



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday 7th March 2017

PRESENT

Mark Burns-Williamson – West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
Dee Collins – Chief Constable (CC)
Ben Kemp – Detective Inspector (DI) (5)
Tim Kingsman - Chief Superintendent (CS) (4)
Angela Williams – Temporary Assistant Chief Constable (T/ACC) (6, 7, 8 & 9)

APOLOGIES

None

ALSO PRESENT

Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager
Clare Briscoe - Engagement Officer
Paul Cumming – Sergeant

Numbers denote items present for.

1. Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising

The notes of the meeting held on 24th January 2017 were confirmed as a correct record.

2. Urgent Items

None to report.

3. Police and Crime Commissioner Announcements

HMIC PEEL Effectiveness Inspection Results - The PCC thanked Chief Constable Dee Collins and West Yorkshire Police (WYP) colleagues for their efforts following the recent HMIC report which had graded WYP as good overall, and he spoke about the strains on policing. CC Collins said she was not complacent, she added there were areas that needed to be looked at and these will be picked up throughout the year.

4. Progress Report Body Worn Video

Chief Superintendent Tim Kingsman introduced the report which provided an update to the PCC on the Road Safety. CS Kingsman explained that West Yorkshire Police were responsible for the policing of a road network covering an area of 2029 km². Within this area was one of the busiest motorway networks in Europe covering a total distance of over 213 carriageway miles in some of the most challenging environments. This duty fell to all officers at Districts and specialists within the Protective Services Operations (PSO). Department

Protective Services Operations had further restructured as part of a program of change in July 2014. The Safer Roads and Neighbourhood (SRAN) element (previously Operational Support Unit and Roads Policing) consisted of 182 Police Constables, 20 Police Sergeants, 5 Inspectors and 5 Chief Inspectors – of which 120 could be considered as 'pure' Roads Policing Officers i.e. those having completed traffic law, advanced driving and Tactical Pursuit and Containment (TPAC).

Due to natural wastage (retirement/ change in role) and the uplift of Firearms which had attracted some SRANS Officers, there were vacancies which would be filled over the coming months as Districts were able to release officers as a result of the increased officer recruitment, as well as through an external recruitment campaign seeking transferees from other forces. The teams were based east and west of the Force area, at Wakefield and Bradford respectively, which allowed them to facilitate effective relationships with local NPT and Response Commanders to jointly tackle local issues SRANS worked a five team rota with three teams working any given 24hr period covering an early, late and night shift.

Since the inception of Operation Steerside (a Bradford based road safety initiative launched in February 2016) a total of 636 vehicles had been seized for insurance, driving licence offences or using a vehicle in an anti-social manner. There had been a total of 7375 actions which included persons arrested, those reported for summons and those issued with fixed penalty notices.

WYP had and the PCC had invested heavily in ANPR since early 2015 seeing a fourfold increase in data collection from over 300 static cameras and 66 vehicles with mobile capacity, generating 4.5 million reads per day. The live time deployment of frontline officers to 'hits' last year had resulted in 1057 arrests for offences, the location of 30 missing persons and the recovery of 453 vehicles.

A pilot 'Close Pass' scheme was being explored and would likely be run from May 2017 in the Inner North West area of Leeds, specifically around the A660 which was highlighted as a hot-spot area for cycling collisions. If shown to have a positive impact on casualty reduction then the established Road Safety Partnership could consider a greater roll out. Plans to increase SRANS by an additional 25 Officers in the financial year 2017/18 were also underway.

The PCC enquired about the types of jobs firearms officers were deployed on. CS Kingsman advised that armed officers were double crewed and were used in more minor collisions and traffic offences, they were also trained in Tactical Pursuit And Containment (TPAC).

In the Offence table on page 4 of the report the PCC asked if examples could be provided of 'Other' and should the figure continue to raise a more detailed breakdown be provided. CS Kingsman explained that 'other' was used when the offence did not fall into the fatal 4 category of mobile phones, seatbelt, speeding and drugs and alcohol and more information could be provided if the figure continued to rise.

The PCC asked how sustainable Operation Steerside was. CS Kingsman advised that WYP were looking to sustain the operation for the first quarter of 2018 but there would be an issue should every force area require this operation. Partnership work was also been looked into. CC Collins spoke about the high level of public concern regarding Road Safety in Bradford, WYP had received a great deal of public support following the operation.

The PCC asked how members of the public could send in footage of dangerous driving, CS Kingsman explained that the public could hand in hard copy evidence. WYP were looking into technological solution. CC Collins explained there were complexities, with footage filmed by the WYP and footage filmed by the public, given that evidence had to be at a required standard before it was admissible at court.

5. Cyber Crime

DI Ben Kemp introduced the report which outlined the general position and progress of WYP with regards to cyber-crime.

WYP had seen a continued rise in reported cyber enabled and dependant crime in the period 01/04/2016 – 01/09/2016 with a total of 3142 offences in a 6 month period. This represented an increase in reported cyber-crime of 13.55% on the previous 6 months. The majority of offences continued to be cyber enabled crime with harassment and unwanted contact the most common with 1756 of these offences reported. This was an increase of 26.6% on the previous 6 months. Positives could be drawn from a reduction in reported sexual offences by nearly 5% to 896 offences in the same 6 month period.

Facebook continued to be the most common platform used in recorded crime with over 60% of offences involving this medium. The Cyber Crime Team had received monies from the Chief Constable's Proceeds of Crime Fund to purchase new equipment and specialist training for the Cyber Crime Team. The Force had invested in specialist training to create 38 Digital Media Investigators within the Force. West Yorkshire was among the few Forces with the largest amount of digital media investigators nationally. The Chief Constable's Proceeds of Crime monies had also funded 30 senior detectives from across the force (Detective Inspectors and above) to attend training focused on effective responses to cyber incidents.

WYP had taken a lead role in forming a regional campaign group with representatives from each of the four regional Forces, South Yorkshire Police; North Yorkshire Police and Humberside supported by the West Yorkshire OPCC. The group had devised a calendar of campaigns which would be supported over the next twelve months to highlight the threat areas. DCI Smith (regional Protect officer) would be doing a monthly Facebook Live event to highlight the regional activity each month.

The Cyber Crime Team had supported national events and delivered a number of Facebook Live events in the run up to Christmas where they had reached nearly 200k people with key messages around staying safe with online shopping. Early Action Fraud data indicated this was a success through December with lower than anticipated levels of reported crime.

The Police Knowledge Fund Project was also coming to a close on the 31/03/2017. The collaborative project had been ground breaking and would be delivering some national significant results.

Businesses from around the region had also attended the Cyber Protect Conference in Leeds in Feb 2017. This was the first Protect conference held by Police in the UK and was funded through sponsorship.

The PCC questioned what long term strategies were in place to manage the demand on WYP in the future. DI Kemp explained that a key part was in the training of all new recruits who received bespoke cyber training plus in addition to e-learning packages available for all staff.

The PCC enquired about what the timescale was for the recruitment of a Cyber Crime Team Training Officer in post. DI Kemp advised that someone would be in post by April 2017.

The PCC also asked if existing staff at the customer contact centre had received the same training as new staff. DI Kemp explained that they had bespoke training delivered.

The PCC queried if a full brief would be ready in time for the next cyber report to the Community Outcomes meeting. DI Kemp explained that the funding ended in March 2017 and everything should be completed.

Action

DI Kemp to provide full brief on Police Knowledge Fund for next Cyber report to COM on 12/09/2017.

6. Serious Acquisitive Crime

T/ACC Williams introduced the report which provided an update to the PCC on Serious Acquisitive Crime. Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) was domestic burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and robbery.

The report explained that WYP estimated that, of the 28.5% increase recorded in 2015/16, 4% increase could be attributed to increased risk of becoming a victim of crime. The increase in SA C offences could, in part, be also attributed to efforts to comply with National Crime Recording Standards. Domestic Burglary had increased in 2016/17 by 10.7% however 4. could be attributed to increased risk of becoming a victim of crime whilst all of the 14.5% increase in personal robbery was attributed to efforts by WYP to comply with recording standards.

WYP actively promoted crime prevention and had an appropriate communication strategy to raise public awareness and encourage the reporting of crime. The Darker Nights campaign ran each year beginning in late October as the nights got darker.

Each of the five Policing Districts had a Crime Prevention Team and the business area would see additional growth over the coming months. SAC was addressed by District Crime Prevention Officers on a daily basis.

Robbery offences began to rise slowly through 2015 and reached 2361 for 16/17, (comprising of 2108 personal robberies and 253 business robberies) Overall, this was a total increase of 11.3% on the previous year, the vast majority of this increase is attributed to the West Yorkshire Police's compliance with the new crime recording process. The detection rate for 2016/2017 was 15.6%.

WYP had recorded 13.3% more domestic burglaries in April to December 2016 compared to April December 2015. Overall a summer/winter separation was evident, with offences at their lowest level in April, May, and June; from June a steady increase could be observed to a peak November. SAC was discussed at regular District pacesetter meetings throughout the day to ensure appropriate offenders are prioritised based on threat, risk and victim vulnerability.

The PCC raised concern about the new Home Office counting rules and the impact on burglary figures which would cause confusion.

CC Collins said there were risks as WYP would not back record but would do meaningful comparisons, she further explained that it was likely that there would be an overall rise which would be confusing to the public.

The PCC asked what WYP were doing to ensure a smooth transition so real trends could be fully understood CC Collins reassured the PCC that WYP would avoid a dual recording practice and would also dip sample the figures.

The PCC asked about any processes which had been factored in to the new Force Crime Management Unit to deal with victims of vehicle crime as there was such a big gap with the satisfactions levels of burglary and vehicle offences. T/ACC Williams advised that all reports would have a Threat, harm, risk investigation, vulnerability and engagement (THRIVE) assessment but WYP would still attend if there is any vulnerability or CCTV to gather. Everyone will get the same level of service but it was is about managing expectations. CC Collins stated that the FCMU would determine if there were any lines of enquiry as they were investigators and not call handlers. The PCC enquired if the NPT could be tasked to speak to victims for reassurance. T/ACC Williams stated that Wakefield were already doing this and it had been raised with other districts for PCSO's to look at vehicle crime.

The PCC spoke about the public worry over the "peel and steal" vans. T/ACC Williams assured the PCC that work was be done by the Force Crime Prevention Officer, Chris Joyce to raise awareness. It had also been highlighted on Facebook and with WYP's ANPR team. CC Collins also advised that WYP media teams had put out the message straight away asking the public to share the message via social media.

The PCC sought reassurance about the work being done by WYP to share with partner's patterns in crime, hotspots and locations. CC Collins assured the PCC that there was a wide range of work with Community Safety Partners and work with Universities to look at data and how it could help trends.

7. Anti-Social Behaviour

The report outlined the current position in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour. It explained the current structure for tackling ASB and the revision of the Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool (ASBAT) for use in identifying risk and vulnerability. It also provided performance data in relation to demand, repeat incidents and public satisfaction for April to December 2016.

Each of the five Local Authority areas had an Anti-Social Behaviour Partnership Hub where the police worked closely with other agencies such as the Local Authority, housing providers, Environmental Services, Victim Support and others to tackle ASB. Partners were co-located where possible to aid effective and efficient partnership working. The Partnership Hub received referrals from Partners, Police staff and social landlords. They considered the powers and problem solving tools available before developing a course of problem solving action.

The data reflected a downward trend in ASB incident recording across Wakefield and Bradford from 2015 to 2016. However, other Districts have seen an increase, with Leeds and Calderdale having significant increases in recorded ASB from 2015 to 2016 (15.7% and 18.9% respectively). Overall the Force has seen a 4% increase. However, it was important to understand the context of these figures in terms of data recording.

The OPCC Perception (Confidence) and Home Office Satisfaction Survey data (**Appendix A to the report**) was based on a rolling 12 month period, with the latest data available being to the end of December. There had been worsening satisfaction across all five areas, ranging from a reduction of 1.1% for treatment by Police Officers and Staff up to 4.4% for being kept informed of progress.

The PCC enquired if there was a time frame for the ASBAT review. T/ACC Williams advised that the review would be after April.

The PCC asked how WYP had tackled youth related ASB. T/ACC Williams stated that they were working with partners on the troubled family agenda and had raised awareness in prevention and education.

8. **Drug and Alcohol Misuse**

T/ACC Williams introduced this report to the PCC which provided a summary of the interventions undertaken by WYP, in conjunction with partners, to address drug and alcohol misuse.

Offences committed whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs usually fell within two categories, those which were committed by being under the influence or being in possession of such a drug, i.e. driving whilst over the prescribed limit or possession of a controlled drug; or other criminal offences where the use of alcohol or other drug had contributed.

In January 2016, 613 persons (15%) were recorded as being drunk or 'in drink' at the time of arrest / detention and 1406 persons (34%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. In January 2017, 570 persons (14%) were recorded as being drunk or 'in drink' at the time of arrest / detention and 1376 (33%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. Further work was to be done around the figures. When arrested In January 2016, 1013 persons (24%) and in January 2017, 1107 persons (27%) stated they were alcohol or drug dependent The Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP) was launched in 2003 and established partnership working between Criminal Justice, treatment and aftercare agencies to support drug users / addicts. Support is given from the point of arrest to sentencing and beyond to maximise opportunities to prevent further offending.

Upon release from custody, all detainees undergo a Pre-Release Risk Assessment which encompassed the consideration of drugs and alcohol addiction amongst others. The detainee was provided the opportunity of information, leaflets and contact details of suitable agencies who could support them after release.

WYP worked closely with Mental Health Services to provide the best possible care for such individuals putting their needs first by utilising the Street Triage Service and having mental health professionals based in District Hubs to provide advice and guidance to district staff. Police Working Areas often utilise Designated Place Prevention Orders. For example Inner South PWA, Leeds has such an order covering the city centre which provide police with discretionary powers to stop persons from drinking alcohol and to seize alcohol in public places. Leeds were also looking to utilise a Public Space Prevention Order to encompass intoxicating substances to address the issue of legal highs.

The PCC enquired how intervention work in custody had responded to the changing profile of prevalence of alcohol related crimes, the use of cannabis and psychoactive drugs. T/ACC Williams advised that a lot of work had been done around illegal highs and detainees that were in custody could request to see a nurse. There were also other pathways, referrals and signposting. CC Collins added that there was a high number of vulnerable people that came into custody where drugs and alcohol had led to crime.

The PCC asked if having mental health nurses in control rooms had assisted officers to ensure appropriate care and interventions to individuals who may also be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

T/ACC Williams explained that it was key to delivery moving forward. The cross reference on police systems advised officers at the scene, the mental health nurse was a valuable member of the team.

The PCC asked what extent drugs and alcohol misuse played in domestic abuse incidents and how the police dealt with this. T/ACC Williams said it was high in domestic abuse incidents. In January 2017 42% were said to have recently consumed alcohol and 27% were drug and/or alcohol dependent.

9. Hate Crime

T/ACC Williams introduced the report which outlined the current hate crime performance statistics and related work undertaken in the last six months.

A hate crime was any criminal offence which was perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or is a transgender person or perceived disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender. A hate incident may not necessarily result in a crime being recorded. A hate incident was any non-crime incident which was perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability, race, faith, sexual orientation or gender identity.

WYP had an active communication strategy over the last 12-24 months to raise awareness – which included local reporting centres in every community, where victims and witnesses could make reports to local identified persons acting as intermediaries between victims and the Police (i.e. not directly to the police). The increase in reported incidents and crimes was a positive step, but there was still concerns that some incidents and crimes were not reported.

The last National Community Tension Team (NCTT) report identified that, following an immediate increase in the volume of hate incidents post-Brexit vote, recent figures showed a reduction and levelling out of post referendum tensions. This mirrored the reported West Yorkshire position. The vast majority of hate incidents were related to race. Race related incidents accounted for around three quarters of all hate incidents recorded in West Yorkshire and around 80% of all hate crimes reported. This was a similar position to the National picture. The volume of incidents had been stable over the two years to March 2015, however an increase was reported in 2015/16 with incidents from 1166 (47%) to 3,676 for the year 2015/16. So far this year the volume of race related hate incidents had increased by 17% to stand at 3,604 in the period April to January 2017 whilst race related recorded hate crime had increased by 34% to stand at 3,357.

West Yorkshire Police continued to address the Home Office 'Action Against Hate' plan and other national drivers by working with partners and colleagues to raise awareness of hate crime and how to report it, provide support to victims, and prevent and respond to hate crime.

Ongoing work included joint work with British Transport Police to provide hate crime information in some of the Eastern European and other languages often spoken by asylum seeking people in West Yorkshire.

Also, a Project offered to University students acting as 'Community Safety Advocates' to create resources aimed at young people that challenges attitudes and behaviour which may lead to discrimination and hate.

West Yorkshire Police would undertake regular hate crime Victim user satisfaction survey for hate crime strands and monitor any trends. Currently the Home Office, User Satisfaction Survey was undertaken on a monthly basis and included service users who were victims of hate crime. Further work was planned to raise awareness to district contacts on extracting survey responses to inform continuous improvement practices.

The PCC sought reassurance on how West Yorkshire Police supported victims of repeat hate crime particular the process to support vulnerable victims. T/ACC Williams gave assurances that the 5 districts worked hard to keep hate crime coordinators and hate crime was also allocated to ward officers.

The PCC asked what West Yorkshire Police were doing to address deterioration in satisfaction in keeping people informed. T/ACC Williams explained that Ward Officers would call in and speak with the victims and the hate crime coordinators would also get involved. The PCC stated that he was keen to build on work regarding Hate Crime

7. **Future Agenda Items**

Future agenda items would be reviewed and a new draft forward agenda items agreed.

8. **Any other business**

None

10. **Next Meeting** – 2nd May 2017