

Public Document Pack

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SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD

**Thursday, 5th February, 2015 at 7.00 pm in the Room 1, Civic
Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA**

Membership: Please see attached list

Councillors: Bernie Lappage and Andy Milne

AGENDA – PART 1

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 11 NOVEMBER 2014 (Pages 1 - 8)**

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on the 11 November 2014

- 4. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS (Pages 9 - 34)**

A brief verbal report will be provided by Andrew Francalanza on the organisation and work of Victim Support.

Examination of crime statistics received from MOPAC to include:

- a. Recorded Crime
- b. Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)
- c. Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction
- d. Complaints Against Borough Officers/ Staff

- e. Stop and Search
- f. Independent Custody Visitor (ICV) Scheme

5. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

To receive an update from Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite

6. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

To receive an update on current Police operations from Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

If you wish to raise a matter of urgent business, please send full details to Elaine.huckell@enfield.gov.uk to arrive no later than Monday 2 February 2015.

8. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

A future meeting has been arranged for Thursday 21 May 2015 at 7:00pm at Enfield Civic Centre.

If you wish to raise a matter for consideration at a subsequent meeting, please send full details to elaine.huckell@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.

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD - 11.11.2014

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD HELD ON TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 2014**Attendance****Safer Neighbourhood Board Members**

*Adrian Bishop-Laggett (SNB Chair)

Cape Chairs -

*Alok Agrawal (Southgate Green, Bowes, Palmers Green)

*Pat Jackson (Jubilee, Ponders End)

*Janet Marshall (Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton)

*Eddie Fisher (Haselbury, Lower Edmonton)

*Carol Shuttle (Southbury, Turkey Street)

*Brian Waters (Town, Grange, Chase)

*Ruth Ward (Enfield Highway, Enfield Lock)

MEMBERS: Councillors *Bernie Lappage and Andy Milne

LGBT: *Tim Fellows

Enfield Racial Equality Council: *Vicky Dungate

MPS Disability Steering Group: *Jane Richards

Business Representative (EBRA):*Mark Rudling

PEP Member (Parent Champion):*Askin Erozkal

EYP representative: -

Independent Advisory Group (IAG): Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh

Independent Custody Visitors Panel (ICV): Peter Waterhouse

Victim Support Representative: Andrew Francalanza

Also Attending:

Detective Chief Inspector Paul Healy

Sheila Stacey (Enfield Lock CAPE)

Irene Wilson (Willow Road residents)

David Cockle (Highlands CAPE)

Eddie Fisher (Haselbury CAPE)

(* - Parties with voting rights. Please note support officers and advisors do not hold voting rights)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Chairman, Adrian Bishop-Laggett welcomed everyone to this private meeting of the Safer Neighbourhood Board. He introduced Askin Erozkal as the Parent Champion representative from the Parent Engagement Panel (PEP) and Eddie Fisher as the new CAPE Chair representing Haselbury and

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Lower Edmonton. He also reminded the meeting that SNB officers will be elected at the AGM meeting of the Safer Neighbourhood Board next year.

2. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 29 JULY 2014

AGREED that the minutes of the 29 July 2014 be confirmed as a correct record.

3. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

Detective Chief Inspector Paul Healy presented the MOPAC and Police data on the following:

- a) Recorded Crime.
- b) Anti-Social Behaviour
- c) Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction
- d) Complaints against Borough Officers /Staff
- e) Stop and Search
- f) Independent Custody Visitor (ICV) Scheme.

He highlighted key issues and the group raised a number of points as follows
-

a) Recorded Crime. The total notifiable offences, for Enfield has shown a year on year reduction in all but two crime types which are for Criminal damage and Violence with Injury. This may partly be as a result in changes in the way injuries are recorded. There has been a rise in the number of Domestic Abuse cases with an increase of 21.8% from last year this may be as a result of people being more confident in reporting incidents. He stated that it was important to measure the number of repeat victims and ensure that this is not rising. Where there are repeat incidents, referrals are made to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), the threshold has been lowered to ensure early intervention to prevent violence escalating. The Domestic Violence Strategic Group meets on a monthly basis, it was confirmed that there is now better reporting and infrastructure in place to provide support.

Operation Equinox is an ongoing police operation targeting gang related violence which includes patrolling areas and putting offenders rapidly into custody.

It was asked whether it was a good use of resources for officers to be used in this way, it was stated that if necessary officers would be redeployed but their presence was helping to keep offences down.

Enforcement of alcohol 'low drinking' zones is taking place, including those in Edmonton Green. This is done by breaking up groups and moving people on in these areas, however the group was reminded that 'Violence with injury' incidents are not necessarily alcohol related.

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Racist and Religious Hate Crime has shown an increase this year. People were now more willing to come forward to report this crime. It is hoped that the establishment of faith forums would also encourage more people to record incidents. The meeting was reminded that the '101' police non-emergency number helps to enable people to report issues of this nature.

Burglary offences show a reduction however there were concerns that this may increase in the lead up to Christmas, Operation Bumble Bee is underway and Andrea Clemons, Head of Community Safety is working with the police in this task.

b) Anti- Social Behaviour

The number of reported ASB calls are substantially down, it was thought this may be due to police operations and also a dedicated Ward Sergeant and a team of officers who are looking at reported calls who identify issues/ trends.

c) Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

Figures given by MOPAC show PAS (Public Attitude Survey) for Enfield at 67%, however Paul Healy understands the current figure for Enfield is 72%. The sample figures are thought to be relatively small, a member of SNB suggested that it would be interesting to see the MORI poll statistics which comprise larger numbers.

The USS (User Satisfaction Survey) overall results for Enfield are shown at 78% although, Paul Healy said this should be 79%. It was suggested that people may be influenced by any recent incidents in the local press, however it was stated that this may not be relevant as the survey involved only a small number of people.

d) Complaints against Borough Officers/ Staff Allegations

Enfield currently has 34 live cases, i.e. open complaints. This compares to Haringey – 71, Hackney – 51, Waltham Forest – 88.

In the past 12 months Enfield had 131 complaints, which is the 18th lowest of 32 London boroughs. In the past 12 months only 2% of appeals have been upheld.

A graph indicating 'Enfield outcome type' provides a breakdown by outcome type of all complaint allegations recorded and gives 'Case to answer' outcome of 1% of all allegations.

A query was made as to the number of complaints made and how many resulted in action such as disciplinary action being taken for those cases upheld. It was asked how many complaints equated to the 1% recorded as a 'case to answer'. Of this case/ cases upheld, more details were requested:

- What was the nature of the complaint/ complaints?
- Were more than one officer involved and
- How was the case/cases dealt with, e.g. was disciplinary action taken?
- What is the average time for a case to be considered.

It was requested that MOPAC be asked if they are able to provide these details.

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(Action Committee Secretary to inform Bradley Few MOPAC)

Concerns were raised that the figures provided by MOPAC appeared to be out of date and it was asked that our concerns about this be reported back to them.

(Action Committee Secretary to inform Bradley Few MOPAC)

A response to these points has been received from Bradley Few at MOPAC as follows:

“The 1% of cases to answer in the SNB pack refers to 5 cases. We understand that it is useful to have raw data behind these percentages and, following feedback from SNB members have added this t the data pack. Enfield will see this in their data pack for their next meeting.

Re the case/ cases upheld -

As far as I am aware, the document that our analyst pulls this information from (a full version of which is available on the MPS website at http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directorate_professional_standards.htm) does not include this information. SNB members may like to explore this data further with their local officers.

Re out of date figures –

The most recent data available at time of collating the SNB data pack is always used. Data is always slightly dated to allow time for production. For example, the most recent professional standards data currently available on the MPS website is to the end of November 2014” (this reply received 22.12.14)

It was confirmed that information was being circulated to CAPES giving details of crimes on an area basis, this is being circulated every fortnight. It was also confirmed that crime types for areas (hotspots) are collated yearly.

Concerns were raised that a Steering Group for people with disabilities should be reconvened. Councillors Milne and Lappage would support this request which should also include those with mental health issues.

e) Stop & Search

Paul Healy referred to the number of ‘Stop and Searches’ undertaken which were 375 at Sep 2014 compared to 739 for the previous year. The number of ‘Stop and Account’ instances were – 509 at Sep 2014 compared to 1453 for the same period last year. He stated that resulting from this there were 84 arrests made in 2014 and 102 arrests in 2013.

The use of body cameras for some officers, mainly frontline officers has proved very effective especially for domestic abuse cases, as information can be downloaded for evidence in Court cases. It also reduces the possibility of complaints being made against officers.

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f) Independent Custody Visitor Scheme

Peter Waterhouse, from the Independent Custody Visitors Panel spoke of the work of the Panel and highlighted the following

- Local members of the community carry out visits, in pairs, approximately 8 times a year. They meet people who have been taken into custody and carry out inspections, 52 visits are undertaken by the team each year.
- Visits are unannounced. The person in custody is informed that the ICV representative does not know their identity or any crime committed and that they are present to look into their welfare, to ensure that they have been dealt with correctly.
- The person in custody has a right to have someone informed of their whereabouts and they also have the right to legal advice. They will be asked if they have received food/ drinks and if there are any food requirements due to religious grounds.
- Some detainees/ foreign nationals have a right to have their embassy informed and juveniles have a right to the attendance of an appropriate adult. Visits can be made to a hospital if that is where the person in custody is being held. For those with mental health problems they need to be taken to an appropriate place of safety.
- The ICV representative can examine the kitchen area and they can ensure that there are showers, sufficient blankets and clothes available
- During riots in 2011 the ICV Visitors were asked to undertake visits every day.

Peter Waterhouse said visits provide a snapshot of what is happening and it is possible to see if there are any recurring problems.

The following responses were given to issues raised

- Confirmed that visits take place at any time of the day or night
- MOPAC administer the scheme, the Custody Sergeant would be informed of any issues and feedback would be given to the ICV.
- Peter Waterhouse confirmed that there had been few issues of concern. Any problems raised were addressed. The main matter of concern was that there were an inadequate number of places available for people with mental health problems.
- Peter thought there was an adequate number of people at present to carry out the visits needed however it may be appropriate to have more, should future issues arise.
- Issues of concern can be raised at the ICV Panel – attended by Inspector Steve George.
- A report form/ guidance note is used to ask questions during visits. The ICV representative is always escorted during a visit.
- The Edmonton custody suite may close and new facilities at Wood Green would be used in the future. Concerns were raised about this proposed move it was questioned whether this would impact on those people who had further to visit. It was stated that it was not usual

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practice for members of family to attend someone in custody. It was asked that SNB be kept informed of proposals.

- If someone has a disability it is necessary to determine their needs. If for example someone over 18 acts in a childlike manner – it may be deemed in their best interest for someone to be with them.
- Where there are language/ interpreter issues there is now a language line available. An ICV visitor is able to point at translated boards/ notes to determine whether the person in custody has been treated correctly.

Peter Waterhouse was praised for the good work being undertaken by the ICV scheme.

4. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

Paul Healy gave an update on establishment figures for the borough, he confirmed that there were currently 582 officer posts with 600 projected officers in future. He confirmed that there is a reduction in the number of PCSOs and an increase in PCs, this is now the position for all London boroughs.

A Safer Neighbourhood Contact map was circulated with the agenda and an A3 copy of the map will be sent to Adrian Bishop-Laggett.

5. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

An update was given on Police Operations as follows:

- Safe as houses. This targets areas affected by burglary and motor vehicle crime offering crime prevention advice. Taking place throughout the year and will move from ward to ward targeting hot streets.
- Operation Spyder targeting those involved in theft from motor vehicles.
- Operation Equinox targeting gang related violence using overt and covert tactics and working with partners to dissuade young people from joining gangs and offering a way out to those that wish to leave
- Operation Bumble Bee, targeting burglars and target hardening properties.
- Operation Shine – improving engagement with local communities, refreshing ward profiles to understand the issues and identifying gaps.
- Operation Safer Places – tackling ASB on the wards. Each cluster has an ASB plan to reduce ASB and problem solve the issues identified.
- Each cluster has a MOPAC 7 crime plan to tackle the crime type as it affects ward/ cluster. There will be daily deployments to police predictive mapping crime areas
- Smart water deployment – aimed to protect homeowners and repel burglars.

The following issues were raised:

- That although there had been an increase in the number of violent crimes recorded, it was thought there was an adequate number of officers in post

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- Concerns expressed about cars racing on the A10. Stated that police were aiming to be more visible working with traffic unit.

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh queried the directive from MOPAC that the SNB should oversee the Borough's Independent Advisory Groups since this Group was not within MOPAC's jurisdiction. This would be looked into and discussed at the next meeting. In answer to a further question, the Chairman explained that representatives of groups that the Board scrutinizes do not have voting rights.

In answer to a question the Chairman stated that an invitation had been given to the Cabinet Member for Environment & Community Safety who may be willing to attend a future meeting of SNB.

Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite will be taking over responsibility for Safer Neighbourhoods and would be replacing Detective Chief Inspector Paul Healy. Paul was thanked for his valuable contribution to the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

7. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The dates of future meetings of the Safer Neighbourhood Board starting at 7pm are

Thursday 5 February 2015

Thursday 21 May 2015 (**Please note the change of date**; the original date was 7 May but this clashes with the date of the general election.)

The meeting ended at 9.15 pm.

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ENFIELD SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

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For further information on this document please see the ‘Understanding and Using Data’ products at <https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/our-work/community-engagement/safer-neighbourhood-boards>

RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO DECEMBER 2014)

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

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Enfield (data to December 2014)¹

JAN-DEC	2013	2014	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) ²	22,345	22,326	-0.1%	-1.5%
MOPAC 7 Crime				
Violence with Injury	1,795	2,341	30.4%	20.6%
Robbery (Total)	950	786	-17.3%	-24.7%
Burglary (Total)	3,468	3,062	-11.7%	-12.9%
Theft From Person Offences	599	464	-22.5%	-31.4%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	876	777	-11.3%	6.3%
Theft From MV Offences	3,218	2,113	-34.3%	-18.0%
Criminal Damage Offences	1,994	2,079	4.3%	4.9%
MOPAC 7	12,900	11,622	-9.9%	-8.0%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	4,563	5,999	31.5%	26.1%
Assault with Injury	1,343	1,652	23.0%	13.9%
Homicide	6	7	16.7%	-13.8%
Burglary (res)	2,447	2,187	-10.6%	-13.3%
Burglary (non-res)	1,021	875	-14.3%	-12.2%
Robbery (Personal)	879	742	-15.6%	-25.1%
Robbery (Business)	71	44	-38.0%	-19.0%
Motor Vehicle Crime	4,094	2,890	-29.4%	-12.1%
Rape	139	161	15.8%	30.3%
Serious Sexual Offences	289	362	25.3%	27.7%
Youth Violence	526	631	20.0%	15.2%
Serious Youth Violence	220	267	21.4%	8.7%
Gun Crime	70	64	-8.6%	-7.8%
Knife Crime	359	433	20.6%	-8.8%
Knife Crime with Injury	110	145	31.8%	6.0%
Domestic Abuse	1,866	2,500	34.0%	22.6%
Homophobic Crime	11	21	90.9%	34.5%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	236	286	21.2%	22.0%
Disability Hate Crime	7	4	-42.9%	24.1%
Transgender Hate Crime	2	0	-100.0%	53.0%
Faith Hate Crime	19	24	26.3%	31.7%

¹ 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.

² 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 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)

Year on year decrease

Year on year increase

Glossary of crime definitions

Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) which are applied across the categories of recorded crime are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

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 Abuse	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional)

	<p>between adults, aged 16* and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality *Before April 2013 the minimum age was 18.</p>
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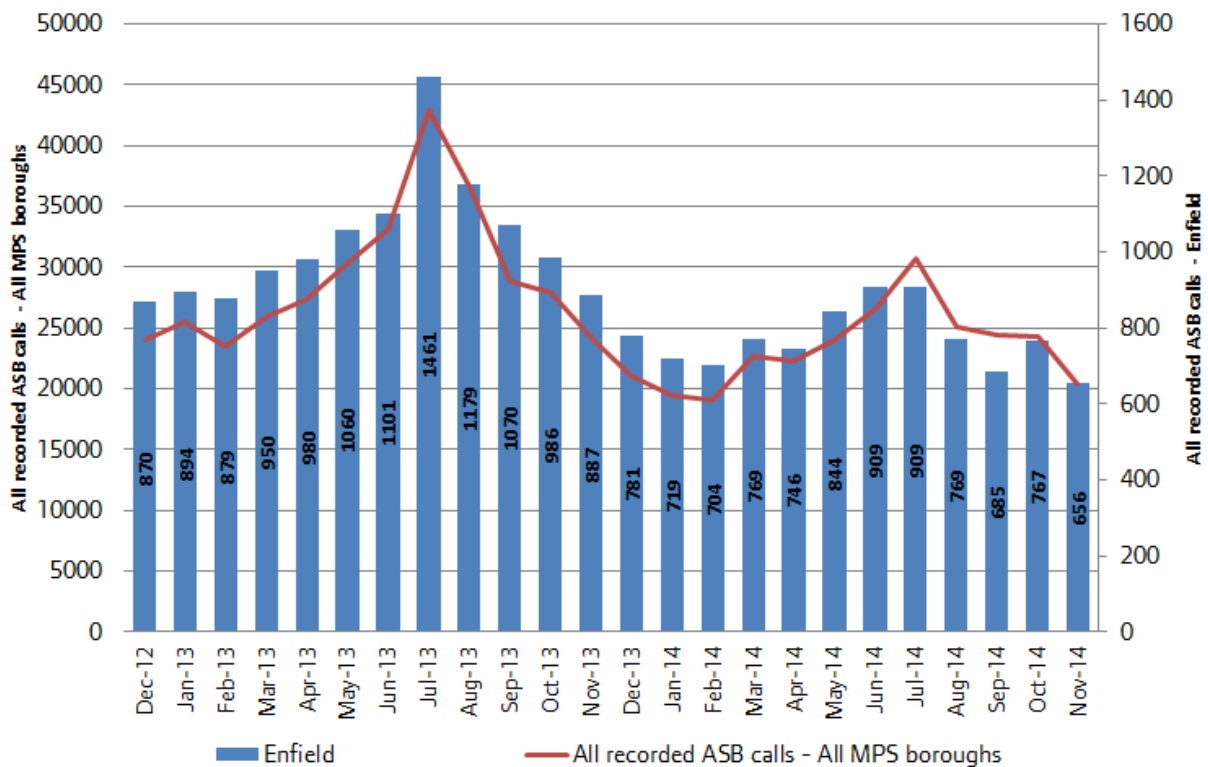
Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in the disability offence count. Therefore, adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence.

Homophobic Hate Crime	Any incident 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 and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be racist, or due to the victim's religion or beliefs. A Racist and Religious Hate Crime is a Racist and Religious Hate Incident that constitutes a criminal offence.
Disability Hate Crime	A Disability Hate Crime is any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be due to the person's disability and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Transgender Hate Crime	Transgender Hate Crime is any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be due to the person being transgender and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Faith Hate Crime	Faith Hate crime encompasses aspects of crime motivated by religion and can be an aggravator or aggravating feature of any other crime. If <i>one</i> of the following criteria regarding religiously aggravated crimes is satisfied then it is a Faith Hate Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. at the time of committing the offence, or immediately before or after doing so, the offender demonstrates towards the victim of the offence hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a religious group; OR b. the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a religious group based on their membership of that group.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO NOVEMBER 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 November 2014)



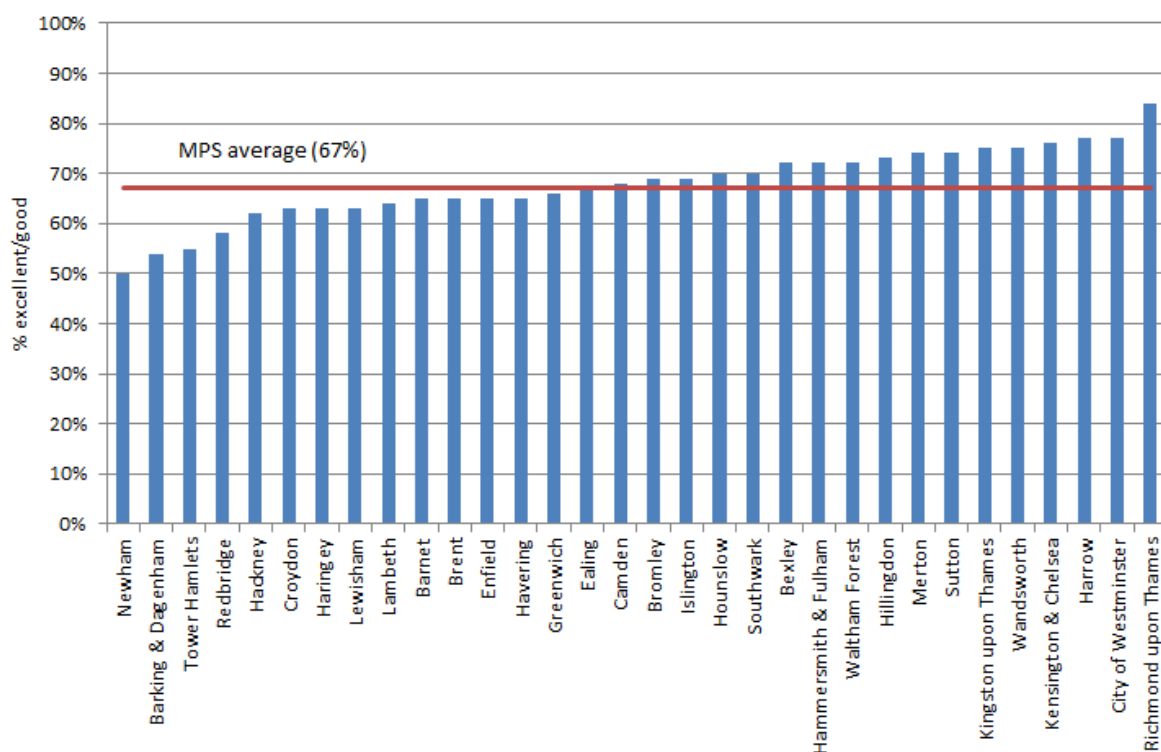
Source: MPS/London Datastore

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 2 (SEPTEMBER) 2014/15)

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)³: “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 2 (September) 2014/15) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 65%. This is below the MPS average (67%). The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 3: Public confidence by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 2 2014/15



Source: MPS PAS

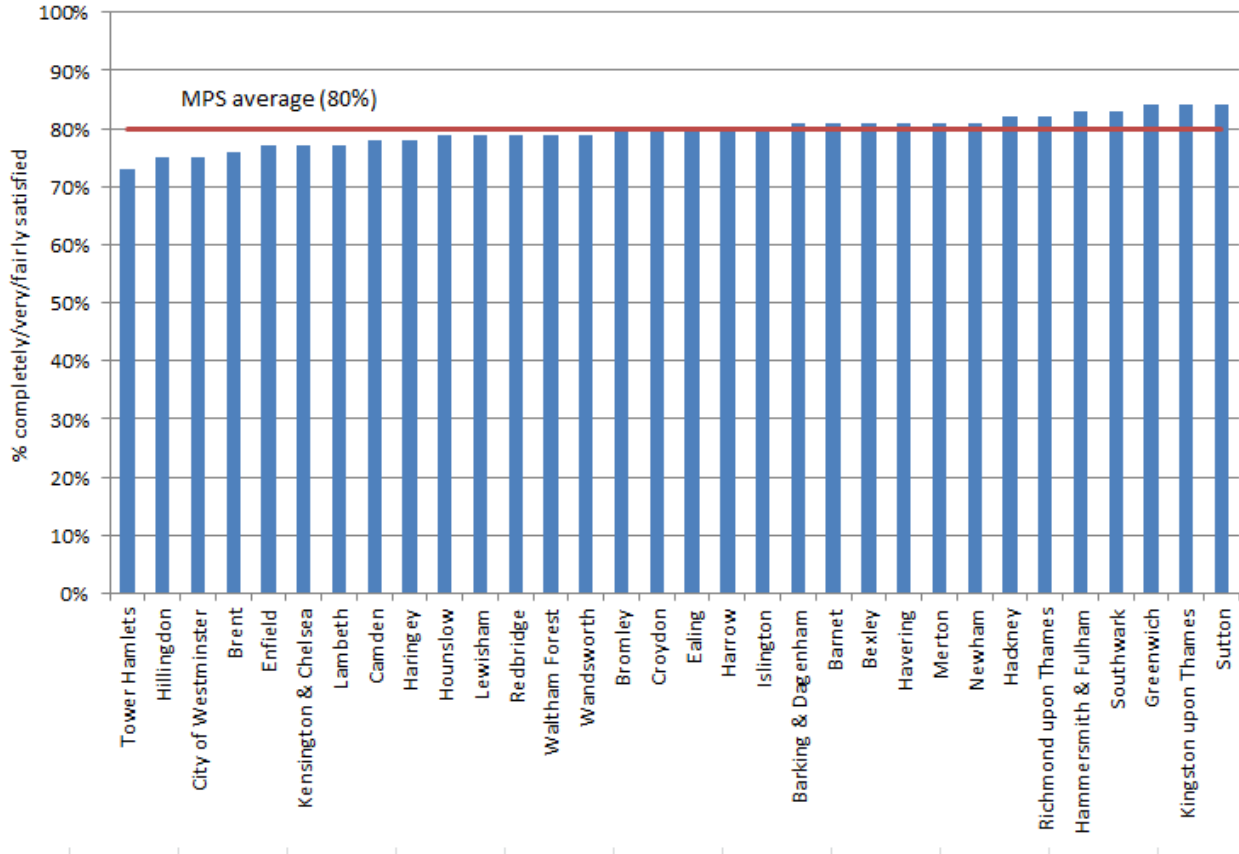
Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘completely’, ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ to the question in the MPS User Satisfaction Survey (USS)⁴: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the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

³ 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>.

⁴ 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.

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 2 (September) 2014/15) USS results in Enfield show overall satisfaction currently at 77%. This is below the MPS average (80%). The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 4: Satisfaction by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 2 2014/15



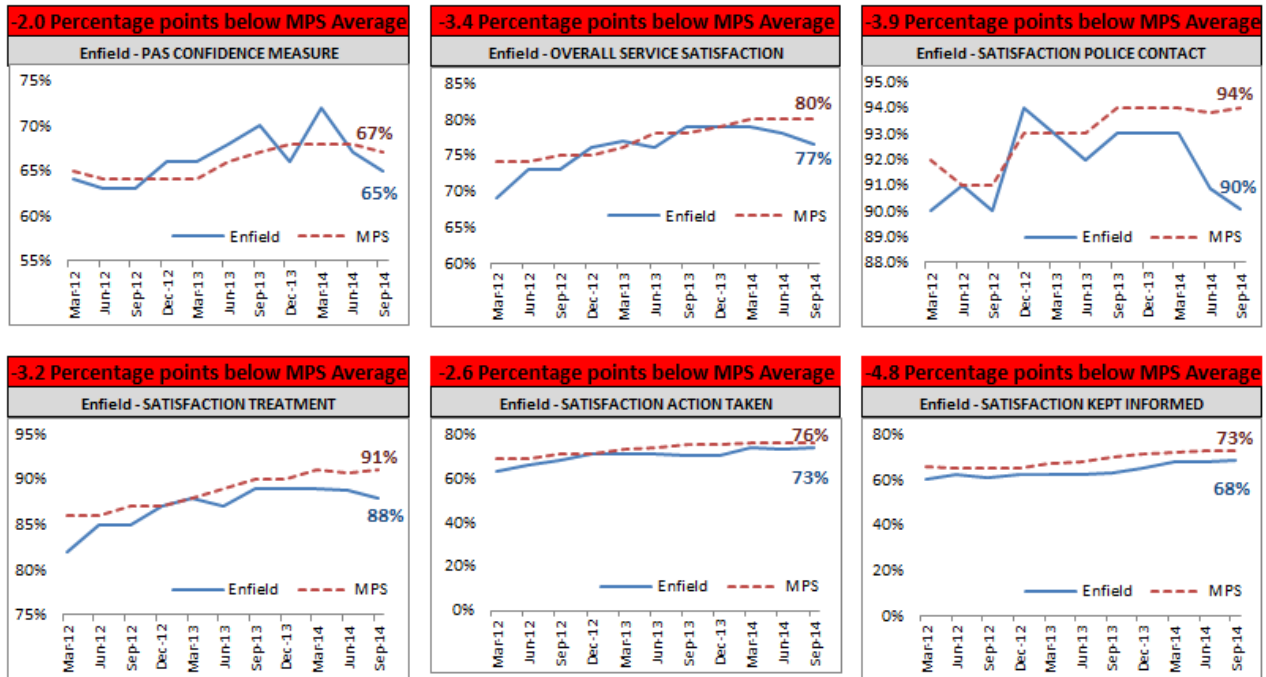
Source: MPS USS

There is a 1 percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in Enfield (white 78%, BME 77%). The MPS average is 6 percentage points.

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

Figure 5 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.

Figure 5: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield



Source: MPS PAS & USS

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO DECEMBER 2014)

Public complaints officer/staff allegations (January – December 2014)

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 403 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

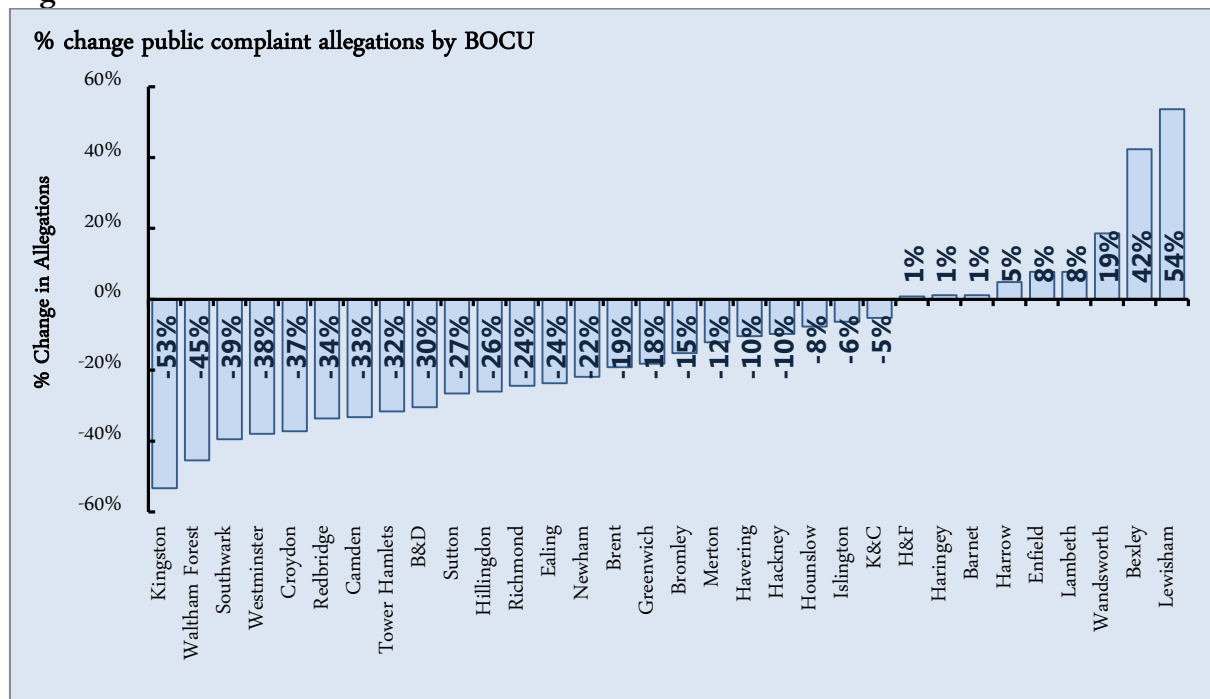
Figure 6



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 (January – December 2014) 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 8% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

Figure 7



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 50.4 allegations per 100 workforce. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 8



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

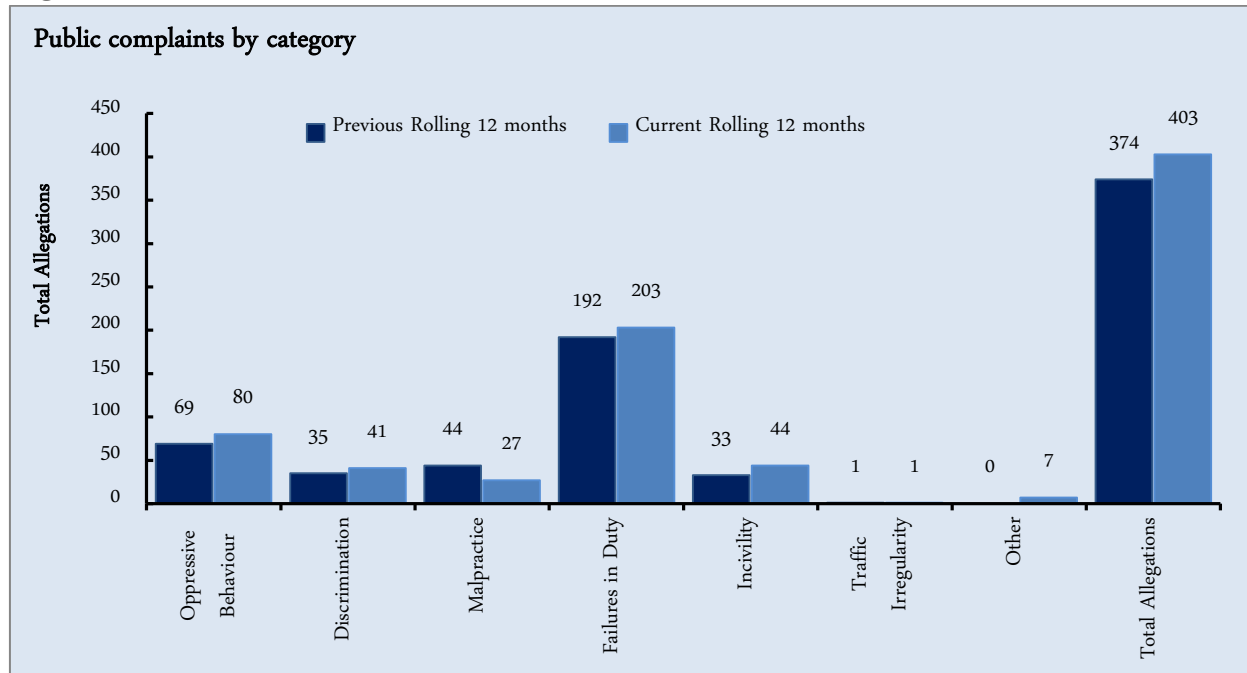
Enfield allegation type

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (January – December 2014).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (50%) of total public complaints allegations. This increased by 6% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 20% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 16% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

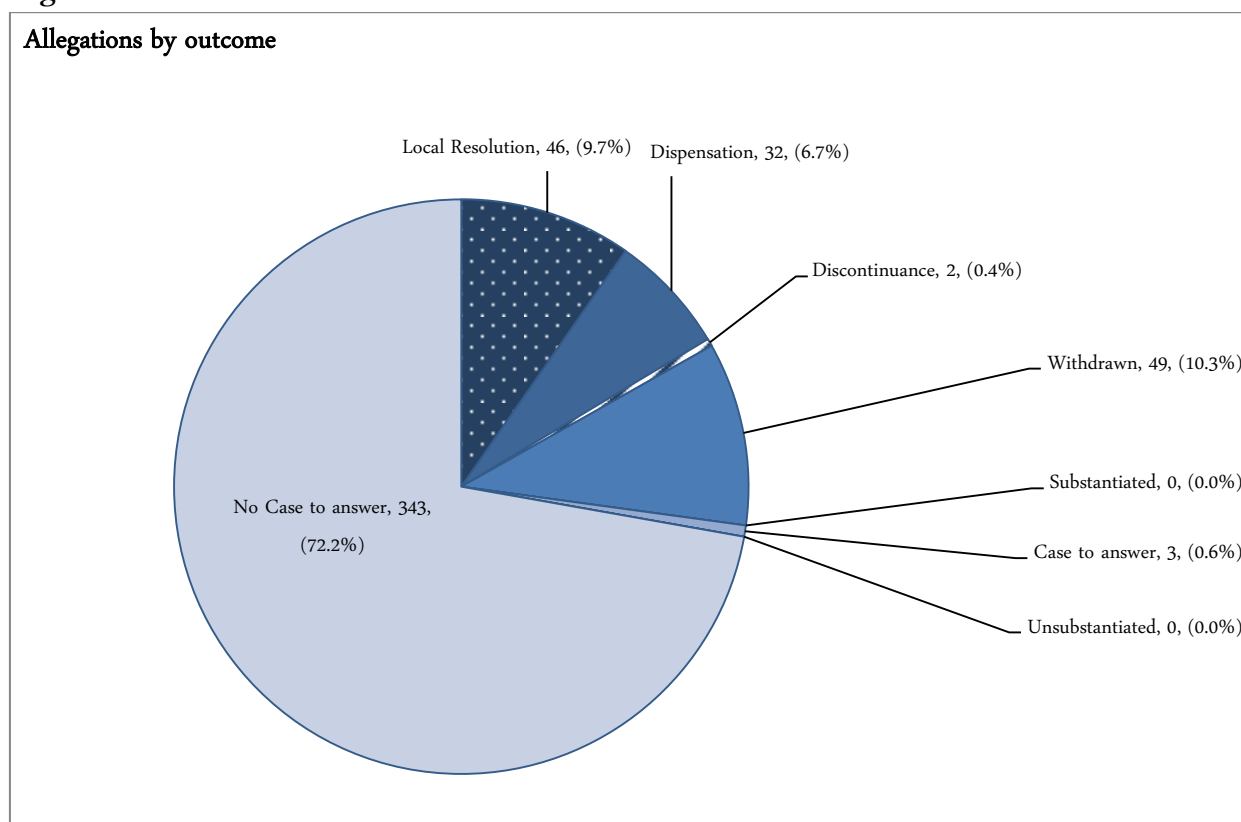
Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police 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 of allegation outcomes recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (January – December 2014). The graph includes raw numbers and proportion of outcomes in brackets (the proportion refers to the total number of outcomes recorded over the last 12 months).

'No Case to Answer' accounts for the highest proportion (343 or 72.2%), followed by 'Local Resolution' (46 or 9.7%). 'Case to Answer' outcomes account for 0.6% (3).

Figure 10



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

Glossary of outcome categories	
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 Case to Answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the 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 NOVEMBER 2014)

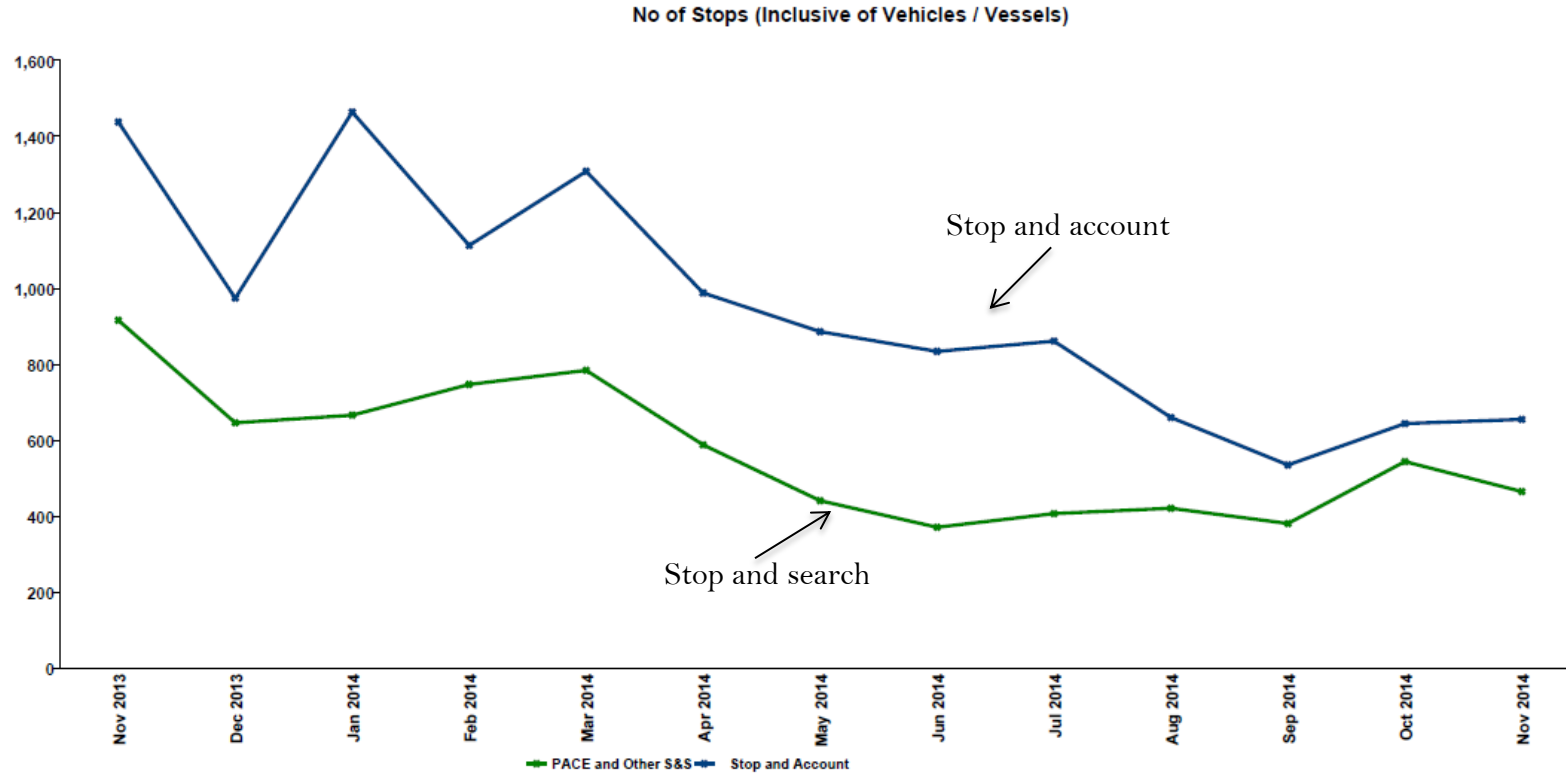
The most recent (data to November 2014) stop and search data for Enfield is in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism available at:

http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/enfield_stop_search_mon_report_november2014.pdf

There is a wide range of stop and search data available in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism. A summary of key information is provided below. The chair of your borough Stop and Search Monitoring Group will be able to provide more information about stop and search data and other stop and search issues in your borough.

Figure 11: 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

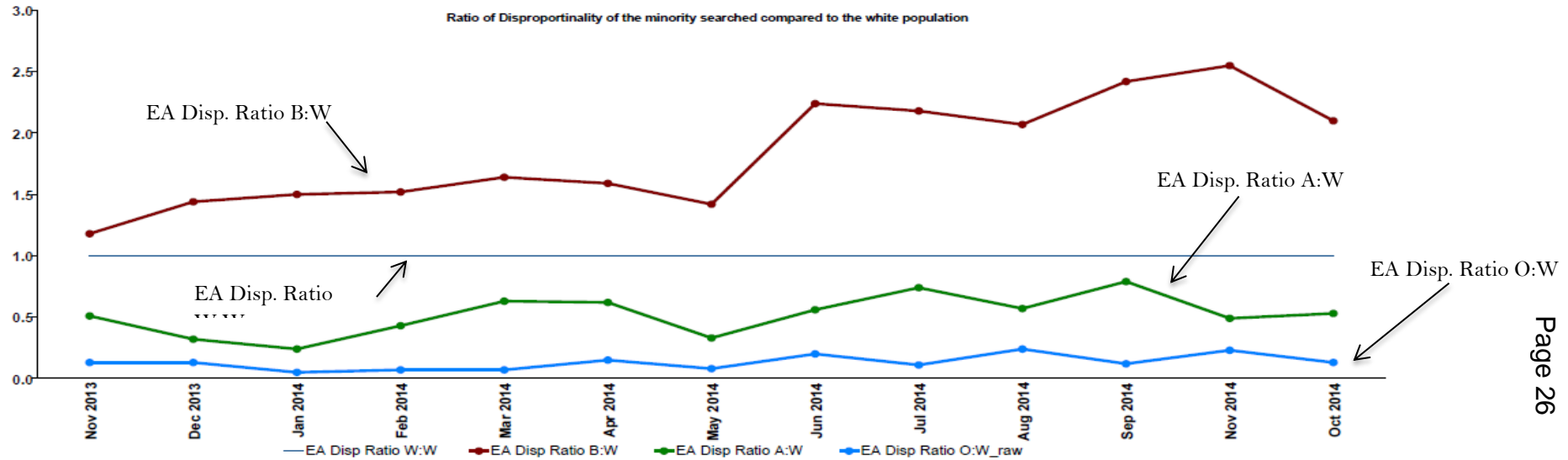
	2013		2014										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
PACE and Other S&S	916	646	666	747	784	588	441	371	407	421	381	544	465
Stop and Account	1,438	974	1,464	1,113	1,308	988	886	834	861	660	535	644	655

*See Glossary

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 12: 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										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Oct
White	1.00 (606)	1.00 (413)	1.00 (429)	1.00 (466)	1.00 (470)	1.00 (354)	1.00 (285)	1.00 (196)	1.00 (218)	1.00 (228)	1.00 (191)	1.00 (233)	1.00 (296)
Black	1.18 (228)	1.44 (190)	1.50 (206)	1.52 (227)	1.64 (247)	1.59 (180)	1.42 (129)	2.24 (140)	2.18 (152)	2.07 (151)	2.42 (148)	2.55 (190)	2.10 (199)
Asian	0.51 (59)	0.32 (25)	0.24 (20)	0.43 (38)	0.63 (57)	0.62 (42)	0.33 (18)	0.56 (21)	0.74 (31)	0.57 (25)	0.79 (29)	0.49 (22)	0.53 (30)
Other	0.13 (10)	0.13 (7)	0.05 (3)	0.07 (4)	0.07 (4)	0.15 (7)	0.08 (3)	0.20 (5)	0.11 (3)	0.24 (7)	0.12 (3)	0.23 (7)	0.13 (5)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0% (1)	0.3% (2)	0.3% (2)	0.3% (2)	0.3% (2)	0.2% (1)	0% (1)	0.5% (2)	0.2% (1)	0% (1)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (4)	0.7% (3)

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 Mechanism

Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for November 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	466	22.3%	15%	23.8%
MPS	13,761	18.4%	10.6%	25.5%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

*Glossary of stop and search terms	
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 12, 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 OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2014)

Figure 14: Report from Enfield ICV Panel to the Enfield SNB

This report covers the period October – December 2014	
Custody Suites Visited	Edmonton (MPS) – weekly visits
Summary of ICV Visits	
Visits scheduled: 13	Visits conducted: 12 (92%)
Number held in detention at time of visits: 102	Number of detainees spoken to: 27 (26.5%)
<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 75 (73.5%) 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 microwavable food were noted to be sufficient.</p> <p>The largest majority of detainees were male adults held under PACE (95%).</p>
Issues Raised	<p>The Panel raised concerns about the low level of blankets in stock in the custody suite. On one occasion there was no stock of clean blankets. It was noted that in this cold weather some detainees were cold in their cells.</p> <p>The Panel have been informed by the Custody Manager that there was an issue with stocks not just seen in Edmonton. Delivery has been sporadic and slow and blankets need to be cleaned after one use regardless of how dirty they are. The suppliers and custody staff have</p>

been spoken to regarding improving ordering and delivery of stocks. Detainees can be given additional tracksuit bottoms and jumpers if there are no blankets. The Panel will monitor this.

It was noted that the catering supplier has changed. The Panel have requested a list that can be displayed in the kitchen showing which microwaveable meals are suitable for kosher, halal and vegetarian diets.

There was discussion within the MPS regarding closing Edmonton custody suite and using facilities at Wood Green. The Panel have been told this is a medium to long-term solution. If this proceeded it would not happen within the next year. The Panel have asked to be kept updated.

The Panel continued to raise 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, or received medical care or had access to a solicitor.

MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator
for Enfield

April May-Zubel

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FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
<p>MOPAC interactive dashboards</p>	<p>MOPAC interactive dashboards make it easy for users to monitor progress of the MPS against the MOPAC 20:20:20 targets which were set in the Police and Crime plan, and to explore the picture over a range of indicators in their borough. There are a number of dashboards currently available:</p> <p>Crime dashboard shows a London comparison against the national crime picture and borough performance against the MOPAC 7 crime types over the last 12 months and since the baseline year (March 2012).</p> <p>Criminal justice timeliness dashboard shows progress against MOPAC criminal justice targets, the number of cases being brought to court by area, the amount of time each is taking to proceed from arrest to completion, highlights where delays in the criminal justice system are occurring, and gives access to information about the performance of individual magistrates and Crown Courts</p> <p>Intrusive tactics dashboard includes data around stop and search, taser usage, firearms and undercover operations.</p>	<p>https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information</p>

	<p>Confidence dashboard and neighbourhood comparator tool which shows confidence and individual driver data at a borough level and between different social groups, and allows users to compare crime and confidence rates for their neighbourhood against other similar neighbourhoods in London.</p>	
MPS Performance & Statistics	<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/</p>
MPS crime mapping	<p>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.</p>	<p>http://maps.met.police.uk/</p>
MPS Publication Scheme	<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm</p>
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	<p>The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations).</p>	<p>http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm</p>

London Dashboard	In his commitment to greater 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.	http://data.london.gov.uk/london-dashboard
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).	http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/metropolitan-police-service-recorded-crime-figures-and-associated-data
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough.	http://data.london.gov.uk/census
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/london-borough-profiles
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.	http://www.police.uk/
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	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics

	statistics.	
Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly called the British Crime Survey)	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.	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales
Home Office Counting Rules	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.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime and Policing Comparator	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.	http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/

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