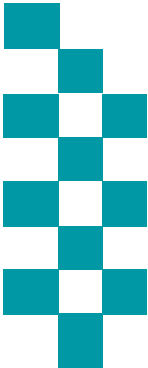


Managing Investigations



Meeting Date: 30th July 2019 13:30



**BE SAFE
FEEL SAFE**

Managing Investigations - Procedure

Crime reported - Initial assessment as to whether the crime will be screened in for investigation or 'filed first time' will be undertaken in conjunction with the control room THRIVE and solvability assessment processes. Crimes will be allocated according to the complexity of the investigation and not specifically by crime type. e.g. assault with injury is a frequently occurring crime type but the complexity or level of vulnerability will vary and only a proportion of cases will require Specialist Investigative level resourcing.

As a general rule there are three groupings of crime for allocation that will influence the crime screening decision-making processes and the prioritisation of the crime for the allocation of resources for investigation

Mandatory (PIP 2) Crimes

These are serious crimes that require an enhanced level of investigative knowledge and will contain all those investigations with child safeguarding requirements. It will also include those incidents where there is a need to establish if a serious crime has taken place (suspicious death) and will be allocated regardless of solvability factor.

Priority (PIP 1 or 2) Crimes

These are crimes that will vary in complexity and may require the allocation of either PIP1 or PIP2 resources depending upon THRIVE considerations.

Community (PIP 1) Crimes

These are crimes that are subject to local command and /or district prioritisation and their allocation may be influenced by whether they are most suited to local resolution at Safer neighbourhood level or by general policing depending upon the impact on community confidence. They will not necessarily be subject of an investigation.

Managing Investigations – Changing levels of Crimes and Investigations

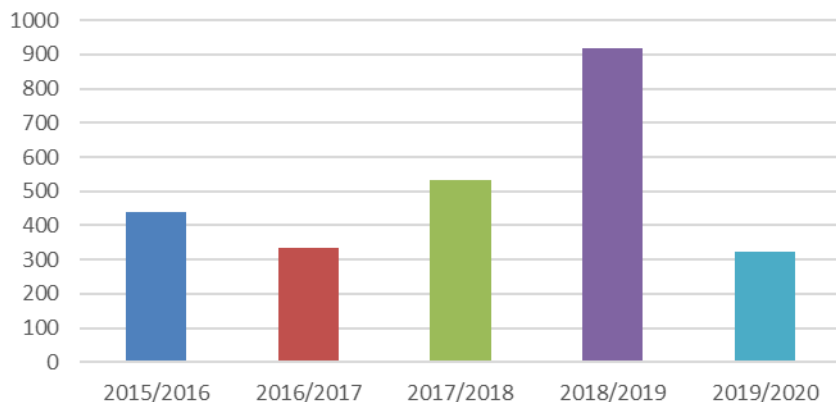
HOLev1Desc	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020 (to date)
Arson & Criminal Damage	5915	5665	5887	6124	1421
Burglary	4147	3591	3630	3964	936
Drug Offences	1792	1536	1461	1562	425
Fraud	494	481	501	1062	801
Misc Crimes Against Society	581	672	731	723	189
Possession Of Weapons	173	238	243	293	86
Public Order Offences	1301	1420	1558	2362	732
Robbery	153	155	165	236	49
Sexual Offences	1036	1203	1206	1244	297
Theft: All Other Theft	4651	4307	4309	4748	1093
Theft: Bicycle Theft	1410	1348	1110	1224	248
Theft: Shoplifting	4054	4126	4694	4561	1196
Theft: Theft From Person	485	473	407	481	136
Vehicle Offences	2347	2099	2447	2347	540
Violence Against The Person	9076	9682	11007	14095	3640

As can be seen in the table (left) there are significant rises in most Crime Types **committed** and subsequently reported to NYP.

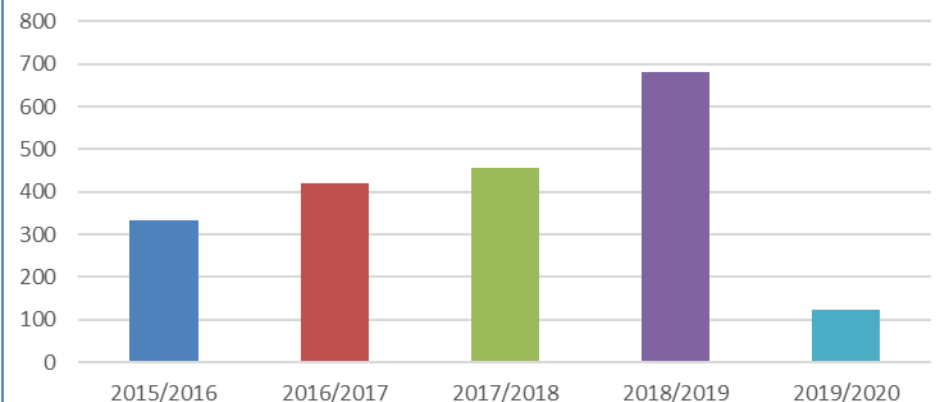
However, in the financial years used for the table there have been many changes in legislation (introduction of additional crimes/amendments to crime types) these will have contributed to some of the increases seen. Along side this we have also seen changes in public confidence in reporting of crimes and improvements in internal recording of crimes will have also contributed to the increases seen.

Below are two examples of the changes in investigation types undertaken, the two examples are some of the most complex undertaken and will have an effect on the average length of investigations discussed in further slides.

Cyber Crimes

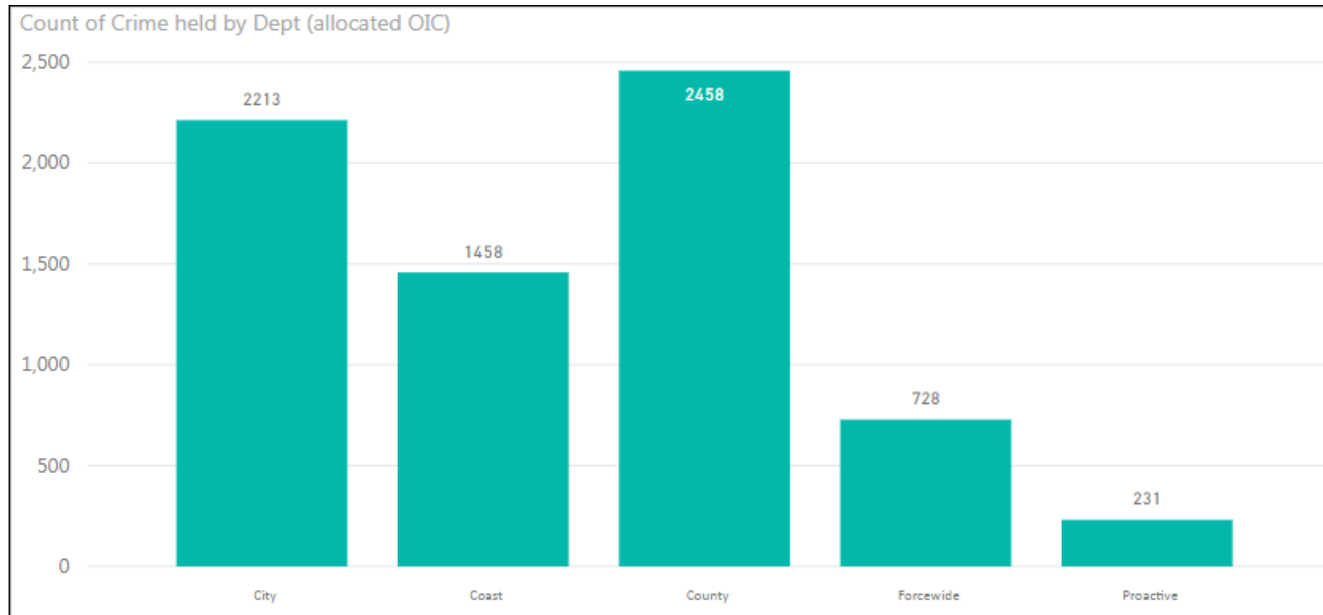


Non Recent Sexual Offences



Managing Investigations – Current Picture in North Yorkshire

As of 3rd July 2019 there are **7088 crimes** currently under investigation across North Yorkshire Police



Community (PIP1) Crimes

Count of Live Crimes

3325

Priority (PIP 1/PIP 2) Crimes

Count of Live Crimes

2317

Mandatory (PIP2) Crimes

Count of Live Crimes

1446

Managing Investigations – Departments

Investigation Hub

North Yorkshire Police currently have 3 dedicated Investigation Hubs – City, Coast and County.

The investigation hubs are designed to accept Priority and Community solvable crimes once a primary investigation is completed by Response or Neighbourhood officers, unless they are allocated the crime directly.

The investigation hubs are also expected to support CID via the PIP 2 detectives in the investigation hub

CID

North Yorkshire Police currently have 4 dedicated CID units – York/Selby, Scarborough and Ryedale, Harrogate/Craven and Hambleton/Richmondshire.

The investigation hubs are designed to accept Priority and Community solvable crimes once a primary investigation is completed by response or SNA unless they are allocated the crime directly.

The investigation hubs are also expected to support the SCT via the PIP 2 detectives in the investigation hub

Organised Crime Unit

Our understanding of SOC is maturing and involves cross over between a number of crime types. Traditionally SOC is considered in terms of drugs and firearms, however the threat from SOC is broad and incorporates matters such as human trafficking and modern slavery, corruption, fraud and sexual exploitation.

Organised criminals have a significant impact on local communities. Front line officers may deal with serious and organised crime every day within their communities, but may not realise it.

The national definition of an OCG is “a group, normally working with others, with the intent or capability to commit serious crime on a continuing basis, which includes elements of: planning / control / coordination / structure / group decision making”.

Economic Crime Unit

The Economic Crime section carries out investigations into the following:

- Asset confiscation in acquisitive and drug related crime prosecutions
- Money laundering offences relating to serious and organised crime
- Major and complicated fraud (as defined by National Fraud Case Vetting Criteria)
- Crime committed by the practices of solicitors, accountants and financial and regulated bodies
- Corrupt practice in public and private sectors
- Electioneering offences
- Cash seizure powers enforceable through the provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act

Intelligence Bureau

Our Force Intelligence Bureau is the link between North Yorkshire Police and other UK-Force intelligence operations. As well as keeping abreast of what is happening in other police force and partner domains, the Bureau receives thousands of intelligence reports every year from sources such as frontline officers, other police services, specialist crime teams, the National Crime Agency, Crimestoppers and Government departments. The Bureau includes a team of Intelligence Management Officers and Field intelligence officers who work together to turn intelligence into opportunities for positive action.

There are also three other local intelligence units, based in York, Scarborough and Harrogate made up of police officers, staff and analysts.

Managing Investigations – Investigation Hubs

City Hub

Rank	Total
Detective Sergeant	6
Detective Constables	12
Constables	22
Police Staff	14

Caseload

Count of Live Crimes
749

CDB_Crime_Type	Total
Violence: Violence Without Injury	138
Violence: Violence With Injury	116
Burglary	71
Drugs: Trafficking Of Drugs	65
Theft: All Other Theft	57
Fraud	46
Arson & Criminal Damage	40
Public Order Offences	40
Drugs: Possession Of Drugs	39
Sexual Offences: Other	38
Theft: Shoplifting	38
Misc Crimes Against Society	19
Vehicle Offences	17
Possession Of Weapons	9
Robbery	9
Theft: Bicycle Theft	4
Theft: Theft From Person	2
Sexual Offences: Rape	1
Total	749

Coast Hub

Rank	Total
Detective Sergeant	4
Detective Constables	8
Constables	16
Police Staff	8

Caseload

Count of Live Crimes
293

CDB_Crime_Type	Total
Violence: Violence Without Injury	54
Burglary	38
Violence: Violence With Injury	33
Drugs: Trafficking Of Drugs	25
Arson & Criminal Damage	24
Public Order Offences	21
Drugs: Possession Of Drugs	20
Misc Crimes Against Society	20
Theft: Shoplifting	18
Sexual Offences: Other	14
Theft: All Other Theft	9
Fraud	5
Theft: Bicycle Theft	4
Vehicle Offences	4
Possession Of Weapons	3
Sexual Offences: Rape	1
Total	293

County Hub

Rank	Total
Detective Sergeant	4
Detective Constables	11
Constables	18
Police Staff	10

Caseload

Count of Live Crimes
459

CDB_Crime_Type	Total
Violence: Violence Without Injury	80
Violence: Violence With Injury	65
Drugs: Trafficking Of Drugs	45
Burglary	40
Theft: All Other Theft	31
Theft: Shoplifting	31
Drugs: Possession Of Drugs	29
Arson & Criminal Damage	27
Sexual Offences: Other	20
Public Order Offences	19
Vehicle Offences	17
Fraud	16
Sexual Offences: Rape	11
Misc Crimes Against Society	9
Possession Of Weapons	9
Robbery	9
Theft: Bicycle Theft	1
Total	459

Managing Investigations – Length of Investigations

All Crimes

Hub	Average Length of Investigation
City Hub	44 days
Coast Hub	38 days
County Hub	64 days

The average length of investigation is taken from the date the crime was recorded to the date the investigation was finalised.

Every investigation is different and each will take different timescales due to awaiting different evidential investigations such as Digital Forensics or CCTV Analysis to be conducted.

PIP 2 Crimes

Hub	Average Length of Investigation
City Hub	41 days
Coast Hub	32 days
County Hub	76 days

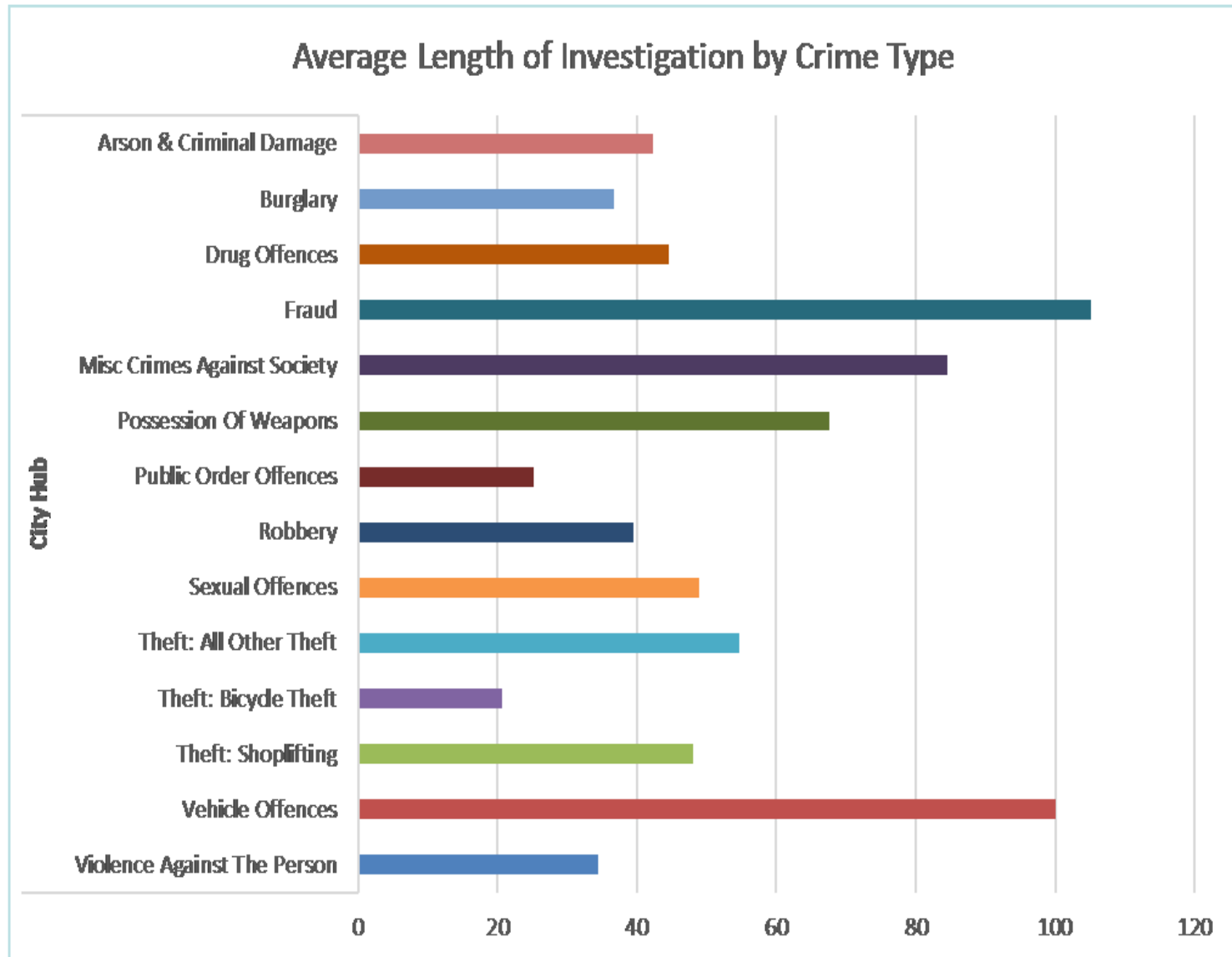
Community (PIP1) Crimes

Hub	Average Length of Investigation
City Hub	46 days
Coast Hub	36 days
County Hub	53 days

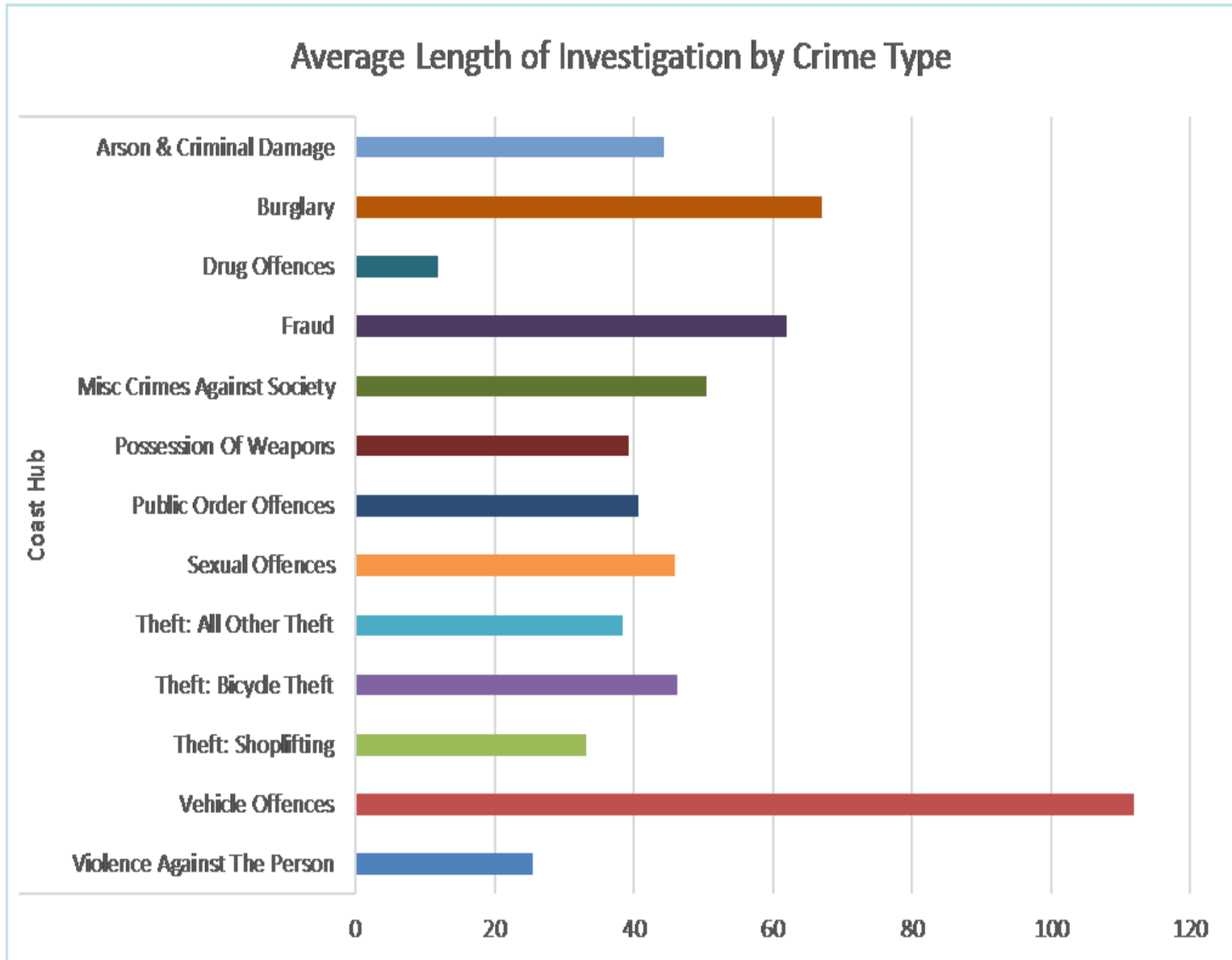
Priority (PIP1/PIP2) Crimes

Hub	Average Length of Investigation
City Hub	30 days
Coast Hub	33 days
County Hub	71 days

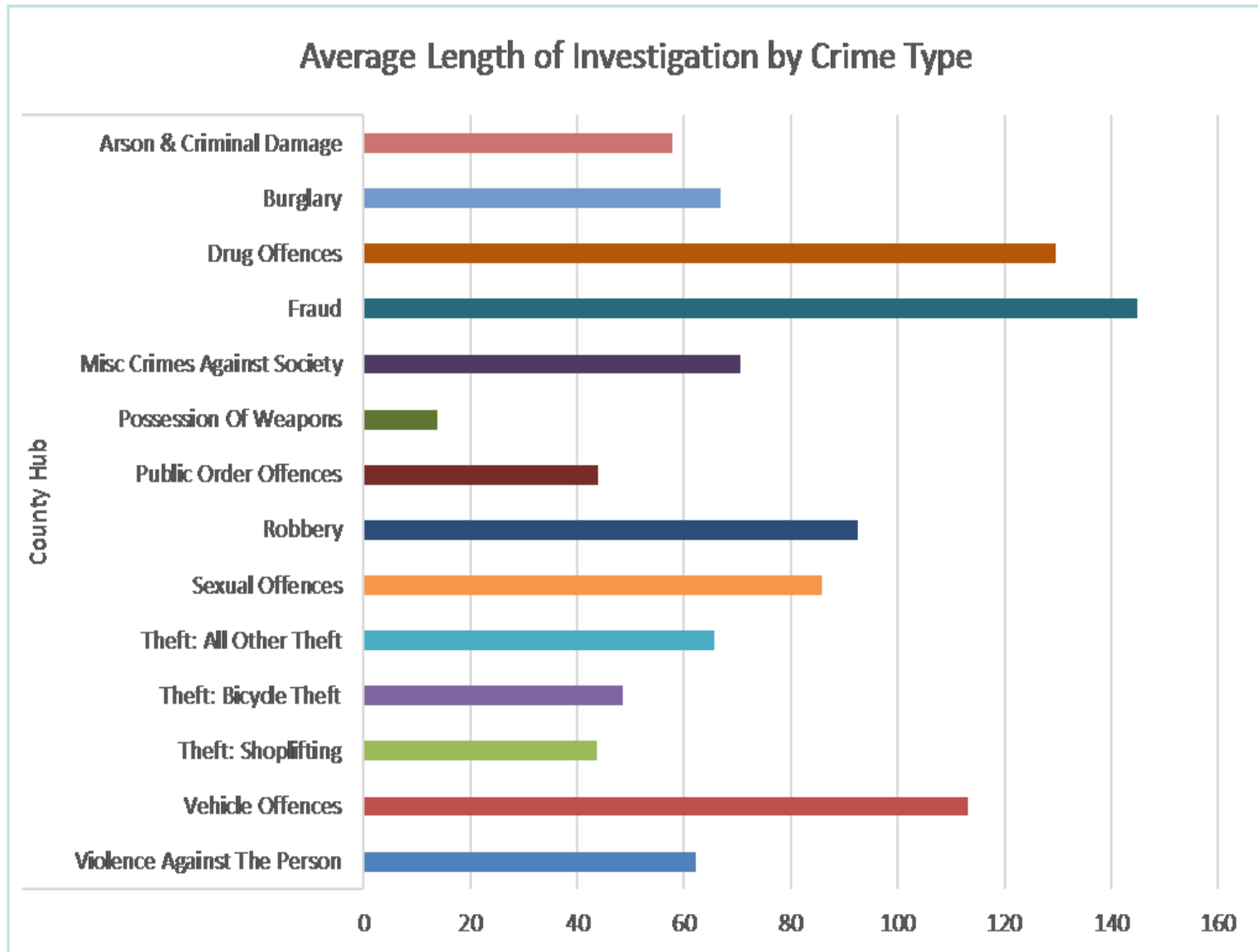
Managing Investigations – Length of Investigations



Managing Investigations – Length of Investigations



Managing Investigations – Length of Investigations



Managing Investigations – Challenges

- Criminal justice – disclosure
- Technology – Digital Examination
- Forensics
- RUI
- Offender profile – younger OCGs, vulnerability, travelling

Managing Investigations – Opportunities

- Detective recruitment and pathways
- Proactive teams
- Cyber capability
- Service effort – accurate future planning
- Partnerships/joint working e.g. trading standards

Managing Investigations – Aims

- Quality of service
- Victim focus (CARE)
- Accurate crime recording
- Public satisfaction
- Media – sharing success

Managing Investigations – Results

Targeting Cross Border Criminality

- **Michael Ingham** – member of a known Organised Crime Group has pleaded guilty to a farm Burglary in Thornton in Craven where X2 Honda Quadbikes were stolen. Ingham is currently serving three years for rural burglaries and will be sentenced for this burglary following the trial of his co-accused George Hall in July 2019.
- **Nathan Hallsworth** – is currently serving 27 months in prison for a series of rural thefts, including lead thefts from church roofs. Hallsworth is convicted of crimes across Harrogate, Craven, Hambleton and Selby areas.
- **John Latcham** – linked to rural and farm crimes and uses Hare coursing as a means to commit this crime was recently convicted of Hare coursing in NYP. He has received over £2,000.00 fines and has had a vehicle and animal forfeiture order.
- **William Welch** – received 28 week imprisonment for his role as head of an organised cock fighting syndicate. This was a joint investigation between Police and RSPCA. This was a benchmark conviction, uncovering a countrywide illegal gambling network. This investigation and conviction had a serious impact on an active organised crime group operating in North Yorkshire. This was recently shown on Countryfile and was picked up by the national media.

County Lines

- **Mohammad Khizer 22 years old** - In January 2019 in the space of 10 days, Mohammad Khizer was arrested on 4 separate occasions in Harrogate. Intelligence suggested that Khizer was working on behalf of a County Line operating out of Bradford and into Harrogate dealing Heroin and Crack Cocaine. He was taking advantage of local end-users by using their home addresses as a base to deal from and exploiting their local knowledge to benefit & expand the County Line. On one incident with the police he failed to stop to marked police vehicles resulting in a lengthy pursuit putting numerous lives at risk. On the final occasion that he was arrested he was found in possession of a significant quantity of individually wrapped Class A drugs. Due to his relentless offending nature, exposing vulnerable people to significant risk, he was remanded to court and subsequently pleaded guilty and was given a prison sentence of 5 years 2 months for Possession with intent to supply Class A & dangerous driving