financial year from April 2016 to March 2017 and details a range of performance outcomes and a wealth of activities undertaken by the Commissioner, Nottinghamshire Police and Partners during the year to make people safer.

The Police and Crime Plan draws strongly on the experiences of the public, shared during an extensive engagement and consultation programme. It aims to put their views and the interests of victims at the heart of policing for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire and sets out the main priorities for action over the next year, reflecting what the public has told us needs to happen to increase their feelings of safety and reduce their fear of crime.

The Police and Crime Plan is built on:

- The Commissioner's commitments;
- The seven priorities identified through partnership working and consultation; and
- Supporting actions aimed at reducing crime and which, in turn, will lead to fewer victims.

## Vision

The Commissioner's vision is to be the 'People's Commissioner,' making himself available to individuals, victims of crime and communities and listening to their concerns. He has undertaken extensive consultation, giving his Police and Crime Plan a clear direction and path of action over the next three years. The focus of everything he and his staff does will be on: *"...giving victims and citizens a bigger voice in policing to achieve a safer Nottingham and Nottinghamshire"*.

# Consultation and Engagement





During the year the Commissioner has been fulfilling his commitment to be the People's Commissioner. The map above illustrates the extent of his reach across the City and County during 2016-17.

The Commissioner has met and talked with numerous communities and individuals during the year at walkabouts, carnivals and festivals, and one-to-one meetings. The Commissioner's Consultation and Engagement Strategy published in May 2016 provides comprehensive information on the various ways the Commissioner and his office consults and engages with the communities.<sup>1</sup>

## Pledges

The Commissioner made seven new pledges (as shown below) during his second election campaign. Activities to support these new pledges have been incorporated across the seven strategic themes of his Police and Crime Plan.

1. *I will work with the Chief Constable to maintain neighbourhood police teams across the whole of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire*
2. *I will commission even better services for the victims of crime. Domestic crimes have for too long been hidden crimes. I will continue to focus on domestic violence crimes against women and girls and I will target hate crime.*
3. *I will tackle the increased risk of cybercrime and online fraud*
4. *I will work with partners to safeguard young people both online and on our streets*
5. *I will ensure that Nottinghamshire residents are best protected from terrorism. This will involve intelligence analysis and an increased armed patrol presence*
6. *I will keep my promise that victims of historic abuse in local children's' homes receive both support and a public inquiry*
7. *I will honour my ten commitments to Nottingham Citizens*

Some brief examples of action taken are shown below, but many other activities supporting these pledges are reported under the seven strategic themes:

- ✓ The Force has reviewed its Neighbourhood Policing model as part of its recently introduced Annual Departmental Assessment (ADA). The Resource Allocation Model will be reviewed to ensure that resources are distributed effectively across the neighbourhood policing areas.
- ✓ In the City the Commissioner has co-commissioned new domestic abuse support, prevention and sexual violence support services with the City Council and Nottingham Clinical Commissioning Group. The services are delivered by WAIS, Equation and Nottinghamshire Rape Crisis.
- ✓ In February this year the Commissioner held an event to provide advice to small and medium sized businesses on how to prevent and protect their businesses from cybercrime. The Force has worked with Partners including the EMSOU (East Midlands Special Operations Unit), NCA (National Crime Agency), Action Fraud, and CEOP (Child Exploitation & Online Protection Centre) to ensure the Force has the ability to keep pace with emerging patterns of Cyber Crime offending.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Newsletters-and-Publications.aspx>

- ✓ The Force has developed an agreement with Nottinghamshire County Council to ensure that no child who is looked after by the Local Authority is denied accommodation by them.
- ✓ The Force has established a bi-monthly multi agency Concerns Network Meeting chaired by Police and the NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) where pieces of 'soft' intelligence are shared to gain a bigger picture of CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) across Nottingham City ultimately to disrupt CSE activity. Police Constable Sam Flint received an MBE in the New Year's Honours for Services to Children in recognition of her work across child protection principally with looked after children.
- ✓ The Prevent Team (PT) is dedicated to protecting people from terrorism and has done so for several years across the public, private and third sectors. PT also offers support and advice to statutory partners. Engagement is maintained through the Nottinghamshire Prevent Steering Group.
- ✓ The Commissioner, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham CCGs (Clinical Commissioning Groups) have established a new service for victims of sexual abuse. This includes a bespoke service for male victims of sexual abuse. In September 2016 a survivors 'Listening Event' was organised with the provider of this service (Nottinghamshire Sexual Violence Services – previously known as Nottingham Rape Crisis) to ensure it is meeting local need and providing services in an appropriate way.
- ✓ The Commissioner fulfilled his commitment to work with and provide evidence to the Independent Sanctuary Commission when he attended and provided evidence to the Sanctuary Commission hearing in Nottingham on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2016. He also spent a day with Nottingham Citizens on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2016 to learn more about their work.
- ✓ The Commissioner is committed to recruiting a further 200 Police officers and further PCSOs during the year to sustain establishment of 200.

## The Seven Strategic Themes

The Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan has seven strategic themes. This report details the end-of-year performance in respect of the Plan's targets and measures (2016-17) and the range of activities supporting each strategic theme.

The Commissioner works with, and in some cases helps to fund, a broad range of Partners to maintain the safety and wellbeing of people who live, work and visit Nottinghamshire.

As part of an on-going commitment to tackle the root causes of criminality, he also provides direct funding to a variety of community-based and public-facing organisations which deliver support to vulnerable people at risk of offending or those who fall victim to crime.

## Performance Overview

Following HMIC's crime recording integrity inspections which commenced in 2015 the Force has made radical changes to its procedures to ensure that crimes are recorded ethically and compliant with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). This has led to a large increase in recorded crime during 2016-17 and for this reason the issues relating to NCRS are explained in this introduction.

Regular dip sampling by the Force Crime Registrar reveals increased crime recording compliance with NCRS, currently its 97% which would merit an outstanding grade by HMIC.

**It should be noted that lower compliance rates means lower crime levels and vice versa.** This issue therefore makes it harder to compare crime reduction between forces, as a 90% compliance rate in simple terms means a 10% reduction in crime.

Although reports of incidents to the Force have only increased 3.6% during the year, overall crime has increased 13.7% (+9,931 offences). This means that more incidents reported to the Police are converted to crimes and is a significant reason for this increase. In addition, Nottinghamshire has the highest number of 999 calls than other forces in its MSG<sup>2</sup> (156.696 per 1000 residents) and has 30% more than the national average.

**However, in contrast to recorded crime, the most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)<sup>3</sup> reveals that the risk of crime felt by household residents in Nottinghamshire fell from 6.8% in March 2016 to 3.7% in March 2017 placing the Force third best in its MSG (Most Similar Group of forces) indicating that people's experience of crime is in stark contrast to recording crime.**

Despite the NCRS issue having a major impact on most crime types, there were however, some reductions such as Theft from Person down 14.2%, Vehicle Interference down 9.3%, Bicycle Theft down 9%, Possession of Drugs down 6.7%, Robbery of Personal Property down 5.8%; Burglary in Non Dwellings down 5.5% and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) down 6.5%.

Also despite the recorded crime increase, victim satisfaction remains high. For example, 92.6% of Domestic Abuse victims surveyed were completely, very or satisfied with the service they received from the Police, this is 2.8% higher than last year when it was 89.8%. For other victims of crime, satisfaction was 81.5% (2<sup>nd</sup> best in MSG), for Burglary victims it was 89.1%. Ease of Contact with Nottinghamshire Police (ranked second best in its MSG) and Treatment by the Police were also high (96.5% of 95% respectively).

The proportion of repeat victims for domestic abuse fell from 34.5% in 2015-16 to 30.85% this year. The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites during the year has fallen by 78%. This significant improvement in performance is a direct result of the Street Triage Team. The Nottingham Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 79.1% which is higher than the national average of 78.8%.

The Force confiscated £1,187,693 in assets and cash from criminals which represents a 10% increase compared to 2015-16. Both the City (37.2%) and County (33.7%) had lower re-offending rates in 2015 than the national average (38%) in respect of juveniles.

Finally, the Force met its £12m efficiency target with the current outturn position showing a further underspent of £1.0m.

## **Delivery against the Seven Strategic Themes**

The following sections provide key delivery against performance and strategic activity in support of the Commissioner's seven strategic themes. Not all activity undertaken this year is reported in this annual report, although the Commissioner does provide a more consolidated update on a particular theme to each

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<sup>2</sup> MSG means Most Similar Police Group

<sup>3</sup> CSEW Survey to March 2017 - Risk of Crime (personal excluding computer misuse and fraud).

Police and Crime Panel meeting.<sup>4</sup> Further information about the work of the Police and Crime Panel can be found on Nottinghamshire County Council website.<sup>5</sup>

## Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

### Delivery against Performance

- Over 12,000 victims of crime and antisocial behaviour were referred to victims support services in 2016-17, with over 5,000 needs assessment conducted.
- WAIS, Nottinghamshire Women's Aid and Equation, supported just under 2,000 female survivors in 2016-7 and over 400 children and young people.
- Significant outcomes were achieved and by the end of the year over 90% of survivors were reported to be safer and well over 90% of survivors reporting increased confidence and reduced social isolation.
- 1,495 victims were helped with immediate practical support and 1,133 supported with longer term emotional and practical help and advocacy.
- 81.5% of victims of crime were completely, very or satisfied with the service they have received from the Police and the Force was ranked second best in its MSG.<sup>6</sup>
- 95% of victims of crime were completely, very or satisfied with their Treatment by the Police service and the Force was ranked best in its MSG. Satisfaction with a Follow Up was not so good (67.9%).
- 92.6% of Domestic Abuse victims surveyed were completely, very or satisfied with the service they received from the Police, this is 2.8% higher than last year when it was 89.8%.
- In 2015-16 there were on average 361 repeat domestic victims each month which fell to 351 this year (2016-17) representing a reduction of 2.8%.
- The proportion of repeat victims for domestic abuse fell from 34.5% in 2015-16 to 30.85% this year (2016-17).
- 85% of hate crime victims were completely, very or satisfied with the service they have received from the Police and the Force was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the Force's MSG. East of Contact was rated highest (93.6%) and Follow Up lowest (70.3%).
- In 2015-16 there were on average 12 repeat hate crime victims each month which increased to 15.2 this year representing an increase of 16.7% some of which is believed to be BREXIT related.

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<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/4091/Committee/504/SelectedTab/Documents/Default.aspx>

5

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/meetings-and-committees/nottinghamshire-police-and-crime-panel>

6

Iqunta Data - Satisfaction for incidents in the 12 months to March 2017. MSG means Most Similar Group of forces.

- The proportion of repeat victims for hate crime increased from 10.9% in 2015-16 to 11.46% this year.
- Confidence in reporting sexual offences this year increased by 25.5% (+531) to 2,617. Reports of Rape offences increased by 15.6% (+125 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 31.5% (+406 offences).
- The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads has fallen by 33.9% compared to the 2005-09 baseline average. For children 15 years and under, performance is even better at -65%. The target is -40% by 2020.
- The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in Police Custody Suites during the year has fallen 78%. This significant improvement in performance is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team.
- There were 1,256 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire Custody Suites in quarters one to three in 2016 (April 2016 to December 2016). Of these, only 53 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (38 total) aged 16 or 17 years.
- In terms of Grade 1 attendance to incidents, the Force attended 80% of Urban areas and 77.6% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 79.7% for all Grade 1 incidents (just short of the 80% target). Whilst 64.5% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes (much lower than the 80% target).<sup>7</sup>

## DELIVERY AGAINST STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

### *Victim Services*

- ✓ In addition to commissioning specialist domestic and sexual violence support services, the Commissioner invested just over £700k in 2016-7 for other victim support services. He also re-commissioned victim services based upon the findings from the needs assessment:
  - Catch 22, working with Restorative Solutions, won the Commissioner's contract to deliver Nottinghamshire Victim CARE (Cope and Recovery Empowerment). Victim CARE began operating in January 2017. It supports children, young people and adults who have been harmed as a direct result of criminal conduct, as well as the people who have suffered the most harm as a result of anti-social behaviour (ASB), hate incidents and identity theft.
  - Victims reported substantial improvements in feeling informed about the criminal justice system and where to go for help and in feeling safer. A particular feature of all victim support services was that victims felt both believed by services and less isolated:

*"Thank you so much for believing me. It's really important to me as I know that you have seen lots of things like this and it means more to me that you believe me and don't think I'm mad"*

*"The two women I spoke to, especially the one that came out to see me, were very helpful and made me feel a lot better"*

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<sup>7</sup> Historically the targets for attendance to 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.



*"We felt like we were on our own, but when he spoke to us he was so calm and put it into perspective"*

- During 2016-7 35 victims were supported with a restorative approach. This number is anticipated to rise significantly in 2017-8 as the Victim CARE offers an integrated support and restorative service.
- The Victim CARE model is designed to support all victims, including those who may not report to the Police. Self-referrals rose significantly during 2016-7 and are expected to rise even further during 2017-18, as community organisations start to help deliver Victim CARE, and further victim pop up hubs reach out to communities and the Victim CARE website is developed.

### **Domestic and Sexual Violence/Abuse**

- ✓ During the year, new domestic abuse support, prevention and sexual violence support services began delivery in Nottingham, co-commissioned by the Commissioner, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). The Commissioner invested over £400k in the services, which were delivered by WAIS, Equation and Nottinghamshire Rape Crisis (now called Nottinghamshire SVS Services).
- ✓ Of the services funded by the Commissioner, the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) service alone supported almost 300 survivors each quarter, with almost a third having their risk of harm reduced. The sexual violence support service, which includes a dedicated service for male survivors of abuse, supported almost 1,400 female and male sexual violence survivors with counselling and other support, with a significant number reporting feeling better able both to cope and to develop relationships with those who matter to them.
- ✓ In addition, in September 2016 a survivors 'Listening Event' was organised with Nottinghamshire Sexual Violence Services (previously known as Nottingham Rape Crisis) to ensure it was meeting local need and providing services in an appropriate way.
- ✓ Alongside NHS England, the Commissioner continued to support the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC, known locally as the Topaz Centre). He provided over £300k of funding and in kind support, which helped over 600 survivors over 13 years old to access medical, forensic, practical and therapeutic support. Work is now underway with NHS England to co-commission new paediatric and adult SARC services for Nottinghamshire.
- ✓ Following discussions with childhood abuse survivors and with partners, Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council, the Commissioner secured agreement to fund a new support service for children sexually abused whilst in institutional care. This service is called the Survivor Support Service and is delivered by Nottinghamshire SVS Services and began supporting survivors in July 2017. In addition, the Commissioner and partners have funded a Sexual Violence Engagement Manager who will tackle the problem survivors face at a strategic level.
- ✓ Supported by the Commissioner and his Chief Executive, an internal Domestic Abuse policy for Police staff and officers has now been introduced to encourage positive reporting, support management and details of what support is available.
- ✓ The Commissioner also continued to invest in sexual violence support in the County, whilst seeking agreement for a co-commissioned new service from partners Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).

## *Modern Slavery*

- ✓ The Commissioner has taken action to better understand and respond with Partners to protect victims from human trafficking and develop local capability to provide specialist advice and support on modern slavery and organised illegal immigration.
- ✓ A multi-agency forum chaired by the CEO of Gedling Borough Council has been established and an Action Plan aligned to the four 'P's of 'protect', 'pursue', 'prevent' and 'prepare' is being implemented following the development of the first multi-agency Modern Slavery profile. Activity includes training to raise awareness, improve reporting and referral pathways, action to identify victims and perpetrators.
- ✓ In 2016-17, the County's Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) committed £10k (PCC GRANT FUNDING) to tackling modern slavery.
- ✓ The Anti-Slavery Partnership produced the area's first partnership modern slavery profile and action plan during 2016/17 and has been working to raise awareness of the prevalence and consequences of slavery, share good practice and identify and address gaps in service delivery. The work is being supported by a major programme of academic activity involving both the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University
- ✓ In 2016/17, the partnership commissioned the delivery of Hope for Justice training across City and County local authorities, police and voluntary organisations and undertook work to clarify modern slavery reporting and referral pathways. Further discussions are underway with high street banks to explore opportunities to better identify victims and perpetrators and tackle slavery from an financial crime perspective.

## *Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)*

- ✓ The Police are working with safeguarding Partners to raise awareness to increase understanding of child sexual exploitation (CSE), missing children and hidden harm:
  - The Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Panel (MASE) has been established in the City and is currently being developed in the County. MASE provides a quality assurance function for work undertaken in relation individual young people and correlates information to identify risks associated with possible perpetrators and locations of concern.
  - A Concerns Network Meeting chaired by Police and the NSPCC is a bi-monthly multi agency meeting where pieces of 'soft' intelligence are shared to gain a bigger picture of CSE across Nottingham City ultimately to disrupt CSE activity.
  - Police Constable Sam Flint received an MBE in the New Year's Honours for Services to Children in recognition of her work across child protection principally with looked after children.

## *Safeguarding Children*

- ✓ The Force has a robust mechanism for identifying and responding to the safeguarding needs of children in a domestic abuse context enhanced through training, videos, briefings, and personal key messages. Officers are now aware that every incident of domestic abuse, where a child is a victim, aggressor or simply present, will trigger a referral and subsequent assessment within the Multi - Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in the County and the City (since spring 2017).
- ✓ The Force has ensured that all officers are appropriately trained to deal with victims of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

- ✓ The Force has been working with Partners to ensure that there is an effectively functioning MASH. Currently there is a single MASH in the Force (since January 2013) and negotiations have been underway for the introduction a similar MASH arrangement in the City.
- ✓ The Force and Partners have conducted various community engagement activities to help safeguard young people and raise awareness in Schools of personal online safety and the risks associated with sharing images online:
  - A workshop has been run in partnership with the NSPCC called 'Have Your Say' with 7 young people who had been involved in CSE. The findings from the workshop have been shared with key partners to assist future planning of work.
  - A play 'LuvU2' has been developed by a local drama group which addresses exploitation in order to highlight risks for young people.
  - U Create<sup>8</sup> is a radio advert competition which will be opened up to all primary schools to encourage children to develop awareness raising resources linked to sexting. Parents and will be encouraged to get involved in these discussions.
- ✓ In response to the Commissioner's objectives, the Force has worked closely with Partners to reduce the number of children detained in police custody overnight:
  - The Force has met with Nottinghamshire County Council Partners to ensure that no child who is looked after by the Local Authority is denied accommodation by them.
  - Data in relation to children detained in custody is audited on a fortnightly basis and scrutinised for accuracy. This includes checking the rationale for detention in custody, whether the Emergency Duty Team (EDT) has been contacted and whether EDT has stated if any accommodation is available; whether the juvenile detention certificate has been completed and whether the Police Inspector has authorised this, or escalated any issues concerning removing detained child to Local Authority accommodation.

### *Hate Crime and Mental Health*

- ✓ The Commissioner provided further funding for a Hate Crime Manager post in 2016-17 and 2017-18. The post holder helped implement numerous actions contained within the Safer Nottinghamshire Board's Hate Crime Steering Group Action Plan and provided expert advice to Police colleagues, Partners and victims of hate crime which has led to increased reporting.
- ✓ During the year, new hate crime strands of Misogyny and Alternative Subcultures were introduced to the hate crime sub-categories and a new risk assessment introduced. Nottinghamshire Police were the first force in the country to record misogyny as a hate crime.
- ✓ Partnership funding was provided for two triage cars working evenings seven days a week.

### *BME Communities*

- ✓ The Commissioner has continued to fund a BME Steering Group which meets bimonthly to make proposals to improve BME community experiences in relation to stop and search, recruitment and retention, advancement and BME representation:

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.u-create.net/nottinghamshire-police-ks2/>

- In response the Force has developed an Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Strategy 2014-2018 to help address the issues raised.<sup>9</sup>
- BME representation of Police officers has improved from 3.7% in 2012-13 to 4.5% in 2016-17.<sup>10</sup>

### *New Communities*

- ✓ The Commissioner has supported targeted engagement with new and emerging communities to improve understanding, trust and confidence:
  - A Partnership stakeholder event was held by the Commissioner on 21st October 2016 to discuss current and planned research and analysis of community composition, new and emerging communities.
  - Nottingham Trent University have been engaged to undertake research into the perceptions and reality of new and emerging communities, particularly following the UK's referendum on leaving the European Union.

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

### **Delivery against Performance**

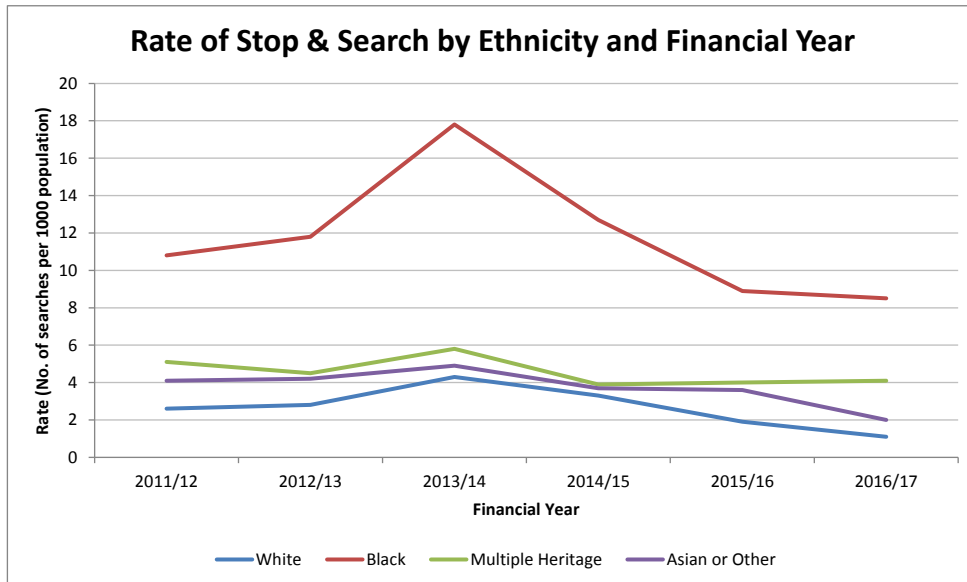
- Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 79.1% which is higher than the national average of 78.8%.<sup>11</sup>
- The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 82.5% for the same period (despite being higher than Crown Court) are below the national average (84.8%).
- Crown Courts are recording a reduction in Early Guilty Plea rates in quarter three compared to the overall rate for last year and Magistrates are performing better than last year – the 2015/16 figures were 36.1% for Early Guilty Pleas at Crown Court (31.5% achieved this year - worse) and 58.8% for Magistrates (65% achieved this year - much better).
- The Early Guilty Plea rates for both Courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 3 was 40.2% (-8.7%), and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.4% (-4.4%).
- Stop and Searches are much more proportionate for BME communities. The chart below illustrates the rate of stop and searches per 1000 population by ethnicity and it can be seen that for the black BME population, the rate fell 52.7% from 18/1000 in 2013-14 to 8.5/1000 in 2016-17.

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<sup>9</sup> [https://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/sites/default/files/documents/files/Equality\\_and\\_Diversity\\_Information.pdf](https://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/sites/default/files/documents/files/Equality_and_Diversity_Information.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> BME representation was 3.7% when the Commissioner took office. The target is 11.2% to align with census data.

<sup>11</sup> Quarter three figures for 2016-17 provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS)



- The Force has the third lowest stop and search rate per 10,000 population nationally and also one of the highest positive outcomes rates. The use of Taser is also third lowest rate nationally.<sup>12</sup>
- In 2016-17, 362 arrests were made as a result of the use of stop and search powers; this includes 49 arrests for possessing weapons. This represents 13.5% of all stop and search arrests made by the Force and displays what a vital crime fighting tool it is and how it protects the public by removing weapons from the streets.
- The number of stop and search encounters has decreased by 24.3% from 2,580 recorded in 2015-16 to 1,952 in 2016-17.
- There were a total of twelve public complaints relating to stop and search encounters in the 2016-17 financial year. Eight of which were resolved 'there and then'.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### *Victim CARE Services*

- ✓ The Commissioner continues to provide leadership to ensure Partners comply with the Victim's Code by chairing the Victim & Witness Board (a multi-agency group which oversees compliance with the Victims' Code).
- ✓ The Commissioner has taken action to improve restorative justice services for victims:
  - Restorative justice services have been re-commissioned and are now part of the integrated Nottinghamshire Victim CARE service. Restorative justice referrals in Nottinghamshire have always been low; however, integrating Nottinghamshire Victim CARE with victim support will increase the take up of restorative justice.

<sup>12</sup> The direction of travel for stop and search has reversed more recently largely due to the number of stop and searches undertaken connected with intelligence based knife crime tasking operations.

- ✓ The Commissioner's Office (OPCC) has setup a volunteers scheme to telephone victims each month so as to monitor and quality assure the service victims receive from the Police. The survey is based upon the Victims' Code and will be administered by three trained OPCC volunteers.

### *Criminal Justice*

- ✓ The Commissioner has sought with the Chief Constable to improve the quality and timeliness of files submitted to the Courts by the Police:
  - The Force has established a weekly prosecution file quality review system involving the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service) in line with the National Case Quality Assessment to ensure continuous improvement.
- ✓ During the year the Commissioner's Office undertook an evaluation of the Commissioner's 'Community Remedy' document:
  - The evaluation report was submitted to the [Police and Crime Panel in July 2017](#)
  - The Commissioner intends to explore ways in which offenders can provide greater reparation to victims.
  - In response, the Force has been asked to explore how Community Remedy can be used further for resolving incidents of ASB and to establish monitoring arrangements.
- ✓ A multi-agency protocol has been signed off by Nottinghamshire Police and the Nottingham YOT Board designed to reduce the criminalisation of children in care through restorative justice and early intervention.

### *IOM (Integrated Offender Management)*

- ✓ During the year funding has been provided by the Commissioner to fund an integrated offender strategy manager to review and reform the service on 'higher risk offenders' and those who commit domestic abuse. The new service was launched in July 2017.
- ✓ Funding for two Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) has been agreed to support the new service which is demonstrating promising evidence in reducing re-offending and risk scores.

### *Stop and Search*

- ✓ The Force continues to use stop and search powers in a necessary and proportionate manner; sharing data at public scrutiny meetings and through a dedicated webpage<sup>13</sup> encouraging greater scrutiny:
  - Nottinghamshire Police was one of the first forces to adopt the national 'Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme' (BUSSS) launched by the Home Secretary in 2014.
  - A Stop and Search Scrutiny Board has been in place since 2014
  - Furthermore independent Stop and Search Lay Observers have continued to shadow Police officers as part of Operation Promote to witness and feedback their observations.

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/stopsearch>

## Theme 3: Focus on those local areas and priority crimes that are most affected by crime and ASB

### Delivery against Performance

- The introduction to this Annual Report provides a detailed explanation as to why certain crime types have increased. The most recent dip sampling of crime by the Force Crime Registrar reveals a 97% compliance rate in relation to the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). This is higher than any force currently subject to HMIC's Data Integrity Inspections.

### Crimes Increases

- The Force ended the performance year with a 13.7% (+9,931 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. **Appendix A** details the full breakdown of crime types and **Appendix B** shows the changes by geographical area. Increases include:
  - Victim-Based crime increased by 11.7% (+7,614).
  - Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 32.4% (+2,317).
  - Violence Against the Person (VAP) increased 25.2% (+4,483 offences)
  - Sexual Offences increased 25.5% (+125 Rape and +406 Other Sexual Offences).
  - Burglary Dwelling increased 10.4% increase (+348).
  - Theft increased 12% (+2,262) including Shop theft which increased 20.7% (+1,700 offences).
  - The five high impact areas of Nottingham City increased 15.5% (+1,115).
  - The County's Priority Areas increased 14.5% (+1,793 offences).
  - Rural crimes increased 12.1% (+1,054).

### Crime Decreases

- Despite the NCRS issue having a major impact on most crime types, there were however, some reductions such as:
  - Theft from Person decreased 14.2% (-155)
  - Vehicle Interference decreased 9.3% (-86)
  - Bicycle Theft decreased 9% (-173)
  - Possession Drugs decreased 6.7%
  - Robbery of Personal Property decreased 5.8% (-48)
  - Burglary Non Dwelling decreased 5.5% (-249)
  - Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) decreased 6.5% (-2,406)

### Other Performance

- The Force ended the year having recorded a reduction of 2,385 ASB incidents (-6.5%). The City partnership area recorded a reduction in ASB, with 1,842 fewer incidents. This is a 10.2% reduction. The County partnership recorded a smaller reduction of -3% (-564 incidents).



- The Force has recorded 1,863 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The Force ended the year with a positive outcome rate of 17.2% compared to 22.0% the previous year.
- The number of emergency calls to the Force via its 999 service increased 3.7% (+6,485) to 182,729 compared to last year (176,244). This equates to 501 per day or 20 per hour.
- The number of non-emergency calls to the Force via its 101 service increased 3.6% (+14,896) to 430,337 compared to last year (415,441). This equates to 1,180 per day or 49 per hour.

## Perception Survey

- The 2016 Respect survey<sup>14</sup> undertaken in the City reveals that more people are concerned about crime and ASB where they live than in 2015; for crime, perception increased from 21% to 35%; for ASB, perception increased from 20% to 35%. Women, respondents from the most deprived areas and respondents from mixed and black ethnic groups were concerned most.
- However, City residents' perceptions of safety in their local neighbourhood after dark have improved slightly over time. In 2016, 74% said they felt very or fairly safe, compared to 73% in 2015 - and the data shows a gradual upward trend from the 65% in 2011.
- The Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey in 2016<sup>15</sup> reveals that 60% of respondents indicated that they felt safe when outside in their local area after dark (33% very safe and 27% fairly safe). This is a large decrease since last year when 74% said they felt safe and in 2014 when 75% reported feeling safe. This year a quarter (26%) reported that they felt unsafe (16% fairly and 10% very unsafe).
- The same County survey identified that ASB was the most popular local problem which the Commissioner should prioritise with 69% of respondents selecting it. The City Respect survey identified Burglary to be the top priority selected by 32%.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### Funding

- ✓ In 2016-17, the Commissioner invested £3.4m toward improving community safety and £600k toward other partnership costs in support of the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) to enable District Community Safety Partnerships to support initiatives to reduce anti-social behaviour (ASB), support victims and improve community safety.<sup>16</sup>
- ✓ £285,000 of this funding has been invested into locality working in the County and has continued to support work in high crime neighbourhoods in the City through funding of community cohesion posts and ending gangs youth violence activity. The funding has supported a range of activity including

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nottinghamcdp.com/respect-survey/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/get-involved/public-engagement>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Our-Money/2016-2017-Documents/Budget-Report-2016-2017.pdf> (see page 7)



greater integration of services in Mansfield and Ashfield, an initiative to tackle street drinkers in Bassetlaw and diversion from gangs in the City.

- ✓ The Commissioner awarded grants of just over £250k to 24 voluntary and community sector organisations to deliver a range of initiatives including street pastors, diversionary activity with young people to prevent ASB, fraud prevention work with older people, cybercrime awareness raising with young people in schools, support for survivors of FGM and Neighbourhood Watch. (See [Small Grants](#) section).

### *Neighbourhood Policing and Partnership Working*

- ✓ A new Engagement Strategy for the Force has been written and rolled out along with a new community profile for each area. Each Neighbourhood Police Inspector (NPI) has information about their communities that drives their new Engagement Plan.
- ✓ The Force works closely with schools and mental health institutions to prevent harm caused by drugs and alcohol.
- ✓ The Force has a Superintendent responsible for leading on business crime. A regional Business Crime Group has been established to link in to the national steering group to ensure consistency of delivery and messaging to businesses.
- ✓ The Commissioner held an ASB and Hate Crime Partnership event in April 2016 to raise awareness and share good practice through case studies and use of ASB tools and powers. Subsequently, an ASB public focused leaflet and Practitioner booklet have been produced.

### *Rural Crime*

- ✓ The Force has worked with Partners to better understand and respond to wildlife crime in rural areas and a range of actions are contained in a 'Crime in Rural Areas Strategy and Delivery Plan' prepared by the Safer Nottinghamshire Board:
  - A rural crime delivery group has been established and strengthened.
  - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust has delivered training to wildlife crime officers.
  - Information sharing has been improved with the National Wildlife Crime Unit.
  - Parish Special Constables received specialist training in relation to tackling rural crime.
- ✓ The Force has participated and delivered partnership cross-border days of rural crime action.

### *Use of Technology*

- ✓ The Commissioner continues to support and fund ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition). A review of the County's capacity and capability is underway. The review will determine the level of investment needed and gaps in coverage.
- ✓ The Commissioner's office has continued to provide leadership in order to roll out the E-CINS case management system. A Project Manager has been funded by the Commissioner who is leading this work:
  - Mansfield, Bassetlaw and Ashfield Borough Councils have all commenced using ECINS to support the operational delivery and community safety hubs.

- A structured E-learning training system has been developed and launched in April this year.
- During 2016-17, 853 new users were added to ECINS (1,049 total users) and 2,965 new profiles were added.
- Discussions have been held with Nottingham City Council's Community Protection Service and Nottinghamshire County Council regarding the use ECINS to better manage their core business.
- Information Sharing Agreement have been prepared and being considered by Partners.

## Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour

### Delivery against Performance

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. However, the reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes this year in Nottinghamshire is lower (i.e. 5,979 crimes) which equates to 7.3% of all recorded crime in the same period, while Alcohol-Related Incidents account for 13.5% of all ASB incidents.
- The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 16.3%. The current level is less than half that is estimated nationally, based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
- There have been 1,689 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on the NICHE Police database as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 55.7% of all Night-Time Economy VAP.
- Drug Offences\* overall has reduced 7.4% (-224)<sup>17</sup>
- Possession of Drugs\* reduced 7.89% (-182)
- Trafficking in Drugs\* reduced by 5.87% (-42)
- Public order offences\* increased 92.7% (2071)
- In terms of drugs enforcement activity during the year there were:
  - Disruptions 91
  - Arrests 109
  - Convictions 81
  - Years Sentenced 455
  - Cocaine Seized 17.8kg
  - Heroine Seized 1.5 kg
  - Cannabis Seized 6.7kg of resin + 150 plants
- Nottingham has retained its Purple Flag for the 7th consecutive year and Mansfield has held Purple Flag status since 2014.

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<sup>17</sup> \* Iqanta national data

- 75 licensed premises in Nottingham City centre were successful in gaining Best Bar None accreditation in 2016, up 47% on the previous year.
- 73 venues are accredited in Nottinghamshire County; a range of pubs, bars and clubs which have been assessed as safe and well-managed.
- The City Respect 2016 survey<sup>18</sup> revealed that respondents who feel very or fairly unsafe rank people using or dealing drugs, intimidation as a result of gangs, people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces, street drinking and vandalism and criminal damage as more of a problem in their local area than respondents who feel safe.
- Analysis of those respondents who were dissatisfied highlights that those respondents perceived 'people using or dealing drugs', 'People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces', 'Fly tipping', and 'Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets' to be more of a problem and these issues could be a possible driver of satisfaction.
- The most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) identifies that the number of people perceived to be being drunk or rowdy in Nottinghamshire is down from 23.2% (March 2016) to 14.1% (March 2017), the lowest level since December 2014.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### *Tackling Alcohol Related Offending*

- ✓ Alcohol-related offending remains a priority crime type as reflected in the Commissioner's [Alcohol Strategy](#)<sup>19</sup> and the strategies of Partners.
- ✓ Through the Commissioner's leadership, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County were successful in being selected for the second round of the Home Office's Local Alcohol Area Action Plan (LAAA2):
  - A comprehensive Delivery Plan is in place for the LAAA2 covering 5 themes and use of the night time levy funding to implement this is on-going.
  - The Commissioner has funded substance misuse services for young people and adults in the City and adults in the County. All services are user focussed and will respond to presenting need including new psychoactive substances.
- ✓ The Commissioner has supported the national work on 'Street Drinking' and his office has helped develop national guidelines.<sup>20</sup> A small number of workshops have been held to promote and embed these guidelines. The guidance, written by Alcohol Concern with input from key national bodies and OPCC representatives, was unveiled at the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners' annual conference on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

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<sup>18</sup> The County survey no longer asks these questions

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/News-and-Events/Alcohol-Conference/Alcohol-strategy-refresh.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/News-and-Events/Police-and-Crime-Commissioner-Report-updates-16.11-pages.pdf>

- ✓ In the City night-time levy funding was used to focus on vulnerability, supported by Street Pastors targeting key venues, transport and food outlets.
- ✓ During the year, Police and Partners implemented multi-faceted Partnership Problem Solving Plans for each for the key night time economies (NTEs). In addition, Neighbourhood Policing teams actively managed licenced premises using the full range of powers together with Partners:
- ✓ Mansfield District Council Wardens conducted high visibility patrols and reassurance patrols and took positive action at known problem locations supported by a dispersal order targeting drunken individuals.
- ✓ The City and County Districts ensured robust enforcement of licensing conditions for pubs and clubs causing the most concerns. The table below summarises some of the activity undertaken across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire during 2016-17:

Licensing Applications Made <sup>21</sup>	3,734
Objections to Applications	181
Incidents at Premises <sup>22</sup>	3,992
Visits to Premises	2,113
Verbal Warnings given	11
Written Warnings given	87
Other Warnings given	2
Reviews Completed	8

- [Operation Promote](#)<sup>23</sup> continues to tackle the use of stimulant drugs such as cocaine in the City centre which can drive violent behaviour when taken with alcohol.

### *Drugs and Alcohol Testing*

- ✓ The Force continues to undertake drugs and alcohol testing of violent crime offenders to ensure signposting for diversionary activity:
  - There is an effective screening and monitoring system in place in Police Custody for those “trigger” offences and for those offences that can be authorised by an Inspector – these would include violent crime offences.
  - Performance reporting shows high levels of compliance with undertaking screening tests (over 80% compliance) and high levels of positive tests from those screening checks (over 60% in Jan

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<sup>21</sup> Applications Made – this includes Variations to existing applications, TEN applications, new premises applications & personal licence applications

<sup>22</sup> Incidents are taken from Nottinghamshire Police Vision system but are then filtered/checked to ensure that the incident is actually related to a licensed premise

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.nottinghamcdp.com/news/successful-operation-re-launched-to-keep-nottinghams-nightlife-safe/>

and Feb 2017 and 57% for the past 12 months) ...this suggests that Police assessments around prisoners that require screening are accurate and are making an impact.

### *Tackling Drug Trafficking*

- ✓ The Force continues to take action to reduce the demand for the supply of illegal drugs, tackling Class A drug trafficking, closing crack houses and disrupting cannabis cultivation.
- ✓ The Force uses this intelligence and works with Partners, EMSOU (East Midlands Special Operations Unit) and national Police colleagues to disrupt, prevent and detect such offences; especially targeting OCGs involved in the supply of Class A controlled drugs at all levels of supply chain; operating in key geographical areas as well as groups targeting the student and night time economy market.

### *Substance Misuse Service – Criminal Justice*

- ✓ The Commissioner invested around £650,000 in 2016-7 to fund substance misuse support for offenders through the co-commissioned County based New Directions Nottinghamshire service delivered by CGL and the City based Clean Slate service delivered by Framework:
  - The successful completion rate for offenders for both services was around 20%.
  - In addition, the latest set of data shows that Nottingham continues to have the lowest rate of deaths related to substance misuse of any core city.

## **Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime (SOC)**

### **Delivery against Performance**

- The most recent HMIC report into Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) published in December 2015 identified the East Midlands as best practice.<sup>24</sup>
- Between April 2016 and January 2017, there were 77 referrals to the Prevent Case Management Process of which 67 are now closed.
- The Force recorded 5 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders this year compared to last year; this equates to a reduction of 2.2%, placing the Force more than twelve percentage points below the 10% increase target.
- However, the value of confiscation and cash forfeiture orders increased in 2015-16 from £1,187,693 to £1,310,162 representing an increase of 10% (£122,469).<sup>25</sup>
- There have been a total of 692 production and supply drug offences this year, which is 22 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences increased by 23 offences, while production offences reduced by 45.

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<sup>24</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/HMIC-Reports/HMIC-Report-Regional-Organised-Crime-Units.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Iqanta data to March 2017

- In the first three quarters of 2016/17 (April 2016 – December 2016) the Force recorded 1,032 online crimes. This equates to 1.4% of all recorded crime.<sup>26</sup> The majority of offences are harassment offences. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.
- Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the programme.
- The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).
- Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant 64% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### *Regional Activity - (EMSOU)*

- ✓ The Commissioner continues to provide support and funding to the regional unit on serious and organised crime :
  - Serious and Organised Crime exists in many forms and currently EMSOU is tackling, Cyber Crime, Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking / Modern Slavery as its highest priorities. EMSOU also continues to tackle more traditional Serious and Organised Crime, such as the Supply of Firearms and Controlled Drugs, Serious Acquisitive Crime and the associated Money Laundering.
  - Recent successes in Nottinghamshire have seen children and vulnerable people made safe, whilst paedophiles have been successfully prosecuted for grooming and sexual offences with children. The threat, risk and harm caused by Organised Crime Groups is being mitigated and the work of EMSOU is having a positive impact on reducing that threat and risk.
  - There have been numerous criminal gangs arrested and prosecuted for their involvement in supplying firearms and controlled drugs. EMSOU continues to make sure that organised criminality does not pay by seizing criminal assets under the Proceeds of Crime Act and ensuring that offender management is in place for those who continue with this criminality.
  - The collaboration of specialist assets and capabilities at EMSOU continues to provide the most efficient and effective way of tackling the Serious and Organised Crime threat across Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands.

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<sup>26</sup> It is important to note that this does not include fraud offences as these are dealt with by Action Fraud.

## *Protecting People from Terrorism*

- ✓ Local Authorities and Partners of local Panels continue to fulfil their legal duties by providing support to vulnerable people being drawn into terrorism.<sup>27</sup>
- ✓ The Force works collaboratively with established PROTECT and PREVENT programs in national, regional and local areas, delivering appropriate awareness events to ensure effective, consistent and detailed information is made available to individuals, communities and business.
- ✓ The Nottingham Prevent Team (PT) works closely with statutory partners, community contacts and Police colleagues to safeguard vulnerable people from radicalisation to prevent the spread of all forms of extremist rhetoric and acts of terrorism:
  - The Commissioner works with Partners and key faith leaders and institutions to explore and deliver ways in which radicalised messages can be challenged effectively.
  - Through the Force's PT and local SPOCs<sup>28</sup> officers engage with the communities and identified KINS<sup>29</sup> to ensure that Counter Terrorism (CT) Policing is understood and key messages are in place when required to challenge extremism.
- ✓ The PT promotes the Prevent agenda across the public, private and third sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, the internet and health) and offers support and advice in delivering the statutory duty detailed in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015:
  - During the year PT held a safeguarding event at Newark with statutory partners aimed and creating better working practices.
  - There is a regional Prevent Website which has been developed by EMSOU SB<sup>30</sup> that offers advice and information regarding the Prevent strategy. In addition PT has Twitter and Facebook accounts aimed at reaching the public and sharing positive stories.
  - Through NCTPH<sup>31</sup> regional and local teams, the Force works collaboratively to ensure that vulnerable individuals who are at risk of radicalisation are identified and safeguarded.

## *Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)*

- ✓ During 2016-7 the Commissioner has continued to invest £140,000 into community based projects in the City through the Serious and Organised Crime Board. The projects work with young people to move them away from gang and youth violence.
- ✓ The Commissioner worked with Nottingham City Council to invest over £450k into posts and other initiatives to tackle serious and organised crime in Nottingham:
  - Overall, funding supported initiatives to build community cohesion and trust between the Police and public authorities and grassroots communities.

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<sup>27</sup>

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/425189/Channel\\_Duty\\_Guidance\\_April\\_2015.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Single point of contact (SPOC)

<sup>29</sup> KINS – Key Individual Networks

<sup>30</sup> East Midlands Special Operations Unit – Special Branch (EMSOU (SB)

<sup>31</sup> NCTPHQ: National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters



- Specific initiatives funded, included diversionary work with young people from street gang linked areas who would not engage with mainstream provision, supporting the Ending Gangs Youth Network.
- Training, information and capacity building and awarding micro grants were awarded to 12 grassroots organisations to take forward work related to tackling knife crime, diverting at risk groups away from offending and help young people exit from gangs.
- ✓ Nottinghamshire Police continues to publicise successful prosecution of Organised Crime Group (OCG) nominals and the seizure of their assets in line with its external media strategy.
- ✓ The Force's physical, people and cyber measures to combat organised crime continues to be enhanced:
  - The Force is currently delivering a Fraud and Cyber Protect Plan to victims of crime utilising its Citizens in Policing Unit.
  - Vulnerable victims are identified through various data sources and bespoke advice is identified and provided to victims
  - The Force utilises a twitter feed to ensure the cyber prevent message is circulated and this is supported by material circulated by City Of London Police. This ensures that current crime prevention advice is made available as part of the Protect plan.
- ✓ The Force has improved the monitoring and checking of foreign National offenders and involvement in organised crime:
  - The Force's Foreign National Offenders (FNO) Team has been successful in identifying high risk FNOs through increased intelligence.
  - A Police Operation 'Advenus' includes ensuring all tools and powers are utilised to manage and respond to risk.
  - An Immigration Intelligence Officer is embedded part-time within the Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) to provide real time intelligence sharing.
- ✓ The Serious and Organised Crime Board (SOC) has focused on addressing young crime groups who operate across boundaries who focus on the drugs market opportunities in smaller Towns.
- ✓ The Force has mapped a number of evolving and emerging groups as OCGs, and will use the full range of Police tactics against the groups (supported by partner resources) in order to manage and mitigate the risks they pose to themselves and the public.

## Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending

### Delivery against Performance

- In the County there were 292 First Time Entrants<sup>32</sup> into the Criminal Justice System which was slightly less than the previous year (295).

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<sup>32</sup> Number of First Time Entrants per 100,000 of 10-17 years population



- In the City there were 609<sup>33</sup> First Time Entrants which is 93 less than last year (702).
- Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the IOM programme.
- The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).
- 17 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 4 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.
- Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant reduction (-64%) in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.
- Since 2014 IOM has adjusted its focus towards threat, risk and harm, and this can clearly be observed in the rise in average entry scores from 299 previously to 513 since January 2016. The reductions in the severity score between entry and exit, and the mid-point scores for the Quarter 4 2015/16 cohort strongly suggest that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 72% more risky than cohorts managed previously.
- Iqanta uses the MOJ data<sup>34</sup> which shows the most recent proven reoffending rates for adults and juveniles to June 2015. It can be seen that re-offending rates are higher for juveniles than adults but the average number of re-offences per re-offender are similar. Both the City (37.2%) and County (33.7%) had lower re-offending rates in 2015 than the national average (38%) in respect of juveniles but this was not the case for adults. In this respect both City (26.8%) and County (26.6%) was higher than the national average (24.0%).

	National		East Midlands		Nottingham		Nottinghamshire	
Juvenile	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	37.8	38.0	35.6	33.9	37.2	37.2	31.9	33.7
Total Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.14	3.35	3.08	3.05	3.10	3.00	2.90	3.20

	National		East Midlands		Nottingham		Nottinghamshire	
Adult	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	24.9	24.0	24.5	23.6	27.5	26.8	24.7	26.6
Total Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.13	3.24	3.18	3.27	3.50	3.50	3.10	3.20

- Based on the data detected in 2016-17 a total of 153 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in 2015-16. 1,108 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in 2015-16. This equates to a reoffending rate of

<sup>33</sup> Figure calculated on PNC data to December 2016

<sup>34</sup> Iqanta data uses the Ministry of Justice Data (June 2014 to June 2015)  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/611004/overview-data-tool-jul14-jun15.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611004/overview-data-tool-jul14-jun15.xlsx)

13.8%. This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### *Funding*

- ✓ The Commissioner has provided £927K funding over the past three years to Partners to undertake positive activities for young people which has contributed to reduced ASB and crime.
- ✓ The mainstream activity of the Mental Health Street Triage Team continues to be successful. The Force has developed a Service Level Agreement with the East Midlands Ambulance Service, and provides a coordinated approach with the two nominated places of safety.
- ✓ During the year 33 GPS tags provided by G4S and Buddi. Assisted the IOM (Integrated offender Management Team) to manage offenders. Only 4 were specifically used for managing shoplifting offenders on a voluntary basis due the lack of legal enforcement legislation. 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.
- ✓ The Commissioner and Chief Constable lobbied the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for Nottinghamshire Police to be part of a national GPS tagging pilot. On 7th April 2016 the MOJ notified the Commissioner and Chief Constable that the Force has been successful in its application and will form part of Pilot Area 1 together with Leicestershire, Staffordshire and West Midlands.
- ✓ The Force has seconded a Detective Chief Inspector to the midlands project (funded by MOJ). Currently, the volume of offenders tagged in less than expected and ways of increasing the number of tags is being considered e.g. as part of a curfew. The project will be independently evaluated initially during 2017.
- ✓ The Courts can tag subjects released on bail and, offenders given a community or suspended sentence order. The Parole Board can tag certain offenders on release. Currently, (June 2017) 91 subjects have been tagged across the four force areas.

### *Young People*

- ✓ The Commissioner has set up a 'Youth Commission' made up of 25 to 30 young people from across Nottinghamshire who work with the PCC to challenge and inform decisions about policing and crime prevention in the area. In 2016/17 the Youth Commission maintained an active diverse membership of young people, some with direct experience of the criminal justice system.
- ✓ The Youth Commission gathered views from over 2,000 young people across the area on priority topics such as drugs and alcohol, Stop and Search, relationships with the police, education, prevention, reoffending and rehabilitation. Key findings and recommendations will be presented to the Commissioner, Chief Constable and senior representatives from partner organisations in October 2017 and used to help shape and inform policy and planning over the 2017 to 2021 period.<sup>35</sup>

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<http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Get-Involved/Youth-Commission/Nottinghamshire-Youth-Commission-Final-Report-April-2016.pdf>

- ✓ The Youth Commission have also been involved in the recruitment and assessment process for Nottinghamshire Police Chief officers in 2016/17, with the approach being recognised as good and innovative practice by the national College of Policing. Other work undertaken by the Youth Commission has included development of a Stop and Search Rights film and involvement in local scrutiny and advisory activity
- ✓ 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 2,500 school children is currently underway. Both City Council and County Council are agreeable to reshaping the PSHE curriculum to ensure it meets the stated aim and objectives.

### *Integrated Offender Management (IOM)*

- ✓ The IOM approach is well embedded and successful in Nottinghamshire. Several other force areas have visited Nottinghamshire Police in order to replicate success. The governance structure for IOM at strategic level has been affected by staffing and organisational changes and is currently in a state of 'evolution'.
- ✓ IOM in Nottinghamshire has been recognised as a national model of good practice. (HMIC, MAZARS, Academic work), it has been shown as responsible for a 'statistically significant drop in reoffending' amongst the most prolific offenders.
- ✓ The Forces IOM (Integrated Offender Management) programme was reviewed by the College of Policing and HMIC. Nottinghamshire was highlighted nationally for its work in HMP Nottingham and the Multi-Agency Intelligence Team. IOM performance management through convictions has now begun, with more than 400 individuals currently managed through the Force IOM programme. The Reducing Reoffending Board has commissioned a full review of Premium Service provisions and IOM tactical delivery.

## **Theme 7: Spending your money wisely**

### **Delivery against Performance**

- The 2016/17 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget was £12.0m. The Force has delivered the £12.0m saving with the current outturn position showing an underspend of £1.0m.
- The latest rolling 12 month (April 2016 to March 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.42% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.0 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. There appears to be an increasing trend for Police officer sickness; the equivalent 12 month rolling figure from March 2016 is 4.73%.
- For the same period, staff sickness was 4.89% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.8 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have been reducing month on month since September 2016.

- BME headcount percentage is at 4.53% for Police Officers and 4.43% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).
- Regular dip sampling by the Force Crime Registrar reveals increased crime recording compliance with NCRS (National Crime Recording Standard) currently 97%.
- As seen in the table below, the Force received 3.6% (+21,381) more 999 and 101 calls to the Force Control Room in 2016-17 compared to the previous year.

Year	999 Calls	101 Calls	Total
2015-16	176,244	415,441	591,685
2016-17	182,729	430,337	613,066
Change	6,485	14,896	21,381
% Change	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

### *Funding Formulae*

- ✓ During his first term in office, the Commissioner met with the Home Secretary and Policing Minister shortly after being elected in 2012 to lobby for fairer funding and more Police Officers for Nottinghamshire. Despite this, the Government still introduced further budget reductions.
- ✓ Nottinghamshire is disadvantaged by the present funding formula which is still under review by the Home Office. The Commissioner has been heavily involved in the discussions around the new formulae and its implementation.
- ✓ In the meantime, all possibilities to change the way we work and reduce costs are being considered and action taken. The Commissioner continues to represent Nottinghamshire at national and regional meetings. He is the chair of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners' Standing Group for Resources, Efficiency and Strategic Finance and attends Home Office Gold and Silver Groups for Police Finance and Resources. He has made sure he is at the heart of decision making in order to champion a better deal for policing in Nottinghamshire.

### *Commissioner's Office Costs*

- ✓ HMIC's value for money profile for 2016<sup>36</sup> identifies that the cost of the Commissioner's Office (£0.91m) is less than last year (£0.93m) and over £250k less than former Police Authority and 18.4% less than the national average (i.e. £0.81 per head of population compared to £1.03).

### *Budget Reductions*

- ✓ 2016-17 was always going to be a challenging year, with the need to deliver £12m of efficiency savings – the largest in year target to date, and increasing core costs (e.g. pay awards and price inflation); also the Commissioner was faced with an estimated £3.5m cost pressure from the change in National Insurance contributions. In creating the budget for 2016-17 additional cost pressures of £11m were identified.

<sup>36</sup>

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/nottinghamshire-2016-value-for-money-profile/>

- ✓ At the end of March 2017, the provisional outturn for the Force was £184,428k representing an underspend of £1,010k against the original budget.<sup>37</sup>
- ✓ This is excellent performance in a year which included an ambitious efficiency programme of £12m to achieve a balanced budget. The report to the Commissioner's Strategic Resources and Performance meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2017, provides a detailed breakdown of the budget spend.<sup>38</sup>

### *Collaboration*

- ✓ The Commissioner has continued to explore every opportunity to make the best use of available funding by securing efficiencies through regional collaboration overseen by the Regional PCC Board and the Regional Efficiency Board. He has chaired both Boards in 2016-2017 to ensure that Nottinghamshire has a strong presence in the region.
- ✓ Collaborative savings have been tracked since 2010. It is estimated that collaboration delivers an annual saving of over £13.7m across the five forces compared to original baseline budgets. Collaborative savings include East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU), Regional Forensics, Learning and Development, Occupational Health and Legal Services.

### *Tri-Force Collaboration (formerly Strategic Alliance)*

- ✓ Following the PCC elections in May 2016 and a meeting of new PCCs, the former Strategic Alliance plans which sought collaboration across the Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire forces continue to be considered. The business case has been discussed at a number of key stages since December 2015 with the team building that business case investigating three main areas of change: contact management; optimising the NICHE shared crime recording system, which is now live across all five East Midlands forces - the others are Derbyshire and Lincolnshire; and Enabling Services, which covers the back office supporting services of HR, IT and Finance. The pace has slowed a little to allow time this year for the new PCCs to better understand the full implications of the collaboration proposals.

### *Community Safety Fund*

- ✓ The Commissioner commissions the majority of community safety work through City and County Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), which bring together local stakeholders who are well placed to understand local need and priorities. In addition, he supports grassroots community safety activity by grant funding third sector organisations through his Community Safety Fund.
- ✓ HMICs Value for Money Profile for 2016<sup>39</sup> identifies that the Commissioner invests significantly more funding to community safety than the national average i.e. £3.66m compared to £2.13m; or £3.25 per head of population compared to the national average of £1.36 (i.e. 139% higher).

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<sup>37</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Meetings/Strategic-Resources-and-Performance/May-2017/Item-12-Provisional-Out-turn-Report-for-2016-17.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Meetings/Strategic-Resources-and-Performance/May-2017/Item-12-Provisional-Out-turn-Report-for-2016-17-Appendix-A.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/nottinghamshire-2016-value-for-money-profile/>

Population	1,125k						
	£m	£/head	Averages			Diff* £m	
			All	MSG		All	MSG
Community Safety	3.66	3.25	1.36	1.64		2.13	1.82
Victims & witnesses, restorative justice & other	1.31	1.17	1.64	1.31		-0.53	-0.16
PCC/local policing body commissioned services	4.97	4.42	3.00	2.95		1.60	1.66
Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.12		-0.01	0.02
Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs	0.91	0.81	1.03	0.86		-0.24	-0.06
PCC/Local policing body cost	6.05	5.38	4.18	3.93		1.35	1.62

\* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG PCCs/local policing bodies.

- ✓ In 2016-17 the Commissioner awarded £261,250 in grants to 24 third sector organisations as part of his Community Safety Fund. A diverse range of initiatives were funded to tackle crime, hate crime and antisocial behaviour especially projects which focused on early intervention, preventative and community cohesion projects which built trust and confidence with BME communities. Projects which supported a variety of victims recover (sex abuse and FGM female genital mutilation) and substance misuse projects.

## PCC Volunteer Schemes

### Investing in Volunteers

- ✓ Investing in Volunteers is the UK Quality Standard for all organisations which involve volunteers in their work, recognising good practice in an organisation's volunteer management.
- ✓ The IIV award consists of 9 indicators illustrated by 46 practices. To achieve the award an organisation has to demonstrate that it has sufficient practices to demonstrate all 9 indicators.
- ✓ In March 2016, the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) was informed that they were being accredited with the Investing in Volunteers Award in April 2016 for the next 3 years. This is the second consecutive time the OPCC has gained this award.

### OPCC Volunteer Demographics

- ✓ The Commissioner currently has 29 Volunteers and has sought to ensure that his Volunteer Scheme is as representative as possible to reflect community diversity in terms of ethnic origin, gender, and age. In this respect:
  - 21% of the Volunteers are from the BME Communities.
  - 79% of the Volunteers are female and 21% male across an even spread of age groups.
  - 10% of the Volunteers have a disability.

### Independent Custody Visiting

- ✓ The Independent Custody Visiting Scheme is a team of volunteers (ICVs) who make unannounced visits, weekly, in pairs, to the City and County's three custody suites: namely the Bridewell in the City, Mansfield and Newark. ICVs check that the detainees are receiving their rights and entitlements such as meals, medical attention and legal advice. The Scheme's main aim is to increase public confidence in the treatment and welfare of persons detained in Police Custody.



- ✓ ICVs ensure that vulnerable detainees are visited as a priority and that procedures are in place for ICV's to communicate with non-English speaking detainees using language cards and Language Line to contact interpreters by telephone.
- ✓ A small, qualified group of specially trained custody visitors are on standby to visit detainees held under the Terrorism Act. These Volunteers are vetted to a higher level and regularly receive refresher training with Special Branch.

## Delivery against Performance

- During 2016-17, there were 230 visits made.
- 801 detainees were offered a visit; 85 (10%) declined the offer. Last year the figures were 694 and 57 (8%) respectively.
- On average, 3.5 detainees were seen during each visit, compared to 3 detainees seen last year.
- 77% of these visits took place during weekdays and 23% during the weekend. Last year it was 79% and 21% respectively.
- Of the 89% unannounced visits made, ICVs were given access to detainees within the first five minutes of their arrival. Last year it was 85%.
- Overall, feedback from ICVs show that detainees are generally very satisfied with the way in which they are treated and raise few complaints. This overall view was the same as last year.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

- ✓ All concerns arising from visits were raised with Custody Inspectors so that remedial action could be taken quickly. They are documented and written responses are provided on action taken.
- ✓ The Commissioner's Volunteer Manager oversees the scheme and should any complaint not be resolved to her satisfaction then it is escalated to a higher level within the Regional Criminal Justice system.
- ✓ Concerns were expressed by ICVs that they did not know whether requests from detainees, that were agreed with the custody officers at the time of the visit, were being complied with following the visit, e.g. requests for a shower/exercise/change of clothes etc. To alleviate the ICVs concerns, the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service have agreed to cross check a sample of ICV reports each month against custody records to verify that requests agreed at the time of custody visits are complied with.

## Animal Welfare Lay Visiting Scheme

- ✓ Animal Welfare Lay Visitors (AWSLVs) are independent volunteers from the local community who make unannounced visits to check on the welfare of animals engaged in Police work.
- ✓ The Nottinghamshire Scheme has 8 AWSLV who visit the Police Kennels once a month, or twice a month during the summer when the weather is hotter, to check on the welfare of any police dogs being kept in the kennels. The volunteers work in co-ordination with the RSPCA basing their visits on 'The Five Freedoms':
  - Freedom from hunger and thirst.

- Freedom from discomfort.
- Freedom from pain, injury and disease.
- Freedom to express normal behaviour.
- Freedom from fear and distress.

## Police Dog Pension Scheme

- ✓ When police dogs retire, they remain in many instances with their handler at their family home. Veterinary fees are paid for in respect of working dogs, but financial assistance ends when the dog retires.
- ✓ Some dogs work up to their retirement age but others, who may have been injured on duty or are unable to carry out their duties due to illness, may retire earlier.
- ✓ When a dog approaches retirement either due to ill health or old age, a retirement fund will ensure that medical expenses relating to work-related injuries/illnesses are reimbursed for three years, up to £500 per year, based on an individual veterinary assessment. This policy is reviewed on an annual basis.
- ✓ The Police Dog Retirement Scheme has funded £1,152 for veterinary examination of retiring Police dogs. This relates to medication for one Police dog and funding to pay for a biopsy operation for another Police dog.

## Delivery against Performance

- The Animal Welfare Lay Visitors made 16 visits to the kennels in 2016-17, the same as the previous year. One visit each month with extra visits during the summer in hotter weather conditions.
- Last year 100 individual inspections of police dogs were made overall, however, due to a decrease in the number of police dogs, only 76 inspections were made this year.

## Delivery against Strategic Activities

- ✓ The Commissioner has been working with the Force for a number of years to upgrade and improve the provision of kennels for operational Police dogs. Finally, on 23rd June 2017 the Commissioner, Chief Constable, and Tracy Walker (the widow of former Police dog handler who was killed in the line of duty in 2003) opened the new Police Dog Kennels now named 'The Ged Walker Kennels'.
- ✓ The work on the £500,000 building project at Police HQ took longer than anticipated and the bad weather hampered progress. Problems with condensation have been overcome by spraying steel sheets with a coating which will absorb moisture to prevent dripping.
- ✓ The new building includes ventilation and heating to prevent mould and light switches have been changed so they can be switched on/off when required and door closures with electric releases have been installed.
- ✓ The Commissioner's Animal Welfare Lay Visitors have been instrumental over the years in highlighting the poor state of the former kennels and they are delighted with the new kennel building.



## Mystery Shopping Scheme

- ✓ The Mystery Shopping Scheme was created in 2013. The aim of the scheme is to provide the Commissioner with information about the quality of customer service provided by Nottinghamshire Police so that he can hold the Chief Constable to account.

## Delivery against Performance and Progress

- ✓ During 2016-17, Mystery Shoppers have been undertaking extensive training to enable them to pilot an exercise to provide the Commissioner with assurance that Victims of Crime are receiving their entitlements under the Victims Code. The pilot exercise will commence in the spring of 2017. If the pilot is successful the intention is to continue with this exercise indefinitely.
- ✓ Following criticisms from members of the public about their experiences when making 101 calls to Nottinghamshire Police during the summer months of 2016, Mystery Shoppers resumed the '101 Call Listening Exercise' at the beginning of 2017, where they listen to recordings of calls made to the 101 number to evaluate the service provided to members of the public.
- ✓ On completion of this exercise the Mystery Shoppers will report to the Commissioner on their findings of good practice and improvements to practice where required.
- ✓ All findings by the Mystery Shoppers are fed back to the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable.

## Resources

### *Funding (2016-17)*

Central Government funding provides the Commissioner with approximately 70% of the funding required to police Nottinghamshire. The remainder is met from local council tax payers. The amount of Government grant is reducing each year at the same rate at which the council tax grows. This cash neutral position means that savings have to be found to finance the increasing costs that are incurred.

The Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Group Statement of Accounts 2015-2016 <sup>40</sup> details how the Commissioner has utilised the available funding in 2016-17.

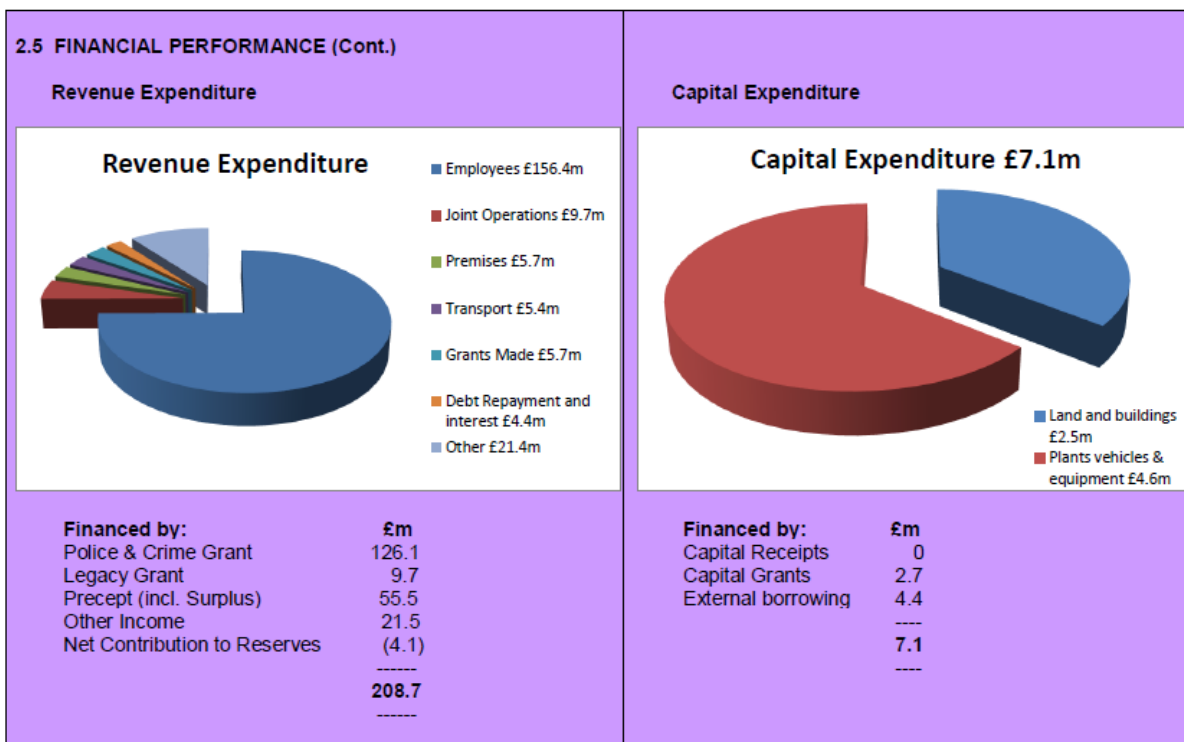
This report highlights that improvements in financial administration were made during the year which resulted in expenditure remaining below the 2016-17 budget. This enabled a far greater contribution to future reserves than originally anticipated and provides a healthier balance moving forward which delivers adequate provision for growing costs such as insurance.

The charts and table below<sup>41</sup> detail revenue and capital expenditure for 2016-17 and how this was financed.

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<sup>40</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Our-Money/Annual-Accounts/2015-2016/The-Nottinghamshire-Office-of-the-Police-and-Crime-Commissioner-Group-Statement-of-Accounts-2015-2016-redacted.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> This chart is copied from page 9 of the above report.



The table below<sup>42</sup> provides a comparison of expenditure in 2016-17 compared to the previous year in respect of the nature of expenditure or income. It can be seen that expenditure for employee related services was significantly less in 2016-17 to the previous year (-£20.8m) as was Other Financing (-£51.8m).

2015-16 £000	Nature of Expenditure or Income	2016-17 £000
199,012	Expenditure on services Employee related	178,188
45,982	Expenditure on services Other	48,449
(22,705)	Income from services	(23,007)
(53,422)	Income from local taxation	(54,888)
(177,570)	Government grants and contributions	(174,426)
7,522	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	14,571
83,158	Other Financing	31,295
410	Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	(1,324)
<b>82,387</b>	<b>Surplus or Deficit for Year</b>	<b>18,858</b>

### Staffing Levels

The Chief Constable intends to recruit a total of 200 officers in 2017-18 (to start in September 2017) and has ambitions to recruit a further 158 in 2018-19. The Commissioner hopes to see the number of officers grow in Nottinghamshire to a figure approaching 2,000. However, that will depend upon November's budget and the outcome of discussions on the Police Funding Formula on Government funding.

<sup>42</sup> This chart is copied from page 48 of the above report.

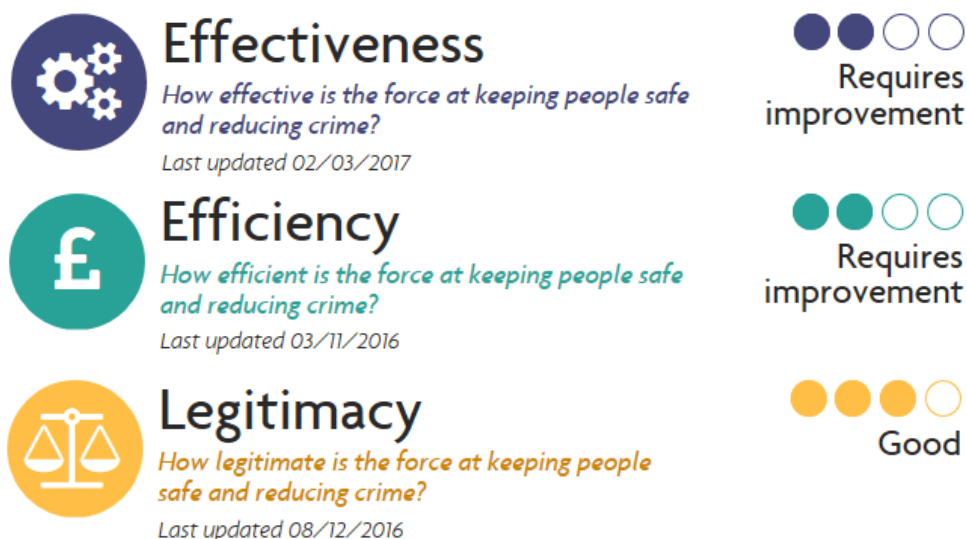
Since January this year, there have been three Police officer recruitment campaigns attracting 1,561 applicants with 11.34% from BME communities and 3.27% from Eastern European communities and 11.66% from LGBT+ communities. There were 178 applications from members of the BME community of which 67 (37.64%) passed the Competency Based Questionnaire (CBQ) which is slightly less than the overall figure (41%, 640).

Recruitment for PCSOs commenced in February this year and the Force received 131 applications with 17 (12.98%) from our BME communities. The total number of applicants passing CBQ was 60 (45.8%), of whom 8 were BME (47%). The latest PCSO recruitment attracted 210 applications with 21 (10%) from our BME communities.

## HMIC Validation and Audit

During 2016-17, HMIC carried out a number of inspections and published a number of reports.<sup>43</sup> The Commissioner reviews these reports and ensures that any recommendations are considered and implemented. His written responses to HMIC reports are published on his website.<sup>44</sup>

HMIC inspects a wide range of policing activity throughout the year across three core PEEL pillars (Efficiency, Effectiveness and Legitimacy) and also examines and reports on leadership. HMIC judgements are shown below:



## Completed HMIC Inspections:

A summary of HMIC inspections are shown in the table below:

Report	Date of Report	Response
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<sup>43</sup> See HMIC Web Site:  
<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/?type=publications&force=nottinghamshire&year=2016&s>  
<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/?type=publications&force=nottinghamshire&year=2017&s>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/HMIC-Reports.aspx>

<p><b><u>PEEL: Police effectiveness 2016 - Nottinghamshire Police</u></b></p> <p>An effective police force is one which keeps people safe and reduces crime. These are the most important responsibilities for a police force, and the principal measures by which the public judge the performance of their force and policing as a whole.</p>	2nd March 2017	<b><u>PCC Response</u></b>
<p><b><u>PEEL: Police leadership 2016 - Nottinghamshire Police</u></b></p> <p>Police leadership is crucial in enabling a force to be effective, efficient and legitimate. The inspection is focused on how a force understands, develops and displays leadership through its organisational development and is based on the recent 'Guiding Principles' developed by the National Police Chiefs' Council, the College of Policing and HMIC.</p>	8th December 2016	<b><u>PCC Response</u></b>
<p><b><u>PEEL: Police legitimacy 2016 - Nottinghamshire Police</u></b></p> <p>Police legitimacy – a concept that is well established in the UK as 'policing by consent' – is crucial in a democratic society. The police have powers to act in ways that would be considered illegal by any other member of the public (for example, by using force or depriving people of their liberty). It is therefore vital that they use these powers fairly, and that they treat people with respect in the course of their duties.</p>	8th December 2016	<b><u>PCC Response</u></b>
<p><b><u>PEEL: Police efficiency 2016 - Nottinghamshire Police</u></b></p> <p>Forces need to continue to make efficiencies and invest resources wisely in order to maintain a focus on reducing crime and keeping their communities safe. HMIC considers that a police force is efficient if it is making the best use of its resources to provide policing services that meet expectation and follow public priorities, and if it is planning and investing wisely for the future.</p>	3rd November 2016	<b><u>PCC Response</u></b>

## INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal Audit operates in accordance with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards, which have been developed specifically for the Public Sector by CIPFA. Compliance with the standards is assessed on a cyclical basis. Mazars is appointed as the internal Auditor for the Police and Crime Commissioner.

One of the assurance statements that the Group receives is the annual opinion of the Head of Internal Audit (Senior Manager – Mazars) in respect of the financial control framework. The Annual Report in respect of work completed in 2016-17 is published on the Commissioner's web site.<sup>45</sup> The Head of Internal Audit's Opinion for the Commissioner and Chief Constable is:

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Meetings/Audit-and-Scrutiny-Panel/6th-June-2017/Item-05-Internal-Audit-Annual-Assurance-Report-2016-17-Appendix-1.pdf>

*“Our overall opinion is that generally adequate and effective risk management, control and governance processes were in place to manage the achievement of the organisation’s objectives. We have, however, identified weaknesses in respect of financial controls that require addressing”.*

*“Whilst no specific audit of Governance was carried out during 2016/17, we have carried out a number audits where governance arrangements were a key aspect. Through our delivery of the internal audit plan and attendance at Joint Audit & Scrutiny Panel (JASP) meetings, we are satisfied that the governance framework for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Nottinghamshire Police has been effective for the year ended 31st March 2017”.*

## EXTERNAL AUDIT

The External Auditor, KPMG issued an unqualified value for money conclusion for 2015-16. This means that they are satisfied that the Group had proper arrangements for securing financial resilience and for challenging how it secures economy, efficiency effectiveness.<sup>46</sup>

KPMG’s work plan for 2016-17 can be downloaded from the Commissioner’s web site.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Our-Money/Annual-Accounts/2015-2016/The-Nottinghamshire-Office-of-the-Police-and-Crime-Commissioner-Group-Statement-of-Accounts-2015-2016-redacted.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Meetings/Audit-and-Scrutiny-Panel/9th-March-2017/Item-09-External-Audit-Plan-2016-17-Appendix-A.pdf>

# APPENDIX A - CRIME REDUCTION PERFORMANCE (2016-17)

## Force, City and County

Force	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change	City	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change	County	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change
<b>All Crime</b>	<b>82,213</b>	<b>72,288</b>	<b>9,925</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>All Crime</b>	<b>33,578</b>	<b>29,770</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>All Crime</b>	<b>47,521</b>	<b>41,626</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>72,742</b>	<b>65,147</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>29,079</b>	<b>26,264</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>42,685</b>	<b>38,056</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>17,823</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
Homicide	11	11	0	0.0%	Homicide	5	5	0	0.0%	Homicide	5	6	-1	-16.7%
Violence with injury	10,849	10,162	687	6.8%	Violence with injury	4,484	4,235	249	5.9%	Violence with injury	6,222	5,817	405	7.0%
Violence without injury	11,427	7,650	3,777	49.4%	Violence without injury	4,520	2,987	1,533	51.3%	Violence without injury	6,713	4,566	2,147	47.0%
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Rape	909	800	109	13.6%	Rape	377	373	4	1.1%	Rape	484	412	72	17.5%
Other sexual offences	1,695	1,287	408	31.7%	Other sexual offences	626	481	145	30.1%	Other sexual offences	1,002	775	227	29.3%
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Robbery of business property	109	84	25	29.8%	Robbery of business property	55	46	9	19.6%	Robbery of business property	50	38	12	31.6%
Robbery of personal property	776	824	-48	-5.8%	Robbery of personal property	514	547	-33	-6.0%	Robbery of personal property	258	268	-10	-3.7%
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>-228</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
Burglary dwelling	3,666	3,301	365	11.1%	Burglary dwelling	1,434	1,526	-92	-6.0%	Burglary dwelling	2,203	1,751	452	25.8%
Burglary non dwelling	4,281	4,530	-249	-5.5%	Burglary non dwelling	1,030	1,166	-136	-11.7%	Burglary non dwelling	3,188	3,290	-102	-3.1%
<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>
Theft of motor vehicle	1,584	1,389	195	14.0%	Theft of motor vehicle	659	544	115	21.1%	Theft of motor vehicle	896	828	68	8.2%
Theft from motor vehicle	4,616	4,633	-17	-0.4%	Theft from motor vehicle	1,498	1,328	170	12.8%	Theft from motor vehicle	3,063	3,247	-184	-5.7%
Vehicle interference	838	924	-86	-9.3%	Vehicle interference	246	273	-27	-9.9%	Vehicle interference	585	639	-54	-8.5%
<b>Theft</b>	<b>21,159</b>	<b>18,896</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>9,583</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>11,333</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
Theft from person	933	1,088	-155	-14.2%	Theft from person	629	755	-126	-16.7%	Theft from person	296	324	-28	-8.6%
Bicycle theft	1,755	1,928	-173	-9.0%	Bicycle theft	934	1,007	-73	-7.2%	Bicycle theft	793	884	-91	-10.3%
Shoplifting	8,561	7,672	889	11.6%	Shoplifting	3,853	3,471	382	11.0%	Shoplifting	4,646	4,113	533	13.0%
Other Theft	9,910	8,208	1,702	20.7%	Other Theft	4,167	3,457	710	20.5%	Other Theft	5,598	4,619	979	21.2%
<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>10,822</b>	<b>10,656</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>6,479</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Criminal damage	10,374	10,218	156	1.5%	Criminal damage	3,898	3,897	1	0.0%	Criminal damage	6,390	6,211	179	2.9%
Arson	448	438	10	2.3%	Arson	150	166	-16	-9.6%	Arson	293	268	25	9.3%
<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>9,471</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
Trafficking in Controlled drugs	693	714	-21	-2.9%	Trafficking in Controlled drugs	367	385	-18	-4.7%	Trafficking in Controlled drugs	306	322	-16	-5.0%
Possession of drugs	2,144	2,298	-154	-6.7%	Possession of drugs	1,143	1,172	-29	-2.5%	Possession of drugs	979	1,107	-128	-11.6%
<b>Drug Offences</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>-175</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>Drug Offences</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>Drug Offences</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>-144</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
Possession of Weapons	783	722	61	8.4%	Possession of Weapons	410	372	38	10.2%	Possession of Weapons	368	346	22	6.4%
Public order offences	4,356	2,261	2,095	92.7%	Public order offences	1,912	1,052	860	81.7%	Public order offences	2,389	1,183	1,206	101.9%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1,495	1,146	349	30.5%	Miscellaneous crimes against society	667	525	142	27.0%	Miscellaneous crimes against society	794	612	182	29.7%
<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>ASB</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>-2,406</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>ASB</b>	<b>16,141</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>-1,842</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>ASB</b>	<b>18,301</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>-564</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>

## APPENDIX B – CRIME REDUCTION PERFORMANCE BY CSP AREA (2016-17)

### Community Safety Partnership Areas

Mansfield & Ashfield	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Broxtowe, Gedling & Rushcliffe	2016/17	2015/16	Volume Change	Percentage Change
<b>All Crime</b>	<b>17,491</b>	<b>15,235</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>All Crime</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>13,656</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>All Crime</b>	<b>14,735</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>15,568</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>13,762</b>	<b>12,551</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>Victim-Based Crime</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>11,752</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
Homicide	1	2	-1	-50.0%	Homicide	3	3	0	0.0%	Homicide	1	1	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	2,435	2,342	93	4.0%	Violence with injury	2,022	1,847	175	9.5%	Violence with injury	1,765	1,628	137	8.4%
Violence without injury	2,712	1,889	823	43.6%	Violence without injury	2,033	1,306	727	55.7%	Violence without injury	1,968	1,371	597	43.5%
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
Rape	199	159	40	25.2%	Rape	143	126	17	13.5%	Rape	142	127	15	11.8%
Other sexual offences	387	296	91	30.7%	Other sexual offences	303	233	70	30.0%	Other sexual offences	312	246	66	26.8%
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Robbery of business property	7	13	-6	-46.2%	Robbery of business property	6	9	-3	-33.3%	Robbery of business property	37	16	21	131.3%
Robbery of personal property	102	102	0	0.0%	Robbery of personal property	66	62	4	6.5%	Robbery of personal property	90	104	-14	-13.5%
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>-108</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
Burglary dwelling	637	477	160	33.5%	Burglary dwelling	658	536	122	22.8%	Burglary dwelling	908	738	170	23.0%
Burglary non dwelling	1,176	980	196	20.0%	Burglary non dwelling	1,102	1,332	-230	-17.3%	Burglary non dwelling	910	978	-68	-7.0%
<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>-173</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>Vehicle Offences</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>
Theft of motor vehicle	339	234	105	44.9%	Theft of motor vehicle	288	351	-63	-17.9%	Theft of motor vehicle	269	243	26	10.7%
Theft from motor vehicle	1,049	1,106	-57	-5.2%	Theft from motor vehicle	1,066	1,132	-66	-5.8%	Theft from motor vehicle	948	1,009	-61	-6.0%
Vehicle interference	226	221	5	2.3%	Vehicle interference	202	246	-44	-17.9%	Vehicle interference	157	172	-15	-8.7%
<b>Theft</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>16.9%</b>
Theft from person	137	141	-4	-2.8%	Theft from person	71	87	-16	-18.4%	Theft from person	88	96	-8	-8.3%
Bicycle theft	206	202	4	2.0%	Bicycle theft	281	322	-41	-12.7%	Bicycle theft	306	360	-54	-15.0%
Shoplifting	1,546	1,467	79	5.4%	Shoplifting	1,545	1,331	214	16.1%	Shoplifting	1,555	1,315	240	18.3%
Other Theft	1,876	1,655	221	13.4%	Other Theft	1,918	1,525	393	25.8%	Other Theft	1,804	1,439	365	25.4%
<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>Criminal Damage &amp; Arson</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Criminal damage	2,421	2,389	32	1.3%	Criminal damage	1,944	1,989	-45	-2.3%	Criminal damage	2,025	1,833	192	10.5%
Arson	112	78	34	43.6%	Arson	111	114	-3	-2.6%	Arson	70	76	-6	-7.9%
<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>Other crimes against society</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>40.4%</b>
Trafficking in Controlled drugs	149	140	9	6.4%	Trafficking in Controlled drugs	60	67	-7	-10.4%	Trafficking in Controlled drugs	97	115	-18	-15.7%
Possession of drugs	423	500	-77	-15.4%	Possession of drugs	282	302	-20	-6.6%	Possession of drugs	274	305	-31	-10.2%
Drug Offences	572	640	-68	-10.6%	Drug Offences	342	369	-27	-7.3%	Drug Offences	371	420	-49	-11.7%
Possession of Weapons	140	143	-3	-2.1%	Possession of Weapons	98	105	-7	-6.7%	Possession of Weapons	130	98	32	32.7%
Public order offences	922	465	457	98.3%	Public order offences	802	399	403	101.0%	Public order offences	665	319	346	108.5%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	289	234	55	23.5%	Miscellaneous crimes against society	291	232	59	25.4%	Miscellaneous crimes against society	214	146	68	46.6%
<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>ASB</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>7,164</b>	<b>-209</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>ASB</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>-364</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>ASB</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

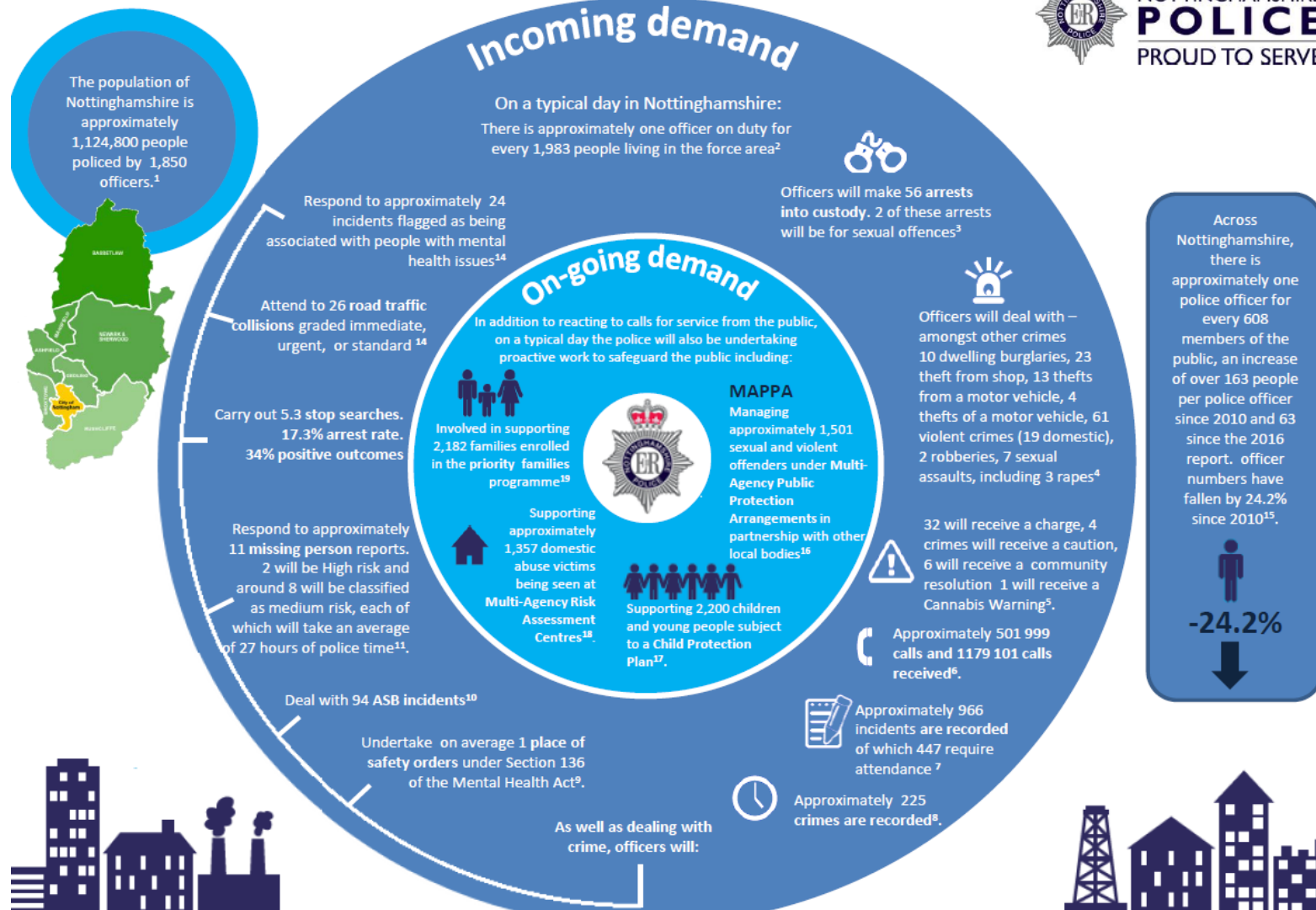


## APPENDIX C – DEMAND FOR SERVICE

### STATEMENTS ABOUT DEMAND ON POLICING



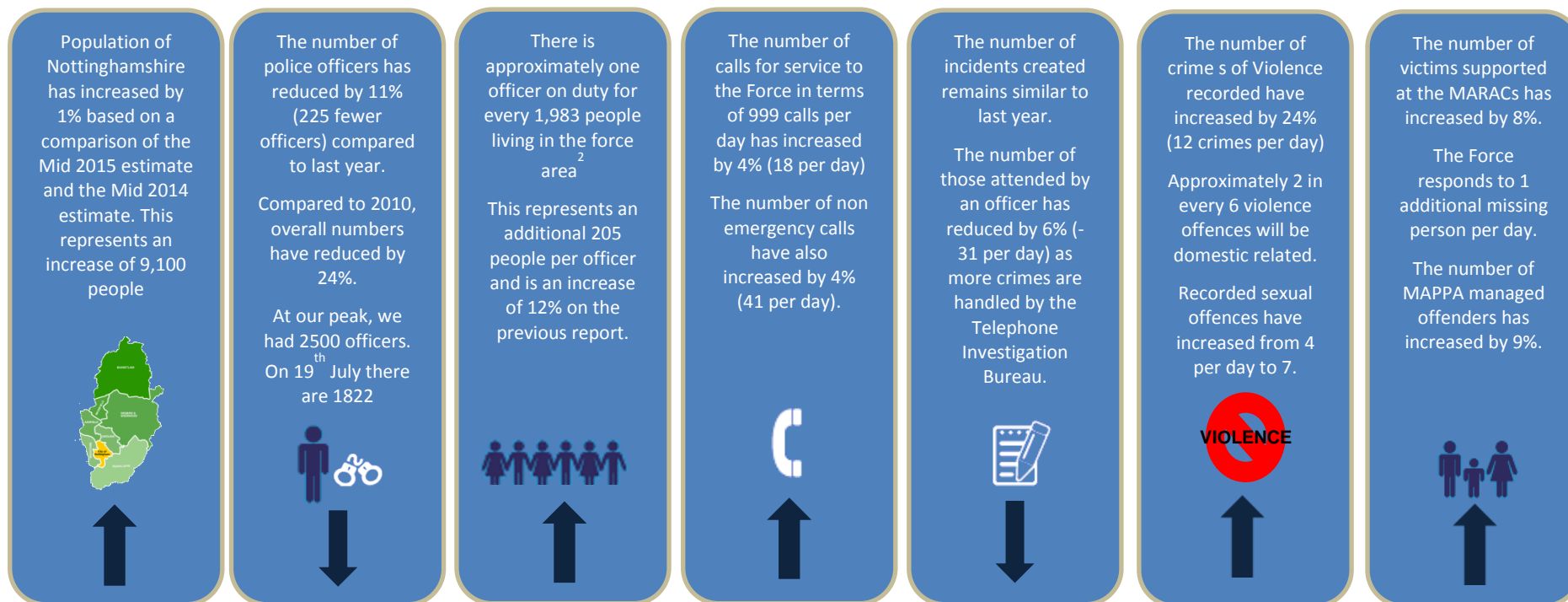
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
**POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE





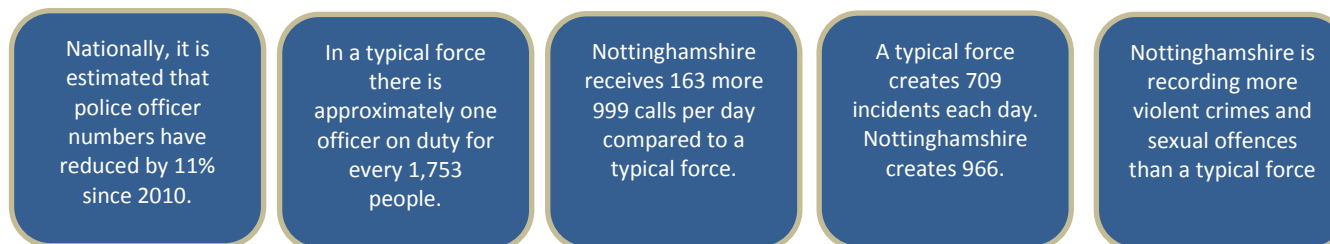


## Changes in Demand: Comparison – 2016/17 year compared to 2015/16 year



## Comparison – Nottinghamshire compared to ‘a typical force’\*

*\*Source: College of Policing – Estimating demand on the Police service (2015). Please be aware that data does not reflect the same time period as shown for Nottinghamshire*





<b>For Consideration</b>	
<b>Public/Non Public*</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Police and Crime Panel</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Kevin Dennis</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.Police.uk</b>
<b>Other Contacts:</b>	<b>Kevin Dennis</b>
<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>6</b>

## **POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT – to July 2017**

### **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 performance in respect of 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017-18 where data is available. The previous report provided end of year performance in respect of 2016-17, so this is the first report for this financial year 2017-18.

### **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 Members 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.

## 4. Summary of Key Points

### POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2016-18)

#### Performance Summary

- 4.1 Performance against refreshed targets and measures across all seven themes is contained in the Performance section of the Commissioner's web site to July 2017.<sup>a</sup> This report details performance from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 where data is available and is the first report submitted to the Panel for this financial year 2017-18.

#### Reporting by Exception

- 4.2 The Commissioner's report focuses 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 22 targets reported in its Performance and Insight report to March 2017. In previous reports there were 33 measures reported on but this year only measures with specific targets will be assigned a RAGB status.<sup>bc</sup>
- 4.4 It can be seen that only 14 (64%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue indicating that the majority of measures are close, better or significantly better than the target. Currently 32% (7) of targets reported are Red and significantly worse than target.

KEY to Performance Comparators			
Performance Against Target		Jul-17	%Total
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significantly better than Target >5% difference	0	0%
◆	Better than Target	5	23%
±	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)	9	41%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference	7	32%
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Longer Measured	1	5%
Total		22	100%

- 4.5 One measure i.e. the 'Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court', taken from the Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES) is no longer active and therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.

<sup>a</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Performance/Performance-2017.aspx>

<sup>b</sup> A number of performance measures are monitor only and it has been agreed that it is not appropriate to assign a RAGB to such measures unless the measure is + or – 10%.

<sup>c</sup> New RAGB symbols have been used for this report in case readers are limited to black and white print.

- 4.6 The table below provides an overview of the 7 targets (32%) graded Red, which is one less than the previous Panel report.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17
1. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16	35.9%
2. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	33.6%
3. To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban	28.9%
4. A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	90
5. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	100%
6. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17	-46%
7. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.3%

- 4.7 Panel Members require the Commissioner's update report to:

1. Explain the reasons for improved performance and lessons learned for Blue graded measures and
2. Reasons/drivers for poor performance and an explanation as to what action is being taken to address underperformance in respect of Red graded measures.

- 4.8 The Force has provided the following responses to these questions in sections 5 and below. There are no Blue measures identified during this reporting period.

## 5. Red Rated Measures (● significantly worse than Target >5% difference)

**R1. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16**

**R2. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16**

**R3. To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17
1. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16	35.9%
2. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	33.6%
3. To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban	28.9%

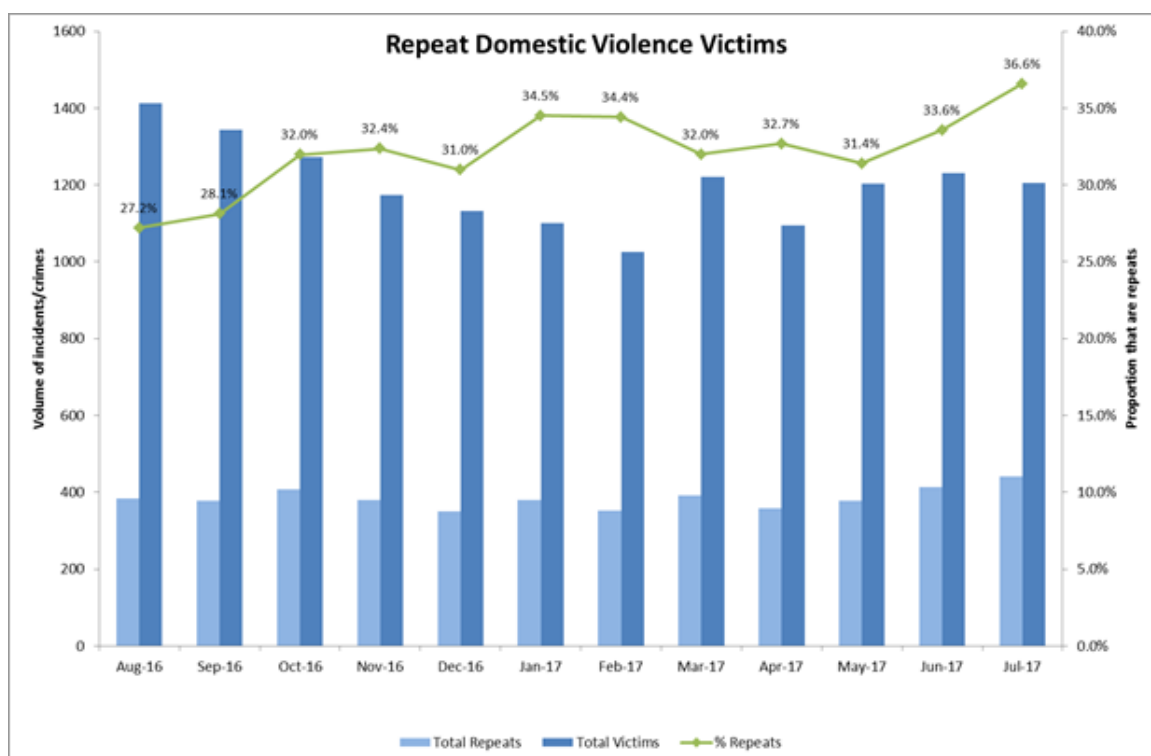
- 5.1 The first four months of this financial year (2017-18) have seen the Force record a 35.9% (8,445 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year largely due to increased compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) reported in previous Panel reports. This is a national trend as Iqanta data to June 2017 identifies that 41 of 43 forces saw an increase in All Crime to June 2017 some as high as 47%.
- 5.2 Victim-Based crime has increased by 33.6% (7,095 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 56.6% (1,350 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 187.1% increase in Public Order offences which remains high following the (NCRS) audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in Force.

- 5.3 Following the NCRS audit last year, the Force put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards. This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The Force is now recording around 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.
- 5.4 Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Crime levels have remained consistent at over 7,000 crimes per month in the last three months which is the highest level seen in the last five years.
- 5.5 Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in overall Victim-Based crime. This is as a result of processes put in place to maintain compliance with the national standard; ensuring that the Force is responding to victims and putting in place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.
- 5.6 VAP has seen a 51.4% increase (+2,946 offences) year-to-date when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with a 77.4% increase (+2,021 offences).
- 5.7 Sexual Offences have increased by 99.3% year-to-date (+256 Rape and 347 Other sexual offences).
- 5.8 The Force has recorded 3,913 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 878 offences (28.9%) compared to last year-to-date. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 978. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 37.0% (7,549 offences).
- 5.9 The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 18.3 compared to 31.8 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (14.2 in rural areas and 23.2 in urban areas).
- 5.10 Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 38.4% (654 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 8.6% (83 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 38.6% (141 more offences).
- 5.11 Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 44.9% increase (174 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.

#### **R4. A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2016-17**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●</b>	<b>Jul-17</b>
	4. A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	<b>90</b>

- 5.12 Of a total of 1,206 Domestic Abuse (DA) victims in the month of July, 441 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (August 2016 – July 2017).
- 5.13 This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016-17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to an increase of 25.6% in the month of July.
- 5.14 As a proportion, 36.6% of DA victims in July were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%. The monthly volume of repeats has remained between 350 and 400 a month. The trend in terms of the number of all domestic violence victims has been stable to declining since January this year, although it has increased since May.



- 5.15 The Force is aware of this increase and should it continue will undertake a more detailed analysis.

#### R5. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites


<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17
	5. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	100%

- 5.16 Data is for this measure relates to quarter one April-June 2017. In this respect, two people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety. This compares to a total of one person for the same period last year. On average last year, less than 3% of mental health patients were taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.

- 5.17 So whilst the measure is graded Red, this is due to the significant improvements made year on year since it was introduced as a measure in 2014-15. The table below provides a summary of the trend.<sup>d</sup> It can be seen that in 2013-14 (prior to the target being set) there were on average 28 people detained under S136 each month; so far this year it is less than one person.


<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Presented to Custody</i>	<i>Ave Per Month</i>
<b>2017-18</b> <i>(Apr-Jun)</i>	2	0.7
<b>2016-17</b>	11	0.9
<b>2015-16</b> <i>(Apr-Nov)</i>	50	6.3
<b>2014-15</b>	167	13.9
<b>2013-14</b>	336	28.0

#### **R6. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17**

	<b>Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●</b>	<b>Jul-17</b>
	6. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17	<b>-46%</b>

- 5.18 The Force recorded 36 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 46%, placing the Force 46% below the 10% increase target.
- 5.19 It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), based on information and advice provided by the Police. A decision to grant an order is one for the Court alone.
- 5.20 An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.

#### **R7. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%)**

	<b>Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●</b>	<b>Jul-17</b>
	7. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	<b>4.3%</b>

- 5.21 This measure is rated Red because the 11.2% representation as defined by the 2011 Census has not been achieved.

<sup>d</sup> This table is a summary of analysis undertaken of previous Force Performance and Insight reports.



- 5.22 Staff turnover and recruitment causes changes to BME representation and in July 2017, data shows that the BME headcount is at 4.45% for Police Officers (previously 4.53%) and 4.23% for Police Staff (previously 4.43%) resulting in an overall representation of 4.3% (previously 4.5%). Representation of Police Cadets is 26% and Special Constables 8%.
- 5.23 When the Commissioner took office in 2012 BME representation was 3.7% so although there is a slight reduction in overall representation, there has been an improvement overall. Austerity and the 2 year recruitment freeze did hamper progress. However, the Chief Constable opened up recruitment for both PCSOs and Police Officers.
- 5.24 The Commissioner has been working closely with the BME Steering Group since 2013 and established a BME Working Group to advance BME recruitment and selection, BME advancement and retention as well as other issues which may adversely affect attraction of BME candidates, i.e. stop and search and diversity training of officers. Members were provided with a case study on this work listed at [Appendix A](#) of the 18<sup>th</sup> April 2016 Panel meeting.
- 5.25 To achieve an 11.2% BME representation an additional 144 BME police officers would need to be recruited. The Commissioner has worked closely with the Chief Constable during the recruitment of Police officers in January and May 2017. Prior to this a range of positive activities were undertaken to attract applicants from BME communities under Operation Voice which included talent spotting, buddying, awareness events, marketing publications.
- 5.26 Since January this year, there have been three Police officer recruitment campaigns attracted 1,561 applicants with 11.34% from our BME communities and 3.27% from our Eastern European communities and 11.66% from our LGBT+ communities. There were 178 applications from members of the BME community of which 67 (37.64%) passed the Competency Based Questionnaire (CBQ) which is slightly less than the overall figure (41%, 640).
- 5.27 Recruitment for PCSOs commenced in February this year and the Force received 131 applications with 17 (12.98%) from our BME communities. The total number of applicants passing CBQ was 60 (45.8%), of whom 8 were BME (47%). The latest PCSO recruitment attracted 210 applications with 21 (10%) from our BME communities.
- 5.28 The Chief Constable intends to recruit a total of 200 officers in 2017-18 (to start in September 2017) and has ambitions to recruit a further 158 in 2018-19.<sup>e</sup> The Commissioner hopes to see the number of officers grow in Nottinghamshire to a figure approaching 2,000. However, that will depend upon November's budget and the outcome of discussions on the Police Funding Formula on Government funding.

### **Holding the Chief Constable to Account**

- 5.29 The Commissioner is represented at the key Thematic, Partnership and Force Local Performance board meetings in order to obtain assurance that the Force

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<sup>e</sup> <http://www.nottinghampost.com/news/nottingham-news/chief-constable-pledges-200-new-281085>

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.

- 5.30 In addition, the Commissioner meets quarterly with the Head of Investigations and Intelligence and Head of Operations to gain a deeper understanding of threats, harm and risk to performance. The last meeting was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2017 and the next meeting will take place on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2017.
- 5.31 Panel Members have asked if a case study could be prepared for each meeting. Previous case studies relating to (1) Shoplifting, (2) the Victims Code, (3) Improving BME Policing Experiences, (4) Hate Crime and Knife Crime (5), Stop and Search (6) Rural Crime, (7) the new victim services CARE, (8) Evaluation of Community Remedy have been prepared. For this meeting, a case study has been prepared in respect of ECINS database (see **Appendix A**).

### **Activities of the Commissioner**

- 5.32 The Commissioner continues 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. Key activities are reported on the Commissioner's web site.<sup>f</sup>

## **DECISIONS**

- 5.33 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. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.<sup>g</sup>
- 5.34 Panel Members have previously requested that the Commissioner provide a list of all forthcoming decisions (Forward Plan) rather than those already made. This Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force has been updated and is contained in **Appendix B**.

## **6. Financial Implications and Budget Provision**

- 6.1 A Finance Performance & Insight Report for 2017/18 as at June 2017 was submitted to the Commissioner's Strategic Resources and Performance meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- 6.2 In June, a review of the year end revenue position was undertaken and the Quarter One projected year end outturn is shown in the table below:

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<sup>f</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/News-and-Events/Latest-News.aspx>

<sup>g</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx>

Entity	Budget £'000	Q1 Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance to Budget £'000
Force	185,347	183,048	(2,299)
OPCC	4,758	4,758	-
	<b>190,105</b>	<b>187,806</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>

- 6.3 As can be seen the Quarter One review of revenue expenditure is forecasting an under spend in the Force budget of £2,299k with a projected revenue spend of £183,048k; and an on budget position within the OPCC of £4,758k. Appendix A of the Finance report provides a detailed breakdown. The full report can be downloaded at the link below.<sup>h</sup>
- 6.4 This underspend is predominately due to payroll savings, however the forecast does not take into account any additional cost implications that could be incurred due to the Chief Constable's recent Annual Departmental Assessments (ADA's), which will be monitored closely over Quarter Two as they are evaluated.
- 6.5 A similar, but less detailed review for capital has also been undertaken with details shown at Appendix B of the Finance report.

## 7. Human Resources Implications

- 7.1 None - this is an information report.

## 8. Equality Implications

- 8.1 None

## 9. Risk Management

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

## 10. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

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

<sup>h</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Meetings/Strategic-Resources-and-Performance/September-2017/Item-08-Finance-Performance-Insight-Report-for-2017-18-as-at-June-2017.pdf>

## **11. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations**

11.1 The Commissioner publishes a horizon scanning document<sup>i</sup> every two weeks and can be downloaded from his website. The horizon scanning undertaken involves reviewing information from a range of sources, including emerging legislation, government publications, audits and inspections, consultation opportunities and key statistics and research findings, in order to inform strategic planning and decision making locally.

## **12. Details of outcome of consultation**

12.1 The Chief Constable has been consulted on this report.

## **13. Appendices**

- A. Case Study – ECINS Database
- B. Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force

## **14. Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only)**

- [Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 \(published\)](#)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Horizon-Scanning/Horizon-Scanning.aspx>  
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire**

#### **ECINS\* project update and report**

#### **\*Empowering Communities Inclusion Neighbourhood System**

**25<sup>th</sup> August 2017**

### **Summary**

This case study explains how the Commissioner and his staff have shown leadership working with various partnerships across Nottinghamshire since 2013 to establish E-CINS database to enable various practitioners to securely share a variety of real-time information individually, locally, cross border and nationally using cloud based technology. Some examples of how ECINS is being used nationally include:

- Troubled Families
- Licensing – Premises/vehicles
- Crime Reduction/ASB-Gangs
- Integrated Offender Management – IOM
- Health and Work/Welfare Reform
- PREVENT – Channel Panels
- Vulnerable Persons
- Automatic Referrals Bespoke Forms
- Early Help/Early Intervention
- Safeguarding
- Rough Sleepers/Street Drinking
- Unauthorised Encampments
- Scrap Metal Dealers Database
- Staff safety/Risk Register
- Victim Services/Victim Gateway

### **Background**

The Commissioner's Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Plan (2016-18) sets out the Commissioner's intentions to achieve safer communities and improve trust and confidence in high quality policing by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, ensuring fairer treatment of victims and citizens and demonstrating using public resources wisely.

The Plan is delivered through work with a range of partners which include local government, the third sector and criminal justice partners together with health, care agencies and local businesses.

The backdrop of the fiscal challenges facing public sector services presented a challenge that can be in part addressed through more joined up integrated working and better sharing of information; in addition effective information sharing is essential to proffer support to victims of crime and to reduce the occurrence and impact of crime.

Whilst there were already mature and established partnerships across the City and the County accompanied by a number of case management and associated practitioner specific systems in operation across multi-agencies to support the provision of services to individuals, no single solution existed to facilitate cross border information sharing across CSP/LA areas throughout the county.

Silo working presented risks that tasks and information were not shared; leading to duplication of work as well as missing information for early prevention and interventions to protect and maximise the support to victims of crime. Similarly, operational activity based around fixed information exchange meetings lead to reduced awareness of partners' activities between meetings.

To resolve this, the partnership decided to take a strategic approach to the technical solution used for multi-agency case management. Furthermore, the Commissioner set his office a strategic activity in his Police and Crime Plan to continue to provide leadership to roll out E-CINS case management system.

In January 2014 the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned an independent review of Interoperability options for case management for victim services and recommended the use of the Enterprise System, ECINS.

ECINS is an ISO 27001 compliant, cloud hosted golden nominal centric (i.e. based around individual people not addresses or locations) multi-agency case management system that can be better described as a virtual filing cabinet to which agencies can add files and then control who has access to them. It is designed to facilitate closer and more effective partnership working by allowing secure storage of information in a single system that partners can access on any device from any location. ECINS is produced by a Social Enterprise called Empowering Communities and was designed by a serving Police officer to support community policing in response to a Home Office request in early 2010.

ECINS is a web-based system with national coverage that enables partners to fully support a number of functions at once, on the one system. The manufacturers (Empowering Communities) state that ECINS is in use in a number of other areas across the country.

E-CINS enables real time briefing, tasking and updates as opposed to waiting up to six weeks to attend a multi-agency information sharing meeting. In addition, E-CINS provides an audit trail of information shared around offenders and vulnerable individuals.

ECINS can also facilitate the hosting and sharing of joint access documents such as licensing conditions, partnership based action plans or problem solving records.

This additional functionality has been used by a number of Police forces and local authorities across the country and presents the opportunity for significant cost saving as there is no longer a reliance on attending a meeting to exchange information or the physical transfer of tangible files between agencies, similarly all agencies can access relevant data from wherever they are and on whatever IT system or device they are using as long as access to the internet is possible.

Each user agency maintains control of their data and controls who accesses it with sharing rights extending from agency level down through teams to single individuals or even allowing for it to be locked for access by only the owner agency or even just the owner.

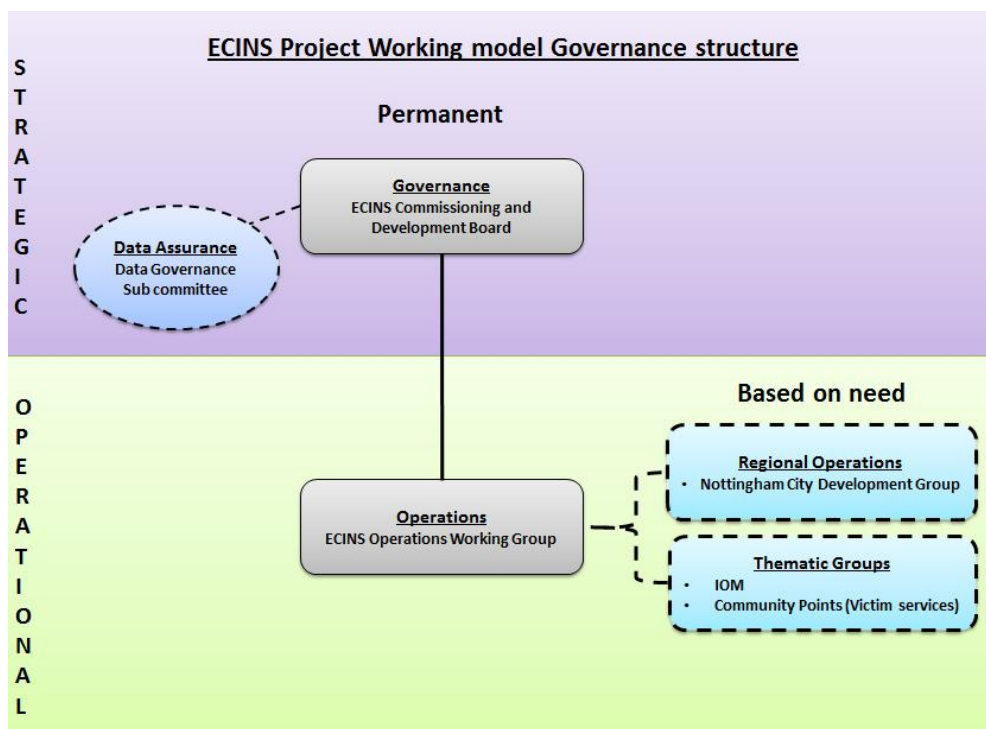
## Project update

Following recruitment of a Project Manager for ECINS in January 2017 the project has developed through the application of project methodology and a comprehensive development plan.

The ECINS project has been split into three interrelating strands:-



## Governance



The Governance of the ECINS project was redeveloped to support a burgeoning business as usual (BAU) model as opposed to a project board made up of operational stakeholders.

Invitations were sent out to key stakeholders and partners with a view to recruiting at a strategic level. Meetings were reduced in frequency (quarterly) and this meeting presides to scrutinise the



operational developments coming from the monthly Operational Lead Officers meeting that sits below it. The membership of the ECIS Governance boards consists of:-

Position	Organisation	Person Responsible for Nomination
Chair	OPCC	Kevin Dennis
Stakeholder	County Council	Anthony May
Stakeholder	City Council	Andrew Errington
Stakeholder	Police	Supt Richard Fretwell
Stakeholder	Fire Service	Deputy Chief Fire Officer Wayne Bowcock
Governance (data)	Data Governance Subcommittee	Chair of group (TBC)
Stakeholder	South Nottingham CSP	Ruth Hyde
Stakeholder	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood CSP	Roz Theakston
Stakeholder	Mansfield & Ashfield CSP	Hayley Barsby

The thorny issue of data assurance and associated recommendations around this are scrutinised by a separate sub group which meets more frequently albeit it sometimes in a virtual format, this then feeds in to the Governance meeting.

Position	Organisation	Person Responsible for Nomination
Chair	Nottinghamshire Police	Pat Stocker
Stakeholder	Nottinghamshire Police	Rachel Salter
Stakeholder	County Council	Simon Gill
Stakeholder	City Council	Naomi Matthews
Stakeholder	City Council	Stephanie Pearson
Stakeholder	District/Borough Councils (Ashfield)	Kieran Stockley
External scrutiniser	Gedling Borough Council	Helen Barrington

Type of organisation	Organisation	Volume of users
Local Authority	Nottingham City Council	70
	Nottinghamshire County Council	0
District / Borough Council	Ashfield District Council	67
	Bassetlaw District Council	8
	Broxtowe Borough Council	32
	Gedling Borough Council	12
	Mansfield District Council	75
	Newark and Sherwood District Council	4
	Rushcliffe Borough Council	6
Housing	Ashfield Homes Ltd	13
	Metropolitan Housing	19
	Nottingham City Homes	9
Health	NHS	1
Third Sector & Victim Care Providers	Catch 22	19
	Framework	12
	Integritas Advocacy	8
	Nottinghamshire Rape Crisis Centre	6
	Notts - Remedi	1
	Restorative Solutions	5
	Victim Support	1
	Change Grow Live	11
Statutory Bodies / Blue Light Services	DLNR CRC   Nottinghamshire IOM Organisation	24
	Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	18
	Nottinghamshire Police (Inc' IOM)	500
	Police and Crime Commissioner Nottinghamshire	1
Grand Total		922

## Operational Delivery

ECINS now has 25 different agencies involved in the project; all are at different stages of the journey with regards to integrating ECINS into their processes. The table left shows the number of users on ECINS as of July 2017.

Operational delivery of ECINS has been progressed through the creation of a monthly operational lead officers meeting which is attended by delegates from each of the county wide organisations and a lead officer from each of the local and district authorities.

Alongside of this specific



‘pocket group’ meetings occur to support certain area of business based on need. Currently there exists a bi-monthly meeting for IOM/DIP, Nottingham City and Third sector/victim care providers (see below).

<b>IOM / DIP</b>	<b>Nottingham City</b>	<b>Third Sector Victim Services</b>
Police IOM Charge Grow Live (CGL) Clean Slate / Framework Police DIP	Police Knife Crime team City Council Community Protection City Council Troubled Families Metropolitan Housing Framework Fire & Rescue Service Victim Care Catch 22 (Victim Support) Nottingham City Homes City Council Adult Services Improving Lives Police Neighborhood Policing	SARC/ TOPAZ CDP Domestic Violence Coordinator Catch 22 (Victim Care) IMARA Improving Lives Equation Framework Charge Grow Live (CGL)

## Growth & Development

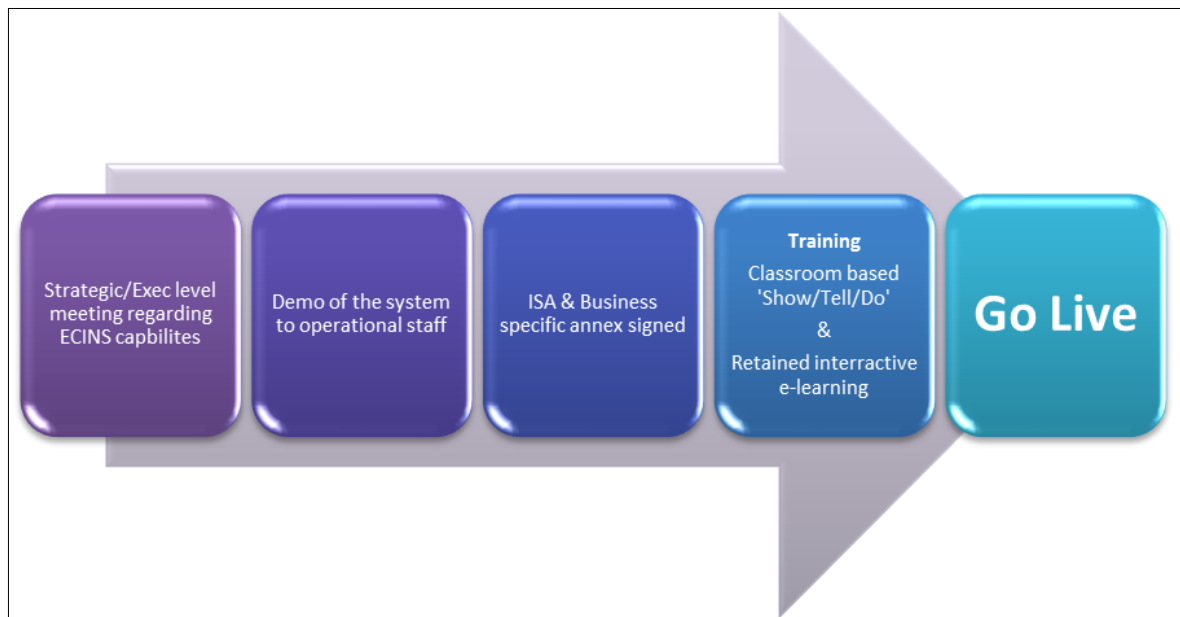
The first six months of the new ECINS project manager’s contact was largely spent establishing relationships with key stakeholders and creating an effective stakeholder assessment document which was then used to base a programme of relationship management on.

Alongside of this a significant amount of myth slaying took place accompanied by a campaign of simplified promotion of the system in the context of it being a paid for ‘virtual filing cabinet’ and not there to forcibly replace anyone’s existing systems. Similarly issues regarding double keying and security were laid to rest, the latter through the work of the data assurance group and through the creation of a comprehensive Information Sharing Agreement (ISA) drawn up by the Nottinghamshire Information Officer’s Group (NIOG)

Uptake on the use of is now rapidly snowballing as partners starting to use ECINS recognise its capability for business efficiency savings and auditable accountable partnership working, they in turn then look to use it to support work involving other partners who then come to the table looking to come on board and use the system.

There is a recorded process (see diagram) for on-boarding partners that provide assurance in terms of party of usage by all partners and a clear understanding of the conditions of use and associated responsibilities of users.

## ECINS On-Boarding process



Recent commitments have been made by Nottingham City Council from the Community Protection Directorate, the Troubled Families Team, Nottingham City Homes and from the team developing the new multi-agency City tasking meeting to all use ECINS to support their business. Similarly Nottinghamshire County Council has come on-board in the last month looking to use ECINS to support Vulnerable Persons Panels (VPPs) across the County area.

This means that it is estimated that in the next six months a further 1500 users will come to ECINS.

Recently very new enquires have come from the Citizen's Advice Bureau, Nottinghamshire Prisons and from NHS mental health services.

## FAQs & Brief Case Studies

### Who is using ECINS?

**Nottinghamshire Police** currently uses ECINS to manage ASB, support neighbourhood policing in terms of community safety partnership working and IOM.

In addition to this force wide work ECINS is also either already in use or in the scoping stages to support DBS checking, hate crime, Professional Standards frequent complainants, Knife crime, Fire arms and alcohol licensing and partnership based management of OCGs.

**Nottingham City Council Community Protection** have recently committed to using ECINS to manage their core operational business with partners such as **Framework** and **Nottinghamshire Police**. All CPOs are being trained to use the system and business analysis is currently going on with regards to the feasibility of transferring other areas of work onto ECINS.

**Nottingham City Homes** have recently undergone training on ECINS and following a successful localised trial of using ECINS for joint ASB management are committing to a city wide use of ECINS in conjunction with **Nottinghamshire Police** with a delivery date of December 2017 for operational usage across the City area.

**Nottinghamshire County Council** have recently committed to the use of ECINS to support Vulnerable Persons Management and are looking to have approximately fifty staff members trained by the end of 2017. An initial engagement meeting with adult services (Rushcliffe) have recently met with the ECINS PM and are very keen to use ECINS to support their joint working and supporting of vulnerable people in the community.

**Mansfield and Ashfield district Councils** are both developing their working practises with a view to having ECINS replace their legacy systems. Both District Councils use ECINS to currently run their partnership based case building.

**Broxtowe Borough council** currently uses ECINS to support all of their joint VPP work and are looking to use it for ASB pending their local housing provider coming on board.

**HMP Nottingham** currently use ECINS to support work around IOM but have recently expressed a willing interest to adopt ECINS for greater data sharing to support general data exchanges with relevant partner agencies such as the Police.

**Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service** are committed to using ECINS to replace their previous paper based system of recording home safety visits in conjunction with partnership working around vulnerable people

## **How is ECINS used?**

### **Nottinghamshire case studies**

#### **Nottinghamshire Rape and Serious Sexual Assault Partnership**

*Our main reason for adopting E-CINS is to improve the quality of the data we are collecting to inform service delivery, improve access for our clients and to enable us to eventually dispense with our cumbersome paper-based system. Having all our information in an electronic format on E-CINS, which can be accessed remotely, will enable our Outreach team to work outside of the office in community settings thus providing significant cost and time savings on travel.*

*We see the main benefits of using E-CINS as:*

- Improving our data analysis and trend comparisons*
- Quality assure our pathways*
- Waiting list management*
- Supporting us to be more flexible in how we deliver services*
- Enabling us to be more robust in outreach*
- Providing flexibility for our workforce to reduce their travel time and mileage*
- Tracking the team workload to ensure that it is evenly distributed across team members*
- Being able to share information, on a case by case basis, with local partners such as MARACs*

*Service Manager Deborah Hooton, 2016*

#### **Nottinghamshire Police IOM team**

*For IOM we use ECINS for case management on a daily basis with live recording of actions and rationale discussed at case risk review meetings.*

*I love ECINS because it provides a simple but clear case management system that holds agencies to account. It records relevant historical and demographic information that feeds into the live assessment of threat risk and harm posed by the nominal, the results of assessments, referrals to other agencies or resources, including follow up and feedback or recommendations by outside agencies or individuals. This helps manage outcomes and allows us as a team to invest more time in managing the nominal; eliminating the hassle previously experienced with associated documentation processes.*

*For example during a case review meeting an Offender manager from an outside agency said they were unaware of a recent DV arrest. A quick check of ECINS case management actions proved this was not the case and the information was passed and recall requested.*

*Police intelligence received stated a nominal was carrying a knife. A warning message was easily sent out to the team managing the criminal to be aware for their own for safety and so relevant safe guarding measures and referrals could be put in place.*

*Sgt James Bell, Crime and Intelligence Command, City and County South I.O.M. & City Y.O.T. 2017*

#### Nottinghamshire Police VPP

*E-CINS is central to the management of VPP cases and is used to keep track of VPP meetings and tasks in managing such cases forward. The interventions managed through E-CINS have prevented further costs being added in personnel hours, saving tens of thousands. The generic overview of having a shared system certainly highlights risks sooner due to the organic movement of information between partnerships which in turn reduces costs.*

*One of these savings is taking cases from the top of the vulnerability triangle where they need a high level of support and reducing the vulnerability through closer partnership work to a point where the vulnerable person is self-sufficient thus reducing costs to care for them.*

Sergeant Simon Scales Nottinghamshire Police 2016

#### Mansfield CSP

*ECINS allows everyone who is vetted and authorised within the Community Safety Partnership (Hub) to work on cases together in 'real time'. It is a simple and user friendly system and can be picked up very quickly with minimal training.*

*The Empowering Communities Developers work with us on a weekly basis to adapt the system and include new ideas. It is an ideal platform for all the things that don't currently have appropriate systems for such as Vulnerable Persons Panel, Problem Solving Plans, Rough Sleepers problem, Case building for injunctions/Criminal Behaviour Orders."*

*In Mansfield its current uses are:-*

*ASB case management*

*VPP (Vulnerable Persons Panel) records*

*Criminal behaviour order, injunction and CPW/CPN case builder*

*Management of on-going issues which don't have a platform anywhere else – rough sleepers plan for example.*

Insp Nick Butler 2017

#### Bassetlaw District Council

*At Bassetlaw District Council we use ECINS for ASB working with the NPT. It has the potential to be a very useful tool, once other key partners have signed up. I will be using it internal as our safeguarding/vpp database for the tracking of outcomes in relation to those most at risk.*

Gerald Connor Community Safety Coordinator 2017

#### Ashfield district Council

*ECINS is our primary case management system, and manages all of our ASB, vulnerable people, environmental crime and low level crime. Each and every piece of our information and intelligence is contained on ECINS and is accessed daily by all members of our team. We have very useful and helpful examples of when ECINS has benefited to partnership working both through the management of ASB and VPP's.*

Charles Edwards Community Safety Team Leader 2017

Nottingham City Community Protection

*As far as usage of ECINs is concerned within the City, Community Protection's ASB Team has, for some time now, been using ECINs to record all actions on ASB cases that are being dealt with by Enforcement Officers within that team.*

*We are developing ECINs as our system of choice for managing our street based activities such as begging, rough sleeping, prostitution, and ECINs should help the unique working arrangements within the City where we are all based In Police stations and work alongside Police colleagues. Police within the City are making good use of ECINs already and the upcoming NCALT training package should help us expand the use of ECINs across all CPOs (of which we have 100).*

*Operationally a County Council enforcement officer challenging a beggar at 9AM is capable of establishing that the nominal was spoken to for rough sleeping at 3AM that day by a third sector partner in the City and then later at 6PM when the same nominal is challenged by the Police in relation to prostitution the actions and recorded contact of the two previous agencies can again be verified and these actions can be used to build evidence for a case.*

*It is intended to use ECINs for the Complex Persons Panel within Nottingham in the near future.*

Steve Stott Anti-Social Behaviour Manager 2017

Broxtowe Borough Council

*Broxtowe have been using ECINs to case manage vulnerable persons for a year this has been increasingly successful for the agencies using the system*

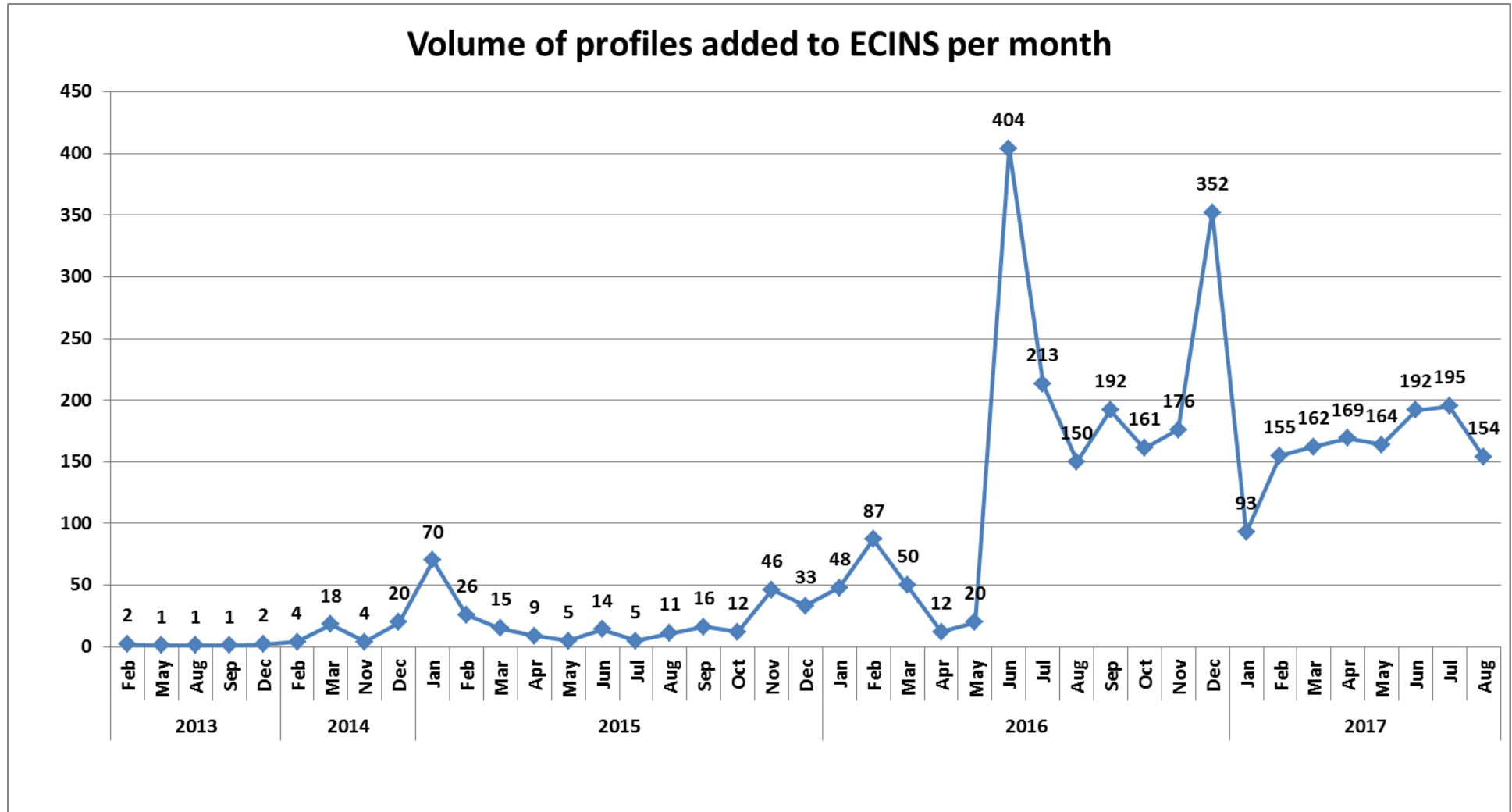
Marice Hawley Community Safety Team Leader 2017

## Uptake of National uses of ECINS in Nottinghamshire by key stakeholders

	Notts County Council	Nottingham City Council	Notts Police	Mansfield District Council	Broxtowe Borough Council	Newark & Sherwood District Council	Rushcliffe Borough Council	Bassetlaw Borough Council	Gedling Borough Council	Ashfield Borough Council	HMP Nottingham	Notts Fire & Rescue Service	DLNR CRC	HMP Ranby
Troubled Families	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licensing – Premises/vehicles	R	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	R	G	N/A	A	N/A	N/A
Crime Reduction/ASB-Gangs	R	G	A	A	G	R	A	A	R	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Integrated Offender Management – IOM	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R	G	G	N/A	G	G
Health and Work/Welfare Reform	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PREVENT – Channel Panels	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vulnerable Persons	A	A	A	G	G	R	G	G	A	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic Referrals Bespoke Forms	A	A	G	G	G	R	G	G	A	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Early Help/Early Intervention	A	A	G	G	G	R	G	G	A	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Safeguarding	A	A	G	A	G	R	A	A	A	G	N/A	G	N/A	N/A
Rough Sleepers/Street Drinking	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unauthorised Encampments	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scrap Metal Dealers Database	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staff safety/Risk Register	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victim Services/Victim Gateway	A	A	G	G	G	R	G	G	A	G	N/A	G	N/A	N/A

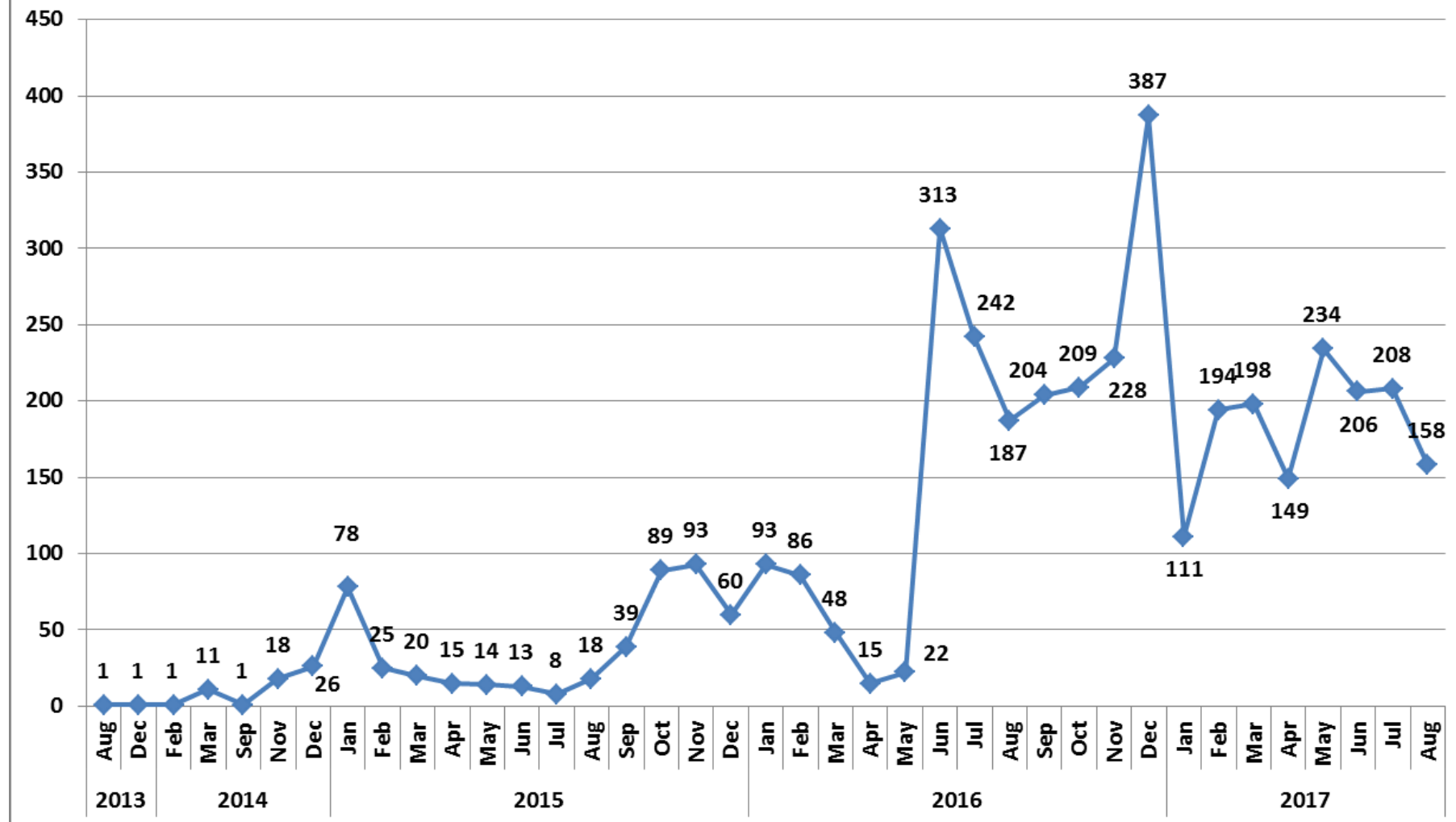
## Usage statistics.\*

Data taken 25/08/2017





## Volume of cases created on ECINS per Month





## Appendix B

### Decisions of Significant Public Interest: Forward Plan

**September 2017**

<b>Business cases</b>						
<b>Ref</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Summary of Decision</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b> <i>Where available.</i>	<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Report of OPCC / Force</b>
1.1	September 2017	Closure of Newark Custody Suite	Feasibility Study regarding potential closure of Newark Custody Suite.	NA	Supt Paul Winter	Force

<b>Contracts (above £250k)</b>						
<b>Ref</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Summary of Decision</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b> <i>Where available.</i>	<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Report of OPCC / Force</b>
2.0	TBC	SEIU Storage and Infrastructure	IT storage solution	£297,795	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.1	August 2017	Airwave Contract Extension	Extension to the current contract to cover transition to ESN	£2,563,809	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.2	September 2017	Estate Services	Professional management advice on property and estates.	£251,418	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.3	May 2017	BWV – Head mounted	Procurement and implementation of BWV equipment and associated software for Firearms Officers.	£275,200	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.4	October 2017	Bridewell Consultants	Architectural practice to develop the project brief and concept design for a new custody suite.	£1,700,000	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.5	TBC	ESN Devices	National Programme for the replacement of Airwaves	TBC >£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force



Nottinghamshire

**POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER**

2.6	TBC	BMS & Boiler Contractor	Replacement of the Building Management Systems (BMS) that control the heating and cooling of buildings.	£2,439,000	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.7	TBC	Information Solutions Services	Framework for the provision of Information Solutions Services	TBC >£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.8	TBC	Middleware	HCL Extension	TBC >£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.9	TBC	Hucknall EMAS Works	Building Contractors	£515,000	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.10	TBC	West Bridgford	1 <sup>ST</sup> Floor refurbishment of West Bridgford Police Stations	£270,000	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.11	TBC	Custody FME Services	Provision for Forensic Medical Examinations in the custody suites	<£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.12	TBC	Police Constable Degree Apprenticeships	Appointment of apprenticeship provider	<£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.13	September 2017	Holmes 2	Five force contract for Holmes system	£326,000	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.14	TBC	Multi use building FHQ	Building consultants & contractors	<£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force
2.15	TBC	ANPR	Procurement of ANPR hardware, support and maintenance	TBC >£250k	Ronnie Adams EMSCU	Force

**Estates, ICT and Asset Strategic Planning**

3.1	September 2017	FHQ New Build	Construction of new training centre, canteen, gym, conference and locker facilities at Sherwood Lodge	Project Team working up details and costings for final Business Case.	Tim Wendels, Estates and Facilities	Force
3.2	October 2017	Nottingham Bridewell	Replacement of the Bridewell.	Project Team	Tim Wendels,	Force



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				working up details and costings for final Business Case.	Estates and Facilities/Ch. Supt. Julia Debenham – EMCJS.	
3.3	October 2017	Hucknall Police Station	Construction of extension at Hucknall Ambulance Station, sale of Hucknall Police Station and termination of lease at Watnall Road training centre.	Business Case in course of preparation.	Tim Wendels, Estates and Facilities	Force
3.4	Nov 2017	Worksop Police Station	Surrender of Lease of former Custody Suite at Worksop Police Station.	Capital receipt from surrender to be subject of negotiations with freeholder.	Tim Wendels, Estates and Facilities	Force
3.5	TBC	Bunkered Fuel Sites	Decommissioning, repair and addition of bunkered fuel sites around Nottinghamshire. Please note, the repair of bunkered fuel sit at FHQ, has now been approved.	TBC	Tim Wendels, Estates and Facilities	Force

#### Workforce Plan and Recruitment Strategies

Ref	Date	Subject	Summary of Decision	Cost (£) <i>Where available.</i>	Contact Officer	Report of OPCC / Force
None to report.						



Nottinghamshire

**POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER**

<b>Strategic Issues including Finance</b>						
<b>Ref</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Summary of Decision</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b> <i>Where available.</i>	<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Report of OPCC / Force</b>
4.1	Sept 2017	Statement of Accounts (SOA)	Approve SOA letter of representation	NA	Charlotte Radford	OPCC
4.2	Oct/Nov 2017	Summary Statement of Accounts	Approve summary SOA	NA	Charlotte Radford	OPCC

<b>For Information</b>	
<b>Public/Non Public</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Resources &amp; Planning Meeting</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Paul Dawkins</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>David Machin</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>David.Machin10991@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
<b>Other Contacts:</b>	<b>Mark Kimberley</b>
<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>8</b>

## Finance Performance & Insight Report for 2017/18 as at June 2017

### 1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the projected financial outturn position against the key financial performance headlines for Nottinghamshire Police as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 (Period 3).

### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the contents of the attached report at Appendix A & B are noted.

#### 2.2 Background

The full year net revenue budget for 2017/18 is £190,105k. This is split the Force Budget £185,347k and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) £4,758k. In addition the capital budget totals £13,100k including prior year carry forwards.

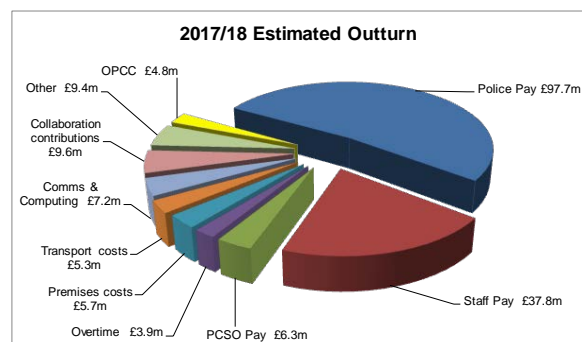
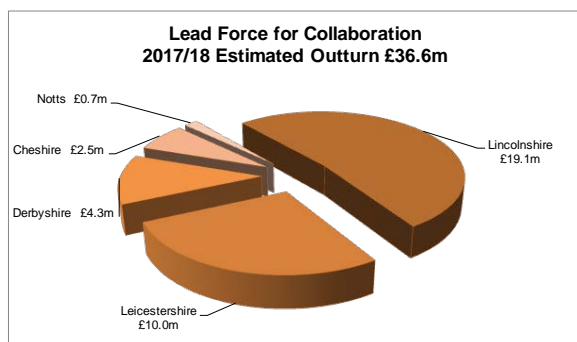
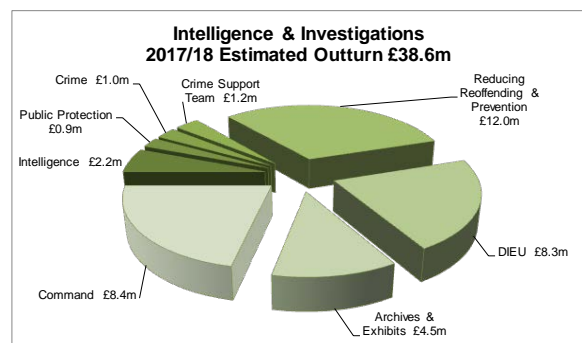
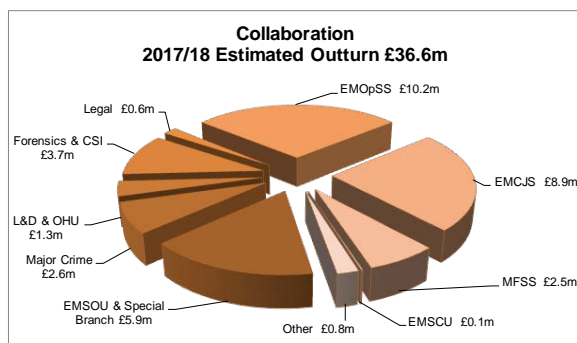
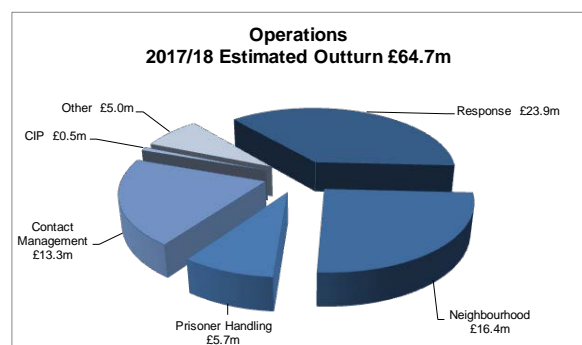
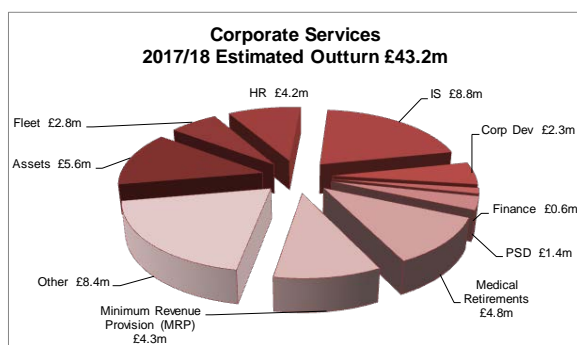
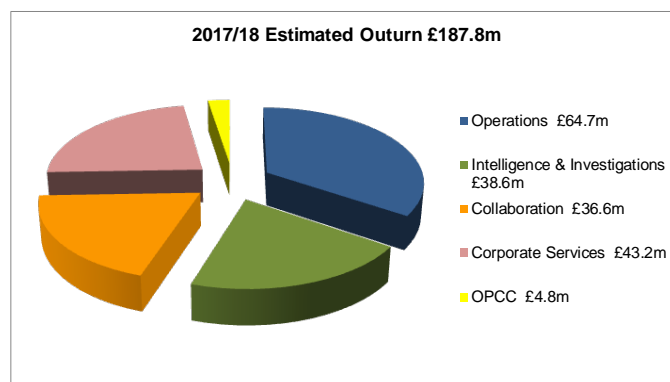
During June, Finance in conjunction with the business have undertaken a review of the year end revenue position for approval (Appendix A). At the end of Quarter One the projected year end outturn is:

Entity	Budget £'000	Q1 Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance to Budget £'000
Force	185,347	183,048	(2,299)
OPCC	4,758	4,758	-
	<b>190,105</b>	<b>187,806</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>

A similar, but less detailed review for capital has also been undertaken with details at appendix B, at this stage variations from budget has not been recommended although changes are expected in due course.



## Analysis of the 2017/18 Estimated Outturn



### 3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To update the on the Force's budgetary position for 2017/18 and complies with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

#### 4. Summary of Key Points

##### Revenue

- 4.1 The Quarter One review of revenue expenditure is forecasting an under spend in the Force budget of £2,299k with a projected revenue spend of £183,048k; and an on budget position within the OPCC of £4,758k. Appendix A provides a more detailed position.

This under spend is predominately being delivered through payroll savings, however the forecast does not take into account any additional cost implications that could be incurred due to the recent Annual Departmental Assessments (ADA's), which will be monitored closely over Quarter Two as they are evaluated.

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

The table below shows the projected Force (including externally funded and seconded officers/staff) variances against the 2017/18 budget as at Quarter One:

<b>Nottinghamshire Police Group Position Total: Budget Variance Analysis</b>				
	<b>Variance to Budget</b>			
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>Pay &amp; allowances</b>				4.2
Police officer	(100)			
Staff	(1,893)			
PCSO	(316)			
			<b>(2,310)</b>	
<b>Overtime</b>				
Police officer	30			
Staff	-			
PCSO	-			
			<b>30</b>	
Other employee expenses		378		4.3
Medical retirements		416		4.4
		<b>(1,486)</b>		
Premises costs	(255)			4.5
Transport costs	(325)			4.6
Comms & computing	(718)			4.7
Clothing, uniform & laundry	240			4.8
Other supplies & services	647			4.9
Collaboration contributions	(219)			4.10
Capital financing	(200)			4.11
Other	478			4.12
			<b>(352)</b>	
Income		(461)		4.13
<b>Force underspend</b>		<b>(2,299)</b>		
<b>OPCC</b>		-		
<b>Group underspend</b>		<b>(2,299)</b>		

The year to date saving of £5,860k against the forecast is shown in detail in Appendix A.

The saving is split £5,368k for the Force and £492k for the OPCC. The underspend is largely due to staff payroll which have been reflected in the estimated outturn; phasing of expenditure within premises, transport and comms & computing which is mainly due to a delay in invoice processing by the MFSS; phasing of collaboration contributions; and capital financing where the budget assumed the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) of £2,857k would be accounted for in June, but this will now occur during Quarter Two. This has

been partly offset by income which is due to the phasing of recovering seconded officers/staff income.

The year to date saving within the OPCC is due to the phasing of payments relating to the community safety grant, which will reverse over the remainder of the financial year.

## **4.2 Pay & allowances**

Police officer pay forecast for the year is £97,729k, which is a projected under spend of £100k against the original budget. This is based on the assumption of natural leavers at 4.5 FTE's per month which is in line with HR data following a review of leaver rates over recent years. However this is a potential risk, if the leaver rate starts to reduce. It has been assumed in the forecast that those officers reaching their 30 years' service will leave, unless otherwise advised by HR. The forecast includes the revised officer recruitment profile.

Police staff and PCSO pay combined forecast for the year is £44,154k, which is a projected under spend of £2,210k against the original budget. This includes the additional PCSO cohorts compared to the original budget and natural wastage to take into account leavers and also those who may transfer with continued officer recruitment. The forecast does not take into account any additional cost implications that could be incurred due to the recent Annual Departmental Assessments (ADA's), which will be monitored closely over Quarter Two as they are evaluated.

Included above is additional savings of £38k that have been realised through Bear Scotland payments which is forecasted at £331k against the original budget of £369k.

## **4.3 Other employee costs**

Other employee costs forecast for the year is £2,052k, which is a projected overspend by £378k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £242k of this over spend and the remainder is largely due to training costs for Tasers and kiosks within DIU.

## **4.4 Medical retirement**

Medical retirement costs forecast for the year is £4,834k, which is a projected over spend of £416k against the original budget. This is due to the reversal of the efficiency included in the budget of £323k and the remainder due to additional payments made to pensioners where ESA had been incorrectly deducted.

## **4.5 Premises costs**

Premises costs forecast for the year is £5,736k, which is a projected under spend by £255k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £179k of the under spend with the remainder due to the release of year end accruals for utilities; and new contracts for confidential waste and contract cleaning.

#### **4.6 Transport costs**

Transport costs forecast for the year is £5,312k, which is a projected under spend by £325k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £255k of the under spend with the remainder due to the savings on fuel from lower petrol costs as a result of having a smaller number of petrol vehicles in the fleet; and reflecting year to date savings from Vensons for vehicle daily slot charges (DSAF) and pence per mile (PPM) charges.

#### **4.7 Comms & Computing**

Comms & computing forecast for the year is £7,229k, which is a projected under spend of £718k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £246k of the under spend with the remainder due to the savings kiosks licences funded from the Niche under spend; savings on Holmes cloud where the budget included the full cost but it is now regional so we only pay a share; and an amendment to an inflation assumption.

Significant costs in IT for both revenue and capital expenditure are linked to the tri-force collaboration project which is in part funded by a Transformation Grant. This is therefore subject to the achievement of the objectives outlined in the grant application, and due to timeline constraints this is identified as a financial risk to the Force.

#### **4.8 Clothing, uniform & laundry**

Clothing, uniform & laundry forecast for the year is £722k, which is a projected over spend of £240k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £120k of the over spend with the remainder due to the additional recruits.

#### **4.9 Other Supplies & services**

Other Supplies & services forecast for the year is £3,591k, which is a projected over spend of £647k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £508k of the over spend with the remainder due to consultants fees; legal costs for employment tribunals; SARC forensic equipment; and outsourcing of DIU work due to capacity within the department.

#### 4.10 Collaboration

Collaboration costs forecast for the year is £9,578k, which is a projected under spend of £219k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £172k of the under spend with the remainder due to a lower than anticipated contribution to NPAS.

#### 4.11 Capital financing

Capital financing forecast for the year is £4,331k, which is a projected under spend of £200k against the original budget. This saving is from interest charges as a result of reduced borrowing.

#### 4.12 Other

Other costs forecast for the year is £6,503k, which is a projected over spend of £478k against the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £251k of the over spend with the remainder due to increased forensics costs around electronic devices; shared staffing costs for strategic alliance; contribution to the police treatment centre; DIU internships; contribution towards a CP environmental health officer; and EMCJS command staff costs.

#### 4.13 Income

Income forecast for the year is £12,612k, which is a projected to be £461k above the original budget. Virements to realign budgets account for £50k of the additional income with the remainder due to recharges of buildings (such as Arrow centre, Titan and Themis); recharge of expenses to CNPS; collaboration income; IS Transformation income; and EMSCU framework income.

#### 4.14 Efficiencies

The 2017/18 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget is £1,250k as per the table below:

<b>Efficiencies Target for 2017/18</b>	
	<b>£'000</b>
Procurement	250
Medical Retirements	500
Tri-Force	200
Capital Financing	300
	<b>1,250</b>

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

#### **4.15 Capital**

Summary information on capital projects are detailed in appendix B, at this stage of the financial year a detailed review of schemes has not been undertaken, however the appendix does identify the current position for each scheme

#### **4.16 OPCC**

The OPCC is projecting an on budget performance with an outturn of £4,758k. It is assumed that any under spend that may arise during the year will be transferred to the OPCC's Commissioning reserve at year end.

### **5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision**

5.1 The financial information relating to this item is contained within Appendices A and B.

### **6. Human Resources Implications**

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

### **7. Equality Implications**

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

### **8. Risk Management**

8.1 Please see attached Appendix A.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

### **10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations**

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

### **11. Details of outcome of consultation**

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

## **12. Appendices**

- 12.1 Appendix A – Revenue Report to June 2017
- 12.2 Appendix B – Capital Report to June 2017

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

NB

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



## Appendix A

# Nottinghamshire Police

## Revenue Budget Monitoring as at June 2017



	2017/18 Approved Budget £'000	Virements £'000	Opportunities / Risks £'000	Seconded & EF Projects £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Year to Date Revised Budget £'000	2017/18 Expenditure £'000	Year to Date Variance £'000	Projected Over/ (Under)spend £'000	Movement £'000
<b>Operations</b>										
Uniformed Operations	51,156	-	(259)	-	50,897	12,728	12,589	(138)	(259)	(259)
Contact Management	12,873	(25)	453	-	13,301	3,185	3,318	133	429	479
Citizens in Policing	309	-	209	-	519	82	143	61	209	209
	<b>64,338</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,717</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>16,051</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>Intelligence &amp; Investigations</b>	40,565	(50)	(1,964)	-	38,550	9,935	9,692	(243)	(2,014)	(2,023)
<b>Collaboration - Operational</b>										
EMOpSS	10,300	(172)	61	-	10,190	2,279	1,907	(372)	(111)	(111)
EMCJS	8,765	-	99	-	8,864	2,156	2,052	(104)	99	99
Forensics	2,565	41	50	-	2,657	347	2	(345)	91	50
CSI	1,125	-	(82)	-	1,043	278	250	(29)	(82)	(82)
Special Branch	759	-	97	-	857	189	219	31	97	97
Major Crime	2,588	-	57	-	2,646	591	577	(14)	57	57
EMSOU CID	2,888	-	-	-	2,888	45	55	10	-	-
TSU	615	-	(3)	-	612	2	51	50	(3)	(3)
EMSOU SOCU	2,306	-	(140)	-	2,166	573	612	39	(140)	(140)
	<b>31,913</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,922</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>5,726</b>	<b>(735)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(32)</b>
<b>Corporate Services</b>										
Assets	6,060	(149)	(291)	-	5,620	1,647	1,591	(56)	(440)	(440)
Fleet	2,913	(55)	(86)	-	2,772	708	130	(578)	(141)	(141)
Finance	727	-	(150)	-	578	175	201	26	(150)	(150)
Human Resources	4,266	164	(220)	-	4,210	1,033	1,102	69	(56)	(183)
Information Services	9,759	(235)	(716)	-	8,809	3,332	2,540	(792)	(950)	(824)
Corporate Development	2,659	20	(395)	-	2,283	693	564	(129)	(375)	(375)
Corporate Communications	703	-	(96)	-	606	192	186	(6)	(96)	(96)
Command	595	25	213	-	832	198	225	28	238	238
PSD	1,458	-	(93)	-	1,365	379	329	(49)	(93)	(93)
Procurement	701	120	111	-	933	175	223	49	231	231
Central Codes	12,798	109	704	-	13,611	6,027	2,135	(3,892)	813	813
Other	1,237	156	212	-	1,605	304	162	(142)	368	368
	<b>43,875</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>(808)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,223</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>(5,472)</b>	<b>(652)</b>	<b>(652)</b>
<b>Collaboration - Corporate Services</b>										
MFSS	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	500	15	(485)	-	-
Learning & Development	781	-	-	-	781	-	13	13	-	-
EMSCU	173	-	(120)	-	53	81	195	114	(120)	(120)
Force Collaboration	143	-	-	-	143	-	(25)	(25)	-	-
Collaboration Contributions	-	-	(43)	-	(43)	-	(16)	(16)	(43)	(43)
IS Transformation	-	-	43	-	43	-	194	194	43	43
Legal	549	50	50	-	649	55	(17)	(72)	100	100
OHU	510	-	-	-	510	-	(8)	(8)	-	-
	<b>4,656</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>(285)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Externally Funded</b>	-	-	-	-	-	344	724	381	-	-
<b>Seconded Officers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	931	931	-	-
<b>Force Total</b>	<b>185,347</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,048</b>	<b>48,231</b>	<b>42,863</b>	<b>(5,368)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>
<b>OPCC</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(582)</b>	<b>(492)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Group Position Total</b>	<b>190,105</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,806</b>	<b>48,141</b>	<b>42,281</b>	<b>(5,860)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>

# Nottinghamshire Police Revenue Budget Monitoring as at June 2017



	2017/18 Approved Budget £'000	Virements £'000	Opportunities / Risks £'000	Seconded & EF Projects £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Year to Date Revised Budget £'000	2017/18 Expenditure £'000	Year to Date Variance £'000	Projected Over/ (Under)spend £'000	Movement £'000
<b>Pay &amp; Allowances</b>										
Police Officer	97,829	(137)	37	-	97,729	24,644	24,484	(159)	(100)	(100)
Staff	39,698	(83)	(1,811)	-	37,805	10,219	9,706	(513)	(1,893)	(1,902)
PCSO	6,665	-	(316)	-	6,349	1,595	1,465	(130)	(316)	(316)
	<b>144,193</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>(2,090)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141,883</b>	<b>36,457</b>	<b>35,655</b>	<b>(802)</b>	<b>(2,310)</b>	<b>(2,319)</b>
<b>Overtime</b>										
Police Officer	3,213	-	30	-	3,243	792	1,245	453	30	30
Staff	611	-	-	-	611	151	208	58	-	-
PCSO	35	-	-	-	35	9	14	5	-	-
	<b>3,859</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
Other Employee Expenses	1,675	242	136	-	2,052	321	387	66	378	241
Medical Retirements	4,418	-	416	-	4,834	1,121	980	(141)	416	416
	<b>154,145</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(1,508)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152,659</b>	<b>38,851</b>	<b>38,490</b>	<b>(361)</b>	<b>(1,486)</b>	<b>(1,632)</b>
Premises costs	5,990	(179)	(76)	-	5,736	1,530	1,193	(338)	(255)	(245)
Transport costs	5,637	(255)	(70)	-	5,312	1,610	976	(634)	(325)	(125)
Comms & computing	7,947	(246)	(472)	-	7,229	2,880	2,517	(362)	(718)	(591)
Clothing, uniform & laundry	482	120	120	-	722	132	162	30	240	240
Other supplies & services	2,944	508	139	-	3,591	886	403	(483)	647	406
Collaboration contributions	9,797	(172)	(48)	-	9,578	414	89	(326)	(219)	(219)
Capital Financing	4,531	-	(200)	-	4,331	3,276	253	(3,023)	(200)	(200)
Other	6,025	251	227	-	6,503	1,122	525	(597)	478	478
	<b>43,353</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(380)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,002</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>(5,731)</b>	<b>(352)</b>	<b>(256)</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>197,498</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(1,888)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>195,660</b>	<b>50,700</b>	<b>44,607</b>	<b>(6,093)</b>	<b>(1,838)</b>	<b>(1,888)</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>(12,151)</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(411)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,612)</b>	<b>(2,469)</b>	<b>(1,744)</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>(461)</b>	<b>(411)</b>
<b>Force</b>	<b>185,347</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,048</b>	<b>48,231</b>	<b>42,863</b>	<b>(5,368)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>
<b>OPCC</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(582)</b>	<b>(492)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Group Position Total</b>	<b>190,105</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,806</b>	<b>48,141</b>	<b>42,281</b>	<b>(5,860)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>

### **Capital Update Quarter 1 2017/18**

The capital budget for 2017/18 is £13.1m, this is made up of slippage from 16/17 of £6m and new budget allocation of £7.1m. There are currently 70 'live' capital projects, 12 of which are work streams under the Information Services Tri-Force Collaboration.

**Assets.** £4m budget, 31 projects, 8 of which are now complete.

Working with Assets, it is recommended that we vire money between projects as detailed below:

Activity Code	Project Name	Slippage 16/17	Budget 17/18	Vire 17/18	Total Available
30006	CB - Custody Improvements	6,000	170,000	(176,000)	-
30022	CB - Bridewell Major Refurbishment	588,000	-	(588,000)	-
30034	CB - Oxclose Lane Refurbishment	82,000	-	30,000	112,000
30041	CB - Radford Rd Lift	14,000	-	(14,000)	-
30050	CB - Bridewell New Build	-	162,000	588,000	750,000
30053	CB - Mansfield Lift Replacement	55,000	-	29,000	84,000
30054	CB - Mansfield Create open plan space	700,000	-	(15,000)	685,000
30055	CB - Southern Public Protection Refurb	30,000	-	(30,000)	-
30069	CB - Bridewell Custody Improvements - Retention	-	25,000	176,000	201,000

Projects 30006 & 30069. It makes sense to combine these projects into one, both for custody improvements, predominantly for the Bridewell, this will only be spent on essential improvements to keep our head above water until the new build is complete.

Projects 30022 & 30050. The Bridewell major refurbishment has been put on hold pending the new build, £162k will not be sufficient to purchase land and this expected to happen in the latter part of 17/18, £750k will put us in a better position for purchasing land, although current research would say this requirement will be between £1m and £2m. Once land has been sources an additional request will be made to bring budget forward from 18/19 in order to purchase the land.

Projects 30041, 30053 & 30054. The RR lift project is complete and has an underspend balance of £14k; The Mansfield open plan space is currently on hold and is doubtful that this project will be required to the extent that was originally planned, it is felt that a virement of £15k could be made to support the Mansfield lift replacement where costs are more than expected due to the complexities of work that needs to be carried out.

Projects 30034 & 30055. The Southern protection hub project is complete, however the plans to refurb Oxclose Lane are more complex than originally planned, £30k should be sufficient to see this project through to conclusion.

**Information Services** £8.1m budget, 30 projects, 2 of which are complete.

Working with Assets, it is recommended that we vire money between projects as detailed below:

Activity Code	Project Name	Slippage 16/17	Budget 17/18	Vire 17/18	Total Available
30414	CIT - Regional Lan Desk Merger	450,000	-	(34,500)	415,500
30419	CIT - Storage Solutions	77,000	-	34,500	111,500
30449	CIT - ANPR Camera Replacement	-	100,000	(100,000)	-
30450	CIT - Ring of steel ANPR cameras	202,000	-	100,000	302,000

Projects 30414 & 30419. The Head of IS is concerned that current storage solutions will not be sufficient to support current needs, and has identified capacity within the regional lan desk project to free up funds to support this project.

Projects 30449 & 30450. There a couple of ANRP projects in existence that seem to make sense to merge into one project, pending the review of ANPR forcewide.

**Tri-Force Collaboration**, £3m, there are 12 work streams within this area.

These projects are being led by Tim Chesworth and it is anticipated that all projects will fully spend by the end of the year. There is a joint finance and IT meeting in September between all 3 forces to better understand budget positions and on-going commitments to this collaboration.

There are a significant additional number of IT capital projects in support of the tri-force, it is highly likely at the point of writing this report that these projects will slip into 18/19 to fund further development work with the tri-force once the Home Office funding expires at the end of March 18

**Fleet** £0.5m, 1 project.

This project is in respect of non-slot vehicle replacements and it is anticipated that this project will fully spend by year end.

**C&IC** £0.3m, 3 projects, 1 of which is complete.

These projects are all in connection with storage of the Archive and Exhibits Department, it is currently expected that these projects will be fully spent by year end.

**Local Policing** £0.1m, 2 projects

These projects are in respect of taser deployment and firearms cabinets, it is expected that these projects will be fully spent by year end.

Currently an in depth review of all the capital projects is being undertaken to establish the resource implications required to deliver them and to scope when that might be and also to ensure the projects are still required as some have slipped for a number of years. This will enable us to report to FEB and OPCC on the current anticipated value of slippage, overspend and capital monies no longer required.

<b>Consideration</b>	
<b>Public/Non Public*</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Police &amp; Crime Panel</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>18 September 2017</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Kevin Dennis</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
<b>Other Contacts:</b>	
<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>8</b>

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

## **Police and Crime Commissioner – Future options and responsibilities for dealing with Police complaints.**

### **1. Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 This report highlights the main changes and options available to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner in handling complaints as set out in the Police and Crime Act 2017.

### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 It is recommended that members of the Police and Crime Panel note the changes to the potential role in handling complaints as set out in the Police and Crime Act 2017.

The panel agrees to receive future information as part of the PCC update report once the options and the full implications of the Act have been reviewed.

### **3. Reasons for Recommendations**

- 3.1 Members of the Police and Crime Panel have requested information from the Police and Crime Commissioner on the future options and responsibilities for the Commissioner in dealing with complaints under the Police and Crime Act 2017.

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

- 4.1 The complaints system has not received a major overhaul and reform since the Police Reform Act was introduced in 2002. The reform of the complaint system under the new Act is designed to increase public confidence in policing and to make it simple to manage, administer and more customer focused.
- 4.2 The Independent Police Complaints Commission has changed to a corporate body and from December 2017 will be known as the Independent Office for

Police conduct.

4.3 Other changes include:

- Definition of a complaint is replaced with a broader definition of any expression of dissatisfaction with a Police force.
- Removing the non-recording decision. A complaint must be formally recorded if the complainant wants it to be recorded.
- Providing an opportunity to resolve issues outside of the formal system where appropriate and if the complainant agrees.
- Simplification of definitions to increase public understanding and access.
- Statutory duty on forces to contact complainants, take action to resolve complaints, keep complainants informed and updated. Inform complainants of outcome, mandatory investigation if the matter of the complaint is assessed as serious.
- Increased role for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs). Explicit statutory duty to hold the Chief Constable to account for the handling of complaints. PCCs will become the appellant body for appeals/reviews currently handled by a Force Chief Officer. PCC will have options to take on certain other complaints functions.

The other options available to PCCs:

- (i) Oversight and complaint reviews** – these cover the mandatory functions of the PCC, which involves holding the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of their functions under the Police and Reform Act 2002 in relation to the handling of complaints, and becoming the relevant review body for reviews (currently known as “appeals”) where the IPCC is not the relevant review body.
- (ii) Customer Service Resolution and Recording** – under this option, in addition to the mandatory functions listed in option one, PCCs will have the option to take on the initial complaints handling process including contacting the complainant, recording the complaint, and handling certain complaints outside of the formal system.
- (iii) Contact** – under this option, in addition to the functions in options one and two, PCCs will be responsible for maintaining contact with the complainant at all stages of the complaints process.

There is potential under the new legislation for the public to believe that the Police and Crime Panel may have a role in handling complaints concerning the Police and Crime Commissioners handling of appeals/reviews. It is

expected that statutory regulation and guidance will make it clear that the panel is 'not' another review body in this respect.

It is expected that the new changes will come into effect in June 2018 following publication of statutory regulation and guidance.

A regional workshop was held on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2017 to gain a better understanding of complaint changes and options. Some PCCs across the region have expressed an interest in exploring a regional model to handle appeals/reviews.

An options appraisal will be completed in the autumn on the different models available before the Police and Crime Commissioner makes his final decision.

## **5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision**

- 5.1 Any financial implications arising from the Police and Crime Commissioner taking on additional responsibilities relating to complaints will be considered as part of the options appraisal.

## **6. Human Resources Implications**

- 6.1 In dealing with appeals/reviews of complaints the Police and Crime Commissioner's office will need to employ on a local or regional basis a member of staff on a part-time basis.

## **7. Equality Implications**

- 7.1 The Commissioner is exploring setting up an independent panel to review complaints, including discriminatory complaints to ensure complaints are dealt with fairly and proportionately. This panel may have a responsibility for the oversight for stop and search and use of force.

## **8. Risk Management**

- 8.1 It is not considered that there are any significant risks to delivery from implementing the changes arising from the Police and Crime Act 2017.

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

- 9.1 Taking on additional responsibilities for dealing with complaints is consistent and supportive of the Commissioner's stated objective to give victims of crime a bigger voice and protecting and supporting vulnerable people. It is hoped that the changes will lead to greater public confidence and independence in the complaints system.

## **10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations**



- 10.1 The Police and Crime Act 2017 sets out the changes and additional responsibilities for Police and Crime Commissioners in dealing with complaints.

## **11. Details of outcome of consultation**

- 11.1 The Government's Home Office website sets out the outcome and consultation undertaken as part of developing the Police and Crime Act 2017.

## **12. Appendices**

- 12.1 None.

## **13. Background Papers**

13. None.

**POLICE AND CRIME PANELS – CONSULTATION ON PROPOSALS  
FOR NATIONAL REPRESENTATION**

**Purpose of the Report**

1. To seek Members' views on the proposal to have a national voice for Police and Crime Panels (PCPs).

**Information and Advice**

2. This issue has been raised with the Panel previously as part of feedback from the 2016 national PCP Conference, where the issue was first raised.
3. The consultation paper on the proposals, appended to this report, has been prepared by a group made up of representatives from a number of PCPs nationally.
4. Responses from PCPs are requested by Friday 22 September.

**Other Options Considered**

5. None.

**Reason/s for Recommendation/s**

6. To seek Members' views on the proposal.

**RECOMMENDATION/S**

That Members share their views on this issue so that a composite response to the consultation can be submitted.

**Background Papers and Published Documents**

None.

**For any enquiries about this report please contact:**

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## **APPENDIX**

### **Police and Crime Panels – Consultation on proposals for national representation**

#### **Introduction**

The first Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) were elected in November 2012 following the enactment of the legislation which also made provision for Police and Crime Panels (PCPs) to scrutinise various aspects of their activities to ensure that the PCCs were delivering according to the needs and wishes of the localities they serve. Since their establishment, concerns have been widely expressed that the PCPs' ability to carry out this task has been somewhat hampered by the terms of reference under which they were set up, many of which are broadly regarded as being unnecessarily limited and often ambiguous.

Concerns have also been raised that, unlike the PCCs who have established a National Association, the effectiveness and development of PCPs has been restricted by the lack of a collective voice through which representation to Government and the sharing of best practice can be channelled.

At meetings of representatives of PCPs from across the country in February and July 2017 these concerns were widely aired and almost unanimously shared, as was the view that a national voice for the PCPs was urgently required. This view has arguably been further reinforced following the recent Policing and Crime Act 2017 which added further to the PCCs' powers without adding to those of the PCPs.

At the July meeting it was agreed that PCPs would seek to address their concerns by establishing a national voice and the following timetable was agreed.

1. This consultation paper would be prepared and circulated to the Chairs and Clerks of all PCPs in early August seeking responses by 22 September.
2. A paper containing the results of the consultation including options/recommendations would be circulated by 13 October.
3. Options and recommendations would be discussed at the PCPs' Annual Conference on 6 November and a decision made as to the way forward.

This paper seeks to highlight the principal arguments for the establishment of a national body and in doing so to suggest options for moving forward.

#### **The Case**

Before entering into lengthy argument, it is important to answer the central question as to whether or not there is a need for a national voice to provide a channel of communication with Government, other stakeholders and partners. Would such a voice increase the visibility of PCPs, support their development and engender greater understanding of their role? The response from representatives of PCPs has been overwhelmingly, yes.

In both meetings there was strong agreement that a clear benefit would be derived from enabling Panels to come together to share and exchange views and experience, and to provide a strong national voice to influence the national landscape. There was agreement too that Panels would benefit from being better able to engage and forge new relationships with other national stakeholders.

Central to the view that a national voice was required was a strongly held belief that there was a need for PCPs to have a vehicle through which we could express our views and concerns with the Home Office. As stated above, the role of the PCCs is expanding at a considerable pace bringing additional challenges to the PCPs that are required to scrutinise them. The need for them to have the facility and credibility to address these increasing demands is self-evident as, indeed, they would from having a vehicle to share best practice and innovation and identify ways to achieve efficiencies through working together.

Underlining all these arguments was the strongly held view that PCPs currently lacked parity of esteem with other key players and, of course, that there was a need for us to have a vehicle through which we could express our views and concerns to the Home Office.

In reflecting on these thoughts it is important to recall that all those present were anxious to ensure that, whatever vehicle was put in place, unnecessary bureaucracy and expense was to be avoided at all cost. Whilst seeking a common voice, where appropriate, it was also essential to note the sovereignty of individual PCPs and their right to operate independently. As they develop their thinking it is also important to note that PCPs across the country contain a wide range of experience and expertise and that their overwhelming intention is to provide constructive and supportive input.

## **Options**

At both of the above meetings, through subsequent conversations and feedback, three principal options seem to have emerged, which are summarised below:

### **1) Association of Police and Crime Panels**

Setting up an independent Association to develop a voice for PCPs across the UK seemed to be a popular option.

#### **Advantages**

- Greater levels of independence
- A parallel body to the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
- Ability to engage PCPs from across the UK
- Opportunity to develop parity of esteem with other stakeholders

#### **Disadvantages**

- Would need to establish an administration and the funding to support it
- Starting from scratch, the APCP would quickly need to establish a level of credibility
- Would need to be funded by the PCPs directly

#### **Possible next steps**

- Agree an Interim Chair and Steering Committee at the forthcoming national conference
- Agree a timetable for establishing a Constitution

- Agree a manifesto/policy statement

## **2) Special Interest Group within the LGA**

A Special Interest Group (SIG) within the LGA would arguably more quickly enable the establishing of a national voice for PCPs. It might also provide a convenient first step towards establishing APCP.

### **Advantages**

- Part of a nationally recognised body with strong links to Central Government
- Some (limited) administration support
- Venue for meetings
- Funding would be met as part of LGA membership

### **Disadvantages**

- Not all PCPs' home authorities are members of LGA
- Possibility of clashes with wider LGA policy
- PCPs' independence might be challenged

### **Possible next Steps**

- Agree protocols with LGA including arrangements for non LGA members to fully participate

## **3) Combination**

At a time when the landscape surrounding PCPs is changing rapidly, it might be argued that the need to set up a national voice is pressing and that we need to move forward more quickly. If one accepts that argument, a combination of both the above options would be feasible whereby a SIG might be set up as a 'stepping stone' towards the establishment of a National Association.

### **Advantages**

- This could be achieved relatively quickly
- It would 'buy time' to ensure we establish ourselves in a credible fashion
- It would provide immediate support

### **Disadvantages**

- Would require work to ensure that all PCPs across the UK have a voice regardless of their status within the LGA

### **Other**

One final option involving a possible link with the Centre for Public Scrutiny (CfPS) has been floated, but not pursued at this point although it is intended to explore this once the holiday period has ended, with any feedback being issued as an addendum to this paper at that time.

## Conclusions

As with all ventures of this type there will be challenges but the clear, and commonly held, view seems to be that a body to represent the interests of PCPs across the UK should be established. Whichever option is pursued, it is acknowledged that there will need to be a degree of pragmatism but, in so acknowledging, two key tenets must be respected. It must:

- be able to provide equal representation for all its members;
- respect the individual independence of each PCP.

It would be helpful if feedback on this paper could be provided by Friday 22 September via Clive Head, the Clerk to the Hertfordshire PCP, at [clive.head@broxbourne.gov.uk](mailto:clive.head@broxbourne.gov.uk) so that a final paper can be produced and circulated by Friday 13 October for consideration at the Annual Conference on Monday 6 November.

