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DORSET POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 30 JUNE 2022

Present: Mr Mike Short (Chairman), Mr Iain McVie,
Cllrs: Les Fry, Sherry Jespersen, Andrew Kerby and Chris Rigby.
Cllr Jane Kelly (sub for Bobbie Dove) and Lawrence Williams (sub for Toby Johnson)

Apologies: Cllrs Bobbie Dove, Pete Barrow, May Haines, Mark Howell, Toby Johnson and David Taylor

Officers present (for all or part of the meeting):

Jim McManus (Corporate Director - Finance and Commercial), (hybrid) Simon Bullock (Chief Executive, OPCC), Marc Eyre (Service Manager for Assurance), Elaine Tibble (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Adam Harrold (OPCC Director of Operations), Julie Strange (OPCC Chief Finance Officer) and David Sidwick (Police and Crime Commissioner)

1. **Apologies**

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Bobbie Dove and Cllr Toby Johnson, they were substituted by Cllr Jane Kelly and Cllr Lawrence Williams. Apologies were also received from Cllrs: May Haines, David Taylor, Mark Howell and Peter Barrow

2. **Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 3 February were confirmed and signed as a correct record.

3. **Declarations of Interest**

No declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests were made at the meeting.

4. **Public Participation (00:04:10 on recording)**

Public questions, statements and the responses from the PCC are set out in Appendix 1 to these minutes.

5. **Q4 Monitoring Report (00:17:30 on recording)**

The PCC's statement is at appendix 2 to these minutes.

Prior to introducing the Q4 Monitoring Report the PCC gave the panel a summary of the contents of his response following Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) report into Dorset Police which had taken place in April this year. He highlighted the areas he would be looking into with the Chief Constable.

Moving to the quarterly report the PCC gave an overview and highlighted areas of progress within the six priority areas of the PCC's Plan.

Priority 1 – Cut Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. (00:22:00 On recording)

In relation to road safety concerns in rural areas and the creation of a National Collision Investigation Branch, Panel members were interested to hear more of how the new branch would dovetail into Dorset, and how this would be financed, the PCC advised that he would give an update as soon as he had more information and re-affirm how this was being funded to ensure transparency for residents.

(00:28:50 on the recording) The PCC responded to questions from the Panel regarding:

Road safety, support for young people, tangible targets and how partnership working ensured maximum impact, value for money and delivery when working with young people.

Actions: Regarding crime recording leading to investigations and positive outcomes and/or diversion rates it was suggested that an item for scrutiny be added to the Forward Workplan in 9 months+.

and

Feedback on the National Collision Investigation Branch, funding/top slicing.

and

Benchmarking in relation to positive outcomes for young people to be included in the PCC's annual report next year.

Additional questions and responses in relation to vehicle thefts, domestic abuse, sexual harassment and stalking can be found at appendix 2 to these minutes. (00:51:00 on recording).

Supplementary questions from the panel can be found at (00:59:07 on recording).

Priority 2 – Make Policing More Visible and Connected. (01:03:35 on recording).

The PCC gave an update on 999 league tables appendix 2.

The Priority Lead for this area Mr Iain McVie put forward 3 questions (01:10:37 on the recording). For clarity in relation to the question from the member of the public about the precept survey figures, he sought assurance that 1662 responses to the survey was enough to meet the standards set around the value of a survey. He also sought confirmation that the minutes

from the Police Power Scrutiny Board were available to the public on the PCC's website.

In response to 101 calls and information from the government advising that there would be a new contract which would divert calls that were non-police matters. The PCC did not have an update on where this contract was.

Action: reflection on where the contract is, even if the government have forgotten about it.

Priority 3 – Fight Violent Crime and High Harm. (01:17:02 on recording)

The PCC focussed on the issues of addiction and substance misuse. 5 PCCs had come together to fight cross county drug supply in the Southwest. More information can be found at appendix 2.

The PCC responded to an earlier question of “what are we specifically doing in Dorset?” in relation to drug crime (01:22:15 on recording).

Priority 4 – Fight Rural Crime. (01:25:05 on recording)

There had been a sizeable increase in the rural crime team's numbers from 3 to 10 officers and they would be supported by more officers coming forward. There was a rural crime reduction board in place with stakeholder partners which was looking at issues around rural crime and how rates could be driven down. Discussions had taken place regarding a rural crime van in order to reach harder to reach areas. The PCC had also been speaking to colleagues and partner agencies to investigate further ways of reducing fly tipping in rural Dorset

Panel members questions and PCC's responses (01:28:40 on recording)
These focussed on rural resources, officers, equipment and markers for success.

Action: the PCC will try to get answers regarding the rural van operation as this was operational.

The Chief Executive of the OPCC explained that the rural crime team was actually the rural heritage and wildlife crime team. There were specific crime types for each of these areas which gave a good indication of what the rural team was looking at and the relevant benchmarking.

Priority 5 – Put Victims and Communities First (01:34:37 on recording)

The PCC raised a number of issues – the criminal justice system was recovering from Covid. In Dorset the crown court had recovered well, but the magistrates court had had some challenges.

With regard to rape and sexual offences there were a number of concerns around the number of rapes that were brought to conviction. Some mapping

work was being carried out from the instance of the assault to the point of going to court to ascertain at what stage people had dropped out.

The PCC talked about tolerance, vulnerability, the dangers of drugs and business and retail crime.

The PCC responded to a question regarding the criminal justice system and regional alliances, he highlighted the good relationships that had been formed with neighbouring counties and the joint working that had been taking place. As Chairman of the Dorset Criminal Justice Board the PCC's four priorities were to improve efficiency across the criminal justice system, make certain that victims and witnesses get justice, improve disproportionality and reduce re-offending.

Priority 6 - Make Every Penny Count. (01:50:11 on recording)

The PCC highlighted the 3 elements of making every penny count, internally making sure Dorset Police use every penny as effectively as possible, lobbying upwards to get more national funding and thirdly the precept.

The PCC highlighted the rollout of the Pronto system which could increase officer efficiency (officers could record information while out and about in the community without having to return to the office).

The PCC and Chief Finance Officer responded to finance questions (01:59:40 on recording)

6. PCC Annual Report (02:11:08 on recording)

Panel members were requested to review the document and provide feedback by 6 July 2022.

7. Comfort Break from (02:12:10 to 02:23:20 on recording)

8. Alliance Savings (02:23:20 on recording)

The Chief Executive (OPCC) presented the Strategic Alliance report which provided members with an update on the current position of the Strategic Alliance between Dorset Police and Devon & Cornwall Police, including financial savings, operational efficiencies and benefits to public safety.

Following the Chief Executives report the Panel members were invited to ask questions (02:31:47 on recording)

Questions focussed on cash savings made through the Alliance to date, whether future saving opportunities were expected, the service for the people of Dorset, the welfare of officers, the chairmanship of the Working Together Board and where training fitted into the Alliance

Proposed by Cllr Jespersen, seconded by Cllr Kerby –

Decision: to extend the 3 hour meeting time.

The Panel noted the report.

9. Future Estate Strategy (02:59:10 on recording)

The Chief Executive (OPCC) presented the Estates Futures Programme which provided Panel members with an update on the current position of the Estates Futures Programme and the delivery of the related commitments made in the Police and Crime Plan.

The focus of the Programme was to improve visibility, connectivity and services to the public by maximising officers' time in the community, including the addition of a rural van for those areas located more than 10 miles from a police location with a counter service.

Questions from the Panel (03:16:10 on recording).

In relation to the budget the PCC advised that there was enough contingency in the budget to enable the work to go ahead and the OPCC was keeping a close eye on the costs. There would be environmental and sustainability gains from the new offices at Winfrith, but these were governed by operational effectiveness and the requirement of the building to be in use 24/7, 365 days of the year. The building had to be practical and as sustainable as it was possible to make it.

It was hoped that costs of the Estates Futures Programme would be available in September, it was not anticipated that these would cause additional precept costs to fund this.

The Panel noted the report.

10. Complaints Update (03:45:22 on recording)

There were no live complaints to report.

11. Forward Workplan (03:45:36 on recording)

The Service Manager for Assurance presented the Forward Workplan. The Workplan had been reviewed and updated at a Panel workshop in March of this year, this was supported by a policy document which outlined the process for submitting Key Lines of Enquiry and recent issues. The Service Manager for Assurance highlighted the key changes.

Proposed by Cllr Jespersen, seconded by Cllr Kerby.

Decision: to approve the Forward Plan.

12. Urgent items

There were no urgent items.

13. **Exempt Business**

There was no exempt business.

Appendix 1
Appendix 2

Duration of meeting: 10.00 am - 1.57 pm

Chairman

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Appendix

Mr Geoffrey Barlow:

"I suggest that the panel looks at the accuracy of claims made to try & justify the (always high) police precept.

A claim was made in the press that "most people in Dorset support the increase" & this was based on an online survey that had been carried out.

I doubted that this was true & emailed the PCC. In reply I was told that only 1662 people replied to the (apparently badly promoted) online consultation and that this is only 0.21% of the total population of 772,270 (includes residents under 18yrs of age).

77% of respondents [ie 0.17% of Dorset population] said that policing needed more funding and 66% of respondents [0.14% of population] said that they would pay the increase.

The claim therefore, that most people in Dorset support the increase was UNTRUE. 0.17% and 0.14% are pretty close to zero and are not "most people in Dorset".

All the figures above were provided by P&CC staff except for the 0.17% and 0.14% figures which I calculated from the figures given to me."

Answer:

"The questioner has had extensive contact with my office, and my staff have provided him with the answer to this matter. However, I note that there is no question posed here.

However, for the avoidance of doubt let me be clear, this states that a claim was made in the press that "most people in Dorset support the [precept] increase".

Whilst this was reported in the local press in slightly different ways, the various reports appeared to accurately report my comments – which were that the precept increase was overwhelmingly supported by the respondents to my survey rather than the entire Dorset population, for example:

"Mr Sidwick claimed the extra amount was overwhelmingly supported by most people in an online consultation in December." (Advertiser & Times, 7 Feb)

"Police and crime commissioner, David Sidwick, claims the extra amount is overwhelmingly supported by most people – evidenced by an online consultation in December." (Bmth Echo, 8 Feb)

"Mr Sidwick claims the extra amount is overwhelmingly supported by most people – evidenced by an online consultation in December." (Lyme Online, 9 Feb)

Now, it might be the case that the questioner is quoting a more obscure source, that may or may not have reported what I said accurately, but either way I would respectfully suggest that the questioner's continued assertion that I claimed that most people in Dorset supported the precept increase is inaccurate, as it was clear

that I was speaking about the respondents to my precept survey, rather than the population as a whole.”

Mr Dan Hardy:

There is public data in circulation that 86% of new recruit 'uplift' Officers (those with 0-2 years' service) are leaving Dorset Police, this coupled with other full time officer leavers and retirements may (if the shared data is true) result with Dorset Police having low officer numbers. The public are concerned that as a County we will not achieve uplift levels, wasted vast monies on recruitment and training, and not being told the truth regarding FTE officer levels.

1. What is the total number of full time new (uplift only) officers recruited in the last two years, versus full time officer leavers in the last 12 months by service timeframe - 0-2 years (uplift joiners) 3-10 years 11 - 20 years 21-25 years and retirees at 25 years +.
2. What are the readily available Dorset Police Officer full time officer numbers now, versus pre-austerity levels from 2010 and compared to the last five years of officer number volumes?

Answer:

“The questioner has asked for a number of detailed statistics. These have all been provided, and the full datasets will be placed on record in the minutes of this meeting and sent to the questioner. However, I will refrain from reading these statistics out in full and give Members an overview. I hope that is acceptable.

The questioner was unable to confirm the source of the statistics he has quoted, and neither my office nor Dorset Police recognise these data. However, here are the facts.

It is not true that “86% of new recruit officers are leaving Dorset Police”. The attrition rate for new recruits for the period Sept 2019 - March 2022 is 9.7%. Very different indeed. I think if 86% of recruits were leaving, I think we would notice. This refers to 27 leavers from 277 recruits during that period.

This period reflects the newly implemented PEQF entry routes (Policing Education Qualifications Framework – so PCDA, degree entry and DHEP, degree holder). The PEQF route is considered more challenging than its predecessor, IPLDP (Initial Police Learning & Development Programme), but the student officer attrition rate in Dorset has actually marginally reduced compared to IPLDP, as it was previously it was 10.9%. So even under this more challenging system, we are doing better.

Whilst some Forces have experienced higher attrition rates recently, our low rate is largely due to the work undertaken to support student officers through our Wellbeing and Retention Plan, which was developed over the past year in partnership with student officers, training teams, local policing areas and our academic partner, the University of South Wales. Because we foresaw the importance of this retention, those measures were put into place.

On Tuesday this week I actually attended the second day of a new recruit cohort and I saw 18 – 37 years in that room, a breadth of experience, a breadth of keenness and enthusiasm and one of the things we were emphasising was the well-being measures which are being taken by Dorset Police

It is not true that the public are “not being told the truth regarding FTE officer levels”. The uplift data is published quarterly by the Home Office, as part of the ‘Police Officer Uplift Statistics’ collection, albeit by headcount, with the full-time equivalent (FTE) figures continuing to be published biannually in the established ‘Police Workforce, England and Wales’ statistical bulletin.

I am pleased to confirm what the published statistics show, which is that we have met our uplift targets for years 1 and 2 and remain confident with our progress against our year 3 target. These are monitored very closely on a weekly basis and reported monthly to a variety of boards that my office attends. In recent months, The Chief Constable and I have taken the decision to build in flexibility to our recruitment plan to increase as necessary, and in doing so are able to allow for unanticipated variations.

In terms of the questions then, firstly the officers recruited in the last two years:

- In 2020-21 we recruited 89 officers (with our uplift target being 50)
- In 2021-22 we recruited 130 officers (with our uplift target being 67)
- That gives a total of 219 officers recruited in the last two years.

In terms of officer leavers, a total of 88.3 officers have left between April 2021 and March 2022. This does not include officers who transferred or seconded to other Forces:

Tenure (years)	Leavers (FTE)
0 to 2 years	20.0
3 to 10 years	2.0
11 to 20 years	22.8
21 to 25 years	15.7
25+ years	27.8
Total	88.3

Finally, the questioner has asked about the change in officer numbers in 2010 compared to the last five years. For complete transparency, my office has provided these both by headcount and FTE, and for every year since 2010.

These are management data, and so might vary slightly from Home Office published statistics but the downwards trend from 2010 to 2014, is evident, followed by a plateau from 2015 to 2019, ahead of the upwards trend from 2020, aligned to the police uplift programme.

In March of this year there were 1349 FTE officers in Dorset, over 100 more than five years ago, but around 110 less than in 2010:

Establishment as at 31 March	FTE	Headcount
2010	1462.6	1502
2011	1429.4	1473
2012	1357.0	1403
2013	1280.1	1330
2014	1203.5	1253
2015	1255.0	1304
2016	1195.7	1246
2017	1247.7	1290
2018	1246.4	1286
2019	1201.0	1238
2020	1223.0	1259
2021	1274.7	1309
2022	1349.2	1382

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to place on record my commitment to all our student officers, whichever route they have joined us on, and to the recruitment, selection and training teams who are working so hard to continue to recruit, support and develop them.

Police officer recruitment is currently open, and so if anyone listening wants to learn more about a career where they can make a real difference to the people of Dorset and our communities, whilst earning over £40k within 7 years – then do join one of our online awareness events on either 7 or 14 July, please see the Force website for further details.

So, Dorset Police are very much setting a standard in well-being and have a mission to be tough on crime, put victims first and keep people safe. Come and join them.”

Mr Trevor Bevins:

1. What is the estimated cost of the demolition of the A10 Winfrith building and the further costs of the construction of the, planning approved, three storey block to replace it, and is it possible to estimate the difference in running costs between the old, to be demolished, building and its replacement?
2. Can the OPCC and/or the Chief Constable's office give an estimation of the timescale for the complete works programme – ie from demolition to occupation of the new building.

Answer:

“To start with, the old HQ building will not be demolished prior to the new build. The plans submitted very clearly show that the footprint of the new building has been designed so that demolition of the existing building is not needed until after the construction has completed. This allows for the officers and staff currently working in the building, to continue to do so – without the need for temporary accommodation to be found at additional cost.

Secondly, the questioner is well aware that an application to amend a condition to the planning consent provided by Dorset Council has been submitted, and that this matter will be heard at a planning meeting on 20 July. Therefore, the questioner will know that the final specifications for the building cannot yet be confirmed.

Thirdly, the questioner will know that the Dorset Police and Crime Panel is due to discuss the wider Estates Futures programme on their agenda today.

For avoidance of doubt, I can confirm that the question of cost remains commercially sensitive, but we will bring this to the public as soon as possible – we believe we will be able to do this by September. In terms of the timescales, the plans suggest that the building will be ready by early 2024.”

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Appendix

- HMICFRS FY21/22 Report

Though this report covers Q4, members will also be aware that in April, the HMICFRS published their PEEL Report for Dorset Police. I have submitted my formal response to the Home Secretary and the full response has been published on my website, but I thought it would be useful to summarise my reaction to the report here.

The Chief Constable and I note the conclusions of the report and it was pleasing to see that in their report, HMICFRS acknowledged the work of Dorset Police in preventing and proactively tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, as well as its efforts to work alongside partner agencies to challenge the issues that matter the most to our communities.

It was also welcome that the PEEL report also graded the Force's efforts of building, supporting and protecting the workforce as good, including the Force's recruitment plans, investment in officers and staff and its inclusive culture in terms of both equality and diversity.

I will be reviewing with the Chief Constable on a regular basis those areas where the Force were graded as adequate including, treating the public with fairness and respect, protecting vulnerable people and managing offenders and suspects.

Of particular interest, were the two areas which were graded as 'requires improvement' - namely how the Force is responding to the public and investigating crime. These were areas that I had identified as a candidate and raised with the Chief Constable. It is helpful to note that prior to the report, Dorset Police had already recognised the need to strengthen in these areas; and since the start of 2021 the Force has introduced two Local Policing Area commands, together with investment in county lines teams and Neighbourhood Enforcement Teams.

It is also relevant that the PEEL inspection took place at one of the most difficult times in Dorset Police's history, not only for our organisation but also our communities. This included the tricky period through the COVID-19 pandemic, a period of peak demand and unprecedented visitor numbers as the lockdown lifted, an increase in public demonstrations and mutual aid support for national events including G7 and COP 26.

I will work closely with the Chief Constable to understand where improvements are needed, in particular to better meet the needs of victims when responding to and investigating crimes.

I should also point out that each of the 11 Areas for Improvement (AFIs) identified by HMICFRS in their report, have been allocated to strategic leads within Dorset Police who will in turn develop plans to address them.

As Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset, I can provide specific reassurance that the Force is investing in its public contact systems with a view to reducing call times and responding to incidents more quickly.

I welcome the increased level of scrutiny, accountability and transparency that feature in the PEEL report following the changes HMICFRS have introduced in the way they grade police forces across the country. This provides a foundation and gives me a good starting place to interrogate the Force and drive this work forward to ensure that Dorset is the safest county in England and Wales.

(00:22:00 on recording, PCC's overview of the Q4 Monitoring Report, the 6 Priority Areas and Panel Member questions)

Priority 1 – Cut Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Questions:

- It is good to see a general downward trend for burglaries, including non-dwelling. There has however in the BCP area an increasing number of posts on social media on theft from cars. Can PCC rerun the campaign from last year to raise awareness on theft from vehicles?

“Of course, especially as the warmer weather starts, I will work with the Force to ensure members of the public are reminded to close their car windows and lock their car doors, as part of the #RemoveItLockIt campaign.

The advice from Dorset Police is to:

- Always lock your vehicle, even if you're just popping somewhere for a few moments
 - Close windows, sunroofs and convertible roofs when parking in the summer
 - Always park in attended car parks or a well lit area - think about where you're leaving your vehicle and if it will still seem secure if you are returning after dark
 - Not leave anything on display - even small change kept for car parking can be enticing to some thieves, and
 - Fit and use an approved alarm, immobiliser or use a steering lock.”
- Interesting to see that while Domestic Abuse Crimes are going down, Domestic Abuse Incidents are on the rise. What is the correlation here – if any?
 - Domestic Violence, Sexual Harm and Stalking are on the rise – do we have a breakdown of the numbers into the three types of crimes? Is there a prevalence of more incidents on one type and how is the PCC prioritising this?

“If I may, I will address the issues of domestic abuse, and of domestic violence, sexual offences, harassment and stalking in the round.

Domestic abuse can happen amongst people of all backgrounds and ages. Although mostly committed by men against women, victims can also be male and abuse can also happen within same-sex relationships.

Domestic abuse does not always have to be physical to be prosecuted - it can include any behaviour deployed by an offender to obtain control or power over another, and we recognise that emotional abuse can be just as harmful as physical violence.

Domestic abuse is not a specific offence per se. However, the term can be applied to a number of offences committed in a domestic environment. The domestic nature of the offending is an aggravating factor because of the abuse of trust involved. Victims will know and often live with, or have lived with, the perpetrator and there may be a continuing threat to the victim's safety and to the safety of those around them.

Therefore, DA crimes are not crime types in their own right, but are crimes of various types that have a DA flag attached to them in the police crime recording system as a potentially aggravating factor.

Therefore, there is no correlation between DA crimes and incidents. The increase in DA incidents noted here is partly a recording issue, due to the increased use of the DA flag in multi-agency risk assessment conferences (or MARACs). The rationale for this is to better understand the range of occurrences of DA, which partners now have and so are currently considering whether these should be excluded from the total.

Separately then, sexual offences, harassment and stalking have all increased between 2020/21 and 2021/22. This is partially due to the pandemic, as this may reflect a diminishing in the level of reporting in 2020/21 rather than a decrease in the number of offences. Like many other under-reported incidents and crime, we continue to actively drive-up victim confidence, and reporting levels.

The breakdown of these three crime types shows broadly comparable increases:

- A 12.6% increase in sexual offences between 2020/21 and 2021/22,
- A 15.4% increase in harassment between 2020/21 and 2021/22, and
- A 14.4% increase in stalking between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

In terms of how I am prioritising Violence Against Women and Girls more broadly? I have spoken about this at some length previously, but just to take the opportunity to mention Op Vigilant again – a real success story from my first year – which uses plain-clothed and uniformed officers patrolling inside and outside night-time venues across Dorset, in a bid to stop perpetrators approaching women and engaging in predatory behaviour. I have also formally challenged the Chief Constable on Dorset Police's response to such issues, and we have had success in the Safer Streets Fund to make our public spaces safer in the Dorset and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole local authority areas."

Priority 2 – Make Policing More Visible and Connected. (01:03:35 on recording).

- 999 league tables:

Members will see that in Q4, the number of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds stood at 83%, against a target of 90%. And some of you may have also seen the

recent publication of the 999 League Tables on 31 May, which covered the period November 2021 through to March 2022 – the equivalent figure being 64% for this period for Dorset Police.

Contact management is an extremely complex area of business and, devoid of context, figures such as these are not always tremendously helpful. These figures don't take into account the time taken for the national call operators to transfer the call to Dorset Police, which can vary across the country; the volume per head of population; the severity or appropriateness of the 999 calls and, of course, most importantly the police despatch and response times to genuine emergency calls.

Nevertheless, it's pleasing to see that there has been a notable uplift in Force 999 performance observed since Christmas, as shown in the Q4 report. The Chief Constable has established a major programme of transformation for public contact and engagement and I expect this to bear fruit in the future.

Priority 3 – Fight Violent Crime and High Harm. (01:17:02 on recording)

- Combating County Lines: (01:18:41 on recording)

In Q4, through the PCC-created Operation Scorpion initiative to make the southwest a hostile environment for those who deal drugs and engage in anti-social drug taking activity – the five regional forces in the SW, arrested 194 people and seized suspected drugs with an estimated street value of £404k plus £131k of cash, in a county lines crackdown.

Through a series of raids carried out in the second week of March, officers also seized three vehicles, high-value items of clothing and handbags, and disrupted 21 drugs supply lines in the SW, as part of the 'ring of steel' approach which will continue in the months ahead.

This was the first time all five forces in the SW had come together with the same priority, utilising our collective regional intelligence and technical capability, and this operation also drew the national attention, being picked up by national press, and being quoted in dispatches by the Policing Minister.

In support of this enforcement activity, all forces:

- Proactively involved Neighbourhood Policing Teams to close any intelligence gaps,
- Engaged with drug treatment services in advance of activity,
- Undertook joint visits with partners to identified vulnerable users,
- Carried out schools' engagement, including drop-in sessions for concerned parents,
- And made extensive referrals for diversion/treatment.

Some specific highlights for Dorset include:

- A vehicle from Merseyside heading for Bournemouth being tracked and stopped, leading to the arrest of three persons from Merseyside. Approx. £10k of Heroin/Crack Cocaine recovered from the vehicle.
- And the execution of 17 warrants, and 46 overall disruptions, across 6 county lines.

PCC media quote: "Criminals don't see county borders when it comes to drug supply and dealing activities, and, now, neither do we."