



Kasey Knight  
Democratic Services Officer  
Direct: 020 8379 4073  
or Ext 4073

Textphone: 020 8379 4073 (in Civic Centre)  
e-mail: Kasey.knight@enfield.gov.uk

## **SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD**

**Tuesday, 29th July, 2014 at 7.00 pm in the Room 6, Civic Centre,  
Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA**

### **AGENDA – PART 1**

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 3. CONFIRMATION OF CHAIRMAN**

As Chairman of the former Enfield Community and Police Partnership (ECP) and in the interests of providing continuity, Adrian Bishop-Laggett has offered to Chair the Enfield Safer Neighbourhood Board for one year.

- 4. PROPOSAL TO ELECT VICE CHAIRMEN, SECRETARY AND TREASURER**

To appoint Vice-Chairmen, secretary and treasurer for 2014/15.

- 5. EXPLANATION OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD**
  - a. Establish policing priorities in the borough
  - b. Monitor crime performance and community confidence
  - c. Monitor complaints against borough officers
  - d. Monitor complaints from victims of crime
  - e. Assure that Independent Custody Visiting is delivered
  - f. Play a significant role in community payback

- g. Ensure that all wards have a ward panel
- h. Oversee the borough Independent Advisory Group
- i. Support Neighbourhood Watch
- j. Ensure delivery of the Stop & Search community monitoring function

**6. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS (Pages 1 - 20)**

Examination of crime statistics received from MOPAC on 22 July 2014.

**7. REPORT ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE**

Information on complaints from the Police and complaints from victims of crime and how these will be addressed at future meetings.

**8. REPORT FROM VICTIM SUPPORT**

To receive a verbal update from Victim Support.

**9. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS**

To receive an update on current Police operations from Detective Chief Inspector Paul Healy.

**10. VERBAL REPORT FROM THE INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITORS**

To receive a verbal report from Lorna Logan.

**11. REPORT FROM THE INDEPENDENT ADVISORY GROUP**

To receive a verbal report from Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh.

**12. REPORT FROM THE STOP AND SEARCH COMMUNITY MONITORING GROUP**

To receive a verbal report from Caroline Berry.

**13. NOMINATION OF PROJECTS FOR COMMUNITY PAYBACK**

To consider projects for community payback.

**14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

If you wish to raise a matter of urgent business, please send full details to [Kasey\\_knight@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:Kasey_knight@enfield.gov.uk) to arrive no later than Monday, 28 July.

**15. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

Future meetings have been arranged for the following dates at Enfield Civic Centre starting at 7pm.

- Tuesday 11 November 2014
- Thursday 5 February 2015
- Thursday 7 May 2015

If you wish to raise a matter for consideration at a subsequent meeting, please send full details to [Kasey\\_knight@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:Kasey_knight@enfield.gov.uk) to arrive no later than two weeks before the meeting date.

**Members are requested to be mindful of the decision to operate a guillotine at 9.00pm for meetings of the SNB.**

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## **ENFIELD SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

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## RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO JUNE 2014)

Data is for rolling year to date (June 2014) compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Enfield (data to June 2014)<sup>1</sup>

JUL - JUN	2012/13	2013/14	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) <sup>2</sup>	22,302	22,527	1.0%	-7.0%
<b>MOPAC Priority Offences</b>				
Violence with Injury	1,752	2,038	16.3%	8.8%
Robbery (Total)	970	860	-11.3%	-18.9%
Burglary (Total)	3,644	3,269	-10.3%	-9.9%
Theft From Person Offences	601	532	-11.5%	-20.8%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	799	868	8.6%	0.2%
Theft From MV Offences	3,005	2,970	-1.2%	-6.5%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,020	2,045	1.2%	-3.0%
<b>MOPAC 7 Total</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>12,582</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
<b>Other Crime</b>				
Violence Against the Person	4,426	5,105	15.3%	10.6%
Assault with Injury	1,449	1,477	1.9%	-9.4%
Homicide	6	3	-50.0%	0.0%
Burglary (res)	2,546	2,281	-10.4%	-11.5%
Burglary (non-res)	1,098	988	-10.0%	-7.0%
Robbery (Personal)	861	821	-4.6%	-18.4%
Robbery (Business)	109	39	-64.2%	-26.0%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,804	3,838	0.9%	-4.9%
Rape	128	169	32.0%	31.1%
Serious Sexual Offences	275	318	15.6%	19.0%
Youth Violence	511	570	11.5%	3.0%
Serious Youth Violence	203	250	23.2%	14.9%
Gun Crime	71	64	-9.9%	-16.7%
Knife Crime	347	404	16.4%	-9.5%
Knife Crime with Injury	99	131	32.3%	1.2%
Domestic Violence	1,805	2,121	17.5%	18.0%
Homophobic Crime	17	13	-23.5%	13.6%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	223	245	9.9%	8.0%

<sup>1</sup> The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 sets a target to reduce key neighbourhood (or 'MOPAC 7') crimes by 20 per cent. The key neighbourhood or 'MOPAC 7' crime types are: violence with injury, robbery, burglary, theft from person, theft/taking of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle and vandalism (criminal damage). These seven crime types have been selected by MOPAC as they are: high volume, have a sizeable impact on Londoners and are clearly understood by the public. These crime types are also all victim-based offences and make up around half of all Total Notifiable Offences. These are not the only mayoral crime reduction priorities. See the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan (<http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PoliceCrimePlan%202013-16.pdf>) for details of all MOPAC priority areas.

<sup>2</sup> The National Fraud Authority now records figures for frauds in the UK, instead of individual police forces. Its Action Fraud service started in the Metropolitan Police's area on 4 February 2013. It should be noted that the count of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) will include fraud offences only up to that date, after that period the TNO count excludes fraud offences. Thus for TNOs, the percentage change shown between 2012/13 and 2013/14 in the table above will not be a like for like comparison. This is consistent with how the MPS present crime data on their website.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

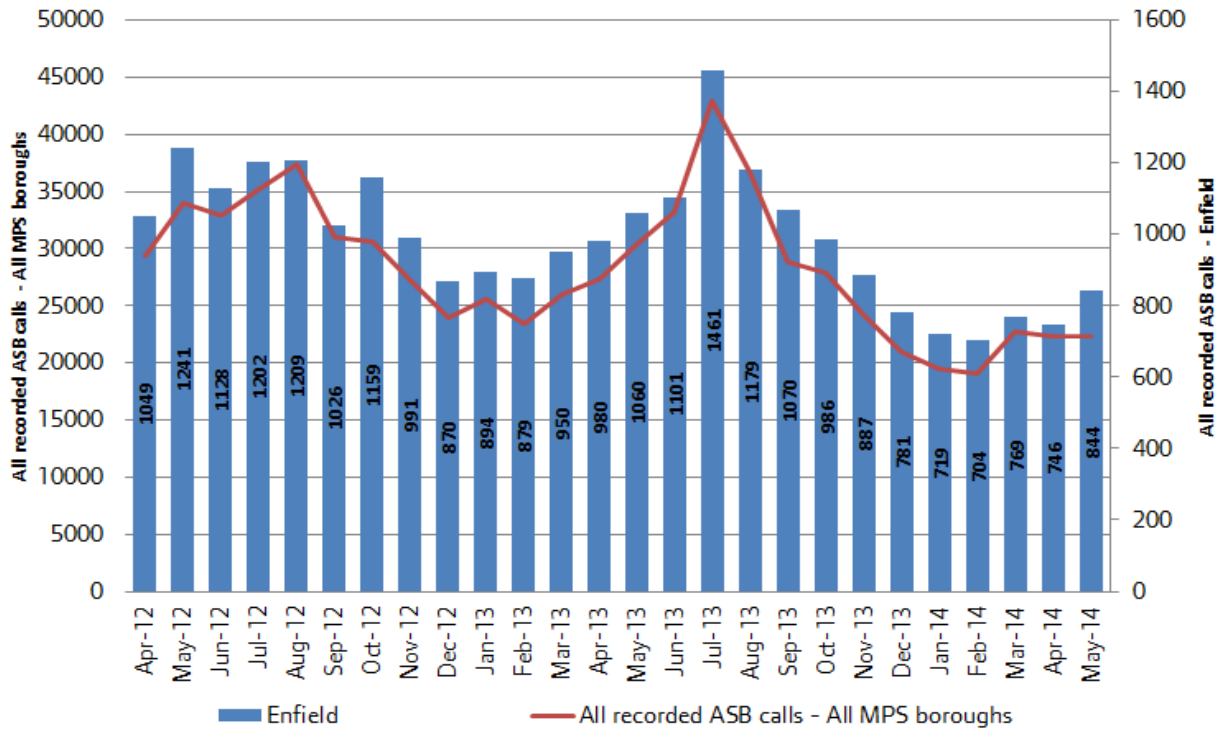
<b>Glossary of crime definitions</b>	
Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) which are applied across the categories of recorded crime are available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime</a>	
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	A count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office. See HOCR 'notifiable offences list'
Violence with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Robbery(Total/Personal/Business)	See HOCR 'robbery'
Burglary(Total/Residential/non-residential)	See HOCR 'burglary'
Theft From Person	See HOCR 'theft'
Theft/taking of Motor Vehicle/Theft From Motor Vehicle	See HOCR 'vehicle offences'
Criminal Damage	See HOCR 'criminal damage'
Violence Against the Person	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Assault with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Homicide	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Motor Vehicle Crime	Includes theft of and from vehicles.
Rape	See HOCR 'sexual offences'
Serious Sexual Offences	Offences of rape of a female or male, sexual assault on a female or male, sexual activity involving a child, sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, trafficking for sexual exploitation.
Youth Violence/Serious Youth Violence	Offences of Most Serious Violence, Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19. Youth Violence is defined in the same way, but also includes Assault with Injury offences. The measure counts the number of victims (aged 1-19) of offences, rather than the number of offences.
Gun Crime	Offences (Violence Against the Person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are used (i.e. fired, used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, or used as a threat). Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression, then the incident counts. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.
Knife Crime	Offences of murder, attempted murder, threats to kill, manslaughter, infanticide, wounding or carrying out an act endangering life, wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent, actual bodily harm, sexual assault, rape or robbery where a feature code identifying weapon usage (countable as knife crime) has been added to the crime report.
Knife Crime with Injury	Offences of knife crime where a knife or sharp instrument is used to injure.
Domestic Violence	Any offence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults (aged 16 and over) who are or who have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality.
Homophobic Crime	Any offence which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person, that is intended to impact upon those known or perceived to be lesbian, gay, or bisexual.
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	Any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person, or any offence where the offender demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership of a racial or religious group.



## ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO MAY 2014)

- ASB data is the total number of calls received from the public recorded as ASB, rather than number of ASB incidents recorded by police which is not available. This adheres to the national Home Office counting standards.
- The graph below includes calls recorded on the MPS Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system or Contact Handling System (CHS) classified as ASB, excluding duplicate reports (where more than one person reports the same incident).
- ASB may be reported via a number of channels at borough level including to Safer Neighbourhoods Teams (SNT), local authorities or Registered Social Landlords, some of which may not be captured on CAD or CHS, therefore the data below may not reflect the whole picture of ASB.

**Figure 2: MPS recorded ASB calls in Enfield and the MPS as a whole (data to May 2014)**



Source: MPS/London Datastore

## PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 4 (MARCH) 2013/14)

**Confidence** in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ to the question in the MPS Public Attitude Survey (PAS)<sup>3</sup>: “Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 4 (March) 2013/14) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 72%.

This is above the MPS average (68%) and ranks joint 13<sup>th</sup> (with Islington, Southwark and Wandsworth) for borough confidence levels in the MPS.

**Satisfaction** with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘completely’, ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ to the question in the MPS User Satisfaction Survey (USS)<sup>4</sup>: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 4 (March) 2013/14) USS results in Enfield show overall satisfaction currently at 79%.

This is below the MPS average (80%) and ranks joint 18<sup>th</sup> (with Hounslow, Westminster, Camden and Redbridge) for borough satisfaction levels in the MPS.

There is a 4 percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in Enfield (white 80%, BME 76%). The MPS average is 4 percentage points.

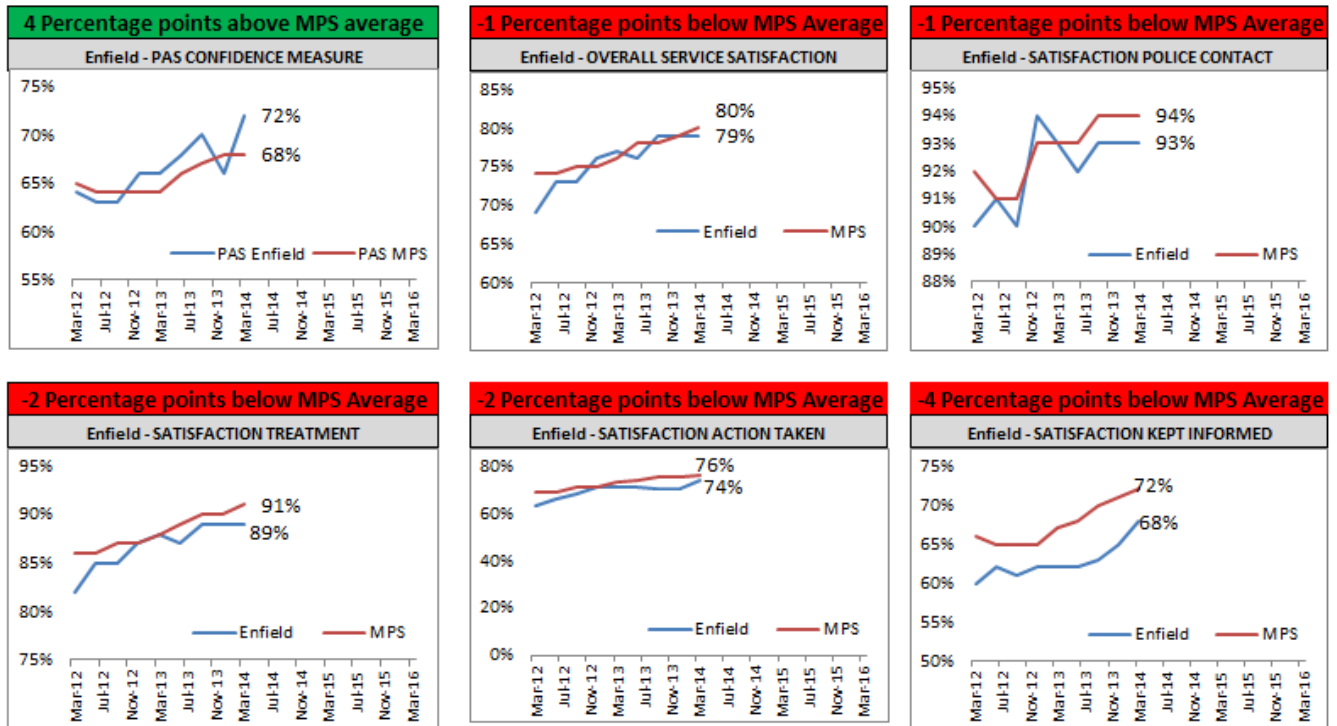
The USS is the most reliable indicator of victim satisfaction with different aspects of service received during contact with the police.

Figure 3 below sets out public confidence and victim satisfaction overall, and satisfaction with ease of contact, police actions, treatment, and follow up in Enfield since March 2012.

<sup>3</sup> The PAS explores the views of residents across London around crime, ASB and policing issues via face to face interviews with over 12,800 respondents per year. More information about public confidence in the MPS including the MPS Confidence Model detailing the drivers of confidence is available at <http://www.met.police.uk/about/performance/confidence.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> The USS measures crime victims' satisfaction with a specific instance of their contact with the MPS via telephone interviews with approximately 16,500 victims per year.

**Figure 3: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield**



Source: MPS PAS & USS

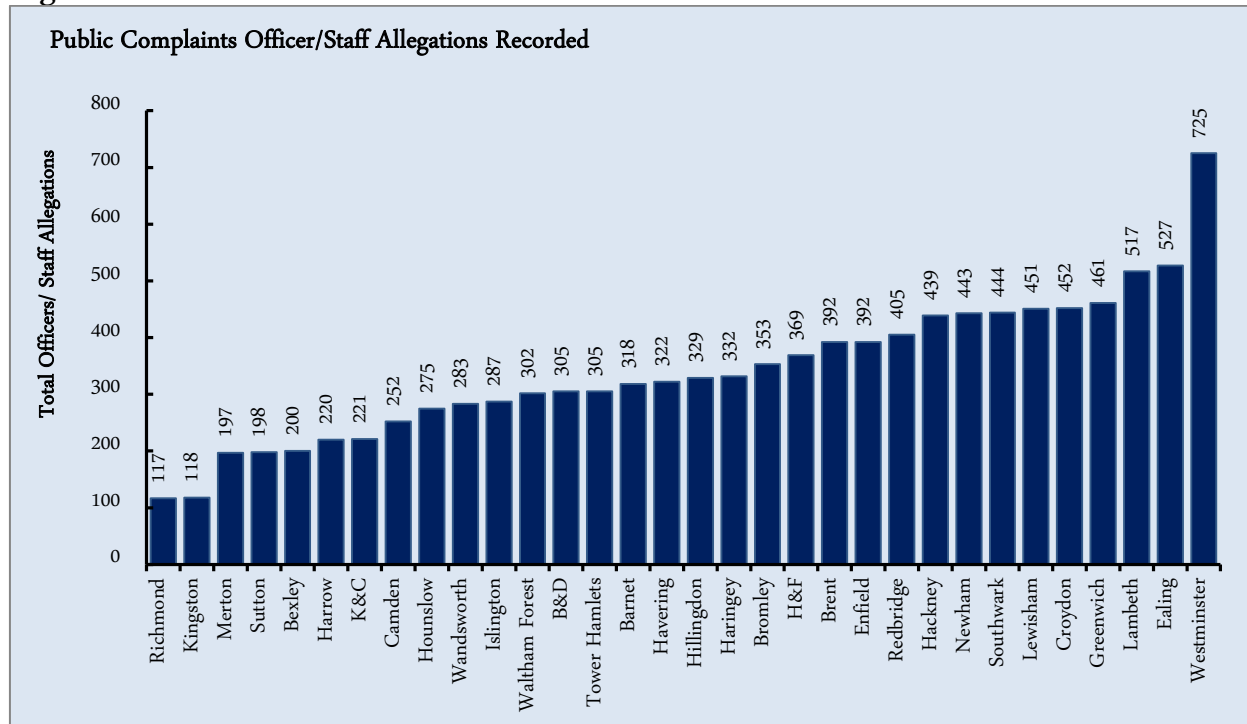
## COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO MAY 2014)

### Public Complaints Officer/ Staff Allegations (Jun 13 – May 14)

Allegations are an interpretation of officer/staff behaviour at the incident. Officer/ Staff allegation measure counts the total allegations against each officer/ staff involved (for example one complainant could make one allegation involving two different officers. This would be counted as two officer allegations).

Enfield recorded a total of 392 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. This is the 11<sup>th</sup> highest out of 32 boroughs.

Figure 4

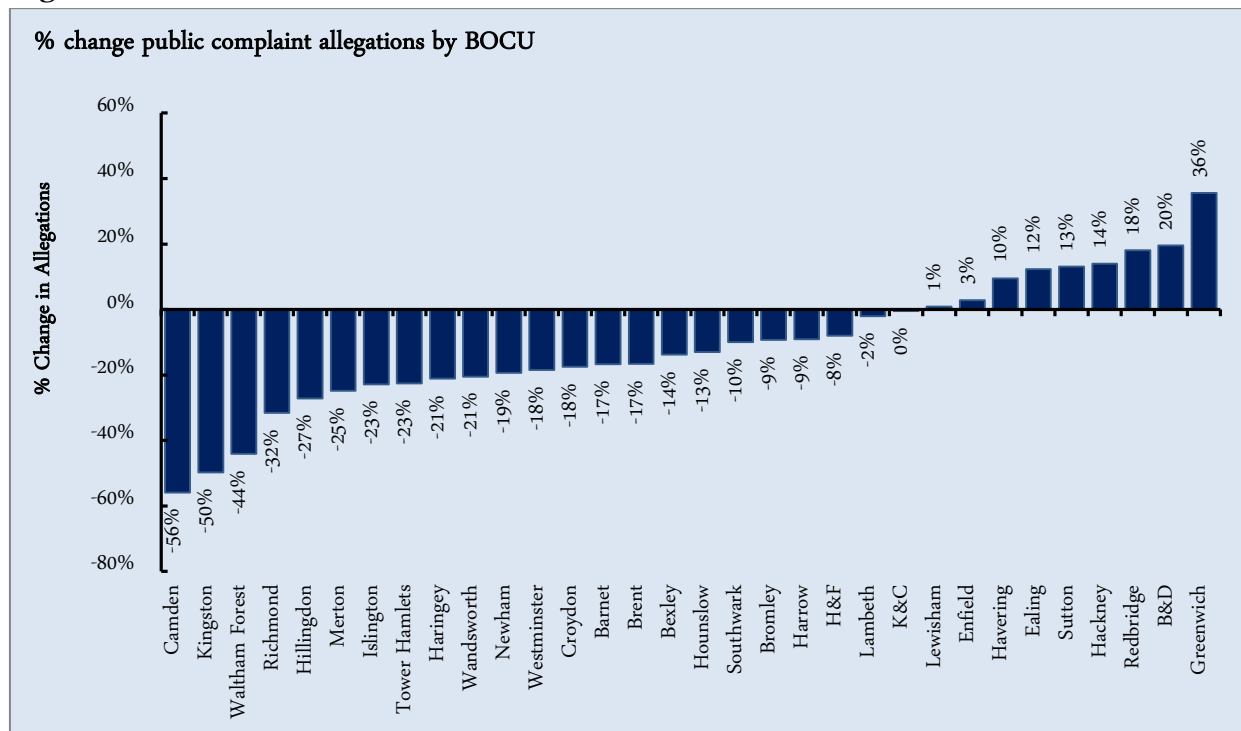


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (Jun 13 – May 14) as compared with same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, 9 boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

Enfield recorded an increase of 3% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

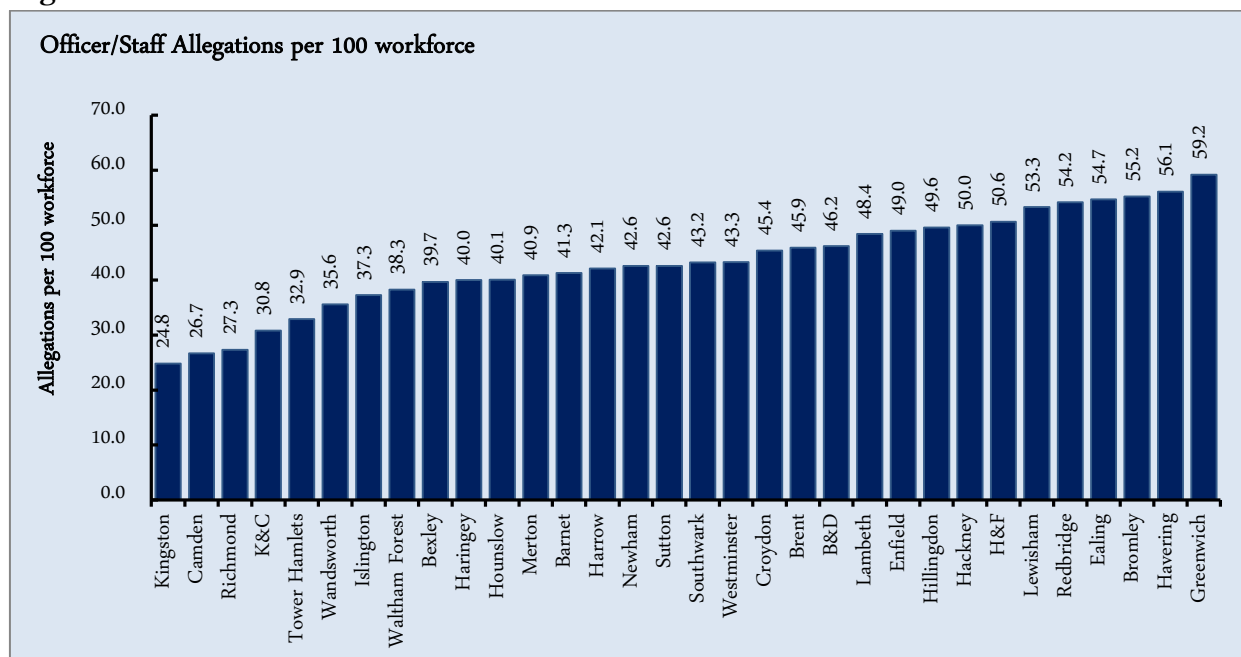
**Figure 5**



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below shows the average number of officer/ staff allegations per 100 workforce. This calculation is used to allow even comparison between those boroughs with a large/small workforce. As can be seen, Enfield recorded a rate of 49.0 allegations per 100 workforce. This is the 10<sup>th</sup> highest in the MPS.

**Figure 6**



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

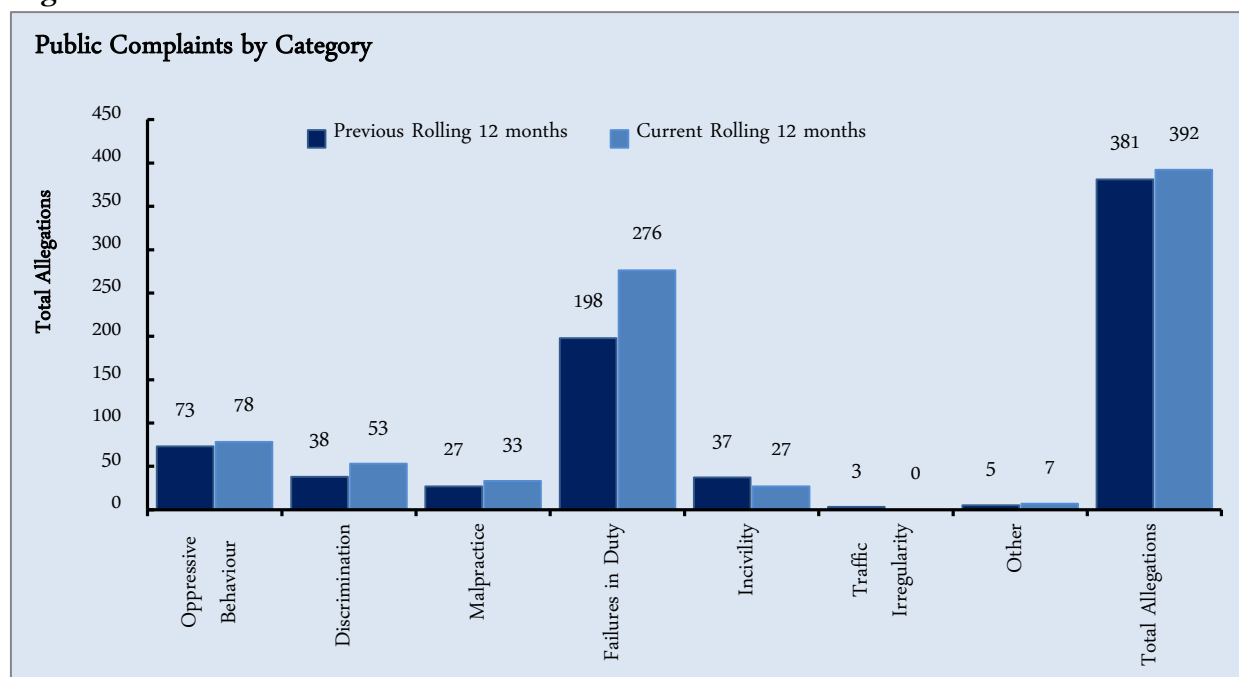
## Enfield Allegation Type

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (Jun 13 – May 14).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (70%) of total public complaints allegations. This increased by 39% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 20% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 7% in the rolling 12 month period.

**Figure 7**



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

<b>Glossary of complaints categories</b>	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police may have come into contact with whilst on or off duty, which amount to an abuse of authority or maltreatment or lack of fairness and impartiality. Includes acts committed on grounds of another person's nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion.
Malpractice	Including irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury, corrupt practice or mishandling of property.
Failures in Duty	Including breach of Code A PACE on stop and search, Code B PACE on searching of premises and seizure of property, Code C PACE on detention, treatment and questioning, Code D PACE on identification procedures and Code E PACE on tape recording, other neglect or failure in duty, improper disclosure of information,

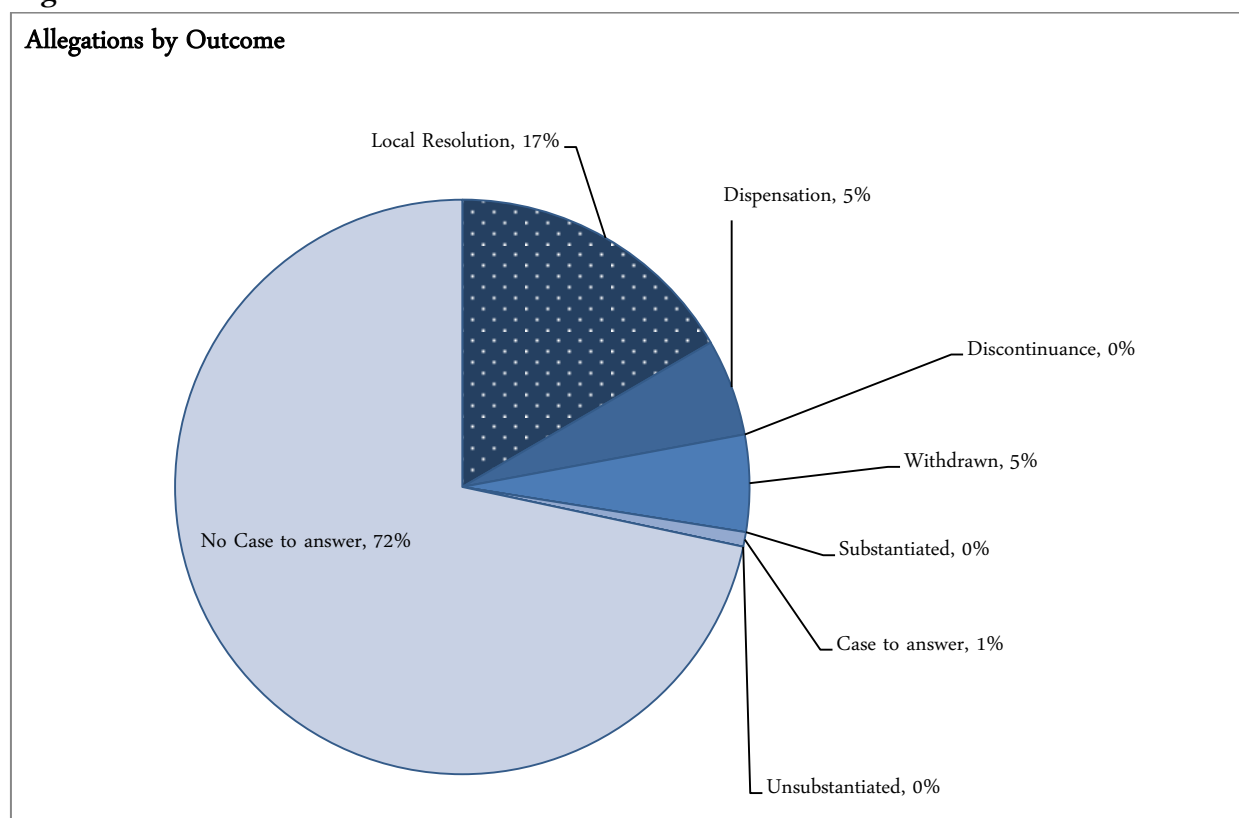
	and other irregularity in procedure.
Incivility	Including incivility, impoliteness and intolerance. A person serving with the police should treat members of the public and colleagues with courtesy and respect, avoiding abusive or deriding attitudes or behaviour.
Traffic Irregularity	Complaints about the driving or use of vehicles on police business (but not about police conduct in dealing with civilian traffic).
Other	For example, criminal damage (except in connection with searches of property).

## Enfield Outcome Type

The graph below provides a breakdown by outcome type of all complaint allegations recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (Jun 13 – May 14).

'No Case to Answer' accounts for the highest proportion (72%) of all allegations, followed by Local Resolution (17%). 'Case to answer' outcomes account for 1% of all allegations.

**Figure 8**



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

<b>Glossary of outcome categories</b>	
Substantiated/Case to answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the investigating officer determines that there is a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Unsubstantiated/No	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the

case to answer	investigating officer determines that there is not a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Local Resolution	For less serious complaints, such as rudeness or incivility, a complainant may agree to local resolution. Usually, this involves a local police supervisor handling the complaint and agreeing with the complainant a way of dealing with it. This might be: an explanation or information to clear up a misunderstanding; an apology on behalf of the police force; and/or an outline of what actions will be taken to prevent similar complaints occurring in the future. This can be done by the borough where the incident occurred/reported, or by Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS).
Dispensation	Refers to instances where a force or PCC considers that no action should be taken about a complaint. There are established grounds upon which a dispensation to investigate may be granted. These include: where more than 12 months have elapsed between the incident giving rise to the complaint and the making of the complaint, where there is no good reason for the delay or injustice would be caused; the matter is already the subject of a complaint; the complaint is anonymous; the complaint is vexatious, oppressive or otherwise an abuse of the procedures for dealing with complaints; the complaint is repetitious; it is not reasonably practicable to complete the investigation of the complaint. A force or PCC must obtain Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) agreement for a dispensation. If this is granted, it means that no action needs to be taken with regard to the complaint.
Discontinuance	Refers to instances where a force considers that it is no longer practical to continue with an investigation and is unable to conclude the investigation. There are established grounds upon which a discontinuance may be granted. This could occur if a complainant refuses to cooperate, if the complaint is repetitious, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. A force or PCC must obtain IPCC agreement for a discontinuance.
Withdrawn	Refers to instances where the complainant or person acting on their behalf retracts the complaint. No further action may be taken with regard to an allegation if the complainant decides to retract the allegation(s).

## STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO MAY 2014)

The most recent (data to May 2014) stop and search data for Enfield is in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism available at:

[http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities\\_and\\_how\\_we\\_are\\_doing/borough/enfield\\_stop\\_search\\_mon\\_report\\_may2014.pdf](http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/enfield_stop_search_mon_report_may2014.pdf)

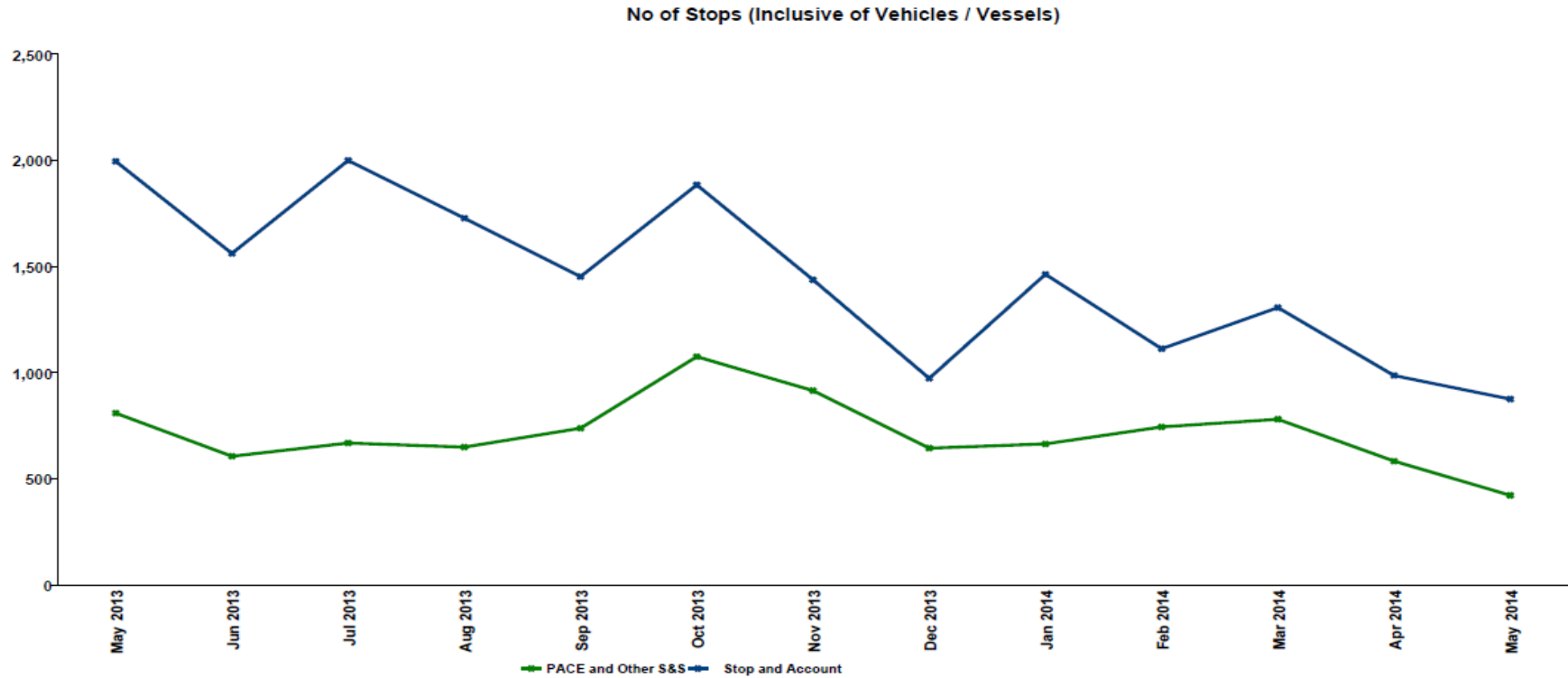
There is a wide range of stop and search data available as part of the monitoring mechanism. The relevance of this data to the Safer Neighbourhood Board will depend on whether or not the borough retains a separate stop and search community monitoring group. If it does, then the Board may not wish to engage with the full data set provided through the monitoring



mechanism, but that would be for the Board to decide. A summary of key information from the monitoring mechanism is provided below.

Figure 9: All stop and searches and stop and accounts (excluding s60)

Enfield: All Searches & Stop and Account\* excluding s.60



Totals include searches of unattended vehicles / vessels as well as persons

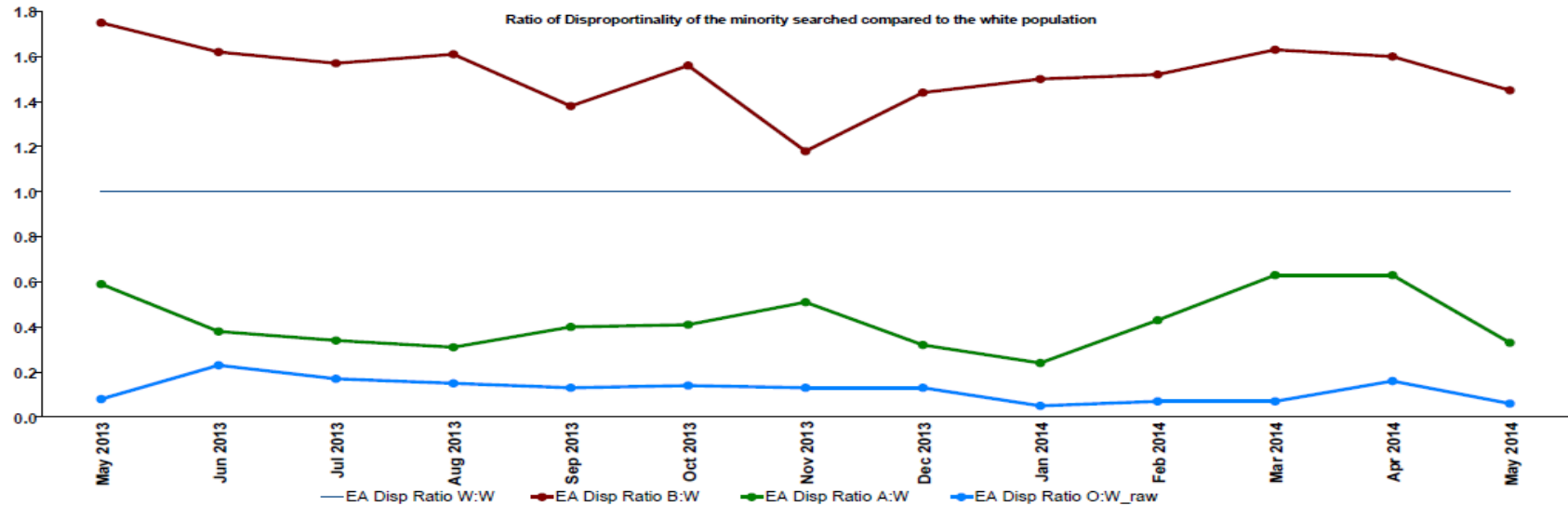
	2013								2014				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
PACE and Other S&S	810	607	669	650	739	1,076	916	645	665	745	781	584	423
Stop and Account	1,996	1,562	2,000	1,728	1,453	1,885	1,438	974	1,464	1,113	1,307	987	876

\*See Glossary

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 10: Ethnic appearance of people searched shown as a disproportionality ratio (excluding s60)

Enfield: Ethnic Appearance of People Searched shown as a Disproportionality Ratio (2011 Census Data) excluding s.60



Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

	2013								2014				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
White	1.00 (478)	1.00 (370)	1.00 (418)	1.00 (407)	1.00 (479)	1.00 (670)	1.00 (606)	1.00 (412)	1.00 (429)	1.00 (465)	1.00 (469)	1.00 (351)	1.00 (272)
Black	1.75 (268)	1.62 (191)	1.57 (210)	1.61 (209)	1.38 (212)	1.56 (334)	1.18 (228)	1.44 (190)	1.50 (206)	1.52 (226)	1.63 (245)	1.60 (179)	1.45 (126)
Asian	0.59 (54)	0.38 (27)	0.34 (27)	0.31 (24)	0.4 (37)	0.41 (52)	0.51 (59)	0.32 (25)	0.24 (20)	0.43 (38)	0.63 (57)	0.63 (42)	0.33 (17)
Other	0.08 (5)	0.23 (11)	0.17 (9)	0.15 (8)	0.13 (8)	0.14 (12)	0.13 (10)	0.13 (7)	0.05 (3)	0.07 (4)	0.07 (4)	0.16 (7)	0.06 (2)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0% (0)	0.5% (3)	0.2% (1)	0.3% (2)	0.1% (1)	0.3% (3)	0% (0)	0.3% (2)	0.2% (1)	0.3% (2)	0.3% (2)	0.2% (1)	0% (0)

Ethnicity	Population	
White	190,640	This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows: White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background. Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background. Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background. Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.
Black	60,923	
Asian	36,494	
Other	24,409	
Total	312,466	

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring

**Figure 11: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for May 2014 only) (weapons search target is 20% of all searches, key crime search target is 40% of all searches)**

	Search volume (PACE, S60, other)	Arrest rate	% weapons searches (codes C/D/E/K)	% key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (codes A/F/L)
Enfield	423	20.1%	9.5%	23.2%
MPS	16,709	19.1%	11.1%	26.3%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

<b>*Glossary of stop and search terms</b>	
Stop and search	This is when a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. The police can only detain members of the public in order to carry out a search when certain conditions have been met. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation which include searching for: stolen property; prohibited articles namely offensive weapons or anything used for burglary, theft, deception or criminal damage; drugs; guns. Historically searches of unattended vehicles and vessels have made up a very low proportion of search activity.
Stop and account	Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything.
PACE S1	Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984. This empowers any police officer acting with reasonable grounds for suspicion to stop, detain and search a person or vehicle for certain prohibited items. The vast majority of stops and searches are conducted under this legislation
Section 60	Where an authorising officer reasonably believes that serious violence may take place or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason they may authorise powers for officers in uniform to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and time period.
PACE and Other Stops and Searches	Stops and Searches under PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence Act), S23 Drugs Act, S47 Firearms Act plus a very small number not included in the other categories (e.g. S27(1) Aviation Security Act 1982 or S7 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985).
Disproportionality	Disproportionality is the term used to explain the difference in the number of searches conducted on different groups, relative to the size of the respective base population. In figure 10, searches of white people are represented as '1' (straight line on the graph) to illustrate the difference in probability of a member of a different ethnic group being searched, relative to the size of the respective base population. Disproportionality is calculated from stop and search data and Census 2011 population data (please note, this is resident population which in some boroughs may not reflect 'street' population, particularly in areas which 'import' a lot of people for the purposes of schools, colleges, shopping or night-time entertainment etc.). For example, the black-white disproportionality ratio is defined as: the black stop and search rate per 1,000 black population divided by the white stop and search rate per 1,000

	white population.
Arrest rate	The arrest rate percentage is determined by dividing the number of persons arrested resulting from searches by the total number of persons searched.

## INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR (ICV) SCHEME (DATA PERIOD APRIL – JUNE 2014)

**Figure 12: Report from Enfield ICV Panel to the Enfield SNB**

<b>This report covers the period [April – June 2014]</b>	
Custody suites visited	Edmonton (MPS)– weekly visits
<b>Summary of ICV visits</b>	
Visits scheduled: 13	Visits conducted: 12 (92%)
Number held in detention at time of visits: 109	Number of detainees spoken to: 30 (27%)
<p>There are a number of reasons why a detainee may not be interviewed; they may be asleep or out of the cell being interviewed, booked in or released, or with a solicitor or healthcare professional; if the custody suite is full the ICVs may prioritise who they interview, selecting who they consider to be the most vulnerable detainees; custody staff may advise ICVs not to interview a detainee on health and safety grounds and a detainee may decline an interview. Visual checks can be made on those detainees in their cell but not interviewed. There were 66 (60%) detainees unavailable for a visit during this period.</p>	
General observations	<p>Custody staff was found to be helpful to the ICVs and showed professionalism to detainees while held in custody and when responding to their requests. Stocks of food and clothing were noted to be sufficient and the custody suite on the majority of occasions was very clean. The largest majority of detainees were male adults held under PACE (88%).</p>
Issues raised	<p>The panel noted that two cells were out of order due to the temperature being too cold. The panel raised concern regarding a detainee who had mental health issues and was kept in custody until a bed became available in the local authority. Noted this is not an appropriate place to hold him but was out of control of the custody staff. The panel also enquired about the availability of the rights and entitlements leaflet in different languages. Also raised to the attention of custody staff concerns regarding when detainees had received or been offered their rights and entitlements. This includes checking when detainees have been offered a shower or food.</p>

MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator  
for Enfield

April May-Zubel

April.may-zubel@mopac.london.gov.uk

**FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Name	Content	Weblink
MPS Performance & Statistics	This is an interactive map of the MPS area providing crime figures by borough with a comparison with MPS totals. Data is available for month, financial year to date and rolling 12 month comparisons for different crime types. Data tables include recorded crime and sanction detection data.	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/">http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/</a>
MPS crime mapping	The Metropolitan Police's crime-mapping website allows members of the public to see offences in their local area. The thermal maps give an indication on which boroughs have the highest volume of crimes.	<a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/">http://maps.met.police.uk/</a>
MPS Publication Scheme	The MPS Publication Scheme gives access to various reports published on a regular basis on MPS performance at a corporate or borough level. Reports include the MPS stop and search report, MPS knife crime summaries and MPS dangerous dogs report.	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm">http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm</a>
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations).	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm">http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm</a>
London	In his commitment to greater	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/london-dashboard">http://data.london.gov.uk/london-dashboard</a>

Dashboard	transparency to drive accountability and improvement in public services, the Mayor commissioned this dashboard which gives an overview on current trends in performance of public services in London including policing and crime.	
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London Datastore	The Datastore includes data on victim-based crime, rape, knife crime, gun crime, gang violence, dog attacks, homicide, sexual offences, hate crimes, stop and search, police force strength, fear of crime, and phone calls by type (including ASB).	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/metropolitan-police-service-recorded-crime-figures-and-associated-data">http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/metropolitan-police-service-recorded-crime-figures-and-associated-data</a>
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough.	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/census">http://data.london.gov.uk/census</a>
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/london-borough-profiles">http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/london-borough-profiles</a>
National crime mapping	This site allows users to search for data and information in their area, including details of local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, beat meetings, crime advice and useful smart phone applications. This site also provides comparative data for boroughs.	<a href="http://www.police.uk/">http://www.police.uk/</a>
Home Office Crime Statistics Publications	This site includes different publications from the Home Office on crime research and statistics in England and Wales. Publications include hate crimes in England and Wales, Drug Misuse Declared Funding, and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders statistics.	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics</a>

<p>Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly called the British Crime Survey)</p>	<p>This site offers information on crime trends and statistics in England and Wales (some data is also broken down by police force area) based on police recorded crime data and a face-to-face victimisation survey.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales</a></p>
<p>Home Office Counting Rules</p>	<p>The Home Office Counting Rules provide a national standard for the recording and counting of 'notifiable' offences recorded by police forces in England and Wales (known as 'recorded crime') with the aim of recording crime in a more victim-focused way and maintaining greater consistency between police forces.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime</a></p>
<p>Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime and Policing Comparator</p>	<p>The Crime and Policing Comparator compares data on recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), quality of service, finances and workforce numbers for all police forces in England and Wales. HMIC validates and publishes this data, which is submitted by police forces. There are interactive charts to choose the forces and data to generate bespoke graphs.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/">http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/</a></p>