# BUILDING A NEW GMP: OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICIES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY







GUITILITIE	
WELCOME FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE	1
ABOUT GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE	3
NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING REVIEW	5
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	6
THE NEW GMP NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL	7
NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM COMPOSITION	1
FEATURES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL	13
PCSOS	15
SKILLS AND POWER TO DELIVER PRIORITIES	16
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## **WELCOME FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

Neighbourhood Policing is the bedrock of British policing: the trusted connection between communities and the people who have the power, ability, and resources to keep them safe in the place they call home.

For many years GMP has not effectively maintained this vital link. Whilst we had local policing in place, in practice the chosen model did not work. Neighbourhood officers spent little time in their neighbourhoods as they were often taken away to respond to incidents or carry out investigations and the shift pattern they worked left large gaps – particularly at weekends.

PCSOs have done an admirable job of providing visibility but they do not have the warranted powers needed to tackle the crime and incidents that affect people – such as burglary – and which we were increasingly failing to address.

Our focus appeared to be to try to discourage people from seeking our help or engage with us; to seek to persuade that only a sub-standard service was possible; whilst sending the message to criminals that they could go about their business unfettered.

That was the old GMP.

In September 2021, as your new Chief Constable, I set out our plan for building a better Greater Manchester Police and made a series of public promises. I committed to reverse this model and create a way forward for effectively reducing crime, harm and anti-social behaviour through neighbourhood policing.

We scrapped the so-called "citizens contract" and instead asked people what they wanted from neighbourhood policing through a major public consultation exercise in which nearly 8000 people took part. Their answers were clear:

- Be visible and accessible in our area and stay there ...don't move around, we want to get to know you.
- Listen to us when we tell you what the problems are ...we know, we live here.
- Deal with the crime and anti-social behaviours that are our priorities ...target the criminals to prevent and reduce crime and harm.
- Communicate better with us ...tell us what you have done.

Our new Neighbourhood Policing Model delivers exactly these facets, with an increase in the number of police officers. Whilst the remodelling of resources will take some months to achieve through recruitment, we will have a committed neighbourhood resource of 1,148 officers and staff and a re-mapped resource model and shift pattern to maintain availability.

But it's not just about putting more bobbies on the beat. We're going beyond a single name for every ward.

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Each-and-every neighbourhood will have a ring-fenced, dedicated team of Sergeants, Police Constables and PCSOs led by a Neighbourhood Inspector in every District.

Capability will be further bolstered in every district by a new Neighbourhood Prevention Hub designed to help resolve long-term problems that drive up demand for resources. Each district will also have a dedicated Neighbourhood Crime Team which will specifically focus on working on community intelligence to target and arrest those criminals carrying out crimes like burglary and car crime. Combined, the model delivers fully resourced local teams supported by specialists who can help drive down crime and antisocial behaviour in our communities.

There's also more room in the model for proper engagement and communications, and while people can expect to see the resumption of planned PACT meetings across the force, we have introduced new digital tools to help people keep up to date with local policing. Our website "local area" has been significantly updated so information on what has been happening, local contacts and news can all be found guickly and in one place.

We have also introduced a new messaging system - "Bee in the Loop" - which people can sign up to receive real-time updates on what's going on in the area, and the ability to provide feedback and get involved in priority setting activities.

We'll also have the space, time and capacity to get back to doing more with our partner agencies to really get to the root causes of problems to make our communities even nicer places to live, work and study in the long-term.

Working together, and with our enduring promise to take more criminals off our streets, I know that neighbourhood policing will once again become the linchpin between our officers and the people we serve.





# **ABOUT GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE**

Greater Manchester Police was formed in 1974 to serve the newly created county of Greater Manchester.

The force was created following an amalgamation of the Manchester & Salford Police and parts of the Lancashire, Cheshire and West Yorkshire police forces. The Manchester Airport Police merged with GMP two years later and the force has maintained responsibility for policing the busiest airport outside of London ever since.

GMP is one of the largest police forces in the UK and is split over ten policing districts. The force covers almost 500 square miles and is responsible for keeping approximately 2.8 million people safe.

Policing in Greater Manchester is a unique undertaking with the region firmly positioned as a major economic, political, cultural and sporting centre. Naturally, this results in a large number of major events occurring each year which require a policing response.

The region is also incredibly diverse with pockets of communities from all over the world setting up home here. The borough of Manchester alone is believed to have over 200 spoken languages.

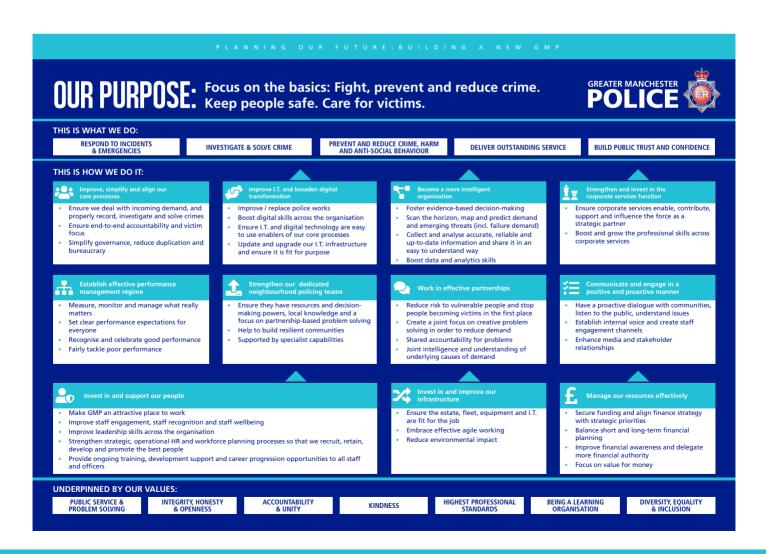


It is expected that in the coming years we'll experience a significant and sustained increase in population meaning more citizens potentially needing support.

Despite its position as a major economic power in the UK, Greater Manchester is also home to some of the most deprived areas nationally; with parts of Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Manchester consistently included in the list of 20 most deprived which presents its own challenges. The region also has a large number of children's homes with most children housed there from outside the area.

Like the rest of the country, Greater Manchester has experienced a challenging period as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has put a strain on public services. December2020 saw GMP placed into the 'Engage' stage of the HMICFRS monitoring process following concerns raised around the service provided to victims by the force.

A new Chief Constable was appointed and started in post in May 2021 before immediately beginning work to develop a new Plan on a Page which places Neighbourhood Policing at its heart. In October 2022 the HMICFRS took GMP out of its 'Engage' process, making it the fastest improving force in the country.



# **NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING REVIEW**

A dedicated review project has spent a year undertaking a vigorous assessment of the current GMP neighbourhood policing provision – concluding that the structure and operating model was no longer viable.

### Key findings:

- Neighbourhood Beat Officers were routinely taken away to cover response functions.
- High levels of abstractions meant that PCSOs were often the most visible presence in communities but are limited in what they can deploy to because they lack statutory warranted powers to attend incidents and undertake policing operations.
- **Shift patterns** negatively affected effective partnership working and left no cover on areas for two to three days at a time often over weekends.
- The **blend of police officers and PCSOs was not in the correct proportion** to meet public and partner needs and to effectively solve neighbourhood problems and the focus was on response not prevention.
- Resources were **distributed to areas simply according to geographical boundaries** and don't take into consideration proportionate risk, threat or harm in the community.
- There was a **lack of investigative support** which meant neighbourhood officers were managing more complex and in-depth investigations.
- Line management had eroded, and direction was confused.



# **PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Public consultation conducted during early 2022, found that the public recognised that the model was not delivering what people wanted of their neighbourhood policing team.

The existing neighbourhood policing model did not deliver the visibility and accessibility needed to retain trust and confidence; was not doing enough to solve the problems and crimes experienced; and did not do enough to communicate effectively with the community.

- People wanted our model to have teams that are:
  - visible in the communities (77%)
  - easily contactable (74%)
  - working collaboratively with other organisations (73%)
  - protecting the most vulnerable through early intervention and problem solving (70%)
  - focused on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour (95%)
  - engaging and communicating with communities (80%)
- There was strong public demand for ring-fencing, tenure and lack of abstraction for neighbourhood policing.
- There was a high level of dissatisfaction with visibility and accessibility of neighbourhood policing. Only 5% of respondents said they were satisfied with the level of visible policing where they live.
- Just 11% of respondents agreed that neighbourhood policing teams work closely with communities
- Over half said the police do a poor or very poor job in their local area, with a further 29% saying performance is just fair.
- The top issues people want neighbourhood policing to focus on were the same across every district and were the same in the survey and the public meetings:
  - drug dealing (and associated ASB)
  - burglary
  - speeding and other road traffic offences.
- Comments suggest that people do not believe neighbourhood policing focusses enough on community priorities, that it targets the wrong issues and does not listen to public needs.



The new GMP model will deliver a focus on the basics of neighbourhood policing.

35 neighbourhood areas, serviced by 89 dedicated teams, across a 3-week shift pattern, providing coverage 7 days a week across the neighbourhood area will deliver the following model.

"In Greater Manchester Police, neighbourhood policing provides communities with dedicated named teams of local police officers, together with police community support officers.

These officers are visible and can be contacted by local communities. They listen to issues that concern communities and work with the public, community groups, businesses and other organisations like the NHS and the local council to reduce crime, protect vulnerable people and improve community safety.

They take a problem-solving approach to focus on the root causes of the problems that matter most to communities, and they feedback on action that has been taken".

Once the model is fully staffed, we will see 1,148 officers and staff working in neighbourhood policing.

Neighbourhood Police Inspectors One per neighbourhood (three in City of Manchester)	37
Neighbourhood Police Sergeants Three per neighbourhood	89
Neighbourhood Police Constables (growing by 264 to 740) Between 11 and 16 per neighbourhood	476
55 Specialist Neighbourhood constables such as schools officers and licensing officers	<b>55</b>
Police Community Support Officers (reducing by 333)	215

These are supported by an additional 12 Neighbourhood crime teams.

One per ward



District	No. of Electoral Wards	Neighbourhood Teams	Neighbourhood Team Composition
TRAFFORD	21	North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 13 Neighbourhood officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 11 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	21 PCSOs
BURY	17	North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 11 Neighbourhood officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 13 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	17 PCSOs
BOLTON 20	20	North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood officers
		West	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 11 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	20 PCSOs

District	No. of Electoral Wards	Neighbourhood Teams	Neighbourhood Team Composition
WIGAN	25	Wigan 1 - Standish, Langtree, Shevington with Lower ground, Wigan East, Pemberton, Winstanley, Orrell	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 16 Neighbourhood officers
		Wigan 2 - Ashton, Bryn, Abram, Hindley, Hindley Green, Ince, Golborne & Lowton	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood Officers
		Wigan 3 - Tyldesley, Atherton, Astley, Leigh East/South/West, Atherleigh	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	25 PCSOs
ROCHDALE	20	North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 13 Neighbourhood officers
		Central	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 12 Neighbourhood Officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 12 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	20 PCSOs
OLDHAM	20	North / East	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 12 Neighbourhood officers
		South / West	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 12 Neighbourhood Officers
		Central	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 13 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	20 PCSOs

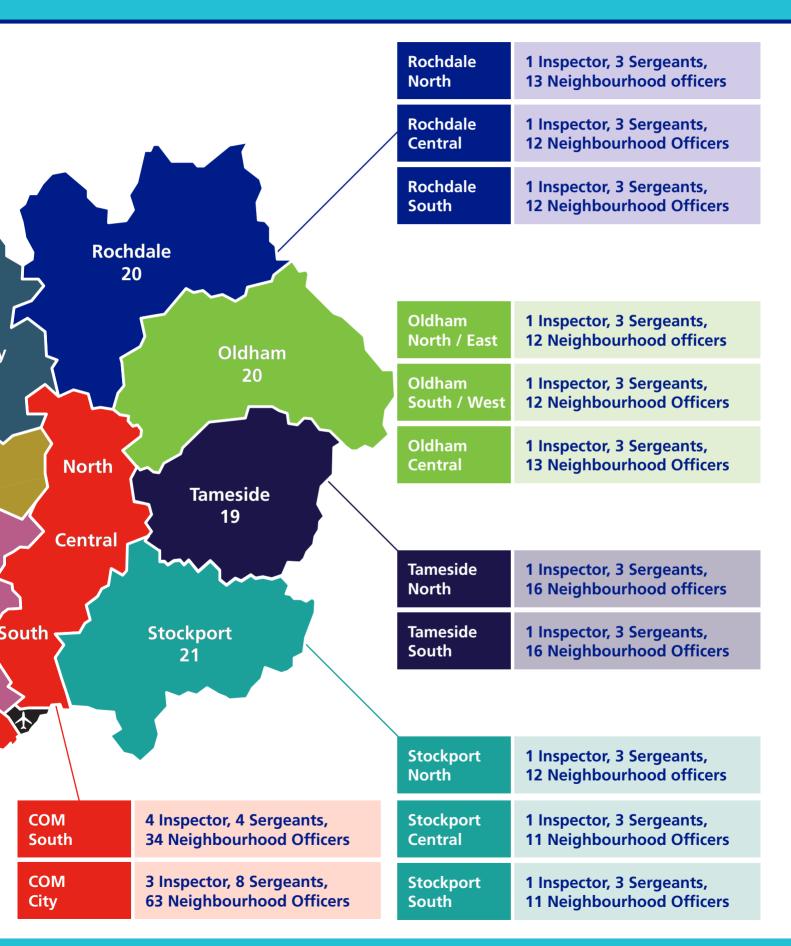
District	No. of Electoral Wards	Neighbourhood Teams	Neighbourhood Team Composition
TAMESIDE	19	North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 16 Neighbourhood officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 16 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	19 PCSOs
STOCKPORT		North	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 12 Neighbourhood officers
	21	Central	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 11 Neighbourhood Officers
		South	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 11 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	21 PCSOs
SALFORD	20	North / East	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood officers
		South / West	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 15 Neighbourhood Officers
		Central	1 Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 13 Neighbourhood Officers
		One per ward	20 PCSOs
MANCHECTER	CITY OF MANCHESTER IS UNDERGOING A REVIEW AND WILL COME		

ONLINE WITH NEW MODEL LATER IN THE YEAR.

**MANCHESTER** 

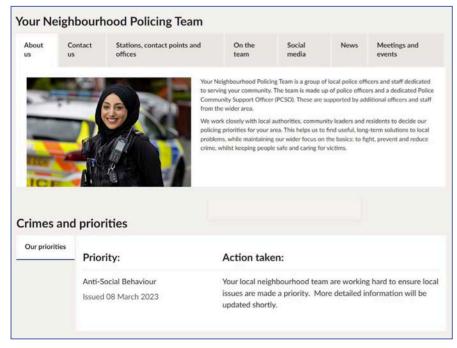
# **NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM COMPOSITION**





# FEATURES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL

- Strong leadership and accountability for a clearly defined geographical area 1 Inspector covering 3 teams. Dedicated named teams of local police officers working together with police community support officers, recognising that an effective model requires a heavier weighting of police officers giving teams the powers to deal with the issues the communities are identifying.
- **Aligned to partner boundaries** / service delivery footprints to support partnership problem solving and place-based working.
- Resourcing formula applied to determine resourcing levels based on demand / need: our neighbourhood teams need more people with policing powers.
- Revised shift patterns to supply better coverage and increased visibility. A new three-week shift pattern already in use by other forces provides full seven-day cover in each NH footprint ensuring weekends which are often uncovered have the same focus for NHP.
- Teams are visible and can be contacted by local communities. They listen to issues that concern communities and work with public and partners. Provide feedback on action that has been taken.
- Engagement plans include new information on the website for every team photos, contacts, dates of meetings, feedback on activity and priorities. A new community alerts system called Bee in the Loop where people can sign up to receive dynamic information from their neighbourhood team and use it to communicate two-ways.





# FEATURES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL

- Neighbourhood teams will also benefit from the restoration of support functions which
  include a dedicated Neighbourhood Prevention Hub consisting of an inspector and
  specialist neighbourhood officers working with partners in every district.
- The Hubs have already been set up and will help drive prevention and problem solving with communities and partners by supporting neighbourhood teams to plan their interventions and will lead on force wide reduction of repeat demand which reduces pressure on neighbourhood policing to focus on identified problems. Neighbourhood Prevention Hubs are further supported by a Prevention Hub working at HQ with partners to support local initiatives and develop Greater Manchester wide prevention plans.
- A new Neighbourhood Crime Team will be created in every district to lead the delivery of
  force operations targeting neighbourhood crimes such as burglary, car crime and theft.
  This specialist capability will provide neighbourhood policing teams with the resources
  needed to effectively connect intelligence to target offenders in the district and conduct
  high profile action to help the neighbourhood policing teams drive down these crimes and
  forms a key part of the delivery strategy for neighbourhood crime.
- There will be **closer management of abstractions** and, while it cannot always be guaranteed, the policy of non-abstraction will be re-emphasised and more closely monitored as part of a new neighbourhood policing performance management regime.
- The need for neighbourhood beat officers to perform response duties will also be reduced through **investments being made in other parts of the force which are driving down demand**: a new grading policy, investment in response policing and the investment into desk-based investigators will all come together to reduce the potential for neighbourhood policing abstraction.
- Improved training: Accredited Neighbourhood Management Training began in October 2022, to skill up officers and professionalise neighbourhood policing. To date, 324 officers have been trained up and are putting their skills into practice.



### **PCSOs**

We acknowledge the tremendous hard work they have undertaken during some of GMP's most difficult days to maintain visibility in communities whilst neighbourhood police officers were taken away to deal with and response to other issues.

We believe that PCSOs will continue to form a valued and essential part of our Neighbourhood Teams, particularly focussing on community visibility and engagement.

However, to be able to deal more effectively with the issues that communities want us to prioritise, our neighbourhood teams need more people will policing powers. As a result:

- PCSOs will reduce through natural attrition by 333 from 518 currently filled posts to 215.
- Every ward will have one named PCSO.
- Savings made by reducing PCSO numbers will be invested in a further 264 warranted neighbourhood policing police officers.
- No jobs will be lost, and we will fully support any PCSO who wants to transfer into becoming a police officer or taking up another role in the force.



# **SKILLS AND POWER TO DELIVER PRIORITIES**

Skills and powers to deliver neighbourhood policing priorities.

# **POLICE**

Full policing powers to arrest, stop and search, interview and investigate crime, enter property, seize goods and detain people

Trained and expected to deal with a full range of confrontational situations and will be equipped accordingly to the threat

Can use police vehicles with emergency lights and sirens, and have road traffic powers

Work shifts to cover 24/7

Intelligence gathering

Provide mutual aid in response to strategic policing requirements

**Engagement** 



# **PCSO**

Limited powers sufficient to deal with minor crime and disorder. Not permitted to arrest, process or interview prisoners. Can preserve crime scene.

Not permitted to be trained or equipped to deploy to any incident where there is a clear likelihood confrontation will arise

Restricted use of police cars. Cannot use for pursuit or stopping other vehicles

Shifts cover: 07:00-00:00. Additional hours would accrue additional costs

Intelligence gathering

Cannot provide support to strategic policing requirements, enabling community presences

**Engagement** 





You can access many of our services online at www.gmp.police.uk

For emergencies only call 999, or 101 if it's a less urgent matter.