

Public Document Pack

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SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD

**Thursday, 4th February, 2016 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. COMMUNITY PAYBACK SCHEME**

To receive a presentation from Jergen Goud and James Carroll, from the London Community Rehabilitation Company Ltd.

- 4. CHAIR'S FEEDBACK**
- 5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS** (Pages 1 - 26)

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 receive an update on SNB funding applications.

9. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 19 NOVEMBER 2015 (Pages 27 - 36)

To receive the Minutes of the Meeting held on 19 November 2015.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

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 Monday 1 February 2016.

11. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Dates of future meetings are to be confirmed.

ENFIELD SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

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

RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO DECEMBER 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 (DECEMBER 2015)¹

JAN - DEC	2014	2015	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	22,410	22,763	1.6%	4.3%
MOPAC 7 Crime				
Violence with Injury	2,338	2,334	-0.2%	6.5%
Robbery (Total)	785	954	21.5%	-3.9%
Burglary (Total)	3,060	2,825	-7.7%	-7.5%
Theft From Person Offences	463	465	0.4%	9.5%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	770	634	-17.7%	1.0%
Theft From MV Offences	2,112	2,221	5.2%	-4.3%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,083	2,139	2.7%	6.1%
MOPAC 7	11,611	11,572	-0.3%	0.7%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	6,022	6,747	12.0%	17.6%
Assault with Injury	1,649	1,689	2.4%	5.3%
Homicide	5	6	20.0%	31.0%
Burglary (res)	2,181	2,104	-3.5%	-8.8%
Burglary (non-res)	879	721	-18.0%	-5.1%
Robbery (Personal)	741	884	19.3%	-4.5%
Robbery (Business)	44	70	59.1%	4.3%
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,882	2,855	-0.9%	-2.7%
Rape	166	189	13.9%	8.7%
Other Sexual Offences	287	287	0.0%	15.0%
Youth Violence	621	656	5.6%	6.6%
Serious Youth Violence	264	282	6.8%	5.1%
Gun Crime	66	80	21.2%	8.3%
Knife Crime	433	471	8.8%	4.7%
Knife Crime with Injury	144	113	-21.5%	8.3%
Domestic Abuse	2,505	2,851	13.8%	12.1%
Homophobic Crime	21	19	-9.5%	19.4%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	286	315	10.1%	22.2%
Disability Hate Crime	4	2	-50.0%	89.3%
Transgender Hate Crime	0	3	N/A	51.0%
Faith Hate Crime	24	25	4.2%	42.9%

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'
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)

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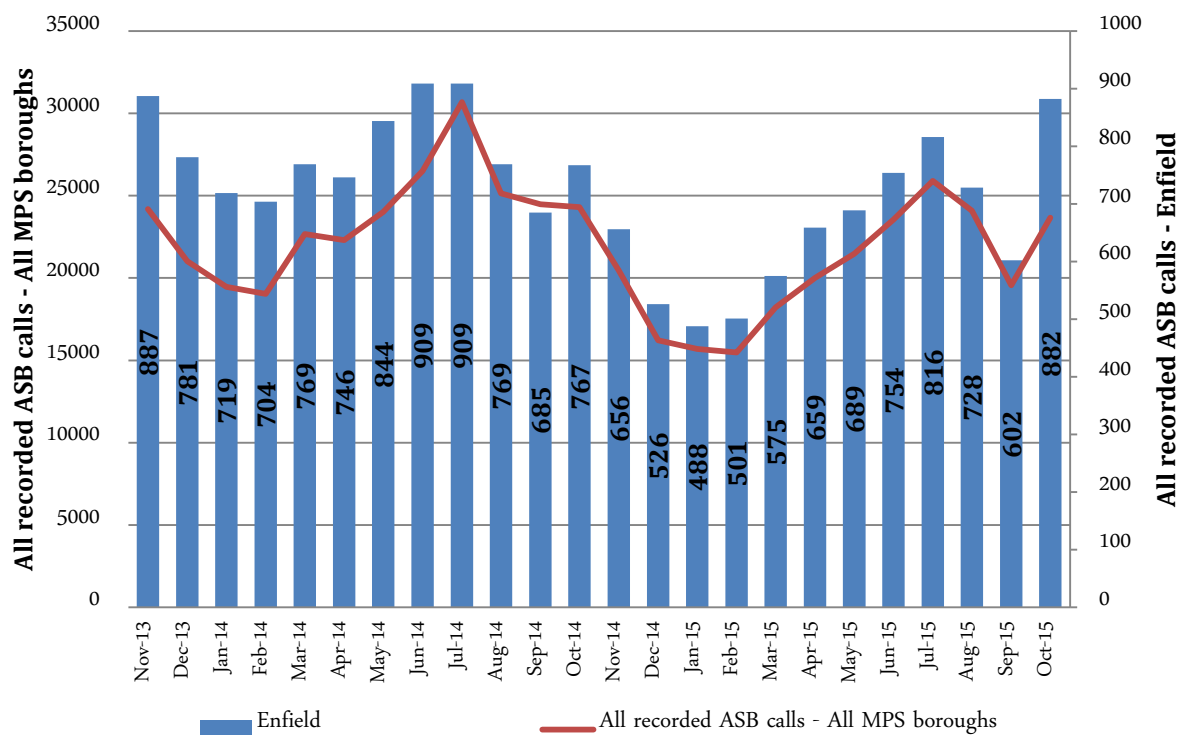
Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in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

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

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO OCTOBER 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 OCTOBER 2015)



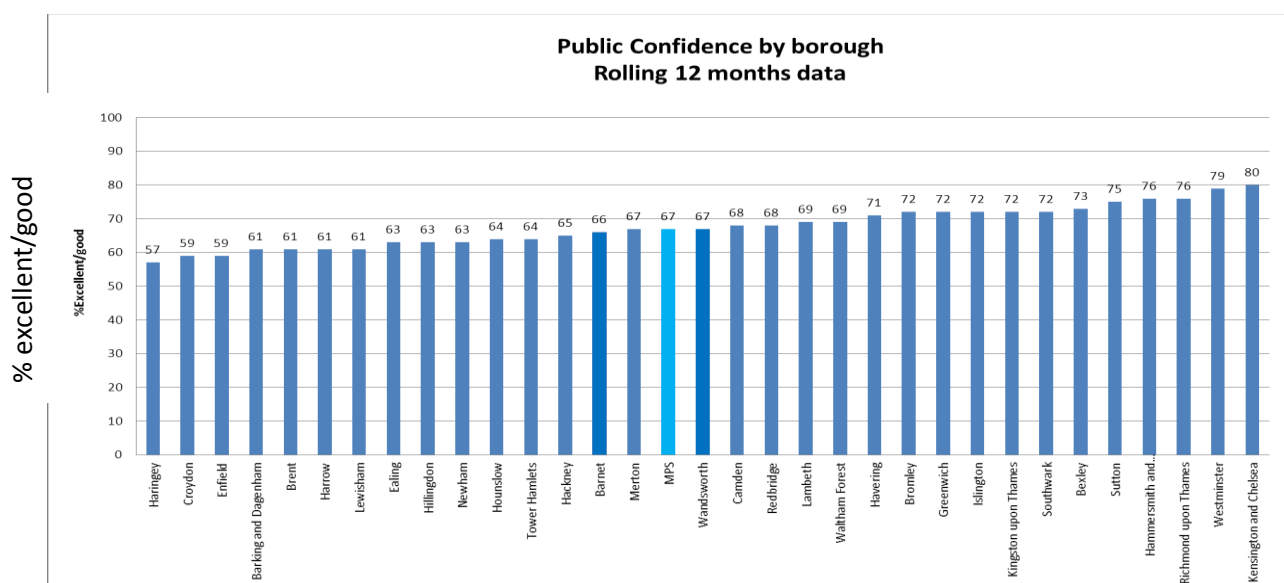
Source: MPS/London Datastore

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)²: “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

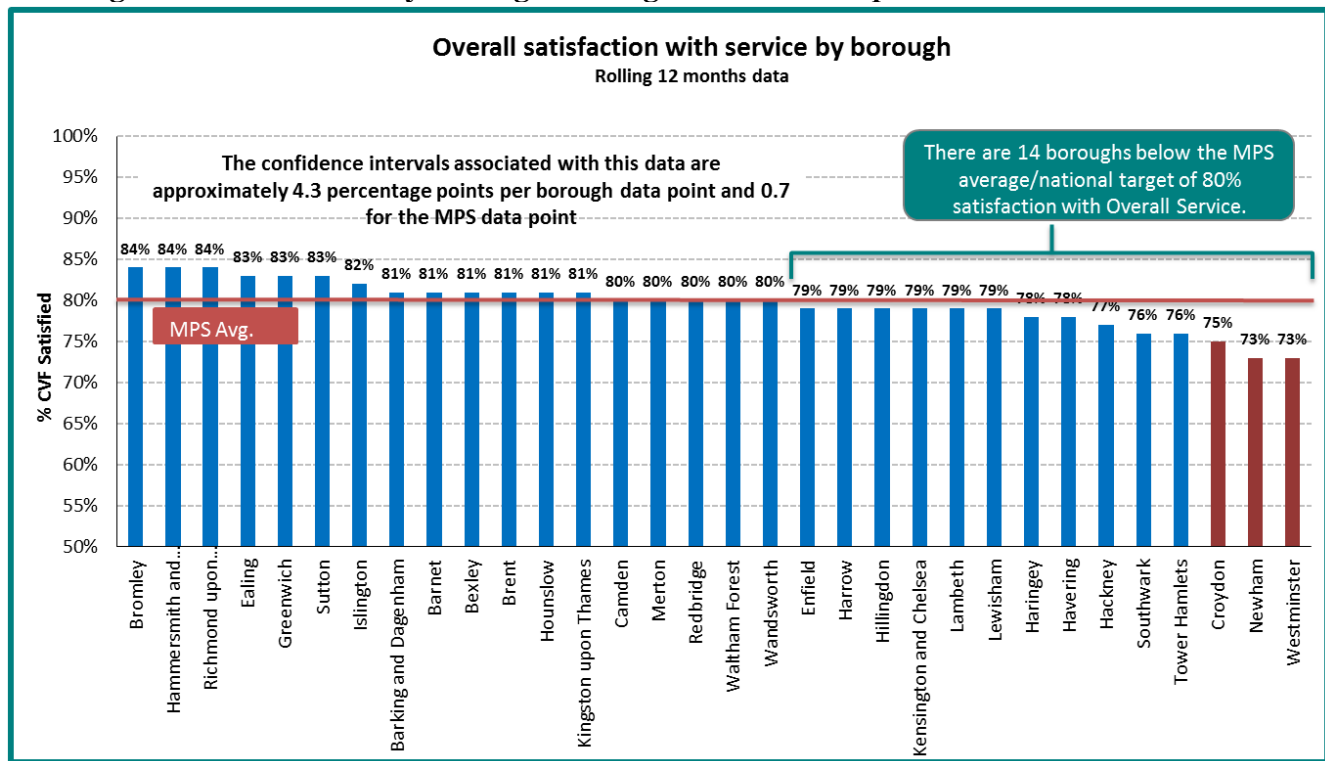
Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘completely’, ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ to the question in the User Satisfaction Survey (USS)³: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police 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.

² 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>.

³ 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



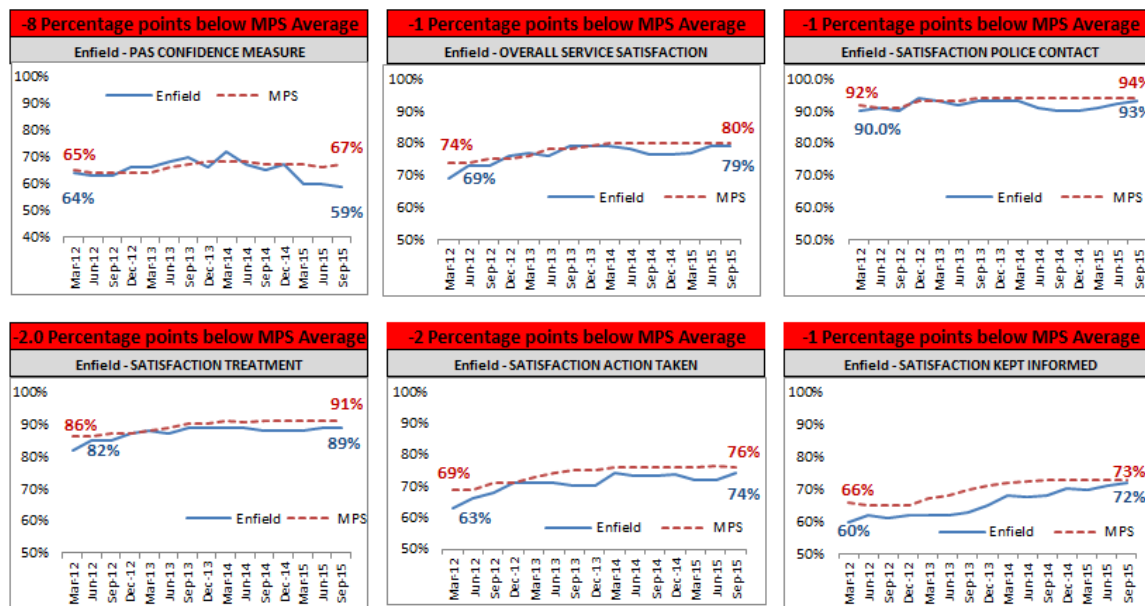
Source: USS

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.

% completely/very/fairly satisfied

Figure 5: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield



Source: PAS & USS

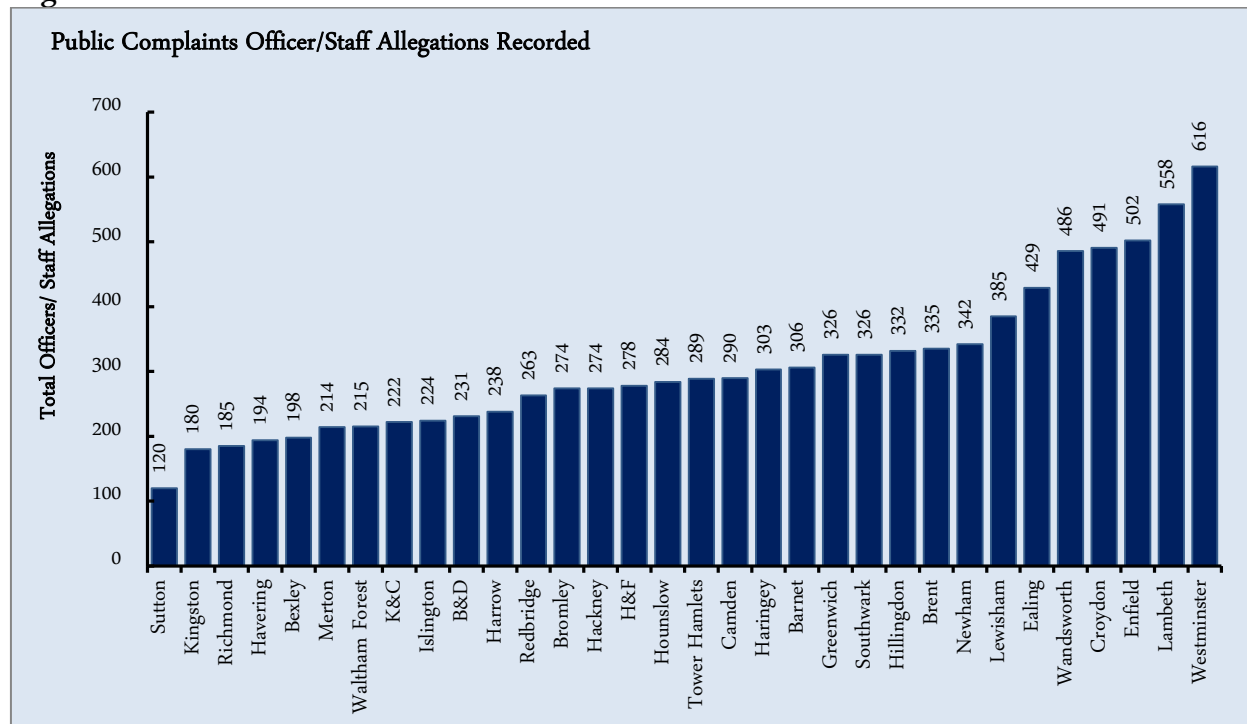
COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF (DATA TO SEPTEMBER 15)

Public complaints officer/staff allegations (December 2014 – November 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 502 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 6

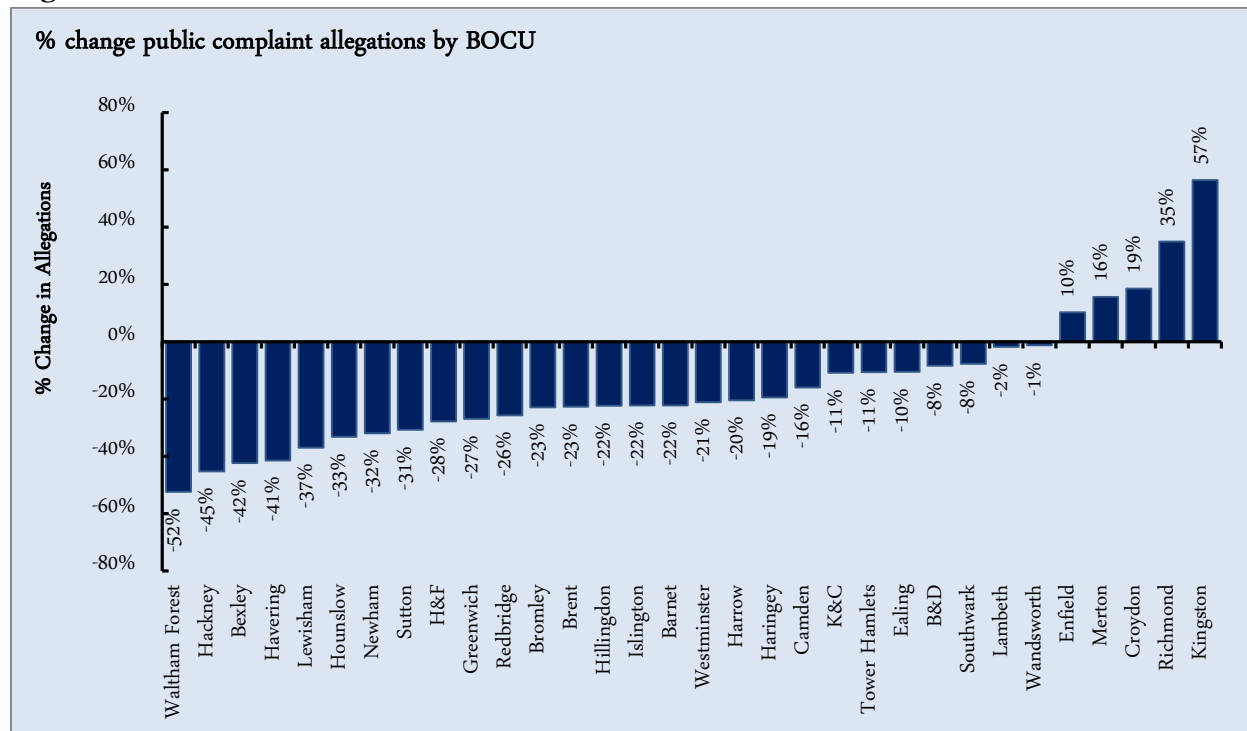


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (December 2014 – November 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 a increase of 10% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

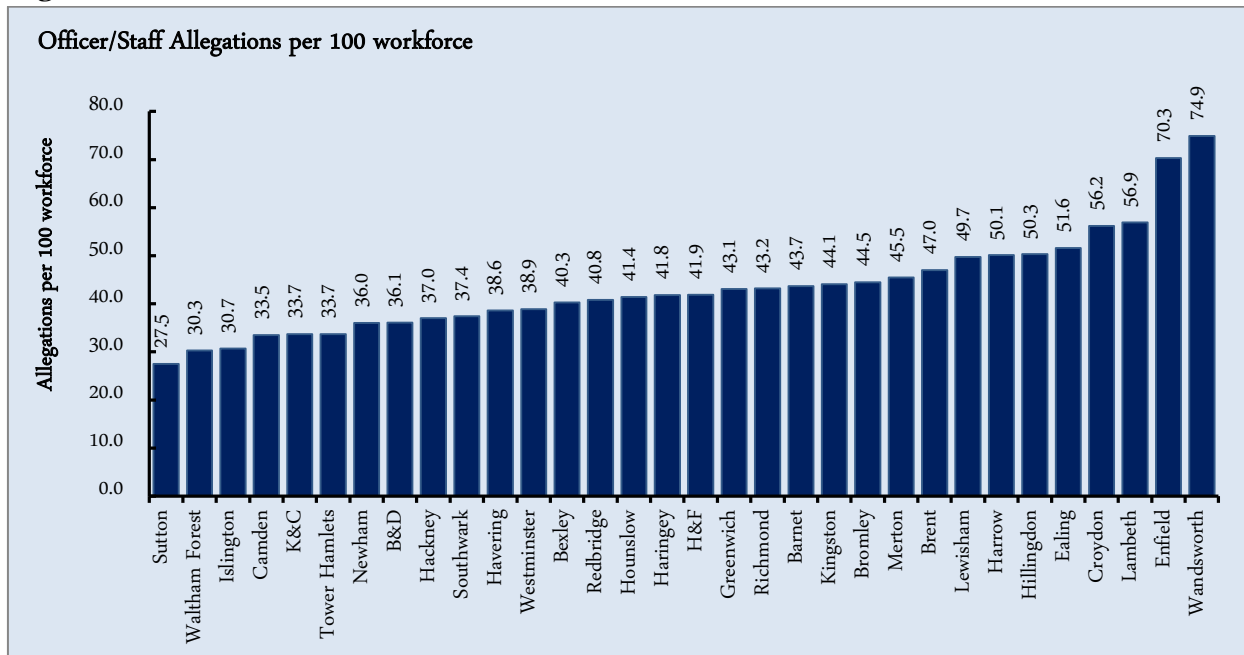
Figure 7



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 70.3 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)

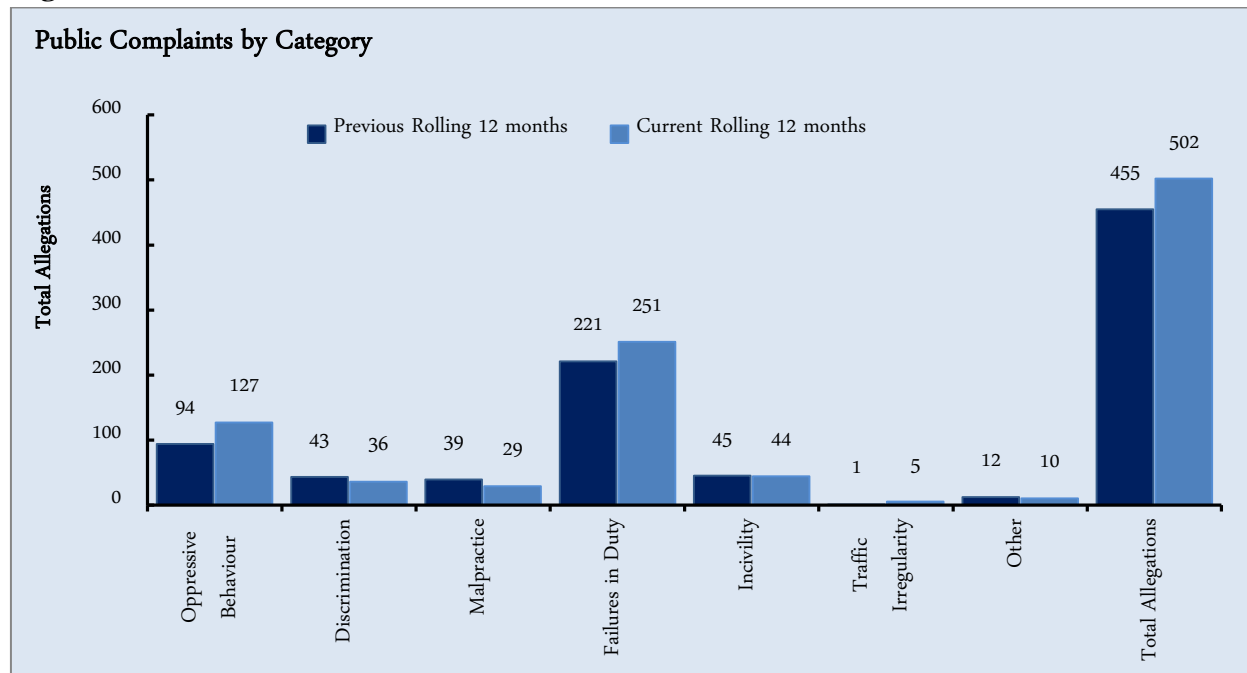
Enfield allegation type

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

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (50%) of total public complaints allegations. This increased by 1.5% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 25% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 5% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

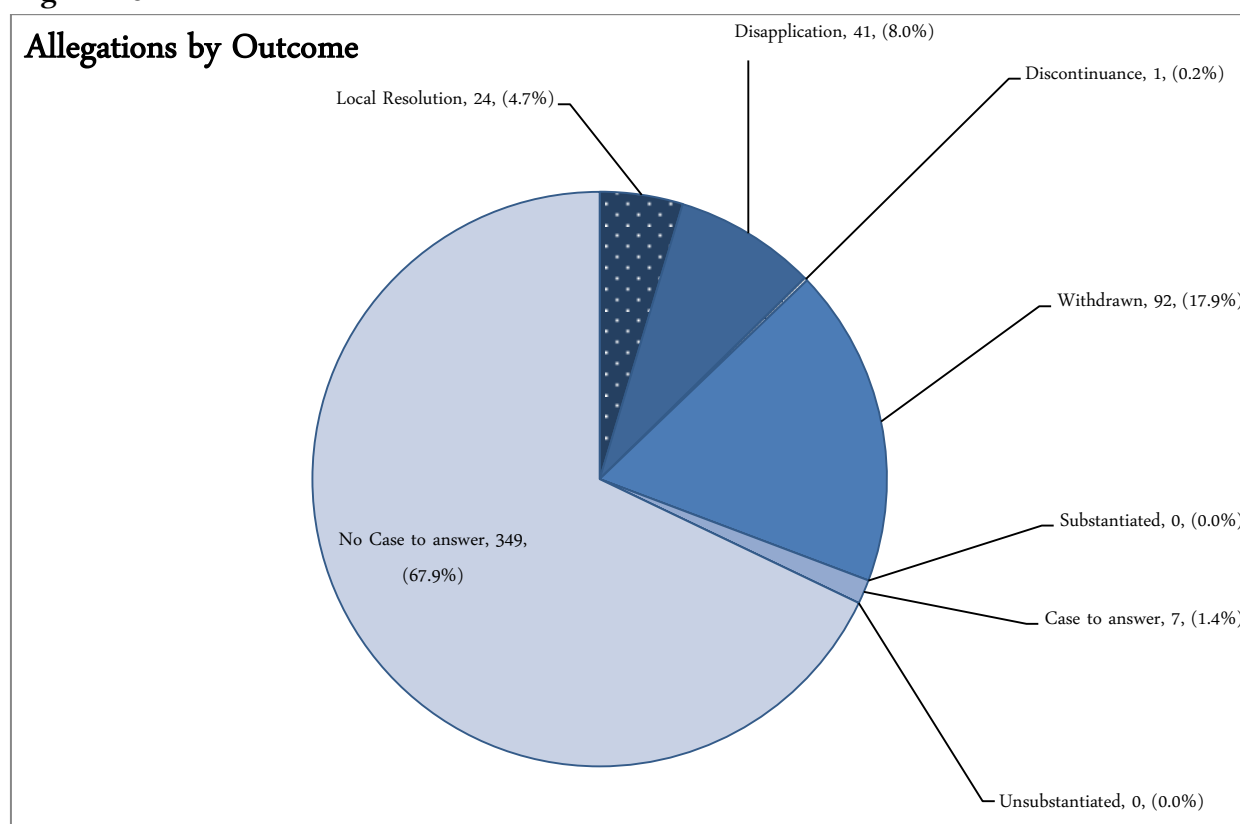
Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police 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 (December 2014 – November 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 (67.9% or 349), followed by withdrawn (17.9% or 92). ‘Case to answer’ outcomes account for 1.4% (7).

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).
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 December 2015)

The most recent (data to December 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_december2015.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.

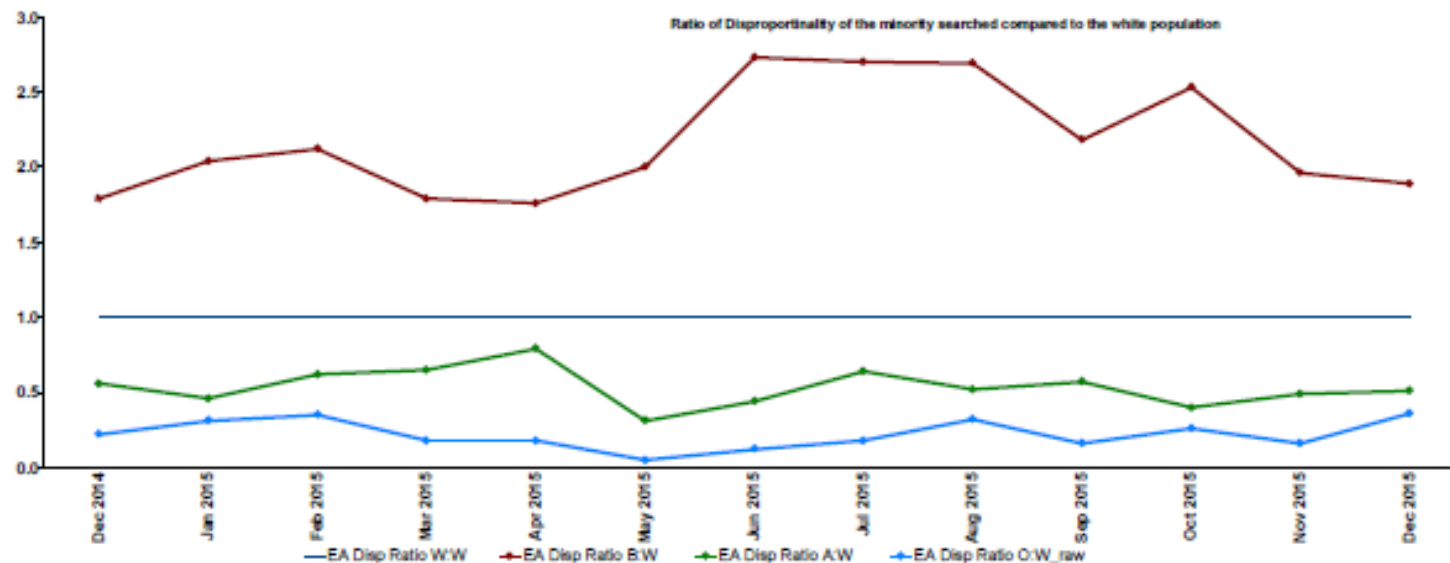
Figure 11: All stop and searches and stop and accounts (excluding s60)



*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											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
White	1.00 (178)	1.00 (225)	1.00 (201)	1.00 (178)	1.00 (172)	1.00 (167)	1.00 (202)	1.00 (220)	1.00 (171)	1.00 (237)	1.00 (275)	1.00 (296)	1.00 (258)
Black	1.79 (102)	2.04 (147)	2.12 (136)	1.79 (102)	1.76 (97)	2.00 (107)	2.73 (176)	2.70 (190)	2.69 (147)	2.18 (165)	2.53 (222)	1.96 (185)	1.89 (156)
Asian	0.56 (19)	0.46 (20)	0.62 (24)	0.65 (22)	0.79 (26)	0.31 (10)	0.44 (17)	0.64 (27)	0.52 (17)	0.57 (26)	0.4 (21)	0.49 (28)	0.51 (25)
Other	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)	0.16 (5)	0.26 (9)	0.16 (6)	0.36 (12)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	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% (1)	1.8% (8)	0.6% (3)	0% (1)	0.7% (3)

Ethnicity	Population	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
White	190,640	
Black	60,923	
Asian	36,404	
Other	24,409	
Total	312,466	Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self-defined ethnicity (SDE) are reported, groupings may differ

Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for December 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	459	200%	9.6%	36.6%
MPS	11,554	19.7%	12.3%	25.3%

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, they may authorise powers for officers in their area to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and for a specified 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 December 2015)

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

This report covers the period October – December 2015	
Custody Suites Visited	Edmonton (MPS)– weekly visits
Summary of ICV Visits	
Visits scheduled: 8	Visits conducted: 8 (100%)
Number held in detention at time of visits: 60	Number of detainees spoken to: 17 (28%)
<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>	
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>Edmonton custody suite was closed for 5 weeks during this period, between 12th October to 13th November 2015 to upgrade the custody suite including installing a new CCTV system and upgrading the FME room.</p> <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>The Panel have raised concerns about custody staff ensuring they regularly offer detainees blankets during the colder weather.</p>

MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator
for Enfield

April May-Zubel

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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>	https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information

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

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

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

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD HELD ON THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 2015

Board Members Attending: Tim Fellows, Ruth Ward, Janet Marshall, Harry Landsman, Pat Jackson, Eddie Fraser, Askin Erzokal, Alok Agrawal, Vicky Dungate, Adrian Bishop-Laggett (FERAA), Willem La Tulip-Troost and Diana Nguimbi (Enfield Youth Parliament)

Also Attending: Acting Chief Inspector Andy Port, Bradley Few (MOPAC), Michelle Larche (Marketing Officer, LB Enfield), Gillian Yeung, Ernest Chinnick, Pravin Varsani, Derek Jay (for David Cockle)

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

All were welcomed to the meeting; in particular representatives from the Enfield Youth Parliament.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Cllrs Dines and Maguire, Carol Shuttle, Sheila Stacey, Jane Richards, David Cockle (Derek Jay substituting) and Superintendent Carl Robinson.

3. ENFIELD COUNCIL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS

Michelle Larché, Marketing Officer, introduced the Council's recent crime prevention campaigns as follows:

- The Safer and Stronger Communities Board had tasked the Corporate Communications Team in September 2014 to carry out a co-ordinated crime prevention campaign centred around 3 key objectives. These were:
 - Encouraging young people to avoid criminal activity, stay safe and make positive life choices away from crime.
 - Reducing crime through helping residents to keep themselves safe and raising awareness (particularly with regard to opportunistic crime);
 - Reassuring residents that Enfield was still a safe borough and promoting the positive work within communities to reduce crime (this objective was due to be rolled out in 16/17).
- A variety of channels had been used including local and ethnic press, social media, postcards, targeted mailshots, Our Enfield magazine, bus advertisements and JC Decaux boards.
- Engagement with young people had also involved youth workers and Police officers in schools to help promote key messages.

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- Recent and planned campaigns included:
 - 'Pathways to Success' – promoting positive role models for young people;
 - Christmas and Winter anti-burglary campaigns – raising awareness of increased burglary risk during winter nights and the Christmas period and how to avoid being a victim;
 - Valentine's Day postcard – a targeted campaign aimed at gang members to make them think about the impact of their actions on family relationships ('don't break your mother's heart');
 - Campaign to promote registration of mobile phones and the Metropolitan Police's Immobiliser Site
 - Campaign to promote Operation Spyder (vehicle theft). This included outreach work such as handing out promotional key rings in supermarket car parks.
 - Domestic abuse/violence – this would be aligned with White Ribbon Day and raised awareness of the fact that anyone could be a victim.
- There had been positive results from the campaigns – for example a reduction in robberies outside schools as a result of the 'Daylight Hours' campaign.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: Will the campaign against Domestic Abuse be rolled out in any other languages than English?

A: At the moment, there is no plan to do so, however, the team that commissioned the campaign do work with a range of community groups in the Borough.

Q: Is Domestic Violence more common in any particular community group/s?

A: I don't have this information to hand however, the campaign images show the diversity of people that can be victims of Domestic Violence.

CI Andy Port commented that he thought the Valentine's Day campaign had been a positive initiative, particularly for those on the edge of gang life. He added that the Metropolitan Police's Twitter account currently had 7,000 follows and thought that the Police could work more closely with the Council's Communications Team to disseminate some of the campaigns' messages via their Twitter account **ACTION: CI Andy Port/Michelle Larche.**

The Chair commented that campaign images could be added to the back pages of the Ward Newsletters.

Michelle Larche invited attendees to take away copies of the brochure containing campaign images and Board members requested that soft copies be sent to Jane Juby. Any Board members could then email her to request images **ACTION: Michelle Larche/Jane Juby.**

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The Board Secretary asked if schools had been consulted prior to any campaigns being developed.

Michelle Larche responded that all schools had been sent copies of the posters and if any schools were interested in further youth engagement work the Communications Team could contact them. It would have proved quite time consuming and complex to consult schools beforehand.

It was then asked if the Police officers working in schools had access to the images. CI Andy Port responded that he would ensure this was the case **ACTION: CI Andy Port.**

It was suggested that some campaign posters could be put up in hospitals (Accident and Emergency). This was acknowledged as a good idea.

It was also asked if there had been any dedicated promotion of the Metropolitan Police's 'Met Trace' initiative; apart from its inclusion in the Winter Burglary campaign. CI Andy Port acknowledged that perhaps more dedicated promotion was needed to raise awareness of the scheme **ACTION: CI Andy Port to feedback.**

4. CHAIR'S FEEDBACK

The Executive Committee had recently met and had agreed that the Board should aim to have a presentation at each meeting on the following suggested areas:

- Hate Crime;
- Gangs;
- Domestic Violence;
- Integrated Offender Management;
- Drug and Alcohol Services

Suggestions for other presentation topics were welcomed.

Board Members had also attended a number of Gold Group meetings recently (these were multi-agency liaison meetings set up to monitor community issues in light of any major incidents occurring in the Borough).

Adrian Bishop-Laggett continued to act as the representative of the Board on the Independent Advisory Group.

5. EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

Acting CI Andy Port gave the following update:

- Reduction in MOPAC 7 crimes had remained static for the past 2-3 months at between 15-17%. This was below the 20% target.
- In the last four years (11/12 to 15/16) Burglary had reduced by 21.6% and Theft From Motor Vehicle by 29.3%.

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- Violence with Injury remained a challenge. However, it should be noted that the definition of this crime had changed a number of times and this would impact results. Levels of Violence with Injury still compared favourably with other London boroughs.
- Burglary remained a concern over the last 12 months; and this had especially been the case in the last month, as evenings had become darker.
- Theft of Motor Vehicle had decreased by 21.5% in the last 12 months, which was a positive result.
- Incidents of Criminal Damage had risen in the last 12 months. This crime could be sporadic in nature and a number of factors could be involved. Officers were currently being targeted to look at overlaps with this crime and other issues and repeat target venues. Betting shops were particularly vulnerable to Criminal Damage and the Police were working with them on this as it was a licensing condition to help prevent ASB near their premises.
- There had been an overall decrease of 5% in the last 12 months of MOPAC 7 crimes.
- Stop and Search – figures for positive outcomes for Stop and Search were good and remained either near to or over the MOPAC target of 20%.
- The Police were now working to increase the proportion of Stop and Search undertaken for weapons (as opposed to drugs).
- Stop and Search ethnicity data helped monitor the proportionality of searches undertaken. At the moment there was a slight disparity between white and BME members of the community. Complaints relating to Stop and Search were low.
- There had been a significant reduction in ASB this year from last year. Much work had been done in order to achieve this. A team of officers had been tasked to look at issues around ASB in order to help further reduction and work was ongoing to tackle particular peak periods (such as Fireworks Night and Halloween) for ASB.
- Confidence – Confidence levels in Enfield remained a challenge. It was thought that Police visibility was a key factor in maintaining confidence; recent reduced visibility had therefore impacted on these results. It was planned to roll out a corporately produced Metropolitan Police newsletter to the South Cluster to reassure residents. Uncertainty over the future of PCSOs, who were often the most visible Police presence on the streets, had also affected confidence scores.

Board Members commented that visibility was important but acknowledged that current demands on Police resources meant that they were less so. The need to travel quickly across the Borough to attend to different matters also meant that officers most often travelled by car, rather than on foot, and this also potentially decreased visibility.

- Satisfaction – This was improving and was just below the MPS average. Improving access to the Police and keeping residents updated during investigations had helped achieve this.

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- Complaints – There were currently 33 complaints under investigation, which had been open for an average of 65 days. This compared favourably to neighbouring boroughs. A dedicated Sergeant dealt with Enfield complaints. It should be noted that, of the complaints made, only a handful had been upheld. A number (35) had been ‘subject to local resolution’ i.e. a full investigation had not been carried out, the complaint had been resolved by other means.

Operations

The following updates were **NOTED**:

Operation Autumn Nights – Tackling the anticipated increase in burglary, robbery and ASB during the autumn/winter. Shift times have been changed so there are more officers proactively policing the borough throughout the evenings.

Operation Omega - tackling the MOPAC 7 20% target. Utilising dedicated teams, working in areas with hot-spots targeting wanted offenders and named suspects. Operation Omega activity has contributed to Edmonton Green falling from the list of top Violence With Injury wards across the MPS.

Operation Teal – tackling gang crime with enhanced central resources such as the Territorial Support Group, Trident and Dog units working with Enfield Gangs Unit officers.

Operation Spyder- tackling motor vehicle crime and criminal damage through proactive patrols, targeting known offenders and target hardening with some investigative responsibilities.

Met Trace (linked to Safe as Houses) - approximately 1,700 premises have been registered with Smart Water out of the target this year of 9,000.

The following questions and comments were taken:

Q: Has the Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group yet started to meet?

A: Yes.

Q: Do we know the ethnic breakdown of known gangs in the Borough and does this impact on the approach taken with Stop and Search?

A: There could perhaps be a more detailed breakdown of the ethnicity data presented in the Report. We do look at the make-up of gangs.

Q: The Board needs to be reassured that if particular gangs are known to be made up of members of a particular community; that Stop and Search is not carried out on members of another community unnecessarily in order to ensure ethnicity data is ‘equal’.

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A: There has been a lot of publicity around this issue. The Metropolitan Police have moved a long way away from using Stop and Search 'for the sake of it' or to influence statistical data. This would be a disciplinary matter if it was found to be happening. Police officers do not have individual targets either any more for Stop and Search and this has also reduced unnecessary Searches.

It was requested that in future Reports, a more detailed ethnicity breakdown be provided **ACTION: CI Andy Port.**

It was also requested that the Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group provide their nominated representative to the Board **ACTION: CI Andy Port to take back.**

Q: Referring to page 10 of the Agenda Pack (MOPAC Crime Statistics), Enfield seems to have the highest number of Officer/Staff (complaint) Allegations per 100 workforce. Is this anything to do with our own particular cases?

A: We do seem to have the highest number, however, I am not able to give a definitive answer on this at present **ACTION: CI Andy Port to follow up.**

It was noted the LB Hackney had achieved a significant reduction in complaint levels and there may be best practice that could be taken from this.

Q: What were the issues and outcomes for the 6 complaints in Enfield that were upheld?

A: I do not have the specific outcomes to hand but I would assume that they can range between words of advice, verbal or written warnings and perhaps even dismissal.

Q: Has there been an increase in burglaries involving violence?

A: Not that we are aware of. There has been no increase in that particular issue that has been detected by the Police.

Q: Is there anything that can be done to restrict the selling of fireworks from shops – some sellers are irresponsibly selling fireworks to groups of youths which may then be involved in incidents of ASB.

A: If a business operates within the law and its licensing conditions, then the Police cannot restrict or stop the selling of such fireworks. The Police can, however, look at working with the local authority to raise awareness with such businesses on how to ensure responsible selling of fireworks.

Members of the Board commented that cancellation of the Town's annual firework display may have contributed to the increased personal use (or misuse) of fireworks.

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CI Andy Port responded that the decision to cancel the display had been taken by the SAG (Safety Advisory Group) which had had safety concerns that had not been satisfactorily addressed. It was acknowledged that, for next year's display, liaising far enough in advance with partners and with the organisers should prevent the need to do so again.

6. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

The current target strength for police officers is 561
The current actual number is 552.21

Enfield Borough and other East London area boroughs have been asked to commit officers to SC&O17 which will take place in the near future.

7. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

See Item 5.

8. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS

The update sheet tabled was **NOTED**.

The Chair informed the Board that a recently submitted bid was being revised and would be included in this year's funding round.

The Board would take a more proactive role for the next year's funding cycle in monitoring projects and ensuring they were aligned with the Board's agreed objectives.

9. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 JULY 2015

Actions arising from the Meeting of 30 July were **NOTED** as completed. In particular, the following was **NOTED**:

Page 27 – MOPAC Report - there had been a typographical error in the colour coding of the statistical information.

Page 29 – The issue of Councillor participation in CAPEs would be taken forward via the Neighbourhood Panels, rather than the Board.

The Minutes were **AGREED**.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

CCTV Monitoring

The Chair confirmed that the Board had been asked by the CSU for volunteers to form CCTV Monitoring Station Scrutiny Teams.

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It was agreed that the monitoring of CCTV was good for public confidence and to ensure the service was held to account.

It was planned to form 3 or 4 teams of 2 persons who would conduct visits one team a month. Initially these visits would be scheduled but eventually, they would be unannounced.

The Chair asked that anyone interested in forming a team notify him. The Chair also confirmed that training and a Police check would need to be undertaken by any volunteer (the training was necessary due to new legislation now in place). The offer was primarily aimed at CAPE Chairs or Vice Chairs, but other suitable volunteers were welcomed.

An attendee asked if the CCTV Centre at Claverings covered transport cameras. The Chair confirmed that the volunteers would not be monitoring these; and in any event would only monitor Council operated cameras (and not those owned and operated by Transport for London). Visiting teams would ensure the correct use of the cameras and correct evidence gathering as well as ensuring non-functioning cameras were identified and repaired as soon as possible.

Attendance at Neighbourhood Panels

It was noted that some Panels were better attended than others and that feedback was quite mixed. Attendance could also be inconsistent.

The Chair asked if there was any correlation between poorer attendance at Neighbourhood Panels and CAPEs that were not fully functioning. This was acknowledged as a possibility. **ACTION: Chair and CI Andy Port to meet to discuss further.**

MPS Disability Steering Group

It was asked if the Group was being reformed (it had been disbanded approximately 18 months previously).

ACTION: CI Andy Port to follow up.

Edmonton Police Station Counter

The Chair commented that he had recently written to the Borough Commander regarding the unavailability of staff at the Edmonton Police Station front counter for a period of 5 hours. He had received an acknowledgement of his letter from the Borough Commander, but no further response or update.

CI Andy Port acknowledged that a further response should have been provided. He was disappointed that the counter had been left unstaffed and steps had been taken to prevent future incidents. Refurbishment of the counter area was being considered.

ACTION: CI Andy Port to follow up.

CAPE Meetings

The Chair of Bowes CAPE reported that the times of meetings had changed and it was proving more difficult for members to attend.

ACTION: Chair/CAPE Chair to discuss further.

Councillor Attendance at CAPEs

The exact position of Councillor attendance at CAPEs was unclear. It was acknowledged that this should be looked at further.

Radicalisation

It was asked if there would be any shift or change in Police policy regarding tackling radicalisation, further to recent events in Paris?

CI Andy Port responded that they wished to avoid a 'knee jerk' reaction and the Police was, in any event, undertaking a lot of work to address the issue (for example, the Prevent programme). Their approach may be enhanced or improved, but there would be no change to current policy.

11. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The date of the next meeting was **NOTED** as being 7pm, Thursday 4 February 2016.

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