

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Monday, 07 June 2021 at 14:00

County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP

**There will be a pre-meeting for Panel Members only
in the Rufford Suite at 1.15pm**

AGENDA

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair | |
| 2 | Minutes of last meeting held on 29 March 2021 | 1 - 8 |
| 3 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 4 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 5 | Review of Membership - Balanced Appointment Objective | 9 - 12 |
| 6 | Results of Police and Crime Commissioner Election | 13 - 18 |
| 7 | Police & Crime Commissioner's Introductory Report | 19 - 24 |
| 8 | Work Programme | 25 - 28 |
| 9 | Police & Crime Commissioner's Closing Report | 29 - 88 |

Notes

- (a) Members of the public are welcome to attend to observe meetings of the Police and Crime Panel. Please note that there is no opportunity for the public to speak at these meetings.
- (b) Nominations for the position of Chair / Vice-Chair for the 2021/22 municipal year will be requested at the meeting. Nominations will need to be seconded. In the event of more than one nomination being received, voting will take place by a show of hands.
- (c) 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 977 2590) or a colleague in Democratic Services at Nottinghamshire County Council prior to the meeting.

- (d) 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

- (e) Membership (as at 25 May 2021) – to be confirmed:-

Executive Mayor Andy Abrahams – Mansfield District Council
Councillor Scott Carlton – Newark & Sherwood Borough Council
Councillor Andre Camilleri – Nottinghamshire County Council
Lesley Dalby – Independent Co-optee
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council
Councillor Kevin Greaves – Bassetlaw District Council
Mrs Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Co-optee
Mrs Suma Harding – Independent Co-optee
Councillor Rob Inglis – Rushcliffe Borough Council
Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Richard MacRae – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Helen-Ann Smith – Ashfield District Council
Mr Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Co-optee
Councillor Linda Woodings – Nottingham City Council

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MINUTES OF THE VIRTUAL MEETING HELD ON MONDAY 29 MARCH 2021 AT 2.00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

(A denotes absent)

Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Member (Chair)
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council (Vice Chair)

Executive Mayor Andy Abrahams – Mansfield District Council
Councillor Scott Carlton – Newark and Sherwood District Council - **A**
Lesley Dalby – Independent Member
Councillor Tony Eaton – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor Michael Edwards (substitute for Councillor Khan) – Nottingham City Council
Suma Harding – Independent Member
Councillor Rob Inglis – Rushcliffe Borough Council
Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council - **A**
Councillor Richard MacRae – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Francis Purdue-Horan - Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Helen-Ann Smith – Ashfield District Council
Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member
Councillor Linda Woodings – Nottingham City Council

OFFICERS PRESENT

Keith Ford - Team Manager, Democratic Services	}	Nottinghamshire County Council
Jo Toomey - Advanced Democratic Services Officer	}	(Host Authority)
Pete Barker - Democratic Services Officer	}	

OTHERS PRESENT

Paddy Tipping - Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
Craig Guildford - Chief Constable, Notts Police
Rachel Barber - Deputy Chief Constable, Notts Police
Kevin Dennis - Chief Executive, Office of PCC (OPCC)
Emma Foody – Deputy PCC

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING HELD ON 4 FEBRUARY 2021

The minutes of the last meeting held on 4 February 2021, having been circulated to all Members, were taken as read and were confirmed by those Members who had attended the meeting, and were signed by the Chair.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Carlton.

Councillor Edwards replaced Councillor Khan for this meeting only.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Ellis declared a private interest as the Commissioner had asked him to act as his agent in the forthcoming elections, which did not preclude him from speaking or voting on any item on the agenda.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

Ms Toomey introduced the Work Programme report and drew members' attention to the section concerning the Panel's Annual Report and the recommendation that a sub-group be established to produce the report for the municipal year 2020/21. The Chair spoke of the positive comments received regarding the Panel's first report produced last year and asked members who would like to join the sub-group to email Ms Toomey to confirm.

Ms Toomey stated that the report also contained details of the proposed dates for future meetings for the municipal year 2021/22 which members were asked to approve.

RESOLVED 2021/006

- 1) That a sub-group be established by the Panel to produce the Annual Report 2020/21.**
- 2) That the following dates be agreed for the Panel meetings in the 2021/22 municipal year:**

Monday 7 June 2021 (Annual Meeting)	2pm
Monday 6 September 2021	2pm
Monday 15 November 2021	2pm
Monday 24 January 2022 (Budget workshop)	10.30am
Thursday 3 February 2022 (Budget workshop)	10.30am
Tuesday 8 February 2022 (Budget meeting)	10.30am
Monday 28 March 2022	2pm
Monday 6 June 2022 (Annual Meeting)	2pm

5. UPDATE ON DOMESTIC ABUSE HELPLINE AND PCC POSITION PAPER

The Commissioner delivered the initial introduction to the report, stating that the figures in Nottinghamshire mirrored those nationally. The Commissioner informed members that he hoped to announce further support soon for those working in the support services emphasising that he would prefer it if resources could be made available on a longer-term basis rather than as a result of an annual bidding process as at present.

The Commissioner then handed over to the Deputy Commissioner who stated that the position paper detailed in the report aimed to give a comprehensive overview of the whole-system approach that had been adopted. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that the present position was a strong one, with the support available sophisticated, and that this had been confirmed in meetings with partners, the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and the Home Office.

The Deputy Commissioner informed the Panel that although there was a solid base from which to work, the need to do better had led to the development of an Action Plan and the Deputy Commissioner gave the following examples of how things were being taken forward:

- The use of a domestic abuse car had been launched with a specialist worker accompanying the police in order to provide early support. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that this followed a successful pilot in West Yorkshire.
- The Force wanted to build on the high rates of satisfaction with the police expressed by victims by providing early wrap-around support.
- Funding had been provided to the Juno project for a year to allow them to support children who had seen abuse involving knives.
- A bid had been successful to fund a perpetrator programme with the first cohort due to be admitted in the week following the meeting.

The Deputy Commissioner stated that there were still significant pressures in the area, some as a result of the pandemic, and that the announcement on further funding from the Ministry of Justice was imminent. The Deputy Commissioner echoed the Commissioner's earlier comments about the preference for funds to be provided on a longer-term basis.

The Deputy Commissioner spoke of the work being undertaken to analyse exactly who is contacting the City/County supported Helpline and informed members that practitioners as well as victims were using the Helpline. The Deputy Commissioner stated that demand during lockdown had decreased then increased when restrictions were lifted, mirroring the movements in recorded crime. The Deputy Commissioner informed the Panel that she expected this pattern to be repeated when the current lockdown restrictions were lifted. The Deputy Commissioner stated that those receiving the calls were based at home and therefore were having to deal with the consequences of that at the same time as providing the service and that there was a determination to support those professionals during this challenging time.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- Responding to a question about sexual abuse in schools, the Commissioner informed the Panel that he was meeting the Chief Constable tomorrow to discuss the issue and stated that he was aware of the controversy surrounding the presence of police officers in schools with Norfolk leading in this area and providing a helpline in addition to that of the third sector's. The Commissioner informed the Panel that he would be bringing forward proposals soon.
- The Panel praised the Force for its early identification of misogyny as a hate crime and its swift action when incidents were reported. The Commissioner informed the

Panel that he was proud of the work being undertaken in Nottinghamshire, some of which involved the former Chief Constable, Sue Fish. He spoke of the positive comments made by the Women's Centre, Nottinghamshire Citizens and Nottingham Trent University and spoke of the need to change culture and attitudes. The Commissioner stated that in the same way as the Stephen Lawrence murder and the McPherson report was a seminal moment in the history of race, the murder of Sarah Everard was a similar moment regarding the treatment of women. The Panel praised the Force's handling of the 2 Minutes' silence in Nottingham.

- Replying to a question regarding the refreshing of the Force's policy, the Deputy Commissioner stated that the monitoring of the figures was crucial and that victims would continue to be supported to encourage the reporting of incidents. The Deputy Commissioner also spoke of the importance of prevention and the work being done in schools with the support of both the City and County Councils and informed the Panel that the high-level Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy would be launched at the weekend with an Action Plan to follow. The Panel referred to Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders (DVPNs and DVPOs) and the Chief Constable informed members that the Force was very careful when going through this process, which involved applying to the Magistrates' court, as it did not want to create the scenario where the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) could avoid making a decision. The Chief Constable stated that he thought the number of DVPOs would increase over time.
- The Panel highlighted some historical data from the south of the county with the Deputy Commissioner responding to a question about rates of DV in the city and county, and the link between deprivation and the incidence of DV, by informing the Panel that figures showed in the last quarter of 2019/20 that the gap in the number of cases in the city and county was widening. The Deputy Commissioner stated that although there did appear to be a link between the incidence of DV and deprivation, some have contested this link and it was acknowledged that anyone can be affected by DV regardless of their background. The Deputy Commissioner stated that while some local authorities employed DV Co-Ordinators, not all authorities in the county had the same funding and a county-wide conversation was needed. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that it was still too early to be able to assess fully the effects of lockdown / Covid on the DV figures.
- The Deputy Commissioner was asked why the repeat rates of offending had remained stable for the last few years and informed the Panel that victims suffered 80 incidents on average before involving the police so as a consequence work had been undertaken to provide victims with additional support and alternative options to ringing the police. The Deputy Commissioner agreed to provide Panel members with the figures relating to the number of restraining orders issued to repeat offenders. The Chief Constable informed members that repeat cases did receive closer inspection than others and that the Force abided by a strict definition of repeat offences not adopted universally, but even given this the figures for Nottinghamshire compared favourably to other Forces.
- The Panel asked if there was any stigma around males reporting DV and the Deputy Commissioner replied that there was and that Equation was doing some work with this under-represented group. A bid had also been submitted to the Ministry of Justice for funds including a sum for working with men and boys. The Deputy Commissioner informed the Panel that the strategy contained a separate addendum relating to male

victims of DV as men and boys did not identify with the strategy adopted for women and girls.

- The Deputy Commissioner informed the Panel that she had met health agencies and representatives from the third sector earlier in the year to discuss the topic of DV and that some general commitments had been made, for example around consultation, but that Covid pressures had limited the ability for partners to engage more fully at present, though further contact would be made in the future. The Commissioner confirmed that work with GPs had ceased because of the pandemic but that work would recommence once the NHS had returned to normal.
- The Commissioner replied to a query about the 'DA Partnership Car' and informed members that the officer involved in triage had been there from the start, was outstanding and that it was his role to link the enforcement and mental health support aspects together. The Chief Constable confirmed that the sergeant involved was well aware of his responsibilities, that the presence of a mental health nurse in the car did help and that the aim of the scheme was to safeguard victims and ensure that need was directed to the right agencies.

RESOLVED 2021/007

That the Panel notes the demand on Nottinghamshire's Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse (DSVA) Helpline and the progress made on the Action Plan.

6. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT

The Commissioner introduced the report and referred to the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill which was not included in his update report. The Commissioner informed the Panel that among a range of proposed measures, the Bill addressed the topics of Travellers, including the illegal occupation of land, and knife crime, including the issue of stop and search. The Commissioner explained that there was still time to respond to the proposed measures in the Bill as Royal Assent was not due for another year.

The Commissioner spoke of the vigil for Sarah Everard that had recently taken place, and which the Police had not wished to go ahead. He informed the Panel that this had gone smoothly as those attending behaved responsibly and dispersed when asked. The Commissioner informed members that a female police officer had lit a candle at the vigil and stated that the sensitive handling of the situation in Nottingham contrasted with scenes elsewhere in the country and that the Chief Constable had been asked to give evidence on operational policing matters as a result.

The Commissioner drew members' attention to the section of the report dealing with the first part of the government's review of the role of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and informed the Panel that the recommendations contained nothing that was unanticipated. The Commissioner informed the Panel that one of the recommendations concerned promoting best practice in terms of the work of Police and Crime Panels and the Commissioner informed members that he was keen to get involved in this. The Commissioner stated that another aspect of the report concerned Fire Governance and informed members that this could have consequences regarding the Panel's future responsibilities. The Commissioner also spoke of the second part of the government's

review and informed members that this included consideration of a greater involvement for PCCs in the criminal justice system.

The Commissioner then spoke of the budget, acknowledging that it was nearly the end of the financial year, and informed members that in terms of the revenue budget an overspend of £1m on the £217m budget was anticipated, but that in the next 3 to 5 years significant savings were expected from having brought the vehicle maintenance contract back in-house. The Commissioner then referred to the large capital programme and informed the Panel that the new custody suite was due to open on time in July, and hopefully on budget, and that it should make a substantial difference to staff and those held there. The Commissioner stated that the Bridewell had been sold to the Courts Services, which was the preferred option, and informed members that he was pleased with the price achieved and the terms of the contract. The Commissioner spoke of the plans for the new Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), on a site close to the existing one, and informed members that the project was at the design stage and that although there was an issue with costs at the moment everyone involved was working hard on finding a solution.

The Commissioner stated that crime in Nottinghamshire continued to fall while police numbers increased, informing the Panel that 100 more officers would be recruited this year with the majority of those being deployed on the frontline therefore increasing the visibility of police on the streets. The Commissioner spoke of the success of Operation Reacher and the importance of working with local communities.

During discussions the following points were raised:

- Responding to a question about the likely effects of the easing of lockdown on the incidence of crime, the Commissioner stated that there was some indication given in July/August when lockdown was eased and violent crime increased to think that this would happen again and informed the Panel that all Forces had been asked to put plans in place. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that briefings had already taken place with Neighbourhood Inspectors and that all partners were working together closely to gather intelligence and identify potential problems.
- The Commissioner was asked about the £7m overspend on the contract for the supply and maintenance of vehicles and informed the Panel that this contract was between the Police and Venson's and that at the time of signing there were very few alternatives to the PFI contract. The Commissioner stated that negotiations had been taking place over the last 2 years, and that while the cost of buying out the contract had been slightly higher than anticipated, so were the savings, and the exit costs were largely covered by a Home Office grant. The Commissioner informed members that another PFI contract was coming to an end concerning the building at Riverside and that negotiations were ongoing with the Force, the Home Office and the Treasury and that further savings were expected.
- The Panel praised the Force's handling of the recent vigil and 'Kill the Bill' demonstration and the Chief Constable informed the Panel that the public order commanders on duty were very experienced and community links were good. The Chief Constable stated that a contingency plan had been in place but emphasised the importance of engaging all the way through the process and acting sensibly, respectfully and proportionately. The Chief Constable informed members that there had been a problem the previous week with a small group of football supporters but

that the problem had been contained and those involved had been quickly dispatched from the area.

- The Panel expressed its approval at the use of body worn video and the Commissioner confirmed that all frontline staff had been issued with it. The Chief Constable informed the Panel that the new equipment had been acquired as part of the contract with Lancashire Police and allowed officers to download information to the Cloud. The Chief Constable stated that he believed the use of the equipment was beneficial for both the public and the police as it helped build trust when conduct was being recorded. The Chief Constable stated that the courts also benefited from the use of this equipment.
- The Panel praised the success of Operation Reacher and especially its positive impact in the Meadows and the Commissioner informed members that the new Neighbourhood Inspector had been born locally and had risen through the ranks.
- Responding to a query about why £500k had been taken from the IT budget and allocated to staff car parking at HQ, the Commissioner informed the Panel that there is a Travel Plan in place but that because of shift patterns it was difficult to implement car sharing at that site and informed members that at Byron House there was no designated parking, with staff using public transport including the tram. The Commissioner informed members that IT expenditure was moving from capital to revenue as the turnover in equipment was now so high.
- The Panel raised the issue of the level of enforcement in areas that were subject to 20mph speed limits and stated that all side roads in Nottingham have a 20mph limit with consideration being given to extending this into the city centre to encourage cycling and walking. The Commissioner informed members that most schools also had a parking problem which the Police could not resolve alone and praised the good relationship that existed with the City. The Chief Constable informed the Panel that income from enforcement action went in cycles and at the moment the decrease in traffic had resulted in a consequent reduction in offences and therefore income, but that this did not affect the resources the Police devoted to the problem. The Commissioner agreed to look into the matter of enforcement in the 20mph areas and provide a response to the Panel outside of the meeting.
- The Panel brought up the subject of dog theft and the Deputy Commissioner stated that this was a good opportunity to demonstrate how to listen to the community's concerns and shape the police response as a result.
- The Deputy Commissioner responded to a question on the effect of the opening of the Nightingale court on the backlog of cases by informing the Panel that initially the court would only be open for 3 months , though a longer period would probably be required, and that there was no target as to the number of cases it was expected to hear. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that Crown Court cases were expected to be listed in Mansfield once Covid-compliant measures had been put in place and that a venue in Loughborough was due to open which should benefit the wider region. The Deputy Commissioner informed members that discussions with Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service were ongoing and an update on the situation would be brought to the next meeting of the Panel.

- The Commissioner responded to a question about the increasing rate of abandoned '101' calls by stating that initially the system had been intended to cover all public services but that this had proved too difficult to implement. The Commissioner informed the Panel that the Yorkshire Force had been forced to cease its '101' service because of the effect of Covid on staff availability and that Nottinghamshire had faced not only the problems posed by Covid but also the challenge of running a new system at the same time. The Commissioner stated that the new headquarters would provide a new facility for call handling. The Chief Constable spoke of how Covid had affected the number of staff available to take calls but that it was now possible to handle calls outside of headquarters which should help the situation. The Chief Constable reassured the Panel that recruitment to the relevant posts was 105%, that this area had been prioritised and informed members that there was a time lag for the figures to come through and that the latest figures showed that very few '101' calls are now being abandoned.

RESOLVED 2021/008

That the contents of the report be noted.

The Chair stated that this was the last meeting before the local and PCC elections and thanked the Commissioner and his team for the support and information that had been provided in this term and wished all members well.

The meeting closed at 3.49pm

CHAIR

REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP – BALANCED APPOINTMENT
OBJECTIVE

Purpose of the Report

1. To consider the Panel’s membership and any changes required to meet the balanced appointment objective as required by legislation.

Information and Advice

2. The Panel needs to review its membership at its Annual Meeting in June (or following elections which may have affected the Panel’s political balance).

Elected members and proportional representation

3. The Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 stipulates that Police and Crime Panels must represent all parts of the relevant area, be politically balanced and have a membership that has the necessary skills, knowledge and experience.
4. The Panel membership for 2020/21 was:
Ashfield District Council (1); Bassetlaw District Council (1); Broxtowe Borough Council (1); Gedling Borough Council (1); Mansfield District Council (1); Newark & Sherwood District Council (1); Nottingham City Council (2); Nottinghamshire County Council (1); Rushcliffe Borough Council (1), plus 4 Independent Member co-optees.
5. Following the recent Nottinghamshire County Council election, the political balance across the County has been recalculated. The recalculation also takes account of the results of by-election results for district and borough Wards.
6. In light of the results of the recent election, the option that best ensures that the balanced appointment objective is met is to increase to 11 elected members, apportioned as follows:

Total Seats	Labour	Conservative	Ashfield Ind.	Independents
11	5	4	1	1

7. This option provides the best balance while respecting the percentage differential between the groups. To increase the number of members further, while representing a greater number of political groups, would lose that differentiation.
8. With the County Council appointing a Conservative Councillor to its seat, only one further Conservative co-optee would be required. An additional Conservative appointment should therefore be sought from Nottinghamshire County Council in line with previous Panel practice.

Council Representatives

9. There have also been some changes to representation on the Panel made by the relevant Councils. These are as follows:
 - i. Councillor André Camilleri has been appointed as Nottinghamshire County Council's representative
 - ii. Councillor Kevin Greaves has replaced Councillor Tony Eaton as the representative for Bassetlaw District Council

Independent Members

10. In order to retain the existing knowledge, ensure greater continuity of membership and help the Panel's membership reflect the communities it serves, the Panel agreed on 23 November 2020 that the term of office of all four Independent co-optees be extended by one year to 31 May 2022.

Other Options Considered

11. The Panel could continue to operate with 10 elected members but, with the nominations made by Council's within the Nottinghamshire Police Force area, would not meet the balanced appointment objective.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

12. Increasing the size of the Panel by a member will ensure it meets the balanced appointment objective.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) That the Panel decide to increase the elected member representation on the Panel to 11 to enable political balance to be best achieved.
- 2) That a further Conservative co-optee from Nottinghamshire County Council be sought to achieve political balance.
- 3) That the changes in Council representation on the Panel, as detailed in paragraph 9 above, be noted.
- 4) That the Home Office be informed of any changes in the Panel's membership as appropriate.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 1) Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (published)
- 2) Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel's Panel Arrangements (published)
- 3) Political Balance calculations
- 4) Report to Police and Crime Panel of 23 November 2020 and minutes of that meeting (published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Jo Toomey, Advanced Democratic Services Officer, Democratic Services,
Nottinghamshire County Council

Tel: 0115 9774506 E-mail: jo.toomey@nottscc.gov.uk

RESULTS OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER ELECTION

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform Members of the results of the recent Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) election.
2. The PCC will be given an opportunity to address the Panel at the start of their new term of office.

Information and Advice

3. The national PCC elections took place on 6 May 2021. Caroline Henry was elected as the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire.
4. The results of the Nottinghamshire election are appended to this report.

Other Options Considered

5. None.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

6. To inform Members of the results of the recent election.

RECOMMENDATION

That Members note the results of the recent election.

Background Papers and Published Documents

None

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Jo Toomey, Advanced Democratic Services Officer, Democratic Services,
Nottinghamshire County Council
Tel: 0115 9774506 E-mail: jo.toomey@nottscc.gov.uk

Certificate of result – first count

Police and Crime Commissioner Election, 6 May 2021

As the Police Area Returning Officer appointed at the election for the Police and Crime Commissioner for the Nottinghamshire Police Area held on Thursday 6 May 2021, I hereby certify that:

The total number of valid first preference votes cast for each of the candidates is as follows:

CANDIDATE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VOTES CAST
HENRY, Caroline Elizabeth	Conservative Candidate – More Police, Safer Streets	131318
TIPPING, Simon Patrick Commonly known as Paddy	Labour and Co-operative Party	119271
WATTS, David Kenneth	Liberal Democrat	23794

The number of ballot papers rejected at the first count is as follows:

a)	Want of an official mark	2
b)	Voting for more than one candidate as to the first preference vote	2404
c)	Writing or mark by which the voter could be identified	53
d)	Unmarked as to the first preference vote	2843
e)	Void for uncertainty as to the first preference vote	1395
Total rejected papers at the first count		6697

The total number of ballot papers verified is:	281080
The turnout in this police area at this election is:	34%

As no candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes every Local Returning Officer will now count the second preference votes for the candidates who are not eliminated from the contest.

The remaining candidates are:

CANDIDATE NAME	DESCRIPTION
HENRY, Caroline Elizabeth	Conservative Candidate – More Police, Safer Streets
TIPPING, Simon Patrick Commonly known as Paddy	Labour and Co-operative Party

Signed:	
Name:	Kath Marriott
Police Area Returning Officer	
Dated:	Saturday 8 May 2021

Certificate of result – second count

Police and Crime Commissioner Election, 6 May 2021

As the Police Area Returning Officer appointed at the election for the Police and Crime Commissioner for the Nottinghamshire Police Area held on Thursday 6 May 2021, I hereby certify that:

The total number of valid second preference votes cast for each of the remaining candidates is as follows:

CANDIDATE NAME	DESCRIPTION	VOTES CAST
HENRY, Caroline Elizabeth	Conservative Candidate – More Police – Safer Streets	7340
TIPPING, Simon Patrick Commonly known as Paddy	Labour and Co-operative Party	12031

The number of ballot papers rejected at the second count is as follows:

a)	Want of an official mark	0
b)	Voting for more than one candidate as to the second preference vote	234
c)	Writing or mark by which the voter could be identified	1
d)	Unmarked as to the second preference vote	2613
e)	Void for uncertainty as to the second preference vote	419
Total rejected ballot papers at second count		3267

The total number of valid first and second preference votes cast for each of the remaining candidates is as follows:

Candidate Name	Description	First preference	Second preference	Total
HENRY, Caroline Elizabeth	Conservative Candidate – More Police – Safer Streets	131318	7340	138658
TIPPING, Simon Patrick Commonly known as Paddy	Labour and Co-operative Party	119271	12031	131302

I therefore give notice that:

CANDIDATE NAME	DESCRIPTION
Caroline Elizabeth Henry	Conservative Candidate – More Police – Safer Streets

is duly elected as Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire Police Area.

Signed:	
Name:	Kath Marriott
Police Area Returning Officer	
Dated:	Saturday 8 May 2021

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	7 June 2021
Report of:	Caroline Henry Police and Crime 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 INTRODUCTORY REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides the Police and Crime Panel with an introduction to the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire, Caroline Henry following the election held on 6 May 2021. The paper includes an overview of the Commissioner's elected manifesto and emerging plans and priorities for the 2021 to 2024 term of office.
- 1.2 The Police and Crime Panel are invited to note the contents of this report and consider the implications of the appointment on their priorities and work plan for the year ahead.

2. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PCC ELECTION 2021

- 2.1 Elections for the position of Police and Crime Commissioner were held on 6 May 2021 across 41 police force areas in England and Wales, following their postponement in May 2020 on account of the Coronavirus pandemic. In Nottinghamshire, the election saw a 34% turnout with 281,113 ballots cast. This marked a significant increase on turnout seen in the previous 2016 (21%) and 2012 (22%) PCC elections.
- 2.2 Following the count held on 8 May 2021, Conservative candidate Caroline Henry was duly elected as the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner, succeeding the incumbent Commissioner, Paddy Tipping, by a margin of 7,356 votes after second preference votes were taken into account. In taking up the position, Commissioner Henry stated that "however you voted and wherever you live, I will be a Commissioner that listens and delivers. Thank you for putting your faith in me. I won't let you down".
- 2.3 Commissioner Henry also paid tribute to her predecessor Paddy Tipping, stating that "no-one can doubt his commitment to public service over the past 10 years. I know we have our political differences but he has done an awful lot of public

service and it's important to recognise that. I really want to thank him and wish him well for the future".

- 2.4 The Commissioner also expressed her gratitude to the former Deputy PCC, Emma Foody stating that "Emma's work on developing the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy and domestic abuse, leaves an excellent legacy for Nottinghamshire and has given me a strong platform to take this agenda forward".

3. Elected Manifesto

- 3.1 Commissioner Henry set out a clear manifesto predicated on a pledge to 'level up' policing across Nottinghamshire and ensure that more is done to address the issues and concerns of residents in our rural towns and villages. Her vision is to '**Make Notts Safe**' and in order to achieve this, the Commissioner has outlined a number of provisional objectives which will be subject to widespread consultation with communities, the police service and other stakeholders in 2021. These include:-
- 3.2 Putting victims and residents at the heart of our policing priorities by:-
- Listening to local communities and improving responses to the issues of greatest concern
 - Further improving services for victims of crime, particularly those that have experience of domestic or sexual abuse.
- 3.3 Stopping crime before it happens and protecting people from harm by:-
- Developing and investing in crime prevention initiatives and early intervention approaches that deal with the causes rather than consequences of crime
 - Building on the work of Nottinghamshire's Violence Reduction Unit to further reduce serious violence and divert young people from crime.
- 3.4 Investing in policing and making the best use of our resources by:-
- Providing resources to increase officer numbers and holding the Chief Constable to account for increasing visibility of officers in our communities as part of the delivery of the new police and crime plan
 - Reviewing opportunities to drive further efficiencies in the delivery of back office functions in order to direct more resources to the front line
- 3.5 Tackling the drivers of crime and bringing more offenders to justice by:-
- Working with partner agencies to tackle drug-related crime and drivers of re-offending, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the CJS
 - Working with local, regional and national partners to tackle and reduce the harm caused by serious and organised crime

4. Taking Action: The Commissioner's 90 Day Plan

- 4.1 The Commissioner is developing an ambitious programme of activity to deliver against these objectives during her 2021 to 2024 term of office. This includes plans to: undertake a review of the police estate strategy; deliver 100 new police officers in 2021/22 and protect and increase officer numbers over the next three years and; introduce a dedicated Rural Crime strategy to drive reductions in crime and ASB affecting rural communities.
- 4.2 The Commissioner is committed to empowering communities and working collaboratively with local partners as part of plans to: introduce 'Make Notts Safe' grants to fund local crime prevention initiatives; further develop and implement Nottinghamshire's Violence against women and girls strategy and; work with central government to increase funding for charities and organisations supporting those with experience of domestic abuse.
- 4.3 The Commissioner's first 90 days in office will see a number of immediate actions undertaken, which include:-

- ☑ Holding a public consultation on the decision to relocate Newark Police Station as part of a wider review of the police estates strategy
- ☑ Undertaking a review of OPCC digital consultation and engagement arrangements to ensure that residents have a bigger voice in crime and policing matters
- ☑ Pursuing and maximising opportunities to compete for national funding in areas such as crime prevention, serious violence reduction and youth diversion
- ☑ Investing significant additional Ministry of Justice funding into local domestic and sexual violence support services
- ☑ Reviewing the staffing structure, function and capacity of the OPCC and exploring opportunities to relocate the office
- ☑ Providing strategic leadership to interventions and activity delivered as part of the serious violence reduction agenda by becoming the chair of the VRU Board
- ☑ Develop further opportunities to engage and involve young people in policing and crime prevention and via the Youth Commission
- ☑ Ensure funding and ongoing support for proactive visible anti-drug operations across Nottinghamshire
- ☑ Raise the profile of current demand issues impacting on victims within the CJS and work with partners to drive tangible improvements in efficiency and effectiveness.

5. Listening to the concerns of local people

- 5.1 Listening to the issues and concerns of local people is fundamental to Commissioner Henry's approach. As such, the Commissioner plans to undertake large public consultation events during summer 2021 before finalising the priorities and objectives of her 2021-2024 police and crime plan. This extensive consultation and engagement programme will seek the views of local residents, victims, special interest groups, and the police and partner agencies on their priorities for policing and issues that matter most to them.
- 5.2 The Commissioner's engagement programme will include a focus on diverse communities alongside ongoing work to better understand and address important concerns such as use of force and disproportionality in service outcomes. The Commissioner's longer term plans include the development of a 'Community Commission' to explore new ideas and ensure the voices of all communities are heard, and arrangements to hold regular 'Meet the Commissioner' sessions throughout her term in office to enable residents to raise their concerns.
- 5.3 Commissioner Henry stated "I want everyone in Nottinghamshire to have had the opportunity to inform and influence the priorities our plan for policing. This is your police service, these will be your priorities. Wherever you live, I'll always be listening to you".

6. Decisions

- 6.1 For information only. The Police and Crime Panel are invited to note the contents of this report and consider implications for the priorities and work plan of the panel for the year ahead.

7. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 7.1 For information only. Financial implications of the indicative proposals outlined in this report will be outlined via individual project plans in due course.

8. Human Resources Implications

- 8.1 For information only. Human resource implications of the proposals outlined in this report will be considered via individual project plans in due course.

9. Equality Implications

9.1 For information only. Equality implications of the proposals outlined in this report will be considered via individual project plans in due course.

10. Risk Management

10.1 None – For information only

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

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

7 JUNE 2021

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

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

Information and Advice

3. The work programme is intended to assist with the Panel's agenda management and forward planning. The draft programme will be updated and reviewed regularly in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel and is subject to detailed discussion with the Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).
4. Discussions take place with the Chair and Vice-Chair and the OPCC to schedule future agenda items as appropriate. Suggestions about future agenda items are welcome from Members and the PCC at any time.

Regional Police and Crime Panel Network

5. At the Panel meeting on 28 April 2014, the Panel agreed to subscribe to a regional network (which has been established by Frontline Consulting) for 2014/15. The Panel has agreed to renew the subscription each subsequent year.
6. The annual subscription is due for renewal and the price of £400 is the same as 2020/21.
7. The subscription offers the following benefits:
 - Two regional meetings each year at which the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and support officer (substitutes allowable) of each Panel share information and experience, to problem-solve and to collaborate as appropriate; with agendas devised by the participants, including a regional update based on hot topics and the discussion of potential solutions to difficult situations experienced by the five local authorities in the region.
 - A helpline facility (by telephone or email) supported by Dave Burn, Frontline Consulting's Lead on Policing and Crime, to answer queries and provide advice.
 - A website www.pcps-direct.net, which all PCP members and support officers can sign up to for free, to share their experiences and good practice, including an information section. This offers open-access pages that include a digest of news covering issues around Police and Crime Panels that will interest councillors, independent members and support officers, plus occasional features. There will be provision for Panels to

post films, articles and more in-depth pieces about latest PCP developments.

- A quarterly newsletter to highlight key topics and links to associated articles.
- A 10% discount on any learning and development sessions that PCPs might want to engage Frontline Consulting to deliver.

8. The Panel has been represented at each of the regional network meetings held since 2014 and officers and members have continued to find the opportunity to network across the region very beneficial.

Other Options Considered

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

Reasons for Recommendation/s

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Background Papers and Published Documents

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

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Jo Toomey, Advanced Democratic Services Officer, Democratic Services,
Nottinghamshire County Council

jo.toomey@nottscc.gov.uk Tel: 0115 977 4506

APPENDIX A

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel Work Programme (as at 25 May 2021)

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
6 September 2021	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.
Home Office Review of Police and Crime Commissioners	To receive a report on the implications of the Home Office review of Police and Crime Commissioners on Police and Crime Panels.
Police and Crime Delivery Plan – Annual Report	The Panel will receive the Commissioner's Annual Report setting out performance and achievements in respect of the Police and Crime Delivery Plan.
Courts and Criminal Justice Recovery Plan	The Panel will receive an update report, to be jointly drafted by Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
15 November 2021	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.
Independent Member Recruitment	To agree the process for reappointing/recruiting to the role of Independent Co-Opted Members (further of the Panel's decision of 23 November 2020)
Police and Crime Delivery Plan – quarters 1 and 2	The Panel will receive an update on performance against the Police and Crime Delivery Plan during quarters 1 and 2 of 2021/22.
8 February 2022 (Budget Meeting)	
Proposed Precept and Budget	To consider the Commissioner's proposed Council Tax precept
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.
28 March 2022	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
Force Performance).	financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.
6 June 2022 (Annual Meeting)	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the next municipal year.
Review of Balanced Appointment Objective	The Panel will review its membership to see whether any actions are required in order to meet the requirements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced • members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary
Police and Crime Delivery Plan – quarters 3 and 4	The Panel will receive an update on performance against the Police and Crime Delivery Plan during quarters 3 and 4 of 2021/22
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	7 June 2021
Report of:	Caroline Henry Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	Kevin.Dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin Dennis
Agenda Item:	9

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S CLOSING REPORT 2020/21

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides the Police and Crime Panel with review of progress in delivering the Police and Crime Plan for 2018-21, in compliance with the Commissioner's statutory duties.
- 1.2 The report includes an update on key performance indicators to 31 March 2021 as detailed in the latest quarterly Performance and Insight Report (appendix A), the revenue and capital outturn positions for 2020/21 (appendices B and C), and the 2020/21 Annual Report (Appendix D).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Police and Crime Panel has a statutory duty¹ to scrutinise performance and delivery against the ambitions of the Police and Crime Plan and of the Commissioner in fulfilling his statutory duties (Section 14 of the Policing Protocol 2011). The Police and Crime Panel also has a statutory duty to review the Commissioner's Annual report². This paper is designed to assist the Police and Crime Panel in fulfilling these responsibilities.
- 2.2 The Police and Crime Panel is invited to scrutinise the contents of this report and seek assurance on any specific areas of concern, request further information where required and make recommendations within the scope of their role³. The Panel is also invited to review the outgoing Commissioner's Annual Report for 2020/21 and provide a report or recommendation as appropriate.

¹ Section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 requires the Commissioner to, subject to certain restrictions, provide the Panel with any information which they may reasonably require in order to carry out their functions, and any other information which the Commissioner considers appropriate

² Section 12 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

³ [Police and Crime Panels: A Guide to Scrutiny](#), Local Government Association (Updated 2016)

3. POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PERFORMANCE (2018-21)

- 3.1 The outgoing Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan (2018-21) set 57 performance indicators and 12 sub-measures across four strategic themes. These indicators have been tracked by the force and OPCC on a quarterly basis as part of the Performance and Insight report which is published on the Commissioner's website⁴. This paper provides an update on key performance headlines from the Quarter 4 Performance and Insight report 2020/21.
- 3.2 **Protecting vulnerable people from harm:** Nottinghamshire continues to see strong and improving performance in police and partnership activity to protect vulnerable people from harm. Adult and child safeguarding referrals have continued to increase during the year (+16%) as a result of improvements in the identification of risk and earlier intervention to ensure that appropriate safeguarding actions are taken. This has included improvements in training and partnership responses to Child Sexual Exploitation, knife crime and modern slavery.
- 3.3 Missing person reports fell by 16% in 2020/21 affected, in part, by the Coronavirus Restrictions which reduced opportunities for missing person episodes and enabled individuals to be located faster. Mental health related incidents recorded by police also fell in 2020/21 (-11%) despite an increase the complexity of presenting demand and the use of health based places of safety under s136 of the Mental Health Act. Positively, there were no cases in which custody was used as a place of safety under the Act in 2020/21.
- 3.4 The number of recorded drug trafficking and supply offences recorded by police increased by 12% in 2020/21, partly driven by increases in proactive policing activity as part of the Operation Reacher programme, which has been active across all 12 policing neighbourhoods since 5 October 2020. During the financial year, the combined Reacher Teams helped to secure 1,106 arrests, 492 drug seizures, 233 offensive weapon seizures, the recovery of around £470,000 in criminal cash and the seizure of 353 vehicles. The teams also issued 503 traffic warrants and generated and submitted around 1,195 pieces of intelligence to assist further enforcement and safeguarding. A breakdown of outcomes by local authority is shown below:

⁴ <https://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Performance/>

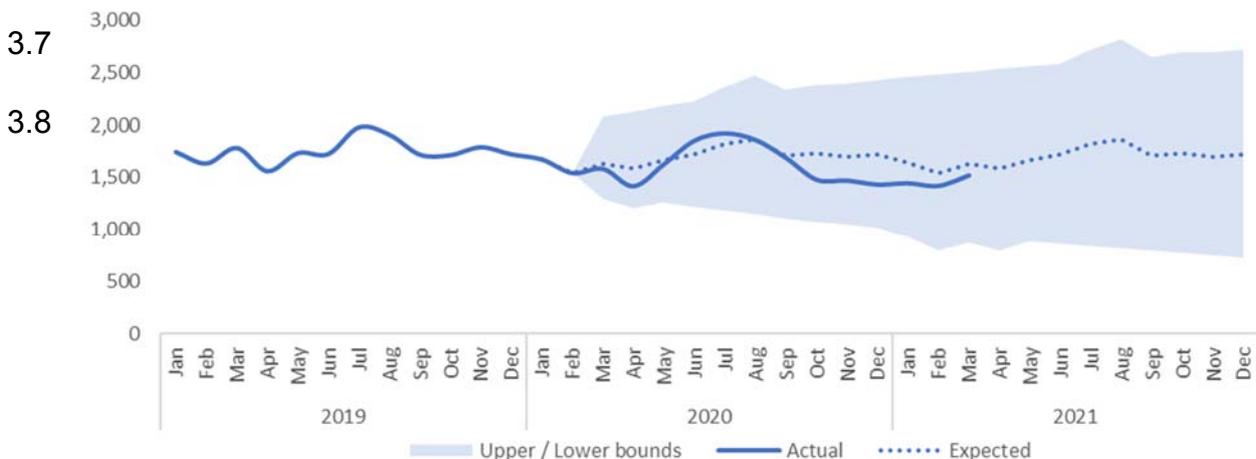
Fig 1. Operation Reacher Outcomes by Policing Neighbourhood – April 2020 to March 2021

	Arrests and VA	Magistrates warrants	Traffic offences	PACE Searches	Stop and searches	Weapons seizures	Drug seizures	Cash Seized	Vehicles seized	Intel generated
Ashfield	120	33	58	29	348	22	56	£10k	48	149
Bassetlaw	95	14	26	13	152	7	11	£9k	28	83
Broxtowe	56	27	10	38	38	7	25	£13k	12	112
Gedling	148	35	110	44	310	47	84	£258k	47	177
Mansfield	141	28	89	31	496	17	56	£4.5k	47	88
Newark & Sher.	54	14	22	19	114	7	23	£6.9k	22	87
Nottingham	443	128	154	154	731	114	217	£155k	130	439
Rushcliffe	49	18	34	40	80	12	20	£14k	19	60
Force wide	1,106	297	503	368	2,269	233	492	£470k	353	1,195

3.5 **Helping and supporting victims:** Levels of reported domestic abuse crimes reduced by 7% reaching the lowest level in two years. This reduction is likely to have been affected by the Coronavirus restrictions in place during 2020/21 resulting in fewer opportunities for domestic abuse to be identified and a significant reduction in night time economy-related activity. The proportion of repeat victims having reported a separate offence during the previous 12 months remained stable at 34%.

3.6

Fig 2. Police recorded domestic abuse in Nottinghamshire by month
Actual versus expected during period of Coronavirus Restrictions 2020/21



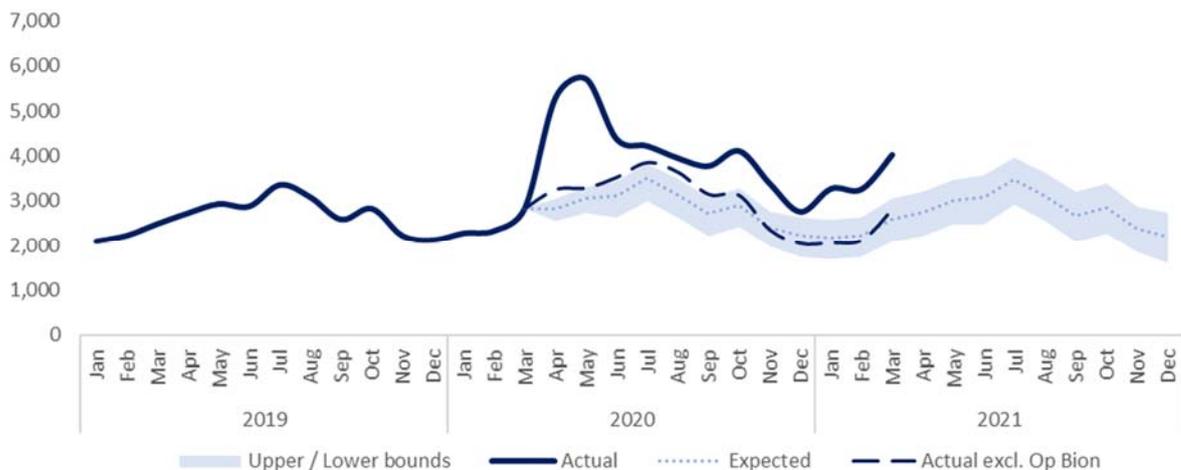
- 3.9 Force compliance with the Victim’s Code of Practice remains strong (93.9%) following the introduction of stringent reviews across adult and child public protection since June 2020 and continued robust screening of rape and serious sexual offence compliance.
- 3.10 Positive ‘cope and recover’ outcomes among victims accessing Ministry of Justice funded support services deteriorated by 11.2% points in 2020/21. The most significant areas of deterioration were seen in positive outcomes among those exiting restorative justice services (-27%, n=53), CSA/CSE services (-18%, n=196) and domestic abuse services (-14%, n=1,663). These reductions should be viewed in the context of the changing profile of victimisation and service provision, with some providers reporting an increase in levels of anxiety and case complexity among service users in the wake of the pandemic.

Fig 3. Percentage of victims exiting PCC Commissioned services reporting ‘Improved ability to recover and cope with everyday life’

	Oct 2018 to Sep 2019	Apr 2019 to Mar 2020	Oct 2019 to Sep 2020	Apr 2020 to Mar 2021
Overall Positive Outcome rate	78.1%	79.0%	72.7%	67.8%
Restorative Justice	73.2%	70.5%	54.1%	43.4%
Sexual Violence	72.4%	59.5%	53.7%	51.5%
Domestic Abuse	75.8%	83.0%	73.3%	68.5%
Victim Care	77.5%	76.4%	76.2%	69.7%
Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation	94.6%	89.2%	86.6%	70.9%
New COVID-19 funded services	n/a	n/a	93.3%	94.7%

- 3.11 Around 11,300 individuals were supported by core OPCC commissioned victim services in 2020/21, with a further 691 receiving support via additional Ministry of Justice funded domestic and sexual abuse services in the wake of the pandemic. Positive service outcomes among those exiting the new COVID-19 funded services remained strong during the year at 95% (n=207).
- 3.12 **Tackling crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB):** Police recorded victim-based crime fell markedly in 2020/21 (-22%), largely impacted by Coronavirus Restrictions in place since 23 March 2020. Overall levels of police recorded anti-social behaviour increased by 50% in 2020/21, primarily driven by the enforcement of Coronavirus Restrictions (Op Bion) which accounted for around 12,820 recorded ASB occurrences during the year. When Op Bion incidents are excluded from the profile, the overall volume of ASB incidents saw no significant change in 2020/21 (+0.6%). It should be noted, however, that reductions in night time economy-related ASB which were off-set by more widespread increases in neighbourhood level nuisance during this period.

**Fig 4. Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Nottinghamshire by month
Actual versus expected during period of Coronavirus Restrictions 2020/21**



3.13 Nottinghamshire continues to see reductions in levels of violent knife crime (-8%) and in the number of possession of weapon offences recorded (-16%), despite maintaining around 5,100 stop and searches across the force area over the last year. The positive outcome rate for stop and search saw a marginal deterioration during 2020/21, failing from 41% to 39%.

3.14 Feelings of safety by day (89%-90%) and after dark (62%-64%) remained strong in Nottinghamshire throughout 2020, however recent national events including the murder of Sarah Everard and rise in reports of dog theft have potential to impact upon this trend. New results from the quarterly Police and Crime Survey are expected in late May following delays in fieldwork on account of the Coronavirus restrictions in place.

3.15 **Transforming services and delivering quality policing:** 2020/21 saw marked reductions in 999 call demand (-13%) following an increasing trend over the previous two years. The service also received around 172,260 fewer 101 non-emergency calls during the year marking a 23% reduction on 2019/20. Compliance with National Crime Recording Standards (97.6%) has continued to increase, reaching the highest level on record.

3.16 Action taken to improve the capture and accuracy of response data as reported via the 'SAFE' Command and Control system⁵ has led to a marked improvement in grade 1 urban (+2.7% pts) and rural (+3.2% pts) attendance times over the last quarter. By the end of 2020/21, the proportion of Grade 1 urban (77.7%) and rural (72.6%) incidents attended within the target time stood marginally higher than levels in 2019/20 (77.4% and 72.2% respectively).

⁵ The 'SAFE' system replaced the Legacy system in March 2020 which was no longer compliant with Home Office requirements. SAFE provides Command and Control, telephony and Airwave radio interfaces into the control room, with data recorded in real time. Work has been undertaken to ensure attending officers promptly record 'State 6' on arrival to ensure more accurate and reliable attendance data.

3.17 The number of complaints recorded by the police Professional Standards Department increased by 22% in 2020/21, primarily driven by changes to the Police (Conduct) Regulations in 2020 which saw the complaints system expanded to include elements not previously captured. This includes organisational issues and complaints that are repetitious, relate to historic matters or are vexatious.

4. Case Study: Newark Safer Streets Project

4.1 In July 2020, the Home Office awarded the Police and Crime Commissioner £550k following a submission to the Safer Streets fund to reduce specified acquisitive crimes in the Chatham Court and Northgate areas of Newark and Sherwood.

The area, which had not been previously targeted for intervention, was selected on account of a higher density of residential and non-residential burglaries.

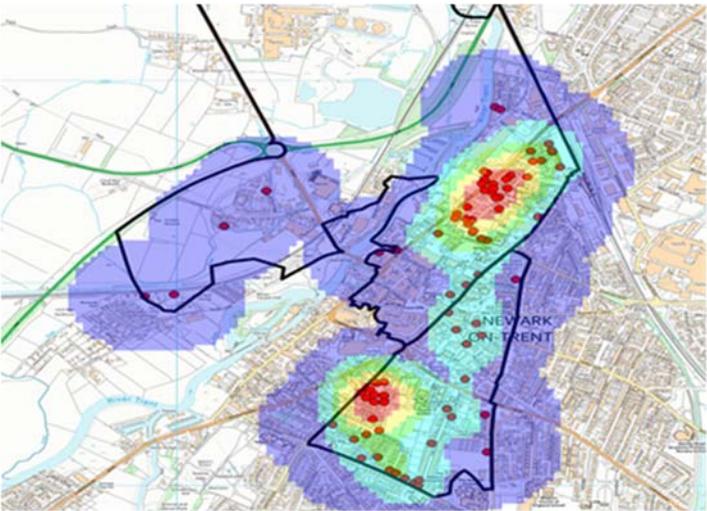


Chart 1 - Hot Spot of Domestic Burglary 1

4.2 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Nottinghamshire Police, Newark and Sherwood District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council set four strategic objectives were set for the project which included:-

- Community engagement to build capacity and resilience
- Target hardening to prevent and deter crime
- Police targeting of hotspots to reduce specified crimes
- Environmental cleansing to make the area look and feel better

4.3 11 specific interventions were deployed as part of the project, which included development of a Community Hub, introduction of a parking permit scheme, bicycle property marking and security, installation of 400 upgraded street lights, 400 extra hours of police patrols, free security upgrades on 140 people’s homes including new fencing, high-security doors and windows, automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) camera deployment, enforcement activity, re-deployable 4G solar-powered security cameras at over 30 houses and various environmental improvements.

- 4.4 A survey was undertaken in April 2021 designed to capture residents' views on the work undertaken in the area. The survey found that 82.6% of respondents now felt safe or very safe as a result of the work done. Furthermore, 67.1% of respondents said they now felt safer leaving their homes unoccupied and 69.1% said the 'Safer Streets' improvements had made them feel safer or much safer at night. 67.8% said improved CCTV had made them feel safer and 50.3% felt that their homes were now less likely to be burgled. 63.1% also reported that the improved levels of street lighting had made them feel safer. Overall police recorded crime in Newark fell by 16.9% in 2020/21.

"We have set out to make a real tangible difference to public safety in these areas and that is exactly what we have delivered. Not only are people feeling safer in their homes and on the streets of Newark, crime is actually down and fewer crimes mean fewer victims. The new technology, resources and skills we have secured through Safer Streets will help us to keep it that way in the future"

Nottinghamshire PCC Paddy Tipping

"We are really pleased with these results which show people feel safer in the Chatham Court and Northgate areas of Newark as a result of the Safer Streets project. Among the many successes of this project is teamwork, with partners working seamlessly together for the benefit of our communities in Newark. It is vital we now keep up the good work and sustain the improved levels of confidence, engagement and reassurance this project has delivered and we will be working closely with our colleagues to achieve that"

Chief Constable Craig Guildford

"Since the start of Safer Streets, we have been committed to putting measures in place that go way beyond the short-term, but instead build the foundations of a safe, supported and protected future for our residents and I'm so pleased this is reflected in the survey. We are absolutely committed to making sure our district remains a safe and welcoming place to live, work and visit and it's great to hear that the measures have made, and will continue to make a real difference on residents' lives"

Cllr David Lloyd, Leader of Newark and Sherwood District Council

Following the success of the project, partners are collaborating to deliver further target hardening in three other local crime hotspots in the Beacon and Castle wards of Newark. The work, costing in the region of £102k, is being part-funded by the OPCC with partners contributing matched funding, and will be supported with high-visibility patrols and environmental clean-up activity. It will also cover the cost of the Burglary Reduction Officer's post for a further year.

- 4.5 Project leaders will also continue to engage with residents in the Chatham Court and Northgate areas to encourage more people to get involved in crime prevention activities including Neighbourhood Watch. The survey showed more than a quarter of residents in these areas were either interested in getting more involved in safety activities or were already playing an active role.

5. Activities of the Commissioner

- 5.1 Caroline Henry was elected Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire following elections were held on 6 May 2021. Commissioner Henry succeeded former Commissioner Paddy Tipping who had held the position in Nottinghamshire since 2012. Commissioner's provisional objectives and areas of focus during her first 90 days in office are outlined in the accompanying panel paper.
- 5.2 The Annual Report of the outgoing Commissioner, Paddy Tipping is shown at Appendix D. Panel members are invited to review the contents of the Annual Report and provide a response and recommendations as appropriate. Further details any specific strategic activity listed in the report can be made available to the Panel on request.

6. HMICFRS Inspection Report: Policing the Pandemic

- 6.1 HMICFRS published the thematic inspection report 'Policing the Pandemic'⁶ on 20 April 2021. The report presents findings from a snapshot of policing based on detailed inspections of 19 forces visited between March and November 2020, of which Nottinghamshire was included.
- 6.2 The report found that, despite some inconsistencies nationally, police responded well to the exceptional circumstances of pandemic, showing dedication, commitment and adaptability in minimising the effect of the virus on public service. Police leadership relied upon tried and tested knowledge, structures and processes to address enormous difficulties and quickly develop new solutions where previous measures did not meet the problem.
- 6.3 The inspection notes that government communication about restrictions and regulations was often at short notice and subject to change, which in turn affected the police service's ability to produce guidance and brief staff. This led to errors and inconsistencies in approach across some areas, including in the application of the Four E's approach⁷, which forces have learnt from.
- 6.4 Most forces improved their use of technology during the pandemic, adapting their working practices and exploiting the benefits of remote working, reduced travel time and greater attendance (by the police and other organisations) at meetings. This has helped to ensure more coherent and robust decision-making

⁶ [Policing in the pandemic - The police response to the coronavirus pandemic during 2020](#), HMICFRS, April 2021

⁷ *Four Es approach of engaging, explaining and encouraging before enforcing the legal requirements*

in many cases and could offer long-term benefits to police effectiveness and efficiency.

- 6.5 Conversely, other aspects of service were adversely affected in some areas, including a rise in the number of crimes not investigated as they were deemed unlikely to be solved, reduced in-person visits to registered sex offenders and existing backlogs in the criminal justice system being exasperated by pressures caused by the pandemic. The inspectorate notes that policing, other criminal justice bodies and governments need to work together to ensure that the CJS can recover.
- 6.6 In assessing risks in vulnerability, the inspectorates noted steps taken by Nottinghamshire Police to enhance quality assurance processes and reduce the chances of missing elements of risk and vulnerability by including content about vulnerability in its vlogs and updating officers and staff on how to spot and act on concerns. The inspectorate also noted that when demand dropped from other types of vulnerability in Nottinghamshire, officers and staff from other safeguarding teams were redeployed to support online paedophile investigation capabilities, enabling the service to mitigate the demand impact of new cases.
- 6.7 HMICFRS make five recommendations to local forces in addition to a range of learning points identified as part of the inspection. Recommendations include:
- Managing registered sex offenders: Forces must immediately make sure that officers understand and correctly implement the guidance for managing registered sex offenders during the pandemic.
 - Legislation and guidance: Forces must ensure that they can manage changes in coronavirus-related legislation and ensure frontline officers and staff understand the difference between legislation and guidance.
 - Test, track and trace: Forces must immediately put in place a policy to make sure they follow guidance and self-isolation directions when employees come into contact with someone with coronavirus symptoms.
 - Custody records: Forces must immediately make sure clear and consistent records on how/when/if detainees are informed of temporary changes to how they can exercise their rights to legal advice and representation.
 - Overall scale and impact of changes: Within six months, forces must assess temporary measures introduced during the pandemic that change the way they work considering positive, negative and unintended consequences, before determining if any of these new ways of working should continue.

7. Decisions

- 7.1 The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to him by the public, partner organisations, Members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.⁸

8. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 8.1 The Commissioner's Strategic Resources and Performance meetings (SSRP) provide a formal mechanism for holding the Chief Constable to account. At this meeting the Chief Constable submits a number of financial reports for scrutiny.
- 8.2 The financial outturn position for 2020/21 was reported to the SSRP meeting held on 19 May 2021 and Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel held on 25 May 2021. As at the end of the 2020/21 financial year, the review of revenue expenditure showed an outturn position of £65k overspend for Police and an on budget position for the OPCC.

Nottinghamshire Police - Revenue Outturn Position 2020/21

Expenditure Type	Total Base £'000	Virements £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Over/(Under) £'000
Employee	142,858	1,540	144,398	145,038	639
Pension	34,460	365	34,824	35,416	592
Agency & Contract Services	12,763	51	12,813	13,815	1,001
Supplies & Services	9,834	275	10,109	9,597	(512)
Comms & Computing	8,915	535	9,450	10,054	604
Capital Financing	8,482	1,000	9,482	16,015	6,533
Transport	6,144	(1)	6,143	7,363	1,220
Premises	6,118	(1)	6,117	6,501	383
Income	(13,054)	(3,729)	(16,784)	(27,180)	(10,396)
	216,519	35	216,554	216,618	65

Overspends shown as positive numbers, under-spends shown as () numbers.

- 8.3 Capital Financing, which includes the transfers in and out of reserves, contributions to capital financing, MRP (Minimum Revenue Provision) charges and interest costs, accounted for the largest overspend in 2020/21 (£6,533k), largely driven by a £6,668k transfer from general reserves to offset the purchase of the vehicle fleet from Venson.

⁸ <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx>

- 8.4 Other notable overspends included transport (£1,220k), primarily driven by the force ending the Vehicle PFI contract on 22nd December 2020 at a net cost of £1,518k. The force identified savings of £353k as a result of the change. Agency and Contracted Services costs also reported an overspend of £1,001k with a £1,696k charge from the region for EMSOU collaboration being partly offset by income, leaving a shortfall of £264k. MFSS costs have reduced; (£703k) with a reduction in the GEN 2 costs, inflation and relative growth.
- 8.5 Income increased by £10,396k in 2020/21, which includes £6,500k from the Home Office to off-set the Vehicles PFI exit costs. £529k to off-set EMSCU charges, £1,632k income from EMSOU CID for officer contributions and a (£536k) + (£1,035k) grant for Covid-19 Enforcement. These income streams have helped to off-set £273k loss of income for sporting events as a result of Covid-19 and a reduction in the PFI income of £317k.
- 8.6 The Capital budget for 2020/21 is £42,431k, calculated as £1,169k slippage from 2019/20 and £41,263k new allocations. The 2020/21 outturn position of £30,369k represents an underspend of (£3,426k) largely driven by an underspend in building improvement, renovation and conversion works (£2,150k) to address risks identified within the building condition survey which was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The multiyear project to deliver a new headquarters supporting the needs of Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service also saw an underspend of £639k in 2020/21.
- 8.7 Slippage to 2021/22 of (£8,636k) has been primarily driven by the new Joint FHQ build (£6,351k), with the ongoing Essential Services Network (ESN) project and Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) new build accounting for (£800k) and (£615k) respectively. Progress of the national ESN programme to replace the current airwave service remains fragmented with an expectation that the project see further slippage in 2021/22. The overall budget is likely to increase considerably and discussions at a national level are being held as to how the project will progress. The capital budget for the SARC is slightly out of alignment with planned works, with design and planning fees being incurred in 2020/21 and the build commencing in June 2021.

Capital Projects Outturn Position 2020/21

	Revised Budget	Actual	Under Spend	Slippage to 2021/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Estates				
Nottingham Custody Suite	13,000	12,968	0	(32)
New HQ Joint Build	11,959	4,969	(639)	(6,351)
Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works	2,640	437	(2,150)	(53)
SARC New Build	800	185	0	(615)
Estate Improvements	567	107	(204)	(256)
Northern Control Room Conversion & Refurb.	362	2	0	(360)
Custody Improvements	166	28	0	(139)
West Bridgford Relocation	198	177	(21)	0
Hucknall EMAS	17	17	(0)	0
Operation Uplift - Estates	500	331	(163)	(6)
	30,208	19,221	(3,178)	(7,810)
Information Services				
Technology Services Refresh & Upgrades	2,573	2,531	(16)	(26)
Operation Uplift - IS	1,426	1,344	(82)	0
ESN	800	0	0	(800)
ANPR Camera Project	244	244	(0)	0
Command & Control	0	0	0	0
	5,043	4,119	(98)	(826)
Other Projects				
Operation Uplift - Fleet	445	402	(43)	0
Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	662	554	(108)	0
PFI Transport Purchase	5,987	5,987	0	0
Operation Uplift - Other	0	0	0	0
Taser	87	87	0	0
	7,180	7,029	(151)	0
Total	42,431	30,369	(3,426)	(8,636)

8.8 **Appendices B and C** contain the full finance revenue and capital reports submitted to the Strategic Resources and Performance Board on 19 May 2021.

9. Human Resources Implications

9.1 None - this is an information report.

10. Equality Implications

10.1 None

11. Risk Management

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

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

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

13. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

13.1 The Commissioner publishes a horizon scanning briefing on a fortnightly basis which is widely accessed by OPCC, policing and other partner agencies nationally. The briefing captures information from a wide range of sources including emerging legislation, government publications, audits and inspections and significant consultations, statistics and research findings in order to help inform local strategic planning and decision making. The briefings can be accessed via the Commissioner's website⁹.

14. Details of outcome of consultation

14.1 The Chief Constable has been sent a copy of this report.

15. Appendices

- A. Nottinghamshire Performance and Insight report to March 2021
- B. Revenue Outturn Position 2020/21
- C. Capital Outturn Position 2020/21
- D. Nottinghamshire PCC Annual Report 2020/21

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

[Police and Crime Plan 2018-2021](#)

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⁹ <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Horizon-Scanning/Horizon-Scanning.aspx>



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PERFORMANCE AND INSIGHT REPORT 2020/21

QUARTER 4: PERFORMANCE TO MARCH 2021

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2018-21. The information is structured according to the four strategic priority themes.
2. Wherever possible, performance information is provided for a 12 month rolling period compared to the equivalent 12 months of the previous year. This provides a more stable indication of trends over time. Where information provided is for an alternative period, this is stated.
3. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context in relation to performance exceptions only.
4. Data sources are specified at Appendix A, including details of any information supplied outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team.
5. Amendments and additions have been added to this edition of the P&I report, in line with the revised Police and Crime Plan Strategic Framework (2018-21)
6. This report includes findings from the PCC's quarterly Police and Crime Survey. January to March fieldwork for the survey was affected by Coronavirus restrictions in place during this period. The survey programme resumed in April 2021 in full compliance with Market Research Society guidelines. Results are expected by the end of May.

Performance exceptions:

Performance exceptions, both positive and negative, are indicated within the report by the following markers:-

- Positive exception: Significant improvement in latest quarter, or improving trend over three successive quarters
- Negative exception: Significant deterioration in latest quarter, or deteriorating trend over three successive quarters

Summary of Key Performance Headlines and Exceptions

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm – Pages 3 to 4

- Safeguarding referrals continue to increase, largely attributed to improved training and better Partnership working in relation to CSE, PPNs and Knife crime.
- Missing Persons Reports have continued to reduce, reflective of force investment in dedicated teams, new technology and use of 'best practice' to gather information from forces that have been inspected. Social distancing has increased 'attendance' at online meeting and improved information sharing.
- Online crime has seen increases this quarter, reflective of more online activity during COVID restrictions and national increases in phishing / scam emails.
- Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) offences have seen an increase; this is reflected as a positive due to on-going work to improve accuracy and the benefits of the CSE Perpetrator Matrix.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims – Pages 5 to 6

- Domestic Abuse recorded offences have seen levels drop to under 14,000 for the first time in over 2 years; possibly driven by under-reporting and lockdown measures.
- VCOP compliance has seen continued improvements again this quarter.
- There have been reductions in positive outcome rates among those exiting Ministry of Justice funded victim services in 2020/21, largely affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Adult and Child sexual offences continue to see reductions this quarter and against the previous 12 months.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour – Pages 7 to 10

- Knife Crime and Possession of Weapons have seen further reductions this quarter.
- Alcohol ASB has seen a downward trend over the past 2 years and continues to see reductions this quarter.
- IOM has maintained the average re-offending risk rate this quarter of 71%.
- **The Police and Crime Survey reflected that Community Cohesion continues to show improvements.**
- ASB incidents has seen large increases in the yearly comparisons, attributable to the Covid restriction measures. Repeat Hate Crime victimisation rates have continued to increase.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing – Pages 11 to 13

- **The Police and Crime Survey has seen public satisfaction improvements in 'dealing with issues that matter' and 'police doing a good job'.**
- PSD recorded complaints have increased in the last 12 months while timeliness for complaint resolution has reduced by over 55 days in the past 12 months.
- Staffing levels for Police, Support and PCSOs have seen increases.
- Calls for Service: 999 and 101 have seen large reductions over the 12 month period.
- NCRS compliance has further improved this quarter.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1A: More Vulnerable People Safeguarded and Protected

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
1A.1	Adult and Child Safeguarding Referrals	Increase	6,981	7,398	7,752	7,888	8,105	+16.1%	+1,124
1A.2	Missing persons	Monitor	2,895	2,713	2,541	2,473	2,288	-21.0%	-607
1A.3	Missing: No apparent risk	Monitor	3,103	2,838	2,817	2,732	2,590	-16.5%	-513
1A.4	Mental health-related incidents	Monitor	18,937	19,330	18,775	17,853	16,923	-10.6%	-2,014

Safeguarding Referrals

Safeguarding referrals continue to increase in Nottinghamshire during 2019-2021 and have continued the trend in the latest quarter. Overall, referrals increased by 16.1% during the year. This positive trend provides the force and partner agencies with confidence that improvements are being made in the identification and recording of safeguarding concerns, enabling agencies to take appropriate safeguarding actions to minimise the risk of harm. Improved training and better Partnership working in relation to CSE, PPNs and Knife crime are believed to have impacted upon this positive trend.

Missing Person Reports

Missing Person reports have been falling since May 2018 following investment in a dedicated Missing Team. The Team work collaboratively on safeguarding issues and investment in new technology, to assist in tracing missing people by processing telephone data more effectively.

People are located quicker and with fewer resources, representing a cost saving to the force while also increasing performance. Quarter 4 has seen further reductions with average monthly reports falling from 206 to 190 in the last year. The MFH Team continue to gather information and learning from recently inspected forces, for example, improving access to mental health support. Social distancing practices have also led to increased 'attendance' at (online) meetings and improved information sharing.

Reports of 'Missing with no apparent risk' increased during Feb and Mar 2020 – reaching the highest monthly rate since July 2018. The latest quarter, has seen continued reductions with the monthly average falling to 216. COVID restrictions have impacted demand in that both MISNAR and Missing Reports have all declined, this is a direct result of social distancing and the lack of places open which has also enabled people to be located faster. However, as restrictions have begun to ease an increase in demand is expected.

Mental Health-Related Incidents

The last 12 months have seen a monthly average of 1,410 police recorded mental health reports, which is an average decrease on the previous year end quarter of 78 reports a month (Jan to Dec 2020). The year to March 2021 has seen a 10.6% reduction on the previous 12 month period. It must be noted that Notts has seen an increase in the use of the S.136 Mental Health Act in the current financial year when compared to the previous year with the proportion of persons admitted long-term to hospital from S.136 at its highest ever. This suggests that although incidents tagged as Mental Health have reduced, we have seen an increase in the severity of mental illness. There have been zero S.136 detentions taken to custody as a place of safety in 2020/21, with all going to a health based place of safety; this is seen as a positive.

Theme 1: Protecting Vulnerable People from Harm

Theme 1B: Improved Response to Serious and Emerging Threats

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
1B.1	Fraud Offences	3,006	2,880	2,851	2,925	2,998	-0.3%	-8
1B.2	Online Crime	3,728	3,892	4,123	4,137	4,240	+13.7%	+512
1B.3	Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences	890	946	936	935	993	+11.6%	+103
1B.4	Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation	474	468	428	434	477	+0.6%	+3
1B.5	Police recorded Modern Slavery offences	116	133	140	134	156	+34.5%	+40

Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences

The number of recorded drug trafficking and supply offences recorded by police increased by 11.6% in the year to March 2021. Roll out of Op Reacher continued during 2020 to cover each of the force neighbourhood areas. Between Jan-Mar 2021, the team undertook 217 drug seizures. They also conducted 1,091 stop searches, made 541 arrests, seized over £63k cash and seized 119 weapons, including firearms and machetes.

Modern Slavery

The total number of modern slavery offences recorded by police increased by 34.5% in the 12 months to March 21. This positive trend largely reflects on-going improvements in proactivity, training and awareness of the nature, risk, legislation and signs of slavery. The force's dedicated Modern Slavery and County Lines Team continues to take a proactive approach to identifying offences and ensuring survivors are protected and offenders are brought to justice.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The latest quarter has seen an increase in police recorded CSE, with a 0.6% increase over the last year and a 10% increase on the previous quarter.

The 2020 CSE Profile highlighted that data was still not as accurate as it could be. Further work was undertaken with the SEIU team to improve this, with weekly work by the SEIU Sergeants to add and remove NICL qualifiers to improve data quality. This has likely accounted for increased data volume but will also reflect what is occurring in Nottinghamshire more accurately.

Other factors to consider for the increase are:-

- Changes in schools and Social Care around Covid.
- The CSE Perpetrator Matrix is now up and running which will increase the amount of safeguarding CSE occurrences.

Online crime

Online crimes represent a significant challenge to the force and a growing demand on resources. Recorded offences have further increased by 13.7% over the last year, impacted in part by increased online activity during the period of Coronavirus restrictions. There has also been a national increase in the number of Online phishing and scam emails relating to Covid-19, Track and Trace and HMRC etc.

Fraud offences

Recorded Fraud offences saw a slight reduction of 0.3% in the current 12 month period when compared with the previous 12 months. This continued reduction is due, in some part, to a change in recording practices and the addition of new Niche occurrence types. The pandemic has also affected some of the trends and patterns seen in Nottinghamshire. Reductions could also be attributed to the work of the Fraud Unit in preventing people from becoming a victim of fraud in the first instance. It should be noted that there can often be a lag in reporting fraud offences on account of the time taken for some for people to realise that they have become a victim.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

Theme 2A: Improved Reporting and Response to Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
2A.1	Police recorded domestic abuse crimes	Monitor 15,041	15,097	14,979	14,243	13,988	-7.0%	-1,053
2A.2	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	Monitor 34.1%	33.8%	33.4%	33.6%	34.1%	-0.0% pts	n/a
2A.3	Domestic abuse: Positive Outcome Rate	Monitor 13.7%	13.2%	13.3%	13.4%	12.9%	-0.8% pts	n/a
2A.4	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall)	Monitor 89.0%	87.5%*	87.5%*	87.7%*	88.3%*	-0.6% pts	n/a
2A.5	Serious sexual offences: Adult	Monitor 1,420	1,335	1,313	1,231	● 1,181	-16.8%	-239
2A.6	Serious sexual offences: Child	Monitor 1,401	1,227	1,142	1,081	● 1,008	-28.1%	-393
2A.7	Sexual Offences: Positive Outcome Rate	Monitor 7.8%	8.2%	8.4%	8.2%	7.9%	+0.1% pts	n/a

Domestic Abuse

This quarter has seen further reductions in reported domestic abuse offences, with the annual volume falling below 14,000 for the first time in 2 years. This trend is likely to have been affected by Coronavirus restrictions in place during 2020/21, with fewer opportunities for victims to come forward to report victimisation and reductions in night time economy related activity.

The proportion of victims that are repeats has remained stable during the year while positive outcome rates remain consistent at around 13%.

Levels of satisfaction with the police among survivors of domestic abuse have reduced marginally in the latest 12 months; Ease of Contact and Actions taken are the main drivers of reduced satisfaction. Previous issues with Kept Informed satisfaction have improved this quarter after the Force devised an audit to review numerous crimes for VCOP compliance in keeping victims informed.

*** NB: Survey data is current up to March 2021 based on surveys undertaken in November 2020. Training new starters and absences due to the pandemic has had a knock-on impact on the turnaround of work in the team.**

Sexual Abuse

Both Adult and Child Serious Sexual Offences saw decreases of 16.8% and 28.1% respectively in the year ending March 2021 when compared to the previous 12 months.

Both Adult and Child offences recorded by police dropped markedly between March and May 2020 and again in Dec 20 to Feb 21, potentially attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown / restriction measures.

The positive outcome rate has maintained at around 8% this quarter. This is in part attributable to the positive measures in place in the Public Protection unit and more robust identification and charging of suspects.

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

Theme 2B: Victims Receive High Quality and Effective Support Services

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
2B.1	Victims Code of Practice Compliance	Monitor	90.4%	91.4%	91.7%	92.9%	● 93.9%	+3.5% pts	n/a
	Victim Services: New Referrals	Monitor	10,135	10,135*	10,126	10,126*	11,920	+17.6%	+1,785
2B.2	Victim Services: Closed Cases	Monitor	3,524	3,524*	3,113	3,113*	3,534	+/- 0%	+10
2B.3	% Improved ability to cope and recover	Monitor	79.0%	79.0%*	72.2%	72.7%*	● 67.8%	-11.2% pts	n/a
2B.4	% crimes resolved via community resolution	Monitor	10.0%	9.5%	8.9%	9.3%	9.8%	-0.2%	n/a

Victims Code of Practice

The Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) requires that a VCOP assessment is made and recorded for every victim of a crime, and that victim services are offered to victims as part of this assessment. In order to be VCOP compliant, every victim-based crime should have a completed VCOP recorded and the officer should record that victim services have been offered.

Improvements in compliance have continued to be made over the past year (+3.5% points), which are likely to have been affected by continued robust screening of rape and serious sexual offence (RASSO) offences and VCOP compliance. For Adult and Child public protection compliance, stringent reviews have been put in place since June 2020. Overall, compliance in these two areas have improved as more teams have been included in the mandatory review process while maintaining high compliance.

Victim Services

PCC Commissioned Victim Services received 11,920 new referrals in 2020/21, of which 619 were supported by new providers receiving additional Ministry of Justice funding for domestic and sexual abuse support in wake of the Coronavirus pandemic.

Of the 3,534 closed cases receiving an outcome assessment in 2020/21, 67.8% reported improvements in their ability to recover and cope with aspects of daily life as a result of the support provided. This marks an 11.2% pt reduction in positive outcome rates since March 2020 which has remained stable throughout the pandemic.

This reduction should be viewed in the context of the changing profile of victimisation and service provision, with some providers having reported an increase in levels of anxiety and complexity among presenting service users.

*Moj data reported on a 6 monthly basis

Community Resolution

The proportion of crimes resulting in community resolution has been increasing steadily since September 2020 having reached a level comparable to that recorded in March 2020.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3A: People and communities are safer and feel safer

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
3A.1	Victim-based crime: Total	Monitor	89,671	82,997	79,894	74,716	● 69,656	-22.3%	-20,015
3A.2	Victim-based crime: Rural areas	Monitor	11,406	10,718	10,458	9,769	● 9,489	-16.8%	-1,917
3A.3	Victim-based crime: Urban areas	Monitor	78,351	72,279	69,315	64,848	● 61,132	-22.0%	-17,219
3A.4	Average Crime Severity: Force-wide	Monitor	160.13	158.23	162.07	156.71	● 155.69	-2.8%	-4.4
3A.5	Average Crime Severity: Priority areas	Monitor	164.99	164.52	165.69	165.24	165.76	+0.5%	+0.77
3A.6	Residents reporting experience of crime	Monitor	18.0%	17.5%	16.9%	16.1%	Pending	TBC	TBC
3A.7	% residents feeling safe in area by day	Monitor	89.2%	89.9%	90.1%	89.7%	Pending	TBC	TBC
3A.8	% residents feeling safe in area after dark	Monitor	61.5%	62.7%	64.0%	63.1%	Pending	TBC	TBC
3A.9	% reporting drug use / dealing as an issue	Reduce	42.8%	37.5%	32.1%	32.0%	Pending	TBC	TBC

Police recorded crime

Police recorded crime, decreased by 20,015 offences in the year to March 2021, impacted by decreases between April and June 2020 coinciding with the stringent Coronavirus restriction measures in place. Notable reductions were seen in Robbery (-35.9%), Vehicle Offences (-36.2%) and Burglary (-34.4%). Reductions in police recorded crime have been more pronounced in the urban areas of the force with a further 22.0% reduction in the latest 12 month period.

Findings from the Police and Crime Survey to December 2020 indicate that self-reported experience of crime (excl. fraud and cyber) fell from 18.9% to 16.1% during the year with serious acquisitive crime and criminal damage seeing the most marked reductions.

Crime Severity

The average crime severity score of offences recorded by police (based on weightings via the ONS Crime Harm Index) has reduced in the latest quarter. Trends in crime severity will be monitored over the coming months as rates and trends of recorded crime during lockdown restrictions become clearer.

The 23 Priority Areas have seen a slight increase in overall crime severity over the last year. Arboretum and Bilsthorpe, Lowdham & Villages have recorded the highest severity scores in the 12 months to Mar 2021 (212.78/207.96).

Resident concerns regarding drug use and dealing

The proportion of residents citing drug use and dealing as an issue they would like to see the police and other partners do more to tackle in their area continued to fall throughout 2020. This coincides with extensive targeted enforcement activity linked to Operation Reacher. Reckless and dangerous driving is now the most prevalent issue of community concern highlighted as part of the Police and Crime Survey.

Feelings of safety

The proportion of residents reporting that they feel very or fairly safe in their area during the day and after dark has increased marginally over the previous 12 months. This may, in part, have been affected by changes in lifestyles and activity as a result of the Coronavirus restrictions in place.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3B: Fewer People Commit Crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
3B.1	Violent knife crime	Monitor 768	739	768	721	● 707	-7.9%	-61
3B.2	Violent knife crime: Positive outcomes	Monitor 26.6%	26.9%	26.3%	28.0%	● 29.1%	+2.6% pts	n/a
3B.3	Gun crime	Monitor 163	149	165	151	● 161	-1.2%	-2
3B.4	Possession of weapons offences	Monitor 1,199	1,112	1,084	1,019	● 1,005	-16.2%	-194
3B.5	Stop and Searches	Monitor 5,487	5,377	5,103	4,952	● 5,109	-6.9%	-378
3B.6	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	Monitor 41.0%	39.8%	39.6%	39.3%	● 39.0%	-2.0% pts	n/a
3B.7	Alcohol-related violence	Monitor 16.0%	15.4%	15.6%	14.7%	● 13.9%	-2.1% pts	n/a
3B.8	Alcohol-related ASB	Monitor 8.9%	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	● 5.8%	-3.1% pts	n/a

Violent Knife Crime

There has been a reduction in the number of violent Knife Crimes recorded since 2018, with a further 7.9% reduction recorded in the last 12 months. The proportion of offences resulting in a positive outcome, has increased by 2.6% over the same 12 month period.

Gun Crime

Recorded gun crime has decreased by 1.2% over the last year, with large decreases being observed between January and May 2020 in line with national lockdowns and tighter restrictions. Nationally, there has been a downward trend in firearm discharges through 2020 with little overall impact to the nature of the firearms market.¹

Stop Searches

There has been a reduction in the number of stop searches conducted in the 12 months to March 2021. This is possibly attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic and fewer people on the roads and fewer stops conducted.

Positive Outcomes improved steadily in 2019, although, small reductions have been seen throughout 2020 and in the 12 months to March 2021. The consistent level of positive outcomes is primarily associated with targeted intelligence led operations that derive from local commanders identifying a specific crime issue in a given location that can be addressed through on-street proactive policing activity. The force continues to work with communities in our use of these powers.

Possession of Weapons

Police recorded Possession of Weapons offences decreased by 16.2% to March 2021 compared to the previous year; this reflects the continued positive proactive work of Op Reacher and the neighbourhood community teams in taking more weapons off the streets; 119 weapons were seized Jan-Mar 2021.

Alcohol-related violence and ASB

The force is working to develop an accurate picture of alcohol-related crime via use of an alcohol marker on the Niche crime recording system. Alcohol-related violence continues to see steady reductions over the past two years. Alcohol-related ASB has also seen a steady downward trend over the previous two years.

¹ NABIS – Annual Strategic Assessment 2020

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3B: Fewer People Commit Crime and offenders are supported to rehabilitate

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
3B.9	IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring	Monitor	317	385	269	258	285	-10.1%	-32
3B.10	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	Monitor	78	61	93	70	80	+2.6%	+2
3B.11	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	Monitor	-45.3%	-46%	-56.3%	-71.0%	-71.0%	+25.7% pts	-
3B.12	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	Monitor	140	109	105	114	113	-19%	-27
3B.13	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	Monitor	123	116	117	102	108	-12%	-15
3B.14	Crimes with an identified suspect (average)	Monitor	3,039	3,095	3,120	3,023	2,791	-8.2%	-248
3B.15	Positive outcomes: All crime	Monitor	15.3%	15.6%	15.2%	15.7%	15.6%	+0.3% pts	n/a
3B.16	Positive outcomes: Victim-based crime	Monitor	11.7%	11.9%	11.8%	12.2%	11.8%	+0.1% pts	n/a

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

A successful year for IOM despite the difficulties of the pandemic. All normal activity has continued throughout the crisis, including home visits, statutory appointments and enforcement actions. IOM has additionally managed the emergency prison releases through COVID, and ensured that all such releases were subject at proposal to thorough checks and then monitored throughout the period of their temporary licence.

The National IOM Review and guidance will move the strategic emphasis towards the reduction of re-offending as opposed to harm to help the government meet its target of reducing neighbourhood crime by 20%.

DVIOM Scheme

The DIVOM performance figures are mostly the same as previous submissions. The PPIT score is now reflected using Power BI. The average reduction in PPIT for IOM DV offenders between entry and exit from the scheme is 7 points; equating to a 43% reduction in PPIT risk. The PPIT is used in addition to the IOM matrix to identify DV perpetrators and is the current academic leading model for this type of cohort selection.

There is scope within the new operational guidance to continue the successful DIVOM programme and some of the successful work done with Nottinghamshire's scheme, but there will be an expectation, as a primary, to move back towards the more traditional SAC type offending. The new guidance has been circulated to Chief Officers.

Youth Justice – First Time Entrants

The City shows a 199% reduction of FTE during the 12 months to the end of March 2021.
The County shows a 12% reduction of FTE during the 12 months to the end of March 2021.

Identified Suspects

The number of Niche crime outcomes with a named suspect saw an 8.2% decrease in the 12 months to Mar 2021.

Positive Outcomes: All Crime & Victim Based Crime

Positive outcome rates for both All Crime and Victim Based Crime remain relatively stable.

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Theme 3C: Build Stronger and More Cohesive Communities

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
3C.1	Police recorded hate occurrences	Monitor	2,370	2,395	2,404	2,343	2,242	-5.4%	-128
3C.2	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	14.4%	14.3%	15.4%	17.3%	● 17.8%	+3.5% pts	n/a
3C.3	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	Monitor	84.1%	84.7%	83.8%*	85.9%	82.1%	-1.9%pts	n/a
3C.4	% feeling there is a sense of community	Monitor	54.0%	57.3%	59.6%	62.0%	Pending	TBC	n/a
3C.5	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	Monitor	54.7%	58.1%	61.4%	64.0%	Pending	TBC	n/a
3C.6	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents	Monitor	32,189	39,013	41,957	45,064	● 48,202	+49.8%	+16,013
3C.7	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	Monitor	28.4%	26.9%	27.6%	28.3%	● 29.5%	+1.1% pts	n/a
3C.8	Alcohol-related ASB	Monitor	8.9%	7.8%	7.5%	6.5%	● 5.8%	-3.1% pts	n/a

Hate Crime (see Appendix A)

Recorded Hate Crime has remained relatively stable over the previous two years with a marginal decrease in the past 12 months. The proportion of hate crime victims that are repeat victims has continued to increase this quarter.

Victim Satisfaction rates have remained relatively stable over the past 12 months with a decline in satisfaction of Actions Taken resulting in an overall satisfaction reduction of 1.9% pts.

NB: Hate Crime survey data to March 2021 reflects data from November 2020 surveys.

Community Cohesion

The proportion of residents feeling that their area 'has a sense of community' and that 'people from different backgrounds get on well' has increased markedly over the last year.

Anti-social Behaviour

Police recorded ASB increased markedly over the last year, with an almost 50% increase in the 12 months to March 2021. The increase is primarily driven by the enforcement of Coronavirus restrictions since March 2020. The proportion of reports involving repeat victims remains broadly stable but has seen an upward trend over the past few quarters. Reports of alcohol related ASB have decreased over the previous year (-3.1%) mirroring trends in alcohol-related violence.

The PCC's Police and Crime Survey introduced new questions relating to experience of ASB in October 2019. Rolling 12 month data is now available for the latest two reporting periods and will be consistently tracked over time.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4A: Further Improve Public Confidence in Policing

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year		
							%	Actual	
4A.1	Police are dealing with the issues that matter	Monitor	41.7%	42.5%	44.0%	45.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.2	Residents feeling the Police do a good job	Monitor	50.0%	51.7%	53.4%	54.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.3	Residents reporting confidence in the police	Monitor	55.4%	57.8%	59.3%	59.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.4	% residents satisfied with the police	Monitor	58.4%	57.9%	56.9%	58.0%	Pending	TBC % pts	n/a
4A.5	PSD Recorded Complaints	Monitor	898	904	894	1,015	● 1,095	+21.9%	+197
4A.6	PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness (days)	Monitor	134.2	112.9	97.8	83.4	● 78.5	-41.5%	-55.7

Public Confidence in the Police

The majority of indicators of public confidence in the police are increasing – particularly since March 2020. While an increasing trend was evident prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that the emergence of and response to the pandemic have contributed to an acceleration of these trends since March 2020.

Satisfaction with Police

25% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey reported having had contact with the police over the last year, which marks a small reduction on levels recorded during the previous year (27%).

The proportion of those respondents reporting that they were very or fairly satisfied with the service they received has remained the same over the last year (58.0%), while there has been a slight increase in the proportion stating that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (up from 15.0% to 18.0%). The proportion reporting dissatisfaction with the police meanwhile has fallen marginally from 25.0% to 23.0%.

PSD Recorded Complaints: Timeliness

Recorded complaints have seen an increase in the 12 months to March 2021, mainly driven by Covid issues and persistent complainers.

The average timeliness for the resolution of PSD complaints has reduced from over 130 days to 78.5 days in the past 12-month period. This is due to the benefits now being seen of revised practices within PSD and a sustained overhaul of the Centurion system and historical complaints now being finalised.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4B: Achieving Value for Money – Budget and Workforce

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
4B.4	Staffing vs Establishment: Officers	101.34% 1,980/2,006	98.66% 2,059.01/2,087	99.32% 2,071.81/2,087	101.80 2,124.48/2,087	*101.23% 2,112.62/2,087	-0.1% pts	+132.62
4B.5	Staffing vs Establishment: Staff	98.35% 1,119/1,138	99.84% 1,198.89/1,138.67	103.83% 1,186.41/1,142.67	103.34% 1,181.86/1,143.67	*103.22% 1,212.53/1,174.69	+4.9% pts	+93.53
4B.6	Staffing vs Establishment: PCSOs	75.53% 151/200	83.42% 166.83/200	80.85% 161.7/200	78.46% 156.91/200	103.57 155.36/150	+28.0% pts	+5.91
4B.7	% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Officers	5.06% 20,718	4.83% 19,628	4.21% 20,718	3.84% 15,980	3.55% 15,239	-1.51% pts	-5,479
4B.8	% Contracted days lost to Sickness: Staff & PCSOs	5.07% 14,426	4.80% 13,741	4.50% 14,426	4.38% 12,947	4.16% 12,314	-0.91% pts	-2,112

Budget vs Spend: Revenue/Capital

The Q4 reports have yet to be approved by the FEB so, the latest data is not yet available.

The latest position as at Quarter 3 is as follows:-

In terms of budget vs actual spend for the third quarter (Oct-Dec) 2020/21, the Force was predicting a £1,094k overspend for the full year outturn ending 2020/21 for our revenue budget. The total outturn expected was £222,735k versus a budget of £221,659k.

For capital spend for the third quarter 2020/21, a total of £17,544k was spent and the full year outturn position was £25,177k versus a full year budget of £35,845k which is a difference of £10,668k which is split as slippage of £8,689k and an under-spend of £1,978k.

Staffing: Officers / Staff / PCSOs

*As of 28th February 2021, officer establishment levels were showing an increase of 132 officers when compared to the previous year. The number of Police Staff has increased by 93 over the same period, while the number of PCSOs has increased by 6 (it must be noted that the actual budgeted posts for PCSOs has reduced from 200 to 150 this quarter).

Sickness: Officers / Staff & PCSOs

NB: percentage figures relate to hours lost as an average of all FTE hours.

Officer and staff sickness rates have been reducing over the previous two years and have continued to see reductions this period. The Force has followed government guidelines and implemented self-isolation, shielding and authorised absences through the Personal Assessment process. Nevertheless, absence levels have not been adversely affected by the pandemic and have dropped considerably every month since March 2020. This may be due to: greater flexibility with home working; gyms and sporting activities being restricted and the arrival of new officers increasing overall staffing numbers; changing work practices and workloads reducing leading to reductions in pressure/stress; an increased motivation and sense of duty during a time of crisis.

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering High Quality Policing

Theme 4C: Achieving Value for Money – Demand Management

	Aim	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Jun 2020	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
4C.1	Calls for Service: 999	Monitor 195,050	188,570	184,039	177,403	● 169,685	-13.0%	-25,365
4C.2	Abandoned Call rate: 999	Monitor 0.54%	0.70%	0.86%	0.90%	0.48%	+0.1% pts	n/a
4C.3	Calls for Service: 101	Monitor 752,136	698,972	666,530	631,628	● 579,874	-22.9%	-172,262
4C.4	Abandoned Call rate: 101	Monitor 3.2%	7.4%	10.9%	7.7%	6.0%	+2.8% pts	n/a
4C.5	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	Monitor 77.4%	77.3%	76.0%	75.0%	77.7%	+0.3% pts	n/a
4C.6	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	Monitor 72.2%	71.1%	70.8%	69.4%	72.6%	+0.4% pts	n/a
4C.7	Response times: Grade 2	Monitor 51.4%	51.6%	50.7%	51.6%	58.1%	+6.7% pts	n/a
4C.8	Compliance with NCRS	Monitor 94%-96%	96.1%	97.2%	97.4%	97.6%	-	-

Calls for Service: 999 and 101

999 calls have seen increases over the last two years, however, the latest year to March 2021 has seen a reduction of over 25,000 calls compared to the previous 12 months, this correlates to the reduction in crimes and incidents due to the pandemic. Abandoned call rates for 999 remain extremely low.

Calls to the 101 non-emergency service have also fallen during the year (-22.9%). Abandoned call rates for the 101 service, have been increasing steadily, following marked decreases since 2018 with the latest quarter seeing a decrease when compared to the previous quarter. The recent rise in abandoned call rates is largely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, turnover of staff and the impact of training new starters.

Response Times within Target

Response times are now available from SAFE and have been updated. Response times for Grade 1 Urban and Rural and Grade 2 have seen increases in the current 12 month period when compared to the previous 12 month period, with an improved majority of calls being responded to within target times.

Improvements could be attributed to the better recording of State 6 on the SAFE system, and more officers available due to recent uptake in numbers.

Compliance with NCRS

Compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard remains strong at 97.6%. Due to personal absences the last audit was completed in January 2021, however, due to the robust first contact arrangements in place there is no reason to believe that this has deteriorated since then.

APPENDIX A

Hate Crime and Repeat Victims

Although the total number of Hate crimes recorded has remained relatively stable over the past 12 months, there have been significant changes in the type and location of hate crime due to the pandemic.

The usual hot spot locations are the City and Town centres resulting from the night-time economy, however, due to the closing of pubs/restaurants and the various lockdown measures, this has moved to neighbourhood locations as people are spending more time at home and neighbourhood disputes have increased as a result. These disputes have a habit of building gradually and usually take the route of occurring repeatedly prior to being reported and can escalate from relatively minor incidents to more serious reports including Hate behaviour/language.

As a result, the Hate crime team, together with the City council and statutory partners have deployed 'Operation Fossil' which seeks to tackle 'low risk' hate offending on the first occasion where no formal measure is enacted by the police (where no formal prosecution route is taken or the IP doesn't support it). This involves a written warning to first time offenders to prevent repeats and reduce further harm to victims. This is a staged process which, pending on partner availability and lockdown protocol will also see victims and offenders receive a multi-agency visit with a view to problem solving the underlying issues that are often present and not represented on crime reports – for example access/egress/parking issues.

In the last year, Nottinghamshire has seen a rise in Hate crime within Mental Health institutions (eg Highbury and Rampton) within which there has been a spike in repeat victims as the victims have been the same Healthcare Professional subject to racial abuse for example.

Similarly, when the pandemic commenced last year, shops were open but hospitality was closed and an increase in Hate Crime towards shop staff (predominantly racist) was seen across the County as staff sought to impose Covid regulations, mask wearing and 2m social distancing.

Finally, a spike has been noted in Covid related Hate crime towards the Chinese community, some of which is believed to have gone unreported based on information from University partners. This has led to Nottinghamshire Police changing their leafleting into a number of different languages to educate our diverse communities about Hate crime reporting.

Appendix B: Revenue Report presented to Strategic Resources & Performance

For Information Only	
Public	Public
Report to:	Strategic Resources & Performance
Date of Meeting:	19th May 2021
Report of:	Chief Constable
Report Author:	Tracey Morris
E-mail:	Tracey.morris@notts.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Danny Baker & Mark Kimberley
Agenda Item:	

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

Quarter 4 2020/21 Provisional Revenue Outturn Report.

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional financial outturn position for revenue for the financial year 2020/21.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Force Executive Board and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the outturn position as detailed in the report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To update the Office of the PCC on the Force's outturn position for 2020/21 as at the end of quarter 4 and also to comply with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

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

4.1 Summary

In the 2020/21 budget a £3m ring fenced Performance Grant in relation to the uplift of an extra 20,000 officers nationally was reported. The grant has been approved and the income is being received in full monthly this is to alleviate any cash flow issues that may have been caused through Covid-19.

At the end of Q4 the force has incurred additional costs of £1,381k and loss of income of £564k in relation to Covid-19, mainly off-set by special grants. Additional costs of £300k in relation to orders that because of Covid-19 were delayed into 2020/21, the cost of which should have been incurred during 2019/20.

Additional costs along with additional overtime spends and the net cost of exiting the Vehicles PFI, £8,018k off-set by a Home Office Grant of (£6,599k) would have resulted in a larger overspend position, however the considerable savings on vacant staff posts have off-set most of this.

4.2 The total net expenditure budget approved by the OPCC for 2020/21 was set at £221.6m; this is split between Police and OPCC as per the table below.

Net expenditure budget	Police £m	PCC £m	Total Base £m
Employee	142.9	0.9	143.7
Premises	6.1	0.0	6.1
Transport	6.1	0.0	6.2
Comms & Computing	8.9	0.0	8.9
Supplies & Services	9.8	-	9.8
Agency & Contract Services	12.9	5.6	18.4
Pension	34.5	0.1	34.6
Capital Financing	8.5	-	8.5
Income	(13.1)	(1.5)	(14.6)
Grand Total	216.5	5.1	221.6

4.3 Detail

The review of revenue expenditure shows an outturn position of £65k overspend for Police and an on-budget position within the OPCC. This report will review each of the expenditure areas relating to the Police element of the budget.

Expenditure Type	Total Base £'000	Virements £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Over/(Under) £'000
Employee	142,858	1,540	144,398	145,038	639
Pension	34,460	365	34,824	35,416	592
Agency & Contract Services	12,763	51	12,813	13,815	1,001
Supplies & Services	9,834	275	10,109	9,597	(512)
Comms & Computing	8,915	535	9,450	10,054	604
Capital Financing	8,482	1,000	9,482	16,015	6,533
Transport	6,144	(1)	6,143	7,363	1,220
Premises	6,118	(1)	6,117	6,501	383
Income	(13,054)	(3,729)	(16,784)	(27,180)	(10,396)
	216,519	35	216,554	216,618	65

Employee costs: includes pay, allowances and overtime but excludes pension contributions.

The Actual shows an overspend position of £639k; this relates to an overspend on officer pay of £381k this overspend can be attributed to a higher number of transferees than planned, additional national insurance costs relating to overtime, an increase on bonus payments and general rephasing of starters and leavers throughout the year. An underspend on staff pay of (£773k) representing a high number of vacant posts; £55k saving on PCSO pay relating to reduced numbers during the year. £1,559k overspend on overtime this reflects costs of COVID deployments and is offset by Covid-19 grants.

External training course costs shows an underspend position of (£330k) and is due to courses being cancelled due to Covid-19 issues, much of this will therefore be an added pressure in the 2021/22 budget as accredited training requirements are caught up. It is expected that a knock-on effect will also increase spend pressures in 2022/23.

Pension costs include payments for employees along with pension's payrolls for ill health and injury pensions.

The Actual shows an overspend position of £592k. This reflects £727k for contributions to the pensions schemes for employees and mirrors the overspend on pay above. There is a £135k saving as a result of fewer medical retirements.

Agency and Contracted Services costs; includes collaboration charges, partnership costs and mutual aid charges.

The Actual is an overspend position of £1,001k. MFSS costs have reduced; (£703k) within this is a reduction in the GEN 2 costs, inflation and relative growth.

The charge from the region for EMSOU collaboration was £1,696k this will in part be offset by income, however there is an overall shortfall of £264k representing a shortfall of Officers supplied by the Force to the Collaboration being less than estimated.

Supplies and Services costs; includes all non-pay operational costs.

Actual is an underspend position of (£512k); An increase in insurance premiums of £292k, was offset by a reduction in the contribution to the Insurance reserve (£588k) due to Covid-19 impact on insurance claims liabilities.

There was a (£130k) saving for firearms equipment.

A delay in IT investment spend of £554k in the year, due to Covid-19, has been transferred to reserves for use in the following financial year when this investment spend will now take place.

An increase in consultants' costs of £282k as a result of extensions to contracts for the extension of EMSCU resources to the end of September, this is largely offset with income.

£250k efficiency saving allocated here will be incurred in other areas. This has been achieved across the force as expected.

Communications and Computing costs includes the costs of the information technology estate incorporating call charges, software licences, upgrades, networking, airwave, and postage costs.

Actual is an overspend position of £604k and this relates to £396k higher than budgeted increase in the Home Office charges for nationally managed projects.

£157k of orders that were delayed due to Covid-19 and impacted on the 2020/21 financial year; £124k of costs in relation to an increase for consumables and breakages, most of this relate to the airwave radios which are beyond end of life and are due to be replaced by ESN. £109k of cost has been incurred due to the increase in officer numbers, this will be offset by income from Uplift.

Costs have been offset by income from the uplift performance grant and savings of (£557k) in relation to over 40 separate negotiated contract renewals which have delivered savings to the force. It includes an EE (£135k) re-negotiated deal providing better value for the increasing data usage and ESA £41k for licenses.

Capital Financing includes the transfers in and out of reserves, contributions to capital financing, MRP (Minimum Revenue Provision) charges and interest costs.

Actual position is £6,533k overspend. The MRP has been increased by £332k to reflect the shorter lifetimes of assets that have been funded by borrowing, capital receipt contributions are also expected to be lower. This is offset by (£394k) transfer from general reserves and transfer of £6,668k to reserves which includes monies to offset the purchase of the vehicle fleet from Venson.

Transport costs, includes the cost of running the force fleet and other travel costs.

Actual is an overspend position of £1,220k. As at 22nd December 2020, the force ended the Vehicle PFI contract, this resulted in a net cost to the Force of £1,518k. The force has identified savings of (£353k) as a result of the change.

Premises costs include the running and upkeep costs of the estate.

The Actual is an overspend position of £383k. The increase in premises costs is partly due to delays in selling buildings, increased costs for PPE and an increase in maintenance.

Increased costs of cleaning custody £32k due to COVID, along with additional PPE purchases, there is also an increase of £44k on furniture. This is offset by an increase in income (£315k); this relates to the charging out of regional buildings, and reimbursement from the Home Office for PPE purchases.

Income includes grants, partnership funding, fee income and seconded officers' recharges.

Actual is an increase of (£10,396k). (£6,500k) relates to income from the Home Office to off-set the Vehicles PFI exit costs. (£529k) reflects the income due to off-set the EMSCU charges. (£1,632k) reflects the income from EMSOU CID for officer contributions; (£536k) + (£1,035k) reflects the new grant for Covid-19 Enforcement; (£183k) off-sets costs of regional buildings; (£161k) additional income generated from investment interest, this is off-set by £273k loss of income for sporting events as a result of Covid-19 and a reduction in the PFI income of £317k following the Vehicles PFI exit

A reduction of £343k income from the Speed Camera Partnership, due to a decision not to replace vehicles are offset by reduced contribution to capital financing. There is also general reduction in income due to Covid-19.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 The financial information relating to this item is contained within item 4.

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Monitoring of the accounts is problematic and errors in the data continue to be reported.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 None

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

13. There are no background papers relevant to this report.

NB

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

Appendix C: Capital Report presented to Strategic Resources & Performance

For Information Only	
Public	Public
Report to:	Strategic Resources & Performance
Date of Meeting:	19th May 2021
Report of:	Chief Constable
Report Author:	Tracey Morris
E-mail:	Tracey.morris@notts.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Danny Baker & Mark Kimberley
Agenda Item:	

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

Quarter 4 2020/21 Capital Outturn.

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the financial outturn position for capital for the financial year 2020/21.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Force Executive Board and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the outturn position as detailed in the report.
- 2.2 That the Police and Crime Commissioner approves the slippage recommendations in Appendix B.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To update the Office of the PCC on the Force's outturn position for 2020/21 as at the end of quarter 4 and also to comply with good financial management and Financial Regulations.

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

- 4.1 Summary
The Capital Programme for 2020/21 to 2024/25 was presented and approved at the Police and Crime Panel meeting on 6th February 2020.
- 4.2 The capital budget for 2020/21 is £42,431k. This is calculated as slippage from 2019/20 of £1,169k and new allocations in 2020/21 of £41,263k. This is an increase of £600k approved on decision record 2021.005 from future year's budget to 2020/21 to offset costs in relation to Nottingham Custody Suite. Decision record 2020.055 approved the termination agreement from the Venson contract and subsequently the purchase of the vehicle fleet. The programme is summarised in the table below:

	New Budget 2020/21 £'000	Slippage From 2019/20 £'000	In Year Approvals £'000	Revised Budget £'000
Estates	28,870	838	500	30,208
Information Technology	5,212	331	(500)	5,043
Other Projects	7,180	0	0	7,180
Total	41,262	1,169	0	42,431

- 4.3 The review of capital expenditure shows an outturn position of £30,369k. This is representing an underspend of (£3,426k) and slippage of (£8,636k). A breakdown of all the projects can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.4 Within the Estates projects are the three new build projects for Nottingham Custody Suite, new Joint HQ Build and the SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre). These three areas alone amount to a combined budget of £25,759k and also amount to the majority of the slippage figure (£6,997k).

Nottingham Custody Suite – on going.

- The custody project is a multiyear project to deliver a new Nottingham Custody Suite at a new location within the City. It is expected that the project will be delivered on budget in totality, but the phasing may be a little out of line with costs being incurred. For a multi-million-pound project, over multi years this is not unusual.

New Joint FHQ – on going.

- The new Joint FHQ build is a multiyear project to deliver a new headquarters supporting the needs of Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue. The build is taking place on existing land, currently owned by Nottinghamshire Police. It is expected that the project will generate a reasonable underspend, to date £639k has been realised, the full amount will continue to be assessed.

SARC New Build – on going

- The current Topaz Centre (SARC) is unsuitable; there is no scope for extending the building to provide a seamless support package for victims. In addition, the Topaz Centre needs reparation and improvement from a forensic perspective and requires urgent mitigation work to bring the building up to United Kingdom Accreditation Standards (UKAS) forensic standards.
- As a result of this assessment a new build is being undertaken close to the existing Centre. During this financial year it is expected that design and planning fees will be incurred with a view to the build starting June 2021. The capital budget is therefore slightly out of alignment with the planned works.

Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works – on going

- This is an annual programme and reflects the risks identified within the building condition survey. The survey assessed each building in terms of mechanical, electrical, and fabric works that is required to keep buildings in top condition. The works have been prioritised and these form the basis for this element of the capital programme.
- Within the plans for this financial year were replacement windows and roof for Radford Road and Oxclose Lane police stations, this work needs to be completed during summer months and due to COVID this work is now delayed and will be undertaken next financial year. A full review of the longer-term requirements under this project heading are taking place, however an increase in the underspend is reported this quarter to reflect our reduced estate and an expectation of the re-profiling that Estates are currently undertaking.

Custody Improvements – on going

- Custody improvement project. With the new building being undertaken for the city it became apparent that the facilities at Mansfield may need to be improved to ensure both suites operate to a similar standard wherever possible, this project is intended to upgrade and deliver essential works to Mansfield Custody suite. Estates have commissioned some feasibility works, but no commitments have been entered into. It is expected that Estates will develop a business case to further this project with a view to completing next financial year.

Uplift – Estates – on going

- In July it was decided to increase the number of car parking spaces at a number of stations to accommodate the increase in officer numbers, this budget was achieved by way of a virement from Information Technology Uplift project to create an Estates uplift project, the value approved was £500k.

Northern Control Room - on going

- Northern Control Room. As part of the arrangements to move out of the Hucknall training centre and to minimise the capital requirements for FHQ, it was identified that a cost effective solution would be to dual purpose the northern control room into a reserve control room for the FHQ site, but routinely to be used as 3 IT classrooms for learning and development. To enable this work to be completed would mean that for a short period of time the northern control room would have to close and all resources relocated to FHQ, due to the COVID pandemic the force felt that the risk was too great and the work will be delayed until the situation is less impactful.

West Bridgford Relocation - completed

- The current station has been identified as too large for our policing purpose, a decision was made to relocate policing teams to local fire stations, relocate the victim interview suits to other nearby police stations and the shared front counter service would be relocated to alternative premises in the centre of West Bridgford.

Hucknall EMAS - completed

- A project to relocate officers from Hucknall Police station to Hucknall Ambulance station which will become a base for all three emergency services. A small budget has been allocated for this financial year to cover a few outstanding fees and the contractor's retainer charge.

- 4.5 The Information Technology host of projects includes refreshing and upgrading the existing IT suite of equipment, continuation of the roll out of ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition), an uplift in equipment representing the increase in officer numbers and ESN (Essential Services Network) which is a National project to replace the current airwave system and devices.

Technology Refresh – mostly completed

- Technology refresh is a recurring project that has been developed to provide the financial support to refresh and upgrade existing equipment that has reached end of life. The plans for this financial year include the ongoing procurement of BWV (Body Worn Video) devices, replacement laptops, tough books and workstations, DIR (Digital Interview Recording) suites & laptops, nimble storage, Hyper V server hardware refresh, replacement multi-functional devices (printers) and archive storage expansion.

Uplift – Information Technology - complete

- Operation Uplift includes the increase in BWV and airwave devices.

Essential Services Network – on going

- ESN is a national programme to replace the current airwave service. The project started some years ago and has seen several setbacks, progress is still fragmented and types of devices have yet to be established. It is expected that this project will slip again. The overall budget is likely to increase considerably and discussions at a national level are being held as to how the project will progress.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition - complete

- Replacement of static ANPR cameras around the County is the focus of this project. Existing cameras are old and the failure rates have been increasing, a number of cameras were replaced last financial year, with the last instalment delayed due to manufacturing issues in relation to Covid-19. There is scope and plans for further cameras to be replaced this financial year.

- 4.6 Other projects include vehicle replacement, increase in the fleet and more recently an increase in CED (Conducted Energy Devices).

Uplift – Fleet - complete

- Operation Uplift represents the impact on the force in relation to vehicles tied in with the increase in officers, costs currently attributed to this area are 11 Skoda Octavia's for operation Reacher, 3 Skoda Octavia's for additional capacity across the force. The running costs for the vehicles have been reflected in the revenue element of the Transport budget.

Vehicle Replacement Programme - complete

- Vehicle replacement is an annually recurring project that has been developed to provide the financial support to replace non-Venson vehicles that have reached end of life.

PFI Transport Purchase – complete

- In December 2020 the force contract with Venson was terminated as a result the force purchased the fleet and associated equipment from Venson, the capital value was £5,987k and consisted of 379 vehicles, vehicle lifts, MOT equipment, and 2 roadside recovery vehicles.

Taser - complete

- Utilising a grant to off-set the cost of CED (taser) devices the force has now increased capacity by a further 105 devices this financial year.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 The financial information relating to this item is contained within item 4.

6. Human Resources Implications

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

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

8.1 Monitoring of the accounts is problematic and errors in the data continue to be reported.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications arising from this report.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

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

11. Details of outcome of consultation

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

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A – Capital Projects

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

13. There are no background papers relevant to this report.

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

APPENDIX A

Capital Projects

	Revised Budget	Actual	Under Spend	Slippage to 2021/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Estates				
Nottingham Custody Suite	13,000	12,968	0	(32)
New HQ Joint Build	11,959	4,969	(639)	(6,351)
Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works	2,640	437	(2,150)	(53)
SARC New Build	800	185	0	(615)
Estate Improvements	567	107	(204)	(256)
Northern Control Room Conversion & Refurb.	362	2	0	(360)
Custody Improvements	166	28	0	(139)
West Bridgford Relocation	198	177	(21)	0
Hucknall EMAS	17	17	(0)	0
Operation Uplift - Estates	500	331	(163)	(6)
	30,208	19,221	(3,178)	(7,810)
Information Services				
Technology Services Refresh & Upgrades	2,573	2,531	(16)	(26)
Operation Uplift - IS	1,426	1,344	(82)	0
ESN	800	0	0	(800)
ANPR Camera Project	244	244	(0)	0
Command & Control	0	0	0	0
	5,043	4,119	(98)	(826)
Other Projects				
Operation Uplift - Fleet	445	402	(43)	0
Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	662	554	(108)	0
PFI Transport Purchase	5,987	5,987	0	0
Operation Uplift - Other	0	0	0	0
Taser	87	87	0	0
	7,180	7,029	(151)	0
Total	42,431	30,369	(3,426)	(8,636)

Recommendations for Slippage to 2021/22

	Slippage to 2021/22
	£'000
Estates	
Nottingham Custody Suite	(32)
New HQ Joint Build	(6,351)
Building Improvement, Renovation & Conversion Works	(53)
SARC New Build	(615)
Estate Improvements	(256)
Northern Control Room Conversion & Refurb.	(360)
Custody Improvements	(139)
Operation Uplift - Estates	(6)
	(7,810)
Information Services	
Technology Services Refresh & Upgrades	(26)
ESN	(800)
	(826)
Total	(8,636)



Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner Annual Report 2020-21

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Introduction

The PCC is required by law to produce an annual report and to share it with the Police and Crime Panel for review.

Paddy Tipping held office as the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire (PCC) during this period. On the 8th May 2021 the newly elected PCC, Caroline Henry took office. Commissioner Henry will issue a Police and Crime Plan for the period 2021-2022 following consultation with stakeholders and the public.

This report covers the financial year from April 2020 to March 2021 and details a range of performance outcomes and of activities undertaken by the previous PCC, Nottinghamshire Police and partners during the year to make Nottingham and Nottinghamshire safer.

The info graphic (right) produced by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) provides some useful key facts related to policing in Nottinghamshire.

HMICFRS estimate the Force population to be 1.16m which is higher than last year (1.15m) and the year before representing an 8% increase over 10 years.

Due to the Covid-19 virus, in March last year (HMICFRS) suspended all inspection work; as

POPULATION 	1.16m people	8% local 10 yr change
WORKFORCE 	96% frontline police officers	92% national level
	2.95 per 1000 population	3.54 national level
	21% 10yr change in local workforce	14% 10yr national change
VICTIM-BASED CRIMES 	0.08 per person	0.07 national level
	40% Local 5 year trend	42% National 5 year trend
COST 	48p per person per day local	56p per person per day national

such there are no published PEEL assessments of Nottinghamshire Police for 2020/21.

However, during 2018/19, HMICFRS carried out a number of inspections and published a number of reports assessing Nottinghamshire Police 'Good' in two of the three areas inspected i.e. Effectiveness and Legitimacy with Efficiency Requires Improvement.

This year we have seen a significant increase in the proportion of the workforce undertaking frontline duties. For example, last year it was 89%, the year before 73% and this year it has risen to 96% which is much higher than the national average of 92%.

The cost of policing to local tax payers is 48 pence per day which is slightly higher than year when it was 45 pence but still less than the national average of 56 pence.

The Four Strategic Themes

The PCC's current Police and Crime Plan (2018-21) has four strategic themes. This report details the end-of-year performance in respect of the Plan's targets and measures (2020-21) and a brief overview of key activities supporting each strategic theme.

T1.	Protecting People from Harm
T2.	Helping and Supporting Victims
T3.	Tackling Crime and Antisocial Behaviour
T4.	Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

The PCC works with, and also helps to fund, a broad range of partners to maintain the safety and wellbeing of people who live, work and visit Nottinghamshire communities.

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

Performance Overview

During the year, crime overall reduced by 20.3% which is better than last year (-0.5%) and the year before (+11.2%). The City saw a 24% reduction and the County saw an increase of 17.5%. The table below details changes in main crime types compared to last year ranked by % change.

Force	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
Vehicle Offences	5,586	8,751	-3,165	-36.2%
Robbery	779	1,216	-437	-35.9%
Burglary	5,022	7,657	-2,635	-34.4%
Theft	16,401	23,822	-7,421	-31.2%
Sexual Offences	2,589	3,377	-788	-23.3%
Victim-Based Crime	70,222	90,689	-20,467	-22.6%
All Crime	85,549	107,364	-21,815	-20.3%
Arson and Criminal Damage	9,843	11,967	-2,124	-17.7%
Possession of Weapons	1,003	1,199	-196	-16.3%
Violence against the Person	30,002	33,899	-3,897	-11.5%
Domestic Non-Crime	5,077	5,678	-601	-10.6%
Drug Offences	4,382	4,821	-439	-9.1%
Other Crimes Against Society	15,327	16,675	-1,348	-8.1%
Domestic Occurrences	19,014	20,654	-1,640	-7.9%
Hate Non-Crime	633	686	-53	-7.7%
Public Order Offences	7,051	7,619	-568	-7.5%
Domestic Crime	13,937	14,976	-1,039	-6.9%
Hate Occurrences	2,251	2,368	-117	-4.9%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2,891	3,036	-145	-4.8%
Hate Crime	1,618	1,682	-64	-3.8%
ASB Incidents	48,195	32,133	16,062	50.0%

Victim Based crime reduced by 22.6%. There were 169,685 '999' calls received in the last 12 months, which represents a 13% reduction (-25,365, 69 calls per day). '101' calls also reduced by almost a fifth (-22.9%) from 752,136 to 579,874 (-172,262) over the same period (472 less calls per day).

Crime Increases

Almost all crime types saw a decrease during the year, although there were a few exceptions as listed below where crimes were more than 10:

- ✓ ASB Incidents (+16,062, +50.0%)
- ✓ Trafficking in Controlled Drugs (+103, +11.6%)
- ✓ Rape (Domestic) (+26, +8.7%)
- ✓ Sexual (Domestic) (+17, +4.2%)
- ✓ Stalking and Harassment (+71, +0.7%)

All forces experienced significant reductions in crime. Government studies show that the underlying reason for this reduction relate to falls in theft offences, particularly domestic burglary and other theft of personal property; this reflects the increase in time people spent at home during the lockdown period, a reduction in opportunities for theft in public spaces and the closure of the night-time economy.

The exception was police recording of drug offences, which increased and reflects proactive police activity as overall crime levels reduced. This is evident in the drug offences listed above.

In contrast, because people spent more time at home, some domestic crimes increased also shown above. The large increases in ASB relate to breaches or reports of potential breaches of COVID-19 regulations.

Appendix A details the complete breakdown of different crime types across the Force, City and County. **Appendix B** does the same by Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). **Appendix C** provides a comparative breakdown of the demands placed on the service during the year.

Delivery against the Four Strategic Themes

Each year, the Commissioner's office undertakes a Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) to identify any emerging or changing risks in relation to the four strategic themes of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan. Consultation on the findings is carried out and new priority actions are incorporated into a new Police and Crime Delivery Plan.

Most activity usually relates to new ways of working in terms of service provision or problem solving. The process helps to test out new ideas which improve efficiency and effectiveness in the way we work. Not all activity is as successful as envisaged but over the years some real successes have emerged such as Street Triage, Integrated Offender Management (IOM), Operation Reacher, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Cameras, Street Pastors, Target Hardening of people's homes and establishing dedicated Burglary, Robbery and Knife Crime teams; and a wide range of other partnership and voluntary sector activity to tackle domestic violence, hate crime, drug and alcohol offending.

Some activity is implemented as time bound projects and usually funded for one year in line with the Government's grant funding processes. Most projects are completed within the year but some may be carried forward if they remain priorities identified by the PCNA and consultation. Others form part of mainstream activities but some will not be carried forward.

The table below provides some examples of strategic objectives either amended or completed.

The following sections provide key Performance Successes and strategic activity in support of the PCC's four strategic themes. Not all activity undertaken this year is reported in this annual report it seeks to focus on the main successes and achievements.



THEME ONE

Protecting People From Harm

Theme 1: Protecting People from Harm

During the year the PCC has sought to tackle serious violence and exploitation; improve the identification of and response to vulnerability and hidden harm and work with partners to improve the service response to multiple complex needs.

Key Performance

- Adult and Child Safeguarding Referrals (+16.1% +1,124)
- Missing persons (-21.0%, -607)
- Mental health-related incidents (-10.6%, -2,014)
- Fraud Offences (-0.3%, -8)
- Online Crime (+13.7%, +512)
- Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences (+11.6%, +103)
- Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation (+0.6%, +3)
- Police recorded Modern Slavery offences (+34.5%, +40)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ The recommendations from the independent Youth Diversion review were considered and fully implemented.
- ✓ Initiatives to keep young people safe on-line, with a focus on preventing exploitation, bullying and technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour were funded.

- ✓ Civil orders, concentrating on DVPN, stalking orders, sexual harm prevention order and violent offender orders were revised.
- ✓ Guidance to staff and partners on harmful sexual behaviours was provided.
- ✓ Leadership and support for Nottinghamshire's 'Violence Reduction Unit' to prevent and stop violence at the earliest opportunity was provided.
- ✓ Leadership and commitment provided to deliver against the ambitions of the mental health crisis care concordat.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners and stakeholders to become more trauma informed and to combat adverse childhood experiences.
- ✓ A serious violence strategic needs assessment was produced to provide an evidence base to support future delivery and commissioning.
- ✓ The 'SERAC' model was rolled out to improve the response to exploitation and cuckooing.
- ✓ A response plan for high volume serious violence service users – police, hospital and ambulance was identify and developed.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to provide an effective response to missing children and persons from hospital, home and care settings.
- ✓ A dedicated county lines police team to safeguard children from exploitation and victimisation was established.
- ✓ Community led early help services and problem solving approaches for people with complex needs who are perpetrators of crime and ASB was supported.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to ensure agencies meet safeguarding responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 and new duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.
- ✓ Research to improve our understanding and response to suicide was completed.

- ✓ Maximise the efficient and effective use of force resources in tackling and investigating online paedophilia.

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THEME TWO

Helping and Supporting Victims

Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

During the year a range of activity has been undertaken to improve:

- Access to outcomes from and quality of local victim support services
- Support and service outcomes for survivors of domestic and sexual abuse
- Improving victim and witness experience of the criminal justice system

Key Performance

- Police recorded domestic abuse crimes (-7.0%, -1,053)
- Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate (34% no change)
- Domestic abuse: Positive Outcome Rate (12.9%, -0.8%)
- % Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) (88.3%, -0.6%)
- Serious sexual offences: Adult (-16.8%, -239)
- Serious sexual offences: Child (-28.1%, -393)
- Sexual Offences: Positive Outcome Rate (7.9%, +0.1%)
- Victims Code of Practice Compliance (93.9%, +3.5%)
- Victim Services: New Referrals (+17.6%, +1,785)
- Victim Services: Closed Cases (3,534, no change)
- % Improved ability to cope and recover (67.8%, -11.2%)
- % crimes resolved via community resolution (9.8%, -0.2%)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ Action to improve the take up of restorative justice and better engagement with victims in community resolution interventions was taken but further work will be required during 2021-22.
- ✓ Work with local agencies to improve reporting of hate crime and access to support services among victims of hate crime was improved.
- ✓ Investment in outcome-focussed domestic abuse services for victims and survivors was continued.
- ✓ Further provision and investment was made to safeguard victims of Honour Based Abuse and the use of forced marriage protection orders where appropriate was maximised.
- ✓ Planning permission was sought and detailed design with survivors of sexual abuse for a new purpose built 'SARC' undertaken.
- ✓ The recommendations of the IICSA enquiry and key findings were responded to ensure lessons are learnt.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with CCGs and other partners to develop a specialist therapeutic pathway for non-recent sexual abuse victims and survivors and the Lime Culture's independent needs assessment recommendations responded to.
- ✓ Further improvements, monitoring and understanding of the victim journey, were made including experience of and satisfaction with the police and criminal justice system. The Victim and Witness Assurance Group is working to improve systems and processes to ensure that victims are kept informed.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with national partners to embed the new national fraud strategy and ensure appropriate prevent, protect, and pursue responses to victims of fraud.

- ✓ Links with partners continued to be strengthened to increase our protection of those most vulnerable especially the elderly of fraud and cyber dependent crime.
- ✓ The Nottinghamshire Cybercrime Strategy continued to be developed including specialist skills and capabilities required to counter this threat.
- ✓ Links were strengthened with the regional Criminal Justice Board in order to improve the performance and efficiency of criminal justice system for victims and witnesses.
- ✓ Action was taken to ensure the Police and other Criminal Justice partners are fully compliant with the 'Victims Code'.
- ✓ A major review into Police, Local Authorities and Criminal Justice partners' was completed in relation to preventing and responding to domestic violence.

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THEME THREE Tackling Crime & ASB

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and ASB

A range of activities have been undertaken to ensure communities and people are safer and feel safer by developing the strategic response to serious, organised and high impact crime; improving offender management outcomes and work to address the drivers of offending behaviour; and improve service responses to the crime and ASB issues of greatest community concern.

Key Performance

- Victim-based crime: Total (-22.3%, -20,015)
- Victim-based crime: Rural areas (-16.8%, -1,917)
- Victim-based crime: Urban areas (-22.0%, -17,219)
- Average Crime Severity: Force-wide (-2.8%, -4.4)
- Average Crime Severity: Priority areas (+0.5%, +0.77)
- Residents reporting experience of crime (-2.8% pts)
- % residents feeling safe in area by day (+1.0% pts)
- % residents feeling safe in area after dark (+2.1% pts)
- % reporting drug use / dealing as an issue (-11.3% pts)
- Violent knife crime (-7.9%, -61)
- Violent knife crime: Positive outcomes (29.1%, +2.6%)
- Gun crime (-1.2%, -2)
- Possession of weapons offences (-16.2%, -194)
- Stop and Searches (-6.9%, -378)
- Stop and Search: Positive outcomes (39.0%, -2.0%)
- Alcohol-related violence (13.9%, -2.1%)
- Alcohol-related ASB (5.8%, -3.1%)
- IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring (-10.1%, -32)
- IOM: Offenders successfully removed (+2.6%, +2)
- IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk (-71.0%, +25.7%)
- Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City (-19%, -27)
- Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County (-12%, -15)
- Crimes with an identified suspect (average) (-8.2%, -248)
- Positive outcomes: All crime (15.6%, +0.3%)
- Positive outcomes: Victim-based crime (11.8%, +0.1%)
- Police recorded hate occurrences (-5.4%, -128)
- Hate crime repeat victimisation rate (17.8%, +3.5%)
- % Hate crime victims satisfied (overall) (82.1%, -1.9%)
- % feeling there is a sense of community (+9.4% pts)
- % feeling different backgrounds get on well (+10.6% pts)
- Anti-social Behaviour Incidents (+49.8%, +16,013)
- Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats (29.5%, +1.1%)
- Alcohol-related ASB (5.8%, -3.1%)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ Work continued to embed 'Schools and Early Intervention Officers' to improve youth engagement and minimise the risk of school exclusion.
- ✓ Our roads policing capability to disrupt the criminal use of our road network was increased.
- ✓ The Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership Provide was supported to help reduce road traffic casualties and address issues of community concern.
- ✓ Partnership problem solving activities in 'high severity' harm locations were supported through detailed intelligence profiles and funding.
- ✓ Operation Reacher across the Force area was expanded to strengthen the tackling of serious and organised crime, including drug fuelled crime in many new policing areas.
- ✓ Serious acquisitive crime was prioritised and dedicated burglary reduction and robbery teams maintained in the City and County and target hardening employed.
- ✓ New substance misuse services were co-commissioned and a substance misuse pathway developed for people attending voluntary attendance appointments.
- ✓ A new out of court disposals framework was implemented and embedded to drive improvements in rehabilitative outcomes and engagement with treatment services.
- ✓ The response to female offenders was improved within the criminal justice system, particularly the increased use of out of court disposals and community support services strengthened.
- ✓ A greater focus was placed on custody diversion to improve the quality of out of court disposals for both young people and adults.
- ✓ The pilot of the alcohol monitoring system ('alcohol' monitoring tags) to combat domestic violence continue with good success.
- ✓ Action was taken to recover criminal assets from those who profit from the commission of crime and proceeds re-invested into policing the community.
- ✓ Financial support continued to be provided to Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board to support local response to crime, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and supporting victims.
- ✓ Targeted programmes of partnership activity to tackle serious and organised crime and to maximise the use of disruption tools and powers available continued to be supported.
- ✓ A review into the effectiveness the ASB 'Community Trigger' was undertaken.
- ✓ The College of Policing's neighbourhood policing guidelines and the new policing model was embedded across the Force area to ensure continued quality of service for communities.



THEME FOUR

Transforming Services

Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

During the year the PCC has sought to secure sustainable and efficient policing services and value for money; improve community engagement and public trust and confidence in policing; and strengthen integrated partnership working and collaboration.

Key Performance

- Police are dealing with the issues that matter (+3.0% pts)
- Residents feeling the Police do a good job (+4.7% pts)
- Residents reporting confidence in the police (+4.4% pts)
- % residents satisfied with the police (-1.2% pts)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ 'Operation Uplift' continued to be implemented supported by a positive action recruitment strategy to increase visibility and confidence.
- ✓ Policing Teams and individuals received training to provide them with the necessary specialist skills and experience to manage investigations.
- ✓ The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) was supported to help implement the new 'Probation Service' model and work with the 'Preferred Delivery Partners'

to ensure 'community payback' is responsive to victims and neighbourhood priorities and concerns.

- ✓ A new race and diversity listening scrutiny panel to improve relationships and confidence in policing was established.
- ✓ Investment was made with a community-led initiative to facilitate positive relationships between BME and new and emerging communities.
- ✓ Further activity was undertaken to ensure that the police workforce is more representative of the communities it serves and the HR Strategy to fulfil requirements of the Equality Act 2010 implemented.
- ✓ A new model and accountability arrangements for dealing with complaints against the police was introduced.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to identify further collaboration opportunities for pooled budgets, efficiencies and improved services.
- ✓ A programme of collaboration with the Fire and Rescue Service, including sharing estates, vehicles and training was developed.
- ✓ The co-location of public services and where beneficial, the sharing of information, buildings and people was increased.
- ✓ Action was taken to further develop our understanding and response to higher than average 999 and 101 call rates and to address inappropriate or misplaced calls for service.
- ✓ The welfare of officers, staff and volunteers continued to be promoted.
- ✓ The Force achieved a balanced budget and reduced non-pay costs to grow officer numbers and increase service capacity.
- ✓ The National Enabling Programmes and Digital Policing Strategy 2025 to modernise the management and delivery of IT services was embedded.
- ✓ Innovative customer-led approaches were implemented to better inform engagement with local communities.

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APPENDIX A – FORCE CRIME REDUCTION PERFORMANCE (2020-21) - Force, City and County

Force	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	85,549	107,364	-21,815	-20.3%
Victim-Based Crime	70,222	90,689	-20,467	-22.6%
Violence against the Person	30,002	33,899	-3,897	-11.5%
Homicide	9	13	-4	-30.8%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	12	13	-1	-7.7%
Violence with injury	9,047	12,099	-3,052	-25.2%
Violence without injury	10,395	11,306	-911	-8.1%
Stalking and Harassment	10,539	10,468	71	0.7%
Sexual Offences	2,589	3,377	-788	-23.3%
Rape	990	1,173	-183	-15.6%
Other Sexual Offences	1,599	2,204	-605	-27.5%
Robbery	779	1,216	-437	-35.9%
Robbery of Business Property	83	117	-34	-29.1%
Robbery of Personal Property	696	1,099	-403	-36.7%
Burglary	5,022	7,657	-2,635	-34.4%
Burglary - Residential	3,682	5,430	-1,748	-32.2%
Burglary - Business and Community	1,340	2,227	-887	-39.8%
Theft	16,401	23,822	-7,421	-31.2%
Theft from the Person	726	1,809	-1,083	-59.9%
Bicycle Theft	1,241	1,932	-691	-35.8%
Shoplifting	7,918	10,643	-2,725	-25.6%
Other Theft	6,516	9,438	-2,922	-31.0%
Vehicle Offences	5,586	8,751	-3,165	-36.2%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3,116	5,457	-2,341	-42.9%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	1,729	2,304	-575	-25.0%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	741	990	-249	-25.2%
Arson and Criminal Damage	9,843	11,967	-2,124	-17.7%
Arson	483	556	-73	-13.1%
Criminal Damage	9,360	11,411	-2,051	-18.0%
Other Crimes Against Society	15,327	16,675	-1,348	-8.1%
Drug Offences	4,382	4,821	-439	-9.1%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	992	889	103	11.6%
Possession of Drugs	3,390	3,932	-542	-13.8%
Possession of Weapons	1,003	1,199	-196	-16.3%
Public Order Offences	7,051	7,619	-568	-7.5%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2,891	3,036	-145	-4.8%
Domestic Occurrences	19,014	20,654	-1,640	-7.9%
Domestic Crime	13,937	14,976	-1,039	-6.9%
Violence (Domestic)	10,930	11,526	-596	-5.2%
Sexual (Domestic)	420	403	17	4.2%
Rape (Domestic)	325	299	26	8.7%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	95	104	-9	-8.7%
Other Crime (Domestic)	2,587	3,047	-460	-15.1%
Domestic Non-Crime	5,077	5,678	-601	-10.6%
Hate Occurrences	2,251	2,368	-117	-4.9%
Hate Crime	1,618	1,682	-64	-3.8%
Disability (Hate Crime)	75	92	-17	-18.5%
Race (Hate Crime)	1,235	1,241	-6	-0.5%
Religion/Faith (Hate Crime)	72	88	-16	-18.2%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Crime)	200	228	-28	-12.3%
Transgender (Hate Crime)	29	43	-14	-32.6%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Crime)	5	9	-4	-44.4%
Misogyny (Hate Crime)	40	62	-22	-35.5%
Other (Hate Crime)	65	70	-5	-7.1%
Hate Non-Crime	633	686	-53	-7.7%
Disability (Hate Non-Crime)	70	91	-21	-23.1%
Race (Hate Non-Crime)	401	400	1	0.3%
Religion/Faith (Hate Non-Crime)	23	51	-28	-54.9%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Non-Crime)	107	104	3	2.9%
Transgender (Hate Non-Crime)	18	20	-2	-10.0%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Non-Crime)	6	4	2	50.0%
Misogyny (Hate Non-Crime)	22	32	-10	-31.3%
Other (Hate Non-Crime)	32	43	-11	-25.6%
ASB Incidents	48,195	32,133	16,062	50.0%

City	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	32,584	42,893	-10,309	-24.0%
Victim-Based Crime	25,924	34,654	-8,730	-25.2%
Violence against the Person	11,525	13,165	-1,640	-12.5%
Homicide	2	5	-3	-60.0%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	3	5	-2	-40.0%
Violence with injury	3,477	4,626	-1,149	-24.8%
Violence without injury	4,275	4,860	-585	-12.0%
Stalking and Harassment	3,768	3,669	99	2.7%
Sexual Offences	969	1,332	-363	-27.3%
Rape	397	476	-79	-16.6%
Other Sexual Offences	572	856	-284	-33.2%
Robbery	406	652	-246	-37.7%
Robbery of Business Property	33	50	-17	-34.0%
Robbery of Personal Property	373	602	-229	-38.0%
Burglary	1,676	2,518	-842	-33.4%
Burglary - Residential	1,212	1,818	-606	-33.3%
Burglary - Business and Community	464	700	-236	-33.7%
Theft	6,246	10,077	-3,831	-38.0%
Theft from the Person	407	1,243	-836	-67.3%
Bicycle Theft	615	1,001	-386	-38.6%
Shoplifting	2,842	4,011	-1,169	-29.1%
Other Theft	2,382	3,822	-1,440	-37.7%
Vehicle Offences	1,621	2,847	-1,226	-43.1%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	913	1,817	-904	-49.8%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	499	725	-226	-31.2%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	209	305	-96	-31.5%
Arson and Criminal Damage	3,481	4,063	-582	-14.3%
Arson	153	165	-12	-7.3%
Criminal Damage	3,328	3,898	-570	-14.6%
Other Crimes Against Society	6,660	8,239	-1,579	-19.2%
Drug Offences	2,234	3,019	-785	-26.0%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	441	469	-28	-6.0%
Possession of Drugs	1,793	2,550	-757	-29.7%
Possession of Weapons	429	589	-160	-27.2%
Public Order Offences	2,889	3,448	-559	-16.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1,108	1,183	-75	-6.3%
Domestic Occurrences	6,857	7,515	-658	-8.8%
Domestic Crime	5,214	5,543	-329	-5.9%
Violence (Domestic)	4,066	4,246	-180	-4.2%
Sexual (Domestic)	155	152	3	2.0%
Rape (Domestic)	124	116	8	6.9%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	31	36	-5	-13.9%
Other Crime (Domestic)	993	1,145	-152	-13.3%
Domestic Non-Crime	1,643	1,972	-329	-16.7%
Hate Occurrences	1,165	1,242	-77	-6.2%
Hate Crime	825	868	-43	-5.0%
Disability (Hate Crime)	19	22	-3	-13.6%
Race (Hate Crime)	679	680	-1	-0.1%
Religion/Faith (Hate Crime)	52	48	4	8.3%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Crime)	73	103	-30	-29.1%
Transgender (Hate Crime)	10	27	-17	-63.0%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Crime)	1	3	-2	-66.7%
Misogyny (Hate Crime)	23	38	-15	-39.5%
Other (Hate Crime)	15	20	-5	-25.0%
Hate Non-Crime	340	374	-34	-9.1%
Disability (Hate Non-Crime)	29	37	-8	-21.6%
Race (Hate Non-Crime)	224	229	-5	-2.2%
Religion/Faith (Hate Non-Crime)	14	32	-18	-56.3%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Non-Crime)	72	58	14	24.1%
Transgender (Hate Non-Crime)	6	14	-8	-57.1%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Non-Crime)	1	1	0	0.0%
Misogyny (Hate Non-Crime)	12	22	-10	-45.5%
Other (Hate Non-Crime)	7	15	-8	-53.3%
ASB Incidents	20,677	15,213	5,464	35.9%

County	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	51,675	62,673	-10,998	-17.5%
Victim-Based Crime	43,191	54,455	-11,264	-20.7%
Violence against the Person	18,117	20,202	-2,085	-10.3%
Homicide	7	8	-1	-12.5%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	9	8	1	12.5%
Violence with injury	5,489	7,385	-1,896	-25.7%
Violence without injury	6,017	6,249	-232	-3.7%
Stalking and Harassment	6,595	6,552	43	0.7%
Sexual Offences	1,543	1,951	-408	-20.9%
Rape	553	665	-112	-16.8%
Other Sexual Offences	990	1,286	-296	-23.0%
Robbery	361	555	-194	-35.0%
Robbery of Business Property	49	66	-17	-25.8%
Robbery of Personal Property	312	489	-177	-36.2%
Burglary	3,258	5,063	-1,805	-35.7%
Burglary - Residential	2,437	3,574	-1,137	-31.8%
Burglary - Business and Community	821	1,489	-668	-44.9%
Theft	9,932	13,269	-3,337	-25.1%
Theft from the Person	310	535	-225	-42.1%
Bicycle Theft	609	890	-281	-31.6%
Shoplifting	4,963	6,459	-1,496	-23.2%
Other Theft	4,050	5,385	-1,335	-24.8%
Vehicle Offences	3,703	5,656	-1,953	-34.5%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	2,056	3,486	-1,430	-41.0%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	1,135	1,511	-376	-24.9%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	512	659	-147	-22.3%
Arson and Criminal Damage	6,277	7,759	-1,482	-19.1%
Arson	327	390	-63	-16.2%
Criminal Damage	5,950	7,369	-1,419	-19.3%
Other Crimes Against Society	8,484	8,218	266	3.2%
Drug Offences	2,075	1,745	330	18.9%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	533	411	122	29.7%
Possession of Drugs	1,542	1,334	208	15.6%
Possession of Weapons	562	598	-36	-6.0%
Public Order Offences	4,103	4,068	35	0.9%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1,744	1,807	-63	-3.5%
Domestic Occurrences	11,805	12,791	-986	-7.7%
Domestic Crime	8,530	9,207	-677	-7.4%
Violence (Domestic)	6,722	7,085	-363	-5.1%
Sexual (Domestic)	246	246	0	0.0%
Rape (Domestic)	186	179	7	3.9%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	60	67	-7	-10.4%
Other Crime (Domestic)	1,562	1,876	-314	-16.7%
Domestic Non-Crime	3,275	3,584	-309	-8.6%
Hate Occurrences	1,054	1,087	-33	-3.0%
Hate Crime	770	787	-17	-2.2%
Disability (Hate Crime)	53	69	-16	-23.2%
Race (Hate Crime)	540	538	2	0.4%
Religion/Faith (Hate Crime)	18	36	-18	-50.0%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Crime)	125	124	1	0.8%
Transgender (Hate Crime)	19	16	3	18.8%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Crime)	4	6	-2	-33.3%
Misogyny (Hate Crime)	17	24	-7	-29.2%
Other (Hate Crime)	49	49	0	0.0%
Hate Non-Crime	284	300	-16	-5.3%
Disability (Hate Non-Crime)	40	52	-12	-23.1%
Race (Hate Non-Crime)	172	163	9	5.5%
Religion/Faith (Hate Non-Crime)	7	18	-11	-61.1%
Sexual Orientation (Hate Non-Crime)	34	46	-12	-26.1%
Transgender (Hate Non-Crime)	12	6	6	100.0%
Alternative Subculture (Hate Non-Crime)	5	2	3	150.0%
Misogyny (Hate Non-Crime)	10	10	0	0.0%
Other (Hate Non-Crime)	24	26	-2	-7.7%
ASB Incidents	27,282	16,895		

APPENDIX B – CSP CRIME REDUCTION PERFORMANCE (2020-21) - Community Safety Partnership Areas

Mansfield & Ashfield	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	18,349	23,234	-4,885	-21.0%
Victim-Based Crime	14,974	19,833	-4,859	-24.5%
Violence against the Person	7,042	8,116	-1,074	-13.2%
Homicide	3	4	-1	-25.0%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	4	2	2	100.0%
Violence with injury	2,074	3,025	-951	-31.4%
Violence without injury	2,433	2,493	-60	-2.4%
Stalking and Harassment	2,528	2,592	-64	-2.5%
Sexual Offences	550	729	-179	-24.6%
Rape	196	248	-52	-21.0%
Other Sexual Offences	354	481	-127	-26.4%
Robbery	151	246	-95	-38.6%
Robbery of Business Property	15	25	-10	-40.0%
Robbery of Personal Property	136	221	-85	-38.5%
Burglary	1,024	1,619	-595	-36.8%
Burglary - Residential	808	1,108	-300	-27.1%
Burglary - Business and Community	216	511	-295	-57.7%
Theft	2,915	4,654	-1,739	-37.4%
Theft from the Person	130	214	-84	-39.3%
Bicycle Theft	136	216	-80	-37.0%
Shoplifting	1,397	2,398	-1,001	-41.7%
Other Theft	1,252	1,826	-574	-31.4%
Vehicle Offences	935	1,496	-561	-37.5%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	470	849	-379	-44.6%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	332	470	-138	-29.4%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	133	177	-44	-24.9%
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,357	2,973	-616	-20.7%
Arson	121	128	-7	-5.5%
Criminal Damage	2,236	2,845	-609	-21.4%
Other Crimes Against Society	3,375	3,401	-26	-0.8%
Drug Offences	988	882	106	12.0%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	268	203	65	32.0%
Possession of Drugs	720	679	41	6.0%
Possession of Weapons	282	275	7	2.5%
Public Order Offences	1,495	1,595	-100	-6.3%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	610	649	-39	-6.0%
Domestic Occurrences	4,717	5,348	-631	-11.8%
Domestic Crime	3,368	3,784	-416	-11.0%
Violence (Domestic)	2,645	2,890	-245	-8.5%
Sexual (Domestic)	101	110	-9	-8.2%
Rape (Domestic)	72	82	-10	-12.2%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	29	28	1	3.6%
Other Crime (Domestic)	622	784	-162	-20.7%
Domestic Non-Crime	1,349	1,564	-215	-13.7%
Hate Occurrences	355	409	-54	-13.2%
Hate Crime	242	293	-51	-17.4%
Disability (Crime)	22	29	-7	-24.1%
Race (Crime)	157	194	-37	-19.1%
Religion/Faith (Crime)	1	13	-12	-92.3%
Sexual Orientation (Crime)	50	51	-1	-2.0%
Transgender (Crime)	7	5	2	40.0%
Alternative Subculture (Crime)	3	2	1	50.0%
Misogyny (Crime)	6	8	-2	-25.0%
Other (Crime)	14	21	-7	-33.3%
Hate Non-Crime	113	116	-3	-2.6%
Disability (Non-Crime)	23	33	-10	-30.3%
Race (Non-Crime)	59	47	12	25.5%
Religion/Faith (Non-Crime)	1	2	-1	-50.0%
Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime)	16	20	-4	-20.0%
Transgender (Non-Crime)	5	2	3	150.0%
Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime)	1	0	1	
Misogyny (Non-Crime)	5	4	1	25.0%
Other (Non-Crime)	10	14	-4	-28.6%
ASB Incidents	10,286	6,810	3,476	51.0%

Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	16,608	19,928	-3,320	-16.7%
Victim-Based Crime	14,130	17,458	-3,328	-19.1%
Violence against the Person	5,367	6,148	-781	-12.7%
Homicide	1	2	-1	-50.0%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	3	5	-2	-40.0%
Violence with injury	1,766	2,358	-592	-25.1%
Violence without injury	1,679	1,874	-195	-10.4%
Stalking and Harassment	1,918	1,909	9	0.5%
Sexual Offences	477	534	-57	-10.7%
Rape	164	169	-5	-3.0%
Other Sexual Offences	313	365	-52	-14.2%
Robbery	60	111	-51	-45.9%
Robbery of Business Property	14	18	-4	-22.2%
Robbery of Personal Property	46	93	-47	-50.5%
Burglary	1,140	1,700	-560	-32.9%
Burglary - Residential	755	1,158	-403	-34.8%
Burglary - Business and Community	385	542	-157	-29.0%
Theft	3,471	4,225	-754	-17.8%
Theft from the Person	81	134	-53	-39.6%
Bicycle Theft	191	248	-57	-23.0%
Shoplifting	1,799	2,115	-316	-14.9%
Other Theft	1,400	1,728	-328	-19.0%
Vehicle Offences	1,529	2,216	-687	-31.0%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	931	1,414	-483	-34.2%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	414	555	-141	-25.4%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	184	247	-63	-25.5%
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,086	2,524	-438	-17.4%
Arson	131	147	-16	-10.9%
Criminal Damage	1,955	2,377	-422	-17.8%
Other Crimes Against Society	2,478	2,470	8	0.3%
Drug Offences	450	387	63	16.3%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	98	98	0	0.0%
Possession of Drugs	352	289	63	21.8%
Possession of Weapons	128	168	-40	-23.8%
Public Order Offences	1,305	1,296	9	0.7%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	595	619	-24	-3.9%
Domestic Occurrences	3,356	3,585	-229	-6.4%
Domestic Crime	2,453	2,627	-174	-6.6%
Violence (Domestic)	1,900	2,002	-102	-5.1%
Sexual (Domestic)	73	58	15	25.9%
Rape (Domestic)	57	41	16	39.0%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	16	17	-1	-5.9%
Other Crime (Domestic)	480	567	-87	-15.3%
Domestic Non-Crime	903	958	-55	-5.7%
Hate Occurrences	305	293	12	4.1%
Hate Crime	237	241	-4	-1.7%
Disability (Crime)	6	23	-17	-73.9%
Race (Crime)	176	162	14	8.6%
Religion/Faith (Crime)	3	8	-5	-62.5%
Sexual Orientation (Crime)	38	39	-1	-2.6%
Transgender (Crime)	8	6	2	33.3%
Alternative Subculture (Crime)	1	4	-3	-75.0%
Misogyny (Crime)	6	3	3	100.0%
Other (Crime)	17	19	-2	-10.5%
Hate Non-Crime	68	52	16	30.8%
Disability (Non-Crime)	6	6	0	0.0%
Race (Non-Crime)	45	31	14	45.2%
Religion/Faith (Non-Crime)	1	6	-5	-83.3%
Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime)	10	9	1	11.1%
Transgender (Non-Crime)	3	0	3	
Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime)	2	0	2	
Misogyny (Non-Crime)	3	1	2	200.0%
Other (Non-Crime)	4	3	1	33.3%
ASB Incidents	8,158	4,943	3,215	65.0%

Broxtowe, Rushcliffe and Gedling	2020/21	2019/20	Volume Change	% Change
All Crime	9,351	11,550	-2,199	-19.0%
Victim-Based Crime	7,734	9,940	-2,206	-22.2%
Violence against the Person	3,575	3,996	-421	-10.5%
Homicide	3	1	2	200.0%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	2	2	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	1,082	1,435	-353	-24.6%
Violence without injury	1,188	1,232	-44	-3.6%
Stalking and Harassment	1,300	1,326	-26	-2.0%
Sexual Offences	256	344	-88	-25.6%
Rape	88	117	-29	-24.8%
Other Sexual Offences	168	227	-59	-26.0%
Robbery	90	136	-46	-33.8%
Robbery of Business Property	10	16	-6	-37.5%
Robbery of Personal Property	80	120	-40	-33.3%
Burglary	571	878	-307	-35.0%
Burglary - Residential	452	588	-136	-23.1%
Burglary - Business and Community	119	290	-171	-59.0%
Theft	1,550	2,300	-750	-32.6%
Theft from the Person	56	66	-10	-15.2%
Bicycle Theft	61	105	-44	-41.9%
Shoplifting	811	1,262	-451	-35.7%
Other Theft	622	867	-245	-28.3%
Vehicle Offences	453	734	-281	-38.3%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	239	421	-182	-43.2%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	153	225	-72	-32.0%
Interfering with Motor Vehicle	61	88	-27	-30.7%
Arson and Criminal Damage	1,239	1,552	-313	-20.2%
Arson	58	61	-3	-4.9%
Criminal Damage	1,181	1,491	-310	-20.8%
Other Crimes Against Society	1,617	1,610	7	0.4%
Drug Offences	420	353	67	19.0%
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	129	90	39	43.3%
Possession of Drugs	291	263	28	10.6%
Possession of Weapons	116	128	-12	-9.4%
Public Order Offences	782	796	-14	-1.8%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	299	333	-34	-10.2%
Domestic Occurrences	2,486	2,803	-317	-11.3%
Domestic Crime	1,736	1,986	-250	-12.6%
Violence (Domestic)	1,359	1,516	-157	-10.4%
Sexual (Domestic)	48	53	-5	-9.4%
Rape (Domestic)	35	42	-7	-16.7%
Other Sexual Offences (Domestic)	13	11	2	18.2%
Other Crime (Domestic)	329	417	-88	-21.1%
Domestic Non-Crime	750	817	-67	-8.2%
Hate Occurrences	147	160	-13	-8.1%
Hate Crime	102	110	-8	-7.3%
Disability (Crime)	3	7	-4	-57.1%
Race (Crime)	74	67	7	10.4%
Religion/Faith (Crime)	0	1	-1	-100.0%
Sexual Orientation (Crime)	20	28	-8	-28.6%
Transgender (Crime)	3	3	0	0.0%
Alternative Subculture (Crime)	1	1	0	0.0%
Misogyny (Crime)	4	4	0	0.0%
Other (Crime)	6	9	-3	-33.3%
Hate Non-Crime	45	50	-5	-10.0%
Disability (Non-Crime)	3	9	-6	-66.7%
Race (Non-Crime)	22	22	0	0.0%
Religion/Faith (Non-Crime)	1	0	1	
Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime)	12	13	-1	-7.7%
Transgender (Non-Crime)	5	1	4	400.0%
Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime)	1	0	1	
Misogyny (Non-Crime)	2	3	-1	-33.3%
Other (Non-Crime)	3	5	-2	-40.0%
ASB Incidents	5,164	3,256	1,908	58.6%

APPENDIX C – DEMAND FOR SERVICE (2020-21)

