



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday, 3 December 2019

PRESENT

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

Jayne Sykes - Interim Chief Executive (CX)

John Robins - Chief Constable (CC)

Catherine Hankinson – Assistant Chief Constable (ACC)

Damien Miller - Chief Superintendent (Ch/Supt)

Richard Crinnion – Superintendent (Supt)

ALSO PRESENT

Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager

Allison Kemp - OPCC Liaison Officer

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer

Erica Doran – Head of Policy and Delivery

1. **Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising**

The notes of the meeting held on 8 October 2019 were confirmed as an accurate record. All actions were completed or ongoing.

2. **Urgent Items**

There were none.

3. **Police and Crime Commissioner Announcements**

a) London Terror Attack – The PCC mentioned the events that took place in London the previous week and asked for reassurance that all relevant intelligence checks had been done in West Yorkshire. The CC confirmed they had and added that the threat level remained the same, he reminded everyone to stay vigilant and reassured that West Yorkshire Police (WYP) would continue to work locally and nationally with counter terrorism.

b) Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – The PCC drew attention to a letter he had received from the Home Office which indicated that VRU funding would likely be extended for at least a further 12 months past March 2020.

c) Operation Uplift – The PCC and CC had both written back to the Home Office regarding Operation Uplift. He advised they were currently over recruiting however needed confirmation on the police settlement funding before numbers and budgets could be set.

4. Complaints

Supt Crinnion provided an overview of the report. He advised that the report covered the period of Jan 19 – Oct 19. They had seen a month on month increase in complaints, however an overall annual decrease on last year. The service recovery team had been a success in relation to the timeliness of resolving complaints. The current local resolution rate was 64% which looked good against other forces. The number of appeals had also decreased. He then stated that conduct matters had decreased by 24%, their suspension of officers was at an all-time low. Following their recent HMICFRS inspection in relation to counter corruption, they had increased resources in this area and were working to the recommendations provided.

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

The PCC thanked WYP for the progress that had been made in this area. He referred to body worn video (BWV) and asked what actions were in place to ensure it is used wherever possible. The CC advised that it was reinforced to staff and that the BWV was there to protect officers and staff and act as a reassurance to the public. They were currently reviewing the policy to maximise usage as the new version of the BWV was rolled out across force. They had seen positive outcomes by showing the footage to complainants and also for victims and witnesses.

Supt Crinnion then advised that in regards to the new complaints legislation that would be implemented next year that the key was consistency, they were in the process of refreshing staff on what was expected of them through training days and briefings.

The PCC then asked what was being done to ensure the new legislation was easier to understand than the current legislation and how were they planning to inform the public of the process. Supt Crinnion advised there would be a national media launch and website updates and explanations alongside lots of communication messages. The PCC added that a joint communications strategy would be needed on this and it would also be an opportunity to refresh on which helpdesks were still open to the public. The CC also asked for the PCC's casework information to be included in the handover for the new implementation.

ACTIONS

- a) Work with WYP on joint Communication messages regarding new complaint and conduct legislation anticipated in Feb 2020.**
- b) OPCC to share casework findings as part of a summary/handover report to WYP.**

5. Stop and Search

The PCC provided some background around stop and search, earlier this year the rules around stop and search were relaxed in West Yorkshire among a number of other forces, he acknowledged that stop and search can have a big impact on communities.

ACC Hankinson provided an overview of the current position on stop and search. There had been 12,551 stop and searches over the last 12 months, this was an increase of 43% on last year. However a portion of this was attributed to additional activity through surge funding. She reported that 35% of stop and searches were conducted on BAME individuals, this was a 3.8% increase of the previous reporting period. There had been a slight decrease in searches on

those with a white ethnicity. Those in the age range of 16-25 were more likely to be stopped and searched, and accounted for 2/3 of all activity. ACC Hankinson also reported that 93% of activity was on males, however this did fit with the crime statistics as 83% of offenders were male. Overall 31.1% of searches had positive outcomes. In relation to the relaxed conditions, this had only been authorised on 5 occasions since April. There had been 8 stop and search related complaints between April and October, however none of these were due to the surge activity Operation Jemlock which had a clear focus on youth and public violence. Operation Jemlock had conducted 1200 stop and searches since April 2019. ACC Hankinson also advised they had continued to push the ride along scheme and had had a lot of uptake on this across all districts.

ACC Hankinson then highlighted the stop and search action plan, one of the key elements of this was how stop and search was taken to scrutiny panels and how this is fed back to officers. There was some disproportionality of searches between wards so they were also looking at how to ensure the most accurate data possible, this included unconscious bias and allowing scrutiny from independent advisory groups.

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

The PCC then asked for more narrative around the increase in stop and search numbers given that Operation Jemlock only accounted for 1200 of them. ACC Hankinson advised that Jemlock accounted for 31.6% of the increase, and the relaxation of rules had made no real difference. She suggested the increase may be due to increased number of officers, increased public support of stop and search and refreshed training.

In relation to the number of BAME searches which shows as 17.2% higher than the local population, ACC Hankinson reminded that the ethnicity stats were from the 2011 census and so were now out of date. She advised that they regularly took stop and search to force IAG's and scrutiny panels and they were currently trying to get the panels' access to BWV. At this stage however they were unsure on timescales around this, and were in the process of ensuring correct protocols were in place. ACC Hankinson added that locally they were working with BAME communities to raise awareness around stop and search. The PCC questioned whether ride alongs could also view BWV footage, it was agreed this would be looked into.

The PCC then asked a question around data recording and how improved was the data through learning from district scrutiny. ACC Hankinson advised that the key was to get as much accurate data as possible to ensure that any disproportionality was real. The main issue she highlighted was around self-defined ethnicity as this was sometimes missed out of the recording data. They were currently working on improving this.

With regards to numbers of complaints on stop and searches from BAME individuals, the CC advised that there had been 8 complaints on stop and searches since April, 5 of these were from BAME individuals, however none of them related to their ethnicity. He advised that 60-70% of complaints come from BAME individuals but overall figures were still low and all complaints were up for scrutiny. The CC also highlighted the disproportionality in other identifying factors such as old/young, male/female etc. and added that BWV increases the confidence for people to complain if they wish to.

Finally, the PCC asked for further detail on the outcome rates for Operation Jemlock. ACC Hankinson advised that she had asked that some more work was done on this to ensure the data they had was accurate, as Jemlock staff should input a key word into their recording data to ensure it could be easily identified as a Jemlock outcome, however it was possible that this was being missed, and Jemlock outcomes were being underreported. The CX also questioned whether the data had been looked at in terms of gender and ethnicity to see if there was

consistency across outcome rates. The CC advised this could be looked at and would report back.

ACTIONS

- a) ACC Hankinson to look further into the possibility of using ride along scheme members to support WYP scrutiny.**
- b) ACC Hankinson to report back on Jemlock stop and search figures once further work had been done to ensure the figures were robust.**
- c) To add outcome rates by ethnicity and gender to future reports**

6. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The PCC advised that 60% of respondents to the Your Views survey said that ASB was a key issue for them. He advised that the Safer Communities Fund had now given over £1m to over 560 projects tackling ASB and gave an overview of the other commissioning and ongoing work he supports through his office e.g. with the youth offending teams.

ACC Hankinson gave an overview of the report which summarised their current position. She advised that ASB stats were monitored to see whether they were increasing or decreasing and victim satisfaction was also monitored. She added that ASB remained a key priority locally and each district had an ASB partnership hub to support victims. She referred to a pilot which was currently running in Leeds and Wakefield, whereby student officers identified a problem associated with ASB and worked with their neighbourhood police to problem solve, she advised this was a good project which was giving positive outcomes. Lower level incidents were sometimes dealt with by partners in conjunction with WYP. She advised they were due to launch their new anti-social vulnerability analytical tool (ASVAT) on 2nd December which increased their ability to identify vulnerability more quickly and in individuals rather than just locations, and provided a more joined up approach.

ACC Hankinson then spoke about problem solving occurrences and advised they were part of the NPCC peer review. They were reviewed by Merseyside in August and one of the recommendations from this was to look at the total number of problem solving occurrences within WYP, and to ensure that these were problems that could be solved. The audit of these recommendations was due to be completed in Jan 2020.

In terms of current delivery ACC Hankinson advised that ASB was a focus among local policing teams, however they had received positive feedback from the public. She stated that overall satisfaction rates had remained static, there had been a slight increase of 1.7% in actions taken and a slight decrease in ease of contact and treatment by officers. They had also seen a 13.8% decrease in recorded incidents over the last 6 months compared to the same period last year, the only element that had seen an increase was 'fireworks and snowballing'.

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

The PCC asked for more information on how the ASVAT tool would link with early intervention and problem solving. ACC Hankinson advised that the tool could focus on an individual rather than just a location so officers could better understand the full picture, and the cross fertilisation of data would allow early intervention hubs to pick individuals up quicker. It was confirmed that the tool had gone live across all districts.

In response to a question around the problem solving occurrence review and when the NICHE solution would be in place, ACC Hankinson advised they were hoping to have the process up and running by the end of December and to be embedded in January.

The PCC then asked what was being done with partners to increase public confidence given that they had seen a reduction in ASB but no change in public perception. ACC Hankinson stated that the key was to be open and upfront about good pieces of work e.g. through the community alert software and the new councillor contact pro-forma. They were also looking at other forces who were showing increased levels of public confidence to share best practice. The PCC advised they would link in on the councillor contact pro-forma to keep up to date on how it was going and thanked WYP for their work on this.

The PCC questioned what was being done in terms of visibility and deployment on Friday and Saturday nights in town centres. ACC Hankinson advised they had operations in place for places with higher footfall which included partners, these had seen positive outcomes with a decrease in crimes recorded and increased safety. Resources were flexed dependent on what was happening in each area, e.g. events but balanced to ensure resources were not taken away from other communities.

The PCC then spoke about the number of ASB repeat locations and victims and asked whether problem solving occurrences were in place for these repeats and what percentage were classed as vulnerable. ACC Hankinson advised there had been 732 incidents and 222 of these repeat victims, for problem solving occurrences to be meaningful, initial triggers needed to be considered and also whether this was something that could be problem solved, so problem solving occurrences would not be recorded for all incidents however there would be for ones with a realistic prospect of being able to solve the problem.

In terms of the new NPT and partnership ASB meetings, the PCC asked how this differed from previous practice which included additional work to understand repeat victim satisfaction. ACC Hankinson advised that following the ASB review paper, good practice would be shared between the neighbourhoods and partners. She advised the meetings would start in 2020 and take place quarterly to look at the previous 3 months of ASB data, these meetings would include all relevant partners. This learning and good practice would then be shared across all districts.

The CX asked a question on the victim satisfaction rate for ASB, and asked for more detail on the action plan referred to in the report. ACC Hankinson advised this could be shared.

There was then a question around whether a bigger focus is needed around youth related incidents as these seemed to be taking up a lot of time for local officers. ACC Hankinson advised that in problematic areas there was work going on with safer schools officers, they would also look to signpost them to any local community assets that were available, however she advised it depended on the level of harm they were causing as to what would be done with them. She provided some examples of good work that had been done with lower level individuals.

ACTIONS

- a) Outside of COM for OPCC Engagement to check in with WYP colleagues to see how the Cllr Contact scheme was going.**
- b) WYP to share with the OPCC the detailed action plan in regard to Victim Satisfaction**

7. Neighbourhood Policing (NP)

The PCC advised that neighbourhood policing was of high importance in local communities and something he had committed to in his Police and Crime Plan. The budget had been set earlier in the year to increase numbers by 264 and a number of these would be deployed to NPT's. He advised he had also been involved in the Home Office's front line review through his position as chair of the APCC.

The CC expressed his thanks and said he was grateful for the extra resources.

ACC Hankinson provided an overview of the report, they were currently 19 months into the new neighbourhood model and student officer attachment was now being utilised which provided a good opportunity to focus on problem solving skills. She advised there was good evidence to show that neighbourhood policing was impactful in reducing incidents and some good reductions had been seen, good practice had been taken from previous years, e.g. around bonfire night. She also spoke about neighbourhood training days which were taking place which provided a good opportunity to bring all staff together to share good practice, some districts also included partners in their training days. In terms of community engagement, the community alerts had continued to grow and they were now at 12k sign-ups and they would be looking at moving this to the next level. ACC Hankinson added that Leeds had recently held a virtual meeting through Facebook and they would look to roll this out across all districts. She advised that partnership working was strong and there had been a number of walk arounds e.g. with local councillors so they could see first-hand what issues officers were facing.

In terms of early intervention and prevention, they had just started an early action meeting with partners and police leads to ensure consistency and share good practice. She mentioned a police and education (poled) resource which was being developed by a PCSO that would be delivered by teachers. This would be piloted in Leeds in April. In terms of other ongoing work, ACC Hankinson stated they were working on refresher training for PCSO's, the post implementation review had previously recommended some more dip sampling which was being conducted this month and they had also secured some NPT vans which would be used as an engagement tool at local events.

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

The PCC asked how we could be sure that it was neighbourhood policing that had caused the reduction in demand in criminal damage and ASB. ACC Hankinson advised that the reduction had been consistent since the model was implemented and was consistent with these crime types. Further work had also been done to ensure these were true reductions.

The PCC then asked a question around the ASB calls relating to fireworks and how this compared to the same period last year as the ASB report suggested a 48% increase. He asked whether they had the correct approach. It was advised that the 48% figure was a 12 month figure, there had only been a 36% increase over the bonfire period. ACC Hankinson believed the increase in calls was due to increased publicity. The CC added that he was not aware of any significant changes, this was an anomaly. However it would continue to be monitored.

In regard to the rises in youth crime, youth violence and community led weapons sweeps, the PCC asked how these were conducted. ACC Hankinson advised these were intelligence led, and when intelligence came in, sweeps were conducted. She referenced the knife arches which were also in place through operation Jemlock and advised they would now look to do more in a community led way. She advised that while publicity and visibility was important, it needed to be balanced between reassurance and glamorisation.

In response to the PCC asking for more reassurance on abstractions, ACC Hankinson stated that the neighbourhood SLT leads were clear they must gate keep and ensure their officers were ring fenced from the day to day call handling, and that the deployment and abstraction policy was adhered to, further dip sampling would be taking place.

The PCC stated there had clearly been some good examples of NPT activity and good practice across the districts and asked how this had been rolled out and improved. ACC Hankinson advised that good practice was captured regularly through neighbourhood forums and local accountability meetings. She also mentioned the Local Policing Governance Board (LPGB) where good practice was shared.

In terms of further developing the reporting of problem solving, ACC Hankinson said she was confident the neighbourhood officers did understand the problem solving process, the CC advised a lot of work on problem solving was already ongoing however they would look at a process map/ performance management of problem solving going forward.

The PCC then spoke about the uplift in officers and asked for thoughts around how the uplift was being maximised as much as possible. The CC advised there had been an increase of 6 NP constables over the last year and there were more in the pipeline. The increase meant they had more ability to target hotspots and deal with offender management.

The PCC asked for more information on what sort of crimes the NPT's were looking at in relation to achieving better detection rates. ACC Hankinson advised crimes were assessed based on 'Thrive', however a particular crime would not be ruled out for NPT's if it was felt that they were best placed to deal with it. However, generally NPT's would deal with criminal damage, ASB, violence without injury, Hate Crime, vandalism etc.

Finally the PCC asked whether there were dedicated officers to support the NPT in applying for Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO's). It was confirmed that teams had ASB link officers who made the applications to the courts for CBO's, any officer could make an application, however it was more likely to be NP officers. In the last 12 months there had been 118 CBO's.

It was also confirmed that ASVAT would be shared with partners, they already had some data sharing in place however this would be of a higher level and would be live time. It was agreed this would be useful to the Violence Reduction Unit and that this information should also be shared with them.

ACTIONS

- a) ACC Hankinson to review whether it would be possible to include a problem solving roadmap/diagram in future reports to evidence the important work being undertaken.**
- b) The CC confirmed further discussion was planned at Command Team regarding the uplift and an update would be provided thereafter**
- c) To share data from the Anti -Social and Vulnerability Analytical Tool (ASVAT) with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU).**

8. Future Agenda Items

- Counter Terrorism
- Safeguarding
- Serious and Violent Crime
- Road Safety

- Neighbourhood Policing
- Strategic Policing Requirement (deferred from 3 Dec 19)
- Exception Report – to be agreed

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 10 March 2020.