

Public Document Pack

Elaine Huckell
Scrutiny Team
Direct : 020 8379 3530
or Ext 3530

Textphone: 020 8379 4419 (in Civic Centre)
e-mail: elaine.huckell@enfield.gov.uk

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD

Thursday, 30th July, 2015 at 7.00 pm in the Conference Room, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA

Membership: Please see attached list

AGENDA – PART 1

- 1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION**
- 2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 21 MAY 2015 (Pages 1 - 8)**

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on the 21 May 2015

- 4. PRIORITY SETTING FOR THE SNB**

The Chair will introduce this item for discussion.

- 5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS (Pages 9 - 30)**

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

6. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

To receive an update from Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite

7. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

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

8. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS

An update on the SNB funding applications will be available at the meeting.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Item for discussion -CAPES in Enfield and Engagement with the Neighbourhood Panels – Are they working well?

If you wish to raise a matter of urgent business, please send full details to Jane.juby@enfield.gov.uk to arrive no later than 27 July 2015.

10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meeting dates have been arranged for the year

Thursday 19 November 2015 and
Thursday 4 February 2016

Meeting 19 November 2015 will include an item on Community Payback.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD HELD ON THURSDAY, 21ST MAY, 2015

Attendance

Safer Neighbourhood Board Members

*Adrian Bishop-Laggett

Cape Chairs -

- *Alok Agrawal (Southgate Green, Bowes, Palmers Green)
- *Harry Landsman (Cockfosters, Southgate, Highlands CAPE)
- *Janet Marshall (Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton)
- *Eddie Fraser (Haselbury, Lower Edmonton)
- *Brian Waters (Town, Grange, Chase)
- *Ruth Ward (Enfield Highway, Enfield Lock)

Councillor *Mary Maguire

LGBT: *Tim Fellows

Enfield Racial Equality Council: *Vicky Dungate

MPS Disability Steering Group - *Jane Richards

Independent Custody Visitors Panel (ICV): Peter Waterhouse

Victim Support Representative: Ivona Kanopek

Also Attending:

Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite

Andrea Clemons (Head of Community Safety)

Approx. 10 Cape Chairs/ members of the public

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

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The Chair, Adrian Bishop-Laggett welcomed everyone to this public meeting of the SNB. He introduced Councillor Maguire as a new member of the Safer Neighbourhood Board and also welcomed Bradley Few from MOPAC, Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite and Ivona Konopek who was attending on behalf of Victim Support.

He went on to say that this was the last meeting of SNB when he would be acting as Chair and that a new Chair and Vice-Chair would be elected at the

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meeting. He mentioned that Brian Waters would be standing down as Cape Chair representing Town, Grange and Chase wards.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Pat Jackson (Jubilee, Ponders End), John Lawrence (Ponders End Cape Chair), Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh (IAG), Mark Rudling (EBRA), and David Cockle (Highlands CAPE).

3. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

The following nominations had been received -
Chair – nomination from Tim Fellows (seconded by Ruth Ward)
Vice- Chair – nomination from Harry Landsman (seconded by Josie Royce)

AGREED that Tim Fellows be appointed as Chair of the SNB and that Harry Landsman be appointed together with Ruth Ward as Vice Chairs for the SNB.

As the Treasurer position becomes vacant following the appointment of Tim Fellows, a nomination had been received for this position from Janet Marshall and seconded by Ruth Ward.

AGREED that Janet Marshall be appointed as Treasurer of the SNB.

4. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 5 FEBRUARY 2015

AGREED that the minutes of the 5 February 2015 be confirmed as a correct record, with the following amendments

- Examination of Crime Statistics – Carl Robinson's rank should be stated as Superintendent .
- The Borough police data (scorecard) should read (dashboard).

Matters Arising

Edmonton custody suite - At the meeting of the 11 November 2014 concerns were raised about the possible closure of the Edmonton custody suite. Chief Inspector Kibblewhite said that there are no plans at present to close this suite, however, he is not able to give an assurance about any future plans.

CCTV Monitoring – At the last meeting it was stated that IAG do ad- hoc inspections, although very few are carried out, it was thought however that an inspection has been completed within the last year.

5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite presented the MOPAC and Police data on the following:

- Recorded Crime.
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction

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- Complaints against Borough Officers /Staff
- Stop and Search
- Independent Custody Visitor Scheme Data

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

–

Recorded Crime. Using the Borough police data (dashboard). The total offences, for Enfield are generally showing decreases against the rolling 12 month figures and also a reduction for the MOPAC challenge of sustained 20% reduction by March 2016.

This applies to Burglary (-9.8%), Robbery (-11.1%), Theft from Motor vehicle (-39.1%) Theft of Motor Vehicle (-19.2%), and theft from person (-19.6%). The two crime types that show an increase are Criminal damage (+4.7%) and Violence with Injury (+20.2%).

The 'Sanction Detections' details give the success rate for clearing cases. However a number of categories show a decrease in the clearing rate from last year. Chief Inspector Kibblewhite pointed out that it is no longer possible for figures to include cases where previous incidents could be taken into consideration, therefore it is no longer possible to show improved detection levels by these means.

The following issues were raised –

- CCC Despatch calls refers to 'I Calls' where police should arrive within 15 minutes of a call being made and 'S Calls' where police should arrive within 60 minutes (i.e. for less urgent cases). Performance for 'I Calls' are 91.8%, the same as for the previous 12 month period and for 'S Calls' 90.1% which is slightly lower than the previous 12 month period of 91.3%.
- The total number of notifiable offences have reduced over the previous 12 months by 2.5%. Victim based offences have reduced from last year by 0.3%.
- It was confirmed that 'hate crime' is not included as one of the 'MOPAC 7' list of categories of offences. MOPAC data on this is included in the MOPAC report (circulated with the agenda) and a chart giving further information on this crime has been provided by Sandeep Broca (Community Safety Information Manager) which is attached to the minutes.
- It was thought the increase in the number of 'hate crimes' reported, may partly be attributed to greater confidence in the reporting systems. As with cases of domestic abuse D I Kibblewhite stressed the importance of trying to make an arrest at the time the incident is reported as often victims are unwilling to give a statement at a later time.

Stop & Search

The success rate for March shows that 26% of searches in Enfield resulted in an arrest, with 29% of searches for stolen property successful, and 16% of weapon searches successful. The aim is to concentrate searches on the

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right people i.e 'quality rather than quantity'. The challenge for the police in conducting stop & search is in finding weapons, and usually these were as a result of information already received. Chief Inspector Kibblewhite referred to the Stop and Search monitoring group which was being reformed and meetings arranged, he said these would be taking place in schools and youth clubs.

Ruth Ward would be invited to attend one of the meetings with young people in the future. Jane Richards asked if training could also cover young people with special needs.

Independent Custody Visitor Scheme

Peter Waterhouse, from the Independent Custody Visitors Panel said he was disappointed that two visits scheduled for the ICV did not take place, however reminder messages have now been reintroduced. He said there had not been any problems encountered during visits and custody staff had been helpful.

Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB is continuing to show a reduction against the previous 12 months, down by 28.3%, repeat callers down by 21.5%. The police are progressing an ASB and Violence reduction plan for the borough over the summer and autumn period. This will be in conjunction with 'Operation Equinox', which targets the Edmonton Green area.

It was asked if the changes for implementing dispersal zones have been beneficial. Chief Inspector Kibblewhite said it is easier and quicker now for dispersal zones to be implemented, as it is no longer necessary to have a lengthy consultation period beforehand. Information is now sent to Ward Councillors and in future he will also contact the CAPE Chairs. It was requested that the number of dispersal zones put into effect in the borough will be reported to future SNB meetings. A summary about the dispersal zones will be shared with the cluster groups.

Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction

The challenge is to increase public confidence by 20%. Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield, is given overall as 67%. The cluster with most issues is Edmonton and South where satisfaction figures are approximately 10% lower than the rest of the borough. The aim is to try to improve confidence in the Edmonton area. Money has been spent on 'smart water' (i.e property marking) from June this year when 9,000 addresses will be visited and smart water applied. Additional officers are to be used for this operation. It is anticipated that this should lead to overall crime reduction and should also hopefully improve public confidence.

There is a monthly Confidence and Satisfaction Board where an 'Action Plan' is progressed. Superintendent Carl Robinson has combined responsibility for Confidence and Satisfaction since January 2015. Areas for improvement includes providing practical help to victims and providing them with 'victim care cards'. It was thought important for people to be kept informed of what is happening and to manage their expectations, this includes the police giving

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realistic information from the outset. D I Kibblewhite said every victim of burglary should be visited and given a crime reference number.

Vicky Dungate asked if she could be sent a copy of a 'victim care card' She referred to a victim of burglary who lived in a sheltered block who had not received a visit from the police. She thought a visit and reassurance given by a police officer would have been of great benefit to him. D I Kibblewhite agreed that a visit should have been made. He said visits were particularly important for vulnerable people. He mentioned that visits were made to the neighbours of crime victims, with the objective that a CCTV cameras may be in use.

It was pointed out, by one of the Cape Chairs, that it may be difficult to improve 'overall satisfaction with the police' rate to reach the 20% target as some people may have negative attitudes to the police which are unlikely to change. It was agreed that this was a difficult category to measure. Bradley Few said this was an aspirational target which had not been measured previously. DI Kibblewhite said it was important for people to be satisfied with the way a situation has been handled and therefore it is advisable for a victim of crime to be notified if someone has been charged/ convicted. Latest figure shows that 95% of victims are being updated.

Complaints against Police

There are 36 complaints cases currently open, against the police in Enfield. The average time to deal with a case has been reduced from 60 days in February to 52 days. The number of complaints has increased with 144 cases in the previous 12 months. The majority of cases state that there had been a failure in duty, it was thought this may be due to people not being kept up to date on progress with the investigation.

6. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

The current target strength for police officers is 561, this is a reduction of 5 posts from the last meeting and is a result of 5 officers now working in a central team working on the on-going challenge of Counter –Terrorism. They continue to work on Enfield issues. A new video identification unit is now based at Edmonton, which covers several boroughs.

7. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

An update was given on Police Operations as follows:

- Operation Spyder- targeting those involved in theft from motor vehicles. Exceptional targeting has taken place i.e working in areas near IKEA or Premier Inn hotels where work vans were being targeted for tools left overnight. Reference was also made to a number of car registration plates being stolen.
- Operation Equinox targeting 'violence with injury' in open spaces with Edmonton Green as one of the top 30 wards in London.

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- Safe as houses. This targets areas affected by burglary and motor vehicle crime. This includes the 9,000 addresses being visited in the Edmonton area where 'smart water' is being applied.
- Operation Bumble Bee, targeting burglars and target hardening properties.
- Operation Neptune – looking for stolen property.

A lot of operations are on-going. Priority is currently on crimes of violence and burglary.

The following issues were raised

The signs indicating that 'smart water' have been applied to properties in the area were thought to be rather large, there are concerns that they may be too big for attaching to lamp posts. Smaller signs similar to those for 'Neighbourhood watch' would be more appropriate. Window stickers are also to be utilised.

8. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Bradley Few mentioned that the deadline for receiving applications for SNB projects is 30 June 2015. There is only one application form to be completed by SNB for funds for the year. The chosen projects will be monitored. Any funding remaining from last year will be brought forward and added to this year's allocation. Updates on SNB projects would be submitted to future meetings of the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Signing in Procedures Concerns were raised that at a time of security alerts it was alarming that there were no 'signing in' procedures in use at the reception office this evening. Andrea Clemons would raise this matter with the facilities management team. ***Post meeting note – A reply has now been received from Facilities Management to say that all visitors must sign in and a reminder has been given to security officers that they must follow this procedure irrespective of the number of attendees, and that they should use the log that has now been re-provided.***

Emergency Call button – tunnel linking bus stop to North Middlesex Hospital
A concern was raised about inadequate lighting at this location and a request for an emergency button to be sited at an appropriate position. Andrea Clemons said we had been investigating whether it was feasible for LBE to take over responsibility for the cameras at this location.

Windscreen washing – Bounds Green Road This has now resumed. DI Kibblewhite will speak to Road Traffic Police about this anti-social matter.

Community Safety Unit Concerns have been raised about difficulties encountered in having calls answered. It was pointed out that improved answering facilities would be provided in future.

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Disability Steering Group At previous meetings Jane Richards had raised the fact that this group had not been operational for a long period. She had spoken to Councillor Lappage about this matter previously and it is understood that Councillor McGuire and Jane Richards would discuss this issue further.

Installation of CCTV between Oakwood and Cockfosters

After the meeting, in answer to a request on progress with this installation, Alan Gardner (Enfield Public Safety Centre Manager) has provided the following information

"I can confirm that CCTV has been installed and is working and recording at both Cockfosters and Oakwood areas with several cameras in each location near transport hubs and local shopping parades and connected back to the Enfield Public Safety Centre (EPSC) for live monitoring and incident management with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)"

Adrian Bishop- Laggett and Brian Waters

Members of the SNB wished to thank Adrian Bishop-Laggett for his work as Chair of the Safer Neighbourhood Panel.

Bradley Few stated that he would attend every other meeting of this Panel. He also wished to thank Adrian for his valuable contribution to the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Members also wished to thank Brian Waters for his work as Cape Chair representing Town, Grange and Chase wards.

10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

In response to a request that the meetings of the Safer Neighbourhood Board be held on Thursdays, the following meeting dates have been arranged:

- Thursday 30 July 2015
- Thursday 19 November 2015
- Thursday 4 February 2016

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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 JUNE 2015)

Data is for rolling year to date (June 2015) compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Enfield (June 2015)¹

JULY - JUNE	2013/14	2014/15	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) ²	22,592	22,207	-1.7%	2.7%
MOPAC 7 Crime				
Violence with Injury	2,049	2,397	17.0%	15.1%
Robbery (Total)	860	833	-3.1%	-17.5%
Burglary (Total)	3,271	2,982	-8.8%	-11.1%
Theft From Person Offences	531	452	-14.9%	-13.6%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	865	629	-27.3%	4.9%
Theft From MV Offences	2,961	1,914	-35.4%	-16.3%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,044	2,125	4.0%	10.1%
MOPAC 7	12,581	11,332	-9.9%	-3.6%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	5,116	6,460	26.3%	25.5%
Assault with Injury	1,478	1,715	16.0%	14.3%
Murder	3	5	66.7%	-7.2%
Burglary (res)	2,282	2,253	-1.3%	-11.0%
Burglary (non-res)	989	729	-26.3%	-11.3%
Robbery (Personal)	821	779	-5.1%	-18.4%
Robbery (Business)	39	54	38.5%	-4.7%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,826	2,543	-33.5%	-10.7%
Rape	172	176	2.3%	18.8%
Other Sexual Offences	209	309	47.8%	32.7%
Youth Violence	572	694	21.3%	14.6%
Serious Youth Violence	249	296	18.9%	5.8%
Gun Crime	64	69	7.8%	5.3%
Knife Crime	404	469	16.1%	-0.3%
Knife Crime with Injury	131	135	3.1%	13.7%
Domestic Abuse	2,119	2,707	27.7%	17.9%
Homophobic Crime	13	22	69.2%	30.7%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	251	299	19.1%	28.9%
Disability Hate Crime	8	3	-62.5%	64.3%
Transgender Hate Crime	1	3	200.0%	50.0%
Faith Hate Crime	20	27	35.0%	88.7%

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Year on year decrease

Year on year increase

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.

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) 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.

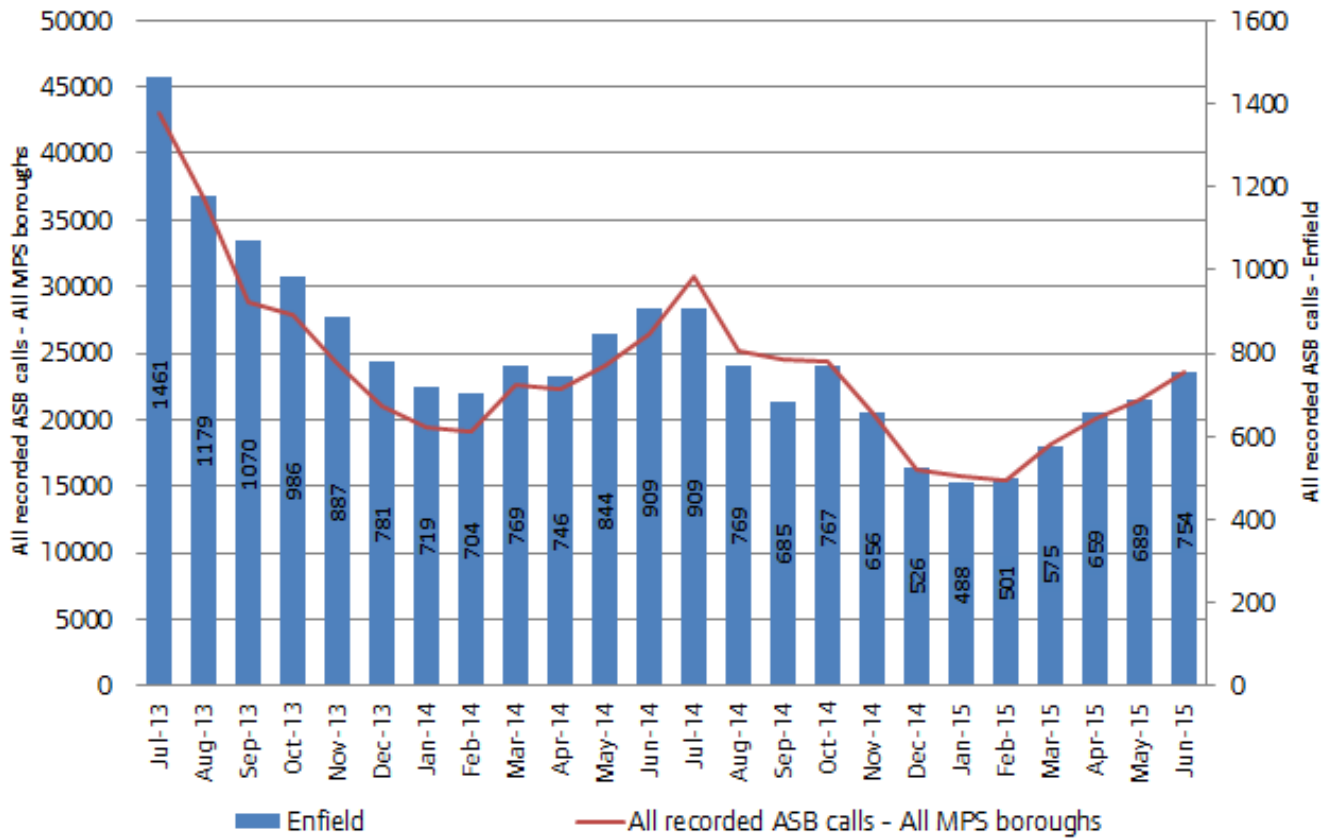
Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in 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	<p>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:</p> <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 JUNE 2015)

- 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 June 2015)



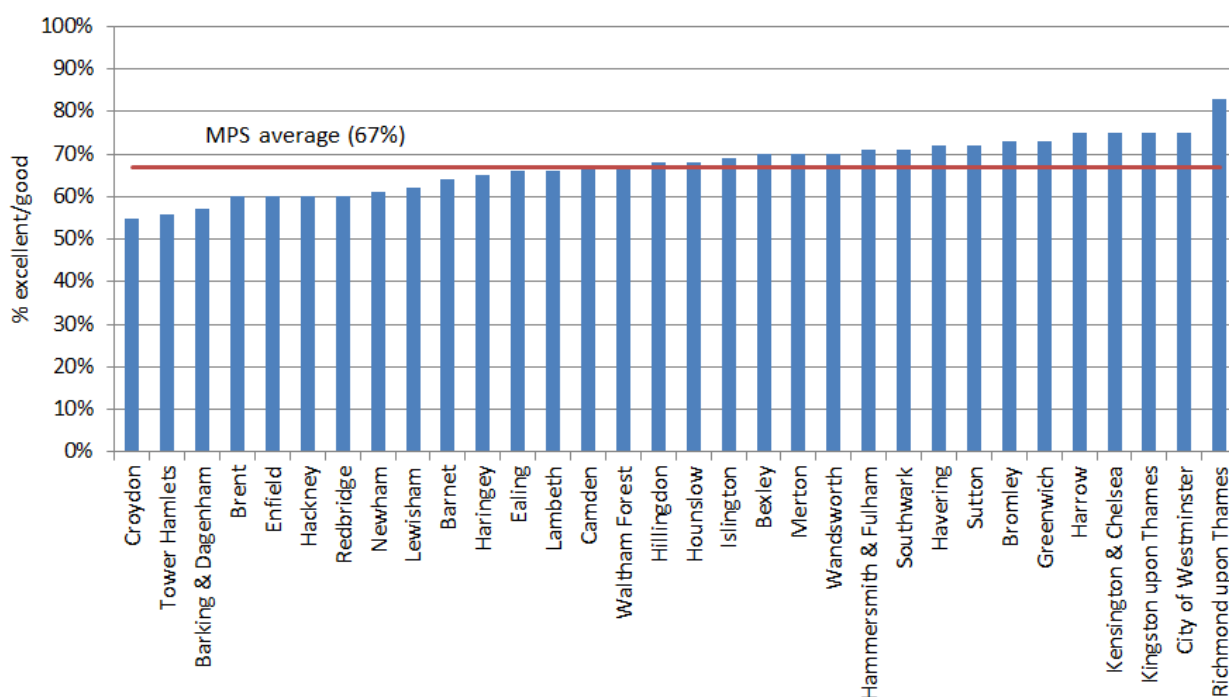
Source: MPS/London Datastore

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 4 (MARCH) 2014/15)

Confidence in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ to the question in the 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 4 (March) 2014/15) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 60%. 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 4 2014/15



Source: PAS

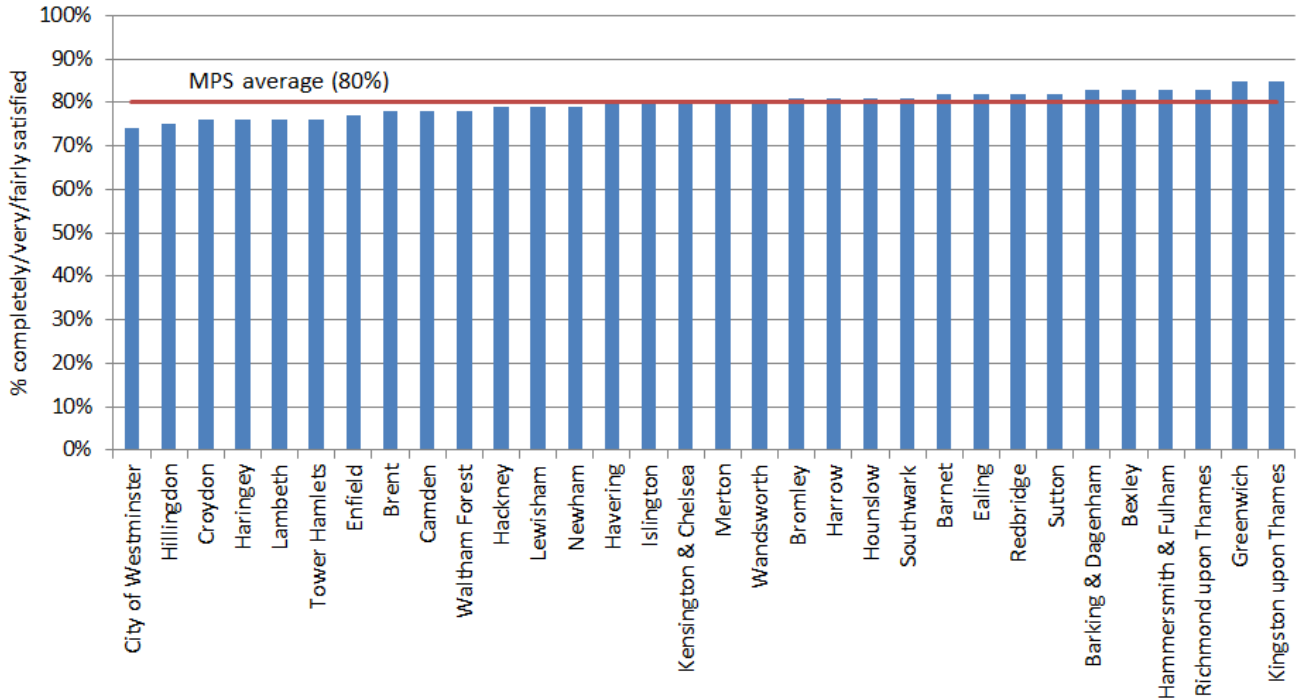
Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘completely’, ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ to the question in the User Satisfaction Survey (USS)⁴: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police 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 4 (March) 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 4 2014/15



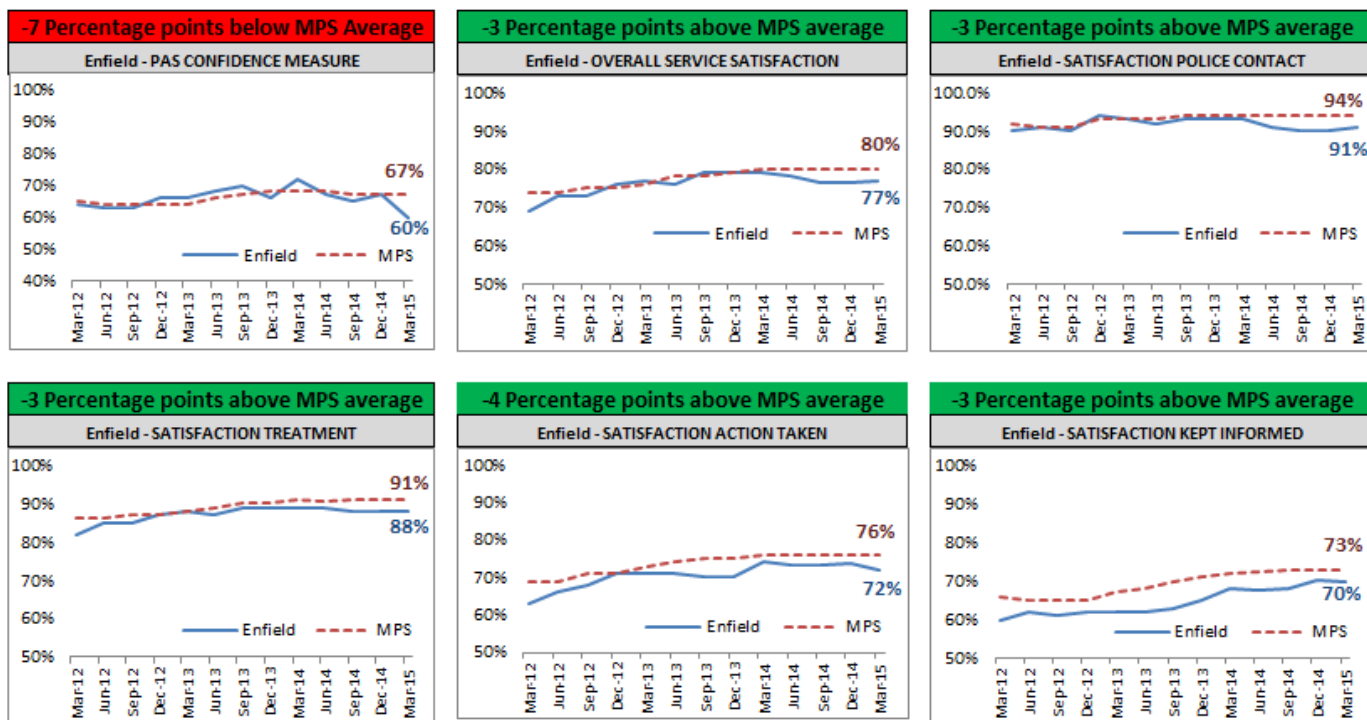
Source: USS

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 5 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: PAS & USS

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO JUNE 2015)

Public complaints officer/staff allegations (July 2014 – June 2015)

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

Figure 6

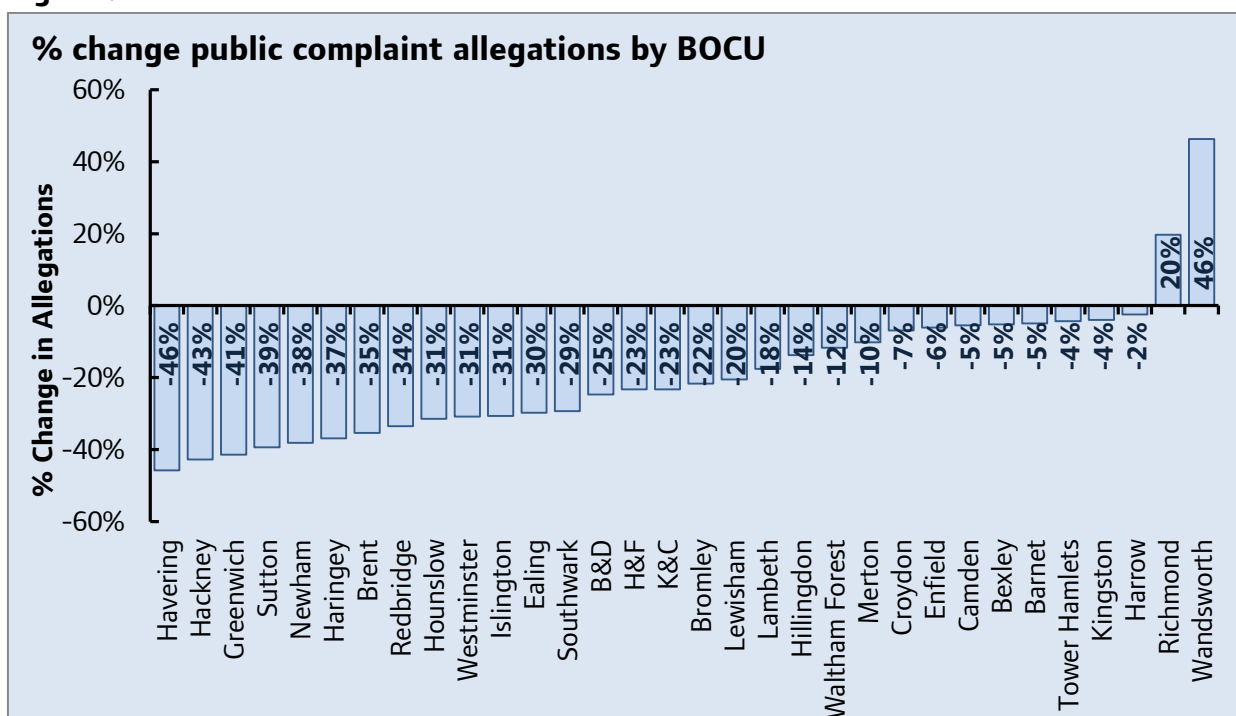


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (July 2014 – June 2015) as compared with the same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, 2 boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

Enfield recorded a decrease of 6% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

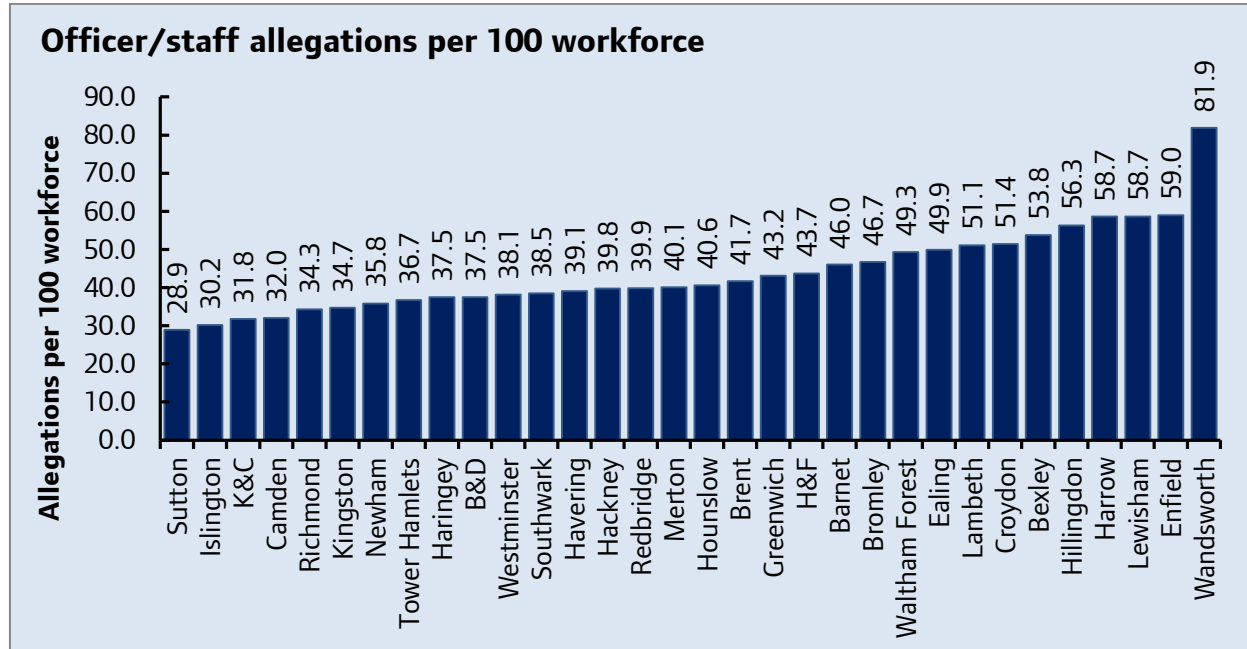
Figure 7



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 59.0 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)

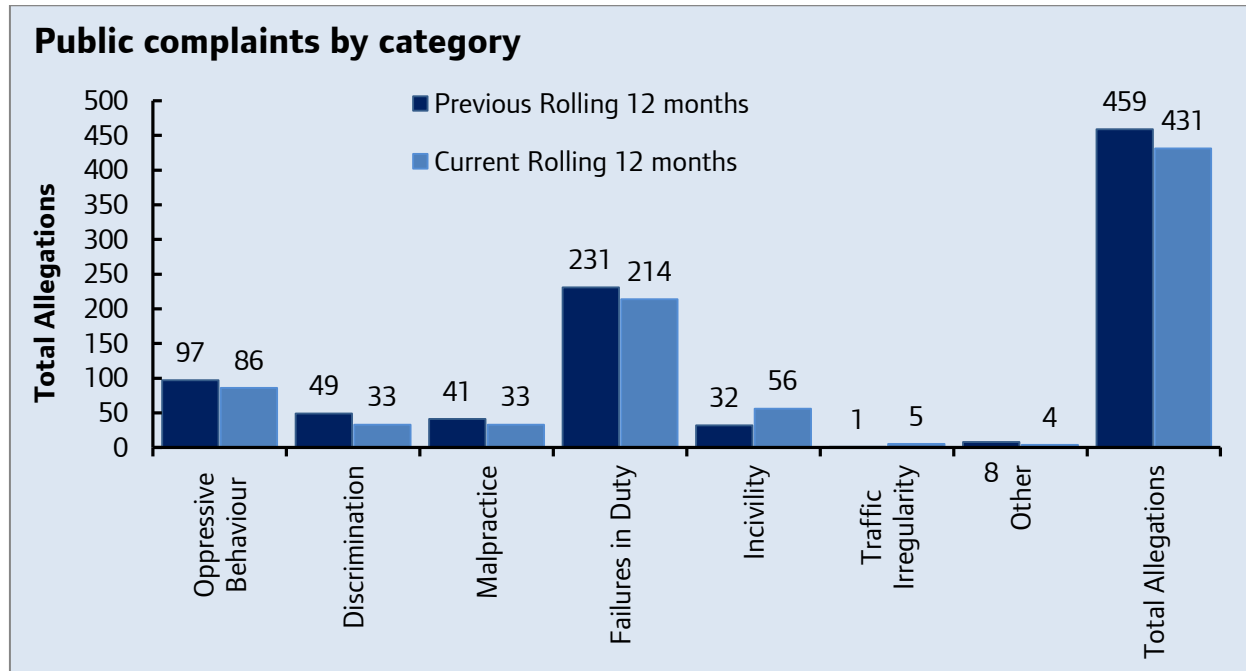
Enfield allegation type

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (July 2014 – June 2015).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (50%) of total public complaints allegations. This decreased by 7% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 20% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have decreased by 11% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



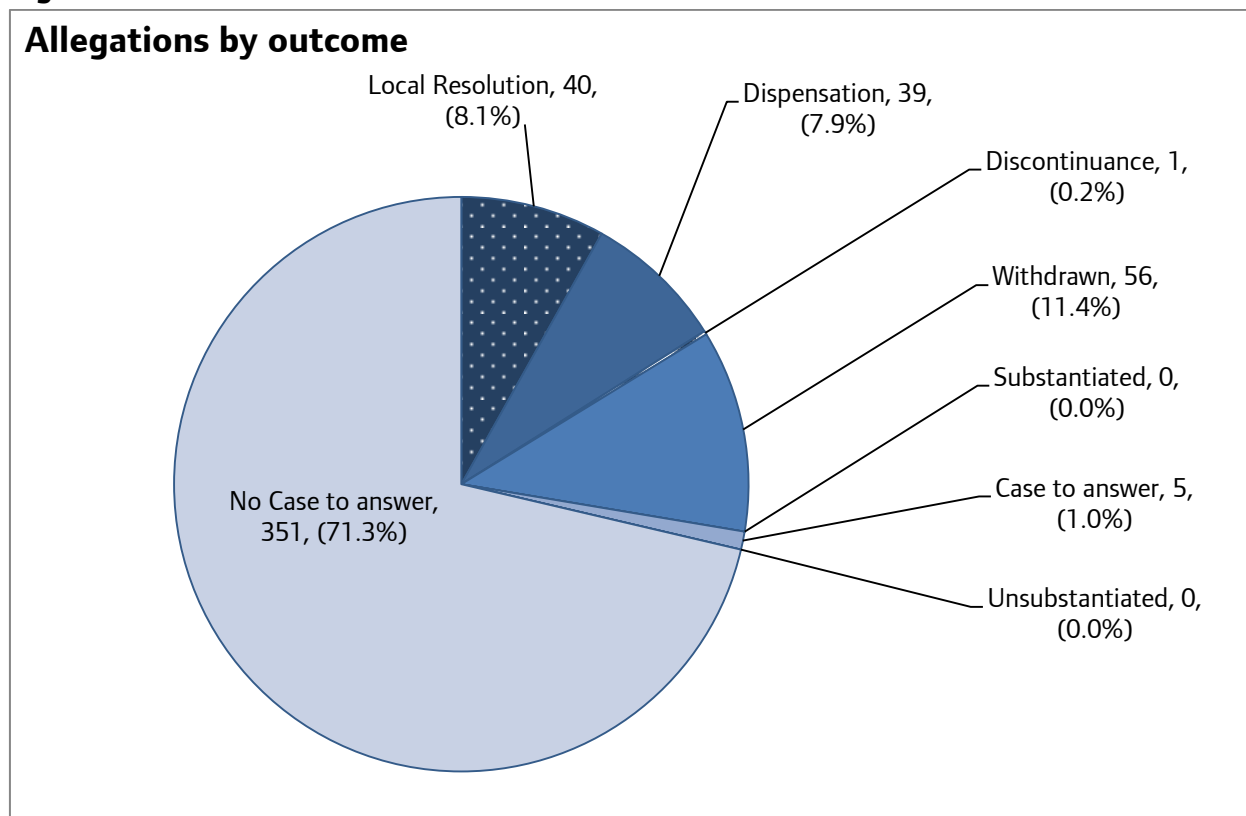
Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

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 (July 2014 – June 2015). 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 (71.3% or 351), followed by local resolution (8.1% or 40). 'Case to answer' outcomes account for 1.0% (5).

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).

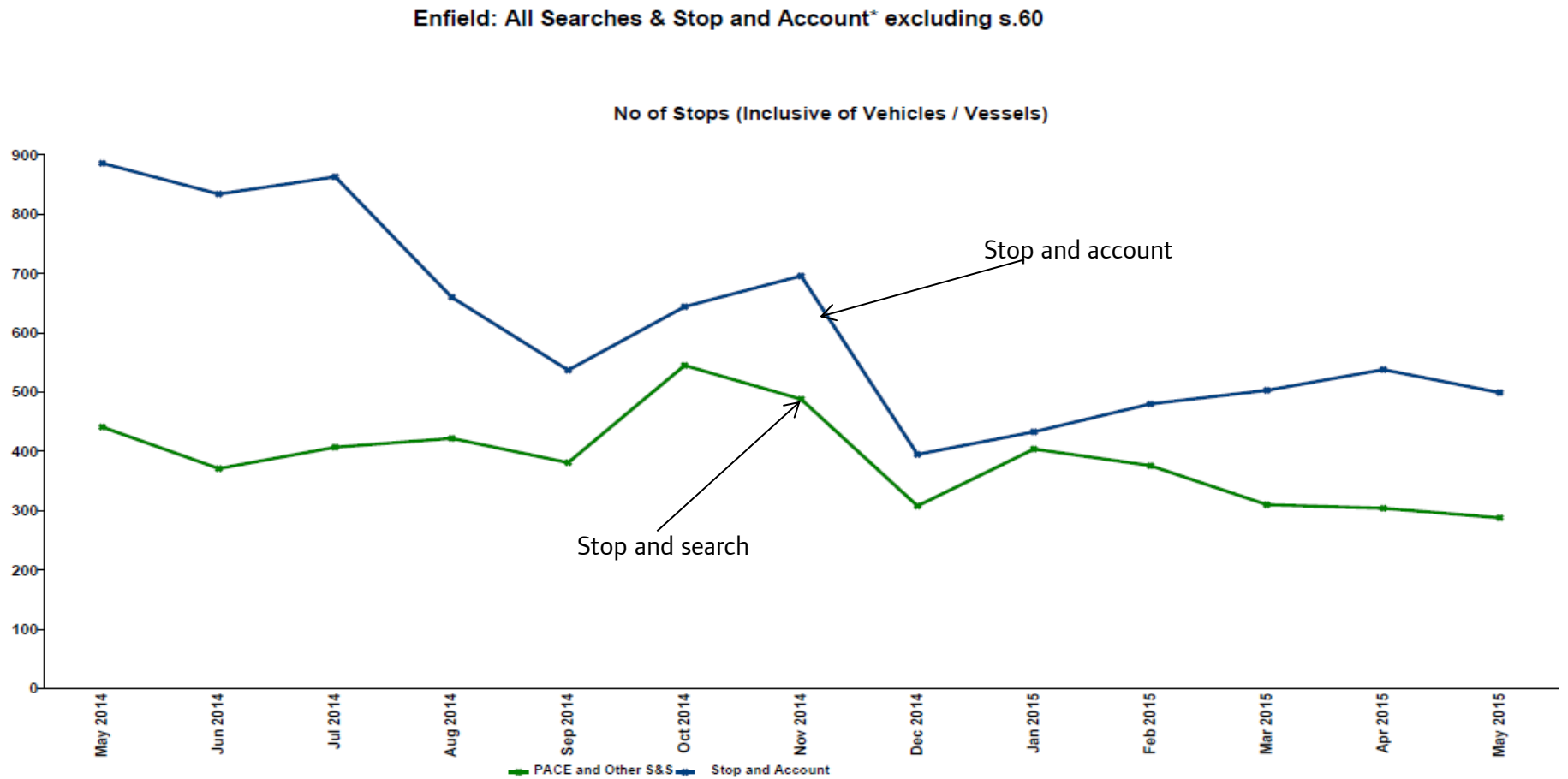
STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO MAY 2015)

The most recent (data to May 2015) 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_may2015v1.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)



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

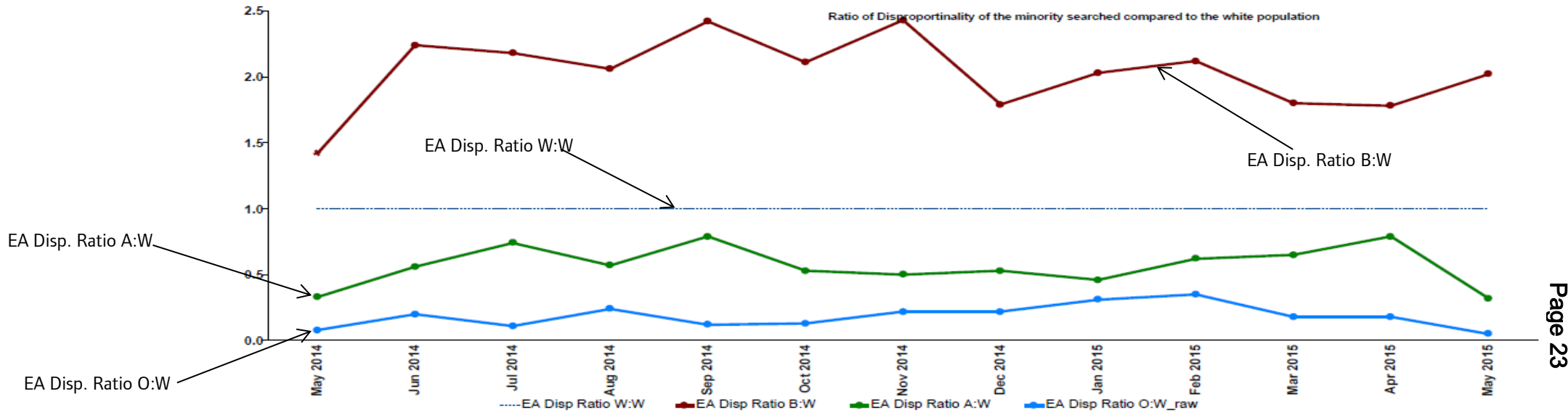
	2014								2015				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
PACE and Other S&S	441	371	407	422	381	545	488	308	404	376	310	304	288
Stop and Account	886	834	863	660	537	644	696	395	433	480	503	538	499

*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

	2014								2015				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
White	1.00 (285)	1.00 (196)	1.00 (218)	1.00 (229)	1.00 (191)	1.00 (296)	1.00 (250)	1.00 (178)	1.00 (225)	1.00 (201)	1.00 (177)	1.00 (171)	1.00 (164)
Black	1.42 (129)	2.24 (140)	2.18 (152)	2.06 (151)	2.42 (148)	2.11 (200)	2.43 (194)	1.79 (102)	2.03 (146)	2.12 (136)	1.80 (102)	1.78 (97)	2.02 (106)
Asian	0.33 (18)	0.56 (21)	0.74 (31)	0.57 (25)	0.79 (29)	0.53 (30)	0.5 (24)	0.53 (18)	0.46 (20)	0.62 (24)	0.65 (22)	0.79 (26)	0.32 (10)
Other	0.08 (3)	0.20 (5)	0.11 (3)	0.24 (7)	0.12 (3)	0.13 (5)	0.22 (7)	0.22 (5)	0.31 (9)	0.35 (9)	0.18 (4)	0.18 (4)	0.05 (1)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0% ()	0.5% (2)	0.2% (1)	0% ()	0.3% (1)	0.7% (4)	0.6% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.8% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.4% (1)

Ethnicity	Population
White	190,640
Black	60,923
Asian	36,494
Other	24,409
Total	312,466

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.

Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for May 2015 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	288	21.9%	8.7%	33.0%
MPS	11,239	19.5%	12.2%	25.2%

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 APRIL – JUNE 2015)**Figure 14: Report from Enfield ICV Panel to the Enfield SNB**

This report covers the period April – June 2015	
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: 114	Number of detainees spoken to: 50 (44%)
<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.</p> <p>There were 64 (56%) 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.</p> <p>The largest majority of detainees were male adults held under PACE (95%).</p>
Issues Raised	<p>The Panel have noted that stocks of clothing and food has been sufficient and improved this quarter.</p> <p>On one occasion the Panel raised to the attention of custody staff a detainee who had an asthma inhaler in his cell supplied for by the FME. The Panel have since discussed this at the most recent ICV Panel meeting, with the Custody Inspector confirming this is only given after a risk assessment has taken place and depends on the individual circumstances.</p> <p>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.</p>
MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator for Enfield	<p>April May-Zubel</p> <p>April.may-zubel@mopac.london.gov.uk</p>

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
MOPAC interactive dashboards	<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> <p>Gangs dashboard setting out gang crime indicator data since March 2012.</p>	
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.	http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/
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.	http://maps.met.police.uk/
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.	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	<p>The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations).</p> <p>The MPS have recently added individual borough profiles to the suite of products available on this webpage.</p>	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directorate_professional_standards.htm

<p>London Datastore</p>	<p>In his commitment to greater transparency to drive accountability and improvement in public services, the Mayor commissioned this Datastore which gives an overview on current trends in performance of public services in London including policing and crime.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>http://data.london.gov.uk/</p>
<p>London Census</p>	<p>Most recent Census population data by borough.</p>	<p>http://data.london.gov.uk/census/</p>
<p>London borough profiles</p>	<p>Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.</p>	<p>http://data.london.gov.uk/datasets/london-borough-profiles</p>
<p>National crime mapping</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.police.uk/</p>
<p>Home Office Crime Statistics Publications</p>	<p>This site includes different publications from the Home Office on crime research and statistics in England and Wales. Publications include hate crimes, Drug Misuse, and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders statistics.</p>	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics</p>
<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>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales</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>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime</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>http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/</p>

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