

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Meeting to be held on 18 September 2019

Police & Crime Plan Performance Monitoring Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Purpose of this report is to provide Members of the Panel with an update on progress in delivering the current Police and Crime Plan (the Plan) for Lancashire 2016-2021.

This report covers the 1st quarter from the 1 April to 30 June 2019.

RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to consider the report.

1. Background

- 1.1. The Police and Crime Commissioner has a responsibility to hold the Chief Constable to account for the Constabulary's performance as against the police and crime plan priorities by means of the quarterly Strategic Scrutiny meeting.
- 1.2. This link <https://www.lancashire-pcc.gov.uk/meetings-and-decisions/meetings-and-reports/strategic-scrutiny-meetings/> details the Scrutiny papers received from the Chief Constable and the note of the meeting records the PCC holding the Chief Constable to account.
- 1.3. The Panel are therefore referred to that Scrutiny meeting and may through today's meeting ask the Police and Crime Commissioner issues they feel relevant to that Scrutiny.

2. Performance Headlines

2.1. Recorded Crime

Recorded crime has continued to rise. There was a 17% increase in recorded offences from 139,215 to 162,577 over the year. (July '17- June '18 compared to July '18 to Jun '19). The Panel will recall that the Constabulary predicted that there would be a recalibration of "normal" levels of recorded crime. April - June 2019 saw a levelling off of recorded crime when compared against the significant acceleration in April to June 2018 (as a result of interventions put in place post the Crime Data Integrity (CDI) inspections carried out by HMICFRS (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services)).

- 2.2. The Constabulary continues to scrupulously audit the accuracy of crime recording in line with national standards. Given the interventions and acceleration in the recording of crime in Q1 2018-19, it will be at least Q2 2019-20 before the Constabulary can make meaningful year on year comparisons

Recorded crime ('all crime') for Lancashire and England & Wales

Area	%	Recorded 12m to May-18	Versus 12m to May-19
England & Wales*	5%	4,886,739	5,120,505
Most Similar Group*	9%	1,184,433	1,284,746
North West Region*	5%	725,248	759,716
Lancashire**	22%	134,544	164,218

Limitations

Data for Lancashire taken from the recorded crime dashboard to ensure accuracy.

2.3. This pattern of crime recording is repeated across many crime areas in line with expectations following reductions in Quarter 1 as result of the new crime recording normality.

Area	%	Recorded 12m to May-18	Versus 12m to May-19
England & Wales*	5%	4,886,739	5,120,505
Most Similar Group*	9%	1,184,433	1,284,746
North West Region*	5%	725,248	759,716
Lancashire**	22%	134,544	164,218

Offence Type	Annual Increase to 31 Mar 19	Annual Increase To 30 Jun 19	Reductions Q1 18-19 vs Q1 19-20
All Crime	+32% (40562)	+17% (23362)	-9% (-3807)
Violence with Injury	+18% (3139)	+6% (1151)	-15% (-796)
Violence w/o Injury	+57% (8760)	+34% (6249)	-9% (3807)
Burglary Residential	+6% (496)	+4% (355)	-1% (-11)

2.4. As an entirely predictable consequence of the above changes in recorded crime, the number of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Incidents is being recalibrated. ASB is -14% (down 14,412) (12 months to end Jun 19) as the transfer of ASB to Public Order and Harassment offences et al begins to level off (as discussed at previous Scrutiny Meetings).

2.5. The crime area that bucks the above trend is Personal Robbery which has shown an increase of 43% (343) in recorded offences in the 12 months to June. The reduction in April-June 2019 in other crime recording areas compares starkly with the 54% increase in Personal Robbery in that quarter. This crime area is identified as a national issue by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The increase for the quarter breaks down as rises of 51% in East, 16% in South and 95% in West. This is subject to proactive action to target offenders, managed by local commanders reporting to the Operational board and the

Assistant Chief Constable (Operations) via checkpoint meetings. Robbery of Business has seen a reduction of 20% (25 offences) in this period.

2.6. Appendix A attached details the performance of the Constabulary for the period 1 April to 30 June 2019.

3. Knife Crime and Violence Reduction (VRU) Funding

- 3.1. In April 2019 the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire was notified of a one-year grant funding opportunity for the sum of £1.82M to tackle knife crime. The amount was subsequently awarded further to a detailed proposal submission by the Commissioner's Office and sign off by government. This funding must be spent by 31 March 2020 but, there is no indication yet, if this funding will be repeated in 2020/21. The grant funding forms part of a £100m grant allocation provided by the Home Office to tackle serious violence crime nationally, £65m is allocated to support increased operational activity.
- 3.2. To meet the grant funding criteria specific activities are being developed to prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime, with the primary objective of reducing serious violence in public spaces. The focus of activity is reducing knife crimes committed against young people. Targeted activity is taking place in the key areas of; hotspots, prevention and enforcement, individuals and groups, intelligence and targeting, investigative response, and investment/use of equipment and technology.
- 3.3. By way of example funding is already being actioned through extra police patrols, at weekends across the county resulting in a 146% increase in stop search activity across the force last month, with 679 stop searches in July 2019 compared with 276 in July 2018.
- 3.4. In addition the money will be used for crime prevention initiatives including knife surrenders and work with schools, colleges and other partner agencies. Additional knife wands and bins are also being purchased and new youth zone buses will be operational in every division, offering engagement and divisionary activities.
- 3.5. Knife crime in Lancashire is still low compared to other neighbouring forces. Between April and December 2018 a total of 849 crimes were reported where a knife or sharp instrument was used. This is an increase of 167 from 682 recorded in the same period of the previous year or 19.6 per cent. However, during the same period all violent crime in these categories rose by 20 per cent due to changes in recording practices.
- 3.6. In addition to the above funding, in August 2019 I was successful in receiving further grant funding for £1.16M from the Home Office to develop a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) within Lancashire. VRU's will involve a "Public Health" approach to reducing serious violence utilising a multi-agency format working together collaboratively. Again this is short term funding and it needs to be spent by March 2020, but I am hopeful that this grant money could be continued into 2020/21.

- 3.7. Eighteen Police and Crime Commissioners have been awarded £35 million to set up specialist teams to tackle violent crime in their area. The Violence Reduction Units will bring together different organisations, including the police, local government, health, community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime by understanding its root causes. The new unit will be responsible for identifying what is driving violent crime in the area and coming up with a co-ordinated response. It will be delivered through a multi-agency team focussed on interventions for individuals and/or communities to divert them away from involvement in violence, including, but not exclusively, knife crime. It will also support the delivery of interventions in education environments including Pupil Referral Units, with those excluded from education and those being home educated.
- 3.8. At the next Police and Crime Panel I would be pleased to bring forward a presentation from the Members of the Violence Reduction Board that met for the first time on the 11th of September 2019, to explain how it will operate and what it hopes to achieve. Partners across the county have been brilliant at coming together and trying to make this work. The Home Office is also due to visit the region in October 2019 to review our progress.
- 3.9. Draft Annual Report 2018/19
- 4.1 As members are aware, the Police and Crime Commissioner has a statutory duty to under section 12 of the Act, to produce an Annual Report on the exercise of the organisation's functions in the financial year and the progress that has been made in the meeting of the police and crime objectives in the Police and Crime Plan
- 4.2 A copy of the draft Annual Report covering 2018/19 appears elsewhere on the Agenda.

5. Precept Uplift – Update

5.1 As Panel are aware, I presented my budget plan to the Panel, in January 2019 as part of the precept process, further to the Government settlement forcing the burden of police funding onto council tax payers and leaving no other options available for investment in the force. I am pleased to present below an update in relation to those commitments.

5.1.1 Neighbourhood Task Force Officers

For the first time since 2010 investment was made into policing here in Lancashire which will see additional 80 officers across Lancashire, focusing on reducing and preventing crime and dealing with the issues that matter most to people.

I am delighted to announce that at the date of writing my report, delivery of the additional officers has commenced and a number of additional officers have now landed in Chorley and Pendle. A programme of additional officer implementation will take place over the next few months.

5.1.2 Drone and drone team

Additionally as part of that budget process and with Proceeds of Crime money I invested in the drone provision for Lancashire. Again, I am delighted to announce that the drone team is now live and delivering excellent results for the people of Lancashire. The drone was used for example very recently in Blackpool to locate a missing male. The drone was mobilised quickly and the individual was located using the drone. The speed and effectiveness of the use of the drone through the team is tremendous.

5.1.3 Investigations officers

I also promised through my budget decision to deliver for Lancashire an increased in the investigative resources available to the county delivering the investigation function of the force to ensure crime detection is resourced effectively. I am delighted to announce that 35 staff investigators are now in place to assist in the investigation of crimes across the county.

5.1.4 Tactical Operations

I also committed to increasing the resource in the tactical support units, in particular to provide support to local officers in meeting the demand arising from cross border crime and serious and organised crime gangs. I can confirm that this recruitment is ongoing.

6. Government Announcement on 20,000 new police officers

6.1 A national campaign to recruit 20,000 new police officers was launched on the 5th of September 2019 – urging people to join the police and ‘Be a force for all’.

6.2 The national police recruitment drive is the biggest in decades and follows the Prime Minister’s commitment to increase police numbers over the next 3 years.

6.3 The Chancellor has announced funding to support the recruitment of a first wave of up to 6,000 officers, who will be shared among the 43 forces in England and Wales. This includes £750 million for 2020 to 2021 and an immediate £45 million to kick-start recruitment.

6.4 The remaining 14,000 are said to be recruited in the following 2 years, backed by government funding, and will be additional to officers hired to fill existing vacancies.

6.5 Since 2010, Lancashire has lost 750 officers – the 7th highest nationally. In comparison, places like Surrey have lost just eight officers and depending on calculations on the new allocation of funding, stand to gain more which is a stark injustice which must be reflected when this much needed funding is allocated.

6.6 As Police and Crime Commissioner I have written to the Home Secretary, Priti Patel and the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) Chair, Katy Bourne and called on the Prime Minister to meet with me to understand the journey of Lancashire Constabulary since 2010 and to consider this in the allocation of police officers.

6.7 I have also written to the Prime Minister Boris Johnson directly seeking a meeting over the details of the proposed new police officers. In simple terms, I want the 750 officers Lancashire has lost since 210 replaced.

6.8 I have also made the trip to Westminster recently and met with Lancashire's MP's to request that they support the fight to get our police officers back. At the time of writing the report no details of how the first phase of funding will be allocated have been released.

7. Fracking Update

- 7.1 The Police and Crime Panel have previously received reports on the policing aspect of the fracking operation on Preston New Road in Lancashire. If Members want to look at dedicated previous reports they can be accessed here <https://www.blackburn.gov.uk/about-council/police-and-crime-panel-lancashire>
- 7.2 For the benefit of new members and by way of background Lancashire has had a number of exploratory shale gas (commonly known as fracking) drill sites located on it over the last 7 years. Between 2011 and 2016 were a number of small ad-hoc protests in the county in respect of these sites requiring a low-level operational response from Lancashire Constabulary. Due to the low level of operational activity the protests required Lancashire Constabulary did not require assistance from either the North West policing region, or from other police forces nationally.
- 7.3 This position changed significantly in January 2017 when the gas exploration company Cuadrilla commenced development of their Lancashire site located on Preston New Road (PNR). Planning permission for this development was approved by the Secretary of State for Local Government, overruling the previous decision made by Lancashire County Council refusing permission for the operation of the site.
- 7.4 The site is located directly adjacent to the A583, which is the main arterial route between two major towns in Lancashire (Blackpool and Preston). It became clear almost immediately that this particular development was highly controversial both with local residents and with a number of national environmental campaign groups. It is understood that this specific site has attracted a significant level of national interest as it is, by anti-fracking campaigners, viewed as something of a 'line in the sand' as far as their long running campaign to halt the development of the UK fracking industry.
- 7.5 This 'iconic' status appears to relate to two significant differences for the PNR site when compared to other sites nationally that have been earmarked for development:
- 7.5.1 The PNR site is the first commercial fracking site in the UK, as opposed to being an exploratory site yet to be developed.
 - 7.5.2 The PNR site was approved at central government level, overturning a local decision by Lancashire County Council not to allow its development. In the view of local and national campaigners the fact the decision to develop the site in this manner, significantly undermines the legitimacy of Cuadrilla's operation to develop PNR.
- 7.6 Given this context, the significant and sustained level of protest that Lancashire Constabulary has faced, and been required to provide an operational response, cannot be viewed as being surprising.
- 7.7 Cuadrilla commenced its operation on site on 4th January 2017, as a result both the numbers of protestors and the disruption associated with their anti-fracking protests increased rapidly over the following months reaching a peak of activity in July and August

2017. This corresponded with 'a month of action' delivering 31 days of 'direct action' taken by the national protest group named Reclaim the Power in July 2017. This group was supported by both local anti-fracking campaigners and a number of other national environmental protest groups. This activity placed an enormous demand upon Lancashire Constabulary's resources and caused the force to require from other forces to enable it to continue to provide an appropriate level of policing service to the public of Lancashire.

7.8 The protest tactics used by the protestors have been aimed at being highly disruptive to Cuadrilla and their supply chain, whilst remaining relatively low level in terms of the criminality involved. Examples of the most commonly used tactics the Constabulary has needed to respond to include:

- 7.8.1 At various points in the peak period of protest activity the almost daily use by the anti-fracking protestors of multiple person 'lock-ons'. These have been targeted to either block the entrance to the Cuadrilla site on to the A583, or on regular occasions block the entire A583 in the vicinity of the site. The numbers of 'lock-ons' dealt with since the commencement of the policing operation were according to NTC-POC almost without precedent in terms of similar environmental protest
- 7.8.2 Attempting to slow walk vehicles into site, which has been a significant policing challenge on a main arterial 'A' road.
- 7.8.3 Maintaining a significant daily presence in the vicinity of the Cuadrilla site entrance to restrict the movements of vehicles and staff on and off the site.
- 7.8.4 Climbing on top of vehicles making deliveries to the Cuadrilla site bringing them to a halt on the highway. The result of this being that the A583 was frequently blocked for many hours, and on several occasions partially blocked for several days.
- 7.8.5 Establishing a temporary protest camp in the entrance to the site and then building a number of temporary towers constructed from wooden pallets to disrupt deliveries to the site. A permanent camp site has also been established by protestors a short distance from the fracking site on which a number of individuals are 'in residence'.
- 7.8.6 Using a range of tactics to target Cuadrilla supply chain, both within Lancashire and in a number of other force areas

7.9 Lancashire Constabulary's Approach

Lancashire Constabulary has dealt with the consequences of this protest in a way that supports the four key objectives of the gold strategy:

- 7.9.1 Facilitating people's right to peacefully protest against the development of the PNR Cuadrilla site
- 7.9.2 Ensuring that Cuadrilla are able to go about their lawful activity of developing the site
- 7.9.3 Minimising the disruption caused by the anti-fracking protests on the local community and users of the A583

7.9.4 Delivering the above three objectives in a way which maximises the safety of all concerned parties

7.10 Delivering this strategy has necessitated a significant daily policing operation. To illustrate the scale of the policing challenge in 2017 officers engaged in this operation have made well in excess of 300 arrests for offences committed in the vicinity of the PNR Cuadrilla site. The vast majority of these arrests (71%) were of individuals outside the Lancashire force area. It should be stressed that making arrests is seen as a last resort, rather than default option for dealing with protestor activity. The Lancashire approach is, where possible, low key and focused on engagement and negotiation with protestors.

7.11 Dealing with the level of protest has required a large on-going dedicated policing operation (named Manilla) to be in place since January 2018. It includes a significant daily public order capability, which can range between 50 and 100 officers per day. This main strand of the operation is supported by officers and staff providing a dedicated, investigative, intelligence, logistics, communication, reassurance and professional standards capability.

7.12 Maintaining an operation of this scale has presented the force with significant resourcing and financial issues. Originally, the approach taken was to resource operation Manilla entirely with Lancashire officers, this was done by using a combination of officers abstracted from their normal duties and paid overtime on officer's rest days. During the period of peak activity in July 2017 it was necessary to bring in additional resources from other forces to assist with the operation, outside this period staffing at the protest has been contained within the Constabulary's own resources.

7.13 The impact of keeping an operation of this scale staffed entirely with Lancashire officers is a significant strain on the available policing resources to provide 'business as usual' policing in Lancashire. This situation is frequently being exacerbated by regular short notice emergency abstraction of officers from their scheduled duties due to unexpected spikes in protestor activity on PNR. There are also growing concerns around the accumulated officer wellbeing impact of continually working their rest days for several months and this wellbeing impact is kept under constant review.

7.14 From January 2018 the level of protest activity was lower than in the previous year. There remained periods of increased activity but in general a pattern of lower level action was experienced and the policing operation flexed to meet the daily requirements. The requirement for support from other forces has been minimal in this period.

7.15 Request to the Home Office for financial support
The costs of this operation are met from the revenue budget delegated to the Constabulary by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). Any overspend on the revenue budget impacts directly upon the Commissioner's financial reserves.

7.16 The Commissioner submitted a claim for special grant from the Home Office for financial year 2017/18 to assist in meeting the costs of the operation. The initial response was limited to a small proportion of the costs incurred in that year. Following further representations from the Commissioner the Home Secretary agreed to increase the contribution from government resulting in a grant award equivalent to 85% of all additional

costs for financial years 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The following table shows the costs incurred to March 2019 and the special grant received from the Home Office:

£m		
Plain time' costs	4.1	
Additional costs	6.9	
Total	11.1	
Special Grant received	5.9	

A further claim for special grant will be made for financial year 2019/20 in due course.

7.17 Current operational position

Deployments

The level of resources deployed is decided by perceived risk and threat based upon intelligence and information from the protest groups and local community.

During the current Calendar year protestor activity has been at a relatively low level and the resource employed to the operation has been flexed on a daily basis to minimise the impact on local policing in Lancashire

7.18 Cost

As a result of the daily management of resources the cost of the operation has been lower in the current financial year than in previous years. However if protestor activity were to increase for a prolonged period the cost of the operation would clearly increase. Costs for 2019/20 are shown in Appendix B.

7.19 Protestor Activity

The number of protesters on any one day ranges from single figures to more than 200 on a recent weekend event. Protestor activity has increased since the restart of fracking at the site and may continue to rise given the occurrence of earth tremors at the site. The policing operation will continue to flex to meet the activity level and is reviewed on a daily basis. Ongoing protest activity remains relatively low level and relationships with community protestors remain good. In recent months the group 'Extinction Rebellion' have been in contact with local protestors but this group is involved in a number of climate protest events across the country and have not been present in significant numbers at Preston New Road at this time.

7.20 Arrest and Prosecution

There have been only 13 arrests this calendar year reflecting the low level of protest activity and ongoing management of the situation by the policing team. A breakdown of arrests since January 2019 is shown in Appendix B.

7.21 Impact on the Local Community

A combination of reduced activity and effective management by the local policing team has minimised the impact on the local community in recent months. Road closures and contraflows

have been kept to a minimum in this period and planned protest activity is facilitated in a manner that ensures the least impact possible on road users and the broader community.

8. Recommendation

Panel Members are recommended to consider the information contained in this report, and the information provided within the meeting, and comment accordingly.

Appendix A: Performance data for Strategic Scrutiny Meeting August 2019

PROTECTING LOCAL POLICING			
Measure	Previous Equivalent period Apr '18 - Jun '18		In Year Performance Apr '19 - Jun '19
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: visible	£26.3M (35%)		£27.8M (36.2%)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: non visible	£24.8M (33%)		£24.1M (31.4%)
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period Jul '17 - Jun '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance Jul '18 - Jun '19
Grade 1 - Emergency Response Median Time to Arrive (Target <15 Mins)	9.6 min	+0.6 min	10.2 min
Grade 2 - Priority Response Median Time to Arrive (target <1 hour)	30.2 min	+3.2 min	33.4 min
Grade 3 - Routine Response Median Time to Arrive (<48 hours)	402 min (6.7hrs)	+592 min (9.9 hrs)	994 min (16.6hrs)
999 Calls - Service Level < 10 secs	71.4%	+4.7%	76.1%
999 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	9.7 sec	- 1.6 sec	8.1 sec
101 Calls - Service Level	41.5%	- 2.8%	38.3%
101 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	160 secs	+28 secs	188 Secs
TACKLING CRIME & RE-OFFENDING			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	Previous 12 Month Period Jul '17 - Jun '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance Jul '18 - Jun '19
All Crime	139,215	increase (17%, 23,362)	162,577
Violence with injury	18,078	increase (6%, 1,151)	19,229
Violence without injury	18,121	increase (34%, 6,249)	24,370
Burglary Residential	8658	increase (4% , 355)	9013
Robbery (Personal)	805	increase (43%, 343)	1,148
Public Order	8971	Increase (60%, 5340)	14311
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	64,651	decrease (-14%, - 14,412)	50,239

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & VICTIMS			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	Previous 12 Month Period Jul '17 - Jun '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance Jul '18 - Jun '19
Rape	1,403	increase (18%, 254)	1,657
Other Sexual Offences	3,217	increase (8%, 250)	3,467
CSE Crime	834	decrease (-32%, -270)	564
Modern Slavery Crimes (Only introduced 1st April 2015)	103	decrease (-4%, 4)	99
Domestic Abuse Crime	16,739	increase (26%, 4,329)	21,068
Hate Crime	2,428	increase (12%, 299)	2,727
Missing Person Incidents* *SQL query in Storm	9,422	increase (12%, 1,181)	10,603

DEVELOPING CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES			
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period Jul '17 - Jun '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance Jul '18 - Jun '19
User Satisfaction - Burglary	73%	Decrease (-5%)	68%
User Satisfaction - Violent	72%	-	72%
User Satisfaction - Hate	72%	Increase (1%)	73%
User Satisfaction – Domestic Abuse	84%	Increase (4%)	87%
User Satisfaction - Anti-Social Behaviour	64%	Increase (2%)	66%

Appendix B

The number of arrests during 2019

Reason for arrest	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Section 14 Public Order Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obstructing the Highway	0	6	2	0	0	0
Section 241 Trade Union Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 4 Public Order	0	0	0	0	1	0
Obstructing the Police	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assaulting the Police	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drunk Disorderly	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of the Peace	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 22 (a) Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 28 (a) Dangerous Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 5 Public Order	0	0	1	1	1	0
Section 22 (a) Road Traffic Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 25 Road Traffic Act	0	0	1	0	0	0
Public Nuisance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 148 (c) Highways Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 39 assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 161 (1) Highways Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offence	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total number of arrests (please note that some people may have been arrested for more than one offence)	0	6	3	1	3	0
Charges sanctioned	0	1	4	1	2	0

*(please note that some people may have been arrested for more than one offence)

How much is the police operation for fracking costing?

The table below shows the costs related to policing the fracking operation.

	Jan-Mar 2017 (£m)	Apr-Jun 2017 (£m)	Jul-Sep 2017 (£m)	Oct-Dec 2017 (£m)	Jan-Mar 2018 (£m)	Apr-Jun 2018 (£m)	Jul-Sep 2018 (£m)	Oct-Dec 2018 (£m)	Jan-Mar 2019 (£m)	Apr-Jun 2019 (£m)	Total (£m)
Officer plain time (officers who work on the fracking operation who are already scheduled to work)	0.703	1.015	0.447	0.340	0.352	0.353	0.307	0.334	0.292	0.132	4.275
Officer overtime	0.240	0.541	0.834	0.696	0.640	0.732	0.748	0.672	0.487	0.509	6.099
Non-staff costs (equipment, food, hire cars, welfare vans etc)	0.025	0.044	0.161	0.046	0.033	0.058	0.035	0.036	0.018	0.030	0.486
Mutual aid (when we have called in support from other forces)	0	0	0.714	0	- 0.019	0	0	0	0	0	0.695
Consequential costs (for example if an officer works on the fracking operation but takes a day of in lieu rather than overtime)	0.031	0.049	0.026	0.007	0.018	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.022	0.005	0.199
Total cost of policing	0.999	1.649	2.182	1.089	1.024	1.151	1.103	1.062	0.819	0.676	11.754