



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Thursday, 23 May 2019

PRESENT

Mark Burns-Williamson - West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
Jayne Sykes – Interim Chief Executive (CX)
Russ Foster – Temporary Deputy Chief Constable (TDCC)
Catherine Hankinson - Assistant Chief Constable (ACC)
Tim Kingsman - Assistant Chief Constable (ACC)

APOLOGIES

John Robins – Temporary Chief Constable (TCC)

ALSO PRESENT

Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager
Anita Patel – Sergeant

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

The notes of the meeting held on 13 February 2019 were confirmed as an accurate record. The PCC also spoke about Serious and Violent Crime and the ongoing work including the "Surge" funding issued by the Home Office to West Yorkshire Police (WYP).

2. **Urgent Items**

There were none.

3. **Police and Crime Commissioner Announcements**

- a) **HMICFRS report on Crime Recording** – The PCC wished to thank all those involved for their hard work in relation to Crime recording, following praise from HMICFRS inspectors and their 'Outstanding' rating. The Force was one of only two in the country (of the 34 inspected to date) which had been judged as achieving an 'Outstanding' performance; and it was the first among the country's metropolitan forces to be graded as 'Outstanding'.

- b) **Independent Custody Visitors Scheme** – The PCC also highlighted that the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for West Yorkshire had won a Gold Standard Quality Assurance award for the quality of its independent custody visiting scheme. He wished to thank staff who had made the award possible.
- c) **Chief Constable recruitment** - recruitment was underway and would close on 9 June 2019, the Office was working with the College of Policing and the process would involve both an internal and external stakeholder panel.
- d) **Home Office Event** – The Home Office was working with the Office to host a partnership event in West Yorkshire on Serious and Violent Crime

4. **Anti- Social Behaviour (ASB)**

ACC Hankinson presented a report which outlined current position in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and the work undertaken in partnership to effectively tackle ASB within Districts.

The report covered the Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis Tool (ASBAT) which was used to identify risk and vulnerability, the Management Information for each District and for West Yorkshire and the volume and types of ASB Incidents and how they were dealt with. The report also covered ASB Victim Satisfaction, current delivery and public perception

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

The PCC spoke about the importance of tackling ASB and ongoing partnership working. He said that the Safer Communities Fund had awarded nearly £1m to support the reduction of ASB. Funding was also pass-ported to Community Safety Partnerships to support the partnership response to ASB.

The PCC asked in addition to the audit work mentioned, how WYP were picking up on ASB incidents where we did not get it right first time.

ACC Hankinson explained that at a strategic level further work being developed with the ASBAT tool which support Neighbourhood Policing teams to pick up issues after the first response. The expectation was that Neighbourhood response officers would support a better response including using problem solving techniques.

In terms of Nuisance bikes and Selecta DNA, ACC Hankinson explained it was deployed as part of a wider package of initiatives. It was only helpful where officers knew who were riding nuisance vehicles. Others districts did have access but it was still early days in terms of usage and future use. The PCC added that the reduction in calls was impressive and he hoped it would be used across West Yorkshire.

The PCC asked about the major challenges and barriers to tackling ASB in partnership over the next couple of years. ACC Hankinson said resources and budgets in all areas were an issue and she added ASB needed to stay high on partner agendas. Generally Neighbourhood Policing officers dealt with ASB and it was a difficult balance to strike to support demand reduction.

The CX referred to Victims in the report and noted there was no perception data, she invited colleagues to use OPCC perception data to inform their work. Satisfaction and being kept informed was less than 50% and impacted on increased further calls for service.

In terms of the strategic plan, more work was underway to improve the victim response, specifically enhanced training around managed expectations, the victim contact card and a new "I learn" interactive package. There was also a general push to update victims. The PCC also added that referrals could be made to Victims Support and Restorative Justice.

ACTION

Usage statistics and outcomes of the ASBAT tool to be included in all future reports.

5. West Yorkshire Police Partnership Approach to Drugs and Alcohol

ACC Hankinson highlighted that offences committed whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs usually fell within two categories, those that were committed by being under the influence or being in possession of 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 has contributed.

Between 1st January and 31st December 2018, West Yorkshire Police recorded 6230 drug offences. Of these 282 were the supplying of drugs, 948 were possession with intent to supply and 4159 were possession offences. The report further flagged that detained individuals who are recorded as being drunk/in drink/under the influence of alcohol/under the influence of a drug are not necessarily suffering addictions. The PCC was also updated on custody interventions, offender management and the impact of mental ill health.

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

The PCC asked how WYP recorded drugs and alcohol (substance) misuse as a causation factor or contributor to a recorded crime. He was advised that some reports could not be recorded as they didn't know who offender or victim were. The PCC appreciated it is was difficult, but better capturing would support more appropriate interventions which in turn would support long term solutions.

The CX asked about the accuracy of drugs and alcohol flags, ACC Hankinson agreed to come back with some more detailed figures. ACC Hankinson also commented that dual diagnosis was a recognised aggravating factor which could inhibit recovery, regardless of causation. She added that officers were well trained experienced, there were also medical staff to support them along with support from the Liaison and Diversion (L&D) service.

The PCC asked what work was being done with retailers and licensees and/or Trading Standards to consider availability and reduce opportunities for binge/anti-social drinking, and therefore reduce the criminality caused through intoxication. Licensing teams did a good job to challenge and work proactively and there were opportunities with the new Violence Reduction Unit to tackle short term binge drinking which lead to alcohol related violence.

The CX referred to the 4,500 drug tests mentioned in the report. She asked if future reports could include how many were referred for support and the recoded outcomes, particularly in terms of L&D.

ACTIONS

- a) That the need to better capture underlying issues/flag for treatment be referred for discussion to the Mental Health and Criminal Justice Forum.**
- b) ACC to ask CJ how many people had been referred on across pathways including Liaison and diversion.**

6. Mental Ill Health

As well as being a Policing Priority Mental Health (MH) continued to be an area of priority for West Yorkshire Police (WYP) and the report recognised that strong partnerships were already in place to help people who were experiencing a MH crisis. However more could be done to support people who experience MH problems who did not enter into crisis. People may be victims of crime or perpetrators who regularly come to the attention of the Police. On 7 January 2018 NHS England published a 10 Year Plan setting out their vision of how MH services would be improved. Extra funding had been agreed to support the plan and the importance of partnership working was highlighted.

The Plan outlined how MH services would become more integrated with a focus which included: better services for Children and those transitioning into adulthood, a more holistic health approach to people with physical health needs such as diabetes and cancer and also for people with complex needs such as drug addiction and rough sleeping, the need for better joined up working across key partnerships. These included local councils, public health, housing associations and third sector providers, an expansion of crisis care which included a 24/7 helpline, improved continuity of services of those entering or leaving prison, more trauma informed services for children in the Youth Justice system and better support for children leaving care.

The PCC was assured that WYP recognised the significant opportunities contained in the plan and were already working closely with partners to deliver improvements and maintain the good the successes already achieved in dealing with crisis situations. Currently under S136 WYP detain on average 100 people per month who are found to be mentally ill and in immediate need of care and control. The report also highlighted ongoing work with high volume service users.

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

The PCC asked about the work to support the roll out of the successful “First Response” system implemented in Bradford, across the rest of the Force

ACC Hankinson commented that this was not a policing service but it may worth asking first response to talk and the Criminal Justice and mental health forum along with Bradford police work.

The PCC also spoke about understanding and therefore addressing the causes of criminality and ASB he asked what the Force were doing to better equip officers and staff to consider a trauma informed approach and the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

ACC Hankinson explained Officers had received lots of training which included “the voice of the child” and working in the early help hub had also informed this area of work. They had also received presentations from a psychologist on how the minds of children translated trauma. The long term plan would support WYP early intervention.

Partners were working together to ensure that the criminal, anti-social and detrimental health outcomes, of substance misuse and MH were addressed at the earliest opportunity through a preventative and family based approach, this was supported by initiative links with the L&D service who whilst new had shared best practice.

ACTION

1st response to give a presentation on their work to the Mental Health and Criminal Justice Forum.

7. Use of Force

ACC Kingsman presented an update on the Use of Force reporting requirements placed upon all Forces by the Home Office. West Yorkshire Police Officers and Police Staff were required to submit reports in a number of circumstances which included the application / use of: Tactical Communications - this includes officer presence and communication skills to resolve conflict at an incident. Handcuffing – both compliant and non-compliant handcuffing, Baton – this includes drawing and striking with the Baton Spit and Bite Guards – in a custody setting or outside of custody CED – Conducted Energy Device or Taser as it is commonly known, used in prescribed modes of drawn, aimed, red dot, arced, fired, angle drive stun and Firearms – both aimed and fired.

Following on from the last reporting period it was noted that the data was still viewed as being an under reported and Audit had been requested to prepare a report on UOF. ACC Kingsman had raised this as an issue with District Commanders and an intranet video had been produced to explain the importance of the process.

The report also detailed that 880 Police Officers who as part of the reporting process noted that they were injured during the incident that they deal with. 871 noted as minor injury and 9 noted as severe injury. This is an increase of 24 from 856 reports in the previous year.

In terms of the increase in Taser use in comparison with the previous years' figures: e.g. total use is 784 (was 446) red dot is 501 in comparison with 252 and non-firing is 702 was 382. ACC Kingsman stated he could reassure the PCC that when fired Taser continued to be used proportionately by WYP. He explained that improved recording, the increase in the number of single crew officers were just some of the reasons and added for the increase he had asked Audit look into the issue further.

With regards to firearms the PCC asked how many Armed Officers were authorised and deployed and out of that number how many deployments concerned Armed Response Vehicles (ARV's). ACC Kingsman said there had been 920 deployments and 551 armed response specialist teams.

The PCC also asked about Firearms deployments, he said there had been 148 reports compared with 380 this year. ACC Kingsman said that this was more about firearms officers filling in the form and the inclusion of data from covert officers.

In response from the CX to a question about Spit guards the PCC was reassured about the welfare of officers.

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

8. Neighbourhood Policing (NP)

The Community Outcome meeting was reviewing NP on a regular basis, this report provided an update on the operating model of Neighbourhood Policing which had now been embedded for 13 months since the launch in March 2018. The report aimed to demonstrate how the model had evolved. A formal Post Implementation Review (PIR) would commence in July 2019. The report covered staffing, training, delivery and engagement and included future plans for the direction of NP. TDCC Foster said the Post Implementation review would be completed in time to report to the next Community Outcomes meeting

In terms of Engagement training officers had benefitted from the wider learning and the complex location work had been slightly delayed but would be completed late this year or early 2020.

With regards to NPT staff being abstracted to call handling Mr Foster reassurance the PCC that effectiveness and efficiencies were being looked at.

The PCC asked about current delivery and in particular the importance of early intervention, he asked if ACC Hankinson could say more about the different approaches in the deployment of PCSOs in primary schools.

ACC Hankinson said some NPTs were fully embedded in the 779 Primary schools, PCSOs were clear on role and the need for relationships, training on school engagement was vital and PCSOs support was part of universal early intervention offer

The PCC also added there was a need to explore and link to other interventions.

In regard to the recent upsurge in online contact referred to in the report ,ACC Hankinson explained that it related to non-emergency calls, she added there were a number of different lots of diff technologies but that “live chat” was one way to reduce the pressure on call handling. The PCC said there was more work to do to better understand the correlation.

In terms of Community Alert the PCC said that whilst it was early days he would appreciate being linked in to further work.

In terms of partners and Councillor Communication ACC Hankinson explained that general communications and information sharing had improved. However, there was often confusion about what can be shared, WYP had looked into this and were looking at separate discussions around people and place. Place information could be shared in tasking meetings whilst clearly the people conversation needed to remain confidential.

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

ACTIONS

- a) **PCC to be updated outside of COM on the local area work undertaken by Intensive Engagement.**
- b) **Actual abstraction rates and monitoring data to be provided to the PCC and included in future reports.**

9. Future Agenda Items

The PCC confirmed that the following items would be discussed at the next meeting:

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

An exception report was outstanding from the previous meeting in relation to all Violent Crime.

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 Wednesday 30 September 2019, rescheduled to 8 October 2019