

Strategy and Performance Board 26th November 2019

Due to the limited time at the Strategy and Performance Board held on 26th November 2019, reports were either not discussed or not discussed in the detail the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) would have liked. As such, the Police and Crime Commissioner stated at the meeting that any outstanding questions or questions relating to those reports that were not discussed would be collated and sent to Gwent Police in order for an update to be provided. Please find a list of these questions below:

***Please note:** once completed this document will be published on the OPCC website alongside the minutes of the meeting to evidence that scrutiny has taken place on all areas included on the agenda.

| <u>Report Title</u> | <u>Question</u> | <u>Force Response</u> |
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| Crime Prevention Response Report | <p>Recommendation: Adopt a joined up and strategic approach to crime prevention, extending the scope of activity in this area to include serious and complex crime types as well as early intervention programmes.</p> <p>GP Response: 'There are existing reporting lines in place for most, if not all these areas of work. Some thought is to be given on how we achieve an integrated approach without duplication of effort.'</p> <p>It is noted that many of the strands of the Crime Prevention Strategy already have existing reporting lines and that consideration is being given to how to 'achieve an integrated approach without duplication of effort'. <u>How will you be able to evidence that the strategic integrated approach has been developed and implemented?</u></p> | <p>Work in progress with the Chief Superintendent, Local Policing Area East.</p> <p>Chief Superintendent, Local Policing Area East will provide further updates as work progresses</p> <p>Chief Superintendent, Local Policing Area East will provide further updates as work progresses</p> |
| | <p>Recommendation: Incorporate crime prevention messaging within the Corporate Comms Communication Strategy, using a strategic</p> | <p>A corporate communications strategy is in development and will set out how the corporate communications team will support the force's priorities including crime prevention. It will be supplemented by an</p> |

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| | <p>approach to target messages related to local crime trends and ongoing Operations.</p> <p>GP Response: ‘Insp Phil O’Connell and Insp Dave Seymour are leading a piece of work to review the use of our community messaging and engagement tools.’</p> <p>This only partly describes what is required to deliver the recommendation. How will this piece of work be used to inform the strategy that appropriately considers crime prevention approaches through strategic communications?</p> | <p>annual plan which will set out specific communications activities focussed on promoting crime prevention messages relating to our key areas of concern across Gwent.</p> |
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| Hate Crime Monitoring Report | No comments were raised. | |
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| Stop Search Monitoring Report | No comments were raised. | |
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| Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report 2018/19 | <p>Page 7 - The MARAC information shows underrepresentation of LGBT and Disabled people as victims. Firstly, it would be useful to know if this is mirrored across all DA risk levels. Secondly, what is planned to be done to address this?</p> | <p>This year, BAME referrals into MARACs is 6.5% against a recommended 6%. LGB&T referrals decreased making up 0.5% of our total MARACs, and referrals where the victim is disabled increased to 3.3%. However, nationally it is recommended that Gwent Police should be referring 5+% LGB&T cases, and 18% disability. Our MARAC referrals for male victims made up 4.6% of the total, which is within the recommended 4-10%.</p> <p>The query is – What has the force done for improvement?</p> |

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| | | <p>We have also produced some data on the number of non-MARAC domestic abuse cases by gender and ethnicity. This data shows that around 16% of our domestic abuse cases do not have the victim's ethnicity recorded, and around 0.4% do not capture the victim's gender. This a big improvement on last year where 27% of the victim's ethnicity was not recorded and 8.6% of the victim's gender was not recorded. This will go on to improve our capturing of information about the demographics of domestic abuse victims so these figures are truly representative of the cases we are recording. We have adjusted our Equality Action Plan, which underpins our Strategic Equality Plan to focus on improving the quality of data we collect, and will use this to inform targeted campaigns to encourage reporting from communities that are underrepresented in our data.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Moving forward the force has a MARAC coordinator starting in the New Year. This is a really important role and will improve our links with partner agencies, from there we will engage with more specialist support agencies to improve confidence and links with Gwent police. I have also recently met our new Survivor engagement officer and we will be working closely to highlight Gwent police's commitment to supporting and improving confidence within the LGBT and disabled communities. I have no doubt these two new roles will provide us with the necessary platform to improve in these areas.</p> <p>In regards to DA across all risk levels it is difficult to say if these figures are represented across the board. Due to the additional processes MARAC go through our data here will always be better compared to standard and medium risk cases as they are scrutinised by multiply agencies.</p> |
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| | <p>Hate Crime numbers – do not match other reports including the performance report?</p> | <p>Data in relation to Hate Crime is based upon the reported date and therefore includes retrospective reporting.</p> <p>Additionally Hate Crime within Niche can be flagged at different stages. For instance, at FPOC, or when an OIC makes contact through initial contact, and also further by quality assurance processes. Hate Crime data is therefore dynamic in nature and strand totals can go up and down based upon status and flagging of crime at any time. An example of this can be seen in March, April and May 2019 which followed the New Zealand Mosque attack, where data taken in October for a report showed totals to be March 82, April 81 and May 86. Current totals show March 82, April 83 and May 84.</p> <p>Hate Crime data can also be obtained in two areas on Qlikview either via Force Performance, Crime and Hate Crime App or via Incidents. Hate Incidents will also be than crimes at any one time.</p> <p>Going forward, a meeting is being arranged with the Qlikview data analyst’s team to bring together and enhance Hate Crime data available to one area on Qlikview, which will include Outcomes by strand and Perpetrators.</p> <p>Further, when reporting of Hate Crime data, there needs to be a notation, which states that the totals are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes.</p> |
| | <p>Page 12 - Disability hate crime work regarding cases referred to CPS. It would be useful to have this contextualised either with a breakdown of all hate crime types and referrals to CPS or a narrative to explain why this is being focused on for improvement?</p> | <p>Work is ongoing with the niche team to create a bespoke report that captures all hate crimes that have been referred to CPS via arrest or Voluntary Attendance which can then be broken down by strand. This would provide insight into discontinuance rates by strand. Outcomes by strand is discussed during each hate crime meeting including Outcome 15 (Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action) to identify any trends.</p> |

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| | <p>Stop Search- the RDR indicates that black people are 4 times more likely to be stopped and searched. The explanatory factors for this are demographic profile of communities and individuals involved in organised crime. Can you explain this further please?</p> | <p>Details have been provided to the OPCC – the relevant document has been restricted under the Data Protection Act as it contains personal information.</p> |
| | <p>Page 20 - states there is an equality data framework that helps to better understand trends and patterns. Some issues such as lower than recommended numbers for certain groups within MARAC data are stated within the report. It would be useful to know more about the trends and patterns. Further to that it would be more important to know what Gwent police is doing about any trends and demonstrable issues.</p> | <p>Equality data is collated on a monthly basis through the R&A function of the performance team. Data is then reviewed and scrutinised through the respective equality, RWF and hate crime meetings where trends are identified and addressed.</p> <p>An example of this in practice is the framework has identified that hate crime victims who know the perpetrator are 30% more like to withdraw their allegation, in comparison to other crime type.</p> <p>Subsequently the D&I team have been tasked to conduct a deep dive via surveying victims of hate crime to understand why and more importantly to introduce additional support via HCSOs to those victims.</p> |
| | <p>Who is the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Lead in the force (as stated in the report but not named). Gwent Police have been indicated as having better practices than other Welsh forces with particular regard to illegal encampments but with the possibility for further improvements. Also, concerns have been raised with proposed legislation changes. The OPCC would like to support both further improvements in this area and preparation for any legislation changes.</p> | <p>Lead officer in Force is a T/Insp. Based in Ystrad Mynach.</p> <p>The Inspector has met with the DPCC on 12.12.19 and agreed that a future meeting to discuss strategy for engagement with the GRT community will occur in early January. Illegal encampments and proposed legislative changes will also be discussed.</p> |
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| Compliance with the Code of Ethics | No comments were raised. | |
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| Finance Monitoring Report | No comments were raised. | |
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| Collaborative Projects – Gwent Performance Update | No comments were raised. | |
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| Joint Strategic Risk Register | Could consideration be given at the relevant meeting to removing the risk associated with LQCs from the risk register. We now share an all Wales LQC list – all LQCs on the shared list have accepted the nationally agreed indemnity, those who didn't agree have been removed from the list. Recruitment will be commenced shortly to appoint additional LQCs to the shared list – acceptance of the indemnity will be a condition of appointment. | Removed from the Risk Register. |
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| Draft Minutes of the Joint Audit Committee, 12th September 2019 | For noting. | |
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| Compliance with Safeguarding of Children Presentation | Can you outline the progress made in relation to the HMICFRS thematic inspection action plan and key priorities and challenges. | The action plan following the February inspection was accompanied by a timescale moving toward a re-visit scheduled for week 3 in January. Throughout this period there have been milestones to be achieved at the initial, 3 and 6 month interval. The associated actions have all been met on schedule and reported back to HMICFRS. |

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| | | <p>The key priority and challenge now sits around our ability to demonstrate that the changes we have made have resulted in positive impact as intended. Whilst we have been able to gather quantitative data to support our own understanding, it is the qualitative data that is to be assessed before the January re-visit. At this time a formal dip sample strategy is being developed to align to those already in place for serious sexual crime and high risk domestic abuse.</p> |
| | <p>It would be good to have information about demographics of children – especially ethnicity and age. If this is not available now, could it be included in future reports?</p> | <p>This information is available within MASE. I will ensure that age, gender and ethnicity by local authority is available for future reports.</p> |
| | <p>On child protection demand – how is this being impacted by the developments of the early help hubs in Newport and Blaenau Gwent. Can they also outline the impact of the Early Action Together programme in particular the training of Officers on ACEs and trauma as well as the PPN workshops. How have PPNs been impacted by the programme?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of November, 1522 individuals have attended the ACetime training in Gwent - 1156 Police Officers and 366 partner agency staff • We have appointed a Safeguarding Senior Practitioner to work alongside Gwent Police to provide live time tactical advice, guidance and support to officers with the aim to improve early information sharing and inform decision making • Early Intervention Projects in Blaenau Gwent and Newport went live in May 2019 • Since May 363 Families have been referred to the Early Intervention Project in Newport. 87% of families referred (318) have benefitted from the project. Prior to its introduction in May 2019, these PPN referrals would have been ‘No Further Action’ by Children’s Services • Only 7% of referrals (27) have been re-referrals • 6% of referrals (23) have been escalated to statutory safeguarding following information sharing / what matters conversation. • In Blaenau Gwent we have seen NFA’s for Police referrals reduce from 42% to 20% - reasons for this reduction – improved quality of PPNs and early information sharing |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have been working alongside Torfaen CBC to share learning from the pathfinder areas to shape and inform the development of their Multi Agency Safeguarding and Support Hub which went live on the 11th November. |
| | <p>Can an update on the impact of the Missing Children service be provided? Can this be built into future reports?</p> | <p>The current position in respect of the MCT is there has been no change in service, however it is foreseeable that within the next few months, the provision afforded by the team will be migrated from one single stand alone hub to a model that exists within co-located hubs across the force allowing the current functionality to be delivered at a local level in line with wider early intervention principles.</p> <p>As a result of discussions and agreements that have taken place already the following key elements of the service will be provided accordingly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De briefing of children. No change in current position. Funding to come from big lottery bid. The big lottery funding team have been kept fully informed and have agreed to continue with their funding once the changes come into effect. 2. CSE intervention by dedicated CSE/CCE worker-No change-as above 3. Analytical and co-ordination of service-No change-Police funded positions 4. Education worker-No change. The five authorities have agreed to continue to fund the position for the single education worker within the new arrangements 5. Health worker-Minimal change. Negotiations are ongoing. The dedicated health worker had retired and health were not prepared to replace this person in the current set-up, however they are willing to discuss the options around the proposed new model |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Police officer support-No change. These officers will be working with the teams in their new structure 7. Social worker support-Some change. The intention is to utilise funds that are currently available from the 5 authorities to support additional front end service in the form of additional de-brief and CSE/CCA workers. This is under discussion 8. Training-Some change. The service provides training on an ad-hoc basis currently that informs and up-skills statutory, third and private sectors such as the hotelier group. A commitment has been made for this requirement to fall under the responsibility of the learning and development sub group to the south east wales safeguarding board 9. MIRAF-Complete change. The IT system that had initially been seen as a success has experienced significant difficulties in use as it was never intended to handle such volume. The search functionality has a poor user interface and the system itself crashes with regularity. The agencies outside of the MCT and the Police rarely use the system and with the advent of Niche and equivalent systems within the local authority, there has been a need to cease use or radically improve the system for some time. With office 365 on the horizon this is not a cost efficient move and following critique from HMIC about duplicate stand alone systems, the measured approach is to adopt the use of RMS Niche as the sole dossier repository |
| | <p>Child Criminal Exploitation is referred to in connection with the recent joint inspection that took place last week. Could we have an update on how the work on SOC and Early Intervention is impacting on safeguarding children and young people from CCE.</p> | <p>A full review of the work being undertaken in Newport has not yet been completed but is ongoing with the support of business change as part of the work undertaken from ACE's around the development of localised safeguarding hubs. The initial feedback from HMIC was that the migration to an inclusive exploitation model accompanied by the MASE governance was both innovative and delivering consistent and effective practice</p> |

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| Are there any risks that you would like for considered for inclusion on the risk register as a result of conversations at the meeting or in relation to the above reports? | | | | | |
| OPCC | | | Force | | |
| No additional risks were highlighted by the OPCC that needed to be considered for inclusion on the risk register. | | | | | |