

National Policing Data & Analytics Board

Risks

Title	Item Description	Owner	Likelihood / Impact	Status	Comments
Cluttered and confused Data and Analytics landscape	There is a need to review and define the current data and analytics landscape and clarify for policing the scope, accountabilities and the linked funding opportunities.	Aimee Smith / Chris Todd	High	Open	<p>Regular engagement continues and in addition to the previous update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a RACI with PMCC will take place this Q - National Data Requirements workshop was held in early March, with smaller workshops scheduled to develop the requirement across the CC and forces. <p>Regular meetings to align and understand the current landscape and progress being made across the coordination committees, portfolios and external projects. Alignment with PMCC continues with collaboration on the response to the HMICFRS 'getting a grip' report on force analytical capability.</p> <p>In addition, there is joint working between the two committees to create data and analytics role profiles, skills assessments and develop career pathways. A DDaT and SICC RACI that is available for wider policing is being progressed at DDaT. Working with the Home Office on phase 2 of CDMH to minimise any potential overlap.</p>
NPCC recruitment, retention and resourcing	Issues identified with the timescales for recruitment. Long lead in for pay reviews impacting the time in post that can be offered to candidates for a fixed term contract / secondment (NPCC can only offer employment within a financial year due to funding). Limited reach from advertising. Long vetting times.	Aimee Smith / Chris Todd	High	Open	<p>April 2025: This risk is currently being mitigated by working with PDS to assist with the NDAO recruitment. A statement of works is being agreed, however, PDS have advertised 2 of the 9 campaigns by working at risk to help with the NDAO build timelines.</p>
Technology	The development of a Policing Platform is a key dependency. We await the outcome of the CDMH work and decisions from DDaT, although timescales are not clearly understood.	Aimee Smith / Chris Todd	High	Open	<p>Prometheus and ANPR have been using host (PDS assured) environments to test the validity of tooling in anticipation of the NPCE.</p>

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Issues

Title	Item Description	Owner	Impact Proximity	Status	Comments
European Court of Human Rights judgement for forces ability to apply Review, Retention and Disposal (RRD) across source systems	<p><i>There is an issue in Catt vs United Kingdom stated that the initial collection was justified due to the nature of protests, the ongoing retention lacked sufficient justifications and safeguards:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Absence of clear time limits for data retention</i> - <i>Inadequate review mechanisms to assess the necessity of continued data storage</i> - <i>Failure to consider the sensitive nature of the data, which revealed political opinions and affiliations, warranting heightened protection</i> - <i>The court emphasized that retaining such data without robust safeguards could have a chilling effect on individual participation in democratic activities</i> - <i>Balance state security measures with individual privacy rights</i> - <i>Highlights the need for clear guidelines and safeguards when retaining personal data, especially data revealing political beliefs or affiliations. The case sets a precedent for scrutinising data retention practices to ensure they comply with human rights standards.</i> 	Aimee Smith / Chris Todd	Already Encountered	Open	<p>This issue is being explored further for elevation via NDAB to DDaT CC, if necessary. Lawyers are currently engaged for advice.</p> <p>Summary of legal advice: Chief Officers are subject to the Police Information and Records Management Code of Practice (the “code”) and the Review, Retention and Disposal Authorised Professional Practice (the “APP”), which was issued under the Code, and which is still commonly referred to as Management of Police Information (“MOPI). The APP requires Chief Officers to carry out scheduled reviews, based on crim type od data held. Each Chief Officer is responsible for its own compliance with the APP. In YZ v The Chief Constable of South Wales v The National Police Chiefs’ Council [20220] EWCA Civ 683 the court of appeal stated [73] and [79]</p>