



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday 15 September 2020

Via Skype

PRESENT

Mark Burns-Williamson - West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

John Robins - Chief Constable (CC)

ALSO PRESENT

ACC Catherine Hankinson - WYP

Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager

Allison Kemp - OPCC Liaison Officer

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer

1. Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising

The notes of the meetings held on 10 March 2020 and 24 June 2020 were agreed as a correct record outside of the meeting.

ACTION: CC to confirm he is happy with the notes from the previous meetings.

2. Urgent Items

The PCC referred to the recent changes to the COVID regulations and how they had impacted policing. The CC spoke briefly about gatherings of more than 6 people, WYP were working on a response to the college of policing guidance which had just been released. This would be a similar approach to the rest of the year, there would be a focus around a partnership approach and a health based approach in terms of again engaging and explaining before enforcement.

The PCC spoke of the importance in complying with the rules to avoid any further restrictions.

3. Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable Announcements:

- a) Safer Communities Fund - The PCC stated that GR19 of the Safer Communities Fund was launched last week, the round would focus on supporting Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities and tackling hate crime, including supporting victim's and repeat victims.
- b) Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) – The SARC had opened on 26 June 2020, it was co-commissioned with NHS England. The facility included court live links as well as specialist support services and waiting rooms with an aim to make life as easy as possible for victims.

- c) MOJ Funding – He spoke about additional funds from the Home office and Ministry of Justice and stated the Office had moved quickly to commission additional services around domestic abuse and sexual violence which totalled just short of half a million pounds across West Yorkshire. There had also been further funding for WY micro charities, which looked to tackle serious violence which was distributed via the Violence Reduction Unit, this totalled almost £300,000. He was also pleased to announce that the office had been successful in securing around £700,000 of Safer Streets funding which looked to reduce burglary in parts of Leeds and Bradford.

4. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The PCC highlighted that ASB was a priority within the Police and Crime Plan and was an area which featured highly within surveys, with around 60% of people who responded to the ‘Your priorities, your plan’ survey said that reducing crime and ASB was important. He referred to the covering report and stated that £1470727.51 had been spent on projects which supported the reduction of ASB.

ACC Hankinson stated that the report looked at current trends in relation to ASB calls and locations across the districts, as well as volumes of recorded incidents, repeats and levels of satisfaction. The report also looked at experiences of communities in lockdown. In terms of reported ASB and Covid 19 between summer 2019 and Feb 2020 the total number of ASB incidents showed a reduction, however from March 2020 – June 2020, the number of incidents had risen significantly based on the same period last year. The initial spike was due to every contact related to Covid being coded as ASB. Shortly after that a Covid specific code was added and the spike dropped off. The number of ASB incidents remained reasonably low after that point throughout the full lockdown period. As restrictions began to ease, initially there was some confusion around what constituted a breach so the number of calls for service had increased. Schools were closed so there were more young people gathered together, along with warm weather which was followed by the George Floyd protests. All of those factors contributed to a visible increase in ASB in May and June.

The highest areas of increase were related to motorbike/quad bikes and youth related ASB. Calderdale showed the largest increase in nuisance bike instances. Working with the local authority, a problem solving occurrence was quickly put in place to combat this. In terms of reductions, alcohol and youth related ASB decreased in those months, which was likely due to closure of public houses and lack of space to congregate. There was also an increase in neighbour related incidents during lockdown, this was expected as people spent more time in close proximity and felt frustrated with the restrictions.

In terms of repeat call locations, 70% of the top repeat locations were youth or vehicle related. Bespoke patrol plans had been arranged to combat this. Speeding was one of the key vehicle related issues at first but this was quickly tackled by the neighbourhood policing teams. Their work included online campaigns. Since the beginning of lockdown the number of calls associated with community venues had reduced, but West Yorkshire Police were live to the fact that as lockdown eased calls would likely increase again.

ACC Hankinson then spoke about the Anti-Social Behaviour Vulnerability Assessment Tool (ASVAT), which launched in Dec 2019; this gave a better way of reviewing ASB calls and identified repeats more effectively. The tool was still in early stages and was being run by neighbourhood support officers who reviewed all ASB calls. They were in the process of reviewing this to see whether public order offences and concern for safety could also be included.

In terms of problem solving occurrences, the force had taken part in a National Police Chiefs Council peer review where Merseyside Police came to look at West Yorkshire Police’s model. At this time, they had a high number of problem solving occurrences within the force and because of the review, this number had now been reduced to 172. The reduction did not mean they were deleted, but that they were now dealt with in a more manageable way.

With regards to future work, as well as the problem solving occurrences and hotspot policing, they would continue to develop the ASVAT to see what else could be introduced to this model. There was also a resource developed for use within schools called Pol-Ed, this project had been delayed slightly due to school closures but was now ready to go across a number of schools in various districts. Good use had also been made of the community alerts system and numbers of sign-ups continued to increase.

The full report can be accessed [here](#).

The PCC then asked about the work mentioned with different partners to review new ways of operating, and asked for more examples of this and any resulting positive impact.

ACC Hankinson said Wakefield Neighbourhood Policing Team had been in contact with their top 20 retailers that had shown a demand for response to deal with with female shoplifters. Rather than them being dealt with in a traditional way, officers had spoken to the shop and arranged an appointment with the Liaison and Diversion team who would then meet with the shoplifter. They would then be linked in with the Well Women's Centre and where appropriate would engage in restorative justice with the retailer.

Despite Covid, they had also managed to get the Keighley 'all age early help hub' up and running which involved bringing many different partner's together remotely. This allowed them to share information about individuals and families where there were particular concerns so early interventions could be put in place.

The PCC mentioned ASVAT, he appreciated it was still early days, but asked for some further explanation with examples about the positive NPT feedback and how this had supported repeat vulnerable victims.

ACC Hankinson explained that the NPT would have previously had to look through various logs to find repeats, but this tool allowed the information to all gathered in one place. It was making it much easier for repeat locations and victims to be identified. She provided an example whereby a female had called to report a theft of a motorbike, which would not have been classed as ASB, but because the tool recognised that the caller had previously been a victim of ASB, that link was made and allowed a more appropriate course of action to be taken.

The PCC then asked in terms of the problem solving occurrences for more information about the lessons learned from the reduction of 750 to 172 occurrences as recommended following the peer review work.

ACC Hankinson advised that they had redefined exactly when a Problem Solving Occurrence should be created, and who had responsibility for completing the actions. Previously there were too many so the action was diluted. She said they were now confident with the remaining ones and that they understood what worked and what didn't. These could be installed into a database for Neighbourhood Policing to learn from in the future.

The PCC acknowledged the large reduction in numbers of occurrences and probed around the thoroughness and appropriate actions that fell out of learning of some of those aspects. ACC Hankinson reassured that each one had been thoroughly reviewed, there was no target set and the ones removed had been moved and were now dealt with in a different way. The ones that remained were supervised and managed appropriately. The roles of our partners were also important, and the neighbourhood officers worked in conjunction with lots of local partners who were often key parts of problem solving occurrences.

The PCC then asked about the mentoring mentioned in the report and asked for more information about this and what the plans were.

The CC advised they would love to do more of this but it was about balance between their responsibility within neighbourhood policing and the capacity across the organisation. They were looking to expand mentoring where possible, e.g. with Safer Schools Officers. He advised that many neighbourhood policing officers did this in both a formal and informal way, for example getting involved with various youth engagement projects. He also spoke about the Cadet programme and the police education programme, but highlighted that the biggest challenge was resourcing and capacity.

The PCC understood the challenges they were facing but reinforced the importance of mentoring particularly in light of the recent circumstances and encouraged this wherever possible.

He then asked how many Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO's) were in place, and noted that some were merging into larger areas. He asked for more information about the overall impact they were having on reducing ASB and the challenges of enforcement.

ACC Hankinson advised that there were currently 24 PSPO's across the force, with a bigger concentration of them in Leeds than the other districts. She explained it was difficult to pin specific data on what activity or reductions a PSPO drove but for example, regarding the one at Wetherby races where a higher footfall was often seen, one of the positives was that the community felt safer. The PCC also asked if they were kept under review. ACC Hankinson advised that they it took a while to get a PSPO due to consultation, they were also reviewed on a regular basis.

The PCC then highlighted the figures around off-road biking and anti-social driving. He understood this was not a new issue and asked what current assurances could be given to our communities about how this was being tackled with our partners within these local areas.

The CC advised that this was categorised into 'straight forward' criminality or ASB causing distress to local residents. Underlining this was a public safety element, which related to the danger caused by individuals anti-social driving. The PCC was pleased WYP had maintained their dedicated off road team who used an intelligence led approach with partners to reduce the danger posed from off road bikes.

The PCC asked whether the Covid situation had exacerbated some of the activity. The CC agreed that it had and advised that it remained a priority.

5. Drugs and Alcohol

The PCC advised that Drugs and Alcohol was an area of priority set out within the Police and Crime Plan and acknowledged that often substance misuse was linked to crime and ASB and addiction could cause harm both to the individual and to the wider community. Therefore, it was a key aspect in preventing and reducing crime. He advised that he had previously commissioned the review of the West Yorkshire Drugs Intervention Programme and had widened the definition to include all drugs and alcohol misuse. Working with our Community Safety Partnerships was very important regarding the input from services within each district and he had provided funding for various initiatives to tackle this, e.g. through the Safer Communities Fund which had allocated £616874.35 funding to 130 projects to tackle drugs and alcohol. More recently, he had commissioned the 'User Voice' report, which involved getting views from individuals suffering with addiction around the treatment services that were available to them both within prison and in the community. He had also been working with females at risk and more bespoke services such as the Together Women project to identify where interventions could be put in place to prevent reoffending and reduce harm.

ACC Hankinson stated that the link between substance misuse, crime and ASB was evident and therefore it was necessary to address these underlying issues to reduce it. During 2019 4855 drug offences were recorded. The number of people arrested in West Yorkshire increased slightly last year and they had seen a small increase in the number of detainees who said that substance misuse was involved in their offending. Because of these disclosures, the individuals had the drugs intervention programme within custody. There was two criteria for testing an individual for drug use, which would then lead to a referral to the drugs intervention programme. The first was when an individual was arrested for a trigger offence, was over 18 years of age and had tested positive for a Class A drug. The second was that an Inspector could authorise a test for anybody over the age of 18 who had been arrested for other offences. In this case, the Inspector had reasonable grounds to suspect that drugs had been a contributing factor. During 2019, 4251 were tested in police custody in West Yorkshire, which was a small decrease on the previous year. The data showed that levels of testing in Leeds were lower than expected and processes had been put in place to improve that. In addition to the referral workers, they also had the Liaison and Diversion (L&D) service across all custody suites, which intended to improve the health and criminal justice outcomes for adults and children. This package included drugs and alcohol.

As part of the criminal justice process and in conjunction with L&D, WYP used conditional cautions as an alternative to charging in some circumstances. As part of this a requirement could be placed upon an individual to attend appropriate courses or treatment. Leeds Community Healthcare were embedded in each of the force's cell areas. They provided a 24/7 link into the detainees and could provide advice and signpost them to relevant services. When an individual was released they gave them information leaflets, guidance and signposting. A process had also been introduced whereby if an individual was brought in for a voluntary attendance interview, the risk assessment process was still undertaken and they were offered the same information and guidance. Once an individual was in prison, they had the Together Women Project and the Force drugs coordinator to address the substance misuse issues. In certain circumstances the integrated offender management teams worked to understand the individuals on the cohorts and which had triggers in terms of drug or alcohol use. Alongside their monitoring in terms of offending they would also refer people into agencies to manage.

ACC Hankinson then spoke about the impacts of Covid on drug supply and stated that it had had an impact on the availability of drugs, which had caused a change in the behaviour of the dealers. Criminals were quick to change business models when faced with an obstacle, which meant that the force also had to be quick to respond to that. She referred to a recent operation, which had been successful around drug supply and organised criminality. This operation had been led by the National Crime Agency but linked with all forces across the UK. She then spoke about nitrous oxide, which had been prevalent in the media and on social media; this was legal to possess but was illegal to supply. They had received an increased number of intelligence reports around this during lockdown and was something that was being closely monitored. Finally, she stated that a large part of the NPT focus was to problem solving approached to have an impact on the triggers around drugs and alcohol. The force drugs coordinator had delivered training to all new cohorts and in response to an increased issue around prescribed medication addiction, there was a controlled drugs liaison officer who was proactively engaging with pharmacies, hospitals etc. to increase control around this.

The full report can be found [here](#).

The PCC asked in relation to detainees tested while in police custody whether WYP understood the reason for the low volume of drug intervention programme tests carried out within the Leeds cells; what was being done to address that, had any goals been set to improve this and what was being undertaken locally to ensure this was a sustainable change.

The CC advised that this was a welcome focus and was being dealt with. He stated that each drugs test had to be appropriate and in Leeds they had a lot of focus on the arresting officer making that assessment. This was now being looked into and they were beginning to alter their processes around the custody staff. They had been given advice and their local continuous improvement team was refreshing the training for frontline officers. They were now considering a drugs intervention test for every detainee where necessary and appropriate. To ensure that Leeds's performance was proportionate to the rest of the force, the custody Inspector in Leeds was overseeing this. The overarching principle was getting people into rehabilitation and drugs programmes if that was what they needed and for the force to better understand the drivers and causes of crime. Leeds was one of the busiest custody suites so a number of factors had come together to cause this problem, however now that it had been highlighted they would look to address it.

The PCC added that L&D services available within all custody suites and we should look to make best use of these wherever possible. He asked how the other suites were dealing with this and was there a consistent approach across all suites.

The CC advised that this was based around the integrated offender management teams, partnership approaches, L&D being embedded within the custody suites and a health link to nurses. He advised that through the district based 'local accountability meetings' they were bringing together the consistency of these to ensure clear processes and structures. The issues had arisen through some of the busiest suites handing down those processes to the arresting officers so they were looking to rectify this.

The PCC queried in relation to conditional cautions whether there were figures to indicate how many such conditional cautions were being issued across the force area, how successful they were and how many cases were being taken to court were avoided due to them.

The CC advised that the headline figure was 98% resulted in activity outside of criminal justice e.g. rehabilitation work. This figure was based on approximately 680 per year, the majority of which had not been to court. This was preventing people from getting criminal convictions and reducing pressure on the court system. A conditional caution had two elements, reparation for victims; it was a condition that the offender went through some form of reparation and also a rehabilitative process whether this be mental or physical to prevent future harm or reoffending.

The PCC thanked the CC for the reassurance around where conditional cautions could be applied whilst accepting the challenges within the court system; he understood it was being applied to cases where there were reparation opportunities. The CC added that the majority of cases which involved a victim were victim led.

The PCC was pleased to see the reference to Together Women but asked what provision there was for female diversion and support outside of Leeds and Bradford, and how did WYP link in with this support?

The CC stated that he was grateful for the Together Women Project and was pleased that Kirklees Calderdale and Wakefield alongside Leeds and Bradford now had access to this project. Unfortunately, Covid had had impacted on this but they were working with L&D and the Together Women Project to work through this. There were also mentors in Askham Grange and Newhall prisons' specifically for female offenders and the St Giles Trust had specific female offender based programmes which all aimed to keep females out of the criminal justice system.

The PCC then asked how often PSPO's had been used to stop or frustrate the use of legal highs across the Force area, in particular to tackle the Nitrous Oxide issue?

The CC reiterated that there were currently 24 PSPO's that were brought in alongside the Local Authority, it was difficult to say that any were for solely legal highs however a number of them were for street drinking, ASB and street illicit use of drugs which would also encompass those illegally supplied but legally possessed high such as Nitrous Oxide. Therefore, although there was not a PSPO specifically for legal highs the issue was being confronted through the existing ones.

In terms of the conclusions, the PCC asked what engagement work WYP had undertaken either directly or indirectly with clients who were drug and alcohol dependant? He wanted to understand how policing tactics could improve, towards enhancing outcomes for all concerned. He asked if we listened to users to understand how we could better support them.

ACC Hankinson advised that the majority of contact was indirect which was done to allow professionals with the correct skills to engage with individuals who had substance misuse addictions to understand their service user experience. She believed that they had the ability to gather more information and intelligence than if a police officer had engaged with them, for example L&D. She then spoke about the 'User Voice' survey, would also be fed back in through custody services and through the NPTs. Although there may have been more direct conversations within NPTs, the most valuable and honest conversations were with voluntary organisations where there were strong positive role models, e.g. ex-offenders.

6. Mental Health

Mental Health was a priority in the Police and Crime plan, the Covid-19 pandemic had potentially exacerbated some of those issues. He advised that his Criminal Justice and Mental Health Forum had been useful in bringing together various mental health colleagues to look at a joint approach to prevent individuals entering the criminal justice system. They had also responded to changes in legislation to S136 of the Mental Health Act, which continued to pose challenges around how patients were dealt with in custody or in a police car. He further acknowledged the shortage of therapeutic services and added that some of these issues had been targeted e.g. through the Safer Communities Fund which had funded 188 projects linked to mental health which totalled just under £1million. He also mentioned the 'Community Conversation' Survey that had been carried out in June this year that highlighted the growing impact of Covid-19 on peoples' mental health. The 'User Voice' work also fed in as mentioned earlier.

ACC Hankinson said there had been some positive movements in mental health, in terms of a reduction of demand on the police and other services and also the provision of better services for individuals suffering with mental ill health. She advised that it continued to be an area of priority and it impacted on a large amount of the work they undertook (directly or indirectly). They had strong partnerships in place with mental health colleagues and social care across all five districts which had allowed them to respond quickly and effectively throughout the pandemic.

The Safeguarding Central Governance Unit had been representing the force at the West Yorkshire crisis pathways meeting that had been set up to manage crisis mental health provision during the pandemic. This was going to be rolled into a longer-term plan for mental health. S136 numbers had remained similar or reduced in most areas except for Bradford. Once the increase in Bradford was recognised a 24/7 triage car was quickly put in place which was staffed by a nurse and a police officer. Suicide prevention was also being worked on along with suicide leads in each of the local authorities and after many years of work, they had had a positive move forward for one of their hotspots where some fencing had been put in place along with phones that directly connected individuals in need to the Samaritans.

ACC Hankinson advised they were compliant with the S136 legislation and in the last 12 months they had had 0 patients taken into police custody under S136, which was positive. There were still some pathway issues where police officers had to spend several hours with an individual e.g. due to lack of resilience within the suites, however these numbers were reducing and the average time spent with a patient was now 1-2 hours. In terms of transport of patients, if possible patients should be transported by ambulance to a place of safety however it was still common for officers to transport patients partly due to good faith of officers rather than waiting for an ambulance, however she understood there needed to be a balance there and improvement needed to be made. They had asked the N8 universities to do an evaluation of the mental health nurses that worked within police stations, they now had a model designed for this following delays during Covid, but the general feedback was positive. She then spoke about a national NPCC led snapshot of mental health data collection, which the force took part in last year, and found that 9% of all police incidents were mental health related. It showed that underlying mental health issues were sometimes missed; there was ongoing work to improve this. She also mentioned good practice from Wakefield L&D team who were looking to roll out a national model known as the Serenity Integrated Mentoring Model (SIMM). This would be monitored going forward with the view to encouraging other districts to do the same if it was successful.

In terms of training for staff, they have a 1-day mental health-training package, in line with the college of policing guidelines, which was being rolled out to all front line staff and officers. Mental health also featured heavily in the officer safety training and there have a mental health app, which allowed documentation of when s136 was used.

The full report can be found [here](#).

The PCC acknowledged that it was a very thorough report and recognised the work of Inspector Esther Hobbs and thanked her and ACC Hankinson for the work they had done. There were no questions on this report.

7. Neighbourhood Policing

The PCC stated that he was a huge advocate of neighbourhood policing and acknowledged they had been crucial in recent times; he had therefore worked to protect them within the budgets. He said that in the Community Conversation Survey, over half of respondents described the overall work of local police as good or very good. 89% of respondents recorded a degree of satisfaction, which was above the level received from the Your Views Survey of 81% satisfaction. 27% of respondents said they were unhappy with the degree of police presence, however overall it was a good outcome.

ACC Hankinson explained that neighbourhood policing had been a key part of the Covid-19 response. In terms of staffing, she reassured that a track of vacancies was kept and as of July 2020 they were up to strength for Inspectors and Sergeants across all teams and were only 10 PCSO's and 16 PC's down. They had also made sure that neighbourhood officers were not being abstracted for other things and that the logs they had been deployed to were appropriate. This was monitored over the last 12-18 months and there had been some good improvements seen due to training of call handlers, and the robustness of NPT Sergeants. During Covid-19 some of the Safer Schools officers had also rejoined the NPTs to maintain visibility whilst schools had been closed. Between the 23rd March 2020 and the end of May, neighbourhood officers had attended 16,470 Covid-19 related incidents which was 61% of all related calls during that period. They were continuing to look at the most appropriate training, in particular problem solving for Sergeants, understanding the anti-social behaviour legislation and understanding analytical tools. They had been offering a lot of training online over the last few months to keep people upskilled.

In terms of community engagement, they had audited the external pages of the WYP website and had made improvement. They had ensured they were updated regularly. They felt there was also a good reach across social media and the community alerts system now had 18659 sign ups, which was still growing and improving. They had also made good use of officers that had been shielding or self-isolating; they were doing ring backs for ASB calls and were being tasked in each district.

In relation to targeted activity, ACC Hankinson drew attention to the amount of intelligence that had been submitted by neighbourhood teams, around issues that matter to communities most. These would help to build a picture to enable the correct action to be taken. They had also been pushing the Partnership Intelligence Portal (PIP) which was still growing and developing. She also mentioned the Neighbourhood Watch week which celebrated 35 years this year. West Yorkshire now had 2800 groups with 25000 members. The PCC said he was supportive of initiatives such as community alerts and neighbourhood watch groups and agreed there was more to be done to grow in these areas.

The full report can be found [here](#).

The PCC asked what they thought the direction of travel was in terms of the latest restrictions that had been announced.

The CC advised that their primary response would be to Engage, Explain and Encourage. They would be revisiting the training programs and were also looking at Covid-19 deployable cars alongside the response teams and NPTs to engage. They were also working with the Local Authorities around national government announcements such as marshalls, licensing officers, health and safety officers and other key public servants within communities to ensure the public are abiding by the law and following the guidance. As previously stated, enforcement would only be used as a last resort and for those who repeatedly breached the guidelines. He acknowledged that this would be a struggle as calls were now back up to a pre-covid level and they did not have the lockdown to ease pressures this time.

The PCC then asked what the impact of Covid had been on neighbourhood policing, how this had affected the NPT structures across the districts and whether this had brought up any new learning that could be carried forward.

ACC Hankinson advised that in terms of the basic neighbourhood-policing footprint, this was still being provided as normal. In lockdown, they had placed themselves at areas of high footfall to ensure visibility and reassurance. As restrictions had eased this had changed slightly back to the original footprint. She expected things to change again over the next few months depending on whether there was a second wave. The biggest impact for neighbourhood officers was that in many cases partners, schools, local authorities etc. had been working remotely and in many cases still are, this had been both a challenge and an opportunity. Some of the good practice would be maintained.

The PCC agreed that there had been some positives in regards to using technology but recognised the role of front line officers in providing physical visibility and appreciated this.

The PCC then asked for more information around how they had engaged with more diverse BAME communities through NPTs, given some of the current concerns around community tensions. He referred to a recent article by Professor Clifford Stott which suggested that the lack of community understanding by the younger workforce may have been contributing towards some of the increased tensions.

ACC Hankinson said that they already had a well-established way of engaging with these communities, e.g. through the force and the district Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs) where various members of communities came together to advise on policing matters. They also had strategic engagement officers embedded across the districts who focused on specific communities and groups and as a result had done a lot of work on topics such as serious and organised crime, radicalisation, hate crime etc.

In terms of the report from Professor Stott, which referenced the age of some of the younger front line officers, she accepted some of the general points but stated throughout the various protests and difficult weeks over the last few months they had had some excellent engagement with the community. This took place proactively due to an understanding that explaining and consulting at an early stage was key and doing things by consent rather than enforcement. In general, most of their demonstrations went ahead in a good-natured way largely due to this engagement. What they had learned e.g. through some unlicensed music events was that there were some individuals they would like to recruit onto their database as useful members of communities. Although she understood the report, she stated that the young officers in West Yorkshire understood their communities and acted in a professional and sensitive manner.

The PCC also acknowledged that they had high percentages of younger populations in parts of West Yorkshire and part of the key was workforce representation. The diverse range of individuals who could be recruited in over the coming years had to remain a key area of work and discussions continued to take place.

The PCC then said that the report spoke about local priorities and the work during Covid to engage in different ways and asked in terms of evidencing the new ways of working, whether they were informing not only the workforce but also partners and the public around how they engaged through the different methods. ACC Hankinson advised there was not a one size fits all in terms of reach and engagement with communities and not all events will suit everyone, and a range of opportunities needed to be provided for individuals to engage with them. They would continue to explore technology to find new ways of engaging.

The PCC agreed that a range of opportunities was essential and spoke about the community alerts system as a great way of engaging with communities.

8. Future Agenda Items

- Countering Terrorism
- Safeguarding
- Serious and Violent Crime
- Road Safety
- Exception report theme – to be confirmed outside the meeting

9. Any other business

No items of any other business were discussed

10. Date of the Next Meeting

The next meeting would take place on 15 December 2020.