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SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD

Wednesday, 25th May, 2016 at 7.00 pm in Room 1, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA

Membership:

(Please see attached list)

AGENDA – PART 1

1. **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION**

   Introduction from the Chair, Tim Fellows.

2. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

3. **ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR**

   To appoint a Vice Chair for 2016/17.

4. **CHAIRS FEEDBACK**

5. **DRUG AND ALCOHOL MISUSE** (Pages 1 - 30)

   To receive a report from Andrew Thomson, Head of Drug and Alcohol Services

6. **EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS** (Pages 31 - 54)

   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

7. TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

To receive an update from Acting Chief Inspector, Nicki Reynolds.

8. UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

To receive an update on current Police Operations from Acting Chief Inspector, Nicki Reynolds.

9. SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS

10. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 4 FEBRUARY 2016
(Pages 55 - 64)

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on the 4 February 2016.

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

If you wish to raise a matter of urgent business, please send full details to clare.bryant@enfield.gov.uk to arrive no later than Friday 20 May 2016.

12. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Future meeting have been arranged for the following dates at Enfield Civic Centre starting at 7pm:
- Thursday 21 July
- Wednesday 2 November
- Thursday 2 February

Members of Safer Neighbourhood Board
*SNB Chair – Tim Fellows
CAPE Chairs – (who in addition to their own area of responsibility represent the other CAPEs listed)
 *Alok Agrawal (Southgate Green, Bowes, Palmers Green) – SNB Secretary
 *Glenn Breslin (Bush Hill Park, Winchmore Hill)
 *Pat Jackson (Jubilee, Ponders End)
 *Harry Landsman (Cockfosters, Southgate, Highlands) –SNB vice-Chair
 *Janet Marshall (Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton) – SNB Treasurer
 *Eddie Fraser (Haselbury, Lower Edmonton)
 *Carol Shuttle (Southbury)
 *Sheila Stacey (Enfield Lock & Turkey Street)
 *Adrian Bishop-Laggett (FERAA)

*Vicky Dungate (Enfield Racial Equality Council)
*Jane Richards (MPS Disablity Steering Group)
*Mark Rudling (Business Representative (EBRA))
*Askin Erozkal (PEP Member) Parent Champion
*Bobbie Webster and Gideon Obeng (EYP Representatives)
*Rasheed Sadegh-Zadeh (Independent Advisory Group (IAG))
Ibrahim Dogus (Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group)
Lorna Logan (Independent Custody Visitors Panel (ICV))
Craig Dixon (Victim Support Representative)

Councillors: *Mary Maguire and Nick Dines

Other Interested Parties: - (including CAPE Chairs who are not SNB Elected Members)
Superintendent Carl Robinson
Acting Chief Inspector Nicki Reynolds
Bradley Few (MOPAC)
Councillor Daniel Anderson (Cabinet Member for Environment)
Councillor Krystlr Fonyonga (Cabinet Member for Community Safety & Public Health)
Joanne McCartney (GLA Member)
Peter Waterhouse (Independent Custody Visitors Panel (ICV)
Jon Appleby (Winchmore Hill CAPE)
Janet Bilingsley (Upper Edmonton CAPE)
David Cockle (Highlands CAPE)
[Vacancy] (Ponders End CAPE)
Colette Cox (Lower Edmonton CAPE)
Revd Ian Gallagher (Enfield Highway CAPE)
Joise Royce (Southgate CAPE)
Irene Wilson (Willow Road Residents)
Gillian Yeung (Bowes CAPE)
Pravin Varsani (Turkey Street CAPE)
Andrea Clemons)Head of Community Safety)

*=Parties with voting rights. Please note support officers and advisors do not hold voting rights.

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Title: Report to the Safer Neighbourhood Board of the Implications of Substance Misuse and Reasons for investment Locally
25th May 2016

Author: Andrew Thomson, Head of Drug & Alcohol Services

Why is this paper required: (Please tick one box)

For presentation at meeting	For discussion at meeting	For decision at meeting	For information only
✓	✓		

Recommendations:

To ensure that the Safer Neighbourhood Board has an oversight of the cost to society of substance misuse and the key strategic requirements to enable local communities to have a safer, healthier and more prosperous community. This information was produced by Public Health England who have the strategic responsibilities for reducing substance misuse.
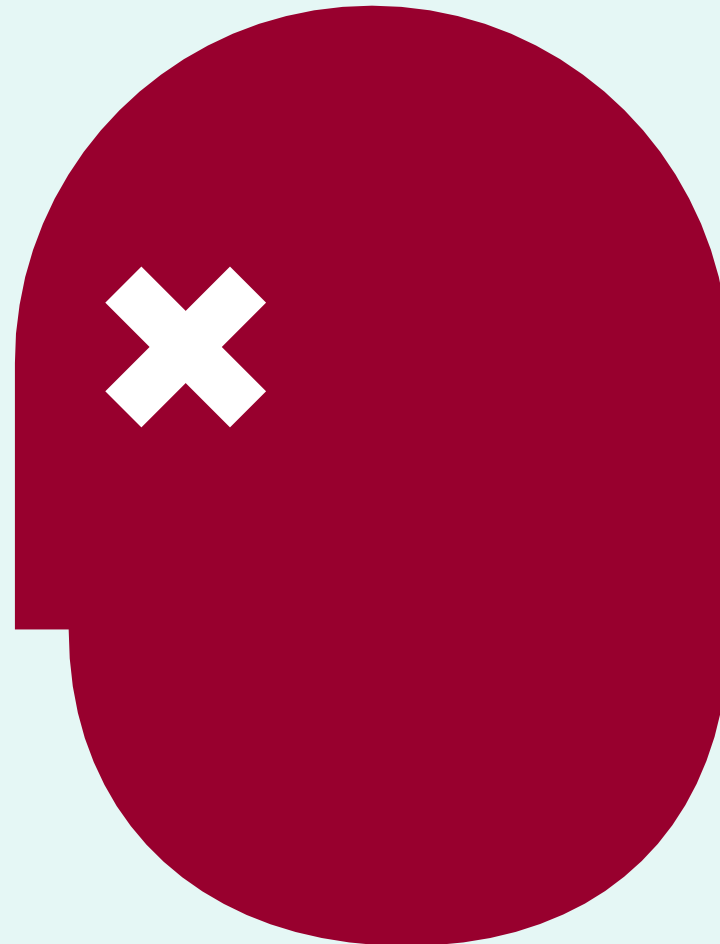
Alcohol and drugs prevention, treatment and recovery: why invest?

Alcohol problems are widespread

9 million adults drink at levels that increase the risk of harm to their health

1.6 million adults show some signs of alcohol dependence

Alcohol is the third biggest risk factor for illness and death

Drug use is widespread but addiction is concentrated

2.7 million adults used an illegal drug in the past year

299,000 heroin and crack users in England

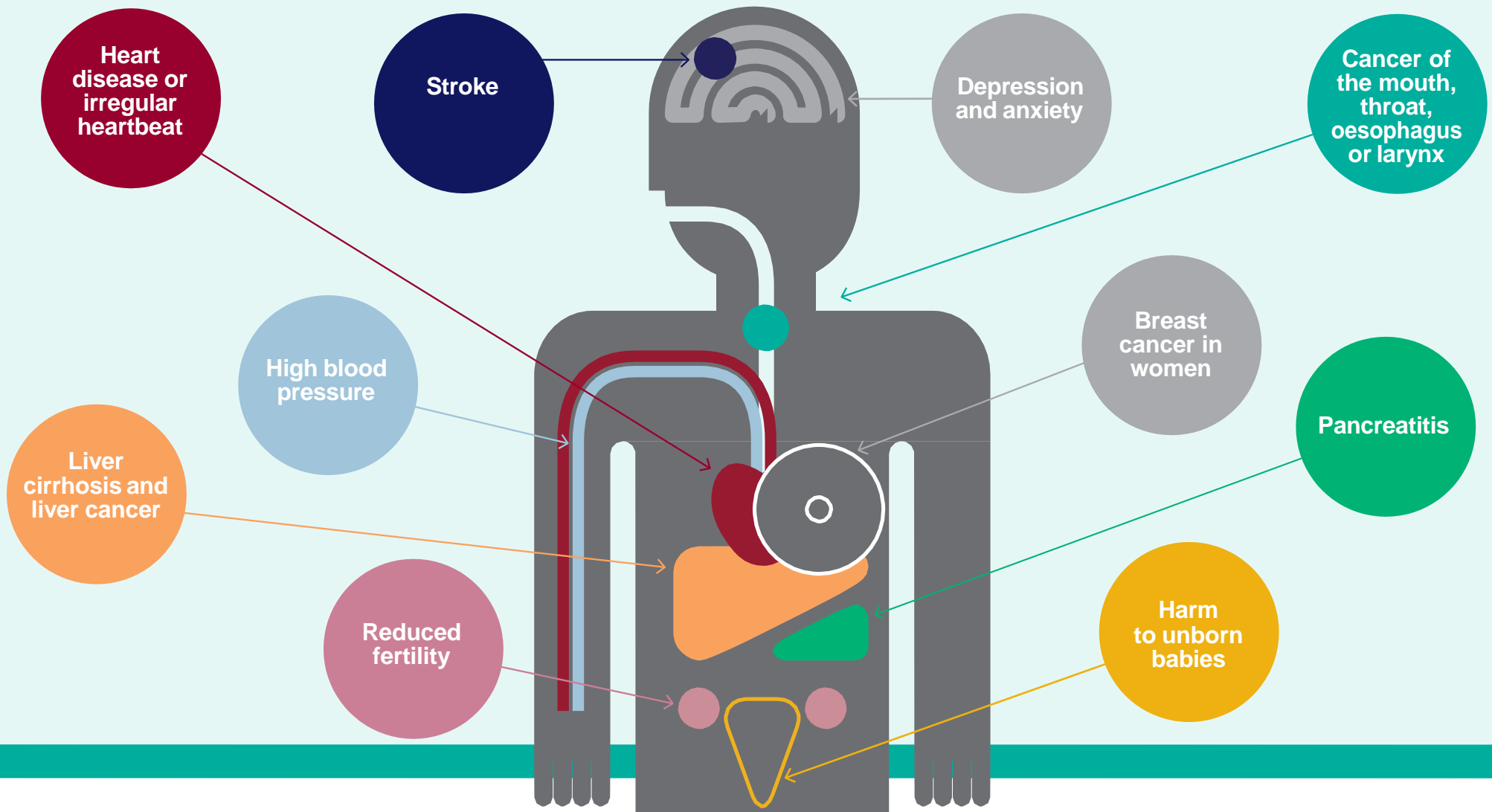**40%** of prisoners have used heroin

1,200,000 affected by drug addiction in their families – mostly in poor communities
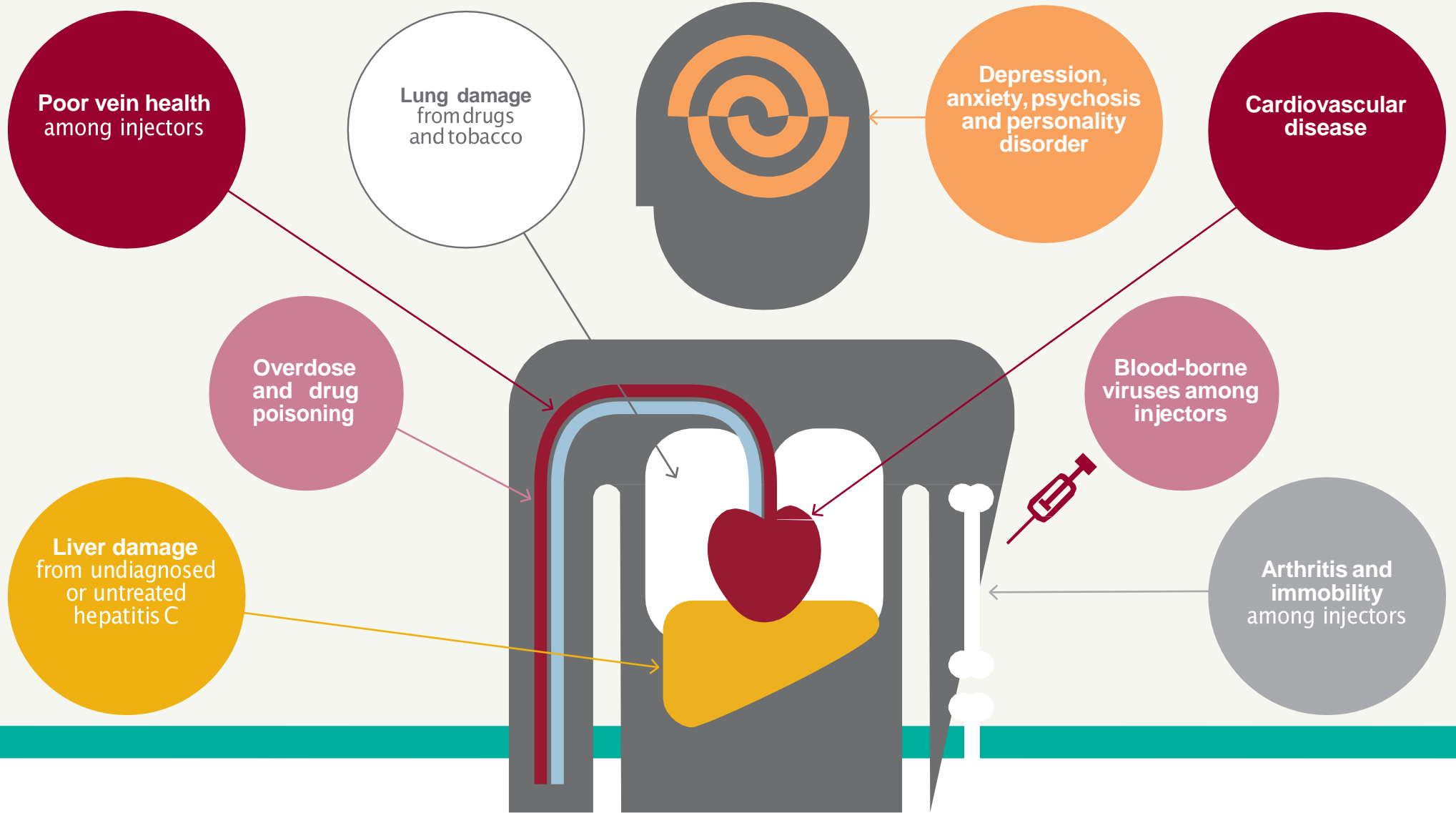
The impact on health and mortality

Alcohol misuse damages health

Page 6

Drug misuse damages health

Poor vein health among injectors

Lung damage from drugs and tobacco

Depression, anxiety, psychosis and personality disorder

Cardiovascular disease

Overdose and drug poisoning

Blood-borne viruses among injectors

Liver damage from undiagnosed or untreated hepatitis C

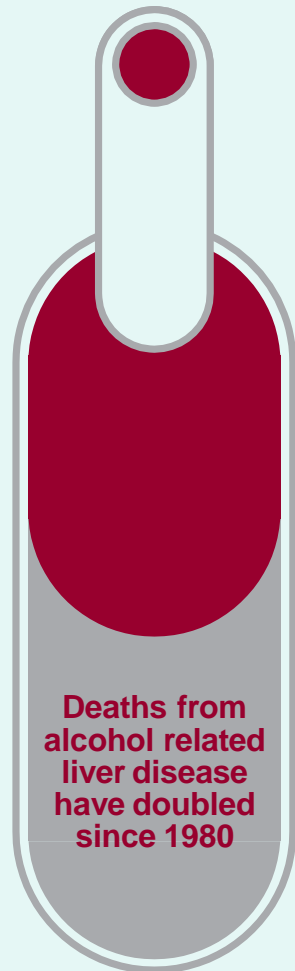**Arthritis and immobility** among injectors

Alcohol and drug deaths

Alcohol misuse leads to many deaths

15,479 people died from alcohol–related causes in 2010, **up 30%** since 2001

Deaths from alcohol related liver disease have doubled since 1980

A quarter of all deaths among 16-24 year old men are attributable to alcohol

Deaths among heroin users are 10 times the death rate in the general population

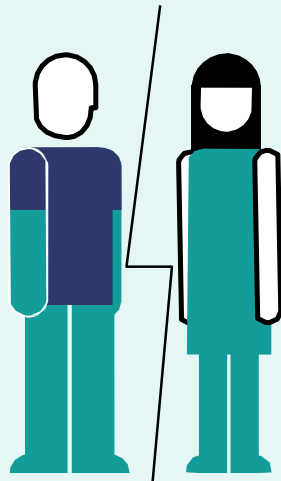**Deaths involving prescription medicines and 'club drugs' are rising**
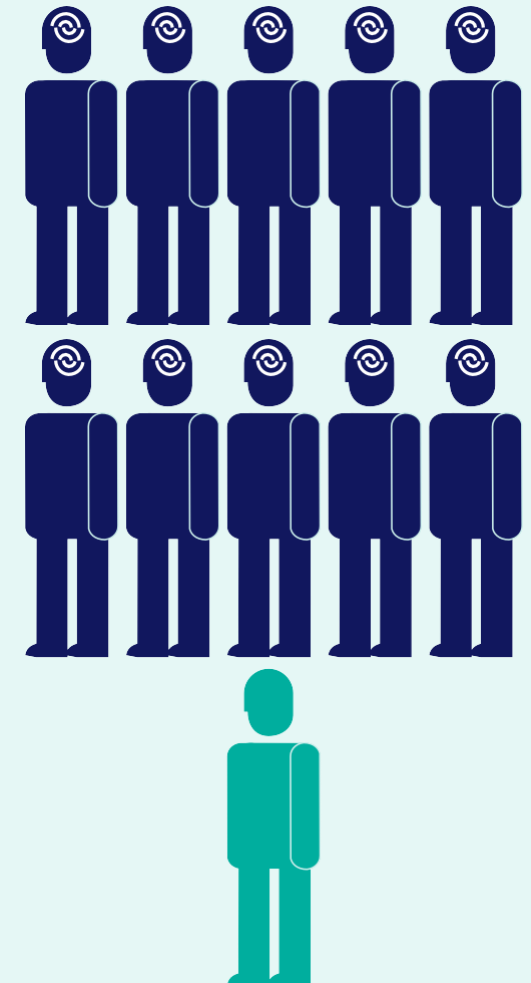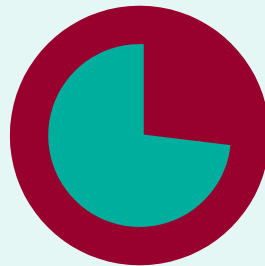
The impact on families and communities

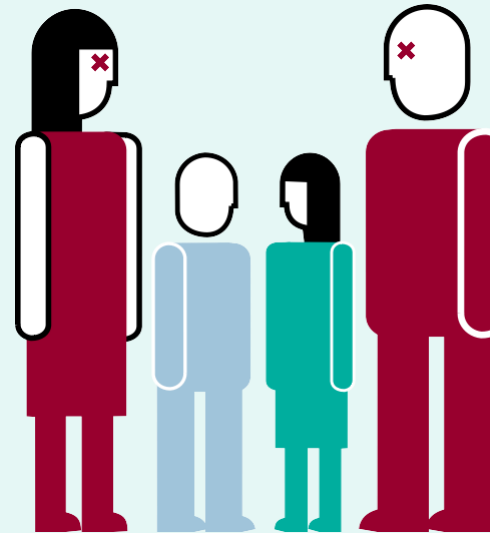# Alcohol misuse harms families and communities

1/2

Almost **half** of violent assaults

Domestic violence and marital breakdown

27% of serious case reviews mention alcohol misuse

Physical, psychological and behavioural problems for children of parents with alcohol problems
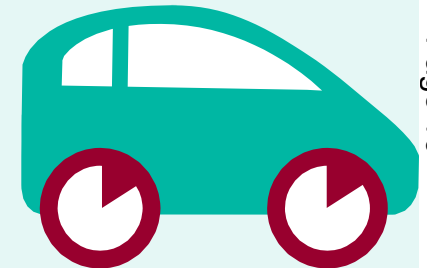
17% of road fatalities

Drug misuse harms families and communities

Parental drug use is a risk factor in **29%** of all serious case reviews
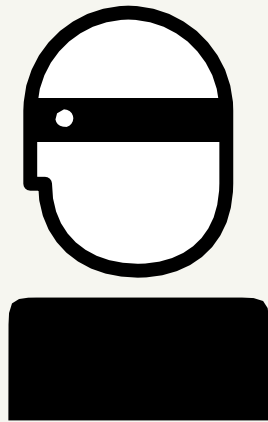
Heroin and crack addiction causes crime and disrupts community safety

A typical heroin user spends around **£1,400 per month** on drugs (2.5 times the average mortgage)
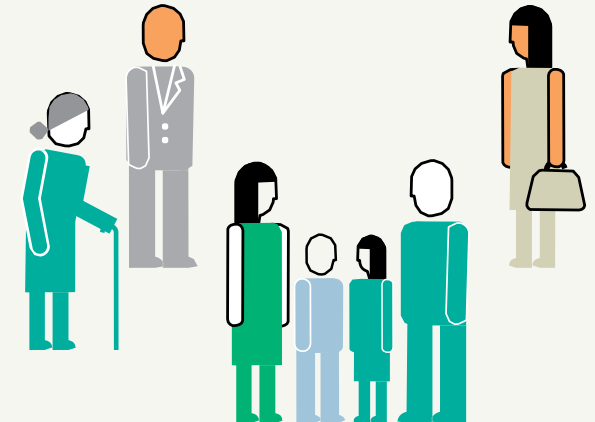
The public value drug treatment because it makes their communities safer and reduces crime. **82%** said treatment's greatest benefit was improved community safety

The costs

The annual cost of alcohol–related harm

Total cost to society: £21bn

Crime in England: £11bn

NHS in England: £3.5bn

Lost productivity in UK: £7bn
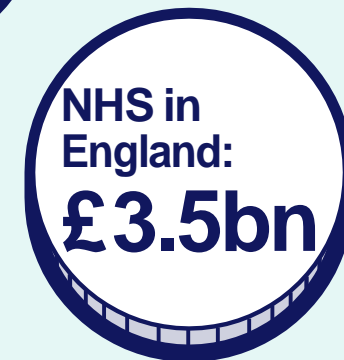
The annual cost of drug addiction

Every year it costs society

£15.4bn

Any heroin or crack user not in treatment commits crime costing an average **£26,074** a year

In 2011 the cost of deaths related to drug misuse was **£2.4bn**

Every year drug misuse costs the NHS in England **£488m**

Annual cost of looking after drug using parents' children who have been taken into care is **£42.5m**
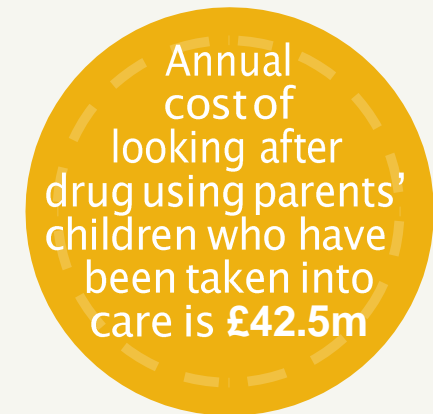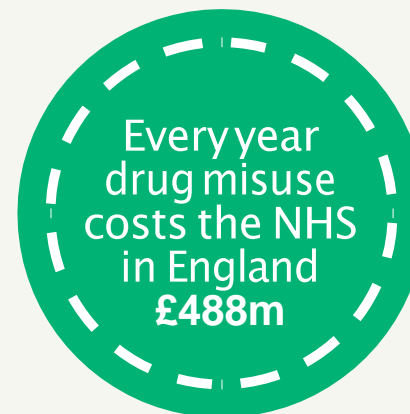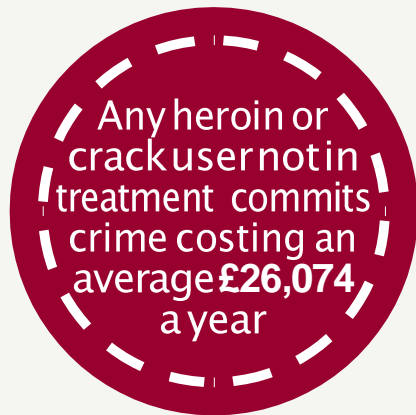
The challenge

Alcohol – what needs to be done

1

Improve awareness

of alcohol harm among young people and delay the age of first use

2

For people who

drink, make lower risk drinking the norm and an easy choice to make

3

Target those who are

most at risk

4

Respond to and

reduce the harm experienced by those who have already developed problems

Drugs – what needs to be done

1 Prevention measures to build resilience among young people and to promote drug-free environments

2 Develop effective responses to the harm of new drugs, and help people who are addicted to medicines

3 Respond to the growing number of older drug users, many of whom have serious addiction and health problems

4 A package of support (treatment, housing, employment, positive social networks) to help people recover and rebuild families and communities

The levers and tools

Population–wide prevention

Effective use of local authority licensing powers to reduce alcohol–related harm

Action on local drugs markets and town centre drinking

Joined–up local services to build resilience in communities

Local responsibility deals with employers and industry that include alcohol

Local awareness and behaviour change campaigns on alcohol and drugs
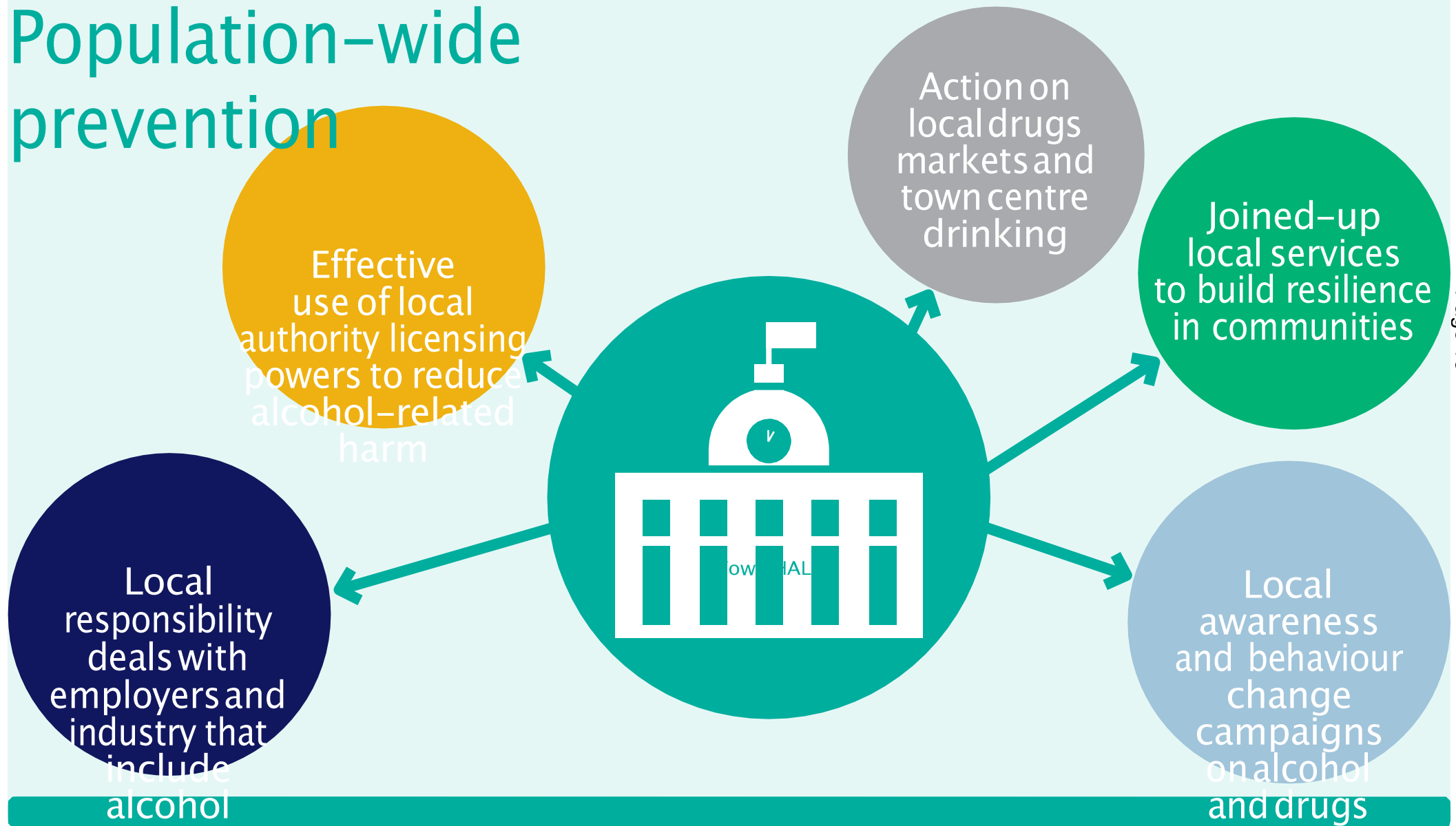
Targeted prevention – alcohol

Hospital alcohol liaison services to reduce the unnecessary burden on the NHS

Brief interventions in primary care and other settings to reduce the impact of alcohol on health

Evidence-based screening in the NHS Health Check to reduce harmful drinking

Prevention programmes to reduce young people's alcohol consumption

Targeted prevention and harm reduction – drugs

Advice, testing, vaccination and treatment for blood–borne viruses

Needle and syringe programmes to prevent infection and spread of blood–borne viruses

Prevent avoidable overdose deaths

Work with local health partners to prevent and treat addiction to medicines

...es aimed ...ople to ...harms

Specialist treatment (alcohol and drugs)

Specialist treatment should be accessible, matched to local need and NICE-compliant

All patients should have a mutually agreed and regularly reviewed care plan, setting out their treatment goals

All treatment should include support for behaviour change

It may also include appropriate prescribed medicines

Residential and community rehabilitation should be available for those who need it

Support for sustained recovery

Everyone should have access to support that promotes and sustains their recovery

Help people access mutual aid groups (e.g. AA, NA, SMART Recovery) and other positive social networks

People in recovery need access to stable accommodation

They should be supported into education, training or employment

Doing all of this will enable individuals to reach their full potential, will lead to better outcomes and save money

Public Health England

Partnership: the key to success

HOSPITALS: identify, respond, refer

TREATMENT SERVICES: assess, treat

MENTAL HEALTH: identify, treat

PRIMARY CARE: identify, advise, refer, treat

POLICE: detect, prevent, deter, protect

CCGs: analyse, coordinate, commission

COURTS, PROBATION, PRISONS: identify, respond

HEALTH & WELLBEING BOARDS: plan, coordinate strategy

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES: safeguard, support

PUBLIC HEALTH: analyse, coordinate, commission

HOUSING SUPPORT: help into appropriate housing

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: analyse, coordinate, strategise

JCP & WORK PROGRAMME: help into work and training

ELECTED MEMBERS: direct, oversee, scrutinise

VOLUNTARY SECTOR: support recovery

The benefits of investment

Intervening early works and saves money

Young people's drug and alcohol interventions result in £4.3m health savings and £100m crime savings per year

Drug and alcohol interventions can help young people get into education, employment and training, bringing a total lifetime benefit of up to **£159m**

Every **£1** spent on young people's drug and alcohol interventions brings **a benefit of £5-£8**

Public Health England

Public Health England

Investing in alcohol interventions saves money

Every 5,000 patients screened in primary care may prevent **67** A&E visits and **61** hospital admissions

Costs £25,000
Saves £90,000

one alcohol liaison nurse can prevent **97** A&E visits and **57** hospital admissions

Costs £60,000
Saves £90,000

Every **100** alcohol-dependent people treated can prevent **18** A&E visits and **22** hospital admissions

Costs £40,000
Saves £60,000

Public Health England

Investing in drug treatment cuts crime and saves money

£1 = £2 50p

Every **£1** spent on drug treatment **saves £2.50** in costs to society

Drug treatment **prevents an estimated 4.9m crimes** every year
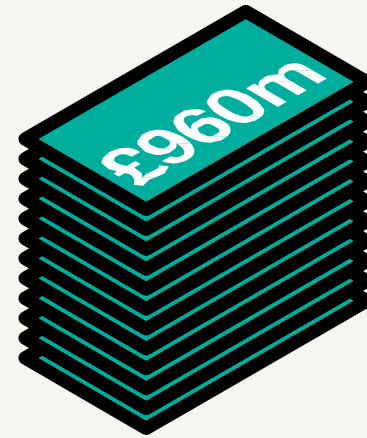
£960m

Treatment **saves an estimated £960m** costs to the public, businesses, criminal justice and the NHS
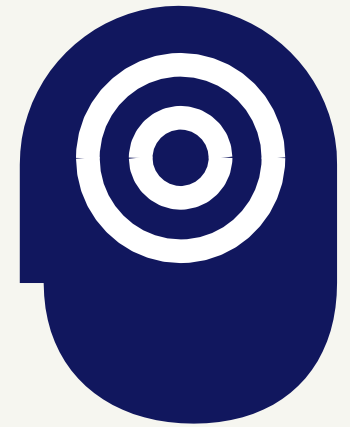
Investing in treatment = lifetime gains of **28,262 Quality Adjusted Life Years** (QALYs) – **worth £1.7bn**

Find out more…

Public Health
England
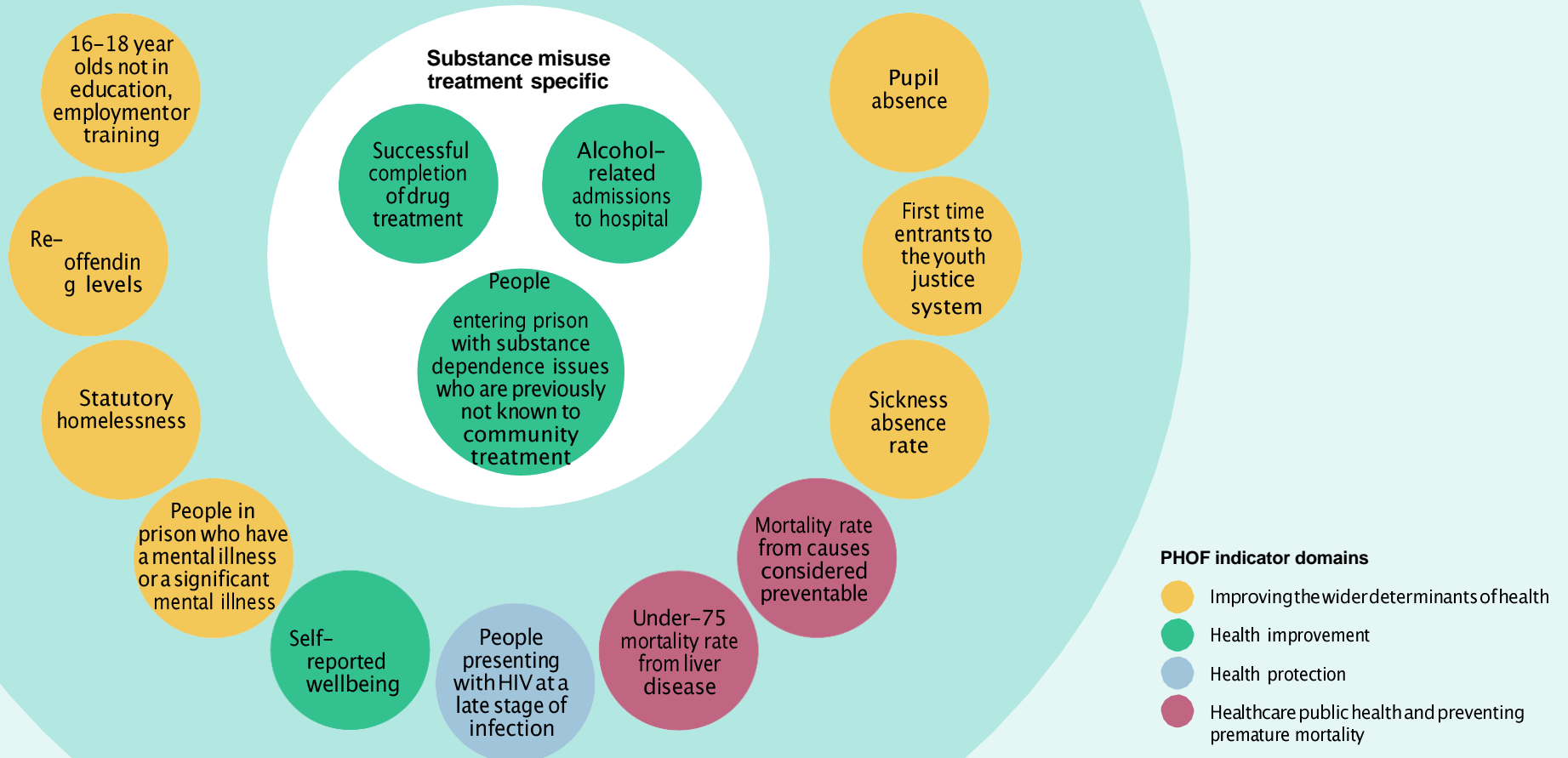
PHE alcohol and drugs

Local PHE centre alcohol and drugs team

PHE Alcohol Learning Resources

Recovery resources for drugs

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ENFIELD SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Contents

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

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RECORDED CRIME *(DATA TO MARCH 2016)*

Data is for rolling year to date March 2016 compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in ENFIELD (*MARCH 2016*)[1]

APR - MAR	2014/15	2015/16	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	22,308	22,866	2.5%	4.1%
MOPAC Priority Offences				
Violence with Injury	2,400	2,349	-2.1%	5.4%
Robbery (Total)	832	907	9.0%	-1.6%
Burglary (Total)	2,953	2,749	-6.9%	-5.3%
Theft From Person Offences	449	477	6.2%	8.3%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	716	629	-12.2%	0.9%
Theft From MV Offences	1,965	2,124	8.1%	-0.4%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,107	2,108	0.0%	4.4%
MOPAC 7	11,422	11,343	-0.7%	1.5%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	6,288	6,986	11.1%	14.7%
Assault with Injury	1,720	1,676	-2.6%	4.0%
Homicide	7	6	-14.3%	6.8%
Burglary (res)	2,158	2,077	-3.8%	-7.2%
Burglary (non-res)	795	672	-15.5%	-1.9%
Robbery (Personal)	787	835	6.1%	-2.1%
Robbery (Business)	45	72	60.0%	4.9%
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,681	2,753	2.7%	0.0%
Rape	175	192	9.7%	8.9%
Other Sexual Offences	300	319	6.3%	9.5%
Youth Violence	673	648	-3.7%	4.5%
Serious Youth Violence	287	270	-5.9%	3.9%
Gun Crime	74	69	-6.8%	0.2%
Knife Crime	459	443	-3.5%	0.6%
Knife Crime with Injury	142	115	-19.0%	2.3%
Domestic Abuse	2,616	2,898	10.8%	10.6%
Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	23	20	-13.0%	19.3%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	302	319	5.6%	17.9%
Disability Hate Crime	4	9	125.0%	117.1%
Transgender Hate Crime	1	2	100.0%	40.7%
Faith Hate Crime	22	35	59.1%	29.5%

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Year on year decrease	Year on year increase

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[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.

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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)

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	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.

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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 *one* of the following criteria regarding religiously aggravated crimes is satisfied then it is a Faith Hate Crime: 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.

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ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) *(DATA TO DECEMBER 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 DECEMBER 2015)
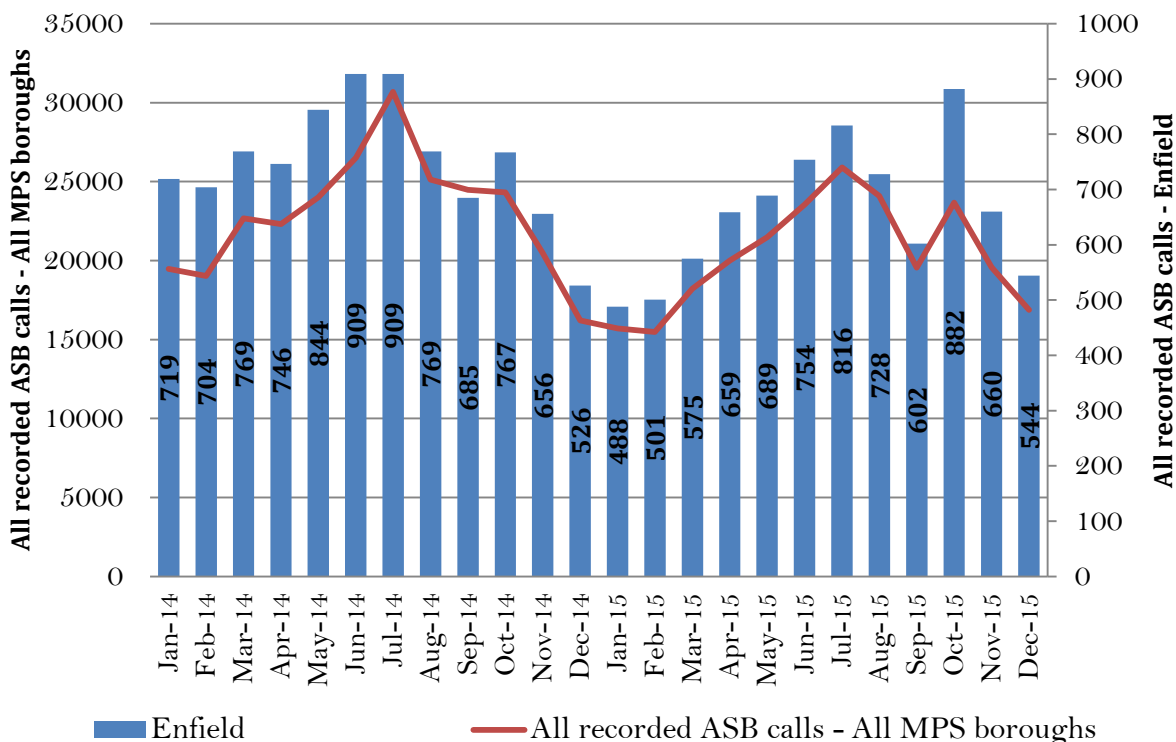

Source: MPS/London Datastore

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PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION *(DATA TO QUARTER 3 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 3 2015/16) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 58%. 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 3 2015/16
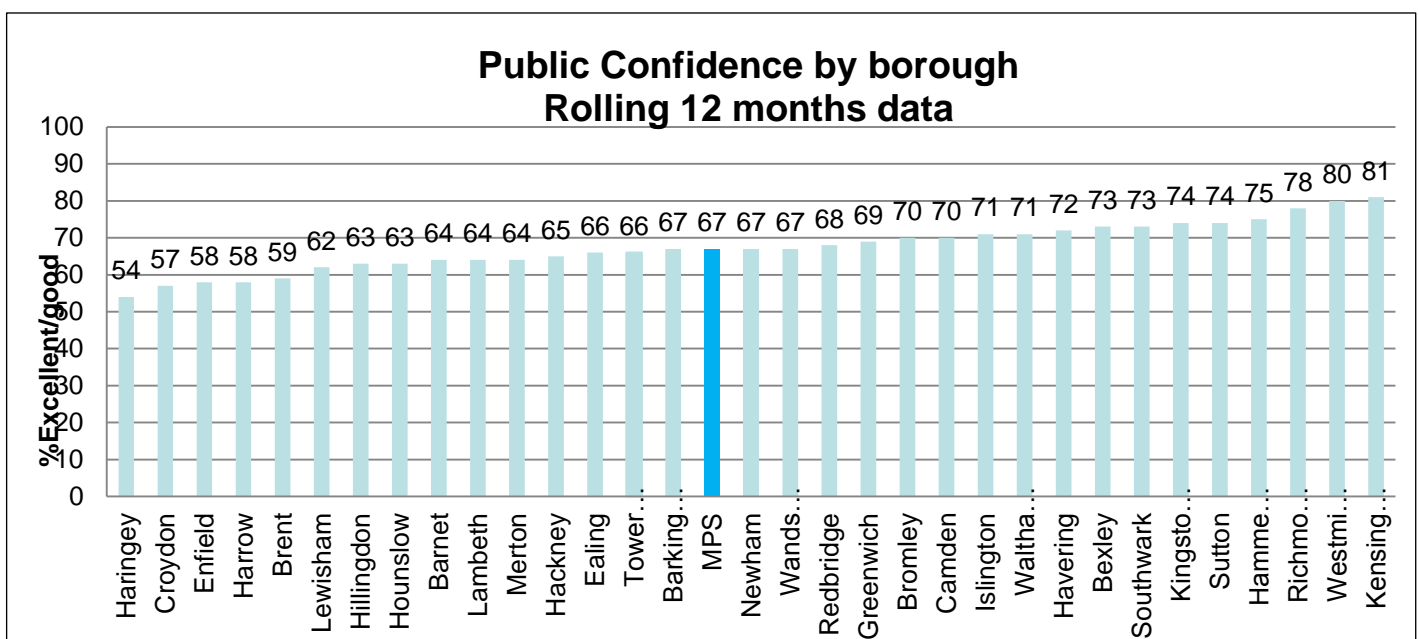
Source: PAS

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 3 (December) 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.

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[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.

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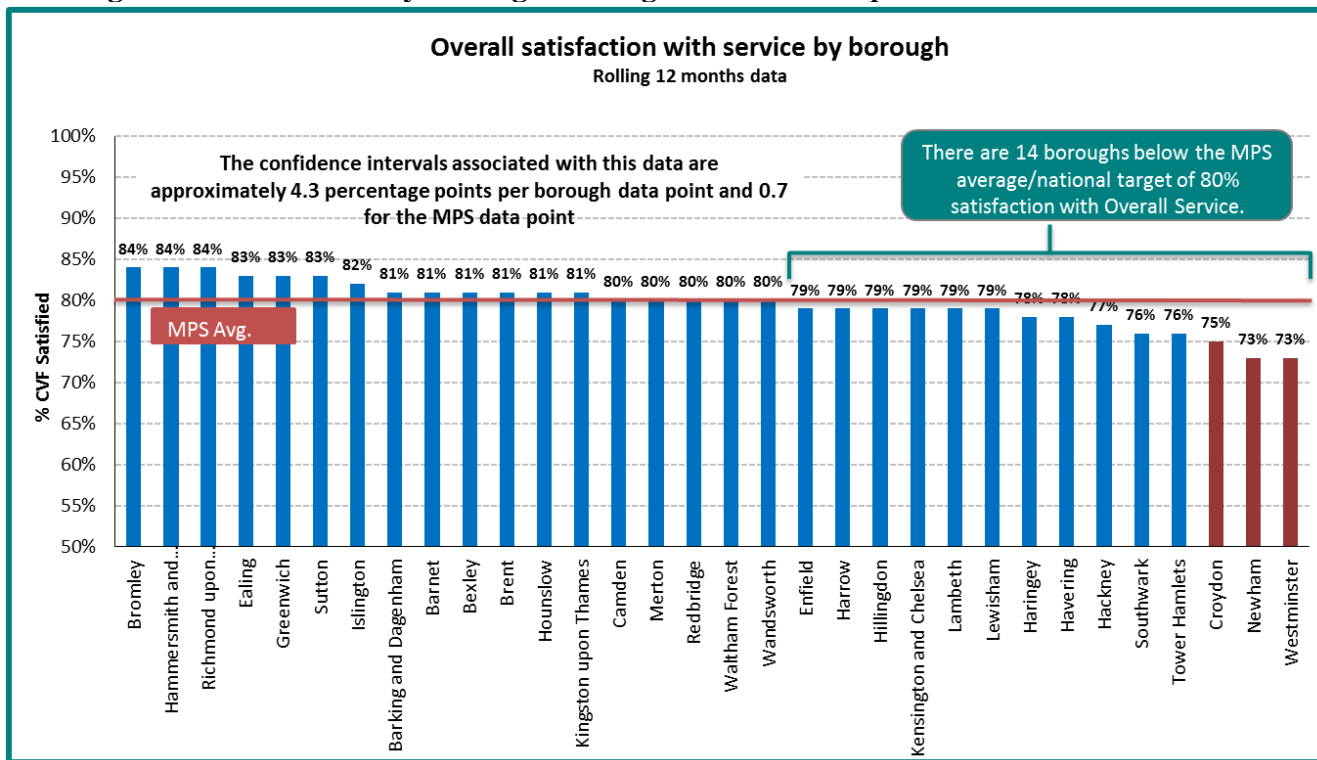
Source: USS

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.

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Figure 5: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield
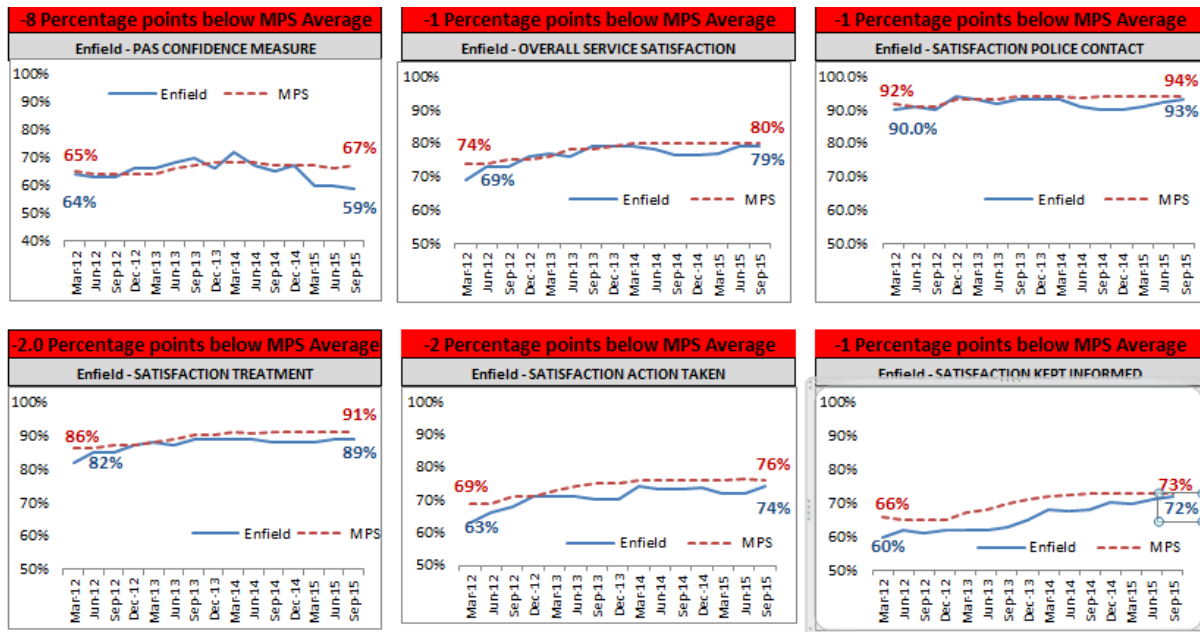
Source: PAS & USS

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF *(DATA TO NOVEMBER 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

Public Complaints Officer/Staff Allegations Recorded
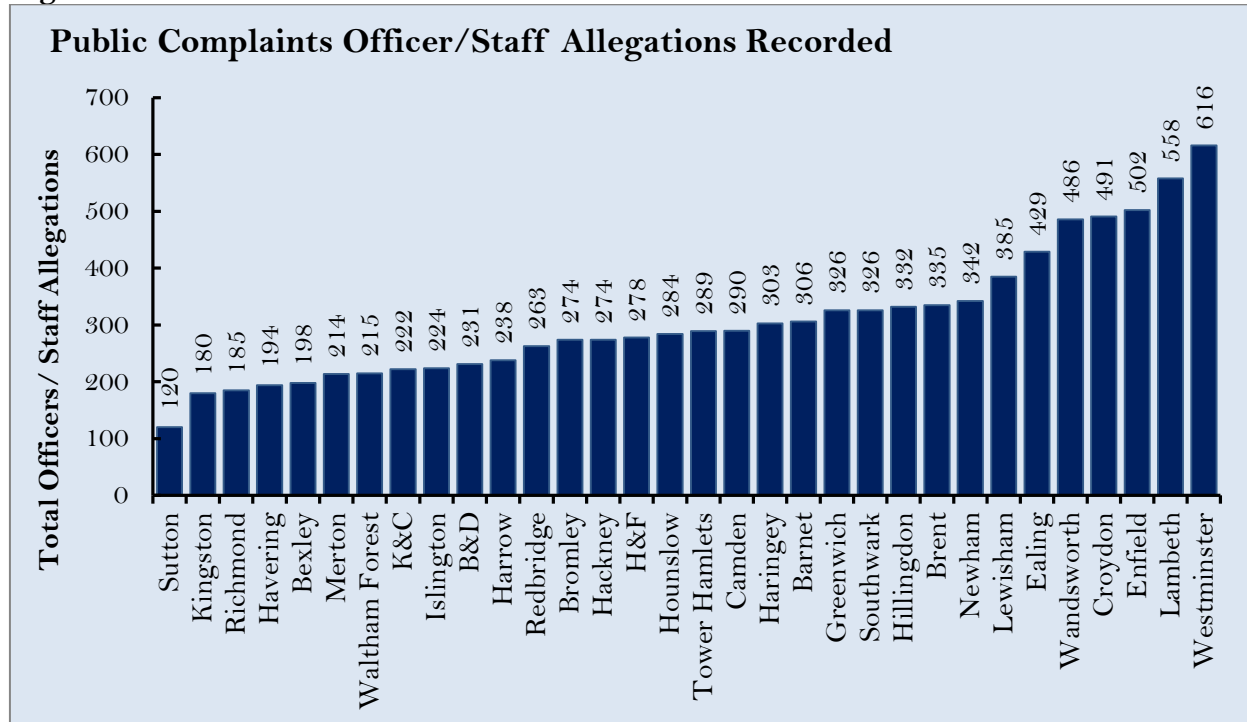
Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

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.

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Figure 7

% change public complaint allegations by BOCU
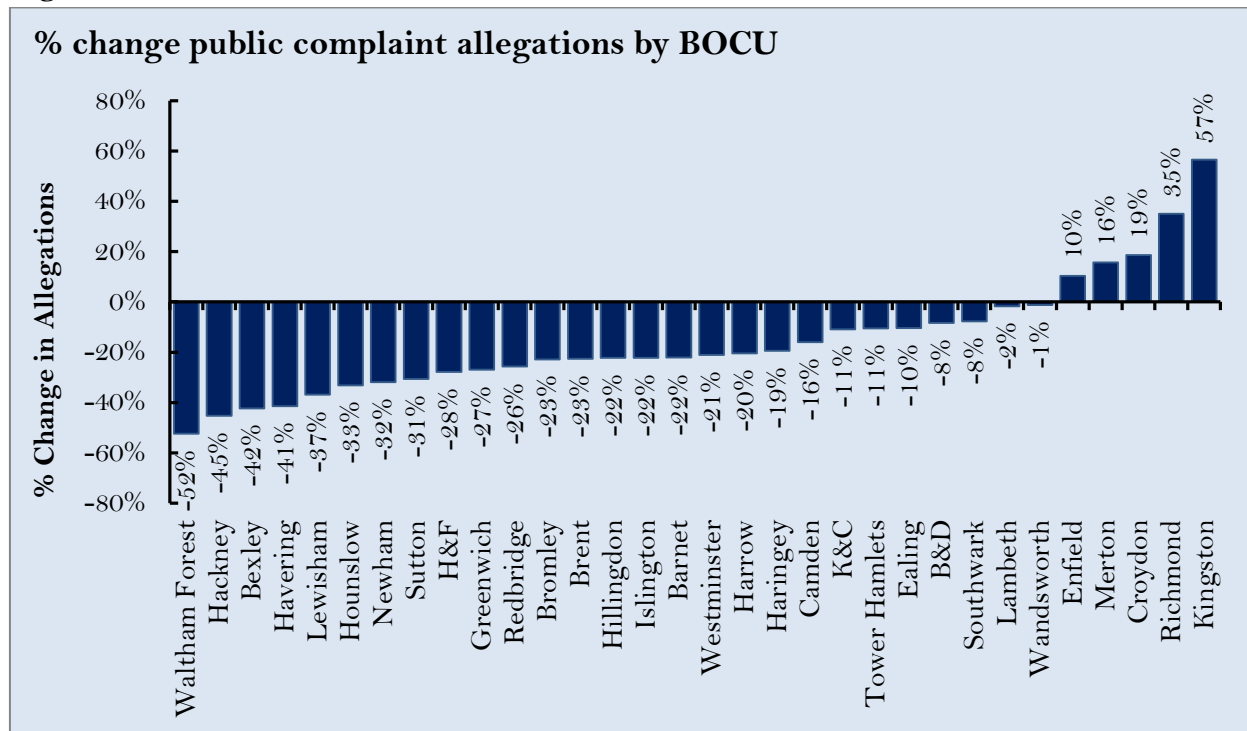
Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

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

Officer/Staff Allegations per 100 workforce

Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

11

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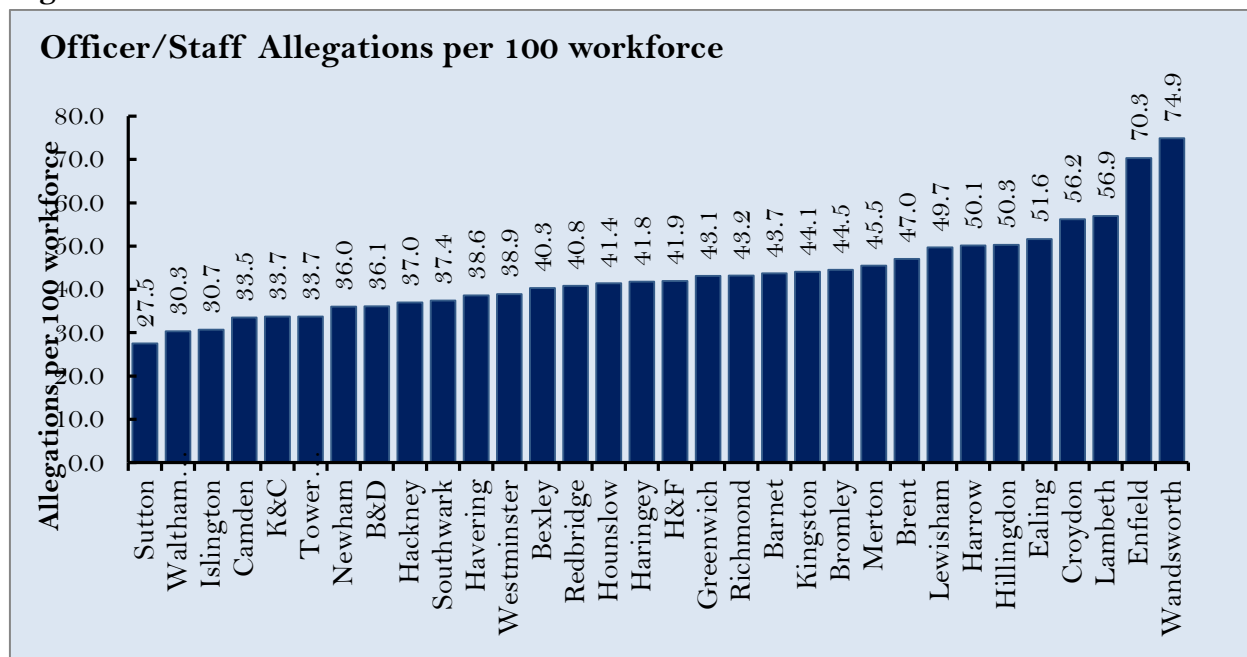
Enfield allegation type

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 2% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 25% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have decreased by 5% compared to the previous rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9

Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

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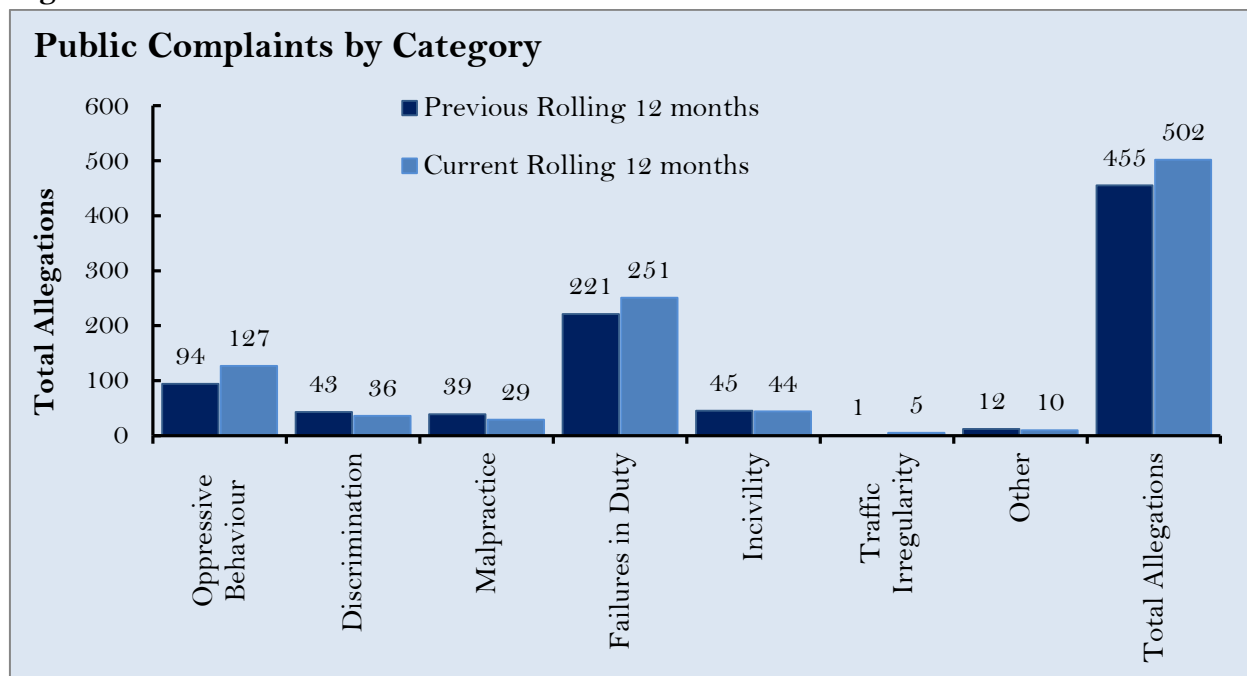
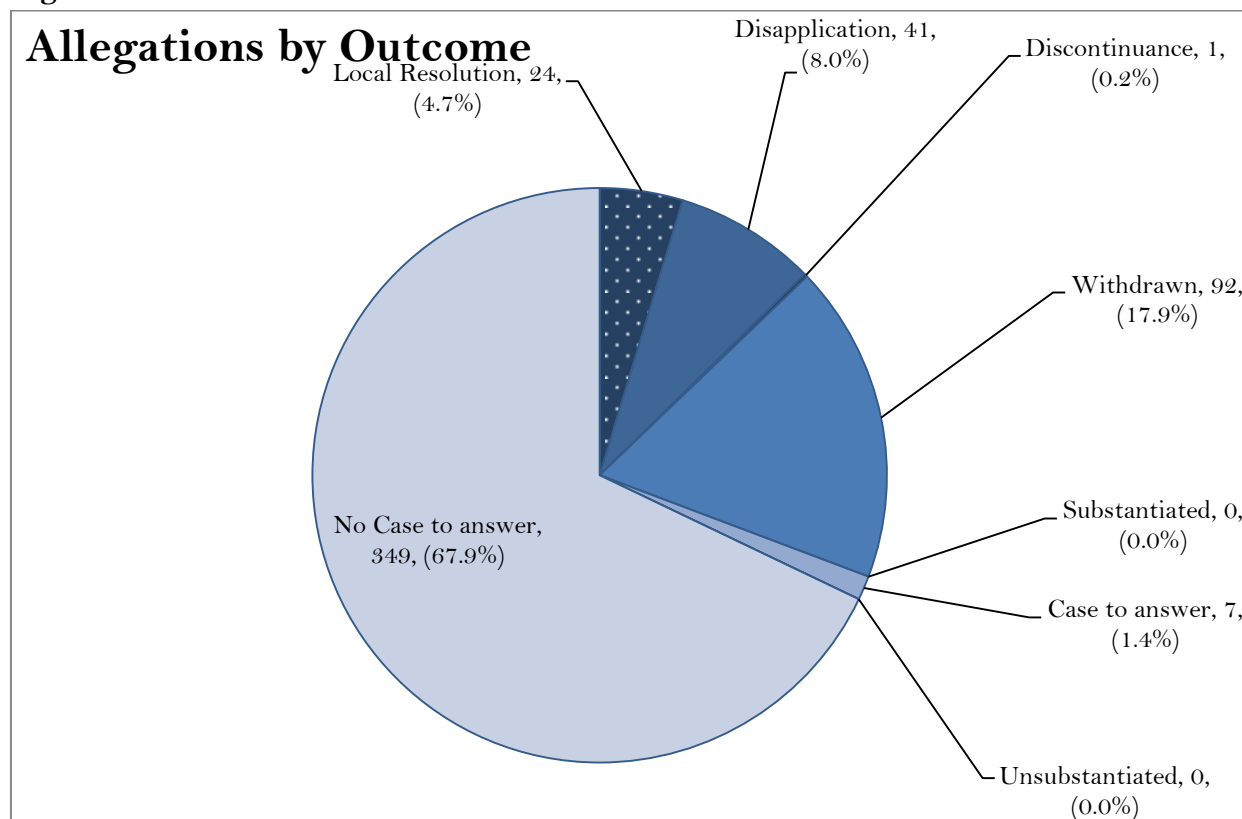| Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the 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).

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Figure 10

Allegations by Outcome

- Disapplication, 41, (8.0%)
- Discontinuance, 1, (0.2%)
- Local Resolution, 24, (4.7%)
- Withdrawn, 92, (17.9%)
- Substantiated, 0, (0.0%)
- Case to answer, 7, (1.4%)
- Unsubstantiated, 0, (0.0%)
- No Case to answer, 349, (67.9%)

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

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	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 MARCH 2016)*

The most recent (data to MARCH 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_march2016.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.

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Figure 11: All stop and searches and stop and accounts (excluding s60)
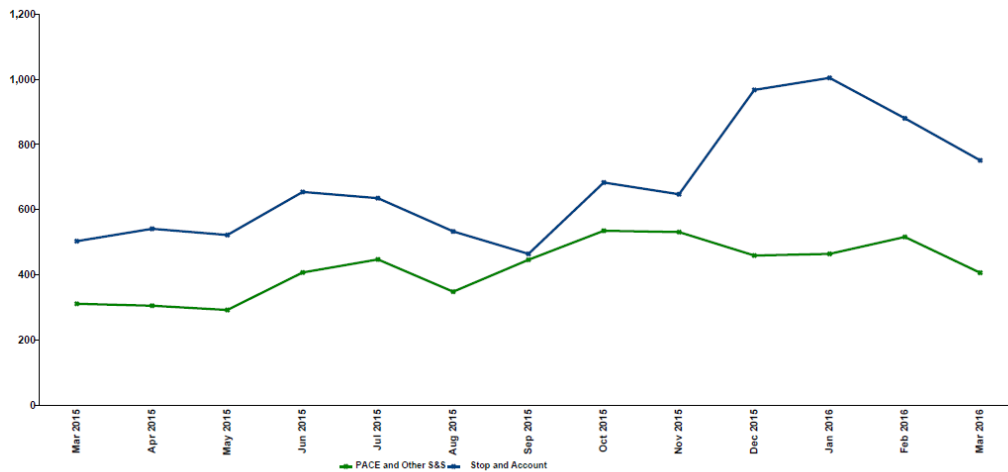
Totals include searches of unattended vehicles / vessels as well as persons

	2015										2016		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
PACE and Other S&S	311	305	292	407	447	348	446	535	531	459	464	516	406
Stop and Account	503	541	522	654	635	533	464	683	647	967	1,004	880	751

Figure 12: Ethnic appearance of people searched shown as a disproportionality ratio (excluding s60)

Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches
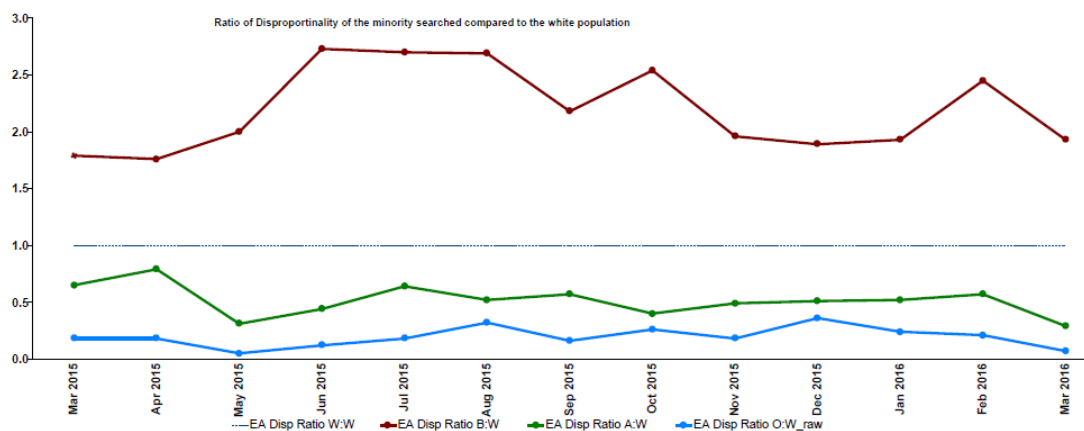
	2015										2016		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
White	1.00 (178)	1.00 (172)	1.00 (167)	1.00 (202)	1.00 (220)	1.00 (171)	1.00 (237)	1.00 (275)	1.00 (296)	1.00 (258)	1.00 (261)	1.00 (264)	1.00 (237)
Black	1.79 (102)	1.76 (97)	2.00 (107)	2.73 (176)	2.70 (190)	2.69 (147)	2.18 (165)	2.54 (223)	1.96 (185)	1.89 (156)	1.93 (161)	2.45 (207)	1.93 (146)
Asian	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)	0.52 (26)	0.57 (29)	0.29 (13)
Other	0.18 (4)	0.18 (4)	0.05 (1)	0.12 (3)	0.18 (5)	0.32 (7)	0.16 (5)	0.26 (9)	0.18 (7)	0.36 (12)	0.24 (8)	0.21 (7)	0.07 (2)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0.3% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (3)	0.2% (1)	0% ()	1.8% (8)	0.6% (3)	0% ()	0.7% (3)	0.7% (3)	0.2% (1)	0.5% (2)

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	190,640	White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background.
Black	60,923	Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background
Asian	36,494	Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background.
Other	24,409	Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group
Total	312,466	Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.

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Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for March 2016 only) (weapons search target is 20% of all searches, key crime search target is 40% of all searches)

BOCU Search Location	Search Volume (PACE, S60, Other)	Arrest Rate %	% Weapons Searches*. Codes (C/D/E/K)	% Key Crime Searches*. Codes (A/F/L)
Barking & Dagenham	285	17.5 %	13.0 %	18.9 %
Barnet	255	21.6 %	9.8 %	26.3 %
Bexley	322	14.6 %	5.6 %	29.2 %
Brent	636	23.0 %	19.7 %	19.0 %
Bromley	344	19.8 %	14.5 %	37.8 %
Camden	371	18.3 %	11.6 %	20.5 %
Croydon	276	19.9 %	22.5 %	17.0 %
Ealing	329	15.2 %	8.2 %	21.0 %
Enfield	410	22.4 %	14.9 %	25.6 %
Greenwich	226	13.3 %	11.1 %	19.5 %
Hackney	553	19.2 %	24.1 %	15.0 %
Hammersmith & Fulham	470	20.9 %	7.9 %	27.9 %
Haringey	792	16.5 %	12.2 %	34.0 %
Harrow	155	22.6 %	4.5 %	36.8 %
Havering	252	11.5 %	7.5 %	31.7 %
Heathrow Airport	30	10.0 %	6.7 %	36.7 %
Hillingdon	217	16.6 %	6.0 %	23.0 %
Hounslow	270	22.6 %	3.7 %	23.7 %
Islington	685	14.3 %	12.4 %	33.1 %
Kensington & Chelsea	613	19.6 %	13.4 %	38.3 %
Kingston upon Thames	286	19.6 %	11.2 %	21.7 %
Lambeth	1,206	17.5 %	22.6 %	15.3 %
Lewisham	783	24.8 %	21.8 %	19.3 %
Merton	237	22.8 %	20.7 %	35.4 %
Newham	364	26.4 %	17.9 %	20.6 %
Redbridge	359	20.3 %	17.5 %	28.4 %
Richmond upon Thames	141	22.7 %	10.6 %	39.0 %
Southwark	758	20.4 %	13.5 %	25.5 %
Sutton	159	23.3 %	9.4 %	30.8 %
Tower Hamlets	712	13.6 %	16.3 %	12.2 %
Waltham Forest	487	11.3 %	15.0 %	20.5 %
Wandsworth	329	25.8 %	12.5 %	24.3 %
Westminster	643	21.6 %	13.2 %	30.9 %
MPS	13,955	19.1 %	14.7 %	24.6 %

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Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

*Glossary of stop and search terms	
Stop and search	This is when a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. The police can only detain members of the public in order to carry out a search when certain conditions have been met. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation which include searching for: stolen property; prohibited articles namely offensive weapons or anything used for burglary, theft, deception or criminal damage; drugs; guns. Historically searches of unattended vehicles and vessels have made up a very low proportion of search activity.
Stop and account	Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything.
PACE S1	Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984. This empowers any police officer acting with reasonable grounds for suspicion to stop, detain and search a person or vehicle for certain prohibited items. The vast majority of stops and searches are conducted under this legislation
Section 60	Where an authorising officer reasonably believes that serious violence may take place or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason they may authorise powers for officers in uniform to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and time period.
PACE and Other Stops and Searches	Stops and Searches under PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence Act), S23 Drugs Act, S47 Firearms Act plus a very small number not included in the other categories (e.g. S27(1) Aviation Security Act 1982 or S7 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985).
Disproportionality	Disproportionality is the term used to explain the difference in the number of searches conducted on different groups, relative to the size of the respective base population. In figure 12, searches of white people are represented as '1' (straight line on the graph) to illustrate the difference in probability of a member of a different ethnic group being searched, relative to the size of the respective base population. Disproportionality is calculated from stop and search data and Census 2011 population data (please note, this is resident population which in some boroughs may not reflect 'street' population, particularly in areas which 'import' a lot of people for the purposes of schools, colleges, shopping or night-time entertainment etc.). For example, the black-white disproportionality ratio is defined as: the black stop and search rate per 1,000 black population divided by the white stop and search rate per 1,000 white population.
Arrest rate	The arrest rate percentage is determined by dividing the number of persons arrested resulting from searches by the total number of persons searched.

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INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR (ICV) SCHEME *(DATA PERIOD December 2015)*

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

Information to follow

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FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
MOPAC interactive dashboards	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: **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). **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 **Intrusive tactics dashboard** includes data around stop and search, taser usage, firearms and undercover operations.	https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information

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	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. **Gangs dashboard** setting out gang crime indicator data since March 2012.	
MPS Performance & Statistics	This is an interactive map of the MPS area providing crime figures by borough with a comparison with MPS totals. Data is available for month, financial year to date and rolling 12 month comparisons for different crime types. Data tables include recorded crime and sanction detection data.	http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/
MPS crime mapping	The Metropolitan Police's crime-mapping website allows members of the public to see offences in their local area. The thermal maps give an indication on which boroughs have the highest volume of crimes.	http://maps.met.police.uk/
MPS Publication Scheme	The MPS Publication Scheme gives access to various reports published on a regular basis on MPS performance at a corporate or borough level. Reports include the MPS stop and search report, MPS knife crime summaries and MPS dangerous dogs report.	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm
MPS Borough Support Management	The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directorate_professional_standards.htm

Information (BSMI)	internal investigations). The MPS have recently added individual borough profiles to the suite of products available on this webpage.	
London Datastore	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. The Datastore includes data on victim-based crime, rape, knife crime, gun crime, gang violence, dog attacks, homicide, sexual offences, hate crimes, stop and search, police force strength, fear of crime, and phone calls by type (including ASB).	http://data.london.gov.uk/
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

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	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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SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD - 4.2.2016

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS BOARD HELD ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 2016

Attending:
Tim Fellows (Chair), Harry Landsman (Vice Chair), Janet Marshall (Treasurer), Eddie Fraser, Pat Jackson, Sheila Stacey, Adrian Bishop-Laggett, Bobbie Webster (EYP), James Carroll (London Community Rehabilitation Company), Derek Jay, Acting CI Andy Port, Cllr Nick Dines, Cllr Mary Maguire

Also Attending: 2 members of the public

1.   WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

All attendees were welcomed to the meeting.

2.   APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Mark Rudling, Bradley Few, Carol Shuttle, Craig Dixon, the Borough Commander, Alok Agrawal, Vicky Dungate and Askin Erzokal.

3.   COMMUNITY PAYBACK SCHEME

James Carroll from the London Community Rehabilitation Company, introduced the Community Payback Scheme in Enfield as follows:

- The LCRC had been responsible for Community Payback since February 2015.
- James Carroll and Jergen Goud were the Community Payback Managers responsible for the London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Harrow.
- Offenders were sentenced to Unpaid Work via a Court Order. The sentence could range from 30-300 hours, depending on the offence.
- Care Manager/Probation Officers would put forward an offender to the London CRC, who would then risk assess the offender and consult with a Community Payback Control Centre to allocate a suitable placement. The Control Centre would also notify the Care Manager/Probation Officer of any absences.
- The nature of the placement would depend upon the offender and the risk assessment undertaken; for example, a sex offender would not be placed for work in a school. Consideration was also given to the proximity of the placement to where the offender was located to minimise travel costs and time.
- Offenders were required to work arrive on time and to work to a given standard. A health and safety induction was given to all offenders at the start of each day of a placement.

- Due to the fact that most offenders now also worked during the week, the majority of projects now took place at the weekends.
- Project requirements included:
  - The provision of welfare facilities such as toilets, facilities to make hot drinks and a room to take breaks;
  - The provision of tools and materials needed to undertake the work;
  - Public Liability Insurance.
- London CRC provided any Personal and Protective Equipment (PPE) and a Supervisor for up to 10 offenders.
- The types of projects undertaken in Enfield were:
  - Enfield Mobile - this was a very successful operation that worked closely with the local authority primarily to clear alleyways of illegal dumping of rubbish. Offenders found this placement particularly rewarding as it was varied, targeted work that generated quick, positive results. Residents would also see a very positive and visible effect from this work.
  - Schools – Offenders worked in school grounds assisting with litter picking and sweeping. Schools were also able to provide good welfare facilities, which was a helpful factor in creating successful placements.
  - Allotments – Offenders worked on such activities as laying pathways, removing weeds and digging over ground.
  - Millfield Arts Centre – Offenders assisted in maintain the extensive grounds of the Centre.
  - Agency placements – these were for lower risk offenders and were unsupervised placements, usually working in charity shops.
- Any offender who did not attend a placement when required to do so would be in breach of his Court Order.
- Most offenders were highly motivated to complete their placements as soon as possible and often requested increased hours in order to do so.

The following questions and comments were then taken:

Q: Who decides on where an offender is placed?
A: It would be the Probation Service that decides this.

Q: Who now deals with clearance of leaves in the autumn?
A: Community Payback may be involved in clearance of leaves in alleyways etc. but the local authority is responsible for this on main roads.

Q: What is the current working arrangement with the Council on placements and is there more the Council could do?
A: LCRC has good links with Enfield Council and works closely, in particular, with the Environment and Regeneration Department to source and manage projects. The Council also assist with the provision of certain equipment for some placements. Enfield Mobile is

the principal project for placements at the moment in the Borough but we also work with the Council on other projects (at the Millfield Arts Centre for example).

The Chair commented that, under MOPAC guidance, the Board was required to nominate projects for Community Payback and asked how this was best done.

It was **AGREED** that Board Members should contact Jane Juby, who could then pass on nominations to the link officer in the Environment & Regeneration Department.

James Carroll welcomed in particular any project nominations for Sunday work in the North East of the Borough; a school would be especially welcome.

Q: From where does the London CRC receive remuneration?
A: We are contracted to the Home Office.

Q: Is an annual report produced by the London CRC on its projects?
A: Reports are generated by Borough. A list of projects could be obtained for Enfield from the Environment link officer **ACTION: Jane Juby**

Q: Why are there currently only two schools in the Borough involved with projects?
A: Schools do not usually require such help; they have their own staff for grounds maintenance. However, where schools have larger grounds, they may need assistance.

4. **CHAIR'S FEEDBACK**

The Chair reported that the Executive Committee had not met as planned in the last quarter, however, the Chair and Ruth Ward had met with Acting CI Andy Port to look at:

1. Issues regarding neighbourhood policing, particularly the issue of Wards that were not functioning as they should be;
2. How to improve Public Confidence levels in the Borough police.

A short survey would be sent out shortly to all CAPE Chairs and Dedicated Ward Officers to seek their views on how their Ward was working.

The Chair would be attending the MOPAC Dashboard training on 25 February.

The Chair requested that any volunteers interested in joining the CCTV Monitoring Station Scrutiny Group notify him or Jane Juby.

The Chair had attended a Safer & Strong Communities Board meeting that afternoon. The Board was currently undergoing a review of how it functions in the light of the efficiency savings the partners were seeking to make.

5. **EXAMINATION OF CRIME STATISTICS**

Acting CI Andy Port gave the following updates:

Recorded Crime

- Enfield had been achieving a reduction rate in MOPAC 7 crimes of just below or above 15%. The MOPAC target was 20%.
- Enfield had achieved a 21% reduction in rolling 12 month figures from year 11/12 to present.
- Theft from the Person had not reduced significantly but the number of offences was very low and consequently, difficult to influence.
- Violence with Injury had experienced a promising reduction in the last 12 months; Enfield was only one of 3 London boroughs to do so.
- Robbery continued to a concern (figures included both personal and commercial robbery). There had been a spate of robberies from bookmakers in the borough over the last 3-4 months but arrests and convictions in this regard had now been made.
- Burglary, despite the reductions, continued to be a challenge particularly in the winter months and in the period just before Christmas.
- Good reductions had been achieved in car crime (Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicles).
- Criminal Damage covered a variety of offences which made it difficult to influence (for example, graffiti, smashing windows).

An attendee asked if the statistics for Violence with Injury included domestic violence, and asked that these be separated for future reports if this were the case **ACTION: Acting CI Andy Port**.

Acting CI Andy Port confirmed that these were included.

Cllr Maguire also commented that the Board would like to review crimes additional to the MOPAC 7, for example, rape or assault.

Acting CI Andy Port responded that these could be included. It was acknowledged that there might be increased figures for crimes such as rape and domestic violence, due to increased reporting from victims.

Cllr Dines asked if detection rates could also be included in future reports.

Acting CI Andy Port responded that these could be provided, and that there may well be increased focus on outcomes when targets were set for the year in April.

The Chair commented that it was also important to see which offences of domestic violence were repeat offences, but acknowledged that this data was being presented at appropriate forums elsewhere.

Acting CI Andy Port acknowledged that crimes such as domestic violence, which posed a real risk to an individual's safety and wellbeing, could receive greater focus. It was noted that domestic violence formed the largest proportion of offences involving violence and was a significant factor in crimes such as murder.

<u>Stop and Search</u>

- There had been a significant reduction in the number of searches undertaken during December 2015 compared to the previous month.
- Of the 459 searches over half were for drugs and approximately a quarter for stolen property.
- A positive outcome rate of 20% had been achieved (stop and search resulting in arrest).
- The predominant age group for stop and searches remained 15-24 year olds.
- Neighbourhood Crime – Enfield remained below the target of 40% for searches undertaken in respect of neighbourhood crime (motor vehicle crime, criminal damage and theft from the person). However, such figures perhaps demonstrated that ultimately, the right people were being stopped for the right reasons.
- Further to the request of the Board at the last meeting, more detailed ethnicity data had been provided with the February report. 56% of those searched during the period defined their ethnicity as White. There was a 5% difference, however, between the arrest rate for individuals who defined themselves as White (18.6%) and those who defined themselves as black (23.7%).
- There had been 5 complaints made in the last 12 months against officers as a result of stop and search. Of these, 1 had been withdrawn and the remainder disproved.

  It was **NOTED** that there would be a rollout of body cameras to all officers in September which would assist in such investigations. Body cameras would also be of assistance in investigations for other offences, particularly domestic violence.
- Enfield did not appear to have any current 'prolific searched subjects'.

  It was asked why this was the case and should known gang members be targeted?

  Acting CI Andy Port responded that, although the Police wished to disrupt gang activity, grounds were still required to carry out any stop and search. He added that, however, the figures provided in the report did not include 'stop and account' and this was a useful tool in this respect.

  A Board Member asked if stop and account was monitored in the same way as stop and search. Acting CI Andy Port confirmed that it was.
- The Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group had met on 1 February but there was a need for its reinvigoration. It was mentioned

that Vicky Dungate had expressed an interest in joining the Group; Acting CI Andy Port would check as to whether she had/would be invited to meetings **ACTION: CI Andy Port.**

Anti-Social Behaviour

- There had been a slight increase in calls made regarding ASB in December 2015 compared to December 2014.
- Enfield had recently run an 'Autumn and Winter Nights' operation with a focus on ASB reduction. The Police also continued to work with schools and provide extra resourcing during school breaks.

Public Confidence

- Enfield had experienced a fall in public confidence to 59% against an MPS average of 67%, the second lowest in London. The Police were working to address this and were looking to target more resources into engagement, particularly in the Edmonton area.
- It had been recognised that the Police also needed to improve on informing communities on its successes and what it was doing to tackle crime.

It was **AGREED** that the issue be discussed further under Any Other Business.

Victim Satisfaction

- Overall satisfaction in Enfield was at 79% against an 80% MPS average in Quarter 2.
- It was a concern that there was a 5% point gap in satisfaction levels between white and BME victims.

Complaints Against Borough Officers/Staff

- Enfield currently had 31 open cases, which had been open an average of 90 days (this appeared to be a long time, but investigations were quite a complex process and these figures compared favourably with other boroughs).
- Enfield had recorded a total of 502 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. This was quite high (in the top 3 boroughs in London). It had been difficult to determine why this was the case but it was important to note that, of the 502 allegations made, only 7 had been deemed as having a case to answer.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: Are there stages of complaint?
A: Yes, there is a 'local resolution' stage which looks to resolve complaints quickly and directly with the officer/s concerned for more minor matters. Other than these, some complaints that proceed to

investigation will be investigated within the borough, more serious complaints will be investigated off-borough.

Cllr Maguire commented that perhaps improved engagement may help to reduce the numbers of complaints made.

Q: Has there been any particular work done on recruiting locally, or within BME communities to ensure local policing is properly representative of the population in Enfield?

A: The MPS is working hard to address this but is not quite where it wants to be as yet; for example there have been recent campaigns to recruit candidates with more than one language, or who had lived in London for a given period of time. With regard to the latter, it is sometimes difficult to recruit Police Officers into a borough in which they live.

Q: Were the 502 complaint allegations made by separate individuals?

A: No, there were a number of repeat complaints. Also, the category 'Disapplication' in the report refers to those complaints identified as malicious.

6.   TARGET ESTABLISHMENT

The Target Establishment for Enfield was **NOTED** as follows:

* The current target strength for police officers is 557;
* The current actual number is 546.74

7.   UPDATE ON CURRENT POLICE OPERATIONS

Acting CI Andy Port gave the following update on current operations:

* Operation Omega – this tackled crimes under the MOPAC 7 20% reduction target. Dedicated teams worked in hot-spot areas, targeting wanted offenders and named suspects.
* Operation Teal - this tackled gang crime with enhanced central resources. There had been a significant reduction in knife crime among young people in Enfield, this had been due to the work of Operation Teal, and other initiatives.
* Met Trace – rollout of Smart Water kits continued, particularly in the north of the borough. 7,500 Smart Water kits had been delivered to residents so far, with another 2,000 planned by the end of March. A second phase thereafter would be rolled out.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: Is the Safe as Houses/Smart Water kit rollout displacing burglary to other areas of the borough without such kits?

A: It is acknowledged there may be an element of displacement. The figures are suggesting a general reduction in burglary, however.

Q: Are the numbers of uninsured vehicles (targeted through Operation Cubo) still high?

A: Unfortunately yes, it is an ongoing problem.

8.   SNB FUNDING APPLICATIONS

A table updating Board Members on SNB Projects was circulated.

It was **NOTED** that an amount of £2876 remained unallocated; however, it was **AGREED** that there were no current suitable projects to put forward for this funding.

It was **NOTED** that the process of co-ordinating bids would be improved for next year's funding round; particular Board Members would be responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring bids.

9.   MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 19 NOVEMBER 2015

The Board **AGREED** the Minutes of the Meeting held on 19 November as a correct record.

It was **NOTED** that the issue of Councillor attendance at CAPEs would be addressed via the survey mentioned under the Chair's Feedback.

10.   ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Improving Public Confidence in the Police

Acting CI Andy Port invited Board Members to suggest ways of improving public confidence in the Police.

An attendee asked who had been sent the survey to determine levels of public confidence.

The Chair responded that it was a standard random sampling taken across the Metropolitan Police area.

Cllr Dines asked if there was a causal link between a younger, more diverse and transient population and lower levels of public confidence.

CI Andy Port responded that these may be factors, and that there could be increased focus on engagement with the community. To date, the primary policing focus had been on tackling crime. It was also acknowledged that such engagement could also have a preventative effect.

The EYP representative thought that the Police could increase visits to schools to more directly engage with young people. An attendee suggested polling school pupils on their perceptions of the Police to get an up-to-date picture.

It was also acknowledged that there may be different cultural perceptions of the Police and these may not be altogether positive. Increased engagement and sampling of such communities may help improve public confidence (although it was noted that demographic measures were employed when conducting surveys).

A Board Member commented that it was also the responsibility of residents to work with and support the Police by reporting crime. If crime was not reported, the Police could not then tackle it.

Regarding the use of social media, it was suggested that the Police could, as well as putting out messages, monitor responses/opinions and respond directly to any negative ones to try and challenge these. Acting CI Andy Port thought this was a good suggestion, and would follow this up **ACTION: Acting CI Andy Port.**

Cllrs Dines and Maguire also suggested that great publicising and availability of crime resolution rates may help to address negative viewpoints.

A Board Member then also suggested that greater Police visibility may improve confidence levels. CI Andy Port responded that he encouraged officers wherever possible to patrol on foot but that sometimes necessity meant that cars had to be used.

11.   DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The Chair asked Board members to note the provisional date of **25 May 2016** for the next meeting. Dates for 16/17 would be confirmed at the Annual General Council Meeting in May. Eddie Fraser gave his apologies for this meeting.

The Chair confirmed the next meeting of the Executive Committee would be **9 May 2016.**

The meeting ended at 9.15pm.

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