

# **National Law Enforcement Data Programme:**

**Update: February 2019**

**For Information Document**

22 February 2019

This Document has been written with the aim of providing an update on the current status of the National Law Enforcement Data Programme. It is to be circulated to members of the LEDS Open Space for information.

## NLEDP – Non-Paper

1. The National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLEDP) will replace the existing Police National Computer (PNC) and Police National Database with a single system in the Law Enforcement Data Service (LEDS). PNC was created in 1974 and has broadly remained unchanged, dealing primarily with records of fact. PND was built in response to the Bichard Inquiry into the Soham Murders and is primarily intelligence focused. LEDS will serve up a single view of an individual which could encompass both evidential and intelligence material.
2. The last Programme update in November mentioned the previous reviews, including an external review by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority (IPA) which reports into Cabinet Office. Over the second half of 2018, the programme has worked through the IPA recommendations and have presented plans to the programme board for various options to deliver LEDS over the coming years.
3. At the December programme board it was clear that the current plan delivering LEDS and decommissioning PNC and PND at the same time is high risk, less achievable in terms of delivery and was not affordable.
4. The Programme Board was presented with several options to deliver LEDS, but in summary, three broad options considered were,
  - a. Delivering a LEDS that prioritises PNC functionality first
  - b. Continue with PNC and PND as they are and stop LEDS, and,
  - c. A third option of only delivering a LEDS with PNC functionality only.
5. An independent assessment of option b has been undertaken. It determined that it is technically possible to continue with PNC and PND however the cost of making both systems Privacy compliant renders this option disproportionately expensive. The option that is considered to deliver the greatest benefits for cost is option a) and this is being recommended to the Programme Board. The Board will meet in March to determine the way forward following consultation with stakeholders.
6. Assuming Option a is taken forward and in order to live within the cost constraints, manage the delivery complexity, including ensuring the concerns raised the programme will take about an additional year to deliver.
7. The Programme has focused its activities since the last Open Space on prioritising work to fully understand the data, environments and security that will be needed in all the above options. Work from now until October 2019 will focus on completing data, environments and security requirements. It will also focus gaining greater details of requirements prioritised in line with the option determined at the March Programme Board.

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8. This will mean a change to the current project methodology (SAFe) to be modified to fit with what LEDS as a programme needs to do. This may mean longer build periods for certain areas. After the March Programme Board, we will be in a position to provide more details, particularly in relation to timescales and defined areas of scope. However, at present, the Programme is gearing up to deliver the following capabilities.
  - a. **National Missing Persons Register in 2020** - The National Register of Missing Persons is a concept to provide a capability that allows for current and historic missing person data, including images, to be available on a national basis. In addition, the ability to undertake management and statistical reporting of that data in support of national responsibilities. Currently information on Missing Persons is deleted when shortly after a person is found. Retention of certain information is likely to reduce the time taken to safeguard an individual who goes missing more than once.
  - b. LEDS with PNC data (in 2021)
  - c. LEDS with PND data (in 2022)
9. An update paper will be circulated shortly after the March Programme Board to confirm these milestones. Further details on the National Register of Missing Persons will be prepared if members are interested.