

The minutes were approved and the following updates were provided to actions arising from the July 21st meeting;

- The Chief Constable to provide an update on the progress of Fraud Assessments to the PCC in due course. The CC advised that the action was ongoing with the results expected in December.
- Chief Constable to review the disparity in deployment of Taser trained officers as identified by the PCC and report back in due course. The Chief Constable updated the PCC that the piece of work had been undertaken and a gap analysis conducted on the number of trained 'Taser' officers. This was an uplift of 50 officers with 'Taser' training.

4. **Athena**

Chief Superintendent Alan McCullough provided an update on Athena and explained the reasons why time had increased for each crime case to be completed.

He explained that this had caused the average case length to increase from 40 to 52 minutes; however Mr McCullough explained that these extra 12 minutes could be vital for determining if the person had any mental health issues or any type of vulnerability.

Closing these crimes within a strict time limit was also an issue raised and C/Supt McCullough advised this had caused difficulties with Athena. It was also causing officer distress and had led to complaints being made about the system. The PCC was aware of these complaints and mentioned these during the meeting.

The PCC also raised an issue with Kings Lynn PIC, as detainees from Cambridgeshire were being held in the PIC and were being recorded on the NSPIS system rather than Athena. This had meant that when using the Athena system in another PIC in Norfolk, you could not locate the detainees that had been inputted on the NSPIS system as you could not search for detainees across the different systems.

This had in turn led to C/Supt McCullough highlighting the need for a regional procurement manager for the IT systems. He explained that this position would ease tensions of the two systems and allow an easier transition from NSPIS to Athena. This position would also allow for quicker location of certain detainees in other counties.

C/Supt McCullough stressed that Athena was a fantastic system that incorporated the old systems into one more effective system, and when Athena was used regionally, the cross-border collaboration would be very effective. He said that they would be able to directly search for detainees that had been arrested in another county.

The PCC asked a question regarding the issues with Athena taking too much time (linked with staff training/complaints) C/Supt McCullough answered that there were

4900 investigations that still needed to go through the system and the officers were trying to meet deadlines to the best of their ability. The PCC was due to meet with C/Supt McCullough on 14th November 2016 for an update on Athena.

The Chief Constable said “We recognise some of the challenges officers face. They were doing everything they could to improve functionality and stability of system.” He also mentioned that there was a ‘light at the end of the tunnel’ as officers become more comfortable. Athena was also said to be the best system on the market and in time would improve.

5. **Mobile Devices and Body Worn Video**

The PCC began by asking if there would be any Toughbook replacements and mobile phone replacements for the Blackberry devices. He asked if they could be replaced by tablets or anything similar and be connected to the internet or cellular network. The Chief Constable replied to this by saying that they did not have the infrastructure to currently do this.

He continued to say that Norfolk as a county did not have consistent phone signal and connection to the internet therefore even if police vehicles had internet hubs in them they would not necessarily work, and the phone signal may drop out in rural areas so it was not viable. The Chief Constable also mentioned inconsistent logins that would mean that tablets would also not be a consistent and efficient replacement for the Toughbook.

The Chief Constable also mentioned a trial that would commence on the 4th December that would involve 20 officers. The trial would involve the use of 20 tablets that would connect to the national policing database and Athena as a replacement for the Toughbook. They would also be able to input stop searches onto the system.

The Chief Constable also announced that 700 users of the old Blackberry phones would get replacements in an effort to improve efficiency of the forces IT equipment.

The PCC then asked about body worn video (BWV) and when this would be implemented as other forces have already used it. The Chief Constable replied to this by stating that body worn video roll out was scheduled for commencement in 2017. Body worn video also provided a huge amount of data that needed to be stored in line with the appropriate legislation.

He further explained that the storage, retrieval and deletion of this quantity of data at this point in time would not be fast enough for it to be efficient. However a project was being established to look into how best to handle the digital data.

The PCC also asked about the radio system used in police vehicles and whether or not it was efficient. The Chief Constable replied by saying that they would have complete connectivity in cars by the first quarter of next year.

He also mentioned that £30 million pounds were being used to aid this. However some of this was going towards the joint collaboration of the Police and the Fire and Rescue Service, and that Norfolk and Suffolk lead in this field of collaboration.

6. **Police Recorded Crime Quarterly Data Release (Year Ending June 2016)**

T/DCC Dean referred to the report saying that percentages could give misleading information, so care must be taken when relying on percentages. T/DCC Dean talked through the report making specific reference to the highlights of report section (1.5).

The PCC asked about the use of mobile phones whilst driving and what the Constabulary was doing to enforce the law around this. T/ACC Pepper mentioned the initiatives around tackling mobile phone usage overtly and covertly. She also mentioned that courses had been previously provided to people caught using their phone when driving; however this was no longer the case as only fines and points were now given to offenders.

Action: PCC would write to the Association of PCCs to suggest that a letter of support for the national mobile phone campaign be signed by all PCCs across the country.

The PCC asked how the force was performing in terms of 'Killed and Serious Injury' collisions compared to the previous year. The Chief Constable responded by advising that there was 1 more collision than the previous year totalling 190 collisions.

The PCC asked what progress had been made on the fatal 4 enforcement activities. The Chief Constable responded by outlining what the fatal 4 consisted of: seatbelts, speed, drink/drug drive, mobile phones. The Chief Constable also stated that for the period up to October 2016 there were 12,096 arrests for speeding, 24 for seatbelt, 384 for mobile phones, 257 for drink/drug driving (44 of which were drug driving).

The PCC then proceeded to ask the Chief Constable if drug driving was an increasing concern and if there was any delay in drug tests. The Chief Constable said that it was an increasing concern and he was undertaking more work and allocating more resources for this. The forensic teams had to be used as a resource for the testing of drugs and so there might be a delay depending on priorities and workload.

The PCC asked if the offender could get behind the wheel and continue offending whilst awaiting the outcome of drug tests to which the Chief Constable said that yes this was a possibility, and they were 'innocent until proven guilty' similar to drink driving.

Cyclists wearing helmets was another topic brought up by the PCC as he asked the Chief Constable whether this should be a legal requirement. The Chief Constable said that wearing a helmet was common sense and he would advise it but there

was no legal requirement. The PCC also asked about the possibility of officers on pedal cycles to which the Chief Constable replied 'they did not have the capacity to do this'.

The PCC mentioned that Community Engagement Officers were in place across the county and asked if every parish council would receive a monthly report ahead of council meetings. The Chief Constable said that each cluster of parish councils would receive monthly updates.

The PCC also asked what progress had been made to reinvigorate Neighbourhood Watch schemes. The Chief Constable replied that there would be more speed watch schemes coming online. The Chief Constable also mentioned that he would need to rebuild the Home Watch scheme from scratch, and the force was in the process of doing so.

7. **Budget Monitoring Report 2016/17 (based on the period to 30 September 2016)**

Chief Finance Officer John Hummersone updated the PCC that the force was currently 0.5 percent over budget, but planned to come in on budget; however operational demands were out of its control.

8. **Complaints and Professional Standards Update**

The Chief Constable advised the report set out the public complaints data and trends.

9. **Emerging Operational / Operational Risk**

The Chief Constable outlined that there was a threat of vulnerability across the spectrum and this had to be balanced with the expectations around visibility. Domestic abuse enquiries for example took approximately 2 hours to complete, and the Constabulary received 40+ a day. The force needed to adapt to the need of demand alongside the complexity of crimes also becoming a resource heavy factor. More trained officers were needed to meet these expectations.

The PCC said there needed to be a balance of keeping the county safe and providing cost efficient services from the Constabulary. The PCC requested that the public continue to engage with him, and if the public had views on the budget consultation there were contact details within the survey booklets. This was the start of a continual exchange with the public and any local concerns they may have.

10. **Date of Next Meeting:**

Monday 30 January 2017, 5pm in Kings Lynn. Venue to be confirmed and will be published on the PCC's website.

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Lorne Green
Police and Crime Commissioner

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Simon Bailey
Chief Constable