

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Monday, 16 December 2013 at 14:00

**Nottingham City Council, Committee Room, Loxley House,
Station Street, Nottingham**

**There will be a pre-meeting for Panel Members
only at 1.00 pm in the Committee Room**

AGENDA

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Minutes of last meeting held on 30 October 2013 | 3 - 12 |
| 2 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 3 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 4 | Review of Membership - verbal update | |
| 5 | Work Programme and Outcomes of Panel Development Session | 13 - 18 |
| 6 | Police and Crime Plan Half Yearly Monitoring Report 2013-14 | 19 - 48 |
| 7 | Police and Crime Commissioner's Update | 49 - 86 |
| 8 | Domestic Violence Update | 87 - 94 |

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 such 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

Councillor John Clarke – Gedling Borough Council – Chair
Mayor Tony Egginton – Mansfield District Council – Vice-Chair

Rizwan Araf - Independent Member
Councillor Chris Barron – Ashfield District Council
Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council
Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor Jon Collins – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Georgina Culley – Nottingham City Council
Mrs Christine Goldstraw – Independent Member
Mrs Suma Harding – Independent Member
Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Pat Lally – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Bruce Laughton – Newark and Sherwood District Council
Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council
Councillor Carole McCulloch – Nottingham City Council
Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 OCTOBER 2013 AT 10.30 AM AT GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

MEMBERS PRESENT

(A denotes absent)

Chairman - Councillor John Clarke – Gedling Borough Council - **A**

Vice-Chairman - Executive Mayor Tony Egginton – Mansfield District Council

Rizwan Araf – Independent Member (agenda item 5 onwards)

Councillor Chris Baron – Ashfield District Council - **A**

Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council

Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council

Councillor Jon Collins – Nottingham City Council

Councillor Georgina Culley – Nottingham City Council - **A**

Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council

Christine Goldstraw – Independent Member

Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council

Suma Harding – Independent Member

Councillor Pat Lally – Broxtowe Borough Council

Councillor Bruce Laughton – Newark and Sherwood District Council - **A**

Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council

Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council

Councillor Carole McCulloch – Nottingham City Council – **A**

Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member (agenda item 5 onwards)

Councillor John Wilmott – Ashfield District Council (substitute for Councillor Baron)

OFFICERS PRESENT

Sue Bearman – Senior Solicitor) Nottinghamshire

Keith Ford – Senior Democratic Services Officer) County Council
(Host Authority)

OTHERS PRESENT

Paddy Tipping – Police and Crime Commissioner

Chris Cutland – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner

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

Chief Constable Chris Eyre – Nottinghamshire Police

Deborah Perkins - Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

CHAIR

In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman chaired the meeting.

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 September 2013, having been previously circulated, were agreed as a true and correct record and were confirmed and signed by the Chair of the meeting.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Baron, Clarke, Culley and Laughton.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

None.

4. REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP – UPDATE

Keith Ford introduced the report which detailed the outcomes of the independent co-optee recruitment process.

RESOLVED 2013/031

- 1) That Rizwan Araf be appointed as an independent co-optee to the Panel for a two year term of office.**
- 2) That Bob Vaughan-Newton be appointed as an independent co-optee to the Panel for a two year term of office.**

The Chair welcomed Mr Araf and Mr Vaughan-Newton to the meeting.

5. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE

The Commissioner introduced his update report and highlighted the following key points:-

- although Anti-Social Behaviour figures had continued to fall for several years, it was highlighted that the percentage of people who felt that the Police and Councils were dealing with this issue had also fallen;
- overall crime continued to increase, although the latest figures as of 28 October 2013 showed a drop to 2.3% from the 3.2% increase contained in the report. More than half of the Forces nationally had also experienced an increase;
- crime had risen fairly significantly within some of the priority areas (as detailed in paragraph 4.27 of the report) and further discussions were needed around outcomes in Partnership Plus areas;
- Gold Groups and workstreams had been developed to address the three significant areas of increase - shoplifting, burglary and assault;

- one unforeseen consequence of the recruitment of new Police Officers was a reduction in the number of special constables and Police and Community Support Officers (PCSOs), with many of the new Police Officers being recruited from those backgrounds. Recruitment was underway for further PCSOs and early signs were encouraging in terms of the proportion of applicants from Black and Minority Ethnic communities. Work continued with community groups in a bid to coach and mentor applicants prior to the next recruitment round of Police Officers in order for the workforce to better reflect the communities served by the Force.

During discussions, the following points were raised:-

- the Commissioner clarified that the key emerging risks in the priority areas included assaults, burglary and shoplifting. This was partly down to an increase in domestic violence figures, which he felt reflected an increase in reporting rather than incidents. The Force had started an awareness raising campaign about the issue of assaults in public places, focussing on the impact which a single punch could have. Shoplifting and burglary figures were now starting to reduce. The Commissioner was hoping to develop more preventative work around burglaries, including targeting properties neighbouring those that had been burgled. Work was being undertaken with partner agencies, including Nottingham City Homes and A1 Housing in Bassetlaw. Members felt that a lot of the funding in the Partnership Plus areas had been invested in long-term, preventative initiatives and agencies now needed to refocus on the current priority issues. Members also felt that Police ownership of issues had been reduced by officers leaving, Beat Managers being tasked with response duties and areas of focus wider than beat areas. Members highlighted concerns raised by the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner about the operating model in that area. Members underlined the need to look at the longer-term financing of Partnership Plus areas with existing levels of County Council funding unlikely to continue.

In response, the Commissioner stated that he hoped to be able to put some funding into the Partnership Plus areas as he was firmly in favour of such initiatives although he felt that improved outcomes could be achieved. He was grateful to Ashfield District Council for their recent decision to invest a further £30,000 in each of the Partnership Plus areas in Ashfield. The Commissioner agreed that the focus had been more on long-term issues whilst the crime figures had been continuing to fall. He acknowledged that Neighbourhood Officers and Beat Officers had been drawn into response tasks but he underlined that the new officers are for Neighbourhood Policing and response. He added that the Force was currently looking at how Neighbourhood Policing teams work and would report on that in the New Year. He underlined that he would not favour a model of neighbourhood teams with no warranted officers but the role of warranted officers was being reconsidered. The Chief Constable felt that the commitment of partner agencies had not reduced in the Partnership Plus areas but underlined the importance of crystallising current activity. He also recognised the need to do things differently, in light of the current economic context, in order to assist the Commissioner in achieving his priorities. He stated that he would use best practice from elsewhere and

highlighted some of the additional factors that were having a bearing on South Yorkshire's performance including the Hillsborough and Orgreave inquiries and the Rotherham child abuse investigations;

- with regard to the stance taken by the Co-operative Group (the Co-op) on staff tackling shoplifting, talks had been held nationally about this issue. The Co-op had seconded a member of staff to work with the Force in Nottinghamshire and vice-versa to try and address the issues. This approach was now being replicated elsewhere and the responsibilities of national retailers to communities and the need to work in partnership were recognised;
- the Chief Constable underlined that the Force was clearly focussed on the priority types of crime and high-crime locations. He felt that the Force and partner agencies had become complacent in the last year and he commended the work undertaken by the Crime and Disorder Partnership in the City (led by Councillor Collins) in addressing work that had stalled. An 'Alliance against Violence' had been established to address public violence in the City, focussing on key locations. The Alcohol Strategy was also vital in setting out work with partners to stop alcohol being a cause of crime. The Chief Constable hoped that the Cardiff Model, which had been developed by an Accident and Emergency consultant, could be followed in Nottinghamshire as a means of reducing both crime and demand on health services (as part of wider Public Health aims). With regard to burglaries, Probation's commitment to Integrated Offender Management continued and the need to keep a grip on offending on a day to day basis was recognised;
- Members raised concerns about the quality and timeliness of case files for Magistrates' Court and Crown Court and the continuing high proportion of ineffective trials. The Commissioner underlined that although the courts were not part of his remit he was keen to encourage good working relationships. He felt that further changes to the court system would be progressed over the next few years including the possible development of virtual courts. Members underlined that Police Officers were responsible for file preparation. In response, the Chief Constable highlighted that files could be failed on the basis that information, which was not relevant to progressing a case, had not been included or information which the Crown Prosecution Service felt was irrelevant had been included. A lot of resources had been put into improving quality and significant improvements had been seen in terms of files for the Magistrates' Courts. Similar investment was now being made in improving the quality of Crown Court case files. The Chief Constable added that the resource pressures faced by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) were also having an impact. When presenting their files to the CPS these needed to be examined with a view to advising the Force on which areas to focus upon in evidence-gathering. He felt that further simplification of what was required by the CPS would lead to better outcomes for victims and would address concerns raised previously by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. Chief Superintendent Ian Waterfield was leading discussions with the CPS on this issue nationally. The Force was now using Blackberry devices to capture evidence immediately. The first Criminal Prosecution Court in the County had been held in Mansfield to deal with traffic offences and, whereas any

challenges to such offences in the past would have required an adjournment and a referral back to the Police, a Police Prosecutor was now present in Court to address any queries on the day. The Chief Constable was keen to see any innovations arising from DS Waterfield's work piloted in Nottinghamshire. In response to negative media coverage of this issue, he felt that all Police Officers were committed to gathering the relevant evidence needed to enable successful prosecutions;

- Members welcomed the increase in Police Officer applicants from Black and Minority Ethnic communities and queried how many had been appointed so far. The Commissioner clarified that a relatively small number of such applicants had been appointed presently but he felt that the positive action being undertaken to help coach and mentor such applicants would make a difference. He highlighted the high proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic people amongst the Criminology undergraduates at Nottingham Trent University and amongst the recently recruited Police Cadets. The Commissioner was determined that the next round of PCSO recruitment would lead to a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic applicants being recruited and felt that there was a buzz in the community around this commitment;
- Members queried whether the recent rise in acquisitive crimes was felt to be a result of austerity measures introduced by the Government. The Commissioner felt that a reduction in Police Officers could make an area more vulnerable and that people could be driven to crime by austerity. He had recently commissioned some research to look at the cause of repeat offending by shoplifters;
- Members queried how early intervention and education programmes, such as the DARE programme, were now being progressed in schools. The Commissioner said that he had held meetings with the City and County Councils to look at the funding of domestic violence initiatives in schools but he believed that the focus of any early intervention work should be widened to include other issues including substance misuse. He referred to the DARE programme, the Galleries of Justice and the Amy Winehouse Foundation as possible providers of resources or funding, whilst underlining that Councils had a role to play in progressing such programmes to ensure it was a compelling offer for both community and self-governed schools;
- in response to Members' queries about Domestic Violence, the Commissioner clarified that there had been 71 additional repeat victims in 2013/14 but felt that this was possibly good news in that it illustrated that more victims felt confident to report first-time and repeat incidents now. These figures could be broken down further to provide district by district details. The Chief Constable added that fewer higher-category repeat incidents were now being seen. He recognised the need to tailor services to specific local communities, rather than to national performance indicators, as appropriate;
- Members queried whether the rise in hate crime was purely down to the recent reclassification of such crimes. The Commissioner highlighted that because

the actual numbers of hate crimes were so low, any increase could result in a relatively high percentage increase. However, the Commissioner and the Force were giving further consideration to this issue in light of the massive under-reporting of such crimes and this issue was also gaining national attention. Organisations such as Scope and MIND were working with people to encourage reporting;

- Members felt that the performance figures on repeat victims overall potentially presented the issue in an unduly negative light and did not capture the positive aspects of increased reporting. The Commissioner felt that it was difficult to establish baseline figures for reporting although discussions were ongoing with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and the City and County partner organisations to try and establish the current position. He agreed to give this overall issue further consideration. The Deputy Commissioner highlighted the research arising from the previous Police Authority Domestic Violence scrutiny report which focussed on those victims who had experienced more than 5 incidents. Leicester University's Criminology Department had also been commissioned to look at what works in preventing repeat victimisation. Work was also being undertaken to clarify the level and number of incidents victims have not reported prior to the first point of reporting.

RESOLVED 2013/032

That the contents of the update report be noted.

6. REGIONAL COLLABORATION FURTHER UPDATE

The Commissioner introduced the report and underlined that by doing more work regionally he was able to resource Neighbourhood Policing. HMIC had been commissioned to look at the level of regional collaboration and the Commissioner had seen the draft findings. He agreed to share the report, once finalised, with Panel Members. He stated that the report underlined that, although the East Midlands had got off to a good start with collaboration, further progress now needed to be made to maximise potential benefits. He highlighted the advantages of a single IT system in the region but recognised that there were practical complications around that. He underlined that collaboration was not a precursor to a regional force and said that the Secretary of State had clarified that there would be no moves towards regional forces before the next general election. He added that differing opinions around the required rate of change was the key factor behind collaboration not progressing further in the region at this stage.

During discussions, the following issues were raised:-

- Members welcomed collaborative working and its benefits and understood the advantages of a regional IT infrastructure, for example, in addressing cross-border crime. The Commissioner explained that the other Commissioners in the region had agreed in principle to a Statement of Intent about the need to collaborate unless there was good reason not to. However, practical difficulties had meant that this principle was not always being followed in practice. Members felt that all Forces and Commissioners needed to acknowledge the

greater levels of protection and financial benefits that collaboration could bring to a region. The Commissioner stated that the HMIC report highlighted that not all Forces would gain from each collaborative project and that, in order to gain optimum benefits, they needed to avoid setting up replacement local units for issues that it had been agreed would be delivered in collaboration. The Commissioner stated that he had not supported a proposal to increase contributions in 2013/14 and instead had encouraged reviewing practices in order to achieve savings of £2.4m over the next three years. The Commissioner and Chief Constable shared an ongoing commitment to collaboration and this was one of the issues they discussed at their weekly meetings;

- Members underlined the need to further develop effective collaboration in order to prevent any future moves towards regional forces. The Commissioner agreed and highlighted the example of Warwickshire and West Mercia, which were collaborating to such an extent that they were effectively becoming a single force with separate Commissioners and Chief Constables. He underlined his belief that collaboration was a means of protecting neighbourhood policing and front line services;
- Members expressed concerns about other areas' reluctance to collaborate and highlighted that local authorities were now working collaboratively with other Councils on a regular basis. Such Councils did not feel that they had lost ownership or control of issues that they were collaborating on. Members highlighted that there were differing experiences around joint working between Councils and felt that Councils still had a long way to progress in this regard (for example around the issue of sharing Human Resources support). In response to concerns about the possible negative impact of collaboration, Members highlighted similar concerns (at the time when the Force was moving to a single Business Command Unit for three Divisions) which ultimately were not realised;
- the benefits of the Police sharing premises with Rushcliffe Borough Council in West Bridgford were highlighted, particularly in terms of the Police being more accessible to the public as a result. The Commissioner added that discussions were ongoing with local authorities and other agencies such as the Fire and Rescue Service about possible collaboration. He highlighted the issue of CCTV cameras which had been discussed at the last Panel meeting and the work underway with the City Council to establish shared premises (co-locating with relevant Council officers including Environmental Health officers);
- the Commissioner clarified that IT was separate to the existing procurement collaboration. The Procurement Team was based in Nottinghamshire and had been set some very challenging targets to achieve even greater economies of scale.

RESOLVED 2013/033

That the report be noted.

7. BASE BUDGET REVIEW

The Commissioner introduced the report, which highlighted the findings of the recent review by Deloitte. This had confirmed the Commissioner's opinion that the Force was on the right track in terms of budget management and it had identified potential opportunities to make further savings, including around the control room, neighbourhood policing and Human Resources. The Commissioner planned to work through the recommendations and thanked Councillor Gilfoyle for his input as the Panel's representative on the review. The Commissioner highlighted the difficulties in developing a model to accurately calculate the cost of Policing. The Force was developing a future operating model which needed to be flexible in order to meet the demands of the public and government and the Commissioner's priorities.

Members were heartened by the review's finding that the Force's Leadership had a good grip on the issue. Members recognised that some investment would be needed to achieve some of the savings and queried how far the appetite for change spread across the Force. The Commissioner acknowledged there was a cost to change and felt that, although the attitude towards change was mixed further down the organisation, the overall appetite within the Force was greater than a few years ago. Officers and staff were getting accustomed to working in a cycle of constant change and many of the specialist Police staff recruited in recent years were appointed as they had the skills to manage change.

RESOLVED 2013/034

That the report be noted.

8. ALCOHOL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN UPDATE

The Commissioner introduced the report which outlined the main points within the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan launched on 25 October 2013. The Commissioner had worked with relevant partner agencies in developing these documents, including the various Councils. He planned to bring the various agencies back together in December for further discussions. In broad terms, the main premise of the Strategy was that a reduction in alcohol intake would reduce crime, bring families together and make people healthier.

During discussions, the following issues were raised:-

- Members welcomed these documents, particularly the links into other relevant areas such as health (including mental health) and domestic violence. They underlined that the Police alone could not address this issue and the need for collaborative working with partner agencies was recognised. The Commissioner highlighted licensing as one area requiring closer joint working and referred to Newcastle as an area that had taken a strong stance in having a presumption against granting any new licences and in controlling prices. With regard to mental health, the Commissioner stated that the Force now had access to a Community Mental Health Nurse to accompany Police patrols if

needed. He also underlined the potential knock-on effects for the Police of any issues with the Ambulance Service;

- in response to a Member query about progress with the proposed Night Time Levy, the Commissioner clarified that he had met with all Leaders and Chief Executives across Nottinghamshire and none had favoured pursuing the issue at that point. This was one of the reasons why the Commissioner had felt the need to produce this Strategy as an alternative approach. Members underlined that the City Council was still looking at consulting on this issue, which would be considered at the next meeting of its Licensing Committee. Newcastle City Council had been the first to introduce a Night Time Levy. Members supported the principle of organisations which created additional workload for public agencies having to contribute towards that. It was highlighted that Nottingham City Council had also recently started consulting on a proposed Citywide street drinking ban and aimed to build on its existing voluntary 'super strength' alcohol campaign via the development of its Licensing Strategy. Members recognised the comprehensive nature of the Strategy and Action Plan but underlined the need to focus on 3-4 key strands. The Commissioner welcomed the City Council's proposals and agreed with the need to focus on key strands. Members felt that there should ideally be, through legislation, a presumption against any street drinking anywhere, with potential exemptions only available for street parties and similar events;
- Members felt that a number of related issues needed to be addressed including under-age drinking, street drinking, supermarket prices, 24 hour licensing and litter and other alcohol-related debris in the streets. In response, the Commissioner underlined the need for Community Wardens to work more closely with the Police. He felt that with regard to licensing hours, some licensees felt compelled to operate longer hours if their competitors were following such opening times. The Chief Constable highlighted that the Night Time Economy now had an impact on the Force every night of the week (particularly Thursday-Sunday) whereas previously resources were concentrated on Friday and Saturday nights. He felt that the 24 hour licensing was meant to encourage café culture whereas it had in his opinion actually encouraged 'industrial drinking'. He had accompanied Community Protection Officers on patrols and had seen first-hand the zero-tolerance approach taken to alcohol related anti-social behaviour, including street drinking;
- Members felt that the street pastor initiatives had proven helpful in helping to prevent violence and disorder. The Chief Constable highlighted the Force's involvement in helping to introduce these schemes and the Commissioner stated that he had funded such schemes this year;
- Members suggested the Commissioner look at the mental health scrutiny work undertaken by Bassetlaw District Council;
- with regard to the need for more work by Local Authority Trading Standards teams around test purchases and enforcement tactics, Members felt that this needed to take an intelligence-led approach in order to target resources at hotspot areas, as had been the case in West Bridgford. The Commissioner

recognised the relatively safe drinking environment in that area and agreed that resources only needed to be put into areas as necessary.

RESOLVED 2013/035

That Panel Members' comments be noted.

9. ONLINE CHILD SAFETY

The Deputy Commissioner introduced the report and explained that schools, where they chose to do so, were addressing this issue as part of their personal health programmes. The Police were inputting into these where requested. The Deputy Commissioner suggested that consideration could be given to incorporating this issue within the current GREAT project which focussed on domestic violence. She shared Members' concerns that parents were often not up to date with the latest social media and technological developments, whereas children and child abuse perpetrators often were.

RESOLVED 2013/036

That the report be noted.

10. WORK PROGRAMME

It was agreed that a Budget Workshop should be arranged for Members ahead of the 3 February Panel meeting.

Members requested that the Domestic Violence update to the 16 December meeting include any analysis of the Clare's Law pilot in Nottinghamshire.

RESOLVED 2013/037

That the work programme be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.58 pm

CHAIRMAN
M_30Oct2013

WORK PROGRAMME AND OUTCOMES OF PANEL DEVELOPMENT SESSION

Purpose of the Report

1. To give Members an opportunity to consider the work programme for the Panel (see appendix), to suggest further topics for inclusion and to reflect on the outcomes from the recent development session.

Information and Advice

2. The work programme is intended to assist with the Panel's agenda management and forward planning. The draft programme is updated and reviewed regularly in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel.
3. The Panel held a development session on 30 October 2013 to consider its developing role in terms of its non-statutory functions and ad hoc scrutiny work. It reflected on the work it had undertaken in its first year and considered best practice from elsewhere.
4. The main outcomes arising from the development session were:-
 - a. the possibility of meeting with other Police and Crime Panels in the region (either involving all Panel members or just Chairs / Vice-Chairs) was raised. The focus of any such meeting could be regional collaboration. The development session facilitators (Frontline Consultancy) offered to assist in arranging such a meeting and suggested that East Midlands Councils may want to help facilitate such an event.

Subsequent to the development session, the Her Majesty Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) review into collaboration has been published and circulated to Members. This recommends the need for the PCCs and Chief Constables to develop a clear and integrated vision and programme of work for collaboration and a detailed, overarching business plan. Any proposed regional Panel meeting could focus on the implementation of these and the other review recommendations;

- b. further to the Commissioner's offer of holding a workshop on his proposed budget for 2014/15, Members would welcome the opportunity of undertaking some further task and finish type scrutiny of the budget. The workshop would give Members an opportunity to seek further clarification of issues ahead of the formal consideration of the Commissioner's proposed precept at the Panel meeting on 3 February 2014;
 - c. the possibility of looking further at the issue of CCTV, in terms of the value of improving the system and with regard to national best practice was

discussed. However, it was recognised that the Force had already commissioned some research around this issue and that the Commissioner had contacted Leaders and Chief Executives direct to try and progress this issue;

- d. the need to make additional support available for Independent Members (where required) was recognised, in light of the difficulties they could potentially face in accessing wider contextual information which was more readily available to Councillors;
 - e. the value of making links with relevant bodies (including Community Safety Partnerships, voluntary sector organisations, Scrutiny Committees (Health and Community Safety) and Public Health Committees) was acknowledged. It was felt that it would be useful to seek the views of such bodies to help shape the Panel's future work programme. The Thames Valley approach of holding a 'Scrutiny Café' in September time was highlighted;
 - f. Members also wanted to enable greater engagement with the public in order to help raise the Panel's profile. Members felt it would be helpful for the Commissioner to make reference to the Panel within his newsletter and for Neighbourhood Alert to be utilised, as appropriate. The possibility of expanding the contents of the Panel's webpages on the host authority's website was also raised ;
 - g. Members welcomed the proposal to consider the new Neighbourhood Policing Model, once finalised (as referred to by the Commissioner at the Panel meeting on 30 October);
 - h. Members felt that the Commissioner should move to performance reporting on a 'by exception' basis, highlighting primarily areas of concern. It was felt that the wider performance data could still be circulated to Members for information only;
 - i. Members would welcome an opportunity to meet with the Commissioner at times without the Chief Constable to ensure the Panel's focus remained on the Commissioner's activities and strategic issues rather than operational issues. It was felt that the meetings where the annual report and budget were considered would be the most appropriate;
 - j. Members thought it could be helpful to have the work programme as an earlier item on Panel agendas to ensure planned work items were achievable within the proposed deadlines.
5. It is proposed that the Commissioner's views be sought on the outcomes of the development session, particularly the proposal to have a regional Panel meeting, the plans to raise the profile of the Panel, the request for reporting 'by exception' and the attendance of the Chief Constable.
6. With regard to 4b above, Members' availability for a workshop and possible task and finish work around the budget has been sought. Due to limited Member

availability on the dates that the relevant Commissioner and Force officers are available, the date of the proposed workshop is **31 January 2014 at 9.30am – 12 noon** (to be held at County Hall). This is the last working day before the Panel meets to consider the budget on 3 February 2014. It is not possible to rearrange the date of the Panel meeting due to the statutory timetable for the Panel to respond to the Commissioner's proposed precept.

7. The disadvantage of holding the workshop on 31 January is that there will be little time between that session and the Panel meeting to seek further information or clarification of any queries. However, the advantage is that the information being discussed will be in a much more final form and Members will have further time in advance to consider the information. The host authority's Chief Finance Officer is available to attend on that date to support Panel Members in their consideration.
8. It is proposed that for the 2015/16 precept and budget process, dates should be agreed in advance as part of the Panel meeting timetable for 2014/15 so that the Panel can undertake more detailed task and finish activity if required.

Other Options Considered

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

Reasons for Recommendation/s

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

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the Commissioner's views be sought on the relevant outcomes from the development session (particularly 4a, 4f, 4h and 4i above).
- 2) That the proposed budget workshop be confirmed for 31 January 2014 – 9.30am – 12 noon at County Hall.
- 3) That dates for potential workshops and task and finish activity about the 2015/16 budget and precept be agreed as part of the Panel's meeting cycle for 2014/15.
- 4) That the work programme be noted and updated in line with Members' suggestions as appropriate.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 1) Minutes of the previous meeting of the Panel (published).
- 2) Notes of the Panel development session held on 30 October 2013.
- 3) 'Working Together – a review of the arrangements for collaboration between the five East Midlands police forces, commissioned by the police and crime commissioner for the region' – HMIC (Published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

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Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel

Work Programme (as at 6 December 2013)

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
3 February 2014 – 2.00pm – Broxtowe Borough Council	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update (including 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 issues within the Force.
Policing of Community Events	Update on the changes in the Force's approach to policing community events.
Police and Crime Plan	Annual Refresh
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Proposed Precept and budget 2014/15	To consider the Commissioner's proposed budget and Council Tax precept.
28 April 2014 – 2.00pm – Bassetlaw District Council	
Neighbourhood Policing Model	To consider the Force's new operating model.
Police and Crime Commissioner's update (including 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 issues within the Force.
Domestic Violence update	Regular update on progress with this issue and the related strategic themes and key activities.
Review of the Costs of the Commissioner's Office	To review the ongoing costs of the Commissioner's Office, including benchmarking against other Commissioner's Offices nationally.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
18 June 2014 – 10.30am - Annual Meeting – Newark and Sherwood District Council	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2014/15 year.
Review of Balanced Appointment Objective.	<p>The Panel will review its membership to see whether any actions are required in order to meet the requirements for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced; and • members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary. •
Police and Crime Commissioner's update (including 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 issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	16 December 2013
Report of:	The Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Karen Sleigh@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Agenda Item:	6

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

Police and Crime Plan Half Year Monitoring Report 2013/2014

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Police and Crime Panel with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (the Commissioners) half yearly monitoring report on the progress of delivery of the Police and Crime Plan for 2013-18.
- 1.2 The report identifies success measures and an outline of the activities that have been progressing across policing and community safety. This is the first such report to the Police and Crime Panel and covers the time period 1 April – 30 September 2013.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Meeting discuss and note the progress made.
- 2.2 That the Meeting scrutinises performance against the strategic priority themes and activities set out in the Police and Crime Plan.
- 2.3 That the Meeting identifies issues for the Commissioner to take forward in consideration for refreshing the Police and Crime Plan for 2014-18.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 places a statutory duty on the Commissioner to publish a Police and Crime Plan for their policing area. Section 5(1) of the PR&SR Act 2011 required the Commissioner to 'issue a Police and Crime Plan within the financial year in which each ordinary election is held'. For the first Police and Crime Plan this meant no later than 31st March 2013.¹
- 3.2 This half yearly monitoring report provides an overview of the delivery of the actions against the Commissioner's pledges, seven strategic priority themes, activities, performance and commissioning of grants.

¹ [Police Reform and Social Responsibility \(PR&SR\) Act 2011](#)

4 Summary of Key Points

4.1 Background

Since taking up the new role of Commissioner on the 22 November 2012, the Commissioner and his Deputy Commissioner have worked closely with the Force, partners, stakeholders and the public to create a Police and Crime Plan (the Plan)² which reflects the views and interests of everyone living and working in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

4.2 The Plan came into effect on the 1 April 2013 and sets out the strategic priority themes and activities of the Commissioner for policing and community safety across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan takes forward the Commissioner's Manifesto pledges and seven strategic priority themes underpinned by activities, performance measures and commissioned grants.

4.3 Together with producing the Plan, the Commissioner has had to make some key decisions which have included setting the precept and the budget for the totality of policing.³ The Commissioner has also produced his first Annual Report⁴ which has been shared with the Police and Crime Panel. This Annual Report covers the whole of the financial year from April 2012 to March 2013, and highlights the key commitments made by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, together with reflecting the performance improvements achieved by the previous Police Authority.

4.4 Governance and Accountability

The Plan also sets out the Commissioner's governance and accountability arrangements; these are further outlined in the Commissioner's Governance Framework.⁵ The Commissioner has produced his Annual Governance Statement, reporting against the 'Delivering Good Governance' principles. There has been an annual governance review and the production of the Group Statement of Accounts for 2012-2013⁶ which reflects the financial position of meeting continued savings of £10m each year whilst increasing visibility and accessibility of policing. There has also been the production of the Code of Corporate Governance which sets out the standard that the Commissioner and the Chief Constable will govern as separate corporations sole.

4.5 Stage Two Staff Transfer

The PR&SR Act 2011 outlined that there were two stages of staff transfer. Stage one from the 22 November 2012 when the Commissioner took up office, whereby all police staff moved by law to his employ from the previous Police Authority, and existing delegations of direction to the Chief Constable remained. Stage two, which will be negotiated and completed by no later than

² [Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Plan 2013-18](#)

³ [Policing Protocol Order 2011](#)

⁴ [Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner's First Annual Report](#)

⁵ [Governance Framework](#)

⁶ [Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Group Statement of Accounts 2012-2013](#)

the 1 April 2014, enables the movement of staff employment from the Commissioner to the Chief Constable, which will be subject to the Home Secretary's approval.

- 4.6 As part of the stage two transfer process, the Commissioner was required to advise the Home Secretary of plans for the Stage Two Transfer of staff by 16 September 2013. The vision for the Stage Two Second Transfer has been agreed between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable. The Commissioner's recommendation is that there is a '**Maximum Transfer**' model for Nottinghamshire, which would mean the transfer of all police staff from Operational Frontline, Operational Support and Business Support⁷ functions to the employment of the Chief Constable. The Deputy Commissioner and the staff employed to work within the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) will remain under the employment of the Commissioner. In addition the Force will provide business support to the Commissioner as identified within the Working Relationship Agreement and in line with the Policing Protocol Order 2011.
- 4.7 The Commissioner and Chief Constable agree to work together in the delivery of the Plan. This transfer of staff from the Commissioner to the Chief Constable will facilitate the Chief Constable in delivering those elements of the Plan specifically relating to the delivery of the policing services in Nottinghamshire. There will be ongoing work to ensure a robust implementation plan once the Home Secretary has approved the Transfer Scheme.

4.8 Vision

The Commissioner's vision is to be the '**People's Commissioner**', making himself available to individuals, victims of crime and communities and listen to their concerns. At the heart of delivering the Plan is a desire to make people feel safer, remove criminality from their neighbourhoods and tackle the social cause behind offending to permanently interrupt this vicious cycle. A true measure of success for the delivery of the Plan is whether the public feel safe within our communities, and whether they feel confident to report and progress an incident / crime throughout the criminal justice system. Currently 87.3% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from Nottinghamshire Police which is just 2.7% away from the 90% target. The County is 88.1% and the City is 86.4%.

4.9 Pledges

There has been significant progress against the Commissioner's election pledges, with a focus on making Nottinghamshire safer and improving the services witnesses, victims and the general public receive from local policing and community safety, a summary is provided below:

⁷ The definitions of Operational Frontline, Operational Support and Business Support functions have been taken from the 2013 HMIC Report: [Police Governance in Austerity](#)

1. Campaign against Government funding cuts to Nottinghamshire's budget for policing

The financial climate continues to dominate the public sector risk registers. The current Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) required up to 20% cuts in grant funding to 2014-15, which means a saving of over £40 million.

Continuing to lobby for more resources, with the cost of savings being a challenging £10m each year.

Maintained the same level of funding of £3m to local partnerships to provide community safety and victims' services despite a reduction in the Community Safety funding provided by Government.

Further explore the opportunities for regional collaboration through the Regional PCC Board and the Regional Efficiency Board.

2. Improve Community Policing across Nottinghamshire by taking on 150 extras Police Officers and 100 Police Community Support Officers

Despite the continuing economic pressures, there is a commitment to increase the number of Police Officers and PCSOs working in our neighbourhoods in 2013-14. Visible, accessible policing helps to reassure people and increase their feelings of safety and wellbeing – effects which are worth their weight in gold as far as quality of life is concerned.

Recruitment in this half year has been: 113.84 FTE Police Officers (headcount 114 which includes the 2 new ACC's, transferees and new recruits), 57.48 FTE PCSOs (headcount 58), 78 Cadets, 71 Volunteers and 101 Specials.

There are current discussions to work up plans for developing Parish Constables to further support the increased recruitment of specials and volunteers in local neighbourhoods. Also volunteers to support the Commissioners mystery shoppers scheme.

3. Work in partnership to reduce antisocial behaviour by 50%.

Provided funding to enable community safety partners to work together to combat antisocial behaviour in priority neighbourhoods.

Set up a Community Safety Partnership fund of £350,000 to support the work of community based projects aimed at tackling anti-social behaviour, alcohol and supporting victims and vulnerable people.

Held an Alcohol Conference and developed and delivered the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan.

4. Give extra priority and resources to domestic violence and crimes against girls and women.

Commissioned projects to develop a multi agency process of identification of girls affected by gangs, identifying risk and developing pathways to enable appropriate support, and also to offer early intervention support to girls involved in gangs.

Police Authority Scrutiny - identified Medium Risk Repeat as a priority – the Deputy Commissioner is continually monitoring and evaluating the Scrutiny Committee recommendations and the subsequent follow up Internal Audit by RSM Tenon.

Domestic Violence commissioned services through partner agencies, with £130k per annum for Domestic Violence Medium Risk Intervention Workers (X1 City & x2 County – Women's Aid Integrated Services (WAIS)& Nottinghamshire Women's Aid Ltd (NWAL)); Community Safety Partnership support for additional staffing of the 24h Domestic Abuse helpline; additional resources to MARAC; academic research by the University of Leicester – to identify innovative opportunities to improve services to support and respond to victims' individual needs.

Following on from the review of the City commissioned services for Domestic Violence, the Deputy Commissioner has commissioned a review of County Domestic Violence Services.

Working with Nottingham Citizens and the Force to improve Safer School Routes.

5. Ensure that victims of crime are treated as people, not cases, and will properly fund Victim Support.

Commissioned an independent Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) project which has highlighted 30 recommendations which are being progressed.

New Victims Strategy being developed for early next year and commissioning services locally from October 2014.

Held a Restorative Justice Summit and commissioned mapping exercise and development of strategy, together with sponsoring a National Restorative Justice Conference on 3rd December in Nottingham.

Committed funding to Victims Support and Crimestoppers.

Supporting Community Safety work around focussing on homophobia awareness training, ambassadors for the Gypsy Community, victim support and third party reporting, together with various diversionary and educational training for young people.

6. Be fair, honest and protect taxpayers' money.

Commissioned a Base Budget Review to assist with the identification of opportunities to better align the Force budget with the Police and Crime Plan priorities, compare cost savings and potential opportunities for new ways of working with the regional forces and partners.

Exploring new and innovative ways to work in partnership and through Regional Collaboration to work up delivering savings whilst protecting local delivery.

4.10 Strategic Priority Themes

The first Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment conducted for the Commissioner in 2012 identified seven strategic priority themes. This set out

the strategic framework for the Plan which was developed with the Force, criminal justice and community safety partners and consulted on widely with stakeholders, communities and individuals to identify the priorities for action over the next five years.

- 4.11 There will be quarterly performance monitoring of the activities of the Plan by the NOPCC to ensure robust management of the delivery of outcomes against each of the seven strategic priority themes. The first two quarterly monitoring reviews have been recorded for this half-year period report, 1 April – 30 September 2013, which are outlined in more detail in **Appendix A** and summarised in the following table:

Theme	Progress Summary	Status
Priority 1	Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people There has been sound progress to set out and deliver commissioned services and outline key strategies (Victims Strategy) to be delivered, together with identifying positions against national standards (including Victims' Support Pledge, Barnardo's Pledge and Youth Charter) and commissioned research (BME Project) to identify recommendations to progress the response of the police and community safety and criminal justice services to deliver improvements for victims, witnesses and vulnerable people.	A
Priority 2	Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process There has been commissioned work through the BME project, which has outlined 30 recommendations to be delivered for improvement, there is ongoing monitoring through Performance and Insight of the CJS. The Commissioner has taken an active role in developing a local response to improving rehabilitation agenda, and has commissioned a Restorative Justice Strategy based upon a mapping exercise with an organisation called Remedi, there is also further work to develop the Victims Strategy,	A
Priority 3	Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour There has been strategic focus on the High Impact Areas for the City and Priority Plus areas for the County. There have been identified grants and work to develop Safer School Routes, development of the public transport safety CCTV Scheme, and commitment by the Commissioner to maintain the same level of funding for local partnerships to provide community safety and victims' services.	A
Priority 4	Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour There has been joint commissioning of substance misuse services, together with delivering the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan, which addresses night time economy issues.	A

	Funding has been provided to the Safer Nottinghamshire Board and to the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership to ensure drug misusing offenders have access to treatment and recovery services.	
Priority 5	Reduce the threat from organised crime The Commissioner and Chief Constable review the capability and capacity to deliver the Strategic Policing Requirement ⁸ , this is being Inspected by the HMIC with a national thematic to be reported in April 2014. There is a national Serious and Organised Strategy ⁹ with new duties for Commissioner which will be progressed through regional collaborative working.	G
Priority 6	Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending There is ongoing work across policing and community safety to address prevention, early intervention and commissioned grants for focused activities for reduction in reoffending. Together with setting the Community Safety Partnership Fund specifically setting out to assist small local groups to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour. Nottinghamshire Police are in the process of developing a prevention strategy.	A
Priority 7	Spending your money wisely There has been a significant amount of progress this year to deal with the change and growth required for policing in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire; this has been supported by the commissioned Base Budget Review. The Commissioner has set out his commitment to collaboration with PCCs across the region in order to protect local policing, and on behalf of the other PCCs he is the regional lead for the efficiency programme.	A

4.12 Performance of Activities

This is the first half year monitoring report of the Commissioner's 5 year Plan. In the face of continuing funding issues, we will need to refine our approach to protecting the public and solving crime so that we can deliver better results for less money. The management of the activities will provide the opportunity to identify and reprioritises activities for delivery against desired outcomes.

4.13 Overall there are 67 activities split over the seven strategic priority themes:

- 22% (15) being rated Green (progressing to delivery).
- 78% (52) being rated Amber (developing but not yet delivered).
- No exceptions being reported as Red (requiring action to mitigate risk to delivery).

⁸ [Strategic Policing Requirement 2012](#)

⁹ [National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2013](#)

4.14 The rated activities are represented in Figure 1 below:

Overall Rated Performance of the Strategic Priority Themes

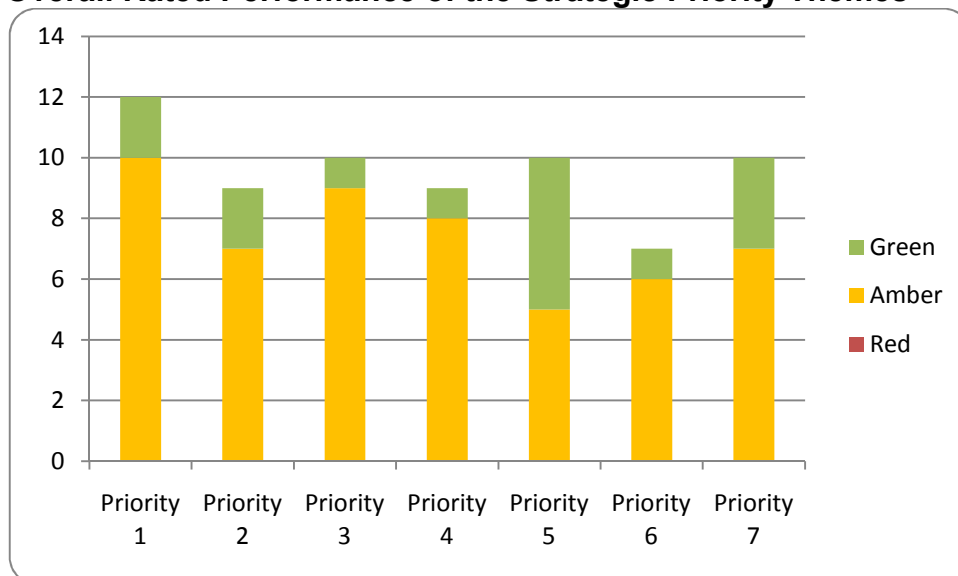


Figure 1: Performance of Strategic Priority Themes

4.15 Continued Focus on Delivery

This monitoring period has highlighted that there is significant progress being made against the activities under the strategic priority themes, there are no weighted red activities to identify risks, however, there remains a focus on the following key challenges:

Theme	Challenges	Status
Priority 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims – satisfaction and reducing the fear of crime • Sexual violence and repeat incidents of domestic abuse • Hate Crime • Children and adults safeguarding • Young people, older people 	A
Priority 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency of court files for Criminal Justice • Improving the Victims and Witnesses Journey 	A
Priority 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antisocial behaviour • Rural Crime • Focus on priority plus and high impact neighbourhoods • Promoting and aligning community payback 	A
Priority 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug and Alcohol Abuse - embedding the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan • Crime Summits (i.e. Burglary, Violence and Shoplifting) and action plans 	A
Priority 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policing Requirement capability and capacity • Serious and Organised Crime • Mental Health 	A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads Safety 	
Priority 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restorative Justice • Local approach to 'Transforming Rehabilitation' • Improved information sharing across agencies 	A
Priority 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable services with reduced budgets • Partnership working and collaboration • Demonstrating Value for Money 	A

4.16 Lead Delivery Monitoring

Overall, under each of the strategic priority themes there are 67 activities that are split between being led by the Commissioner and his Office (x29), the Force (x22) and Partners (x16). The detailed delivery update is provided in **Appendix A**, however, an overview of performance across the delivery of each of the leads is provided in Figure 2 below:

Performance of the Strategic Priority Themes by Leads

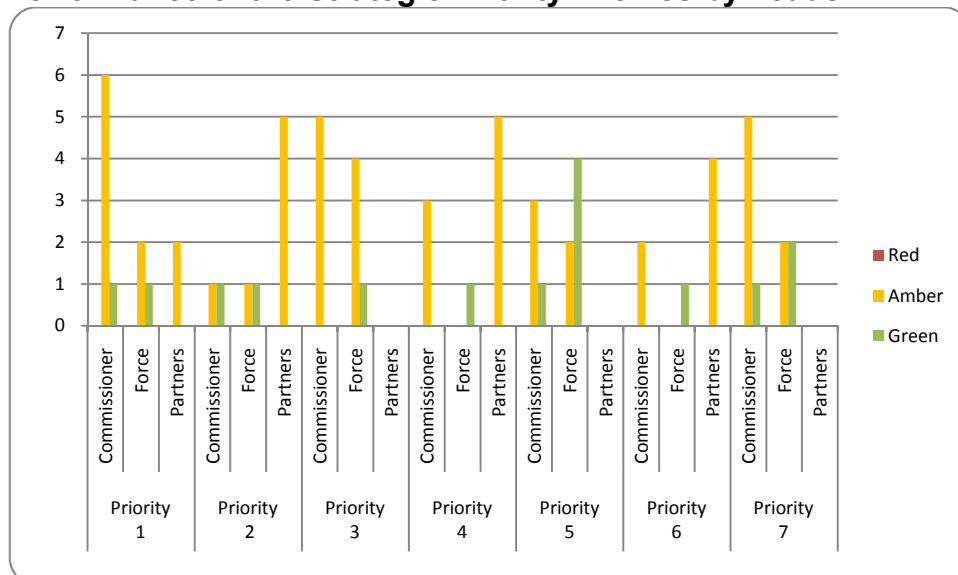


Figure 2: Priority Theme Lead Monitoring

4.17 Performance

The Commissioner has a statutory duty to ensure that the Force is efficient, effective and provides value for money. A range of performance indicators (27) relating to the 7 strategic themes contained within the Plan are monitored by the NOPCC, where performance is identified as a risk the Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account, seeking assurance that action is being taken to address the performance concerns.

4.18 There are bi-monthly performance reports sent through to the Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting and reports sent through to the Police and Crime Panel in accordance with section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

- 4.19 A significant focus on performance is being progressed by three Partnership Gold Groups which have now been established following recent Crime Summits (i.e. Burglary, Violence and Shoplifting) and action plans are being developed and actions implemented where possible to tackle identified key risks.

4.20 Nottinghamshire Police – Policing Plan

The Chief Constable sets the vision for Nottinghamshire Police to be the best performing police force in England and Wales within his Policing Plan. The Policing Plan aligns the Commissioner's priorities within the following three priorities:

1. To cut crime and keep you safe
2. To spend your money wisely
3. To earn your trust and confidence

4.21 Community Safety Partnerships

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides a clear legal basis to the relationship between the Commissioner and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to cooperate to reduce crime, disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on the reciprocal duty to cooperate between the Commissioner and the CSPs by requiring the Commissioner's Plan to 'have regard to' the priorities of each CSP; and likewise, the CSPs must have regard to the priorities established by the Commissioner in their plans.

- 4.22 The Commissioner has been working closely with CSPs, and will continue to align mainstream resources that will have a greater impact on crime and disorder through the overview of innovative work to be managed through the developing commissioning framework of funds and grants.

4.23 Local Partnerships

The Commissioner has maintained the same level of funding of £3.m to local partnerships to provide community safety and victims' services despite a reduction in the Community Safety funding provided by Government. This funding has been commissioned through the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP - £1.7m) for the City and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB - £1.3) for the County.

4.24 Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership Board¹⁰

The CDP is a multi-agency organisation responsible for tackling and addressing crime and substance misuse in Nottingham. The CDP is a statutory partnership under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998¹¹, which requires all key agencies in Nottingham to work together in the prevention of crime. The CDP

¹⁰ [Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership Plan 2011-14 Year 3](#)

¹¹ [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#)

consists of members of the key organisations which constitute the Partnership including Responsible Authorities and other partners from higher education, the voluntary sector and business communities.

4.25 The CDP sets the strategic priorities for the Partnership in accordance with the strategic direction established by One Nottingham and the Sustainable Community Strategy.¹² The CDP provides a governance function ensuring that Partnership monies and activities are directed towards the priorities as well as serving as a forum for members. Furthermore, the sustained reductions in crime over the last ten years has seen Nottingham's crime profile change dramatically with, what are often perceived to be, 'less serious' forms of crime now accounting for the highest volume offences.

4.26 To meet the Partnership's aims focus will be given strategically in 2013/14 to:

- Violence (inc. Domestic violence)
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Substance Misuse (Drugs and Alcohol)
- Reactive Response to emerging issues and volume crime
- Mental Health
- Reoffending

These priorities are being directed towards 5 High Impact Areas having the highest concentration of crimes.

4.27 Safer Nottinghamshire Board¹³

The Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) is a countywide strategic group that is required under Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007¹⁴ to ensure the delivery of shared priorities and a community safety agreement. It supports local community safety partnerships, which were set up as statutory bodies under sections of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, and aims to bring together agencies and communities to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour in local areas. The three Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) are: Ashfield and Mansfield CSP; South Notts CSP; and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP. The SNB has identified seven strategic priorities, which have been allocated champions to progress:

- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Domestic Violence
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Youth Issues
- Hate Crime

¹² [City of Nottingham Sustainable Community Strategy 2020](#)

¹³ [Safer Nottinghamshire Board](#)

¹⁴ [Crime and Disorder \(Formulation and Implementation of Strategy\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2012](#)

- 4.28 The SNB was established in 2008 and has fulfilled the requirement for a county strategy group in Nottinghamshire since then, having made significant reductions in crime and antisocial behaviour across the county. These priorities are being directed towards fifteen areas having the highest levels of priority crimes, and are termed Priority Plus areas.
- 4.29 However, at the Safer Nottinghamshire Performance Board (SNB) on 30th August 2013, a review of Priority Plus areas was commissioned by ACC Simon Torr. The aim of the review was to make recommendations to the SNB for actions that could add more value to current activity to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in local communities.

4.30 Community Safety Partnership Fund

The Commissioner has set up the Community Safety Partnership Fund specifically to assist small local groups to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour and protect and support victims of crime at neighbourhood level. The projects complement those led by partners through the Community Safety Partnerships in each local authority area. Confirmation of the funding allocation for next year will be in January 2014. In the meantime there will be a review of the application process for the Community Safety Partnership Fund to be ready for any future funding rounds.

- 4.31 The Community Safety Partnership Fund provides small grants of £25,000 or less to voluntary and community groups for projects which assist in reducing crime and protecting victims, witnesses and vulnerable people. There were 89 applications received at the end of May, requesting £1.4m. Following appraisal, 28 projects were approved to a value of £351,50.90. There is a diverse range of projects working in the following areas:

- Crimestoppers
- Domestic violence
- Drugs and alcohol
- Hate crime
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Reducing re-offending
- Restorative justice
- Victims

- 4.32 Some projects contribute towards more than one of the Police and Crime Plan Priorities. All projects contribute towards priority themes 1 to 6. All the projects can be viewed at the Commissioners Web Page [here](#).

- 4.33 The small grants fund is currently running at £380k which includes match funding for preventative and target hardening work in the County, with a further amount for supporting crime and antisocial behaviour through:

- Girls and Gangs Small Grants - two projects, to a total of £10,904, have been approved to take forward work to support girls involved in gangs. The two projects will:

Develop a multi agency process of identification of girls affected by gangs, identifying risk and developing pathways to enable appropriate support.

Offer early intervention support to girls involved in gangs.

- Domestic Violence – commissioned two key areas for improving domestic violence services to victims:
£130k per annum for Domestic Violence Medium Risk Intervention Workers (X1 City & x2 County - WAIS) & NWAL)
£30K to the University of Leicester for academic research to identify innovative opportunities to improve services to support and respond to victims' individual needs
- Introducing a partnership safer Cab Scheme with the introduction of CCTV.

4.34 The following Figure 3 outlines the percentage of distribution of the Community Safety Fund across the strategic priority themes, which outlines that the greatest majority of funding is concentrated on **Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people**:

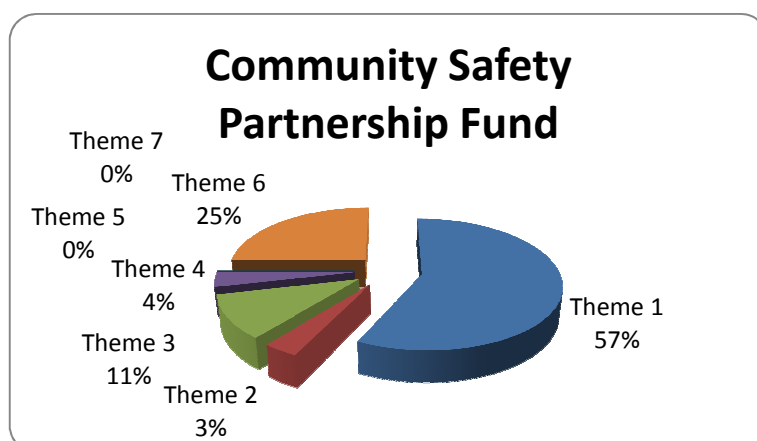


Figure 3: Community Safety Partnership Funding aligned to the Plans Strategic Priority Themes

4.35 Collaboration

The Commissioner currently sits on a Regional PCC Collaboration Board which is addressing opportunities to develop future regional collaboration agreements. In July 2013, the PCCs for the East Midlands region¹⁵ commissioned Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) to conduct a review of the arrangements for collaboration between the five forces in the region.¹⁶ The Final Report was published on the Commissioner's website on 11 November 2013.

Previously three areas of collaboration were treated as Jointly Controlled Operations (JCO).

¹⁵ Police forces in England and Wales are grouped in a number of regions. The East Midlands region comprises the police forces of: Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire

¹⁶ Police and Crime Commissioners can commission HMIC to undertake inspections under section 54(2BA), Police Act 1996

- The East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU)
- The East Midlands Special Operations Major Crime (EMSOMC)
- The East Midlands Technical Surveillance Unit (EMTSU)

4.36 These are all between Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire PCC's and Nottinghamshire's proportion is 27.6%. There are five additional collaborations accounted for as JCO's this last year:

- Legal Services (EMLS), originally a two way shared service between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, but this year the collaboration has been extended during the year to include Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. The equated share for this year has been calculated as 41.1% in future years the proportion will be 31.6%.
- Commercial Services (EMSCU), between Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Derbyshire. During the first year of operation Nottinghamshire's proportion is calculated as 33.42%. In future years this will be 33.33%
- Forensic Services (EMFSS) is between Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire PCC's and Nottinghamshire's proportion is 44.37%.
- Learning & Development (EMLD) is between Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire PCC's and Nottinghamshire's proportion is 31.60%.
- Occupational Health Service (EMOH) is between Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire PCC's and Nottinghamshire's proportion is 27.6%.
- In October 2013 the Force joined the National Police Air Service, which replaced the collaboration with Derbyshire. This will improve resilience and yield efficiency savings.

All of these arrangements are covered by Section 22 Agreements and financial information is included in note 13 to the accounts.

4.37 Refreshing the Police & Crime Plan for 2014-15

The Commissioner's Plan was scrutinised and approved by the Police and Crime Panel in March 2013, and covers the period 2013-18. However, it has been agreed that the Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it still accurately reflects the expectations of the public and the strategic risks facing Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

4.38 The annual Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment provides the threat, risk and harm assessment of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to ensure that we identify new and emerging issues and tackle the policing and community safety issues that are of most concern. The assessment includes consultation with communities in order to make sure that we are addressing the issues that matter the most to Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The assessment also draws upon key local, regional and national information which includes:

- Local Partnership Strategic Assessments

- Regional Review of Collaboration in the East Midlands
- Domestic Violence
- [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill 2013](#)
- [Strategic Policing Requirement 2012](#)
- [National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2013](#)
- [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime 2013](#)
- [HMIC Inspections](#)
- National Focus on Mental Health
- Restorative Justice

4.39 Engagement and Consultation

The engagement and consultation process will involve continued attendance at public meetings, feedback from Community Safety Partnerships, Stakeholder Forums, commissioned surveys and monitoring the correspondence received by the NOPCC and understanding the results of various opinions expressed on the Commissioner's website.

- 4.40 The Commissioner has established the effectiveness of the Plan and provides this report as way of commenting on the progress and identifies any risks and new and emerging issues.
- 4.41 The final Police and Crime Plan refresh will be presented to the Police and Crime Panel meeting in February 2014, with a supporting final report for the Panel's comments and approval.

4.42 Next stages – Accountability Planning Cycle

The Commissioner will publish the Accountability Planning Cycle on his website, together with timelines for consultation and other related activities for developing and monitoring the Police and Crime Plan.

5 Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 Financial implications have been identified within the report.

6 Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 Human Resource implications are monitored within the activities to deliver the strategic priority themes.

7 Equality Implications

- 7.1 There will be a refresh of the Equality Impact Assessment to inform the Engagement and Consultation Planning.

8 Risk Management

- 8.1 Risks will be escalated as part of the monitoring of the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and feed into the Risk Management of the NOPCC.

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

- 9.1 The Commissioners Governance Framework.

10 Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. In addition, the Commissioner has a responsibility and must have due regard to all other legal requirements and specifically the provisions of:

- The Policing Protocol Order 2011
- Financial Code of Practice (FMCOP)¹⁷
- Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)¹⁸
- Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specific Information) Order 2011¹⁹

11 Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 To develop the Police and Crime Plan, there was a joint Partnership Strategic Assessment led by the PCC Transition Programme which included the Force and community safety and criminal justice partners to identify the needs and priorities for the City and the County. In addition, there was further consultation conducted by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to obtain the views of partners, communities and victims of crime which were included in the Plan:

- Consultation meetings with representatives from the Women's Groups.
- Consultation meetings with representatives from Black and Minority Ethnic and Refugee Groups.
- Consultation meetings with members of the Nottingham City Youth Cabinet.
- Discussions with Transgender Group.
- NCC Youth Board, Bassetlaw and Broxtowe NCC Young People Scrutiny Advisory Board.
- Work with the agencies that the Commissioner has signed pledges, charters or support, including:
 - Victims Support Pledges
 - Youth Charter
 - Nottingham Citizen
 - Rural issues – Nottinghamshire's Farmers Union and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust
 - Violence against women and girls
 - RSPCA Animal Welfare Charter

¹⁷ [Financial Code of Practice 2012](#)

¹⁸ [Strategic Policing Requirement](#)

¹⁹ [Specific Information Order 2011](#)

- 11.2 Further opportunities for engagement and consultation were progressed from the publication of the draft Plan which was presented to the Police and Crime Panel on the 15 January 2013. This included Walkabouts by the Commissioner in local communities, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner attending meetings, together with:
- 500 online surveys on the draft Plan coordinated by the Commissioners office.
 - Meeting with members of the Nottingham City Youth Council.
 - Over 70 individuals were involved in a Young People's Web chat with the Commissioner.
 - Victims of Crime meeting.
 - NCC Business Engagement Group.
 - BMER Groups.
 - Public meetings in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (Pleasley, Mansfield).
 - Women's Group meeting.
- 11.3 In addition to the above engagement and consultation activities, there were key meetings with the Force and Community Safety Partnerships, Chief Executives of Councils and other organisations to listen to views on the Plan. There was also the gathering of direct responses on the draft Plan which has been accessible on the Commissioner's website. In all, there were over 700 more individuals directly involved in the consultation of the draft plan with amendments made and published for the final Plan.
- 11.4 There is currently a consultation and engagement timeline being pulled together to ensure wider engagement and consultation for the refresh of the Plan this includes:
- Alcohol survey.
 - On line surveys for the strategic priority themes and budget.
 - Stakeholder Forums for the City and the County.
 - Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner Walkabouts.
 - Victims and Domestic Violence Surveys.
 - Survey with the CDP Respect Survey and the County Citizens Survey.
 - Consultation information from the Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment.
 - Public and Independent Advisory Group meetings.
 - Media responses.
 - Monitoring of complaints.

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: Summary of Activities against the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes

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

13.

Appendix A: Summary of Activities against the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes

Theme: Priority 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people	What we have been doing?	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C1.1 Develop a Victims' Strategy and Commissioning Framework based upon evidence of need.	The Commissioner is seeking support from the MOJ to start commissioning locally from October 2014. There has been a Project Initiation Document produced to outline the delivery of the Commissioner's Victim's Strategy. There has also been ongoing work to develop the Commissioning Framework as part of the Commissioner's Accountability Cycle which will be delivered before April 2014 in line with refreshing the Police and Crime Plan. The Nottinghamshire Victim Support Annual Review highlighted the continued support that the Force provides in helping victims of crime; there is a new Valuing Victims Intranet site for officers and staff to drive improved victim care and satisfaction.	A
PCP C1.2 Work with 'Victim Support' to secure funding for Anti-Social Behaviour Case Workers.	Following discussions with District Councils and Partners it was identified that there was no gap in funding for 2013/14. The future funding of Case Workers will be reviewed as part of the Victims' Strategy and Commissioning Framework.	G
PCP C1.3 Improve support to young victims of crime.	There has been ongoing work with Community Safety partners to review the needs of young victims which has been assessed and will form part of the Victims' Strategy. There is development work with 16-18 year olds experiencing domestic abuse through grant funding, together with further support for child victims of domestic abuse. Community Safety Partnership commissioning of Victim Support Work and SAFE Scheme for victims, and improving healthy relationships such as the Vibe project.	A
PCP C1.4 Through a better understanding, protect and reduce violence to young women and girls in gangs.	Work has been continuing with the Deputy PCC, Health Shop commissioned £10,904 to undertake preliminary work involving young women and girls and gangs, developing a multi agency process of identification of girls affected by gangs, identifying risk and developing pathways to enable appropriate support, together with work to offer early intervention support to girls involved in gangs. There is also a Report being produced for the Chairs of Strategic Partnerships Meeting for the 26 November to outline the National Response to Child Exploitation and local grooming.	A
PCP C1.5 Protect, support and respond to repeat victims of domestic abuse, especially high and medium risk.	The business case for continued commissioning has been produced, specifications for delivery of x3 Medium Risk Intervention Workers. There has also been the successful tendering and commissioning of the Academic Research for Medium Risk Repeat victims of domestic violence to the University of Leicester, which will run until August 2015. Community Safety Partnership commissioning of support workers for children such as the WAIS and NCHA, and also Equation. A HMIC Thematic Inspection of Domestic Violence has been commissioned by the Home Secretary to be completed by April 2014, with Nottinghamshire being Inspected on site from the 4 November 2013. SNB: Domestic Violence - Additional staffing of the 24h Domestic Abuse helpline, additional resources to MARAC.	A
PCP C1.6 Protect and support victims of sexual violence.	The Commissioner has signed up to the Barnardo's Pledge, and there has been a review of how the Force meets these standards. Further discussion will take place on the 26 November on the Governments Response to Sexual Exploitation and local grooming at the Chairs of the Strategic Partnership meeting.	A

	There is Community Safety Partnership funding allocated for Independent Domestic Violence Support, Rape Crisis.	
PCP C1.7 Improve BME experience of policing through better engagement and being more responsive to needs.	Following a commissioned research project, the Commissioner has approved the review and implementation of the x30 recommendations and report back to the BME Project Steering Group. A Joint Working Group has been established, chaired by the Commissioner with DCC Fish overseeing the programme of work which will be reported to the BME Project Steering Group on a regular basis. The Working Group is focussing on: stop and search, recruitment of police officers and PCSOs and their training.	A
Force Activities		
PCP F1.8 Working in partnership with other organisations to focus on hate crime.	Inaugural Hate Crime group held between Police and Partners. Performance pack in development. Funding has been provided through the Safer Nottinghamshire Board to the Hate Crime Champion to support a local strategy. The Community Safety Grant is also supporting a local voluntary organisation to establish a local strategy of reporting. SNB: Hate Crime: Work focussing on homophobia awareness training, development of ambassadors for the Gypsy community, victim support, and third party reporting.	G
PCP F 1.9 Ensure Stop and Search transparency and proportionality.	Stop and Search Live Dashboard up and running, enabling accurate management and analysis for each area and team. Stop and Search discussed at monthly Divisional Operational Reviews as standing item.	A
PCP F1.10 Ensure the police workforce continues to respect and represents the communities it serves.	The Force continues with its activities and implementation of its Public Engagement Strategy 2013-2018. A paper has been prepared showing the approach being taken and the work that is required to achieve the aim in the long term. Current BME representation in Force stands at 3.9% (August 2013). This shows little change from the proportion recorded in March last year, however the Force is in the process of recruiting new officers following a positive action campaign and therefore a change may be seen in the representation statistics in the coming months. The 3.9% figure is lower than the BME population of Nottinghamshire, which stands at 11.2% (Source: 2011 Census Data).	A
Partner Activities		
PCP P1.11 Promote and develop opportunities for local communities, individuals and businesses to work together to reduce crime.	There is the Commissioner's Engagement and Consultation Strategy and forward plan of consultation to identify priorities from local communities and businesses. Nottinghamshire Police are running a pilot with the Co-Operative chain of supermarkets looking at minimum standards of evidence for reporting. Nottinghamshire Police are currently working as the Primary Authority for the Co-Op, so any issues they get nationally in relation to retail crime on their premises, they will come to the Force first to advise / pilot, before putting anything into place in their stores in other parts of the UK. The Co-op have dedicated a member of their management team to work closely and regularly with the Force to roll out the pilot. When the pilot has been assessed, their plan is to roll it out nationally across all Co-Ops. CDP: Continuation of the Weeks of Action Programme which addresses local issues identified by the public. Locality working through the four tier model that problem solves local issues at a local level. Additionally a number of performance summits have been held (mobile phone theft, burglary and shop theft) and activity is now being delivered through various task and finish groups. The views of local businesses and local communities are an integral part of this approach. SNB: Work being led to focus on community regeneration and retail crime and substance misuse.	A

	<p>Violent Crime: Development of family clinics for young people found in possession of drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>Youth Issues: Diversionary activity at Roch House, flats for homeless young offenders.</p> <p>Positive Future – Bassetlaw / Ashfield: Diversionary and educational training for young people.</p> <p>There was a Retail Crime Summit in August, and a Retail Crime Gold Group has been set up, with the Co-op, Sainsburys and Primark having all agreed to work in partnership and it is hoped that Asda and Tesco will also sign up.</p>	
PCP P1.12 Improve witnesses and victims' experience and participation levels in the Criminal Justice system by removing barriers.	Work will be progressed through the development of the Victim's Strategy. There has been investment through the grant funding of McKenzie Friends at court (providing moral support; taking notes; helping with case papers; quietly giving advice on any aspect of the conduct of the case).	A

Theme: Priority 2 Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process	What we have been doing?	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C2.1 The Commissioner will work with Criminal Justice Partners to agree ways in which the Criminal Justice System can be more accessible to all communities.	Funding has been made available to providing support for victims of domestic violence and working with the Criminal Justice System, through IDVAs. The work of the BME project has contributed to identifying the 30 recommendations for improvements being progressed through the Working Group. The Commissioner has held a Restorative Justice Summit with key partners to ensure victims get the best deal and identify how this approach can be expanded. The Commissioner is hosting a national conference called Facing up to Offending on 3 December at Nottinghamshire Golf Club in Cotgrave. The Police and Crime Plan includes targets to reduce the number of ineffective trials at magistrates and crown courts.	A
PCP C2.2 Monitor the effectiveness of the Youth Justice and Criminal Justice System, including timeliness and compliance with national standards on sentencing decisions.	There is ongoing monitoring through the Performance and Insight packs and the update reports to the Strategic Resources and Performance Meetings as part of the performance management and the Commissioner's Governance Framework.	G
Force Activities		
PCP F2.3 Improve the timeliness and quality of case files.	File Quality Monitoring System now in place. Monthly Performance report produced by OBSU Manager. Sergeants Accreditation process almost fully complete. In terms of the quality of files submitted, the error rate was 10.5% for the Magistrates court and 56.9% for the Crown Court.	A
PCP F2.4 Digitalise the way case files are produced and transferred.	Digitalisation of case files update - everything is now sent electronically from the Bridewell and Mansfield Custody suites bar Crown Court upgrade files (trial files). Newark custody suite is fully digitalised. Remand files are still sent via paper due to process issues with the Crown Prosecution Service; capacity is lacking for dealing with these pre court, so whilst the files are digitalised ready for upgrade, hard copies are also sent. Crown Court upgrades are in process- current progress is that all Early Guilty plea files are sent electronically. There is still a lot of manual input from the Police side in terms of delivering electronic	G

	files, but the main focus of work is now Crime and Justice working to ensure electronic capture.	
Partner Activities		
PCP P2.5 Improve the effectiveness and support of victims and witnesses going through the Criminal Justice System.	<p>Following process mapping of support services for Domestic Violence, undertaken dedicated focus groups about why survivors do not engage with services with an action plan in development. The outcomes of focus groups have helped to review policies and practices of Police and CPS – with an action plan in development.</p> <p>Currently there is monitoring of the impact of implementation of "the greatest need" support for Victims with view to highlight gaps and support commissioning process of PCC. CJ processes are being regionalised. Work is beginning to develop a "victim and witness impact tool" to assess effectiveness and influence planned changes. Secured more slots for SDVCs following HMCTs decision to hold fewer sessions. Work to be progressed through the development of the Victim's Strategy. This will be supported by Partnership activities and will involve a strategic assessment of need. Also redesigning the service. Year-to-date figures to July 2013 show that the current effective trial rate is 43.5% for the Magistrates Court, and 42.6% for the Crown Court, meaning that neither court is achieving the target 50% effective trial rate.</p>	A
PCP P2.6 Ensure that all agencies deal fairly with offenders from all backgrounds.	Work to be progressed through the development of the Victim's Strategy. This will be supported by Partnership activities and will involve a strategic assessment of need. Also redesigning the service. There is national work in development that may reinvigorate a cross agency approach. In Nottinghamshire the focus has been on the 'front end' and with the police in their attempts to improve practice and accountability for stop and search.	A
PCP P2.7 Promote and align community payback with local neighbourhood priorities to improve the local environment.	Nottinghamshire Probation Service manages a very successful community payback scheme, which is directly benefiting local communities and their environment. The Commissioner will be in discussion with Nottinghamshire Probation Service for Quarter 4 to take the action forward.	A
PCP P2.8 Develop opportunities to involve victims of anti-social behaviour and crime in neighbourhood justice.	The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner has set up the Community Safety Partnership Fund specifically to assist small local groups to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour and protect and support victims of crime at neighbourhood level. There is work progressing through the Youth Offending Teams.	A
PCP P2.9 Providing public information on the sentencing and names of offenders.	The Force follows the Publishing Sentencing Outcomes Guidance and publishes public information on offenders on the Force Internet and the Force Intranet.	A

Theme: Priority 3 Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour	What we have been doing	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C3.1 Combat crime and create safe public open spaces, such as the Forest Recreation in the City.	Agreed to fund £150k capital contribution to the development of the Forest Recreation.	A
PCP C3.2 Explore the benefits and evidence for creating safer school routes.	The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner have been working with Nottingham Citizens to develop Safer School Route, which has been progressing with the Force and the introduction of tagging of routes and incidents to report alerts to Schools.	A
PCP C 3.3 Improve public transport safety and introduce with partners a safer Cab Scheme.	There has been an outline business case produced for the CCTV Scheme, which has been discussed and agreed with the Commissioner and Nottingham City Council with an anticipated start date for January 2014.	A
PCP C3.4 Continue to support partnership working on high impact neighbourhoods across the City and partnership priority areas across the County.	The Commissioner has maintained the same level of funding of £3m to local partnerships to provide community safety and victims' services. Funding has been made available by the Commissioner to the SNB of over £400k. To support work in the Nottinghamshire's Priority Plus areas there has also been a Force led review into the impact of priority plus on local neighbourhoods, which will be presented to the next SNB.	A
PCP C3.5 Work with partners to protect local natural environments from issues of trespass and damage and reduce rural crime of theft and improve cross border working.	This work is in its infancy, but there is commissioned focus on rural crime and the impact, with a report going to the Strategic Resources and Performance meeting on the Development of the Commissioners Social Responsibility Strategy which will in clue priorities for rural crime as part of the developing Action Plan which will be published by April 2014. Last year the Force hosted a Rural Crime Conference at Newark Showground. At this event the work of the Special Constabulary was introduced to encourage applications from rural communities. Officers with a stated desire to work in rural and isolated communities will be placed with the beat teams for these areas.	A
Force Activities		
PCP F3.6 Zero tolerance to violence.	Violence Strategy in place and Violence Gold Group in action. Peer review conducted by Merseyside Police. Plans in place through Violence Gold Group to address all areas of Violence, looking at Prevention, Intelligence, Enforcement, Investigation. SNB: To focus on DV medium risk, community engagement, ASB, violence and theft (Worksop SE,NW & S). To focus on violence, DV, ASB, substance misuse public awareness, and youth diversion (Carr Bank, Woodlands, Sutton E, Kirkby East, Hucknall Central, Hucknall East, Sutton Central). To focus on DV medium risk, community engagement, ASB, violence and theft (Castle, Magnus).	G
PCP F3.7 Work with partners to achieve a safe and secure night time economy for the City and other towns.	Night Time Economy related violence has decreased across Nottinghamshire. Work is undertaken with Community Safety Partnerships, the Nottingham City Crime and Drugs Partnership and Community Protection to achieve this. Achieving a safe and secure night time economy is a key strand and activity in the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan. There are Community Safety Partnership projects that contribute to	G

	improving safety which include Street Pastors.	
PCP F3.8 Work with social landlords, private landlords and other partners in combating anti-social behaviour.	Work is ongoing through CSP Performance groups and Locality boards working with Social Landlords, Student Landlords and Private landlords to combat crime and ASB. There has been a 'Tackling our Crime Priorities' workshop, focusing on reinvigorating Neighbourhood Watch, security, expanding the IOM remit and working in partnership with private social landlords. Two partnership Gold Groups have been set up to look at Burglary and Violence.	G
PCP F3.9 Reduce crime by designing out opportunities in residential, business and commercial developments.	Force have architectural liaison in place at Pre-Crime Unit, available for tasking through Divisional OPRs and CJ OPR. SNB: To focus on community regeneration (Netherfield and Colwick). To focus on retail crime and substance misuse (Eastwood South).	G
PCP F3.10 Improve the continuity of police officers to achieve sustainable workforce planning for neighbourhood policing and other specialist policing services.	This area of work is undertaken through the People Programme run through the Human Resources department and managed through the Operational Support project board.	A

Theme: Priority 4 Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour	What we have been doing	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C4.1 Better alignment of partnership budgets to reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	The Commissioner has been jointly commissioning substance misuse services with Nottinghamshire County Council. To date this work involves consultation and redesigning substance misuse services. It is likely that the service will be retendered next year. There are various projects being supported through the Community Safety Partnerships which includes Probation to commission and deliver projects to target identified 18-25 year olds, linking work to the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. There has been a commitment to providing advice and support to vulnerable people and Hetty's Criminal Justice Family Interventions has received £25k to deliver preventative family intervention workshops focused on the impact of prisoners' drug and alcohol use on family members.	A
PCP C4.2 Work to ensure that alcohol is a strategic and resource priority for all partners.	There has been the Alcohol Conference, and the launch of the Strategy and Action Plan with ongoing negotiations and discussions with partners to deliver the plan by January 2014.	A
PCP C4.3 Work with local authorities to create safer night time economy.	Night Time Economy is a key strand within the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan. Nottingham City Council are currently consulting on the introduction of a Night Time Levy - which the Commissioner is supporting through a joint bid from the City and the County for Local Alcohol Action Areas.	A
Force Activities		
PCP F4.5 Continue to provide drug testing, assessment and wrap around support for drug misusing offenders.	Drugs Tactical Group in Operation. New drug testing policy in force has improved positive test rates. Cannabis dismantling team and Expert Witness team now in place. Integrated Offender Management programme continues.	G
Partner Activities		
PCP P4.6 Improve drug and alcohol treatment and assessment in custody, prisons and the community.	<p>The CDP now has responsibility for the commissioning of substance misuse treatment services in HMP Nottingham. A new service to be delivered for both drugs and alcohol and by Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust is now in due for implementation in the prison.</p> <p>The CDP is undertaking a review of the Criminal Justice System drug treatment provision. With the changes underway in Probation, recommendations for a new system will be brought forward in 2014 for implementation in that year.</p> <p>The CDP is currently undertaking a review of adult alcohol treatment provision in Nottingham having been given responsibility for alcohol commissioning from April 2013. Recommendations for future commissioning will be brought forwards in 2014.</p> <p>The CDP is currently undertaking a review of young people's drug and alcohol treatment provision in the city. Recommendations for future commissioning will be brought forward in 2014.</p>	A

	The above reviews all rely on robust analytical evidence, national guidance and local needs assessments to ensure improvements in treatment provision are delivered for Nottingham's citizens.	
PCP P4.7 Increase the use of Civil and Criminal Enforcement remedies to manage the impact of excessive drinking.	CDP: Community Protection pro-actively enforce the city's protection officers and are working on considerations to expand the approach to the whole city. The Alcohol Diversion Scheme continues to run allowing for a legally directed treatment intervention for less serious offending.	A
PCP P4.8 Develop interventions to prevent and tackle 'legal highs' to address the impact on violent crime.	CDP: This work is now underway led by partners via the CDP to address new psychoactive substances (NPS) or 'legal highs'. The approach will include the updating and dissemination of harm reduction materials, ensuring that treatment systems are in place to accommodate need as well as the removal of NPS from Nottingham's shops by Community Protection Trading Standards.	A
PCP P4.9 Ensure the robust enforcement of licensing conditions of pubs and clubs causing the most concerns.	CDP: The City's Licensing Group chaired by a Nottinghamshire Police/Community Protection Inspector continues to ensure the proactive management of on-licensed premises through the close working of the responsible authorities.	A
PCP P4.10 Consider and explore the benefits of family drug and alcohol courts.	The benefits of family drug and alcohol courts will be explored as part of the implementation of the Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan.	A

Theme: Priority 5 Reduce the threat from organised crime	What we have been doing	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C5.1 Work in partnership to manage the national threat assessment and meet the Strategic Policing Requirement (cyber crime, terrorism, public order, and civil emergencies).	The Commissioner and Chief Constable review the capability and capacity to deliver the Strategic Policing Requirement. In terms of criminal intent and capability, the current threat from Serious, Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire can be described as significant and consistent but with evidence of successful disruption within the last 6 month period as a result of various Nottinghamshire Police and EMSOU operations. The strategic tasking and co-ordination group (STCG) has agreed a Force Control Strategy to meet the requirements as set out by the Strategic Policing Requirements. This document sets out the five threats in the SPR and defines actions and resources delivered / in delivery / and to be delivered in relation to capacity, contribution, capability, consistency, and connectivity. There is also HMIC Thematic Inspection of the Requirement which will be reported by April 2014. Any recommendations arising from the SPR inspection will be monitored through the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.	A
PCP C5.2 Encourage greater regional collaboration between Forces for crime, criminal justice and operational support.	The Regional PCCs have commissioned an Inspection by HMIC on Collaboration. This will be reported to the PCC Regional Board, with an opportunity to seek agreement on the future direction and focus on collaboration. The Regional PCCs have identified a further £2.4m savings opportunity through agreeing in principle to bring further savings around operational support, special operations and resources.	A
PCP C5.3 Support the Ending Gang Partnership programme and enhance community involvement.	The Commissioner has made available funding to Nottingham CDP for the Ending Gang Programme. There is work commencing on the National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy and local implementation which will cover support for gangs and support local communities.	A

PCP C5.4 Promote activities to build active communities to improve relationships and community cohesion.	<p>The Commissioner opened the first Bingham Safety Fair, which brought together a multitude of crime reduction organisations to provide free advice and information to the public.</p> <p>Community Grant funding has been commissioned and approved by the Commissioner with a focus on improving community relationships and cohesion. This includes - Youth Issues: Diversionary activity at Roch House, flats for homeless young offenders. Positive Future – Bassetlaw / Ashfield: Diversionary and educational training for young people.</p>	G
Force Activities		
PCP F5.5 Co-operate and share information across force boundaries to manage risks and threats.	Links provided through Force Intelligence capability, now centrally managed, linking in with EMSOU and regional collaborations. There has been a Strategic Policing Requirement HMIC Inspection, with the final report published for April 2014. The Chairs of Strategic Partnership Meeting has discussed and supports an Information Sharing Protocol.	G
PCP F5.6 Pursue criminals through the courts to confiscate and seize assets to ensure no one profits from crime.	So far this year the Force has recorded a total order value of £422,127.80 (last year; £441,056.88) which equates to an average order value of £5,343.39 , an decrease of 1.9% compared to the average order value recorded during the same period of last year	A
PCP F5.7 Ensure neighbourhoods are free from organised crime.	The year-to-date threat, harm and risk level is slightly reduced when compared to that recorded at the end of last year. The Force has launched mandatory training for police officers on Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and their impact on communities.	G
PCP F5.8 Proactively investigate and manage individuals involved in the sexual exploitation of women and children.	Centralised PPU units now in place within the Force with responsibility for this objective.	G
PCP F5.9 Deter and prevent the use of the roads by criminals through ANPR.	The Force has invested in 56 additional ANPR cameras positioned around the County division in addition to the 30 camera network already established around the City division. This camera network now covers all of Nottinghamshire's strategic roads and road network. All Operational Support vehicles have been equipped with new 3G mobile ANPR cameras. In addition to the camera network covering the county a Real Time Intelligence unit is being created, based in contact management, which will enable a rapid response to activations from the ANPR network. Nottinghamshire has a robust, comprehensive and well serviced ANPR network. HMIC have programmed an Inspection.	A
PCP F5.10 Promote road safety and reduce the number of people who are seriously injured or killed on the roads.	The Nottinghamshire Road Safety Assessment will be presented at the next SNB meeting. Although there are reductions in the total number of KSI's, further work is required around the fatal four road safety areas which includes speeding, drinking and driving, not wearing seatbelts and using a mobile phone while driving. Quarter 1 and 2 figures reveal that between January and June 2013, the Force recorded a 23.5% reduction in KSIs when compared to the same period of 2012. Operations Drosometer and Fatal 4 Operations have been run across the whole year to date.	G

Theme: Priority 6 Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending	What we have been doing	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C6.1 Work in partnership to address the mental health needs of offenders and the impact of substance misuse and alcohol.	There has been a HMIC review of Custody which has raised the profile of mental health needs of offenders. The Commissioner has been working with partners and key stakeholders to look at mental health of offenders, identifying key links to the Alcohol Strategy. The Commissioner has been supporting the introduction of the Force's Triage pilot in the City with Mental Health nurses going on patrol. There are plans underway to host a summit on Mental Health in the New year.	A
PCP C6.2 Provide positive activities for young people at most risk of getting involved in offending and anti-social behaviour.	The last Reducing Re-offending Board confirmed that there will be 3 work streams which will focus on IOM, Domestic Violence and High Risk and young adults. There have been dedicated grants identified to support young people, with examples including Catch 22 and Positive Futures. Various projects are being managed through the Community Safety Partnerships.	A
Force Activities		
PCP F6.3 Reduce re-offending and deter the number of persistent and problematic offenders through robust offender management (statutory and non-statutory), in addition to proactively managing dangerous offenders, perpetrators of domestic abuse and individuals involved in shoplifting.	Integrated Offender Management Programme well established and now including IOM ST for shoplifting offenders. DPMU and DASU centrally managed through PPU. The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme has had a minor refresh, will work being conducted around new populations with the focus on prolific offender management. There is work progressing through the SNB to establish with the DWP if benefit claims can be made prior to release from prison.	G
Partner Activities		
PCP P6.4 Actively manage through MAPPA dangerous sex and violent offenders to reduce the threat to communities.	Work progressing to reduce the threat to communities through the active management of the dangerous sex and violent offenders, with violence being prioritised through the partnerships and the Force's Gold Group.	A
PCP P6.5 Expand the use of restorative justice by partners and roll out the new conditional Youth Cautions Scheme.	Work progressing on the development of the Restorative Justice Strategy, there is also the commissioned work on mapping, and there will be training to ensure consistent standards applied when rolling out.	A
PCP P6.6 Intervene early and provide support to complex and priority troubled families.	There is ongoing monitoring and focus on initiatives supporting troubled families, which includes help to improve youth crime and work to encourage people back into work. There is ongoing work with troubled families, which will be developed further, through the Chairs of the Strategic Partnerships meeting, with a focus on developing information sharing.	A
PCP P6.7 Save resources through co-location and shared services such as; AURORA, Targeted Youth Support, MASH, Local anti-social behaviour and Offender Management Teams.	In terms of performance the local and national re-offending figures are good with a reduction of 26%. The new youth conditional caution is making a real difference, the IOM work is successful and violence is down by 20%. SNB: Re-offending - Provision of monitoring and information to the Multi-agency Intelligence Team (MAIT),	A

	<p>Young Adult Offenders project, a Probation representative on MASH, and support to the work streams of young adults and high risk.</p> <p>Drug intervention Programme - Support towards the Criminal Intervention Teams in Nottinghamshire, and development of Crown House as project base.</p> <p>Youth Justice Grant - diversionary activities aimed at youth offending in partnership plus areas.</p>	
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Theme: Priority 7 Spending your money wisely	What we have been doing	Status (RAG)
Commissioners' Activities		
PCP C7.1 Create a partnership fund and provide resources to local communities to help resolve local problems and concerns.	The Commissioner has achieved this through the development of the Grants. The Community Safety Partnership Fund provides small grants of £25,000 or less to voluntary and community groups for projects which assist in reducing crime and protecting victims, witnesses and vulnerable people. There were 89 applications received at the end of May, requesting £1.4m. Following appraisal, 28 projects were approved to a value of £351,50.90. There is a diverse range of projects working in the following areas: Crimestoppers, Domestic violence, Drugs and alcohol, Hate crime, Neighbourhood Watch, Reducing re-offending, Restorative justice and Victims.	G
PCP C7.2 Build resource allocation for policing from zero based budgets to improve value for money.	The Commissioner commissioned a Base Budget Review conducted by Deloitte which has reported back on the Force budget and alignment with the Commissioner's priorities, comparison costs of Corporate Services and potential opportunities for new ways of working to help transform service delivery and reduce costs. The 5 PCCs across the East Midlands have commissioned HMIC to review the arrangements for collaboration between the five East Midlands police forces, with the report being published on the Commissioners web page on 11 November 2013.	A
PCP C7.3 Achieve greater financial savings from regional collaboration	The Commissioner in consultation with the Regional PCCs has identified further £2.4m opportunities for savings. The Regional PCC's have commissioned a HMIC review of the Collaboration, with the Commissioner representing Nottinghamshire on the Regional Efficiency Board.	A
PCP C7.4 Review the policing estate and custody arrangements in Worksop and the north of the county.	There has been a review of the Estates Strategy in the North of the County, this included an options appraisal to review the viability of reopening Worksop Custody, with a review and recommendations for 'Street to Suite'. The Estate has also been reviewed as part of the Base Budget Review conducted by Deloitte.	A
PCP C7.5 Build sustainability into policing and reduce the carbon footprint and improve energy management.	The Commissioner has led the Force to be the first Police Force in England and Wales to become a 'Living Wage Employer'. There is a Commissioner's Report going to the Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting on the 20 November which outlines the Development of a Social Responsibility Strategy. There is a Working Group set up to develop the Strategy and the NOPCC is representing the Commissioner for developing the Governments Framework for Action on Corporate Responsibility through the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. The Strategy will be developed for April 2014.	A

PCP C7.6 Recruit more volunteers, including cadets, Parish Constables, Specials, Neighbourhood Watch and 'Mystery Shoppers' to support of the work of the Commissioner.	Nottinghamshire Police has had a successful and ambition recruitment scheme for Cadets into the Force, and there is ongoing work to recruit more volunteers and Specials. The Commissioner has recruited x15 new volunteers who will be trained throughout December to go live in January 2014 focusing on public contact and engagement with Nottinghamshire Police. There are preliminary discussions underway to develop the concept of Parish Constables.	A
Force Activities		
PCP F7.7 Invest in police leadership and the development of sergeants and inspectors.	Support and development for 52 Officers in a 6-month period of Work Based Assessment for promotion to Inspector and Chief Inspector ranks, A mission-critical initiative for HR during 2013/14 to support first and second line managers with challenging conversations and to raise awareness about people management policy areas: discipline, grievance, dispute resolution, performance management and attendance management.	G
PCP F7.8 Improve the recruitment, retention and progression of for BME and other officers and staff to reflect the local community.	Positive action plans for recruitment, retention and progression are in place and monitored through the Strategic EDHR Board chaired by the Chief Constable.	A
PCP F7.9 Improve attendance by reducing sickness and stress related absence of police officers and police staff.	New Attendance Management policy in place, and compliance being monitored through Senior Management team meetings across the departments.	G
PCP F7.10 Redesign the Police workforce and expand the use of civilian investigators.	Civilian Investigators work stream reporting through the Operational Board- current recruitment activity undertaken with training to commence late October. Up to 35 Civilian investigators being recruited. Level 1 cohort first tranche goes live at the end of November. The wider workforce modernisation programme of activity is under review through the Transformation Board.	A

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	16th December 2013
Report of:	Paddy Tipping Police Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin Dennis
Agenda Item:	7

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT

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 the body thinks appropriate.
- 1.3 This report provides the Panel with an overview of current performance, key decisions made and his activities since the last report in October 2013.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Panel to note the contents of this update report and consider and discuss the issues.

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 – (2013-18)

- 4.1 Performance against targets across all themes is contained in the tables at **Appendix A** up to October 2013.
- 4.2 It should be emphasised that some of the performance data is only readily available on a quarterly basis (especially partnership and other national data) and therefore not available for this report. However, some data is now reported on to show comparative City and County performance.
- 4.3 The Performance data contained in this report has been taken from the Force's detailed and validated unrestricted monthly Performance and Insight Reports and Commissioner's weekly performance reports in respect of key Policing Plan priorities.
- 4.4 The Commissioner has a statutory duty to ensure that the Force is efficient, effective and provides value for money. A range of performance indicators relating to the 7 strategic themes contained within the current Police and Crime Plan are monitored by the Office of Commissioner and where performance is identified as a risk the Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account to seek assurances that action is being taken to address the performance concerns.
- 4.5 The Commissioner will do this through bilateral weekly meetings with the Chief Constable and through an extended bimonthly Resource and Performance meeting with the wider Chief Officer Team. In addition, the Commissioner his Deputy and various members of his office attend a number of Force and Divisional performance meetings where necessary assurances are sought and obtained.
- 4.6 One of the outcomes from the recent Panel development session was a request for the Commissioner to introduce exception reporting. The following performance indicators identify areas which are currently off target. Further explanation is given in the respective theme and also **Appendix A**:
- 60% of people agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues – Currently 51.2%
 - Improve the current timeliness and quality of files – quality and timeliness still an issue at Magistrates Court
 - Reduce % of ineffective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts – still an issue in both Crown and Magistrates Courts
 - 10% reduction in All Crime across the Force - +2.1% in October 2013
 - 37% detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for recorded offences – 30.9% in October 2013

- 10% increase (year on year) in the numbers of confiscation and forfeiture orders compared to 2012-13: -11% compared to previous year
- Total number of days lost due to sickness (3.7%) – Officers only 3.95%
- BME representation (to close the gap) - Current BME representation in Force stands at 4.0% for Officers, and 4.6% for staff (October 2013) and BME community representation is 11.2%.

4.7 The Commissioner is satisfied that the Chief Constable is aware of these issues and is taking appropriate action to address them all.

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

Performance

- 4.8 It will be seen that 87.1% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from Nottinghamshire Police which is just 2.9% away from the 90% target. The County is 87.8% and the City is 86.2%.
- 4.9 In October, 92.2% of victims and witnesses were extremely or very satisfied with the services provided in Court and the 90% target has been achieved in each of the last nine months. Year-to-date figures (April - Oct 2013) show an average satisfaction level of 93.6%, while 88.0% felt confident to give evidence.
- 4.10 As of June 2013, over the past 12 months 51.2% of people agreed that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues. This is an improvement since March this year and now 8.8% short of the 60% target to be achieved by 2015-16.
- 4.11 The Force has been set a target (5% year on year compared to 2012-13) to reduce the number of repeat victims of:
- Domestic Violence (DV)
 - Hate Crime (HC)
 - Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
- 4.12 During the year repeat victimisation has decreased by 6.9% but this is due to ASB. The Table below also shows the current performance for Domestic Violence (+13.4%) and Hate Crime (+46.3%):

Domestic Violence	Year-to-date performance				Target Position		
	2013/14	2012/13	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target
City	494	416	78	18.8%	395	99	20.0%
County	671	646	25	3.9%	614	57	8.5%
Force	1165	1062	103	9.7%	1009	156	13.4%

Hate Crime	Year-to-date performance				Target Position		
	2013/14	2012/13	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target
City	20	8	12	150.0%	8	12	60.0%
County	19	14	5	35.7%	13	6	31.6%
Force	39	22	17	77.3%	21	18	46.2%

4.13 The numbers for Hate Crime are low which makes the percentage change more pronounced. The City has greater repeat victimisation in both crime types (+20% DV, +60% HC).

4.14 Quarter 1 and 2 figures reveal that between January and June 2013, the Force recorded a 23.5% reduction in KSIs when compared to the same period of 2012. This equates to 64 fewer people Killed or Seriously Injured on Nottinghamshire's roads, and means that the Force is currently on course to meet the long term target reduction for this measure. While all user groups are showing a reduction, the vulnerable road user groups (motorcyclists, pedal cyclists and pedestrians) show the greatest reductions in percentage terms.

4.15 The current reduction is attributed to the success of proactive operations such as Op Drosometer, with the second phase of this operation concluding recently. During the course of the operation more than 6,000 individuals were caught for driving offences, with the majority of these for not wearing a seatbelt or for using a mobile phone whilst driving.

4.16 Provisional figures suggest a continuation of the current trend into quarter 3, giving confidence that Nottinghamshire is experiencing a consistent reduction in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured on the roads.

Activity:

4.17 The Force recognises that Hate Crime and Domestic Violence repeat victimisation is a concern and is reviewing its approach to take positive action. The Force has launched its '**Alliance Against Violence**' campaign which will address all aspects of violence.

4.18 The Force continues with its activities and implementation of its Public Engagement Strategy 2013-2018 as reported at the last meeting.

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

- 4.19 There is no new data available for this measure since the last report. However, **Appendix A** shows the last known performance.
- 4.20 However, as it stands, Crown Court shows the stronger performance with improvements in both file quality and timeliness meaning that the target has been achieved. Performance in August is particularly strong, with both the error and late rates for the Crown Court at their lowest level this year.
- 4.21 Performance in terms of the Magistrates Court files is not as strong, with this area failing to meet either the quality or the timeliness target. Examination of monthly data reveals that the error rate for Magistrates Court files has been increasing since the start of the year, reaching a peak in August, and the late rate is now increasing following an earlier period of improvement.
- 4.22 However, there should be some caution about the current results as the Magistrates Courts performance data on quality and timeliness's is not as robust as it could be due to issues relating to CPS reporting which are being addressed through Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB).

Activity:

- 4.23 The Force continues to work with its local criminal justice partners to take action to increase the quality and timeliness of the evidence submitted by officers. Key issues have been identified and a Force working group has been established to tackle the range of issues. Feedback from the lead officer suggests that better performance will be reported next month.

Theme 3: Focus on those local areas that are most affected by Crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- 4.24 The Force continues to record a year-to-date increase in All Crime, and is therefore not achieving the 10% reduction target. On a positive note, recent performance suggests signs of improvement, with the month of **October** recording a reduction on the volume recorded in October 2012. This has had a notable effect on the year-to-date picture, with a year-to-date increase of **2.1%**, compared to the 3.3% noted last month.
- 4.25 In terms of divisional performance, both City and County are recording increases year-to-date, and these are at a similar level this month (**City +2.1%** or 361 offences, **County +2.1%** or 472 offences).
- 4.26 Theft & Handling and Violence Against the Person offences account for a large proportion of the Forces All Crime, and these groups continue to record year-to-date increases. Despite this it should be noted that the improvement in All

Crime performance in October was driven by reductions across the majority of offence types, including Violence Against the Person, where a 4.3% (54 offences) reduction was seen when compared to last October. There were also improvements in Theft & Handling, with volume in October only slightly higher than last October, and this is due to strong reductions in both Shoplifting and Theft from Person offences in a number of key locations in the City.

- 4.27 Both Burglary Dwelling and Robbery remain of concern, with large percentage increases recorded in both of these offences types year-to-date.
- 4.28 The Force continues to record a reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (currently -10.1%), with 2,552 fewer incidents recorded this year compared to last.
- 4.29 Although the Force is currently achieving target on this measure it should be noted that reductions have been slowing in recent months and the current year-to-date reduction is notably smaller than that recorded last month.
- 4.30 The overall year-to-date detection rate of 30.9% is considerably lower than the current target of 37.0%, and is also below the 36.4% rate recorded last year. Its also 5.5% lower than the rate recorded last year, and this has been driven by both an increase in offence volume, and a decrease in the volume of detections recorded (7.8% or 1,128 less detections compared to last year).
- 4.31 Detection rates on the BCUs are similar to those seen at Force level (31.8% on the City, 30.2% on the County).
- 4.32 With the exception of Community Resolutions, all of the main types of outcomes have shown a reduction this year; with the reduction in offences Taken into Consideration (TICs) being the “category” of detections which has reduced the most. The change in sentencing guidelines is believed to be a key factor in this trend with more offenders reluctant to agree to this process^a.
- 4.33 The Force’s Priority Areas show mixed performance, with more than half now recording increases as seen at Force level.

^a *There is a current debate in the Service as to the value of TICs.*

Partnership Plus Area	Year-to-date performance				Target Position		
	2013/14	2012/13	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target
Arboretum	878	720	158	21.9%	547	331	37.7%
Aspley	972	1,017	-45	-4.4%	773	199	20.5%
Bridge	501	612	-111	-18.1%	465	36	7.2%
Bulwell	1,130	1,121	9	0.8%	852	278	24.6%
St Ann's	741	634	107	16.9%	482	259	35.0%
Carr Bank	195	176	19	10.8%	144	51	26.2%
Portland	513	464	49	10.6%	380	133	25.9%
Woodlands	472	446	26	5.8%	366	106	22.5%
Hucknall Central	216	245	-29	-11.8%	201	15	6.9%
Hucknall East	383	305	78	25.6%	250	133	34.7%
Kirkby East	346	365	-19	-5.2%	299	47	13.6%
Sutton Central/East	684	616	68	11.0%	505	179	26.2%
Castle/Magnus	769	758	11	1.5%	637	132	17.2%
Worksope	1,560	1,395	165	11.8%	1172	388	24.9%
Eastwood South	453	321	132	41.1%	263	190	41.9%
Netherfield and Colwick	334	383	-49	-12.8%	314	20	6.0%

Activity:

- 4.34 This Force's proactive work to reduce violence, such as the '**Alliance Against Violence**' campaign, is having a positive effect on performance.
- 4.35 The Commissioner reported in the last Panel report that he had a plan of activity to visit all key crime areas with the Deputy Commissioner over the next few months to better understand the issues at grass roots levels and in liaison with Partners to ensure that what can be done is being done. These visits (undertaken over a number of months) are almost complete and the Commissioner has obtained valuable insight to key issues which he will address as part of the Police and Crime Plan and Delivery Plan refresh.
- 4.36 The Commissioner continues to obtain assurance that the Chief Constable is firstly aware of the issues and is taking appropriate action to tackle them. In support of this, officers from the Commissioner's Office continue to attend Force and Divisional Performance meetings and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are subsequently briefed on any emerging risks to performance.
- 4.37 The three Partnership Gold Groups (reported on last month) continue to meet and implement their action plans.
- 4.38 The Commissioner has now commissioned Professor Simon Holdaway to undertake academic research to better understand why so many offenders continue to commit shop theft even after being dealt with numerous times at Court.

- 4.39 In addition to activities undertaken by Gold Groups and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), key actions being taken by the Force on other key performance risks include:

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
All Crime	County	The County's Partnership Plus Areas are subject to costed delivery plans which are funded through the Safer Nottinghamshire Board. These plans are monitored and delivered through the Community Safety Partnerships for each of the County Operational Areas. The Partnership Plus areas are subject to an inflated All Crime reduction target of 18% (16% in Bassetlaw/Newark & Sherwood) due to the increased funding available to these areas to tackle Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.
All Crime	City	The City's Priority Wards are monitored through the City Crime and Disorder Partnership and are subject to additional activity in order to tackle the high volume issues in these areas.
Violence Against Person (VAP)	Hotspot areas	A micro-beat technique is being used to identify sub-beat level areas within hotspot locations for VAP offences, such as those areas in town and city centres where violence offences are likely to occur. It is intended that this technique will allow officers to prevent or diffuse potentially violent situations before they can escalate.
VAP	Force-wide	The Force has recently established a Violence Against the Person gold group, which is directing targeted activity across the Force.
Theft and Handling	Force	Operation Dormice has commenced in the City, but is now Force wide working to reduce shop thefts in the top retail premises by identifying and managing prolific offenders through the Integrated Offender Management team.

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
Theft and Handling	Force	Operation Chasible continues to run on both City and County. This is an ongoing operation to tackle shop theft in those retail premises with the highest levels of shoplifting. The operation involves liaising with retail premises to introduce a prevent and deter strategy, and introducing specific action plans for each affected store. CCTV and undercover officers are also being utilised in hotspot locations.
Theft and Handling	City	Ongoing engagement between the licensing team and the City's licensed premises in order to reduce theft from person offences in nightclubs and bars, particularly of mobile phones. This includes the use of ID scanners in the City's licensed premises, which was initially piloted in Rock City.
Student-related Crime	City	Operation Graduate began in September with the aim to reduce student-related offences which are known to increase when student residents, particularly first-year university students, return to the City for the start of the academic year. Planned activity will target areas with a high concentration of student residences, and will also use a preventative strategy by educating students on personal safety and home security.
Burglary Dwelling	Force-wide	The Force has recently established a Burglary gold group, which is directing targeted activity across the Force.
Burglary Dwelling	Force	Operation Graphite launched a period of intensive activity in October in an effort to effectively manage the Force's most prolific burglary offenders.

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
Burglary Dwelling	Force	<p>Operation Optimal Forager commenced in September and features cocooning of households who are direct neighbours of burgled houses, and dedicated patrols in identified hotspot areas. This focuses on face to face contact with householders offering bespoke crime prevention advice, and in the case of vulnerable victims in particular, support to secure their property.</p>

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

- 4.40 There is no new data available for this measure since the last report.
- 4.41 Nottinghamshire data is broken down by three Primary Care Trusts; Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw.
- 4.42 The volume of admissions in Q3 of 2012/13 was; 1,832 for Nottingham City, 3,745 for Nottinghamshire County and 733 per for Bassetlaw.
- 4.43 These totals represent increases for both Nottingham City (+6.8% or 116 admissions) and Nottinghamshire County (+1.9% or 71 admissions), with only Bassetlaw recording a reduction (-2.7% or 21 admissions) compared to the same quarter the previous year.
- 4.44 Comparing the Q1-3 total in 2012/13 to the same three quarters the previous year, a similar pattern of performance can be seen, both Nottingham City (+6.3%) and Nottinghamshire County (+4.1%) recorded increases whilst again only Bassetlaw recorded a year-on-year decrease in admissions (-1.6%).
- 4.45 Year-to-date figures reveal that 15.6% of All Crime in Force was alcohol related, compared to 18.0% last year. (Year-to-date: City 17.2%, County 14.3%).
- 4.46 Due to current recording limitations there is no target for this measure and the current results should be treated with some caution during the monitoring phase. Improvements in recording practices will be monitored this year with a view to setting a target in later years.

Activity:

- 4.47 The activities reported to the Panel in September 2013 continue to be implemented.
- 4.48 The Alcohol Strategy is out for consultation with key partners. The main strategic themes are:
- Working Together and Sharing Intelligence
 - Early Intervention and Education
 - Treatment and Support
 - Diversion and Prevention
 - Enforcement

Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

- 4.49 The target for this measure is to increase the number of confiscation and forfeiture orders and the Force has actually recorded a slight decrease in the number of orders, with 110 orders this year compared to 111 last year (a reduction of 7.1%).
- 4.50 This reduction in the number of orders means that the Force has not achieved the target volume of orders year-to-date, with 110 orders compared to a target of 122 orders, meaning that the Force has fallen short of target by 12 orders or 11.0% based on year-to-date figures. Although the target has not been met it is worth noting that performance this month represents an improvement on last month, when the Force was notably further away from the target number of orders.
- 4.51 So far this year the Force has recorded a total order value of £632,300 which equates to an average order value of £5,748, a decrease of 36.5% compared to the average order value recorded during the same period of last year. Again, it should be noted that this position is much improved compared to last month.

Activity:

- 4.52 The activities reported to the Panel in September 2013 continue to be implemented.

Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending (August 2013)

- 4.53 There is no new data available for this measure^b.

Activity:

- 4.54 The Police and Partnership interventions reported to the Panel in September 2013 continue.

Theme 7: Spending your money wisely

- 4.55 The Government's grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £8.6m need to be made in 2013-14.
- 4.56 Detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met. However, detailed data remains unavailable as to progress against these targets.

^b Data not provided by partners. This will be updated in the next report

- 4.57 Confirmed efficiencies are currently being made through staff savings and savings from Fleet, Estates and Collaboration.
- 4.58 The full year net revenue budget for 2013-14 is £196.998m. During September the Quarter Two forecast was undertaken which resulted in an agreed restated full year budget of £198.375m.
- 4.59 Actual net expenditure for the seven months to October 2013 was £116.033m against a restated budget of £116.086m. The resulting position against the restated budget was an under spend of £0.053m, meaning that the Force is currently within target at this time.
- 4.60 Based on 12 month rolling sickness data, officer sickness for the Force reduced to 3.95% in October 2013 from 4.67% when the updated Attendance Management policy was implemented at the end of October 2012. The reduction appears to coincide with the implementation of the updated Attendance Management policy, and HR is continuing to work closely with line managers to deal with outstanding sickness issues in order to enable the Force to meet target on this measure.
- 4.61 Officer sickness absence in the 12 months to October 2013 amounted to an approximate cost to the Force of £4.0m. This has reduced from £4.8m as at the end of October 2012 when the revised policy was introduced.
- 4.62 Staff sickness is currently close to target, with 12 month rolling figure of 3.78% against the 3.7% target. This represents a notable improvement in performance, with the equivalent figure at the end of October 2012 being 4.44%.
- 4.63 Current BME representation in Force stands at 4.0% for Officers, and 4.6% for staff (October 2013). This shows little change from the proportion recorded in March last year, however the Force is in the process of recruiting new officers following a positive action campaign and therefore a change may be seen in the representation statistics in the coming months.
- 4.64 The representation figures are lower than the BME population of Nottinghamshire, which stands at 11.2% (Source: 2011 Census Data).

Activity:

- 4.65 The Absence Management Policy, Procedure and Management Guide were launched in October 2012 and continue to be implemented. This policy appears to be achieving the desired results of reducing levels of sickness.
- 4.66 The Base Budget Review commissioned by the Commissioner is being reviewed in conjunction with the recent value for money profile produced by the HMIC and a list of issues prepared for further discussion.

4.67 The new system, 'Artemis', is being introduced which will allow the Force to review the vehicle utilisation scientifically and better allocate the fleet to business requirements.

4.68 The Commissioner reported to the Panel at the last meeting an update on the BME project. Since then the BME Project Steering Group has been established and is due to meet again on 28th November 2013. The Joint Working Group has been established chaired by the Commissioner met on 22nd November 2013.

DECISIONS

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

Significant Public Interest Decisions

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

- **Lease of First Floor, Arnot Hill House, Arnold, Nottingham.** It is proposed to take a Lease of the first floor of Arnot Hill House, Arnold, from Gedling Borough Council for the purpose of accommodation for the **NOPCC**. Arnot Hill House is a detached building in the grounds of Arnot Hill Park adjacent to the Council's main Civic Centre.
- **Animal Welfare - Medical Costs after Retirement.** This scheme has been developed over the past 3 years and various options have been explored. This recognises the valuable contribution made by police dogs and the service they provide. The scheme provides cover for ongoing costs relating to medical injuries or illnesses as a result of working hard during their service.
- **Upgrade to Windows 7.** A report and business was presented to the Chief Officer Team on 30th September at the Force Executive Board with recommendations to adopt Windows 7 Enterprise 32bit as the standard desktop and laptop operating system, replace Microsoft Office 2003 with Microsoft Office 2010, and to introduce Microsoft System Centre Configuration Manager (SCCM) 2012 to improve deployment and enhance on-going service delivery.
- **Business Case for the Establishment of an Image Management System.** There are a number of benefits, including (a) significant time savings and efficiencies in moving images from one place to another, enabling immediate access for evidential, investigative and case management purposes and (b) a valuable contribution to the delivery of digital case files, court presentations and speedier justice processes.

ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSIONER

- 4.71 Since the last report, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner have been engaged in a number of activities and meetings in relation to strategic matters, media activities, conducted numerous walkabouts and engaged with partners and various communities. These extensive activities reflect the Commissioner's commitment and pledge to be the People's Commissioner.
- 4.72 As detailed in section 2 above, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner continue to take steps to obtain assurances that the Chief Constable has not only identified the key threats to performance but more importantly that swift remedial and appropriate action is being taken to tackle the problems especially in the top 15 Priority Wards in the County and High Impact Wards in the City.
- 4.73 The Commissioner continues to invite partners to raise their game by working even closer together in partnership with the Police to tackle the emerging issues currently adversely impacting overall performance.
- 4.74 On 26th November 2013 the Commissioner and his Deputy held a meeting with Partnership chairs to discuss and consult on a range of community safety matters. Feedback will be considered as part of the strategic assessment process.
- 4.75 **Appendix B** contains the Commissioner's newsletter for October 2013 and provides more detail of his and his Deputy's activities since the last Panel report.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 None - this is an information report. Although the report does contain some information on budget variance.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 None - this is an information report. However, the report does provide some information about BME representation.

7. Equality Implications

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

8. Risk Management

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

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

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

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 None which affects the content of this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 The Deputy Chief Constable has been consulted on this report and feedback has been taken into account.

12. Appendices

- A. Performance Tables
- B. Commissioner's Newsletter for October 2013

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

- Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017 (published)
- Force Performance and Insight Reports – October 2013

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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APPENDIX A

Performance Report

Themes 1 - 7

Performance to October 2013

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

Measure	Target Profile	Current Performance – 12 months to August 2013 ¹		
		Target	Trend	Summary
1 % of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	§ 90% § To be in the top five Forces nationally	-2.9 pp ² ●	-0.2 pp	<p>Performance is stable when considering the long term trend with the Force remaining below the 90% target.</p> <p>Satisfaction for incidents in the 12 months to August is 87.1%. It was 87.3% for the comparative period in the previous year.</p> <p>The Force is in line with peers nationally and is above the Most Similar Group (MSG) average (based on 12 months of interviews ending June 2013).</p> <p>The gap between the two divisions is broadly unchanged (City 86.2%, County 87.8%).</p> <p>Theft from vehicle crime satisfaction remains a key differentiating factor between the divisions, with the City experiencing a negative trajectory over the last year.</p>
2 % of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in court	§ 90% satisfied with service received § 85% feel confident to give evidence in court § Improved satisfaction levels compared to 2012-13	+2.2 pp ●	³	<p>In October, 92.2% of victims and witnesses were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided in Court and the 90% target has been achieved in nine of the ten months.</p> <p>Year-to-date figures show an average satisfaction level of 93.6% (April - October 2013), while 88.0% felt confident to give evidence (April - June 2013).</p>

¹ Unless otherwise stated. Where different date parameters apply, this will be detailed in the summary for the measure

² Percentage points

³ Should be treated with caution due to limited amount of data available

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

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – 12 months to August 2013 ¹		
			Target	Trend	Summary
3	% of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	§ 60% by 2015-16	-8.8 pp ●	-8.0 pp	<p>The agreement level is 51.2% for 12 months interviews ending June 2013. Performance is below target although there has been positive movement since the previous quarterly results.</p> <p>The Force remains below peers and there is a statistically significant disparity to the national average.</p>

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

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – 12 months to August 2013 ¹		
			Target	Trend	Summary
4	% reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	§ Reduce the number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour by 5% year on year compared to 2012-13	-6.9% ●	-11.1%	<p>Year-to-date (April to October 2013) there has been an 11.1% reduction in the number of people that have been repeat victims of Domestic Violence, Hate Crime or Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) within the previous 12 months, when compared to the same period of last year. This equates to 679 fewer repeat victims.</p> <p>The Force is currently achieving target on this measure, with performance being driven by a reduction of 15.9% in repeat ASB victims when compared with the same period last year.</p> <p>Whilst this is positive it should be noted that as ASB accounts for the majority of the volume on this measure, strong performance in terms of ASB repeat victims is serving to mask an increase in repeat victims of domestic violence, with the Force currently experiencing an increase of 9.7% (103 victims) when compared to last year. This was discussed in detail in the October Performance and Insight report, with the increase linked to an overall increase in Domestic Violence in Force.</p> <p>This increase in repeat victims of Domestic Violence continues to be seen on both the City and the County, with the City experiencing increases on all three operational areas year-to-date, the largest being City Central with a 41.0% (34 victims) increase. On the County, Ashfield, Gedling and Rushcliffe district areas are all proving successful in reducing repeat victims of Domestic Violence, however performance in the Newark & Sherwood area is of concern, with an increase of 33.3% (24 victims).</p> <p>Through working with partners the Force aims to reduce the number of repeat victims by providing effective intervention at the time of the first incident. An increase in repeat victims of Domestic Violence is a concern and suggests that positive action to tackle repeat victimisation in this area is not proving effective. This situation will be monitored in the coming months with a detailed report to be included in the January Performance and Insight report.</p>

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

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – 12 months to August 2013 ¹		
			Target	Trend	Summary
5	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	§ 40% reduction in all Killed and Seriously Injured (KSIs) by 2020 (from 2005-2009 average)	-18.8% ●	-23.5%	<p>Quarter 1 and 2 figures reveal that between January and June 2013, the Force recorded a 23.5% reduction in KSIs when compared to the same period of 2012. This equates to 64 fewer people Killed or Seriously Injured on Nottinghamshire's roads, and means that the Force is currently on course to meet the long term target reduction for this measure. While all user groups are showing a reduction, the vulnerable road user groups (motorcyclists, pedal cyclists and pedestrians) show the greatest reductions in percentage terms.</p> <p>The current reduction is attributed to the success of proactive operations such as Op Drosometer, with the second phase of this operation concluding recently. During the course of the operation more than 6,000 individuals were caught for driving offences, with the majority of these for not wearing a seatbelt or for using a mobile phone whilst driving.</p> <p>Provisional figures suggest a continuation of the current trend into quarter 3, allowing confidence that Nottinghamshire is experiencing a consistent reduction in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured on the roads.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to September 2013 ⁴		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	% of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the CPS on time and without deficiencies	§ To improve the current timeliness and quality of files	CC Error Rate -0.7pp ●	5	<p>There is no new data available for this measure⁶. Performance on this measure remains stable in the short-term, however it is not possible to make accurate long-term judgments regarding trend due to a lack of data⁷.</p> <p>The Crown Court shows the stronger performance this month, with improvements in both file quality and timeliness meaning that the target has been achieved. Performance in August is particularly strong, with both the error and late rates for the Crown Court at their lowest level this year.</p> <p>Performance in terms of the Magistrates Court files is not as strong, with this area failing to meet either the quality or the timeliness target. Examination of monthly data reveals that the error rate for Magistrates Court files has been increasing since the start of the year, reaching a peak in August, and the late rate is now increasing following an earlier period of improvement.</p>
			CC Timeliness -6.0pp ●		
			MC Quality +1.0pp ●		
			MC Timeliness +0.7pp ●		
1	Crown Court and Magistrates Court conviction rates	§ To be better than the national average § To be consistently in line with CPS national averages	CC +3.6pp ●		Nottinghamshire Criminal Justice Area is showing a conviction rate for the month of September 2013 of 84.6% for cases prosecuted through the Magistrates' Courts (MC) and 85.0% for cases prosecuted through the Crown Court (CC).




⁴ Unless otherwise stated. Where different date parameters apply, this will be detailed in the summary for the measure

⁵ Performance on all of the criminal justice measures remains stable in the short-term, however it is not possible to make accurate long-term judgments regarding trend due to a lack of available data

⁶ Due to a delay in receiving the September data for the Magistrate's Court it is not possible to update this measure. Data shown is to the end of August

⁷ Where information on direction of travel is provided for this measure, it will reflect the current month's position compared to last months position.

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Measure	Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to September 2013 ⁴		
		Target	Trend	Summary
		MC 0.1 pp 		Both courts recorded rates in August which were below the average for the year so far; however the on-target position for both remains positive. The Crown Court continues to meet target having achieved a year-to-date conviction rate of 85.0% against a national average of 81.4% . The Magistrates Court is also on target, having recorded a year-to-date rate which is 0.1pp better than the national average.
2	% of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts	<p>§ Reduce % of ineffective trials compared to 2012-13</p> <p>§ Achieve an effective trial rate of 50% for Crown Court and 50% for Magistrates Court</p>	<p>CC -6.5pp </p> <p>MC -8.6pp </p>	<p>Year-to-date figures to October 2013 show that the current effective trial rate is 41.4% for the Magistrates Court, and 43.5% for the Crown Court, meaning that neither court is achieving the target 50% effective trial rate.</p> <p>Performance across both courts has been fairly static over the last 14 months. Although the current year-to-date average for the Magistrates Court shows a slight increase, the Crown Court has seen a reduction compared to last year, however this is only slight and is by no means significant.</p> <p>Current trends suggest that the 50% target will be a challenging one to achieve this year. Improvements in file quality and timeliness may help to support the Criminal Justice Service in improving the effective trial rate for the courts.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those local areas that are most affected by Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	Reduction in All Crime across the Force	§ 10% reduction compared to 2012-13	+9.9% ●	+2.1% ↗	<p>The Force continues to record a year-to-date increase in All Crime, and is therefore not achieving the 10% reduction target. On a positive note, recent performance suggests signs of improvement, with the month of October recording a reduction on the volume recorded in October 2012. This has had a notable effect on the year-to-date picture, with a year-to-date increase of 2.1%, compared to the 3.3% noted last month.</p> <p>In terms of divisional performance, both City and County are recording increases year-to-date, and these are at a similar level this month (City +2.1% or 361 offences, County +2.1% or 472 offences).</p> <p>As discussed in the previous report, Theft & Handling and Violence Against the Person offences account for a large proportion of the Forces All Crime, and these groups continue to record year-to-date increases. Despite this it should be noted that the improvement in All Crime performance in October was driven by reductions across the majority of offence types, including Violence Against the Person, where a 4.3% (54 offences) reduction was seen when compared to last October. This suggests that recent proactive work to reduce violence, such as the 'Alliance Against Violence' campaign, are having a positive effect on performance. There were also improvements in Theft & Handling, with volume in October only slightly higher than last October, and this is due to strong reductions in both Shoplifting and Theft from Person offences in a number of key locations in the City.</p> <p>Both Burglary Dwelling and Robbery remain of concern, with large percentage increases recorded in both of these offences types year-to-date</p> <p>The Force's Priority Areas show mixed performance, with more than half now recording increases as seen at Force level.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those local areas that are most affected by Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour incidents across the Force	<p>§ 8% reduction year on year, from 2013-14 to 2015-16</p> <p>§ A 50% reduction in ASB incidents across the Force by 2015-16 compared to 2011-12</p>	-2.4% ●	-10.1%	<p>The Force continues to record a reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents, with 2,552 fewer incidents recorded this year compared to last.</p> <p>Although the Force is currently achieving target on this measure it should be noted that reductions have been slowing in recent months and the current year-to-date reduction is notably smaller than that recorded last month. Considering performance over time the rolling average performance is levelling out, and if the Force were to continue on its current trajectory then it is possible that the target reduction will not be achieved at the end of the performance year.</p> <p>The Force can expect a seasonal dip in incidents in the coming winter months, however it is essential that the focus remain on reducing ASB incidents, particularly in those areas most affected by a disproportionately high level of ASB incidents.</p>
3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for recorded offences	<p>§ A rate of 37% (including positive outcomes) for All Crime</p> <p>§ To monitor Home Office disposals as follows; Charge/Summons, Caution/Reprimand/Warning Taken into consideration, Penalty Notice for Disorder, Cannabis Warning, Community Resolution.</p>	-6.1pp ●	-5.5pp	<p>The overall year-to-date detection rate of 30.9% is considerably lower than the current target of 37.0%, and is also below the 36.4% rate recorded last year.</p> <p>Detection rates on the BCUs are similar to those seen at Force level (31.8% on the City, 30.2% on the County).</p> <p>The current detection rate is 5.5 percentage points lower than the rate recorded last year, and this has been driven by both an increase in offence volume, and a decrease in the volume of detections recorded (7.8% or 1,128 less detections compared to last year).</p> <p>With the exception of Community Resolutions, all of the main types of outcomes have shown a reduction this year; with the reduction in offences Taken Into Consideration (TICs) of most concern.</p>


Strategic Priority Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	Number of alcohol related admissions to hospital	§ A reduction in the number of alcohol related admissions to hospital compared to 2012-13	+2.1% ●	+2.0% ▲	<p>There is no new data available for this measure. Nottinghamshire data is broken down by three Primary Care Trusts; Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The volume of admissions in Q3 of 2012/13 was; 1,832 for Nottingham City, 3,745 for Nottinghamshire County and 733 per for Bassetlaw.</p> <p>These totals represent increases for both Nottingham City (+6.8% or 116 admissions) and Nottinghamshire County (+1.9% or 71 admissions), with only Bassetlaw recording a reduction (-2.7% or 21 admissions) compared to the same quarter the previous year.</p> <p>Comparing the Q1-3 total in 2012/13 to the same three quarters the previous year, a similar pattern of performance can be seen, both Nottingham City (+6.3%) and Nottinghamshire County (+4.1%) recorded increases whilst again only Bassetlaw recorded a year-on-year decrease in admissions (-1.6%).</p>
1	The number of alcohol related crimes (proxy measure)	§ Monitor the number of crimes which appear alcohol related	N/A	N/A	<p>Year-to-date figures reveal that 15.6% of All Crime in Force was alcohol related, compared to 18.0% last year. (Year-to-date: City 17.2%, County 14.3%).</p> <p>Due to current recording limitations there is no target for this measure and the current results should be treated with some caution during the monitoring phase. Improvements in recording practices will be monitored this year with a view to setting a target in later years.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	§ 10% increase (year on year) in the numbers of confiscation and forfeiture orders compared to 2012-13	-11.0% ●	-0.9%	<p>The target for this measure is to increase the number of confiscation and forfeiture orders and the Force has actually recorded a slight decrease in the number of orders, with 110 orders this year compared to 111 last year (a reduction of 7.1%).</p> <p>This reduction in the number of orders means that the Force has not achieved the target volume of orders year-to-date, with 110 orders compared to a target of 122 orders, meaning that the Force has fallen short of target by 12 orders or 11.0% based on year-to-date figures. Although the target has not been met it is worth noting that performance this month represents an improvement on last month, when the Force was notably further away from the target number of orders.</p> <p>So far this year the Force has recorded a total order value of £632,300.15 which equates to an average order value of £5,748.18, a decrease of 36.5% compared to the average order value recorded during the same period of last year. Again, it should be noted that this position is much improved compared to last month.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
2	Force threat, harm and risk (THR) assessment level	§ To reduce THR to below the 2012-13 level			<p>There is no update available for this measure⁸. The year-to-date THR level is slightly reduced when compared to that recorded at the end of last year.</p> <p>In terms of criminal intent and capability, the <i>current threat</i> from Serious, Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire can be described as significant and consistent but with evidence of successful disruption within the last 6 month period as a result of various Nottinghamshire Police and EMSOU operations.</p> <p>From an intelligence perspective, despite this successful disruption the recent and upcoming prison release of key individuals linked to organised criminality means that it is likely that the medium term threat from Serious, Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire will not change from its current threat status of significant and consistent.</p>

⁸ The THR level is currently being assessed and it is anticipated that this will be updated for next months report

Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	First-Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System	§ 10% reduction (year on year) compared to 2012-13	-23.8% ●	-27.3%	<p>There is no new data available for this measure⁹. There have been 200 First-Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System this year (April – August 2013). This is a reduction of 27.3% (75 FTEs) compared to last year. The current year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently 23.8% or 48 FTEs better than target.</p> <p>The largest reduction this year is seen on the County, where a 47.2% reduction was recorded, while the City recorded a reduction of 6.0%.</p> <p>The use of Restorative Justice disposals and Community Resolutions came into force at the beginning of 2012-13 and it is expected that as it gathers momentum there will be less FTEs year on year.</p>

⁹ Data not provided by partners. This will be updated in the next report

Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending

Measure	Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013		
		Target	Trend	Summary
<p>2 National – reduce the offending of offenders managed and supervised by Integrated Offender Management (IOM) that cause significant harm</p> <p>Local - Acquisitive Crime Cohort, high risk of harm offenders and young adult offenders (18-21years)</p>	<p>§ 10% reduction (year on year) compared to 2012-13</p> <p>§ Reduce (proven) reoffending to be below the national average</p> <p>§ To monitor the Acquisitive Crime Cohort, high risk of harm offenders and young adult offenders (18-21years)</p>	+2.7% ●	N/A	<p>There is no new data available for this measure. National data published by the Ministry of Justice covering the quarters April 2010 to March 2011 suggest that Nottinghamshire had a 'proven' re-offending rate of 36.9%, 2.7 percentage points above the national average of 33.9%, placing the Force 31st out of 36 areas.</p> <p>When considering the Force's Acquisitive Crime cohort (local data to end of October 2013¹⁰), there are currently 310 IOM nominals managed by the Force with 24 of these (7.7%) classed as juvenile offenders, and 60 (19.4%) as young adult offenders. Three offenders are classed as 'high risk of harm' offenders.</p> <p>Of the 310 nominals, 41.9% are named as an offender in an offence which took place in Force this year. In addition to this, 38.3% are named as a suspect in an offence (please note – this could include offences where the nominal has gone on to be named as the offender in the offence). Of the young adult IOM's, 43.3% have been named as an offender in an offence. One nominal identified as being 'high risk of harm' has been identified as the offender in five offences, with the other two named as a suspect in more than one offence this year but have not been named as an offender.</p>



¹⁰ Data has been taken from the Force's CRMS and Memex systems. For more information please contact the report author

Strategic Priority Theme 7: Spending your money wisely

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013 ¹¹		
			Target	Trend	Summary
1	Make efficiency savings	§ Save £8.6m by March 2014	N/A	N/A	<p>The Government's grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £8.6m need to be made in 2013-14.</p> <p>Detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met. However, detailed data remains unavailable as to progress against these targets.</p> <p>Confirmed efficiencies are currently being made through staff savings and savings from Fleet, Estates and Collaboration.</p>
2	Ensure balanced budget	§ Overall spend v budget	+0.0% ●	N/A	<p>The full year net revenue budget for 2013-14 is £196.998m. During September the Quarter Two forecast was undertaken which resulted in an agreed restated full year budget of £198.375m.</p> <p>Actual net expenditure for the seven months to October 2013 was £116.033m against a restated budget of £116.086m. The resulting position against the restated budget was an under spend of £0.053m, meaning that the Force is currently within target at this time.</p>
3	Total number of days lost due to sickness (Officer)	§ 3.7% for Officers and Staff (8.2 days)	+6.8% ●	-15%	<p>Based on 12 month rolling sickness data, officer sickness for the Force reduced to 3.95% in October 2013 from 4.67% when the updated Attendance Management policy was implemented at the end of October 2012. The reduction appears to coincide with the implementation of the updated Attendance Management policy, and HR is continuing to work closely with line managers to deal with outstanding sickness issues in order to enable the Force to meet target on this measure.</p> <p>Officer sickness absence in the 12 months to October 2013 amounted to an approximate cost to the Force of £4.0m. This has reduced from £4.8m as at the end of October 2012 when the revised policy was introduced.</p>

¹¹ Unless otherwise stated. Where different date parameters apply, this will be detailed in the summary for the measure

Strategic Priority Theme 7: Spending your money wisely

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance – Year-to-date to October 2013 ¹¹		
			Target	Trend	Summary
3	Total number of days lost due to sickness (Staff)	§ 3.7% for Officers and Staff (8.2 days)	+2.2% 	-15%	Staff sickness is currently close to target, with 12 month rolling figure of 3.78% against the 3.7% target. This represents a notable improvement in performance, with the equivalent figure at the end of October 2012 being 4.44%.
4	BME representation	§ To reduce the gap in current Black Minority Ethnic (BME) representation within the Force and local BME community representation in respect of: Recruitment for officers and staff to reflect the local community		+0.1%	Current BME representation in Force stands at 4.0% for Officers, and 4.6% for staff (October 2013). This shows little change from the proportion recorded in March last year, however the Force is in the process of recruiting new officers following a positive action campaign and therefore a change may be seen in the representation statistics in the coming months. The representation figures are lower than the BME population of Nottinghamshire, which stands at 11.2% (Source: 2011 Census Data).
Proxy measures:					

THE BEAT



Winter is fast-approaching and so too is my first anniversary as Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire.

As we look back on the first full year of this role, it is pleasing to see the progress that has been made thanks to greater partnership working and a more holistic approach to problem-solving. Behind all of the action and decisions we have taken in the last year is a drive to forge stronger relationships with the communities we serve. Our residents have spoken and their input and experiences is helping to shape the way we move forward.

Community walkabouts in priority areas

Listening to our communities is essential for this job but so too is getting first-hand insight into the issues and concerns they raise. As such, my deputy, Chris Cutland, and I have embarked on a series of walkabouts continuing over the next couple of months to meet residents and discuss local problems.



The visits will take place in the City and County priority areas so that we can gain a better understanding of the police and partnership working taking place to address issues which are blighting the lives of those who live there. **St Ann's, Aspley, Arboretum, Bulwell, Newark, Worksop, Mansfield and Sutton** are some of the neighbourhoods we will visit and I look forward to meeting local representatives to hear more about how we might help resolve local problems.

Resources will, of course, also help. That's why I'm delighted that the first of 150 experienced police officers backed by 60 new PCSOs are now hitting the ground.

Bingham Safety Fair



It was a pleasure to formally open the first Bingham Safety Fair which brought together a multitude of crime reduction organisations to provide free advice and information to the public.

Knowledge is power when it comes to protecting yourself and your property from criminals and this innovative event was a great way of reinforcing the message that we all have a part to play in making our country crime-free and this starts with taking our own personal security seriously. Those visiting the event were given advice from experts in personal and property safety, online security and victim support and I talked to many attendees about their views on community safety.

Play your part and help to reduce crime



Crime in Nottinghamshire is currently following a national trend which has seen a slight increase in comparison to last year. The increase (+3.2%) has slowed since the start of the year but remains a concern and we are already working hard to address this fluctuation.

Latest data suggests that 23 out of the 43 forces nationally recorded an increase in crime between April and August 2014, which indicates Nottinghamshire is not alone in this issue. However, we need to understand why this is specifically happening within our county and I'm working hard with the Chief Constable to identify possible causes and solutions.

One way of addressing the rise is smarter working with our partners as well as commissioning services from crime reduction organisations so that we tackle criminality from every angle. Clearly, reduced funding continues to be an issue for us and all forces nationally however with more effective working patterns and good co-operation between partners, we all believe the situation can be reversed.

Burglary is one area we are working hard to address in light of recent statistics. Of all offences, burglary can be most harmful to people's fear of crime and their feelings of safety. The Force is doing its utmost to target this crime and increase detections so that the perpetrators are removed from our streets and our communities feel less vulnerable. However, a recent review of burglary has highlighted that most cases have occurred when people have left their property unsecured. By removing the opportunity, we can have all have a positive effect on crime rates and protect ourselves from becoming a victim. The dark nights have already arrived so now is an ideal time to become security conscious and make life harder for opportunists. Don't make life easy for them!

One of the positive developments highlighted in the recent performance update relates to satisfaction levels among victims of crime. More than 87% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from Nottinghamshire Police which is just 2.7% away from the Police and Crime Plan target of 90%.

Working closer with our BME communities



October marked the first meeting of our BME working group to progress plans to enhance the relationship between Nottinghamshire Police and members of the black and minority ethnic community. This working group was established in response to the findings of the detailed research project I commissioned in the summer to analyse any perceived tensions that exist between police and the BME community and understand their experiences of policing. The study looked at controversial issues such as stop and search and under representation in the workforce to explore negative perceptions of the police and identify ways of moving forward. Plans are now in place through the working group to implement 36 recommendations from the report as part of my drive to promote equality and build a service that reflects the needs of all Nottinghamshire residents.

Community organisations benefit from funding to tackle crime

More than £350,000 of funding has now been allocated to community groups and organisations whose activities will help to reduce the cycle of crime and break patterns of offending. It is the first time the Community Safety Partnership Fund has been allocated to Nottinghamshire-based projects – previously this money came from central Government – and I'm pleased to have been able to support a broad range of initiatives that are both preventative and reactive and will help people turn around their lives and make our county safer.

Initial recipients include Bassetlaw Street Pastors which successfully applied for £5,000 to help provide a night-time economy pastor service providing advice and support to vulnerable people and Hetty's Criminal Justice Family Interventions which has received £25,000 to deliver preventative family intervention workshops focused on the impact of prisoners' drug and alcohol use on family members.

As part of my commitment to improve services and support for victims of domestic violence, we've agreed a number of funding applications to strengthen our response to this issue. This includes more than £22,000 worth of funding for Women's Aid Integrated Services for its Teen Relationships Domestic Violence pilot project. This initiative will deliver advice and help for teenage girls aged 13-17 who are experiencing relationship abuse.

As part of the application process, organisations must demonstrate previous success to receive a share of the funding and also support the key aims of my Police and Crime Plan. This scrutiny process will continue in the future to monitor the effectiveness of each project and to ensure we are receiving value for money for the public.



Facing up to Offending

Restorative justice is a theme I'm very keen to expand in Nottinghamshire, partly because of the positive outcome it can have on offending but also because of the benefits it provides to victims.

We've already undertaken our own work in the county and I'm delighted to now be jointly hosting a national conference called Facing up to Offending on 3rd December at Nottinghamshire Golf Club in Cotgrave.

This will bring together a multitude of criminal justice agencies and experts to examine the effectiveness of a national review into the benefits of restorative justice which involved Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMI Probation), Her Majesty's Crown



Prosecution Service Inspectorate (HMCPSP) and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP). Both the Chief Constable and I will also be speaking.

Anyone with an interest in restorative justice can register for the event on the No Offence! website
www.no-offence.org

We held our own Restorative Justice Summit earlier this year to explore how closer working between local justice agencies could achieve higher quality RJ. The national conference will explore the opportunities RJ has to make savings and improve outcomes on a regional basis if used in the right way. It is also aims to turn the findings of the review into a practical strategy and will showcase examples of good practice from across the county to help local areas develop a more successful RJ system.

Commissioner trials new tag - all in the name of crime reduction

With so much to do, I'm never too far away from my criminal justice colleagues but they certainly knew how to pinpoint me in August when I agreed to trial a locational GPS tag for a week. I was fitted with the new device to highlight Nottinghamshire Police's official launch of the technology which enables officers to keep track of offenders who have been released into the community at all times.



Early trials in the county are very encouraging and have already demonstrated that tagging leads to fewer crimes which equates to fewer victims and a reduced cost to the taxpayer. It is hoped that the use of tags will help keep offenders on the straight and narrow when they rejoin the community and help them to establish law-abiding patterns to keep them crime-free in the long-term.

Twenty tags were ordered for use by the force at a cost of £45,200 following positive feedback by officers involved in the successful pilot. The tags are being provided by G4S and the process of being fitted with one is currently voluntary.

I for one have been keen to experience for myself what it's like wearing a tag and I came away with the impression that it is a very clever and effective piece of kit. It certainly wasn't easy and I don't think I really got used to it by the end of the week but it does allow offenders to stay within the community and prove to police they have turned a corner or not, whatever the case may be.

New volunteers promise to serve Nottinghamshire's communities



This month we've welcomed the arrival of 72 new police cadets to help deliver crime reduction in Nottinghamshire.

The new recruits, all aged 16, were sworn into their roles at County Hall where they declared their allegiance to the force and pledged to serve the community and act as ambassadors for Nottinghamshire Police.

Deputy Commissioner Chris Cutland attended the event to welcome the cadets and express her gratitude at the personal commitment they had offered to make Nottinghamshire safer. She talked about the way they were challenging negative, stereotypical perceptions of young people and really making a difference to their local communities.

Speaking after the event she said: "It's great that so many young people in the county are prepared to give their time so freely to protect people and I am delighted the Force is investing in local support which will be for the benefit of everybody."

I'm particularly keen to bolster the Force's pool of volunteers to help get to the heart of local issues and encourage the public to take responsibility for safety in their area.

The cadets officially joined the Force last month and will attend a total of 39 weekly sessions to develop an understanding of various operational departments and learn skills. They will volunteer four hours per month to assist the police in attending public events and deliver crime prevention activities.

Research to help improve services to domestic abuse victims

One of the pledges I made when taking on this role is to improve services and support for repeat victims of domestic violence, a goal that features heavily within my first Police and Crime Plan.

Over the past couple of months, we've taken some important steps to realising these aims by commissioning a domestic violence research project which will help us to understand the complex issues behind abuse and how we can manage and respond to the issues to offer more support to victims.

The project offers us an opportunity to look at the issues surrounding domestic violence in unprecedented detail so that we can develop better systems to protect people and deliver the right help. The bid for the academic research was successfully won by a collection of academics working together at the Department of Criminology, University of Leicester. Deputy Commissioner Chris Cutland, who is former chief executive of Women's Aid Nottingham, is leading the ground-breaking work and will make a series of recommendations to improve support services and cost effectiveness following the outcome of the research project.

The project, which is in keeping with my plan to protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerably people, got underway on October 1 and the final report will be presented by August 2015. It will include a review of support work across medium repeat cases, the referrals process, setting up victim focus groups and interviewing individuals, service providers and partners to identify successful pathways to sustainable recovery. It will also involve identifying gaps in the provision of services and explore why there is under-reporting of abuse to the police.



KEEP ON TALKING

I'm delighted that so many people contact me, with problems, compliments and comments. This is particularly important as I need to be able to listen to your views and learn from them and also know that you can keep up to date with what my Deputy, my team and I are doing.

Whatever I do, I am answerable to you, the electorate. You can contact me at any time to ask questions or put your views across.

You can visit:

www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk

You can follow me

@PaddyTipping and @NottsPCC
or Facebook PaddyTipping or NottsPCC.

You can write to me at:

Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

E-mail me at:

nopcc@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Telephone me on:

0115 967 0999 ext 801 2005.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	16 December 2013
Report of:	Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Karen Sleigh
E-mail:	Karen.sleigh@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Agenda Item:	8

Domestic Violence: "Protect, support and respond to repeat female victims of medium risk domestic abuse" Update Report

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 This report presents the Police and Crime Panel (the Panel) with an overview of progress to date on one of the key priorities of the Police and Crime Plan, Domestic Abuse, which is being led by the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (Deputy Commissioner), Chris Cutland.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Panel note and discuss the Deputy Commissioner's Report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Commissioner has made a commitment within the Police and Crime Plan 2013-18 to prioritise budgets to protecting, supporting and responding to repeat female victims of domestic abuse, especially medium risk, which will be led by the Deputy Commissioner.
- 3.2 The Panel of the 24 June 2013 meeting requested an update on Domestic Violence from the Deputy Commissioner to be presented to the each of the Panel meetings.

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

4.1 National Overview

The 25 November 2013 marked White Ribbon Day¹ and the UN Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women². The Home Secretary, the Rt Hon

¹ [White Ribbon Campaign.co.uk](http://WhiteRibbonCampaign.co.uk)

² [International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women](http://InternationalDayfortheEliminationofViolenceagainstWomen) By resolution 54/134 of 17 December 1999, the United Nations General Assembly designated 25 November as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and invited governments, international

Theresa May, announced on this day the intention to roll-out two initiatives to tackle domestic violence and abuse across police forces in England and Wales from March 2014:³

1. Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme: Clare's Law

This is a scheme allowing the police to disclose to individuals details of their partners' abusive pasts, which will be extended to police forces across England and Wales from March 2014. It follows a successful 14 month pilot in four police force areas,⁴ which provided more than 100 people with potentially life-saving information.⁵ Every request under Clare's Law is thoroughly checked by a panel made up of police, probation services and other agencies to ensure information is only passed on where it is lawful, proportionate and necessary. Trained police officers and advisers are then on hand to support victims through the difficult and sometimes dangerous transitional period. Clare's Law, or the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, has two functions:

'right to ask' - this enables someone to ask the police about a partner's previous history of domestic violence or violent acts. A precedent for such a scheme exists with the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme;⁶ and **'right to know'** - police can proactively disclose information in prescribed circumstances.

2. Domestic Violence Protection Orders

This is a national extension from March 2014, to provide further protection to vulnerable victims. The Domestic Violence Protection Orders approach has two stages:

Where the police have reasonable grounds for believing that a perpetrator has used or threatened violence towards the victim and the victim is at risk of future violent behaviour, they can issue a Domestic Violence Protection Notice on the spot, provided they have the authorisation of an officer at Superintendent rank.

The magistrates' court must then hear the case for the Protection Order itself – which is the second step – within 48 hours of the Notice being made. If granted, the Order may last between a minimum of 14 days and a maximum of 28 days. This strikes the right balance between immediate protection for the victim and judicial oversight.

4.2 Local Overview

Between September 2012 – September 2013, the Force took part in the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (also known as "Clare's Law"). The pilot was deemed as a success, after the Force was able to arm 10 women

organisations and NGOs to organise activities designed to raise public awareness of the problem on that day

³ [Home Office Schemes announced](#)

⁴ Gwent, Wiltshire, Nottinghamshire and Greater Manchester

⁵ [Home Office: Pilot for Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, also known as Clare's Law](#) – the pilot scheme followed a successful Home Office public consultation which received more than 250 responses from a wide range of high profile statutory and voluntary organisations

⁶ [Gov.UK Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme](#)

with information which could protect them from violence. The Clare's Law pilot, started with Gwent and Wiltshire, with Nottinghamshire and Greater Manchester joining the pilot which ran up to September 2013.⁷

4.3 Performance against the Police and Crime Plan

The Police and Crime Plan identifies repeat victims of domestic abuse as a priority activity to focus on. The following performance to October 2013 has been reported in the Force Performance and Insight Report and highlighted in the Police and Crime Commissioner's Update Report:

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

- **Measure: % reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months.**
 - Year to date (April to October 2013) there has been an 11.1% reduction in the number of people that have been repeat victims of Domestic Violence, Hate Crime or Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) within the previous 12 months when compared to the same period of last year. This equates to 679 fewer repeat victims.
- **Target Profile: Reduce the number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour by 5% year on year compared to 2-12-13.**
 - ASB accounts for the majority of the volume on this measure, strong performance in terms of ASB repeat victims is serving to mask an increase in repeat victims of domestic violence with the Force currently experiencing an increase of 9.7% (103 victims) when compared to last year. This is linked to an overall increase in Domestic Violence in the Force area. This increase in repeat victims of Domestic Violence continues to be seen on both the City and the County, with the City experiencing increases on all three operational areas year-to-date, the largest being City Central with a 41% (34 victims) increase. On the County, Ashfield, Gedling and Rushcliffe district areas are all proving successful in reducing repeat victims of Domestic Violence, however, performance in the Newark and Sherwood Area is of concern, with an increase of 33.3% (24 victims).⁸

4.4 Through working with partners the Force aims to reduce the number of repeat victims by providing effective intervention at the time of the first incident. This situation will be monitored with a detailed report to be included in the January Performance and Insight report.

4.5 The Deputy Commissioner has commissioned a further piece of work for the Force to conduct on providing an overview of where Domestic Violence has increased the most geographically, and to do more analysis on the levels of

⁷ [Gov.UK: Clare's Law pilot to stop domestic violence](http://gov.uk)

⁸ Nottinghamshire Police's Performance and Insight Report

repeat victimisation for specific locations to gain further understanding on the proportion of first time Domestic violence incidents compared to the number of repeats.

- 4.6 The Force has also launched its 'Alliance Against Violence' campaign which addresses all aspects of violence.
- 4.7 At the Safer Nottinghamshire Performance Board (SNB) on 30th August 2013, a review of Partnership Plus areas was commissioned by ACC Simon Torr. The aim of the review was to make recommendations to the SNB for actions that could add more value to current activity to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in local communities.
- 4.8 Key outcome measures will include domestic abuse victim's satisfaction and reduction of fear together with the measures to report through to the Deputy Commissioner as part of the ongoing monitoring of service delivery. **Appendix A** provides an overview of the Performance framework.

4.9 HMIC: Domestic Violence

The Home Secretary has commissioned HMIC⁹ to conduct an inspection into how police forces are responding to Domestic Violence.¹⁰ This inspection will cover all police forces in England and Wales and will report in April 2014. The Home Secretary has asked that HMIC consider the following issues in their inspection:

- The effectiveness of the police approach to domestic violence and abuse, focusing on the outcomes for victims.
- Whether risks to victims of domestic violence and abuse are adequately managed.
- Identifying lessons learnt from how the police approach domestic violence and abuse; and
- Making any necessary recommendations in relation to these findings when considered alongside current practice.

- 4.10 The on site inspection took place between 4-7 November 2013. The draft report for Nottinghamshire will be sent prior to its production as part of the thematic report in April 2014.

4.11 Progress Assurance

The Deputy Commissioner is continuing to monitor the progress of the Force's Improvement Plan outlined from the work of the Police Authority's Scrutiny report.

4.12 Commissioned Academic Review of Repeat Victims of Medium Risk Domestic Abuse

⁹ HMIC: Home Secretary Commission: Police response to domestic violence and abuse

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/major-review-of-police-response-to-domestic-violence>

The Deputy Commissioner launched a tendering process in August inviting academic organisations to submit a bid for the project, which will assess service provision to vulnerable domestic violence victims and identify gaps where support could be strengthened.

- 4.13 Following a formal selection process, it was announced that the project had been awarded to a joint bid from the Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, which will be led by Dr Rebecca Barnes and Dr Clare Gunby in conjunction with Professor Carol Hedderman, Dr Sarah Hodgkinson, Tammy Ayres and Jo Roberts. The team of academics will also be working with Kerry Sullivan from Nottingham-based domestic violence agency Equation.

4.14 'Nottinghamshire County' Review of Domestic Abuse Services

The Deputy Commissioner has allocated funding to undertake a time limited piece of work in April 2013-14 to:

- Comprehensively map current domestic violence resources in order to fully understand what is currently being spent across Nottinghamshire.
 - Review the evidence of what works in tackling domestic violence.
 - Conduct qualitative research to include focus groups with victims of domestic use, services users and service providers across Nottinghamshire.
 - Identify any gaps in current provision.
 - Assess prioritisation of resources and evidence of effectiveness.
 - Review evidence of what works from the City study, Police Scrutiny Committee outcomes, Literature review and Summary of NICE recommendations.¹¹
 - Identify options and recommendations for improvement.
- 4.15 It is anticipated that a wide range of stakeholders will be consulted as part of the review and that it will be overseen by a small steering group. The review will be complimented by including the City Domestic Violence Review, and will be completed in time to feed into the 2014-15 budget preparations for the refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan.

4.16 Next Steps

The 2013 Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment has been completed and has identified that tackling repeat domestic violence remains a top priority for the Police and Crime Commissioner as it does across the community safety partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards.

5 Financial Implications and Budget Provision

¹¹ [National Institute for Health and Care Excellence - guidance](#)

- 5.1 A substantial amount of money is invested in domestic violence activity and historically this has come from and through a variety of different sources and agencies and has often been time limited. There is currently work being undertaken to develop the Commissioning model to inform the Refresh of the Police and Crime Plan and feed into the 2014-15 budget.

6 Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 This will be monitored through the service provision and reviews.

7 Equality Implications

- 7.1 There has been a requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment for the development of the Police and Crime Plan, together with the inclusion within Service Specifications that the delivery of commissioned services around 'protecting, supporting and responding to repeat victims of domestic abuse' must be able to meet and reflect the needs of a diverse range of service users to ensure that there is no one disadvantaged due to their cultural background, linguistic ability, sexual orientation, disability, race, religion, marital status, pregnancy or age.

8 Risk Management

- 8.1 The risk for repeat domestic violence has been identified through Performance monitoring and remains a priority within the Police and Crime Plan.

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

- 9.1 In September 2012, the Home Office announced that the definition of [domestic violence](#) (DV) and abuse would be widened to include those aged 16 to 17 and wording to reflect coercive control. The decision followed a consultation which saw respondents call overwhelmingly for this change.

10 Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 In November 2012 the Home Office made clear their ambition to tackle violence against women and girls (VAWG) by introducing two new criminal offences for stalking. Additionally, in March 2013 the definition of DV changed to include under 18s and a full review of the VAWG action plan was published by the Home Office.
- 10.2 On 25 November 2013 the Home Office announced the roll-out of two initiatives to tackle domestic violence and abuse across police forces in England and Wales from March 2014:
- Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme: Clare's Law
 - Domestic Violence Protection Orders

11 Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 Through the Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012, repeat Domestic Violence was identified as a priority action under the strategic theme of: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people.
- 11.2 This has been also identified as a priority in the 2013 Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment.

12 Appendices

- 12.1 Appendix A: Performance Measures

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

- 13.1 None

Appendix A: Performance Measures

The Deputy Commissioner has developed performance measures through consultation which will be managed, monitored and reported in the following way:

Targets	Measure
Protection	
Positive feedback from at least 85% of service users to be measured through provider designed satisfaction form to reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in feelings of fear • Improved Feelings of safety • Improved Confidence in accessing support • Improved quality of life • Reporting of fewer repeat incidents of domestic abuse • Less medium risk women being murdered. 	Annually
Reduction in repeat medium risk survivors in each area by 5 %	Annually
Support	
50% of those who use the service to have reduced risk over a period of 6 months	Annually
Engagement with 40 women survivors over a one year period for each area	Quarterly
Attendance at 90% of appropriate Vulnerable Persons Panels (VPP) / CDAP meetings	Quarterly
Response	
30% to have maintained reduced risk over a period of 6 months	Annually
Contact with Service User within 2 working days of referral in 80% of cases	Quarterly

HOME OFFICE CONSULTATION ON EXPANDING THE ROLE AND POWERS OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY OFFICERS

Purpose of the Report

1. To give Panel Members an opportunity to make comments on the Home Office's proposals to expand the role and powers of Police and Community Safety Officers (PCSOs).

Information and Advice

2. The Home Office e-mailed on 6 December 2013 to seek the views of relevant partners (including Police and Crime Panel Members) on its proposals to expand PCSO roles and powers. The covering letter and proposals are attached as Appendix A and B.
3. The proposals seek to enable the introduction of additional discretionary powers to help deliver key areas of neighbourhood policing including community engagement, crime prevention and to address anti-social behaviour.

Other Options Considered

4. Views are requested by 20 December 2013 and therefore the Panel meeting of 16 December offers the only opportunity for Members to discuss these proposals together.

Reasons for Recommendation/s

5. To enable the Panel to formulate a response to the Home Office consultation.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the Panel considers the proposals and agrees a response to the Home Office.

Background Papers and Published Documents

None

For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

Keith Ford, Senior Democratic Services Officer, Nottinghamshire County Council
keith.ford@nottscc.gov.uk
Tel: 0115 9772590

6 December 2013

CONSULTATION ON PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDING THE ROLE AND POWERS OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS (PCSOs)

Background

The accompanying paper sets out proposals to ensure that PCSOs continue to have the necessary powers to protect the public and serve their community.

The proposals on which we are seeking views are as follows:

1. We are interested in introducing additional discretionary powers that will enhance the current list of PCSO powers to ensure that PCSOs can continue to deliver effectively key areas of neighbourhood policing such as community engagement, crime prevention and tackling anti-social behaviour.
2. We propose to remove legislative barriers to enable the Secretary of State to make amendments to the list of available powers by order (subject to the affirmative procedure).
3. We propose to introduce a duty for Chief Constables to consult Police and Crime Commissioners regarding the designation of PCSO powers.

Consultation

This consultation invites comments on these proposals. For your views to be considered we invite you to **respond by Friday 20th December**.

Please send responses to the Home Office:

Faye.Ricketts4@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk & Nici.Hosfield@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Annex A

Responses: Confidentiality and Disclaimer

The information you send us may be passed to colleagues within the Home Office, the Government or related agencies.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be subject to publication or disclosure in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want other information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence.

In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

Annex B

Distribution List:

Association of Chief Police Officers
Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
Association of Police and Crime Chief Executives
Attorney General's Office
British Transport Police
Chief Police Officers' Staff Association
College of Policing
Crown Prosecution Service
Department for Transport
Independent Police Complaints Commission
Department for Communities and Local Government
Ministry of Justice
Police and Crime Commissioners
Police and Crime Panel members
Police Federation of England and Wales
Police Superintendents Association
National Crime Agency
Special Constabulary
Unison

CONSULTATION: PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDING THE ROLE AND POWERS OF POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS

December 2013

ISSUE

This paper seeks views on a range of measures to support local policing. These are:

1. To expand the list of powers which can be conferred on Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). Whilst the Government is already seeking to introduce a number of new powers through the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill currently in Parliament, we want to assess whether there are any further powers which would enhance PCSOs' ability to fulfil their objectives of community engagement and tackling low-level crime and disorder, and thereby support effective neighbourhood policing.
2. To remove legislative barriers to the introduction of new powers in future, by enabling the Secretary of State to make amendments to the list of available powers by way of secondary legislation (subject to the affirmative procedure).
3. To introduce a duty for Chief Constables to consult Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) regarding the designation of PCSO powers.

The Home Office welcomes the views of all interested parties including policing and criminal justice partners and PCSOs themselves.

CONTEXT

Since their introduction in 2002, PCSOs have become a key component of our approach to neighbourhood policing and are now key to the public face of policing, providing an invaluable link between the police and the communities they serve. They bring key skills, values and diversity to policing.

Providing a valuable uniformed presence in our communities, PCSOs focus on understanding and identifying local priorities, solving local problems, tackling low-level crime and engaging with the community. Their presence in communities means they are often best placed to engage with those who conduct, and are affected by, anti-social behaviour and disorder.

The Police Reform Act 2002 introduced a number of powers available for designation to PCSOs to support them in fulfilling their objective of tackling low-level crime and disorder. The range of powers PCSOs are granted is determined by the Chief Constable to enable them to take account of local circumstances. A full list of powers currently available can be found at Annex A.

We recognise that the role has evolved since its introduction 10 years ago and we need to ensure that the package of powers available to PCSOs remains fit for purpose. We have taken steps to give PCSOs a number of additional discretionary powers by virtue of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill which is being considered by Parliament. Subject to Parliamentary approval, we will introduce the powers outlined at Annex B.

We want to build on these changes and make certain that the PCSO role continues to develop, to ensure it delivers the best value to the public and remains an integral part of neighbourhood policing. We feel it is the right time to take a closer look at whether the powers available to PCSOs are sufficient to enable them to fulfil their role effectively and if not, what new powers should be made available.

PROPOSALS

Proposal One: Additional PCSO powers

The visibility of PCSOs to communities and their flexible approach to problem solving is key to effective neighbourhood policing. It is important that PCSOs have the right powers at their disposal to enable them to tackle the problems they face within their communities.

We are interested in introducing additional discretionary powers that will enhance the current list of PCSO powers, to ensure that PCSOs can continue to deliver effectively key areas of neighbourhood policing including community engagement, crime prevention and tackling anti-social behaviour.

Questions

Q1. To what extent do you agree that PCSOs should remain focused on engagement and problem solving to tackle low-level crime and anti-social behaviour?

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Tend to agree
- c) Neither agree or disagree
- d) Tend to disagree
- e) Strongly disagree

Please state the reason for your response.

Q2. To what extent do you agree that the current powers available for designation are sufficient to support PCSOs in tackling low-level crime and anti-social behaviour?

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Tend to agree
- c) Neither agree or disagree
- d) Tend to disagree
- e) Strongly disagree

Please state the reason for your response.

Q3. Do you consider that additional powers should be conferred on PCSOs to enable them to deliver their role more effectively in the reformed policing landscape?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Please provide details of any additional powers you think should be conferred on PCSOs, and state why you think they will better enable PCSOs to deliver more effective neighbourhood policing.

Proposal Two: To enable the Secretary of State to make amendments to the list of available powers by way of secondary legislation

At present, it is only possible to introduce new PCSO powers via primary legislation.

We intend to remove legislative barriers to the introduction of new powers in future, by enabling the Secretary of State to make amendments to the list of available powers by way of secondary legislation (subject to the affirmative procedure).

Questions

Q4. To what extent do you agree that the Secretary of State should be able to make amendments to the list of available powers by way of secondary legislation (subject to the affirmative procedure).

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Tend to agree
- c) Neither agree or disagree
- d) Tend to disagree
- e) Strongly disagree

Proposal three: Duty to consult the PCC

The introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) has been the most radical change to policing in 50 years. Power has been shifted away from Whitehall into the hands of elected local leaders who are accountable for ensuring the policing needs of their communities are met as effectively as possible.

We want to ensure that PCCs have the appropriate level of influence over the powers conferred upon PCSOs within their force area whilst also preserving the operational independence of Chief Constables. We propose to introduce a duty for Chief Constables to consult PCCs on the designation of PCSO powers.

Questions

Q5. To what extent do you agree that a Chief Constable should consult with their PCC regarding the designation of PCSO powers in their force area?

- f) Strongly agree
- g) Tend to agree
- h) Neither agree or disagree
- i) Tend to disagree
- j) Strongly disagree

Please state if you have any reason for your response.

Q6. What, if any, concerns do you have about the introduction of a duty for the Chief Constable to consult with their PCC regarding the designation of PCSO powers in their force area?

Q7. If you have concerns, what safeguards should be in place to address or resolve these?

About you:

These details are voluntary and will be treated as personal data by the Home Office in compliance with Government guidance on holding information of this nature.

1. Which of the following best describes your organisation or the professional interest that you represent? * Please select one option.

- a) Police force
- b) Police officer
- c) Police Community Support Officer
- d) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- e) Police and Crime Commissioner
- f) victims group
- g) voluntary sector
- h) Government department or agency
- i) Academic institution or think tank
- j) None – I am responding as a member of the public
- k) Prefer not to say
- l) other (please specify)

2. Which organisation do you represent? Providing this information is optional

3. In which of the following areas are you based?

- a) East Midlands
- b) East of England
- c) Greater London
- d) North East England
- e) North West England
- f) South East England
- g) South West England
- h) Wales
- i) West Midlands
- j) Yorkshire and the Humber
- k) Prefer not to say
- l) Other (please specify)

If you have any queries or would like any additional information at this stage, please contact the Police Transparency Unit.

Annex A

Police community support officer powers: list of standard powers

Power	Relevant legislation
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for cycling on a footpath: Power of a constable in uniform to give a person a fixed penalty notice under section 54 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (fixed penalty notices) in respect of an offence under section 72 of the Highway Act 1835 (riding on a footway) committed by cycling.	Paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for littering: Power of an authorised officer of a litter authority to give a notice under section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (fixed penalty notices in respect of litter).	Paragraph 1(2)(d) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
Power to issue fixed penalty notices in respect of offences under dog control orders: power of an authorised officer of a primary or secondary authority, within the meaning of section 59 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, to give a notice under that section (fixed penalty notices in respect of offences under dog control orders).	Paragraph 1(2)(e) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see section 62(2) of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005).
Power to require name and address: Power to require the name and address of a person whom a PCSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence or a relevant licensing offence (Relevant offences are defined under subparagraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and include relevant fixed penalty offences under paragraph 1 of Schedule 4, an offence under section 32(2) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 (failure to follow an instruction to disperse) and an offence which appears to have caused injury, alarm or distress to another person or loss of or damage to another person's property. Relevant licensing offence is defined as a specified offence under the Licensing Act 2003) Paragraph 1A enables chief constables to designate the power to require name and address without also designating the power of detention.	Paragraph 1A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
Power to require name and address for anti-social behaviour: Power of a constable in uniform under section 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 to require a person whom he has reason to believe to have been acting, or to be acting, in an anti-social manner to give his name and address. Subparagraph 3(2) of Schedule 4 provides the PCSO with the power to detain (under subparagraphs 2(3) to (5) of Schedule 4). However, by virtue of paragraph 2(8) of Schedule 4 the power to detain <i>has no effect unless a PCSO has been designated with the power of detention under paragraph 2 of Schedule 4.</i>	Paragraph 3 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (as amended by paragraph 3(10) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005)

<p>Power to require name and address for road traffic offences: Enables PCSOs to be designated with the power to require the name and address of a driver or pedestrian who fails to follow the directions of a community support officer or police officer under sections 35 or 37 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.</p>	<p>Paragraph 3A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to require persons drinking in designated places to surrender alcohol: Power to require a person whom a PCSO reasonably believes is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to do so, to not consume that alcohol and to surrender any alcohol or container for alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.</p>	<p>Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to require persons aged under 18 to surrender alcohol: Power to require a person who he reasonably suspects is aged under 18 or is or has been supplying alcohol to a person aged under 18 to surrender any alcohol in his possession and to give their name and address. Power to require such a person to surrender sealed containers of alcohol if the PCSO has reason to believe that the person is or has been consuming or intends to consume alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to seize tobacco from a person aged under 16 and to dispose of that tobacco.</p>	<p>Paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to seize drugs and require name and address for possession of drugs: Enables PCSOs to be designated with a power to seize unconcealed drugs or drugs found when searching for alcohol, tobacco or other items if the PCSO reasonably believes the person is in unlawful possession of them. The PCSO must retain the drugs until a constable instructs them what to do with it. If a PCSO finds drugs in a person's possession or has reason to believe that a person is in possession of drugs and reasonably believe such possession is unlawful then the PCSO may require that persons name and address.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 7B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to enter and search any premises for the purposes of saving life and limb or preventing serious damage to property.</p>	<p>Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to seize vehicles used to cause alarm: Power to stop and seize a vehicle which a PCSO has reason to believe is being used in a manner which contravenes sections 3 or 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (careless and inconsiderate driving and prohibition of off-road driving) and is causing alarm, distress or annoyance under section 59 of the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>	<p>Paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>

<p>Power to remove abandoned vehicles under regulations made under section 99 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. A PCSO designated under this paragraph has the power to order the removal of a vehicle under regulation 3 of the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1986. This relates to vehicles that have broken down or been permitted to remain at rest on a road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a position, condition or situation causing obstruction or danger to persons using the road, or (b) in contravention of a prohibition contained in Schedule 1 of the regulations. 	<p>Paragraph 10 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>
<p>Power to stop cycles: Powers of a constable in uniform to stop a cycle under section 163(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 when a PCSO has reason to believe that a person has committed the offence of riding on a footpath.</p>	<p>Paragraph 11A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 89(3) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)</p>
<p>Power to control traffic for purposes other than escorting a load of exceptional dimensions: Powers to direct traffic (for purposes other than escorting loads of exceptional dimensions) based on the powers constables have under sections 35 and 37 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It also gives PCSOs the power to direct traffic for the purposes of conducting a traffic survey. PCSOs designated under this paragraph must also be designated with powers under paragraph 3A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act.</p>	<p>Paragraph 11B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to carry out road checks: Power to carry out a road check which has been authorised by a superintendent (or a police officer of higher rank) and power to stop vehicles for the purposes of carrying out a road check</p>	<p>Paragraph 13 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to place signs: enables PCSOs to be designated with the power of a constable under section 67 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 to place and maintain traffic signs.</p>	<p>Paragraph 13A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 11 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.)</p>
<p>Power to enforce cordoned areas: under section 36 of the Terrorism Act 2000</p>	<p>Paragraph 14 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to stop and search in authorised areas: Powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 in authorised areas to stop and search vehicles and pedestrians when in the company and under the supervision of a constable.</p>	<p>Paragraph 15 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to photograph persons away from a police station: enables PCSOs to be designated with the power to photograph a person who has been arrested, detained or given a fixed penalty notice away from the police station.</p>	<p>Paragraph 15ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 12 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005)</p>

List of discretionary powers that can be designated by chief officers

Power	Relevant legislation
Power to issue penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder: Power of a constable in uniform to give a penalty notice under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 (fixed penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder)	Paragraph 1(2)(a) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for truancy: Power of a constable to give a penalty notice under section 444A of the Education Act 1996 (penalty notice in respect of failure to secure regular attendance at school of registered pupil)	Paragraph 1(2)(aa) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 23 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for excluded pupil found in a public place: Power of a constable to give a penalty notice under section 105 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (penalty notice in respect of presence of excluded pupil in public place).	Paragraph 1(2)(ab) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 107(2) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006)
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for dog fouling: Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under section 4 of the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 (fixed penalty notices in respect of dog fouling). This power (and the 1996 Act) has now been repealed in relation to England and Wales by section 107 and Schedule 5 Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005. However the power continues to have effect in respect of any land which remains designated land under the 1996 Act.	Paragraph 1(2)(c) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting: Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under section 43(1) of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (penalty notices in respect of graffiti or fly-posting).	Paragraph 1(2)(ca) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 46 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
Power to issue fixed penalty notice for relevant byelaw offence: Power of an authorised officer of an authority which has made a byelaw to which this section applies has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence against the byelaw.	Paragraph 1ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 130 of the Local Government and Public involvement in Health Act 2007)

<p>Power to detain: Power to detain a person whom a PCSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence who fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph 1A(3) to give name and address or who gives an answer which the PCSO reasonably suspects to be false or inaccurate for up to 30 minutes for the arrival of a police officer (or to accompany that person to a police station if he or she elects to do so on request). Under paragraph 2(2) (as amended by Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005) a PCSO may only be designated with the power to detain if they have also been designated with the power to require name and address under paragraph 1A of the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. (Paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.)</p>
<p>Power to enforce byelaws: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 provides that offences committed under relevant byelaws are relevant offences under paragraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002. A relevant byelaw is a byelaw from a list of byelaws that has been agreed between a chief constable and a relevant byelaw-making body. As well as being able to require name and address for breach of a byelaw, PCSOs can also enforce a byelaw by removing a person from a place if a constable would also have the power to enforce a byelaw in that way.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 1A, 2(3A), 2(6)(ad), 2(6B), 2(6C), 2(6D), 2(6E), 2(6F) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 2, 3(4), 3(7) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to deal with begging: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 makes offences under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 into relevant offences. It also gives PCSOs a power to detain a person who they have required to stop committing an offence under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act and who has failed to comply with the requirement.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 2(6)(ac) and 2(3B) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(4), 3(5), 3(6) and 3(7) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to enforce certain licensing offences: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 establishes a set of relevant licensing offences. These offences are sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk, obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk, sale of alcohol to children, purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children, consumption of alcohol by children and sending a child to obtain alcohol. Where these offences apply specifically to clubs they are not relevant licensing offences. PCSOs may require name and address but may not detain for those relevant licensing offences that are most likely to be committed by license holders.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2(6A) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(3) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>

<p>Power to search detained persons for dangerous items or items that could be used to assist escape: Enables PCSOs to be designated with the same powers as a constable under section 32 of PACE to search detained persons for anything that could be used to cause physical injury or to assist escape. A PCSO must comply with a police officer's instructions on what to do with the item.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 4 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to use reasonable force to prevent a detained person making off: either when waiting for the arrival of a constable or when accompanying a detained person to a police station.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Power to disperse groups and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence: Powers which, by virtue of an authorisation under section 30 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, are conferred on a constable in uniform by section 30(3) to (6) of that Act (power to disperse groups and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence).</p>	<p>Paragraph 4A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 33 of the Anti-Social Behaviour 2003)</p>
<p>Power to remove truants to designated premises etc: Enables a PCSO to be designated with the power of a constable under section 16(3) of (3ZA) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to remove a truant or excluded pupil found in a specified area (as specified in a direction under section 16(2) of the 1998 Act) to designated premises or (in the case of a truant) to the school from which the truant is absent.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 8 of the Police and Justice Act 2006)</p>
<p>Power to use reasonable force in relation to detained persons: Paragraph 2(4A) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 places a duty on PCSOs to remain with a police officer when transferring a detained person to his or her custody until the police officer has control of the detained person. Paragraph 2(4B) places a PCSO accompanying a detained person to a police station under a duty to remain at the police station until he has transferred control of the detained person. If a PCSO is designated with paragraph 4ZB of Schedule 4 then he or she may use reasonable force in complying with duties under 2(4A) and 2(4B). If a PCSO is designated with paragraph 4ZA then he or she may use reasonable force when exercising powers under paragraphs 2(3B), 2(4), 7A(8) or 7C(2)(a).</p>	<p>Paragraphs 2(4A), 2(4B), 4ZA and 4ZB of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Schedule 9 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>

<p>Power to search for alcohol and tobacco: Where a person has failed to comply with a requirement under paragraph 5 or 6 or has failed to allow a PCSO to seize tobacco under paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 and a PCSO reasonably believes that the person is in possession of alcohol or tobacco then a PCSO may search them for it and dispose of anything found. It is an offence to fail to consent to be searched and PCSOs can require name and address for this offence. As specified in paragraph 3(10) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 a PCSO may only detain a person for failure to give an adequate name and address if he or she has been designated with powers under paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act.</p>	<p>Paragraph 7A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to seize drugs and require name and address for possession of drugs: Builds on the standard power to seize drugs and require name and address under paragraph 7B and enables PCSOs to detain a person on failure to comply with the requirement to provide name and address.</p>	<p>Paragraph 7C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to enforce Park Trading offences: Enables a PCSO to seize non-perishable items from a person the PCSO reasonably have been used in the commission of a park trading offence under the Royal Parks (Trading) Act 2000. This power can only apply to PCSOs in the Metropolitan Police Force.</p>	<p>Paragraph 7D of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p>Limited power to enter licensed premises: Enables PCSOs to be designated with a power to enter licensed premises under section 180 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the purposes of investigating relevant licensing offences. They may not enter clubs and must enter all premises with a constable unless the premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol off the premises.</p>	<p>Paragraph 8A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 9 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p>Power to stop vehicles for testing: Powers of a constable in uniform to stop vehicles for the purposes of testing under section 67 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.</p>	<p>Paragraph 11 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>
<p>Power to direct traffic for the purposes of escorting abnormal loads</p>	<p>Paragraph 12 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>
<p>Power to serve closure notice for licensed premises persistently selling to children</p>	<p>Paragraph 5A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (as inserted by section 24(6) of the Violent Crime</p>
	<p>Reduction Act 2006).</p>

New PCSO powers currently being considered in Parliament as part of the Anti-social behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill

Dispersal power

PCSOs will be able to use the dispersal power if they are designated with the power by their Chief Constable. They can be designated with both the power to issue a direction, and the power to request someone hands over property; or they can be designated just the power to issue a direction.

The dispersal power is replacing two current powers:

- section 30 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (the power to disperse groups or individuals from a pre-designated area); and
- section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (the power to disperse individuals where there is a risk of alcohol-related crime or disorder).

Community protection notice (CPN)

The community protection notice (CPN) can be issued by a PCSO, and the PCSO can also issue a fixed penalty notice on breach.

Closure notice and closure order

A closure notice is issued by a police officer of at least the rank of inspector, or the local authority. If the notice is to be extended beyond 24 hours, up to 48 hours, this is authorised by an officer of at least the rank of superintendent.

The inspector or superintendent must be satisfied that the statutory test has been met to issue the notice. However, the gathering of evidence and serving the notice itself can be done by a less senior officer or a PCSO.

Community remedy

The community remedy document (the list of actions that can be chosen from by the victim) will be used to give the victim a say in the punishment used in a community resolution. The circumstances in which a PCSO can carry out a community resolution are limited to those offences which their Chief Constable has designated them powers to deal with. Other community resolutions may be delivered by PCSOs on the authority of a warranted officer of the appropriate rank.

Parking and cycle-related offences

To improve road safety PCSOs will be given the power to issue a fixed penalty notice to those guilty of committing the following offences:

- Parking in a restricted area outside schools
- Failing to stop for a police constable
- Driving the wrong way down a one-way street
- Sounding a horn when stationary
- Sounding a horn at night
- Not stopping engine when stationary
- Causing unnecessary noise

Contravening bus lane
Opening door so as to cause injury/danger
Cycling without lights
Cycling through a red light
Carry a passenger on a cycle
Failing to comply with a traffic direction
Failing to confirm identify as a licensed house to house collector
Operating as an unlicensed street vendor in London

Seize and retain

The Bill would introduce the power to seize and retain material that has been obtained in an offence, or is evidence of an offence.

