

# Public Document Pack

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## **SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD**

**Thursday, 19th November, 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**

Apologies have been received from Cllr Maguire.

**3. ENFIELD COUNCIL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS**

To receive a presentation from Michelle Larche, Marketing Officer.

**4. CHAIR'S FEEDBACK**

**5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS (Pages 1 - 22)**

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 Acting Chief Inspector Andy Port.

**7. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS**

To receive an update from Acting Chief Inspector Andy Port.

**8. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS - TO FOLLOW**

To receive an update on SNB funding applications.

**9. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 JULY 2015 (Pages 23 - 34)**

To receive the Minutes of the Meeting held on 30 July 2015.

**10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

- CCTV Monitoring
- Attendance at Neighbourhood Panels

If you wish to raise an matter of urgent business, please send full details to [jane.juby@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:jane.juby@enfield.gov.uk) to arrive no later than Monday 16 November 2015.

**11. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

To note the date of the next meeting as being Thursday 4 February 2016.

## **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 (SEPTEMBER 2015))

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

**Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Enfield (October 2015)<sup>1</sup>**

OCT-SEPT	2013/14	2014/15	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	22,522	22,428	-0.4%	4.0%
<b>MOPAC Priority Offences</b>				
Violence with Injury	2,146	2,385	11.1%	9.8%
Robbery (Total)	811	883	8.9%	-8.0%
Burglary (Total)	3,210	2,830	-11.8%	-9.8%
Theft From Person Offences	473	462	-2.3%	2.1%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	809	635	-21.5%	2.6%
Theft From MV Offences	2,531	2,092	-17.3%	-11.4%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,039	2,144	5.1%	9.3%
MOPAC 7	12,019	11,431	-4.9%	-0.9%
<b>Other Crime</b>				
Violence Against the Person	5,502	6,604	20.0%	21.3%
Assault with Injury	1,534	1,717	11.9%	8.3%
Homicide	4	7	75.0%	9.0%
Burglary (res)	2,262	2,094	-7.4%	-10.7%
Burglary (non-res)	948	736	-22.4%	-8.2%
Robbery (Personal)	768	825	7.4%	-8.8%
Robbery (Business)	43	58	34.9%	1.4%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,340	2,727	-18.4%	-7.6%
Rape	166	167	0.6%	12.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	241	296	22.8%	23.1%
Youth Violence	606	681	12.4%	10.8%
Serious Youth Violence	256	286	11.7%	7.6%
Gun Crime	61	77	26.2%	11.3%
Knife Crime	403	472	17.1%	5.2%
Knife Crime with Injury	147	112	-23.8%	11.0%
Domestic Abuse	2,300	2,769	20.4%	15.0%
Homophobic Crime	17	23	35.3%	27.1%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	277	294	6.1%	21.9%
Disability Hate Crime	4	3	-25.0%	84.9%
Transgender Hate Crime	0	3	N/A	20.8%
Faith Hate Crime	24	26	8.3%	45.3%

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Year on year decrease

Year on year increase

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

<b>Glossary of crime definitions</b>	
Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) which are applied across the categories of recorded crime are available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime</a>	
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	A count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office. See HOCR 'notifiable offences list'
Violence with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Robbery(Total/Personal/Business)	See HOCR 'robbery'
Burglary(Total/Residential/non-residential)	See HOCR 'burglary'
Theft From Person	See HOCR 'theft'
Theft/taking of Motor Vehicle/Theft From Motor Vehicle	See HOCR 'vehicle offences'
Criminal Damage	See HOCR 'criminal damage'
Violence Against the Person	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Assault with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Murder	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Motor Vehicle Crime	Includes theft of and from vehicles.
Rape	See HOCR 'sexual offences'
Other 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.

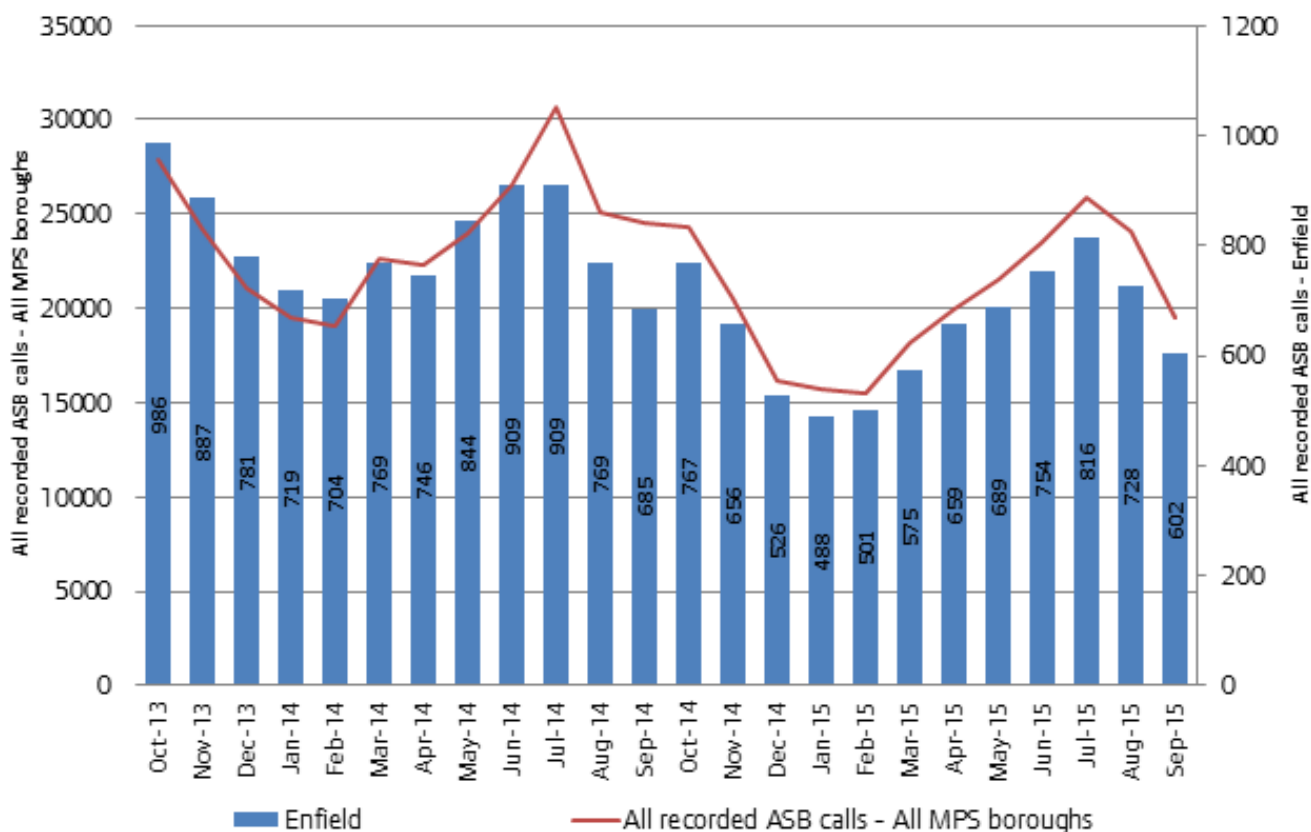
*Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in 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"> <li>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</li> <li>b. the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a religious group based on their membership of that group.</li> </ul>

## ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO SEPTEMBER 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 September 2015)**



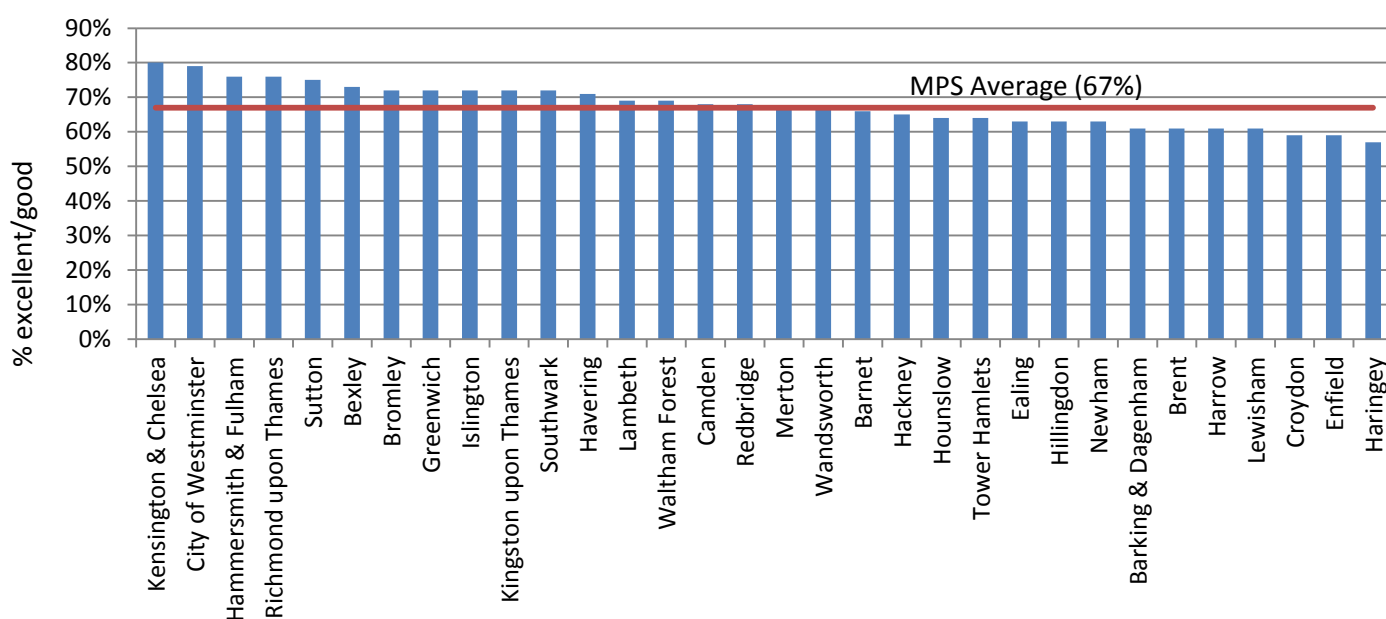
Source: MPS/London Datastore

## PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO QUARTER 2 (SEPTEMBER) 2015/16)

**Confidence** in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ to the question in the Public Attitude Survey (PAS)<sup>2</sup>: “Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 2 (September) 2015/16) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 59%. 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 2015/16**



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)<sup>3</sup>: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

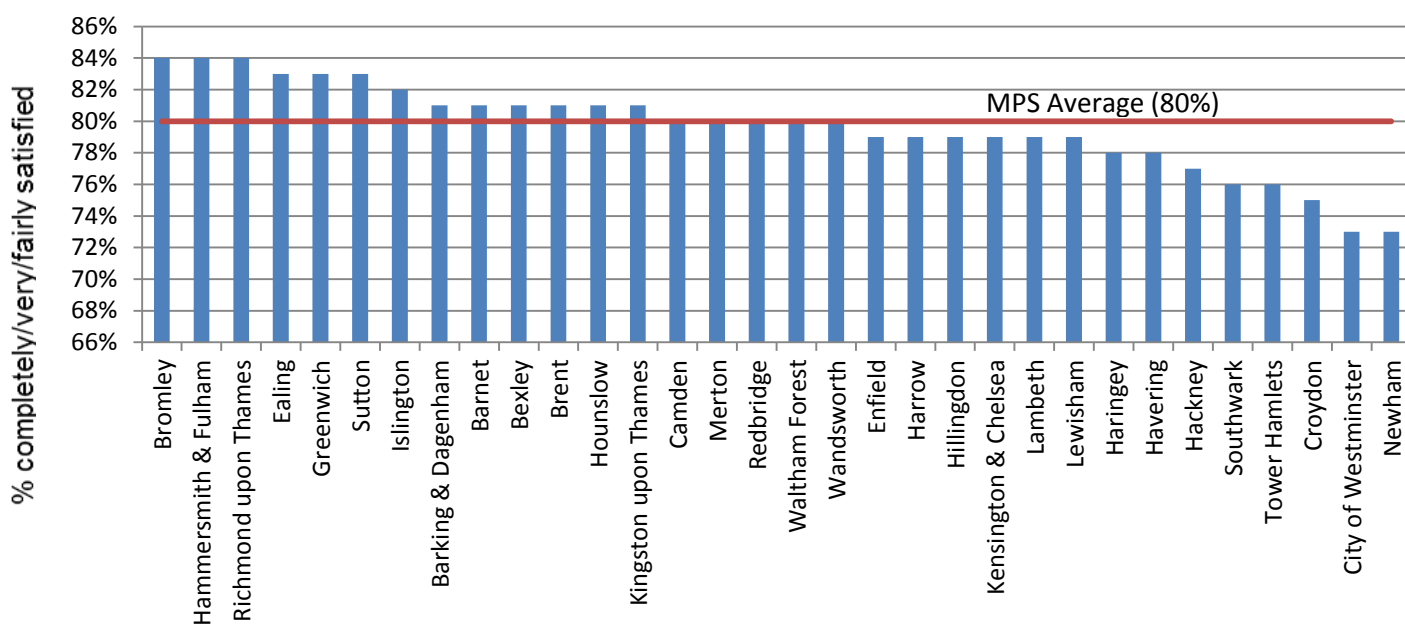
Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 2 (September) 2015/16) USS results in Enfield show overall satisfaction currently at 79%. This is below the MPS average (80%). The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

<sup>2</sup> The PAS explores the views of residents across London around crime, ASB and policing issues via face to face interviews with over 12,800 respondents per year. More information about public confidence in the MPS including the MPS Confidence Model detailing the drivers of confidence is available at <http://www.met.police.uk/about/performance/confidence.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> The USS measures crime victims' satisfaction with a specific instance of their contact with the MPS via telephone interviews with approximately 16,500 victims per year.



**Figure 4: Satisfaction by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 2 2015/16**



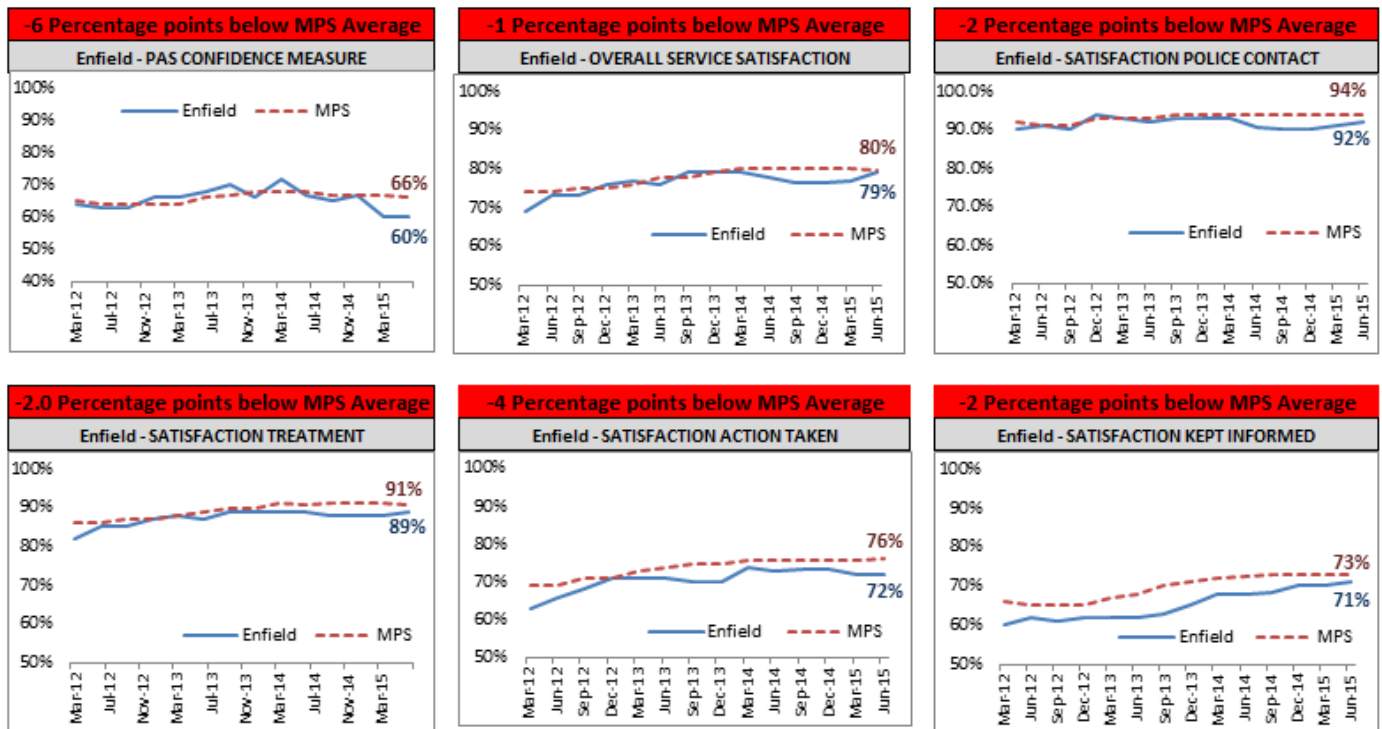
Source: USS

There is a 5 percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in Enfield (white 81%, BME 76%). 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 (data in graphs below is to quarter 1 (June) 2015/16)**



Source: PAS & USS

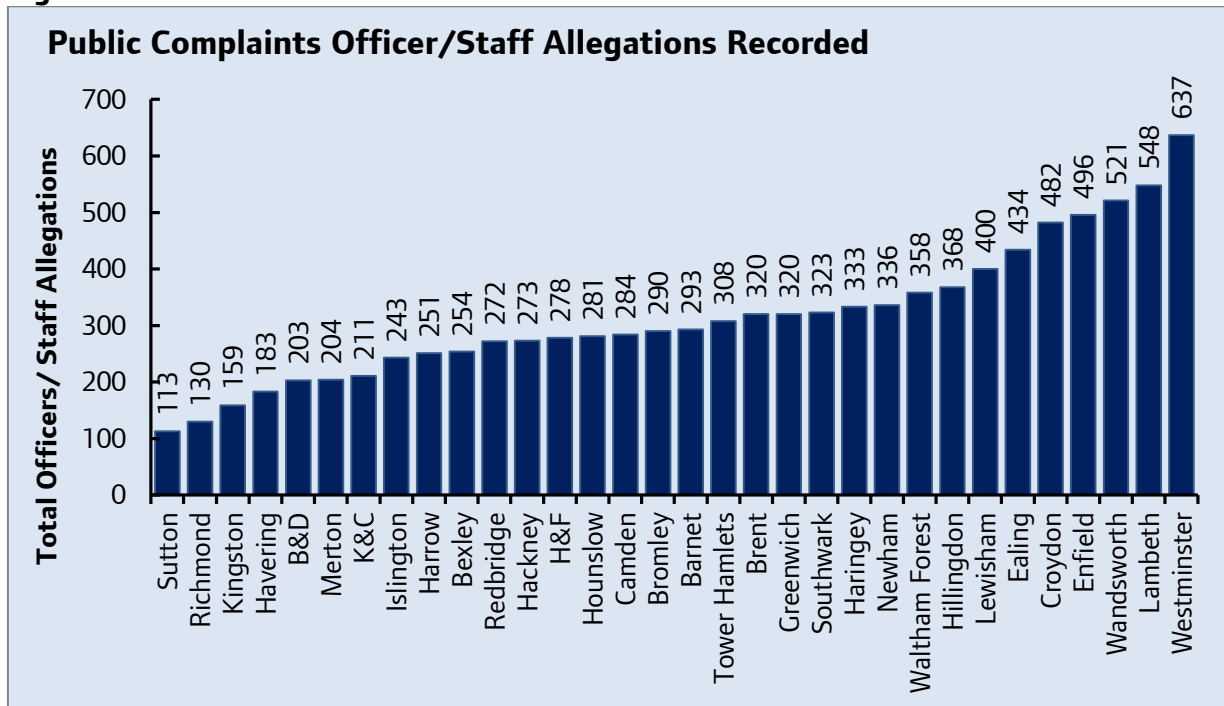
## COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2015)

### Public complaints officer/staff allegations (October 2014 – September 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 496 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 6

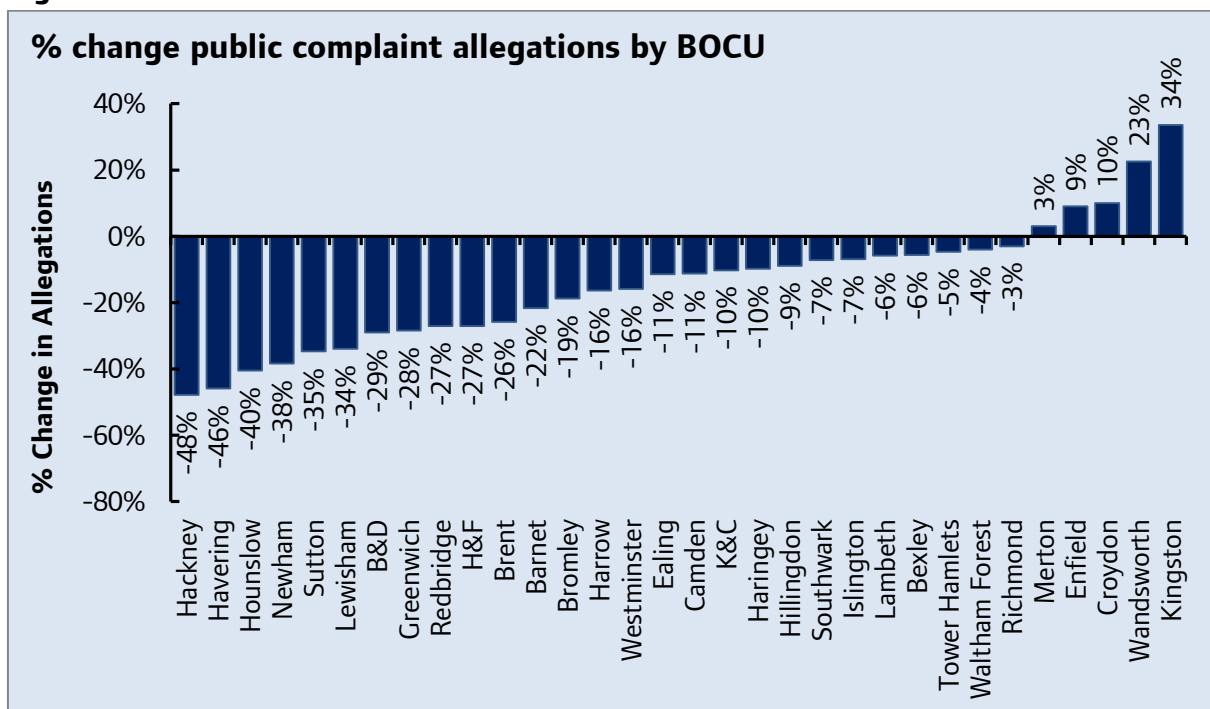


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (October 2014 – September 2015) as compared with the same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, 5 boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

Enfield recorded an increase of 9% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

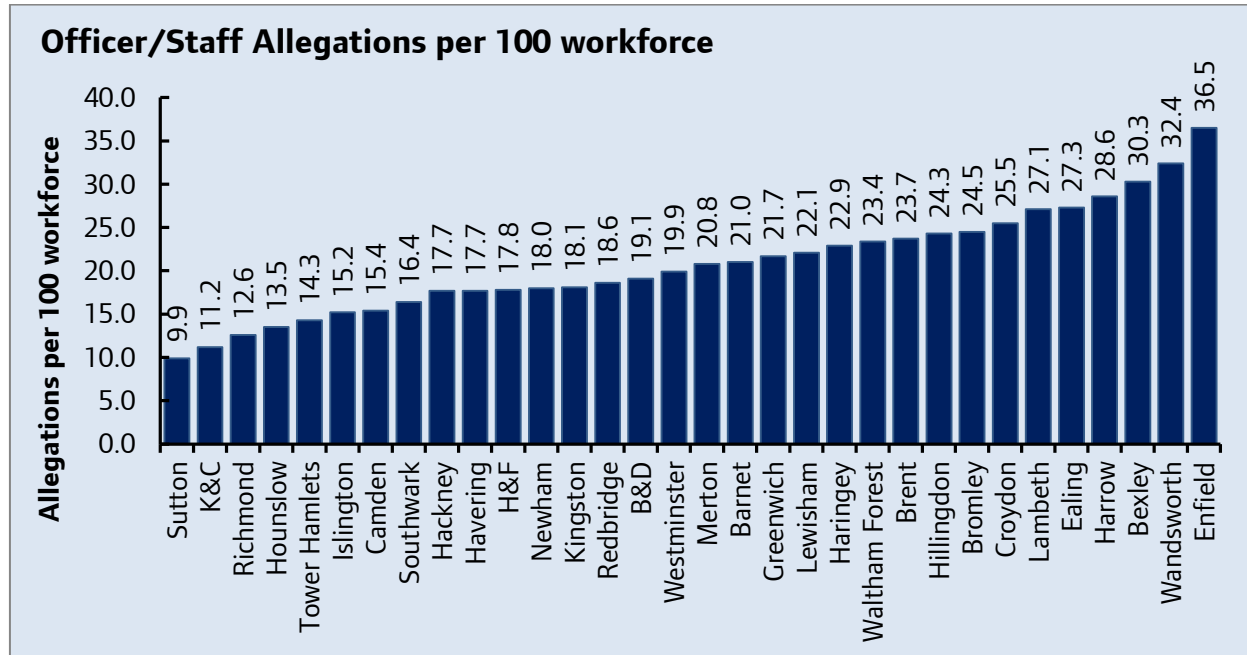
Figure 7



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 36.5 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)

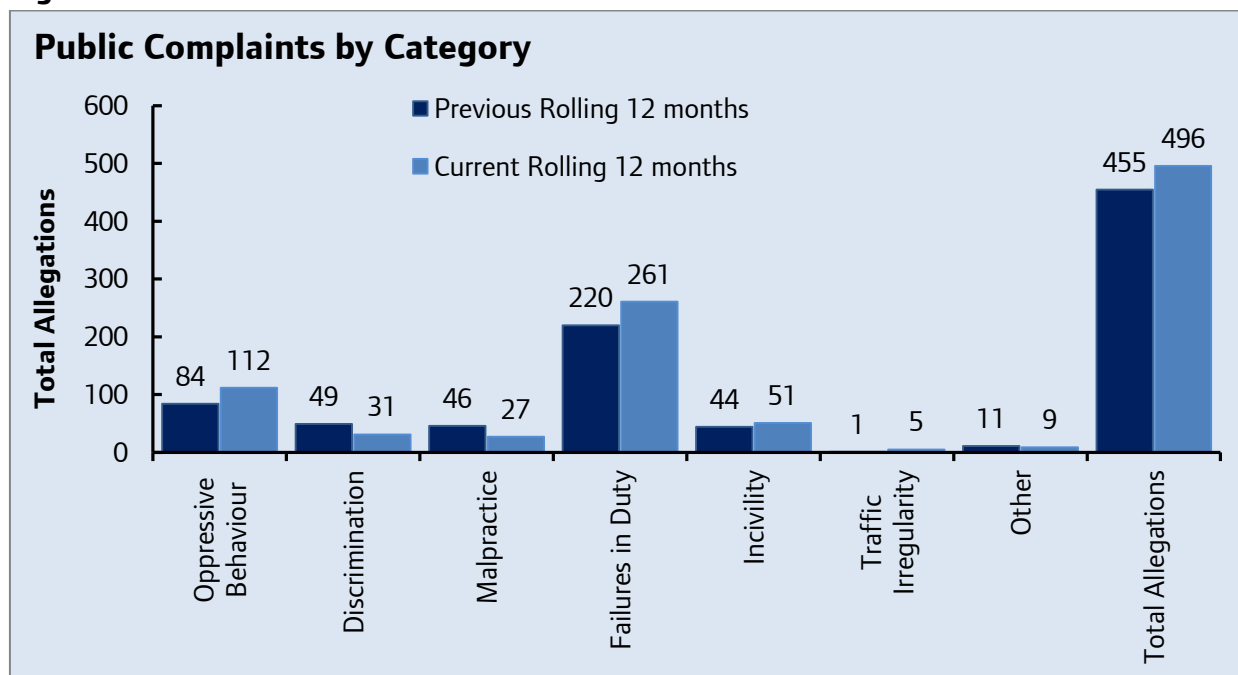
**Enfield allegation type**

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

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (53%) of total public complaints allegations. This increased by 19% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 23% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 33% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

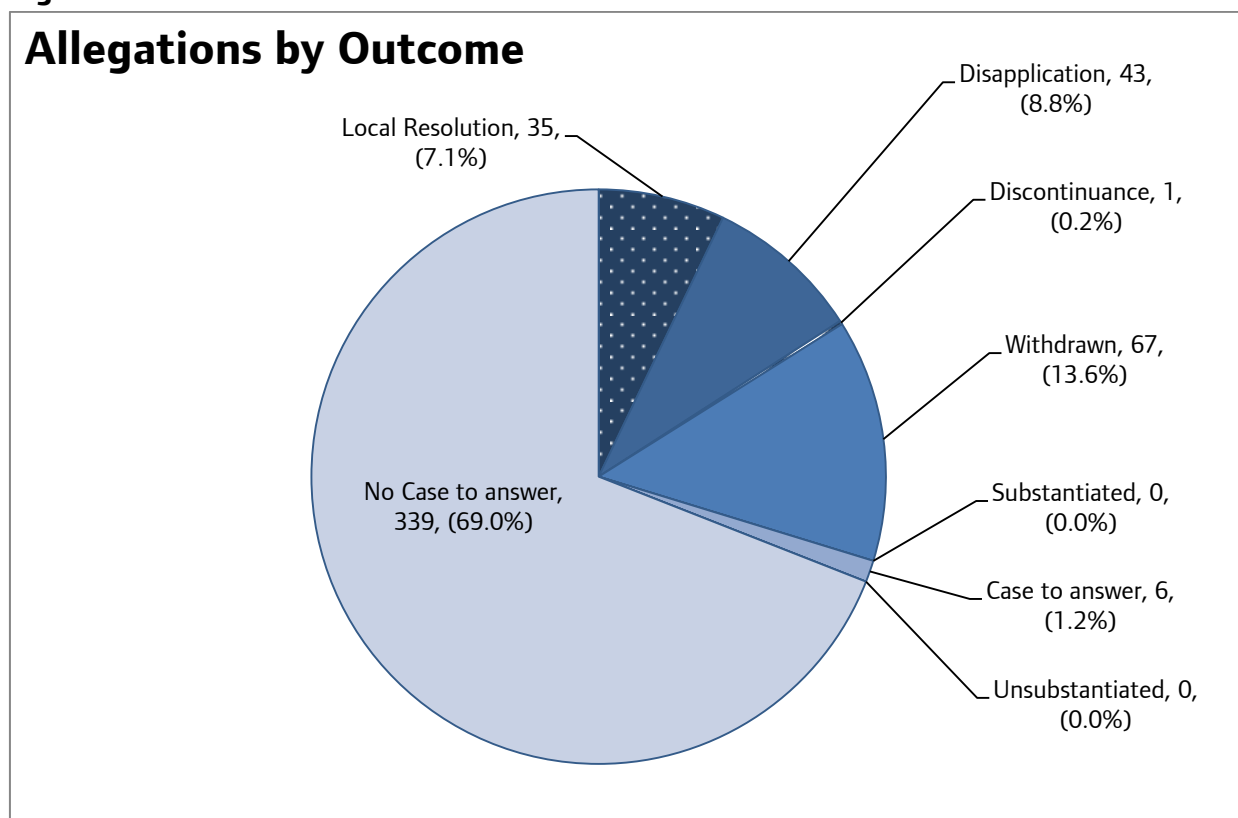
Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police 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 (October 2014 – September 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 (69.0% or 339), followed by Disapplication (8.8% or 43). 'Case to answer' outcomes account for 1.2% (6).

**Figure 10**



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

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

Disapplication	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).

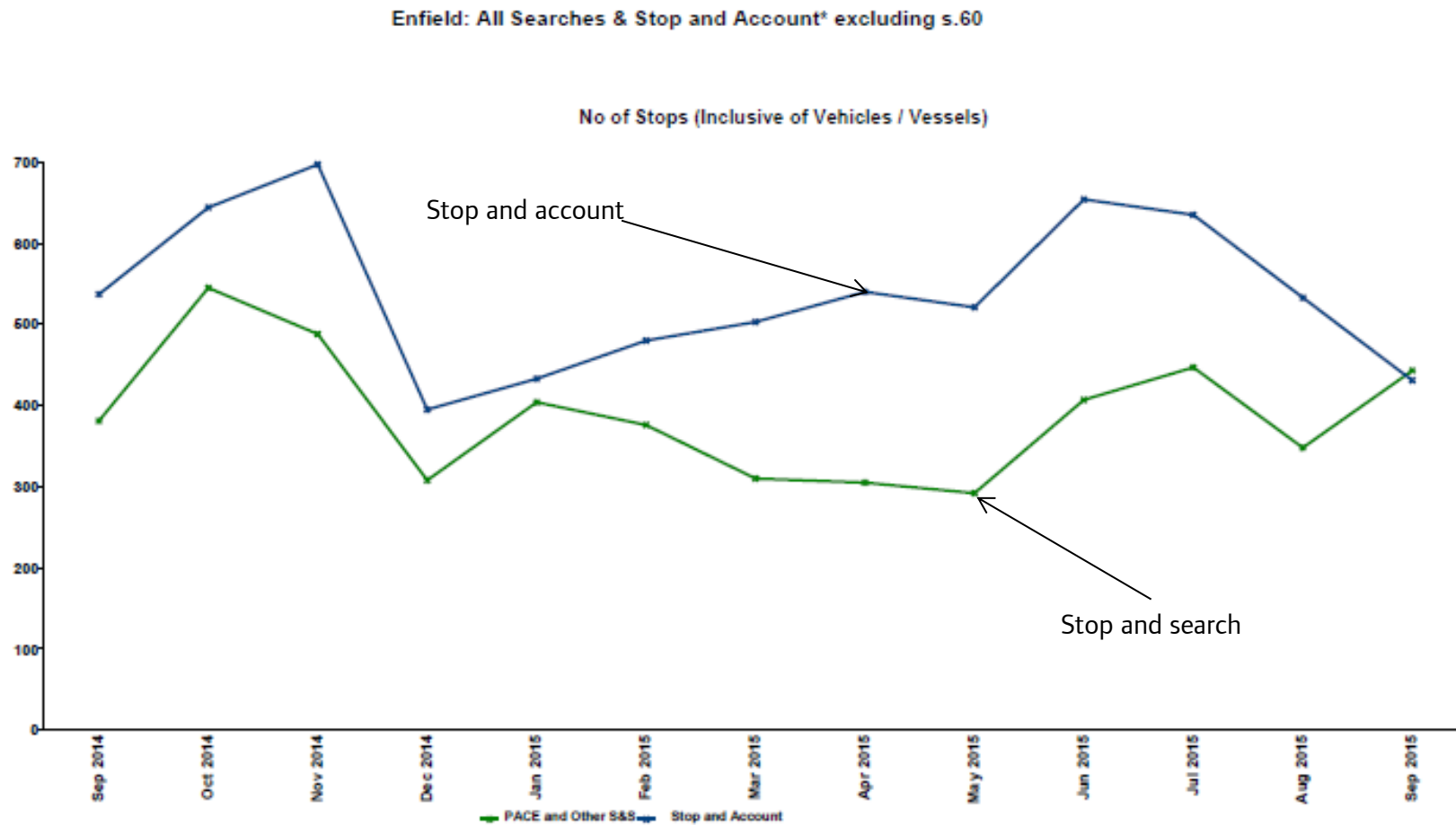
## STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2015)

The most recent (data to September 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\\_september2015.pdf](http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/enfield_stop_search_mon_report_september2015.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

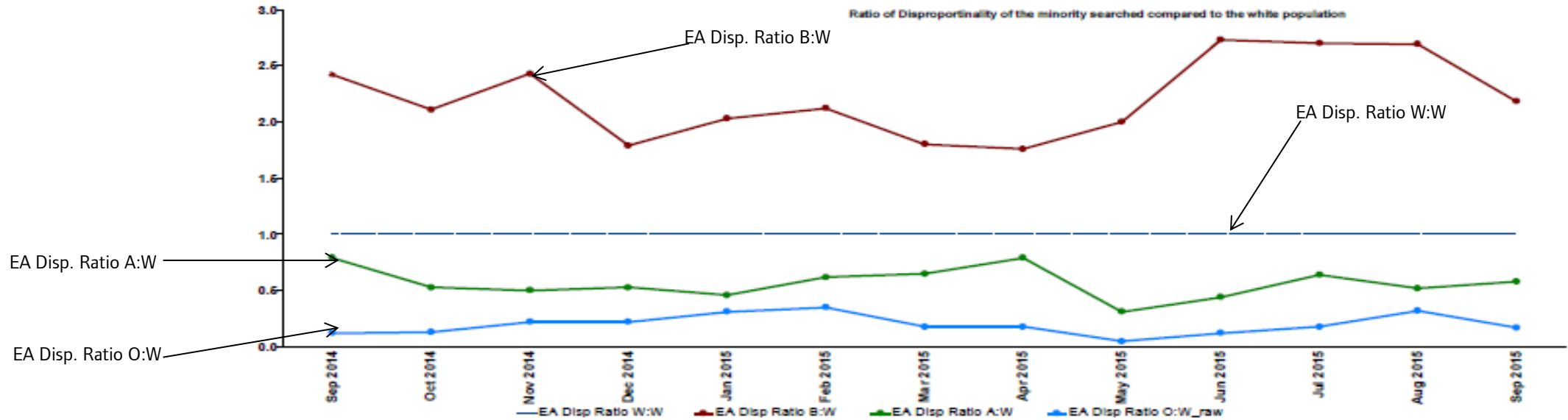
	2014				2015								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
PACE and Other S&S	381	545	488	308	404	376	310	305	292	407	447	348	443
Stop and Account	537	644	697	395	433	480	503	540	521	654	635	533	431

\*See Glossary



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								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
White	1.00 (191)	1.00 (296)	1.00 (250)	1.00 (178)	1.00 (225)	1.00 (201)	1.00 (177)	1.00 (172)	1.00 (167)	1.00 (202)	1.00 (220)	1.00 (171)	1.00 (235)
Black	2.42 (148)	2.11 (200)	2.43 (194)	1.79 (102)	2.03 (146)	2.12 (136)	1.80 (102)	1.76 (97)	2.00 (107)	2.73 (176)	2.70 (190)	2.69 (147)	2.18 (164)
Asian	0.79 (29)	0.53 (30)	0.5 (24)	0.53 (18)	0.46 (20)	0.62 (24)	0.65 (22)	0.79 (26)	0.31 (10)	0.44 (17)	0.64 (27)	0.52 (17)	0.58 (26)
Other	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)	0.12 (3)	0.18 (5)	0.32 (7)	0.17 (5)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0.3% (1)	0.7% (4)	0.6% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.8% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (3)	0.2% (1)	0% (0)	1.8% (8)

Ethnicity	Population
White	190,640
Black	60,923
Asian	36,494
Other	24,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>312,468</b>

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.*

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

**Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for September 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	443	18.5%	11.5%	20.8%
MPS	12,069	18.6%	14.0%	21.5%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

<b>*Glossary of stop and search terms</b>	
Stop and search	This is when a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. The police can only detain members of the public in order to carry out a search when certain conditions have been met. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation which include searching for: stolen property; prohibited articles namely offensive weapons or anything used for burglary, theft, deception or criminal damage; drugs; guns. Historically searches of unattended vehicles and vessels have made up a very low proportion of search activity.
Stop and account	Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything.
PACE S1	Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984. This empowers any police officer acting with reasonable grounds for suspicion to stop, detain and search a person or vehicle for certain prohibited items. The vast majority of stops and searches are conducted under this legislation
Section 60	Where an authorising officer reasonably believes that serious violence may take place or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason they may authorise powers for officers in uniform to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and time period.
PACE and Other Stops and Searches	Stops and Searches under PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence Act), S23 Drugs Act, S47 Firearms Act plus a very small number not included in the other categories (e.g. S27(1) Aviation Security Act 1982 or S7 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985).
Disproportionality	Disproportionality is the term used to explain the difference in the number of searches conducted on different groups, relative to the size of the respective base population. In figure 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 JULY – SEPTEMBER 2015)

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

<b>This report covers the period July – September 2015</b>	
Custody Suites Visited	Edmonton (MPS)– weekly visits
<b>Summary of ICV Visits</b>	
Visits scheduled: <b>13</b>	Visits conducted: <b>13 (100%)</b>
Number held in detention at time of visits: <b>126</b>	Number of detainees spoken to: <b>40 (32%)</b>
<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 86 (68%) detainees unavailable for a visit during this period.</p>	
General Observations	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.
Issues Raised	<p>There were no major issues of concern during this period.</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> <p>On one occasion the Panel noted that all showers were out of service. The Panel has now been informed that all showers have been fixed and are in use.</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
<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><b>Crime dashboard</b> 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><b>Criminal justice timeliness dashboard</b> 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><b>Intrusive tactics dashboard</b> includes data around stop and search, taser usage, firearms and undercover operations.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information">https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information</a></p>

	<p><b>Confidence dashboard and neighbourhood comparator tool</b> 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><b>Gangs dashboard</b> 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.	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/">http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/</a>
MPS crime mapping	The Metropolitan Police's crime-mapping website allows members of the public to see offences in their local area. The thermal maps give an indication on which boroughs have the highest volume of crimes.	<a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/">http://maps.met.police.uk/</a>
MPS Publication Scheme	The MPS Publication Scheme gives access to various reports published on a regular basis on MPS performance at a corporate or borough level. Reports include the MPS stop and search report, MPS knife crime summaries and MPS dangerous dogs report.	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm">http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm</a>
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations).	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm">http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directoriate_professional_standards.htm</a>

	The MPS have recently added individual borough profiles to the suite of products available on this webpage.	
London Datastore	<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>	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/">http://data.london.gov.uk/</a>
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough.	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/census/">http://data.london.gov.uk/census/</a>
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	<a href="http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles">http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles</a>
National crime mapping	This site allows users to search for data and information in their area, including details of local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, beat meetings, crime advice and useful smart phone applications. This site also provides comparative data for boroughs.	<a href="http://www.police.uk/">http://www.police.uk/</a>
Home Office Crime Statistics Publications	This site includes different publications from the Home Office on crime research and statistics in England and Wales. Publications include hate crimes, Drug Misuse, and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders statistics.	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics</a>

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

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## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD HELD ON THURSDAY, 30TH JULY, 2015

**MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:** Tim Fellows, Harry Landsman, Ruth Ward, Janet Marshall, Cllr Mary Maguire, Adrian Bishop-Laggett, Alok Agrawal, Carol Shuttle, Lorna Logan, Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh, Vicky Dungate and Sheila Stacey

**Officers:** Jane Juby (Scrutiny Officer)

**Also Attending:** Chief Inspector Ian Kibblewhite, Peter Waterhouse (ICV)

6 Members of the Public

### 1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Attendees were welcomed to the meeting.

### 2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Mark Rudling (EBRA), Pravin Varsani (Turkey Street CAPE), Andrew Francalanza (Victim Support), Superintendent Carl Robinson, Cllr Nick Dines, Andrea Clemons (Head of Community Safety), Edmund Fraser (Haselbury and Lower Edmonton CAPEs), Diana Nguimbi and Willem La Tulip-Troost (Enfield Youth Parliament).

### 3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 21 MAY 2015

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 21 May 2015 were **AGREED** as a correct record, with the following amendments:

- Carol Shuttle to be noted as present at the meeting.
- The amendments below in bold:

Item 5 – Examination of Crime Statistics. Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction, paragraph 4:

*'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. CI 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 CCTV cameras may be in use **and evidence captured or witnesses identified.**'*

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Item 6 – Target Establishment. Paragrap 1:

*'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 video identification unit**. They continue to work on Enfield issues. **Officers are also being posted to specialist units like Counter-Terrorism.**'*

- 'DI' to be amended to 'CI' Ian Kibblewhite where occurring.

Cllr Maguire, referred to Item 9, Any Other Business, The Disability Steering Group. She commented that this group was an important one, and, together with the Disability Liaison Officer, should be re-examined to ensure they were working most effectively. It was **AGREED** that the remit of the Disability Steering Group could be made clearer, and it was noted that the Terms of Reference might need to be revisited in this respect.

#### **4. PRIORITY SETTING FOR THE SNB**

It was acknowledged that the Safer Neighbourhoods Board should agree its priorities for the projects for which it wished to obtain MOPAC funding. The Chair stated that the Executive Committee had recently met and proposed two priorities, being:

- Serious Youth Violence;
- Domestic Violence (to include that relating to drug and alcohol misuse).

The following comments were then taken:

It was commented that there needed to be clear alignment between the Board's priorities and where funding was directed.

It was also asked how the Executive Committee was put in place. The Chair responded that the Committee had been elected at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board **AGREED** these priorities.

The Chair then updated the Board on the last meeting of the Executive Committee. Members of the Committee had agreed to take on specific areas of responsibility as follows:

- Ruth Ward – Communications
- Harry Landsman – Board representative for Community Police Partnership.
- Janet Marshall and Sheila Stacey – MOPAC funding bids.
- Alok Agrawal – Committee Secretary

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- Adrian Bishop-Laggett – Board representative for IAG.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of 20 July would be appended to the Board Minutes. **ACTION: Jane Juby.**

**5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS**

CI Ian Kibblewhite gave the following update on crime statistics:

Recorded Crime

Incidents of Violence with Injury had increased substantially over the past year; this remained the most significant concern.

All crimes involving violence (for example, hate crimes, knife crime) had experienced increases.

Many violent incidents were related to gang tensions but were not necessarily gang on gang crimes. There were currently 250 gang nominals in Enfield which was one of the highest numbers in the Metropolitan Police area.

Much work was being undertaken to address the problem and to target gang members to disrupt their activities. This included initiatives such as the Gang Call-In which aimed to disincentivise gang members by exposing them to the consequences of gang life through testimony from doctors, former gang members, the Police and families of deceased gang members.

The Borough Commander was due to publish an article in the local press on what contribution the wider community could make to ensuring young people were not becoming involved in criminality.

Operation Trident had recently widened its remit to include all gang related crime.

Given the above, it was acknowledged that the newly agreed priority of Serious Youth Violence for the Board was a positive step.

CI Kibblewhite then commented that the Police were also now concentrating on targeting 'wanted persons'. These included, for example, offenders who had breached bail conditions or who were wanted as named suspects.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: How was the recent incident of a man being stabbed and his laptop stolen recorded?

A: It was recorded as both a robbery and a murder; both crimes would also have had 'knife crime flags'.

Q: Isn't it still the case that MOPAC does not yet separate out new and repeat Domestic Violence incidents in its statistics?

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A: This may be the case, however, the Police in the Borough do hold fortnightly review meetings which include looking at potential repeat victims and offenders of Domestic Violence.

Q: Are Officers receiving any training in combating radicalisation?

A: The Borough currently has two Officers who have good links to the Metropolitan Police's Counter Terrorism Unit. A lot of work is being undertaken with faith communities, and with the wider family to help prevent radicalisation.

Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

Public Confidence – Levels of Public Confidence in Enfield had decreased to 60% over the year. It was acknowledged, however, that levels were difficult to measure and results may not be truly reflective of the wider population since the number of respondents to the survey was usually low.

It was acknowledged that recent high profile incidents had probably impacted on public confidence and that Police visibility and contactability were important factors.

Visibility may have reduced as a number of PCSOs had now become PCs with expanded remits and bigger shift patterns. The closure of Ponders End Station may have also reduced perceptions of visibility. It was acknowledged, however, that such closures delivered the savings needed, avoiding the need to reduce Police numbers.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: Will there be a greater reliance on technology to detect crime if Police numbers are reduced?

A: Technology, such as CCTV, is an important first line of enquiry in many crimes; however, there is no Government policy to replace Police officers with such technology. CCTV is of great assistance to the Police and we are increasingly reliant on it to help resolve investigations. Enfield undertakes fortnightly meetings to review the condition and positioning of CCTV cameras.

The introduction of body cameras has also been a positive step in Enfield and was undertaken before the Metropolitan Police implemented it on a wider basis. Body cameras can be a useful tool in providing evidence for, say, Domestic Violence incidents or Taser deployment.

Q: Have the number of Parks Police been reduced?

A: The Police provide a Sergeant and 2 Officers to the Local Authority; who in addition pay for 15 PCSOs to patrol parks. 5 of these have now left the Police. There are currently no other PCSOs in the Borough that can be redeployed to Parks.

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A Board member commented that, on page 8 of MOPAC's report, although all of the graphs indicated a reduction in percentage points compared to the MPS average, all but one of the graphs showed 'green'. The Board member would raise this with MOPAC **ACTION: Adrian Bishop-Laggett.**

Victim Satisfaction – this measure related to how victims felt their investigation and concerns were dealt with. Areas for improvement included providing more practical help, for example, providing Victim Care Cards.

CI Kibblewhite would circulate an electronic Victim Care Card to the Board **ACTION: CI Kibblewhite/Jane Juby.**

### Complaints again Borough Officers/Staff

It was acknowledged that there were higher numbers of complaints against the Police in Enfield than a number of other London Boroughs, however, the time taken to conclude investigations had been reduced and levels compared favourably to neighbouring boroughs such as Waltham Forest and Haringey. There were currently 36 open complaints. It was noted that numbers of complaints would impact upon satisfaction levels.

### Stop and Search

The Police were currently aiming to reduce the number of Stop and Searches, but increase the number of positive outcomes.

In the last 12 months, 24% of Stop and Searches had resulted in a positive outcome (for example, arrest). This compared favourably to the overall Metropolitan Police target.

There had been a significant increase in searches undertaken for weapons in June. Stop and Search may also be undertaken as part of the 'Catch and Convict' initiative which targeted gang nominals.

The success of Stop and Search was dependent on the confidence of the community; if the community felt it was a positive tool being used in the right way then community members would be more likely to assist the Police in providing intelligence and feedback.

Stop and Search remained an important tool in combating knife and gun crime.

It was noted that there were different categories of weapon which may include other, less obvious, items such as blocks of wood.

### CAPE Chair Attendance

The issue of the attendance of Chairs at CAPEs was then discussed.

It was noted that Inspectors had been asked for their comments.

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It was noted that the re-election of Chairs could be undertaken if appropriate.

**6. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT**

CI Kibblewhite gave the following update:

- A number of officers were now working in specialist roles such as Counter-Terrorism; however, these were being replaced by new recruits. There would be a consistent influx of such recruits until at least October/November.
- Some areas of policing had been centralised, for example, Custody, which was now part of the Metropolitan Police's Met Detention Team and officers in the Business Intelligence Unit were now part of the Met Intel Team. These officers were now counted as part of these teams; however, they still performed the same function in the Borough.
- Prior to implementation of the Local Policing Model in September 2013, there were 42 PCs on Safer Neighbourhood Teams. At present, there were approximately 100 PCs.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: How is target strength determined?

A: This is determined centrally to a given formula. PCs were increased by 85 when the Local Policing Model was implemented in recognition of the specific challenges faced by the Borough (for example, geographical size, increasing population).

**7. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS**

CI Kibblewhite updated the Board on recent operations as follows:

Operation Omega – this Operation now incorporated Operation Equinox and had been running since May and aimed to tackle the MOPAC 7 20% reduction target. Two dedicated teams worked as a uniformed presence in certain areas, or targeted wanted offenders and named suspects.

Operation Spyder – this continued to tackle motor vehicle crime and criminal damage. Challenges remained around apprehending key individuals; who were being targeted.

Met Trace – 30,000 addresses were to be targeted for Smart Water registration over the next 3 years. It was hoped that 9,000 addresses would be registered by March 2016. A dedicated team visited properties daily; a consistent approach was being undertaken and visits also provided good engagement opportunities with residents.

Met Trace would also invite people to provide contact details so that they could be updated on current Police achievements and initiatives; it was intended that this would be particularly helpful in raising low Police confidence

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levels in areas such as Edmonton; which would also be the subject of targeted communications such as newsletters.

It was noted that Smart Water registration could be re-registered to a new address if someone moved. It was also noted that kits could be bought directly from the supplier if necessary.

It was also acknowledged that if a whole street was registered, this should be publicised as it would act as a deterrent to potential burglars. CAPEs could also promote the scheme.

The issue of people bypassing security intercoms in sheltered housing was also raised; CI Kibblewhite responded that such issues should be directed in the first instance to the relevant Ward Sergeant.

**8. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS**

A table giving updates on current SNB funded projects would be circulated to Board members **ACTION: Jane Juby**

**9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

The following items were raised and discussed:

Integration of CAPEs and Neighbourhood Panels

Board members were asked whether this would be feasible; the Highway CAPE had recently undertaken this in order to see if this would increase community involvement in setting Ward Promises.

Board members, however, generally felt that increasing CAPE participation may be a better approach. It was **AGREED** not to proceed with this proposal.

It was also **AGREED** that the issue of Councillor participation at CAPEs be discussed at the next Board meeting **ACTION: Jane Juby.**

ICV

Peter Waterhouse gave the following update to the Board on ICV activity:

A meeting had been held on 14 July at which ICV representatives had been informed of a proposal to close Edmonton Police Station's Custody Suite and relocate this facility to Wood Green.

CI Kibblewhite added that discussions had been held on the issue of making better use of custody facilities and the above proposal had been part of this discussion. However, the Borough's position remained that they wished to retain the Edmonton Custody Suite.

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The use of text message reminders had improved attendance at visits which were now at 100%.

A disabled member of ICV was now undertaking visits. A Risk Assessment had been carried out in this regard and the visits were working well.

Anti-Social Behaviour – London Underground Stations

Board members reported that there was often ASB associated with London Underground Stations in the Borough, particularly late at night, and were concerned that this would increase once London Underground moved to a 24 hour service.

Board members asked if the Police would be doing anything in particular to address this?

CI Kibblewhite responded that the issue had been raised that morning with him. The British Transport Police would be responsible for policing of the network itself. The Borough's approach would be to monitor the situation and keep Officers on duty for longer if necessary; it would be a complex and long process to change annual rosters.

Burglary – Theft from Asian Families

A Board member asked if Asian families were currently at higher risk of burglary and why this was the case. CI Kibblewhite responded that such families could be the target of gold theft. Such incidents were at lower levels than last year.

A Board member asked where Police currently stationed at Southgate Police Station would be based in the future. CI Kibblewhite responded that, although the Station was currently on the market, it had not yet been sold. There would be alternative local provision.

CCTV

The Chair informed the Board that the last CCTV monitoring visit had been undertaken in 2013; the Chair was due to meet with members of the Community Safety Team to discuss reinstatement of such visits. It was noted, however, that legislation had been changed since the last visit and this would need to be borne in mind when setting out the process. Volunteers for visits would be needed in the future.

**10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

The dates of future meetings were **NOTED**.

**11. MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 20 JULY 2015**

As **AGREED** at Item 4, the Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee 20 July 2015 are appended below:



## Minutes of Safer Neighbourhood Board Executive Committee Meeting

On Monday July 20<sup>th</sup> 2015 6.00pm at The Lancaster Centre, Enfield, EN2  
OBU

**Present:** Tim Fellows, Ruth Ward, Harry Landsman, Janet Marshall, Sheila Stacey and Alok Agrawal

- 1) The chair Tim Fellows welcomed everyone to this first meeting of the Board's Executive.
- 2) Tim explained that since his election as Chair he has attended several meetings with Sue Payne and Andrea Clemons regarding the work of the Board.

There was discussion on the way to find out whether all the CAPEs are active or not, Tim has requested an update from the Police at the full Board meeting next week. Also find out the up to date correct contact details of the Chairs of the CAPEs. Ruth is going to deal with this. **Action RW**

Tim explained that SNB have responsibility to monitor the Community Payback Project and the Board have to work out the detailed procedure to monitor this scheme. Tim has requested that the company with the contract to administer the scheme come and give a presentation at a future full Board meeting.

- 3) As Tim is quite busy he would like all of us to take specific responsibility for the Board. He suggested the responsibilities as follows:

Ruth Ward will be responsible to communication that will include all the correspondences, up to date list of members etc.

Harry Landsman will represent Board at London Community Police Partnership (LCP2).

Janet Marshall and Sheila Stacey will look after the SNB Funding Applications to MOPAC.

And Alok Agrawal will look after the minutes of the Board's Executive Meetings.

All members agreed their portfolios.

- 4) There was discussion regarding the priorities for Funding and these two priorities were agreed to be presented to the full board: 1) Serious Youth Violence and 2) Domestic Violence (including Drink & Drugs).

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- 5) **Any other Business:** Representation of the Disability Group was discussed. Ruth agreed to take this up with Ian Kibblewhite again.

Tim to contact ABL regarding SNB representation on the IAG **Action Tim**

Tim to ask Elaine to invite Cllr. Brett to the full board meeting **Action Tim**

Tim to follow up Andrea Clemons regarding CCTV Station monitoring group  
**Action Tim**

**Dates of the Future Exec Meetings**

**5<sup>th</sup> October 2015**

**18<sup>th</sup> January 2016.**

Meeting ended at 7.45pm.

## Our commitment to victims of crime

### You can contact us via:

the email address on the front of this card

[www.met.police.uk](http://www.met.police.uk)

**101** (for non-emergencies)

**999** (for emergencies)

at a police station front counter

Every ward in London has a dedicated Safer Neighbourhood Team who can be contacted directly, their details are on the website or via 101.

### Investigation

Every crime will be investigated to the standards provided to you on this card.

### Victim care

We will treat you with dignity and respect.

Further help is available through the Victim Support charity.

You will be updated on the status of this investigation within 5 days.

# Victim Care Card

to be given to the victim during the initial investigation of crime

Crime/Incident Number

Date

Initial Investigator's Name

Email

CMU-YE@met.police.uk

@met.police.uk

Investigator's Line Manager

**In an emergency always call 999**



Supportline: 0845 30 30 900



METROPOLITAN POLICE

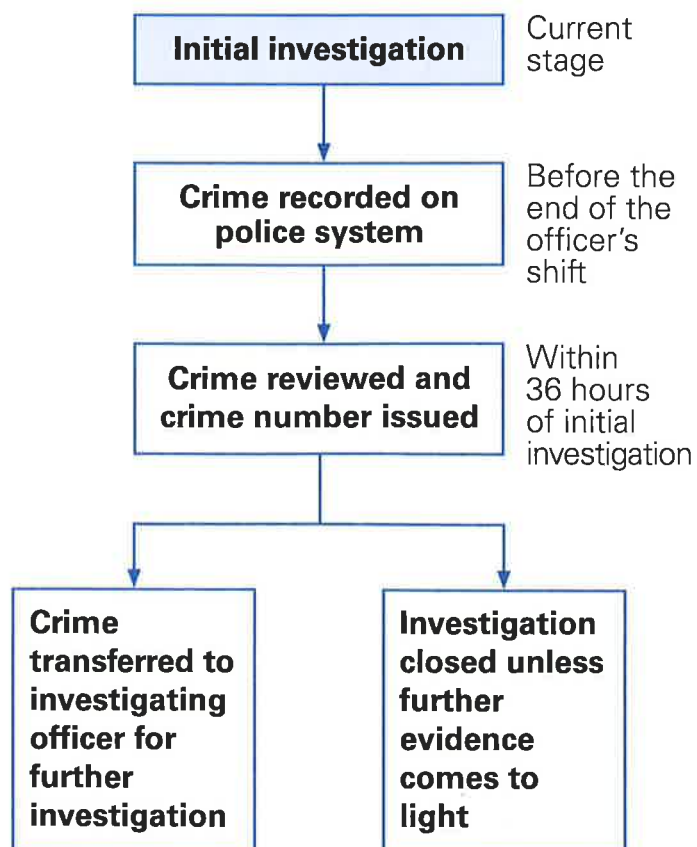
TOTAL POLICING



**The officer should have discussed with you:**

- His/her role as the initial investigator of your crime.
- Any particular vulnerability that you feel you may have and offered referral to Victim Support.
- Whether you have been a victim of crime in the past.
- The details of the crime, any potential evidence such as forensics, CCTV or house-to-house enquiries and your expectations of the police response.
- Crime prevention advice.
- Your contact details including email address if applicable.
- The next steps including what happens to your crime report and decisions about further investigation.
- Your understanding of the information given.

## The Next Steps



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