



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday 2nd May 2017

PRESENT

Mark Burns-Williamson – West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
Dee Collins – Chief Constable (CC)
Russ Foster – Assistant Chief Constable (ACC)
Darren Minton – Detective Superintendent (D/Supt) (4, 5, 6, 7, 8)
Warren Stevenson – Detective Chief Inspector (DCI) (9)
Nik Adams – Detective Superintendent (D/Supt) (10)

APOLOGIES

None

ALSO PRESENT

Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager
Celeste Armitage - Engagement Officer
Paul Cumming – Sergeant
David Smith – Third Sector Advisor
Lauren Wray – Research Manager
Stuart Piper – Safeguarding Advisor

Numbers denote items present for.

1. Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising

The notes of the meeting held on 7th March were confirmed as a correct record.

2. Urgent Items

None to report.

3. Police and Crime Commissioner Announcements

- a) **Safer Communities Fund** - Grant Round 11 – The PCC informed colleagues that a new grant round had opened which invited organisations to apply for funding to support 4 key themes of the Police and Crime Plan. These included Community Cohesion, Road Safety, tackling Radicalisation and Missing People. The deadline for applications was Friday 26th May 2017.
- b) **Tour De Yorkshire** - The PCC thanked Chief Constable Dee Collins and West Yorkshire Police (WYP) colleagues for their efforts following the recent Tour De Yorkshire weekend. He congratulated them on their successful and well received community engagement throughout the event. The PCC also passed on praise to other emergency services including the Ambulance Service and West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue for their partnership working.

4. Child Sexual Abuse

D/Supt Darren Minton introduced the report on Child Sexual Abuse which outlined WYP's current position in relation to Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and outlined the work undertaken by and (WYP and the PCC to safeguard children and achieve the outcomes set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) was incorporated as it was a form of CSA and a key priority for WYP. In 2016 a comprehensive review of safeguarding structures governance and capability took place and the resource and capacity of the Safeguarding Governance Unit was increased to reflect the commitment of WYP to all safeguarding including CSA. The work through WYP Strategic Safeguarding Board had been recently recognised by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) who rated WYP as GOOD in protecting the vulnerable and investigating crime. Working in partnership is not only a statutory requirement of "Working together to safeguard children in 2015" but it was how WYP responded on a daily basis to tackling CSA and CSE.

The most recent CSE Problem Profile identified very little change in the overall profile of CSE offending from previous profiles. The new national definition of CSE had been widely publicised within WYP and had been absorbed into relevant policies and procedures. Within the 12 month period (1/4/16 to 31/3/17), WYP had recorded 792 sexual crimes against children which were identified as meeting the definition of CSE. Of significance was that 25% of those crimes were classed as "non-recent" which meant that the report to the police had been made over 12 months after the crime occurred. Those crimes received the same level of investigation as all other such crimes with these allegations being dealt with by specialist officer and this high number was believed to reflect public confidence in the police to take all such reports seriously.

The Safeguarding Central Governance Unit had, together with Education Leeds, developed a CSE Awareness input with the intention of this being delivered to Year 7 Pupils within all Leeds Schools by WYP. D/Supt Minton explained this was a "pilot" which if successful, would extend to schools across West Yorkshire.

The Integrated Offender Management department within Criminal Justice had continued to develop a set of standards to be incorporated when managing the threat posed by suspects of CSE who may fall short of formal management via the Sex Offenders Register. No such guidelines existed nationally and WYP were seeking advice from academics as to the best approach in measuring suspect risk and then combatting any threat posed.

WYP reported that the volume of non-recent CSE being reported into WYP was a threat in that resources must be maintained at an appropriate level to manage those investigations. WYP were

aware and were planning for this, as well as supporting their existing staff with Occupational Therapy and Health and Wellbeing to ensure retention. All districts were being visited to ensure appropriate support was in place.

The PCC highlighted that this report was accompanied by an update from the PCC office on the joint activities which outlined the work which had taken place around

The PCC first questioned how the new national definition of CSE would affect WYP and how they respond. D/Supt Minton said WYP welcomed the change and described it was a definite positive for practitioners. WYP had been involved in the consultation and provided their views prior to the changes, there was some confusion with the original definition, which had now been clarified. He had presented the changes to several Safeguarding Boards and provided an aid memoir for frontline officers.

The PCC asked to further understand what the current position was with regards to non-recent cases. D/Supt Minton said that 15 operations had been closed and a number of cases were still live. They were in the process of assessing each district to ensure they were resourced appropriately when looking at the scale and volumes per district. ACC Russ Foster also added some cases become bigger and more complex as time passed, this also impacted from a resource perspective.

Regarding resources the PCC also questioned whether the CC was confident that additional resources were appropriate. CC Dee Collins agreed that a clearer and better understanding was needed to ensure resources were appropriately balanced, WYP were assessing the 'here and now' of the threat, risk and harm which was currently presented. WYP would support historic cases to ensure the victims received justice. The recent resourcing of 200 new posts for 2017/18 may not be solely for this area of work; officers will be spread across a variety of areas, but she believed that continued partnership working would improve this pressure faced.

When asked about what work was focused around perpetrators of CSE/CSAD/Supt Minton said the next natural step in terms of intervention work was with perpetrators. WYP had held an event in Calderdale in partnership with Crimestoppers around this theme and had support from academics specialists. The aim of this was to raise awareness of how perpetrators might identify themselves and tactical options around offender management.

The PCC felt that the increase in recorded figures (both West Yorkshire and nationally) could be alarming for communities to see. He asked WYP to provide a possible explanation for this to reassure our communities. D/Supt Minton said an increase in reporting could also be deemed as a positive outcome, showing that victims and survivors had confidence to report. He also gave an assurance that every investigation (both recent and historic) would be dealt with professionally. CC Dee Collins added that the increase included historic cases which had been recorded and reflected in 2017 data. ACC Russ Foster hoped that victims who may have seen some high profile court cases in West Yorkshire would be encouraged to report and that WYP always encouraged victims to come forward.

5. Sexual Abuse

D/Supt Minton introduced the Sexual Abuse report and highlighted the overlap of themes between this report and the previous CSA report. Sexual Abuse had a significant position in the Police and Crime Plan.

He explained that non-recent abuse continued to form a significant proportion of reported offences and therefore any increases in sexual crime recording did not necessarily indicate an increase in current offending. The increase in reporting of non-recent offences was believed to signify the continued increased confidence in West Yorkshire Police from survivors and more

efficient and effective multi-agency working in safeguarding teams. The safeguarding teams would continue to work on a multi-agency basis to increase confidence in reporting. WYP stressed that the level of service received by all individuals was the same. WYP had made improvements to the Customer Contact Centre recording logs and were providing a training programme for new officers who may be on first response to sexual offences.

Figures indicated a 9% increase in recorded sexual crime between the periods 1st March 2015 – 28th February 2016 and 1st March 2016 – 28th February 2017. This did not necessarily mean an increase in sexual offending as previously mentioned.

The Force Serious Sexual Offences (SSO) policy was being reviewed following benchmarking across England and Wales to ensure best practice. This had been rolled out across 5 policing districts. Mountain Healthcare Ltd were the providers for the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) service in Yorkshire and the Humber. Operationally the SARC was running smoothly and WYP were happy with the services being provided to victims of sexual offences.

The PCC asked how WYP had encouraged victims and survivors from BME communities to come forward. D/Supt Darren Minton informed the PCC of a working group which included a variety of organisations including the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), local authorities and third sector organisations such as Karma Nirvana who were working together to tackle this. Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) linked into their communities to encourage BME reporting, they were also working through third sector organisations. WYP would continue to look for opportunities for intelligence in minority communities. WYP officers and staff had received a number of inputs around BME communities from specialist third sector organisations. CC Dee Collins commented that WYP hoped their positive action recruitment drive was part of the solution. Opportunities to work with women's groups across West Yorkshire were welcomed.

6. Domestic Abuse

D/Supt Minton introduced the Domestic Abuse report which outlined the work being undertaken by WYP to safeguard victims suffering domestic abuse. Domestic abuse accounted for approximately 10% of all the incidents reported to WYP. Many victims have suffered for several years before reporting to the police and the effects on children were significant.

On 29th December 2015, controlling and coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship became an offence under S76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015. This was highlighted as a significant piece of legislation that the Police can now use in cases where victims have suffered a range of abuse beyond physical injury and WYP had been successful in obtaining prosecutions.

Domestic abuse had an increasing trend in the number of incidents and crime being reported and recorded. D/Supt Minton reported there were several factors that had influenced this which included improved compliance of data integrity and increased confidence from victims to report incidents knowing that they would be treated with respect.

The arrest rate of domestic abuse suspects nationally ranged from 20% - 80%. It was reported that WYP currently performed at the higher end of that scale; 60%. However, it was important to note that an arrest was not always a positive result for the victim and their wishes were always considered in investigations.

There were a number of ongoing developments for domestic abuse which included Operation Encompass which informed schools every morning of any children present at a DA incident or living in a household where a DA incident had occurred on the previous day. Partnership working allowed schools to provide early support to the children. This was currently working successfully in Bradford, Leeds and Calderdale and was soon to be rolled out in Kirklees and Wakefield. Daily

Risk Assessment Meetings (DRAM) occurred in all districts. This allowed WYP to assess domestic abuse incidents with partner organisations from the previous 24 hours. Particular attention was given to those cases where children had been involved or present.

The PCC praised WYP colleagues for their effective joined up work and was aware that WYP were not complacent with the current achievements and would continue to support victims and tackle perpetrators. The PCC queried what the reason may be for the high repeat victim rate. D/Supt Minton clarified that WYP's improvement in recording practices could be a reason for this and that this was positive from a victim perspective as they would continue to work with the victims in their time of need. Force accountability meetings were held to assess repeat rates.

The PCC asked whether the recent investment in Body Worn Video (BWV) had made any improvements to domestic abuse incidents. CC Dee Collins said it would make a big impact over time as the process captured evidence at the earliest opportunity and provided options for victimless prosecution.

The PCC was pleased that the attrition rate had improved and asked whether WYP had any comments about this. Safeguarding teams were providing a professional approach to this and that the new processes was more efficient. New initiatives had been trialed including domestic abuse cars, evidence gathering had also improved which allowed for more successful prosecutions. Specialist teams had also submitted cases to court much quicker.

7. Honour Based Abuse

D/Supt Minton presented the report on Honour Based Abuse to the PCC, which included an item on Forced Marriage. Honour based abuse stemmed from cultural traditions and was not religiously motivated. Forced Marriage (FM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) fell under Honour Based Abuse (HBA.)

The report included data from WYP's Safeguarding Bulletin and stated that there were 131 Honour Based Abuse (HBA) incidents this year to date, 42 of which were Domestic. The report also stated there were 198 Forced Marriage (FM) incidents this year to date, 69 of which were Domestic. 24 related to Forced Marriage Protection Orders, and 21 were Child Protection incidents.

In September 2016 an HBA and FM problem profile was compiled in order for the Force to understand the scale of the issue. This gave WYP a picture across the 5 districts, HBA and FM was understood to be significantly under reported. From this problem profile, WYP identified there had been a 10.8% increase in HBA intelligence reports between 2014/15 and 2015/16. A sample of intelligence showed three key areas had been identified including a concern for people who were believed to be subjected to HBA or Domestic Abuse (DA) with linked to honour; reports of relationships which were frowned upon by the family and reports from other Police Forces identifying individuals who were fleeing HBA into the West Yorkshire area.

SCGU had set up an Honour Based Abuse/Forced Marriage Steering Group which meets quarterly. Initially the group was an internal WYP meeting, however had since expanded to include the OPCC, Local Authority Leads, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Karma Nirvana. The purpose of the meeting was to work collaboratively with partners to increase knowledge of HBA/FM, increase the reporting of HBA/FM, share best practice and ultimately the priority was to effectively safeguard victims.

One minute guides had been produced by SCGU and disseminated to districts as well as the District Control Rooms (DCR) and Customer Contact Centre (CCC). A Safeguarding App was being developed for police officers to use on handheld devices. The app would include information on HBA/FM/FGM

giving officers quick and easy access to aide memoires, useful contacts, key information and standard operating procedures.

The PCC referred to the steering group and asked if WYP were aware of any best practice identified by the group which could be shared. D/Supt Minton informed the PCC that case studies were presented at every steering group which were evaluated and scrutinised by the group members. They also had a video for awareness raising.

The PCC also asked which other third sector organisations WYP were working with in addition to Karma Nirvana. WYP had met with Black Health Initiative (BHI) and the PCCs Victim Commissioner but recognised there was more to do.

In response to a question about promoting confidence, D/Supt Minton said the steering group had developed a media strategy and were in the process of developing materials for upcoming Day of Memory. They were also promoting inputs in schools which had been funded by the PCC.

8. Missing People

D/Supt Minton presented the report on Missing People, he explained the issue of missing was hugely complex, people in very different situations, from a child being abducted by force, to an adult who choose to leave the family home- may all be labelled as missing. Defining what it meant to go missing allowed the Police, statutory partners and non-government organisations to better understand the issue and to offer help to those who required it through coordinated risk assessments and joint responses.

January 2017 saw the relaunch of the Authorised Professional Practice (APP) on missing. The new guidance provided all forces with further clarity. It was hoped through the revised definitions would lead to better data improvements nationally.

From the NCA data set 15/16 WYP recorded 4,410 Adult missing incidents which was a 72% increase from the previous year (2,564). 6,757 Child missing incidents were recorded which was a 66% increase from the previous year (4,067). WYP had worked to continually improve the response to missing persons; audits had provided feedback to districts, informed policy development and the development of staff which included the Customer Contact Centre and Hub Commanders/Duty Inspectors. As such WYP had improved the identification of vulnerability and assessment of risk directly leading to the improved safeguarding of people who go missing.

A missing consortium which involved all 5 local district leads had been developed with a view to developing and sharing good practice around missing incidents through early intervention methods and to revise/review the countywide protocol for missing children from home care.

D/Supt Minton discussed the importance for information sharing and partnership working with other organisations to ensure that the increased demand which was being placed on WYP for missing was managed.

The PCC asked a number of questions, which included whether WYP had appropriate plans in place to update the contact centre staff on the new APP guidelines. The PCC was reassured that the contact centre had welcomed the training and inputs provided. An induction pack had been developed for any staff which included a referral process for people new to the organisation. "Programme of change" would ensure that retention levels of contact centre staff stayed at an appropriate level.

The PCC asked for examples of what forensic samples might need to be obtained from a missing person. He was advised that this could be DNA samples, fingerprints and foot prints, as well as dental records to allow for a thorough search or to identify people once they were found or in the unfortunate

incident that WYP found partial remains. This issue was always handled sensitively as WYP were aware of the consent issues when a person was missing.

The PCC asked D/Supt Minton to elaborate on the reporting restrictions for teachers which was mentioned in the report. He explained that teachers who may be accused of abduction could have anonymity up until being charged. WYP appreciated the sensitivity regarding this issue but guidance had been put in place so that teachers could continue in their role and also to protect teachers against false allegations.

The PCC queried the high percentages from the NCA data provided in the report. WYP were assessing risk better which had caused an increase in both adults and child data. They would strive to continue to get the assessment of risk correct. The PCC asked how WYP could work more effectively with private care homes to reduce repeat missing for children in the care provision. Darren explained that WYP already have strong relationships with local authority run care home managers and that they will strive to build more relationships with private care homes (they have already worked with one private care home provider who have a number of establishments in West Yorkshire.) They discussed it would be interesting to work closer with licensing departments to find out more about how private care homes are instated. It would be good to have more information on where new private care homes will be placed and encourage intelligence sharing for children who are being moved into West Yorkshire. WYP appreciate these are issues which need to be tackled with partners.

9. Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

Detective Chief Inspector Warren Stevenson presented the report to the PCC on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery. The report outlined the current work being undertaken by West Yorkshire Police and the PCC to safeguard people from perpetrators of Modern Day Slavery (which included Slavery, Servitude, Forced and Compulsory Labour and Human Trafficking).

WYP already had and continued to acknowledge that modern day slavery was a significant threat facing the police in this Region. From the work which had been completed to date, it was readily acknowledged that the identification and support of victims, the pursuit and prosecution of offenders required a partnership response from within the police, local authorities, health and third sector organisations played a key role.

DCI Stevenson explained that in terms of crimes recorded for offences that occurred in West Yorkshire there had been a year on year increase of 94% (from 84 crimes to 163 MDS crime occurring within West Yorkshire) 19% of the offences recorded were for offences that occurred prior to 2015. Aside from CSEA, Forced Labour remained the most predominant form of exploitation within the West Yorkshire area. Construction/Property Maintenance was reported as the most predominant form of Forced Labour, Cannabis Cultivation and Car Wash work were the joint second exploitation types. 36% of victims came from the UK. 82% of all victims in West Yorkshire were from within the EEA.

WYP had invested in a dedicated partnership and training officer to ensure that continued to raise the awareness of modern slavery both internally but equally importantly with partners, non-government organisations (NGO's) and businesses. Last year saw WYP host a business event with 150 delegates from businesses, which included the banking sector and recruitment agencies who came together to discuss, educate and work together to eradicate this crime.

The PCC asked whether WYP were satisfied with the measures they had put in place to close gaps in intelligence. He was advised that the revised policy and work with the National Crime Agency (NCA) would increase data sharing to support victims (through NGO's).

The PCC asked DCI Stevenson to clarify how WYP had utilised legislation since its implementation in 2015. He clarified that it was a challenge for WYP to balance intelligence, prosecutions and prevent orders but that they were growing their relationships with other countries such as Poland and Romania.

The PCC questioned how WYP were continuing to effectively and consistently deliver training. He was assured that new recruits were trained and WYP had developed an e-learning pack which could be shared with partner organisations. Both training initiatives had been well received.

Finally, the PCC discussed the national Police Transformation Programme which had seen a huge investment to drive forward the police response to Modern Slavery. The PCC asked how WYP saw this investment and how it would impact our local communities. DCI Stevenson said that the new coordinator post within WYP would help them to do this. They are aware they needed to share best practice from victims wider than West Yorkshire as the 'routes in' to our region came from far and wide. The PCC asked whether any work had been done with victims around language barriers, as he was aware this could be a limitation. WYP had worked with academia about victims and suspect mentality. WYP relied on NGO's to find out more with regards to language issues. WYP were developing an app for the officers hand held devices which showed a checklist for appropriate interaction (appreciating victims journeys are very different).

10. Safeguarding Vulnerable People from Extremism

Safeguarding Vulnerable People from Extremism was presented by Detective Superintendent Nik Adams. The report outlined the current Counter Terrorism (CT) threats to communities. It focused specifically on the work undertaken under the Prevent strategy, which formed part of the Government's Counter Terrorism CONTEST strategy, to safeguard vulnerable communities and individuals from extremism. The ultimate aim of the Prevent strategy was to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The work of the North East Counter Terrorism Unit (NECTU) under the CONTEST strategy had been set out in the NECTU Business Plan for Counter Terrorism Policing 2017/18.

The report explained that police Prevent activity in West Yorkshire was coordinated by the North East Counter Terrorism Unit (NECTU), under the direction of the Regional Police Prevent coordinator D/Supt Nik Adams. The Prevent team at NECTU also covered a further 6 forces which made up the North East region; Northumbria, Cleveland, Durham, Humberside, North Yorkshire and South Yorkshire.

Since October 2016, a significant area of Prevent police work had been focused on disrupting those who sought to radicalise others where there was insufficient evidence to prosecute under the Terrorism Act. Since the launch of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTSA 2015) public facing partner organisations had continued to develop their own processes and training to ensure individuals who were vulnerable to extremism we identified and supported.

The report described that mitigating the threat from international terrorism remained WYP's highest priority and that they must constantly review their response in the face of changing threats. They were aware that the conflict in Syria was likely to result in returnees to the UK who would present new challenges to the safety of our communities. There would be a significant challenge in safeguarding children and young people who may have been brought up in international conflict zones. The report also discussed other focuses for WYP including Domestic Extremism, Lone Actors and Online Extremism.

Since October 2016 in partnership with WYP, statutory partners had continued to develop processes, Prevent training and initiatives to raise awareness, and build confidence and knowledge in how to report concerns. Strong partnerships had continued to evolve with all Districts through the management of cases and safeguarding of individuals, the development of local working arrangements and relationships, and through regular meetings and workshops at Force and District level. Work was ongoing to deliver initiatives that underpinned the work of partners and the police to mitigate the risks as set out in this report. The highlights of current trust and confidence, strategic partnerships and embedding Prevent into front line policing were outlined in the report.

The PCC asked how WYP and partners were using the Prevent strategy to respond to the threat of lone actors. D/Supt Adams explained that Prevent needed to do more research into lone actors as each example they had seen so far had all been different. He explained those individuals were not part of an organised plan so were difficult to disrupt. WYP needed to encourage partners, front line staff and communities to report concerns around individuals who may be at risk such as having mental health vulnerabilities. D/Supt Adams explained that they were developing a toolkit for frontline partners.

The PCC then expressed concerns around the pressures on the prison services; given that they were such a key partner for countering radicalisation it was crucial that we maintain strong working relationships. D/Supt Adams agreed that WYP would continue to support prison services to tackle this threat.

The PCC queried the development of an App for frontline officers which was mentioned in the report. He asked for more information on what stage of development the app currently is at and when it is expected to be rolled out. D/Supt Adams described that WYP could look at a public facing app as well as an internal app for WYP. This public facing app could allow communities to access information leading the way nationally with this work. The aim of this would be to increase the volume of information which WYP receive for analysis. WYP were focusing on prevention of those who may be at risk of being radicalised.

11. Future Agenda Items

Under the outcome of 'Make sure criminal justice works for communities', the following items will be included in the next Community Outcomes Meeting:

- Complaints and Conduct Matters
- Use of Force
- Update - Call Handling
- Update – Neighbourhood Policing Review
- Update – Stop and Search
- Community Cohesion

8. Any other business

None

10. Next Meeting – 27th June 2017