



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday 12th July 2016

PRESENT

- Mark Burns-Williamson – West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
- T/CC Dee Collins
- T/DCC John Robins
- T/ACC Angela Williams (4 - 5)
- DCS Julie Sykes (6)
- DCI Warren Stevenson (7)

APOLOGIES

- Sgt Sally Shipley

ALSO PRESENT

- Sharon Waugh, Engagement Manager
- Clare Briscoe, Engagement Officer
- Insp Paul Rushton

Numbers denote items present for.

1. Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising

The notes of the meeting held on 23 March 2016 were confirmed as a correct record. It was agreed that the Action Sheet should be amended to show that Item number 11, 1.3.16 meeting and item number 6, 5.1.16 meeting were completed. All other items were completed or ongoing.

2. Urgent Items

None to report.

3. Police and Crime Commissioner Announcements

a) Funding

The PCC advised that he would be monitoring the financial funding from the government that would be coming into West Yorkshire Police. T/CC Dee Collins advised that if funding was to

be cut further it would have a significant impact due to the current recruitment. It would also be seen as negative by the public who had welcomed the positive drive to recruit from underrepresented groups.

b) Hate Crime update

T/ACC Angela Williams gave an update in relation to recorded Hate Crime in West Yorkshire, she advised that there was a slight rise in recorded hate crime in the week after the Brexit vote. Specifically, the daily average was around 13 incidents a day over the past 12 months but this had increased to 19-20 a day for a few weeks post the Brexit vote. There were currently 142 centres where the public could go to report hate crime and West Yorkshire Police were encouraging the public to report this.

4. Complaints and Conduct Matters

DCS Julie Sykes introduced the update on the Professional Standards Department Service Recovery Team. The report was an interim report on the performance of the team, prior to a more formal Post Implementation Review (PIR) scheduled for late summer 2016.

DCS Sykes advised that prior to 2011, conduct and complaint matters were managed centrally by Professional Standards. The Service Recovery Team commenced work on 15 February 2016. The approved proposal was for the Team to be made up of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 16 Constables. The teams now occupied two sites at Brighouse Police Station and Headquarters. In order for the new team to meet the requirements of the service, it had been recognised at an early stage that an increased usage of Local Resolutions would need to be implemented. West Yorkshire Police wanted to remove the perception that investigations were taking place to defend and exonerate Officers of any failures. As a Local Resolution was not an 'outcome' for discipline purposes, it allowed the swift finalisation of a complaint by the Service Recovery Team following initial recording, without having to interview Officers. In total, since centralisation was implemented, 613 complaint cases had been allocated to the Service Recovery Team, 401 (65%) of which have been finalised. Work was currently ongoing to measure complainant satisfaction, both qualitatively and quantitatively via surveys.

DCS Sykes stated that the Professional Standards Department reported total complaint allegations had decreased steadily over the last 3 months (March – May 16). There were 183 complaint allegations in May, a decrease of 11% on the previous month. In relation to local resolutions these were showing an increase of 31% as a proportion of all complaints in the last 12 months. The Service Recovery Teams at PSD which were implemented in February 2016 had impacted on both the timeliness and quality of complaint investigations and the high proportion of cases dealt with by local resolution.

The PCC asked about the impact following on from the Crawford recommendations which included basic issues such as the wording of letters to complainants. DCS Sykes explained that letters were now written in plain English and from a question and answers exercise the responses were more personal. Districts and departments had been given guidance to have a consistent approach and more work was being done around safeguarding knowledge.

The PCC asked how the work towards using mediation was progressing, DCS Sykes said they were working closely with the Yorkshire mediation service.

In response to a question about the very high increase in neglect of duty complaints, DCS Sykes explained that a decision had been made to record dissatisfaction complaints which meant higher recording. In reality there was a 5% increase.

Regarding a question about misconduct the PCC was advised that it was still seen as one the principal strategic risks for West Yorkshire Police. T/DCC Robins said that this was an amber risk. PSD had an early input into new Officer training and misconducts generally related to misuse of steroids, misuse of computers and inappropriate sexual activity.

Finally the PCC asked about the introduction of public hearings and about the level of public interest in them. DCS Sykes stated that there were some minor logistical issues to overcome, public interest had been limited.

5. **Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery**

DCI Warren Stevenson introduced the report which outlined the current work being undertaken by West Yorkshire Police. Between 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016 89 crimes were reported. 52% being Sexual Exploitation. 37% being Forced Labour. And 7% were for Criminal Exploitation. Criminal Exploitation, benefits and other type of financial fraud were both named as secondary types of exploitation of individuals by more than 1 victim. There were 251 people flagged as Potential Suspects of Human Trafficking and 370 Potential Victims of Human Trafficking. The highest number of victims were from Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland. Non EU victims made up 9% of all victims, with the highest countries of origin being Pakistan and Vietnam. It has previously been suggested that transport links could be a pull factor to the area. 54% of nominals were trafficked in through Dover, and just 12% were recorded being brought into the UK via airports/ports in the North of England. This suggested that although West Yorkshire was relatively easy to access from the south via the M1 or A1, other factors were drawing suspects/victims to the area, not the ease of transport to say Leeds, Bradford or Doncaster.

DCI Stevenson advised that there was still significant intelligence gaps around Human Trafficking/MDS. There were gaps in information that Officers were aware of in their enquiries. West Yorkshire Police continued to be at the fore-front nationally in its response to Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking. The working practices of the West Yorkshire team were now well established.

The PCC queried if West Yorkshire Police were satisfied that they have recorded all crimes that came to the attention of the police which included crimes that came to light through National Referral Mechanism. The T/CC explained that through 3rd party recording West Yorkshire Police need to be satisfied with what it is they would be dealing with.

The PCC asked if there was a reason why there has been a fall in numbers of intelligence reports submitted and was anything being done to improve it. DCI Stevenson explained that West Yorkshire Police would look further at issues such as training which initially boosted awareness in 2015.

The PCC asked if there were any updates on the NRM national pilot, how it was working and what has been learnt from it. T/DCC explained the pilot had demonstrated continued improvement. The evaluation of the pilot was due at the end of August 2016.

Action:

West Yorkshire Police to share the evaluation of the pilot with the PCC at the end of August.

6. Serious Acquisitive Crime

T/ACC Williams introduced the report which outlined West Yorkshire Police current position in relation to Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC). She stated that the compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) continued to drive improvement in the quality and consistency of crime recording in West Yorkshire. This in turn had led to an increased likelihood of a call for service becoming a recorded crime. West Yorkshire Police was ranked 3rd in the MSG with regard to burglary and vehicle crime satisfaction levels, scoring 91.9% and 81.6% respectively.

T/ACC Williams stated that robbery offences were fairly evenly spread across all days but were most likely to occur between 5pm and 10pm. After cash, mobile phones are the most frequently stolen item. Males aged 16-25 were most likely to be the victims of personal robbery. 31% of personal robbery victims are female. West Yorkshire Police had recorded 2% more domestic burglaries in April 2016 compared to April 2015. 30% of opportunistic offences involved offenders entering the premises through an unlocked door whilst 26% were through an insecure window. West Yorkshire Police initiated the Darker Nights Operation and the Spring Burglary Campaign, which raised public awareness of the need for vigilance with home security.

T/ACC Williams continued to say that approximately 10% of burglaries involved the theft of vehicle keys and the taking of the associated vehicle. Ford Transit vans were the main vehicle targeted within West Yorkshire, accounting for 7.5% of all theft from motor vehicle offences. 7.7% of theft from motor vehicle offences involved the theft of a registration plate. Examination of three months theft from motor vehicle offences where registration plates were stolen showed that 39.9% were used in further crime, due to the rise in theft of vehicle offences and to support ongoing work, this offence had been categorised and allocated to districts to lead and further develop solutions.

The PCC asked what the latest compliance rates were for burglary, and what other analysis took place to ensure that any genuine rises were not missed. T/DCC John Robins explained everything that came through was checked and recorded as a burglary dwelling crime.

The PCC spoke about public concerns due to officer numbers and reducing satisfaction with police visibility, he questioned how using the SAC patterns and locations hotspots could help reduce crime. T/ACC Williams explained that each district had daily and monthly meetings to look into these issues, they also attended Community Safety Partnership meetings.

In response to a question about individual action plans the PCC sought reassurance that the learning has been shared across the districts. T/ACC Williams advised that there was much better coverage with ANPR. Kirklees and Bradford had invested in roads policing and other council areas were looking into operations such as Operation Steerside which saw officers patrolling the streets of identified "hot spot" areas, targeting motorists who were committing offences, such as not wearing a seatbelt, using a mobile phone, driving with inappropriate or excess speed, and driving over the prescribed limit of alcohol or drugs.

The PCC asked why there was such a difference between the rates of increase in domestic burglary across the districts. T/ACC Williams explained that all districts were on the same page, things were starting to stabilise.

In relation to the rise in business robbery in Leeds. T/DCC Robins explained that business robbery had increased by about 33% in Leeds. There were no patterns and no specific locations and was more around the local shops.

Finally the PCC asked how West Yorkshire Police could be certain that the rise in personal robbery was down to improved recording compliance. T/ACC Williams stated that there was a change in the recording process and less service calls were being received.

Actions:

- a) The PCC and T/CC Collins would continue to ensure that all forces were held to the same standards as Crime Data Integrity.
- b) West Yorkshire Police to bring to COM the completed work around Business crime.

7. Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

T/ACC Williams introduced the IOM report which outlined West Yorkshire Police's (WYP) current position. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) involved the Police and Partners working together to deliver a local response to crime, targeting those offenders most at risk of re-offending and reducing the risk they posed to members of the community. To meet the challenges of the Force Strategic Assessment and the Police and Crime Plan, West Yorkshire Police had significantly changed 'who' were managed in Partnership. The changes had led to all offenders 'in scope' of partnership management, which included offenders of domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, violence, as well as traditional acquisitive crime offenders.

T/ACC Williams stated the Force operated a local delivery model of IOM with the five Policing Districts all having responsibility for the delivery of offender management through their staff and through the Partnership Ward Areas (PWA's), supported by the Force Performance Improvement Unit (FPIU). This was supported by the 6th Hub within HM Prisons as well as Criminal Justice. The 6th Hub operated out of Armley, Wealstun, Wetherby and New Hall Prisons and performed a critical role in the 'through the gate' process, assessing a person's needs and support requirements when they were released from prison.

T/ACC Williams advised Community Rehabilitation Companies were responsible for managing offenders who posed a low or medium risk of serious harm. The National Probation Service was responsible for managing offenders who posed a high risk of serious harm and those who had committed the most serious offences. West Yorkshire Police had changed their Drugs Testing Policy in custody to align this with the IOM Cohort model. It was important to note that the Police and Crime Commissioner specifically funded the current drug testing work in custody substantially, above and beyond the usual budget setting Drug testing and referrals from custody were a significant pathway into drug treatment and it was vital that the processes continued to support treatment and long term recovery.

The PCC and West Yorkshire Police jointly contributed towards the £1,810,696 to support the staff and equipment within the DIP programme, this was split across the five policing districts. The funding from the PCC and WYP was currently supporting 157 Detention Officers to deliver drug testing 24/7 in 5 Custody Sites. (Directly funding 40 of these). There had been Districts who had successfully utilised satellite tagging of RSO's and Domestic Abuse (DA) offenders as an enhanced method of offender control and victim protection.

The PCC enquired what mechanisms were in place to manage IOM performance. T/ACC Williams explained that after 6 months there were no more places available on the IOM but some places were added for vulnerable/ CSE offenders.

Action:

West Yorkshire Police to consider working with partners to submit a bid to the Partnership Executive Group to improve the delivery of services for IOM.

8. Future Agenda Items

Future agenda items would be reviewed and a new draft forward agenda items agreed following consultation on the new Police & Crime Plan.

9. Any other business

None

10. Next Meeting – 4 October 2016

This meeting date was subsequently changed to the 11th.