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Our reference: PZ

Date 27 September 2023

CUMBRIA POLICE, FIRE & CRIME COMMISSIONER'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference will take place on **Wednesday 11th October 2023**, at **10:00 in Conference Room 3, Carleton Hall, Penrith.**

The purpose of the Conference is to enable the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account for operational performance.

If you would like to join the meeting as a member of the public or press, please contact Paula Zutic on paula.zutic@cumbria.police.uk you will then be provided with details of how to join the meeting. Following the meeting papers will be uploaded on to the Commissioner's website.

V Stafford
Chief Executive

Attendees:

Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner	- Mr Peter McCall (Chair)
OPCC Chief Executive	- Mrs Vivian Stafford
OPCC Chief Finance Officer	- Mr Steven Tickner
Chief Constable	- Mr Robert Carden

AGENDA

PART 1 – ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. URGENT BUSINESS AND EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider (i) any urgent items of business and (ii) whether the press and public should be excluded from the Meeting during consideration of any Agenda item where there is likely disclosure of information exempt under s.100A(4) and Part I Schedule A of the Local Government Act 1972 and the public interest in not disclosing outweighs any public interest in disclosure.

3. QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

An opportunity (not exceeding 20 minutes) to deal with any questions which have been provided in writing within at least three clear working days before the meeting date to the Chief Executive.

4. DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTERESTS

Attendees are invited to disclose any personal/prejudicial interest, which they may have in any of the items on the Agenda. If the personal interest is a prejudicial interest, then the individual should not participate in a discussion of the matter and must withdraw from the room unless a dispensation has previously been obtained.

5. MINUTES OF MEETING

To receive and approve the minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 3rd July 2023 (copy to follow)

6. SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY

To receive an update from the Constabulary in relation to Serious Violence Duty (copy to follow)

**CUMBRIA POLICE, FIRE & CRIME COMMISSIONER
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE**

Minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on
Monday 3rd July 2023
at 10:00am in Conference Room 3, Carleton Hall, Penrith

PRESENT

Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner - Peter McCall (Chair)

Also present:

Deputy Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner (Mike Johnson);
OPFCC Chief Executive (Gill Shearer);
OPFCC Deputy Chief Executive (Vivian Stafford);
Chief Finance Officer (Steven Tickner);
Chief Constable (Rob Carden);
Deputy Chief Constable (Darren Martland);
Constabulary Head of Marketing & Communications (Helen Lacey);
T/Chief Superintendent (Mick Bird);
Director of Performance & Change (Louise Kane);
OPFCC Bluelight Collaboration Manager (Steph Stables);
OPFCC Executive Support Officer (Paula Zutic) – taking minutes;

PART 1 – ITEMS CONSIDERED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

001. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from the Assistant Chief Officer (Nancie Shackleton);
and the Assistant Chief Constable (Jonathan Blackwell);

002. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

No questions had been received in advance of the meeting from any members of the public

003. URGENT BUSINESS AND EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

There were no items of urgent business to be considered by the Committee.

004. DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTERESTS

There were no disclosures of any personal interest relating to any item on the Agenda.

005. MINUTES

The Chair presented the minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 16th February 2023 which had previously been circulated with the agenda. The minutes were agreed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

RESOLVED, that, the

- (i) Minutes of the Public Accountability Conference held on the 16th February 2023 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair;

006. POLICING PERFORMANCE

The presentation was given by the Director of Performance & Change, Louise Kane.

National 999 SLA data is taken from BT and each force is graded on how quickly they answer 999 calls. Cumbria Constabulary has consistently been in the top 10 of all forces since August 2022 (and has also seen performance in the top 5 on numerous occasions). The national 999 SLA data includes a 1-2 second delay for BT transferring the call to all forces. During May 2022 the Constabulary was 3rd position, and continues to perform well against other forces in relation to this area of demand.

999 and 101 performance is strong. Internal data does not include the 1-2 seconds it takes BT to transfer a call to us. The graph shows red if we are below the target for each area and blue if we are over the target, and as can be seen from slide 4 performance has been strong since September 2022.

The Constabulary consistently remains above 90.0% of all 999 calls answered in 10 seconds with some months reaching the mid 90's. Demand increases in the summer period showing that there are good processes in place as we are able to answer the majority of calls in 10 seconds.

101 shows an even better picture than 999 calls and performance has remained above 90% for calls answered in 5 minutes since September 2022. Performance is often in the mid to high 90% again showcasing the significant work and investment in the Command and Control Room.

G1 Urban Dispatch Performance - The number of incidents are increasing as we head into the Summer months. The same Period Last Year (SPLY) May 2022-May 2023 – shows an 8% increase in the number of logs so if this is the start of a trend then we can expect June, July and August to be our busiest months in at least the past 2 financial years.

May attendance in target performance is at 94.2% (an improvement from last month's 90.7%) and is the highest in at least the past 2 financial years, indicating that increased demand is being met with improved attendance to target.

Performance of over 70% has been achieved for the last 5 months running, with May being the best performing month in at least the last 2 financial years.

Q. - The DPFCC asked "in relation to dispatch & response times what is the typical distance and length of time travelled on rural roads?"

- There is no data to hand in relation to which roads were travelled on.

Grade 1

- The median dispatch to arrival was 10 minutes
- The median answer of the call to arrival at scene was 14 minutes 15 seconds
- % attended in target was 72.3%
- Cumbria Constabulary dispatched to 96.5% of grade 1's in this period

Grade 2

- The median dispatch to arrival was 19 minutes 40 seconds
 - The median answer of the call to arrival at the scene was 35 minutes 17 seconds
 - % attended in target was 79.3%
 - Cumbria Constabulary dispatched to 96.5% of grade 2's in this period
-

G2 Urban Dispatch Performance - May Attendance to target has hit 90% for the first time in at least the last 2 financial years and significant improvement since the lows of the first 6 FY months of 2022 of below 50%.

All recorded crime increased in the county during 2022/23 to 39321 taking us back to the levels seen before the pandemic, (38857 crimes recorded during 2019/2020).

Crime in the Constabulary increased 4.4% from the 2021/22 period to the 2022/23 period (37658 to 39321). While crime has increased when compared year on year it is reassuring to see that recorded crime has remained the same it was pre-pandemic. This shows that while crime reduced during the pandemic it has not then "spiked." The complexity of crime has however increased since this period, changes to file preparation and recording of certain crimes means more time is required to both record and investigate crime increasing demand.

Positive outcomes (where a crime was either charged, cautioned etc) increased by 1.3% up to 14.8% from 13.5% the previous year.

The blue bars on slide 11 show the Cumbria positive outcomes with the orange bar showing the England and Wales outcomes. The line shows the difference between the Cumbria and national outcomes.

Across all crime areas the Constabulary are out performing the England and Wales rate, and in some areas there is a significant difference (such as robbery.)

Year on year VAWG offences have increased, VAWG was brought to the forefront of the national agenda in the early 2020's and forces began reporting on it during this time.

The table on the right of slide 15 shows overall VAWG offences.

- VAWG offences increased by 2.8% during the 2022/23 period to 9383 from 9125 the year before.
- All areas of this section increased with public order offences increasing the most significantly by 5.4% followed by violence by 2.9%.
- Sexual offences showed a 2% decline on the previous year reducing to 1240 from 1265.

Cumbria Constabulary utilises tags such as "honour-based violence" and "domestic violence" to identify any additional offences that may not fall under the VAWG category. This category showed a 2.9% decrease on the previous year with the most significant decreases in the following areas:

- Possession of weapons
- Reported incidents
- Theft
- Violence against the person
- Arson and criminal damage
- Hate incidents
- Exploitation of prostitution offences stayed the same at 2.
- Stalking & Harassment

Overall stalking and harassment accounted for 5801 crimes in 2022/23 down 0.6% (33 crimes) from 2021/2022. Positive outcomes were 8.8% up by 0.3% from the previous year. Female victim stalking and harassment accounted for 3558 (or 61% of overall crime.) Positive outcome rates were 8.2% up by 0.3% from the previous year. Domestic abuse related stalking and harassment (female victim) accounted for 1309 crimes and increase of 4.7% from the previous year. Positive outcomes were 10.8% the same as the previous year.

898 hate crimes were recorded during 2022/23 an increase of 3.0% or 26 crimes from the 2021/22 period. The most significant area of hate crime is "race" related hate crime with 530 crimes reported in 2022/23 up from 9.1% in 2021/22.

During 2022/23 there were 293 killed or serious injury collisions, this was up 25.2% from the previous year (or an additional 59 KSI RTC's.) This increase is likely due to the reductions in

KSI's seen during the COVID pandemic due to there being less vehicles on the road. There were 327 KSI casualties an increase of 16.0% (45) on the previous year.

Q. - The DPFCC asked "in relation to KSI's how many are visitors to Cumbria & how many are locals?"

- There is no data to hand in relation to this specifically
-

Fraud offences reduced by 12.5% in the 2022/23 period to 502 offences from 574 the previous year. Fraud contains a large number of offences due to its complexity. The largest offence area in 2022/23 was the use of another's bank card without their permission. This offence reached 142 however this was a 13.9% reduction on the previous year.

The 12-month rolling total for ASB showed a steady decline from 5864 in June 2022 to 4894 by May 2023. It is anticipated that ASB will begin to rise as we move towards the summer months, trends show there could also be a potential increase on the previous 12 months.

Drug offences increased to 1152 in 2022/23 an increase of 18.6% from the 2021/22 total of 971.

83 crimes were recorded with the county line tag in 2022/23 this is down from 106 in 2021/22. The largest county lines tagged offences were trafficking in controlled drugs (27 crimes) followed by modern slavery (11 crimes.) The remaining were under 10 crimes per category.

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

RESOLVED, that

- (i) The report be noted;

007. CASEY REVIEW – IMPLICATIONS FOR CUMBRIA CONSTABULARY

The report was presented by T/Chief Superintendent Mick Bird.

Following the publication of the Casey review a detailed piece of work has been undertaken in Cumbria to assess Cumbria Constabulary against key findings of the report.

The MET's position:

- No strategic assessment
- No strategic workforce plan and outdated demand modelling
- Poor recruitment and vetting systems
- No central training records
- Poor people management – not rooting out bad officers/staff
- No support for good officers or signs of development for mediocre ones
- Blames in part the misconduct and performance regs, and national promotion framework
- Supervisory ratio too many officers per supervisor
- No psychological support for Front-line officers (PPU) to protect mental health and prevent de-sensitisation

Cumbria's position:

- Strategic assessment and strategic workforce plan
- Extensive demand modelling
- Investment in vetting systems, development in recruitment system
- Poor people management – not rooting out bad officers/staff
- Leadership program, performance framework and PDR to develop staff
- Supervisory ratio considered and addressed through the Force restructure
- Extensive psychological support for some key roles (PPU, CDFU etc)

Greater governance has been introduced in the Professional Standards Department (PSD) and regular monthly meetings are held. The Trim process and wellbeing initiatives are working well.

It was found that the MET were not vigilant in identifying pre-cursor incidents and tackling those. Concerns from public complaints weren't well recorded so trends or patterns couldn't be identified.

Cumbria was inspected as part of the national vetting thematic and a positive return has been submitted. This will go to HMICFRS in due course.

There is a strong ethos and culture in Cumbria with strong external independent scrutiny via the OPFCC Ethics & Integrity Panel. Cumbria is also an icebreaker force for the national race action plan.

In Cumbria, the BCU model which was introduced in September 2022 provides much greater accountability and much greater investment in the neighbourhood policing model.

Abstraction levels are under 20% but the exact figure was not immediately to hand.

The Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) strategy in the MET was hollow underneath. Cumbria uses VAWG work along with Operation Uplift resources and RASSO teams to work with victims of sexual offences. The focus is on supporting the victims.

There is a lot of external scrutiny in Cumbria. Internal Audit process drives the work and underpins it.

The MET's new leadership represents a welcome change of tone and approach – deep seated cultures need to be tackled for sustained change.

Cumbria have just been through a restructure with lots of 'challenge' meetings including IAG and equality impact.

Cumbria has always been a good performing force attracting attention from other forces for the right reasons. Cumbria re-enforces the code of ethics. There is one very clear and direct focus which is to maintain and deliver service delivery. Cumbria recognises it's own shortcomings and aims to improve them.

Next steps include a number of interdependent workstreams all intermingled to ensure Cumbria maintains its position and to improve it going forward.

The Chief Constable speaks to all promoted officers to ensure their understanding of expectations and standards.

Following a discussion, the report was noted.

RESOLVED, that

- (i) The report was noted;

Meeting concluded at 15:05

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

Serious Violence Duty Public Accountability Presentation



CUMBRIA
CONSTABULARY



Serious Violence Duty Governance



- The Constabulary and other Responsible Authorities have agreed that the Serious Violence Duty in Cumbria will be delivered through the Safer Cumbria Partnership Board, Chaired by the Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner.
- Utilising this existing partnership not only met with national expectations but benefited from the established partnership working arrangements already in place.
- Sitting underneath the main Strategic Partnership Board is the Serious Violence Operational Group which the Constabulary Co-Chair with the ICB which will drive the activity to deliver the duty and the specific priority areas identified through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
- The Duty requires a Serious Violence Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Strategy to be published in each area of the country by January 2024.

Serious Violence Duty Governance



- Serious Violence Portfolio is held by the DCS Head of Crime.
- The constabulary has implemented strategic and tactical governance and performance frameworks, - that enable leadership and accountability around key focus areas including serious violence and its causes.
- The constabulary has reviewed and refreshed its internal violent crime strategy – which will take the form of a ‘serious violence reduction strategy’ – in line with the national violent crime strategy.
- To fulfil obligations around reduction and homicide prevention – the constabulary has launched the serious violence and homicide reduction board – alongside other rapid review process.

Serious Violence Definition



“Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”

Responsible Authorities



- The Constabulary work collaboratively with all Responsible Authorities to the Duty namely; Integrated Care Boards, Local Authority, Cumbria Fire & Rescue, His Majesty's Prison & Probation Service through the following routes:
 - Safer Cumbria Partnership Board
 - Serious Violence Operational Group (Co-chair with ICB)
 - Serious Violence Duty Events – held locally
 - Serious Violence Workshops with Crest Advisory*
- Through the Community Safety Partnerships the Constabulary utilises this platform to work with the Responsible Authorities for operational delivery at a local level.

*Crest Advisory commissioned by the Home Office to assist areas with their delivery of the Duty.

Serious Violence Needs Assessment



- The Serious Violence Needs Assessment was produced by the Safer Cumbria Analyst in conjunction with data provided from across the Responsible Authorities.
- The Constabulary provided recorded crime data to support the data requirements as outlined in the Duty.
- Cumbria produced a Joint Serious Violence Needs Assessment in January 2022 which was then refreshed in June 2023 to adhere to the Duty Statutory Guidance.
- Through Serious Violence Operational Group a Performance Framework will be developed to monitor the impact of activity taking place across the partnership to deliver the Duty and the Constabulary will continue to provide update to date performance data through its Force Strategic Assessment.

Serious Violence Strategy



- The Constabulary through its Co-Chairing arrangements of the Serious Violence Operational Group have led the Workshops with Crest Advisory to inform the Strategic Response for Cumbria and develop a Theory of Change to support this.
- Responsible Authorities have agreed the key strategic priorities for the county as evidenced by the Serious Violence Needs Assessment.
- A Strategy will be produced in a public facing format, which will be supported by a more detailed internal delivery plan that Responsible Authorities will use to address the issues identified for the county both in terms of reducing and preventing serious violence.

Serious Violence Strategy – Priority Areas



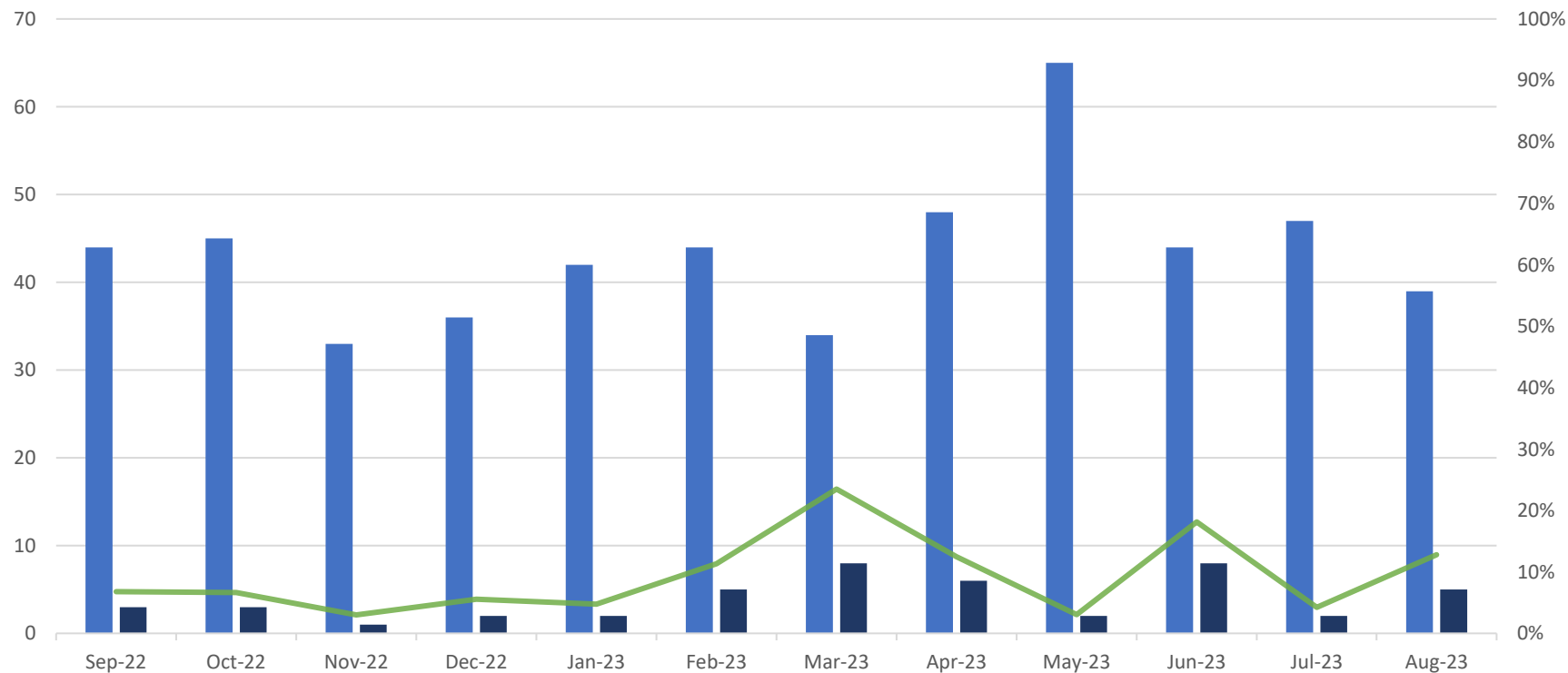
The Joint Serious Violence Needs Assessment and associated workshop activity with Responsible Authorities has identified the following key priority areas which have been agreed by the Safer Cumbria Partnership:

1. Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of violence (including violence associated with county lines and organised crime)
 2. Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violent crime, particularly those with complex needs and multiple risk factors.
 3. Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls (for the specific areas identified in the Strategic Needs Assessment – Increased Repeat DA and Increased rape & sexual assault for identified age group)
- This does not exclude other areas of serious violence which will also be considered by the Partnership.



Rape

Sep 2022 - Aug 2023



Total Reported Rapes Sep 2022 - Aug 2023: **521**

Positive Outcome Sep 2022- Aug 2023: **10%**

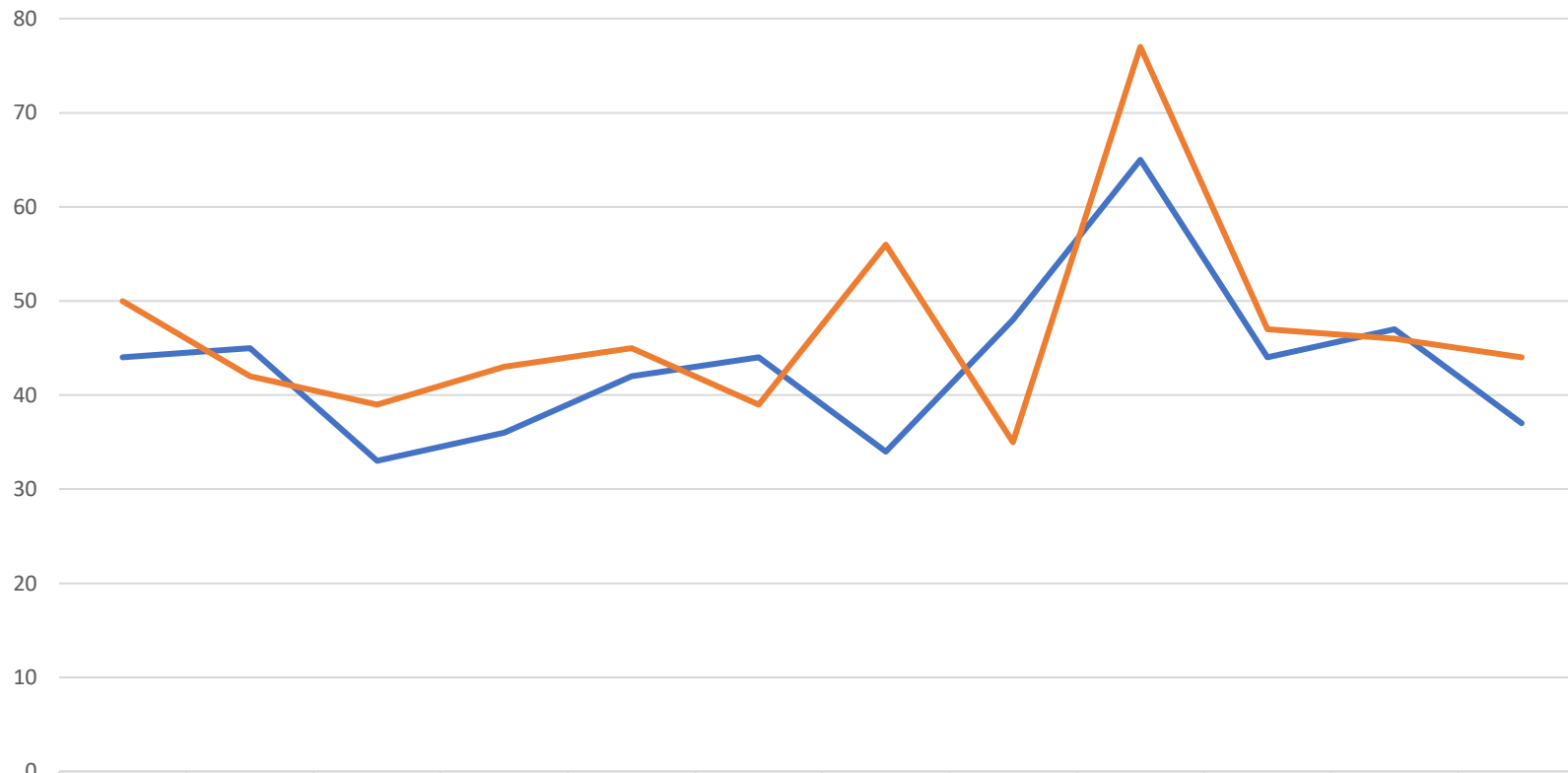
	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
Sep 22 - Aug 23	44	45	33	36	42	44	34	48	65	44	47	39
Positive Outcome	3	3	1	2	2	5	8	6	2	8	2	5
Positive Outcome %	7%	7%	3%	6%	5%	11%	24%	13%	3%	18%	4%	13%

■ Sep 22 - Aug 23
 ■ Positive Outcome
 — Positive Outcome %



Rape Comparison

2022-2023 compared to 2021-2022



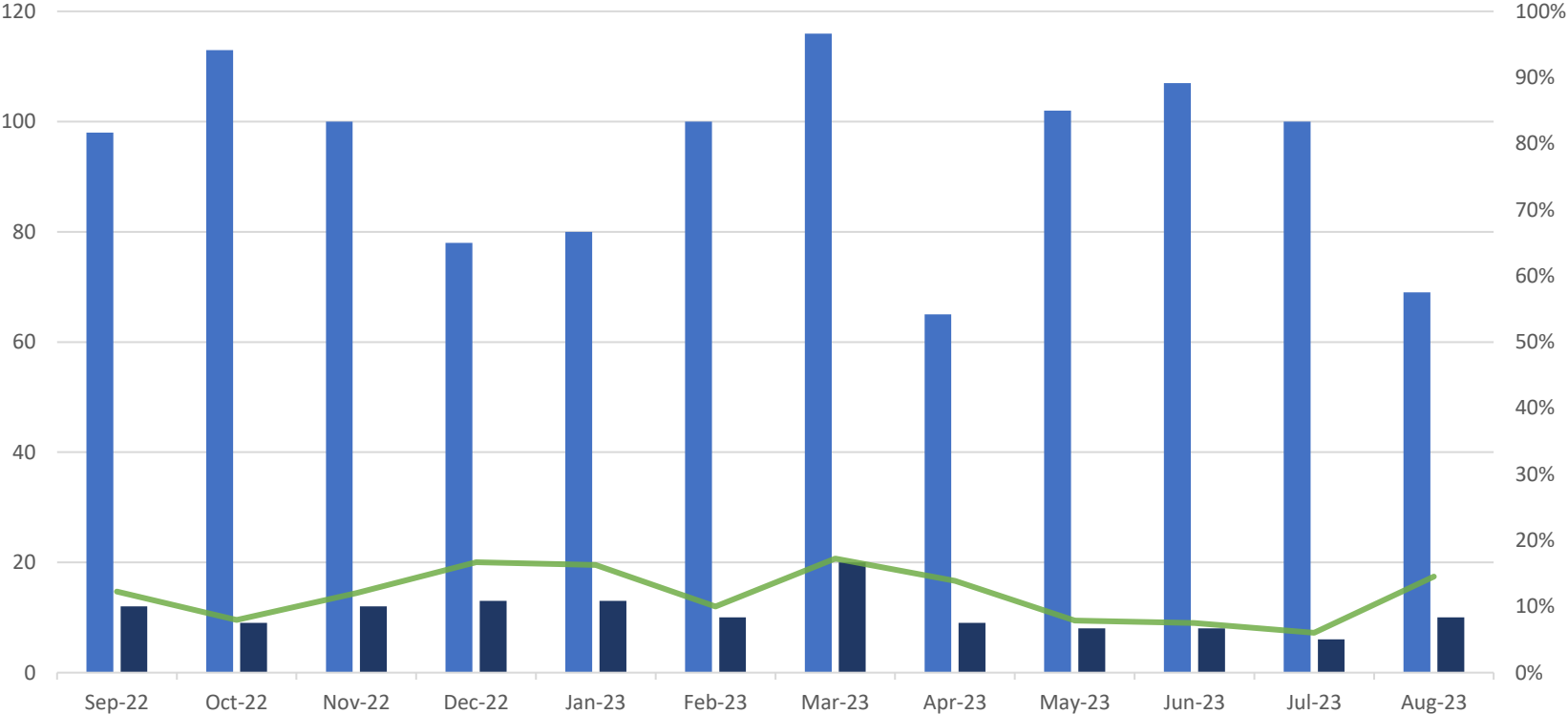
— Sep 22 - Aug 23 — Sep 21 - Aug 22

8% decrease in reported rapes in the period:
Sep 2022 – Aug 2023

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Sep 22 - Aug 23	44	45	33	36	42	44	34	48	65	44	47	37
Sep 21 - Aug 22	50	42	39	43	45	39	56	35	77	47	46	44



Other Sexual Violence Sep 2022 – Aug 2023



Total Reported
Other Sexual
Violence Sep 2022 –
Aug 2023: **1,128**

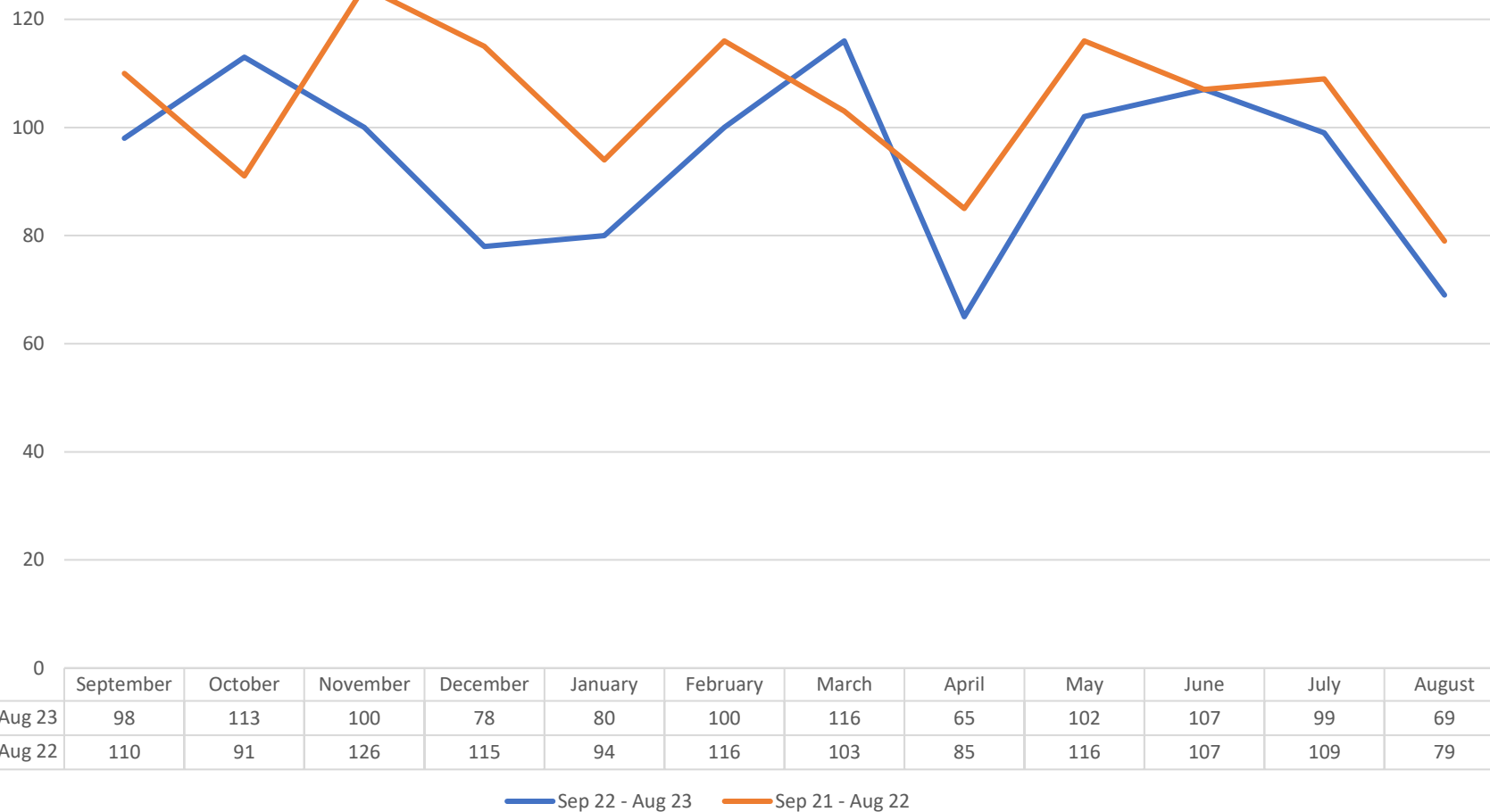
Average Positive
Outcome Sep 2022 –
Aug 2023: **12%**

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
Sep 22 - Aug 23	98	113	100	78	80	100	116	65	102	107	100	69
Positive Outcome	12	9	12	13	13	10	20	9	8	8	6	10
Positive Outcome %	12%	8%	12%	17%	16%	10%	17%	14%	8%	7%	6%	14%

■ Sep 22 - Aug 23 ■ Positive Outcome — Positive Outcome %



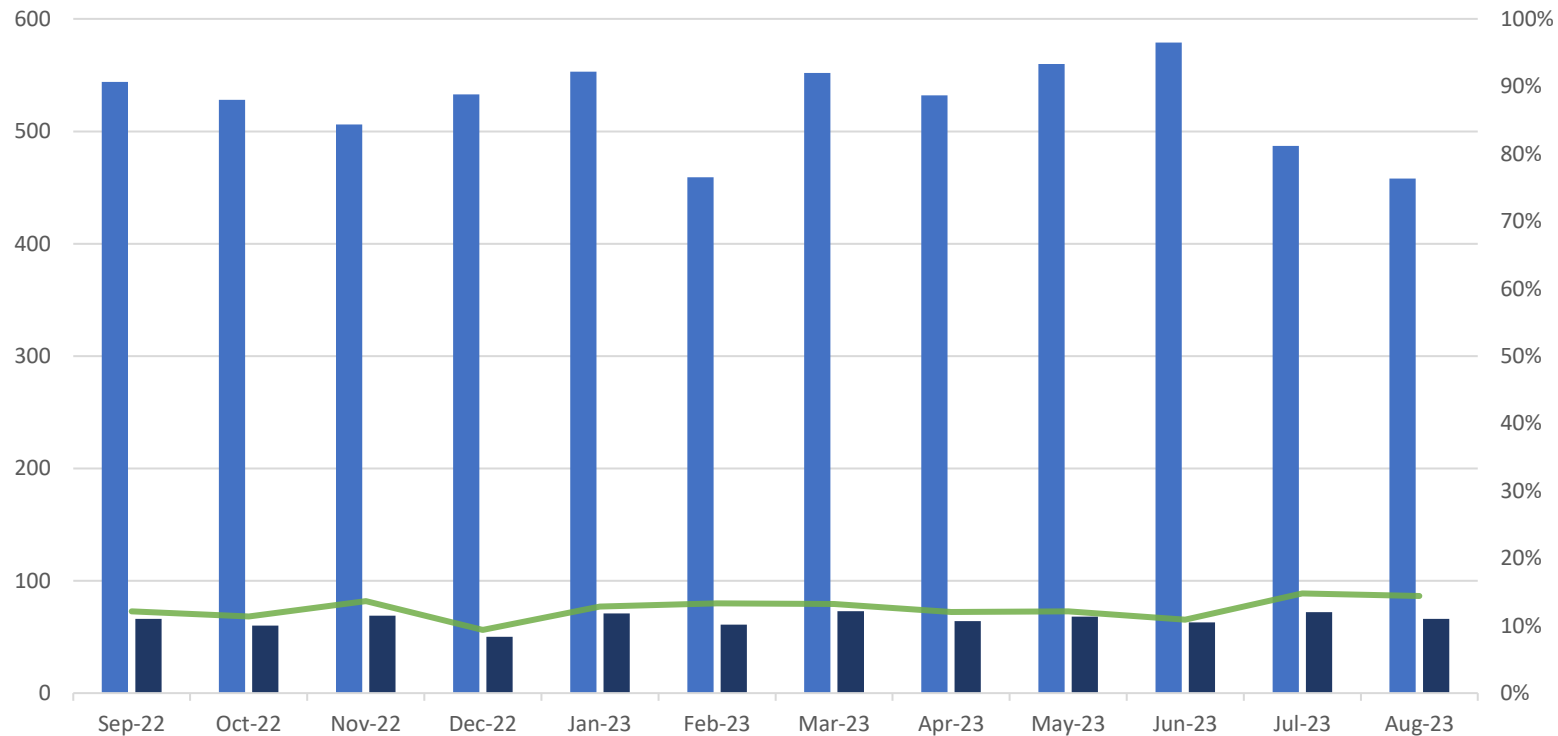
Other Sexual Offence Comparison 2022-2023 compared to 2021-2022



10% decrease in reported other sexual violence in the period:
Sep 2022 – Aug 2023



Domestic Abuse Sep 2022 - Aug 2023



Total Reported
Domestic Abuse Sep
2022 – Aug 2023:
6,291

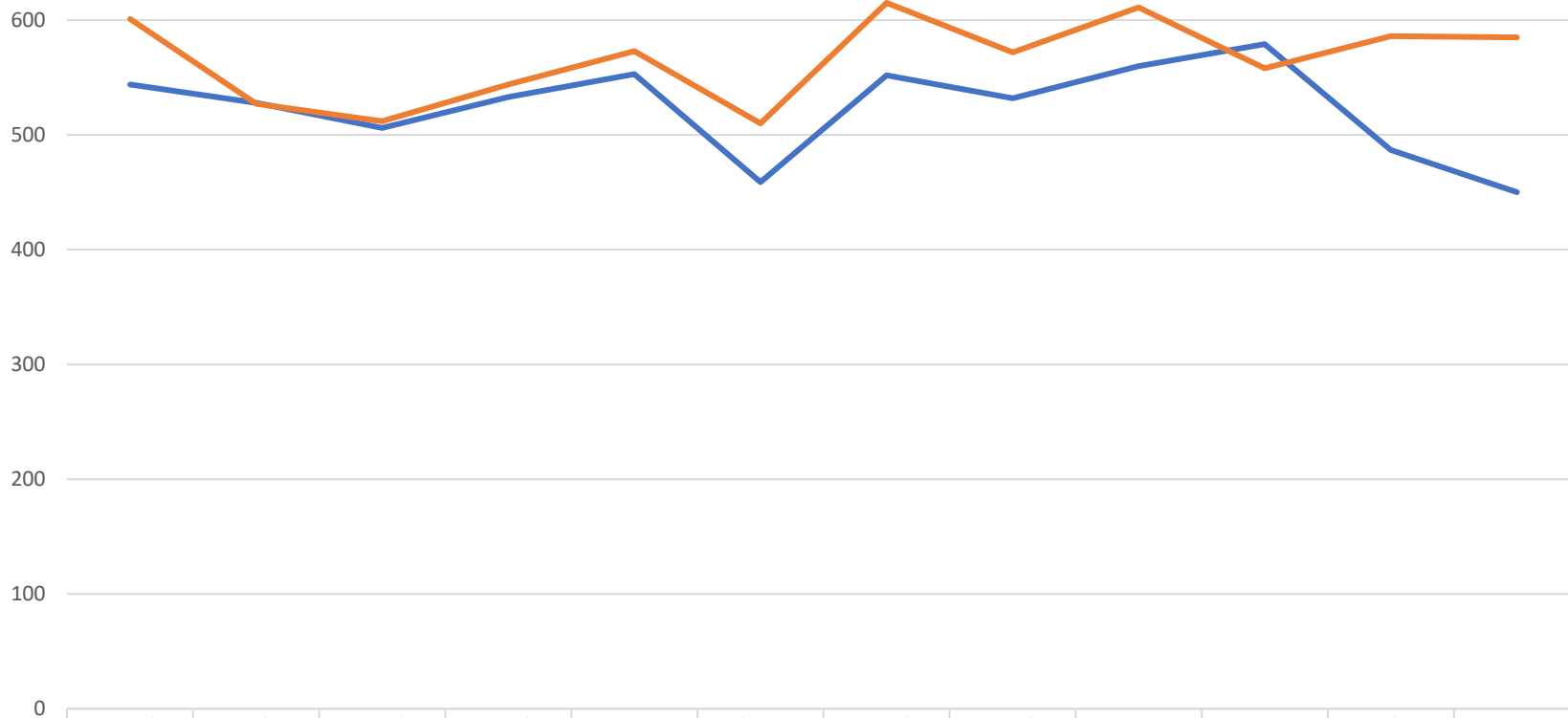
Average Positive
Outcome Sep 2022 –
Aug 2023: **12%**

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
Sep 22 - Aug 23	544	528	506	533	553	459	552	532	560	579	487	458
Positive Outcome	66	60	69	50	71	61	73	64	68	63	72	66
Positive Outcome %	12%	11%	14%	9%	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	15%	14%

■ Sep 22 - Aug 23 ■ Positive Outcome — Positive Outcome %



Domestic Abuse Comparison 2022-2023 V 2021-2022

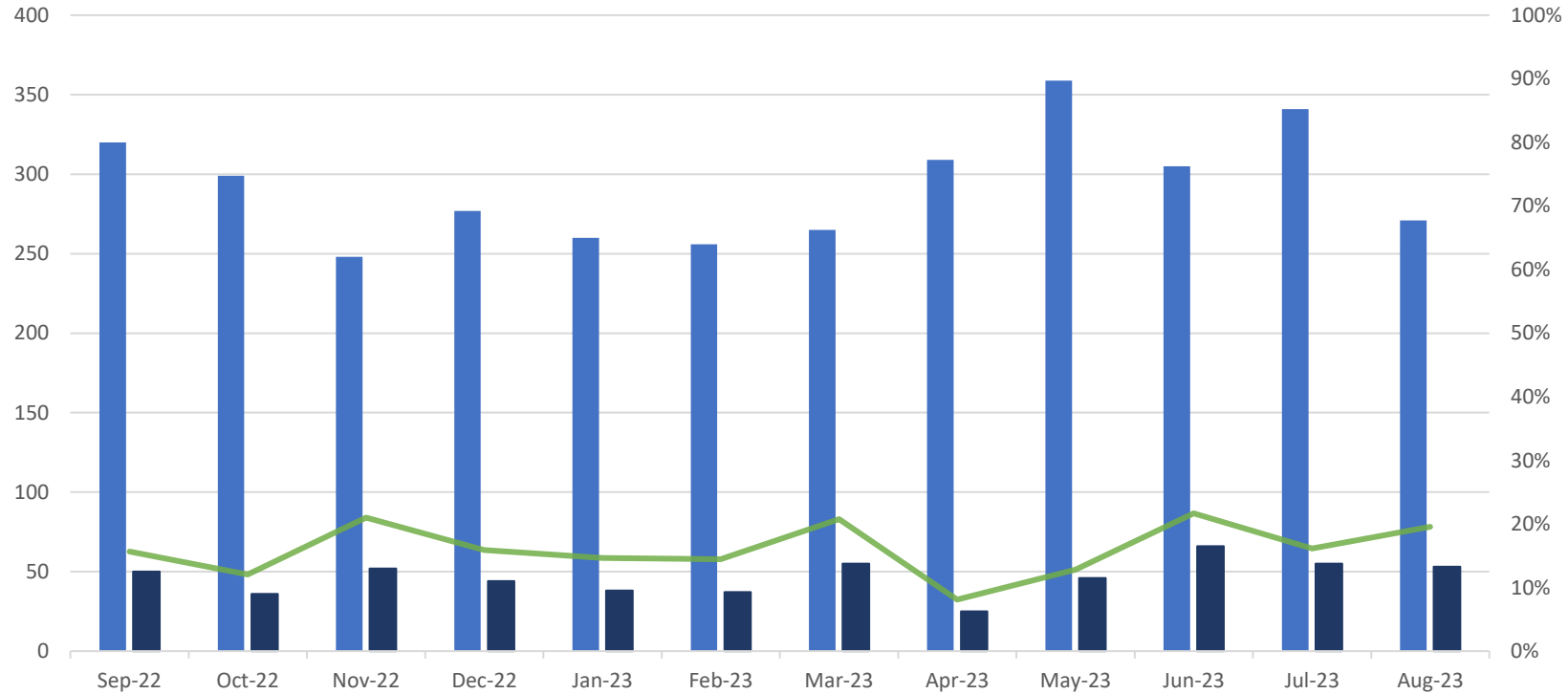


8% decrease in reported domestic abuse in the period: Sep 2022 – Aug 2023

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Sep 22 - Aug 23	544	528	506	533	553	459	552	532	560	579	487	450
Sep 21 - Aug 22	601	527	512	544	573	510	615	572	611	558	586	585

— Sep 22 - Aug 23 — Sep 21 - Aug 22

Serious Violence (Non-Domestic) Sep 2022 – Aug 2023



Total Reported
Serious Violence Sep
2022 – Aug 2023:
3,510

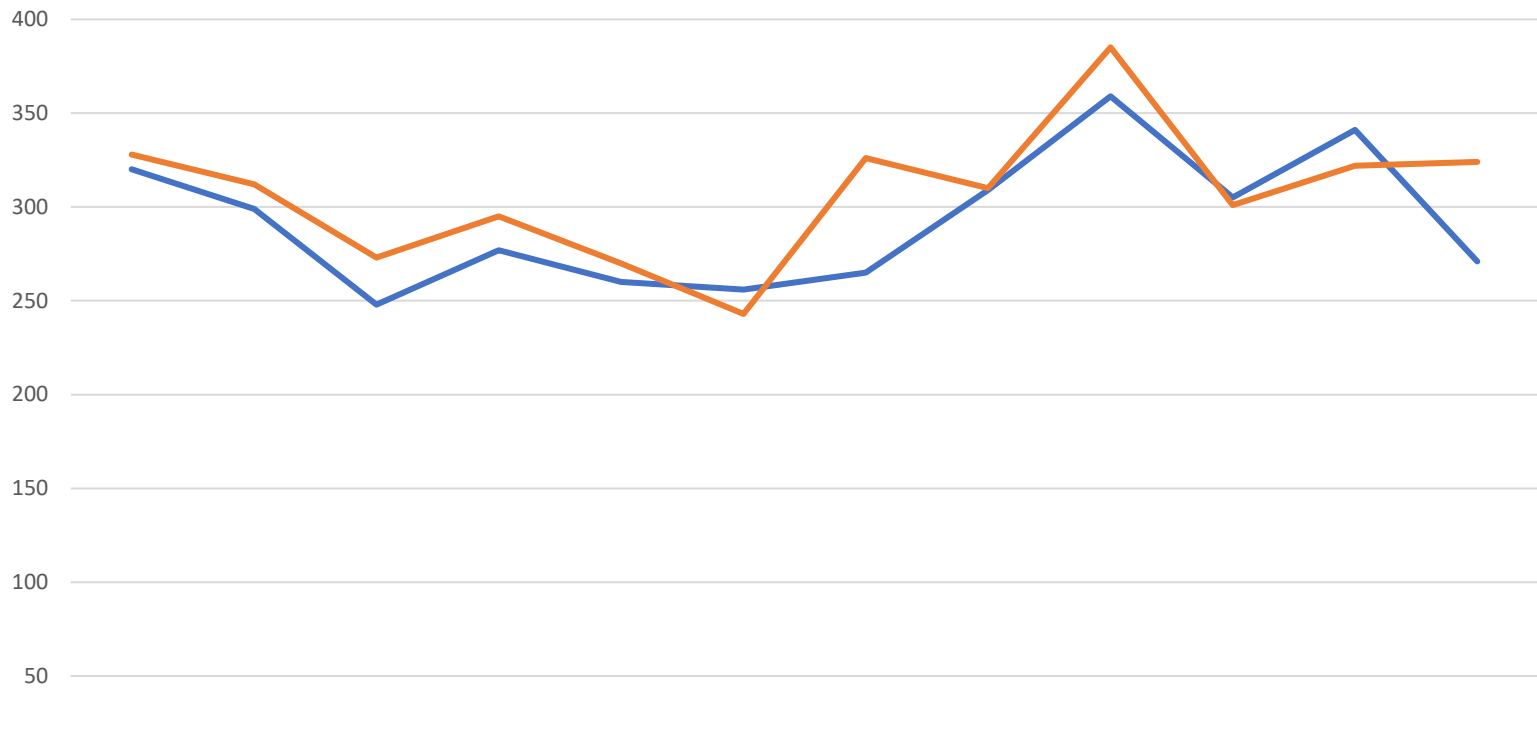
Average Positive
Outcome Sep 2022 –
Aug 2023: **16%**

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
Sep 22 - Aug-23	320	299	248	277	260	256	265	309	359	305	341	271
Positive Outcome	50	36	52	44	38	37	55	25	46	66	55	53
Positive Outcome %	16%	12%	21%	16%	15%	14%	21%	8%	13%	22%	16%	20%

■ Sep 22 - Aug-23 ■ Positive Outcome — Positive Outcome %



Serious Violence (Non-Domestic) 2022-2023 compared to 2021-2022



5% decrease in reported serious violence in the period:
Sep 2022 – Aug 2023

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Sep 22 - Aug-23	320	299	248	277	260	256	265	309	359	305	341	271
Sep 21-Aug-22	328	312	273	295	270	243	326	310	385	301	322	324

— Sep 22 - Aug-23 — Sep 21-Aug-22