

Community Outcomes Meeting

Date: Tuesday, 15 June 2021

Time: 14:30 – 16:00

Via Microsoft Teams

Present

Alison Lowe – Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Elect

Alan Reiss - Director of Strategy, Communications and Policing

John Robins – Chief Constable (CC) West Yorkshire Police (WYP)

Kate Riley – Temporary ACC WYP

Osman Khan – ACC WYP

Paula Bickerdike – Superintendent Safeguarding Central Governance Unit WYP

Damon Solley – Superintendent West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit

Tyron Joyce – ACC WYP

Janine Nelson – Head of Policing and Crime

Also present

Mark Burns-Williamson – Transition Adviser

Celeste Armitage – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime

Erica Doran – Head of Policy and Delivery, Policing and Crime

Sergeant Katie Madden – WYP

1.	<p>Welcome, introductions and apologies.</p> <p>In the Mayors absence Alan Reiss Chaired the meeting. He welcomed Alison Lowe, Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner Elect who once confirmed in post by the Police and Crime Panel would host future meetings. The confirmation hearing for the Deputy Mayor was scheduled for Friday, 18 June.</p> <p>Apologies were received from Deputy Chief Constable Russ Foster, Allison Kemp, and Sharon Waugh.</p>
2.	<p>Notes of the previous meeting on 16 March 2021 and Matters arising.</p> <p>The notes of the meeting held on 16 March 2021 were agreed as a correct record and there were no matters arising.</p>

3. Mayor and Chief Constables Announcements.

There were no Mayoral announcements.

Chief Constable Announcements:

The CC thanked the former Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire, Mark Burns-Williamson, for all his commitment, time, and dedication to policing across West Yorkshire. He offered his congratulations to the Mayor Tracy Brabin and said he looked forward to a long and productive relationship going forward to improve the lives of people across West Yorkshire. Finally, he gave pended congratulations to Alison Lowe for her appointment as Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, and said he looked forward to a positive and engaging relationship.

4. Countering Terrorism

The CC stated Countering Terrorism across West Yorkshire was done in partnership with the Counter Terrorism Policing North East counties. West Yorkshire was the lead force for the seven force areas in the North East region. It was often the unseen threat and the unseen work of policing that everybody assumes occurred.

ACC Khan described the prevent business plan being delivered across three pillars: identifying, safeguarding, and managing risks. He said this was identifying those individuals that are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and radicalisation, or those posing a radicalisation risk to others. The safeguarding element was to protect those that were vulnerable; individuals that were being drawn into it and then the third element was managing risk of those that we would want to target who are causing that counter terror extremist risk.

All the strategies that they were trying to deliver through prevent was to work through a partnership approach across all sectors; public, private, or voluntary.

There were four key priorities within the North East region for 2021 which were highlighted in the report.

ACC Khan said that the national review, which was being done by William Shawcross, was slightly delayed but expected to be presented by the end of the year. He was also working to promote the Act Early campaign and website, which educated individuals on the threats, signs, and referral routes around prevent and radicalisation. For more information, please visit the website <https://actearly.uk/>.

To access the full report, click [here](#).

Alan Reiss thanked ACC Khan for the report and said that there was a renewed opportunity to emphasize the importance of partnership working all aspects of devolution and in support of all the Mayor's objectives.

	<p>He referred to the report referencing counter terrorism work with partners to assess, manage and disrupt those individuals who pose a counter terrorism or extremism risk and asked what more partners might be able to do to help.</p> <p>ACC Khan said there was need for more partnership working and that the only way they could tackle individuals that either cause risk or need safeguarding experience was to work with identified partners. He explained whether that be from a public sector point of view, private sector, or charities. He said WYP needed those agencies, especially those agencies that were dealing with ex terrorist offenders, to continuously feed in any concerns they may have about individuals so that they can make sure that the intelligence information was up to date at all times and then be able to provide appropriate support.</p> <p>Alan Reiss noted that ACC Khan wouldn't be able to speak about specific cases but asked in relation to right wing terrorism in certain communities within West Yorkshire, to what extent was this a significant problem what was the response from policing and partners.</p> <p>Extreme right-wing terrorism was the fastest growing ideology in the UK in recent years and accounted for around 24% of Prevent referrals nationally. He said it was not so much of a concern locally though because West Yorkshire had engagement and training support that had been offered by prevent policing and local authority colleagues to raise awareness around this growing threat area. He said this had generated more referrals so in some respects this area of the work had been increased. They were 'a victim of their own successes because of the training and awareness inputs on this but West Yorkshire itself hadn't seen an increase or raised community tensions.</p> <p>Finally, the report referred to the fact that embedding vulnerability to radicalisation was an important aim of improving public protection. He asked how that approach was going and how they would know when they had succeeded.</p> <p>ACC Khan said Prevent was about working with partners and gave examples around multi agency risk assessments, it was important to identify those who were more susceptible to radicalisation and put them in touch with people that could take them away from that space.</p>
5.	<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Paula Bickerdike provided an overview of the report and highlighted the key areas of focus. She said that work was ongoing nationally through the national vulnerability knowledge and practice programme to ensure the response to lockdown periods was assessed, and the safeguarding central governance unit was collecting best practice data from across the force. Business as usual had been maintained throughout the pandemic, including training, and had increased internal communications, particularly around professional curiosity.</p> <p>In terms of crime recording trends for March 20-21, although it was expected they had not seen any increase in current or recent sexual offending against children, she was mindful however that other agencies such as the NSPCC had reported increased numbers of calls and delayed reporting was possible.</p>

Domestic Abuse was an area of continuing demand, but no significant change had been identified throughout the pandemic, including in care homes. Mental health had continued to be a priority and the partnerships already in place e.g., with adults' social care had been beneficial throughout the pandemic, allowing fast and effective responses, incidences had however remained like pre-covid levels in all districts. Inevitably, there had been a back log in the court system, however they had worked hard to create extra capacity and this back log had now significantly reduced.

Alan Reiss referred to a case that had been in the media recently and said that we know people go missing for many reasons and that this could be very distressing for families and exposed people to additional risks. He asked as well as the police finding those people what was being done to prevent them going missing in the first place and importantly going missing again?

Paula said that preventing anyone going missing involved a multi-agency approach both with the child and their family. They were heavily involved in the Local Authority early intervention hubs and in understanding the driving factors. Missing cases were dealt with by frontline policing, with support from missing from home co-ordinators. In respect of children, the multi-agency child exploitation (MACE) framework allowed partners to work together to quickly identify and address instances of missing children. They also had child exploitation vulnerability teams in each district who worked hard to safeguard victims and prosecute perpetrators. There were also links with district Serious Organised Crime Teams for instances where there was OCG (organised crime group) involvement. They were also using the Philomena protocols which were a nationally recognised tool to identify children at risk of going missing which allowed information to be collated more quickly. Locality risk assessments had been positive, looking at areas in which children were going missing more frequently. In addition, they also had truancy and absconding policies in place.

To access the full report, click [here](#).

Alan Reiss noted that to protect vulnerable people and especially children who were at risk of harm, up to date and accurate information was needed so you could build a picture and ensure the right interventions were put in place. He asked how this was working in West Yorkshire and what more could be done to improve this?

Paula Bickerdike said they had a legal obligation and a statutory duty to work together around children, so all their work was underpinned by the Children Act 2004 and amended children and Social Care Act 2017. Good working relationships were already in place prior to this in West Yorkshire and those had continued. There were arrangements in place within each district and they aimed to have a consistent approach. They also worked closely with partners through the risk and vulnerability group that was set up by the former OPCC and which would continue post transition and was an excellent forum for information sharing.

	<p>They also played key parts in various other regional partnership meetings. Although the pandemic had raised various challenges it had also prompted some good practice which they would retain, e.g., around information sharing. At district level there was also several partnership meetings in place and daily risk assessment meetings. Improvements had also recently been made to their referrals process for children and they had recently finished piloting the Protection Procedures Notices (PPN) which allowed for a more accountable and searchable, real-time system and could be used on officer's handheld devices.</p>
6.	<p>Serious and Violent Crime</p> <p>Damon Solley spoke briefly about Operation Jemlock and said that their funding for this year was smaller, which meant their footprint was also smaller. They were concentrating on the lifting of the lockdown. The Home Office had asked them to concentrate on using data analytics to carry out hot spot policing which was another area of focus. So far, they had made over 5500 arrests, 750 knives and weapons seized and had seen reductions in knife crime, robbery, and robbery with a knife. There had also been significant reductions in discharges of firearms. They had a joint approach involving both national and regional colleagues regarding County Lines. With regards to child offenders, they had a focus on teachable moments with outreach workers stationed in custody and in A&E and Safer Schools Officers were delivering knife crime sessions in schools.</p> <p>In terms of partnership working, they also took part in Operation Sceptre, which was a national week of action test purchasing operation. The highlight of the Programme Precision update was that they continued to map all urban street gangs and scored them, and each had a lead officer to concentrate on those individuals. They also worked closely with Neighbourhood Policing to deliver local enforcement operations.</p> <p>To access the full report, click here.</p> <p>Alan asked what the force were doing to prepare for the new policing and crime sentencing and courts bill and how they were working with partners to understand how the required action in the serious violence duty would be implemented.</p> <p>Damon said the bill was still a way off, however the serious violence duty required organisations to formulate an evidence-based analysis of the problems and then produce and implement a strategy. He said the VRU had enabled them to get ahead in formulating the evidence and response strategy. The knowledge hub had also produced local strategies for the CSPs. The plans and strategies were discussed and progressed through partnership meetings. In terms of the serious violence reduction orders element, they had been involved in this from the start and were supportive of the move. They were awaiting the outcome of the trials.</p>

	<p>Alan tasked aside from work through the VRU, to what extent was the force embedding a public health approach to tackling serious violent crime. Damon said that the VRU had been central to enabling this work and embedding the approach. Findings and best practice were shared through partnership meetings which the force was represented on, and they had a close working relationship with colleagues across districts to emphasise the importance of early intervention and diversionary tactics.</p> <p>In terms of those wanted for outstanding serious and violent crime offences looked. Damon said that the numbers of wanted persons changed every day, so an accurate record was difficult. Operation Jemlock were tasked daily with making those arrests on behalf of districts and in 2020, 2431 arrests were made in total, of which 1132 were wanted persons, the majority of which were for serious violence offences. Approximately half of all arrests by Jemlock for 2021 so far had also been wanted persons.</p>
7.	<p>Exception Report - Violence Against Women and Girls</p> <p>Alan welcomed the exception report on Violence Against Women and Girls and said whilst everything that had been discussed today was of huge importance to the Mayor, this topic in was one which relates to one of her 10 manifesto pledges; to keep women and girls safe in West Yorkshire.</p> <p>CC Robins said WYP had always been working on this agenda and violence against women and girls had been at the heart of their work over the past five years. He explained WYP had specific strategies on it but welcomed the renewed focus on it that would help WYP increase partnership working. CC Robins welcomed Paula Bickerdike to present the paper.</p> <p>Paula explained that this agenda had always been part of Safeguarding and highlighted strategies from 2016 which had been refreshed in 2019. She said that it was defined as anyone who experiences violence, abuse, and intimidation against those who identify as women and girls. She anticipated there would be a cross party government strategy released soon and said that any new actions which would come from a new strategy will be embedded in their current action plan.</p> <p>She spoke about some workstreams which they further detailed in the report, including raising awareness, media strategies, identifying those who may be at risk of gangs and funded work in Newhall, West Yorkshire's female prison. She explained it was important to maximise the use of powers through the Domestic Abuse Bill and about using Independent Domestic Violence Advisors and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors to support victims.</p> <p>To access the full report, click here.</p> <p>Alan said looking at the way that the criminal justice system worked nationally, the outcomes for rape and serious sexual offences across the country were low and don't give confidence to victims. He said in an environment where victims go through a traumatic experience and then find it difficult to report, they need</p>

to understand that they will be listened to and that as much as possible would be done to secure a successful outcome for them. Alan asked Paula about the latest picture in West Yorkshire.

WYP were very passionate about improving those outcomes and that they had a rape and domestic abuse improvement group set up specifically to work with partners from victim services and the CPS to improve those outcome rates for charges and prosecutions right up to court cases for victims. She offered reassurance that the files they presented were of a high standard before they go to the CPS and because of that, WYP record the third highest number of charging summons per thousand population of all 43 forces in relation to serious sexual offences. They also record the highest rate of charging summons per thousand population. She explained this was against a backdrop of high recording rates.

Paula said they were also working with the CPS on the National Joint Action Plan that would cover the next 3 years. She explained it would continue to evolve during that time and would be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect appropriate findings from the cross-party government review. She explained that WYP were also setting up a rape scrutiny panel that would allow them to present rape cases in a sanitized way to a group of interested parties and partners, to ask them for their professional scrutiny of what had been done. Alan said that it was a particular topic which needed further discussion across the whole of the CJS to ensure that cases were being supported, right the way through. He explained not just the interface between the police and the CPS, but what happened beyond that, particularly about support for victims.

He also noted the report had no mention of hate crime against women or misogyny, and asked in relation to the recent review by the Law Commission about the definition of a hate crime, what was West Yorkshire's current approach to this performance on crime recording and how would she see it developing in the future?

Paula said WYP do not shy away from open and honest crime recording so welcomed the opportunity to record misogyny and gender-based hate crime as misogyny. She explained that nationally, there is no specific definition on this yet, but that CC Robins has said they would not wait for this and would start recording it. CC Robins said WYP were going to start the internal work in the Autumn, in preparation to receive what is being proposed nationally. CC Robins also said if he didn't feel that if the national guidance wasn't wide enough, more work would be done in West Yorkshire.

Alan asked if he could have some further information on how the relationship worked between the police and the need for services that were commissioned by local authorities, and were there any challenges arising or opportunities arising from different approaches in different Council areas?

Paula explained that the provision was funded by the local authorities so it could be different between the five districts. She said they would monitor this through their partnership leads and had strong relationships with the providers

	<p>for each of the five districts. She reassured Alan that the providers would have different ways of working but that did not relate to a different service for victims, and that WYP were careful to ensure that it was not the case. She said the strong relationships were embedded within each district through the domestic abuse hubs and at the meetings they work directly with officers.</p> <p>She also gave an update on domestic abuse cars which operated during peak times of demand; Friday and Saturday evenings, and those officers and providers attend live domestic abuse incidents together to give early support to victims which is crucial. She said unfortunately the Covid-19 pandemic had affected what was able to be offered but that the main challenge is the availability of the providers to be able to respond. She also explained the providers were facing their own challenges due to covid as well and this restricts how they can deliver.</p>
8.	<p>Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)</p> <p>ACC Tyron Joyce introduced the paper and gave a summary of what SPR was about. He explained it required police and crime commissioners or deputy mayors to have consideration of how we deliver against five or six key areas. WYP had done their best to try and stretch capability and capacity to try and keep people safe within West Yorkshire and beyond. WYP ran several partnerships and for four years he was the NPAS lead (National Police Air Service) which was a function that was delivered now by West Yorkshire Police on behalf of the 43 forces.</p> <p>SPR included terrorism, serious and organised crime, national cyber security, public disorder, civil emergencies, and child sexual abuse. Part B of the SPR requirement looked at how forces delivered in terms of capability, capacity, consistency, and connectivity with other key partners.</p> <p>In terms of counter terrorism, West Yorkshire hosted the counter Policing North East Hub, which served 7 forces in the North East region (established in 2007) it was part of the National Counter Terrorism Network.</p> <p>With regards to serious and organised crime, WYP worked with key partners to deliver the Home Office SOC strategy through Programme Precision, which has a centralised function, and it had a territorial footprint. WY also hosted the Regional Organized Crime Unit (ROCU), which delivered the strategy, and in 2020 WYP had adopted a new type of profiling.</p> <p>The ROCU hosted the National Cyber Crime Unit, and their dark web facility, and they had had a significant investment into their digital forensic capabilities.</p> <p>In terms of public disorder, as a strategic force, WYP had the capacity to deliver level one public order response. Despite the challenges around training due to Covid, the force had been able to stand up to its commitment of police officers.</p>

	<p>In terms of civil emergencies, ACC Joyce was the COVID gold lead for the force and said the innovation and the joint working on the effectiveness of partners had been exemplary and had been commented on by the National Police Chiefs Council.</p> <p>ACC Joyce didn't go into detail on Sexual Abuse as that had been covered at item 7.</p> <p>To access the full report, click here.</p> <p>Alan asked what impact COVID had on refresher training and in particular the ongoing recertification of officers in specialist skills, specifically about things like public order and had that led to any issues.</p> <p>WY had taken a very balanced approach and managed and maintain their specialist skills to protect the public. A risk-based approach was taken for some functions, for example firearms, whilst they were made COVID compliant, there was no change in capacity in terms of training. In other areas they did have to scale off some of the training such as driving, however this was constantly reviewed and the College of Policing extended licenses in some areas for three months. They were now able to fully meet their strategic requirement in terms of public order capability and capacity as a regional partner and provide mutual aid to other forces where required.</p> <p>Alan then asked how the Force had ensured they had an up-to-date record of who was qualified in each of the skill areas to ensure that they were able to deploy what was needed at any given time.</p> <p>ACC Joyce said WYP were lucky that they didn't have to double or triple hat. Although they did have multi-skilled officers, they tried to keep those specialisms in certain areas, and to compliment the skills that each of the officers had. Chronicle was the live system which gave up to the minute information on who was qualified on each skill. Some of these were for a period of licensing, so the system not only prompted the number of people that they had with those skills it also flagged up when they're due to renew them. He was confident that WYP were able to deliver even in times of challenge such as Covid, or other major operations.</p>
9.	<p>Road Safety</p> <p>ACC Joyce summarised the strategy, he said that his belief was that the members of public and people moving through West Yorkshire had an absolute right to be able to use the road safely and to do so without fear of the small minority of people that acted in an anti- social way.</p> <p>Collisions had reduced significantly, and WYP had maintained the footprint in terms of Roads policing officers throughout Covid, not only to provide a safety on the roads, but to also target people who were involved in crime.</p> <p>Regarding outcomes in terms of disruption of criminality, they reported very favourably an increase, this ensured that those involved in drink, driving and</p>

drug driving were targeted, arrested, and removed from the roads. One of their areas of ongoing work was Vision zero which worked towards safer roads, safer vehicles, and safer road users. One of the challenges was that partners were at different levels of maturity around their ability to support vision zero, and they were looking at how to effectively share information from all partners and drive activity.

Operation SNAP, which was a citizen reporting digital submission portal had been developed. Up until 1 April 21, in nine months of operation, 1811 submissions were received by the SNAP Portal. Submissions were from members of the public who witnessed dangerous, inconsiderate, or anti-social driver behaviour. WYP reviewed this and were able to contact some of the drivers. Most of the work was around educational courses and conditional offers. About 5% of the referrals ended up at court. This wasn't an income generating exercise, it was to ensure peoples bad behaviour on the roads was challenged and they were educated and supported to be better drivers.

To access the full report, click [here](#).

Alan said that as well as police and crime functions the Mayor was also responsible for a range of issues around transport and investment in transport infrastructure. The devolution deal was around increased investment in infrastructure for cycling and walking to help make the roads safer and the Combined Authority was working to encourage more people to cycle and walk. He asked what trends they were capturing around vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists and what work they were doing to address that.

Tyron said that from April 20 - March 21, in terms of pedestrians, there were 17 fatalities, 120 serious injuries and 350 pedestrians that had slight injuries. In terms of cyclists there were 5 fatal, 94 serious, 328 slight injuries. Many of these elements were examined by partners to try identify wherever possible, how they could have prevented it or disrupted it. This was the essence of Vision Zero. In terms of work with partners, they had the Cycle Safe Pass campaign, which encouraged motorists to provide sufficient spacing to passing cyclists. They were also maximizing the use of plainclothes officers around incidents of off-road biking which were being used in an anti-social way. Many pedestrian offenses were committed on recreational land, so that increased the risk to vulnerable road users. Understanding where the risks occurred was key to disrupt and mitigate it, and joint working was needed for this.

Alan then asked for a quick summary on the joint working.

ACC Joyce said the main thing was around the Vision Zero concept. He recognised that although people were supportive, Vision Zero required longer-term investment and there were some significant budget deficits. They were keen to share intelligence, Covid had shown that whilst data protection was

	<p>important, there was a desire to do the right thing and they were building on that with council partners.</p> <p>With regards to the delays in the roll out of the national ANPR, ACC Joyce said the force was disappointed in the progress and it didn't currently deliver the capability that they had in West Yorkshire. The expectation was that it would deliver at least that, and they had extended current provisions to ensure the delays did not impact West Yorkshire. They had just entered into an agreement with Leeds Council to use some of the cameras in Leeds to target some areas of concern in terms of traffic management. So that's a good example of effective partnership working.</p>
10.	<p>Future Agenda Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour • Drugs and Alcohol • Mental Health • Use of Force • Neighbourhood Policing <p>Exception report – theme to be agreed</p>
11.	<p>Any Other Business</p> <p>The CC said the progressive and supportive nature of the PCC previously had led to having the VRU in the way it was along with several other structures so asked for the Deputy Mayor's continued support and partnership working in this way. He also spoke about the Pol-Ed programme which included the important topics discussed today. It was a long-term sustainable programme and he urged schools in West Yorkshire to take it up.</p>
12.	<p>Next Meeting 14 September 2021 at 1400</p>

**Chief Officer Team
Briefing for COM**

Title: Anti-Social Behaviour Report

COT Sponsor: T/ACC Damien Miller

Report Author: Sergeant Kate Connelly

Date: 20th August 2021

SUMMARY

This report outlines the Force's current position in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). It includes details of the current trends of ASB calls and locations within each District in West Yorkshire. It also contains data detailing the volume of recorded incidents, repeat rates, public perception and satisfaction.

West Yorkshire Police along with our Partner agencies continue to face significant challenges during the COVID 19 pandemic. This report outlines the issues experienced by the communities of West Yorkshire during lockdown and how West Yorkshire Police has pro-actively dealt with these additional challenges.

ASB LEGISLATION

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 came into force in March 2015. This was a significant change in the structure of the legislation with a reduction from 19 available powers to 6:

- Injunctions to prevent nuisance and noise (INPAs)
- Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)
- Dispersal Powers
- Community Protection Notices (CPNs)
- Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs)
- Closure Powers

This change consolidated and simplified the law in relation to ASB. For local involvement and accountability, the Act also includes the following measures:

- ASB Case Review (Community Trigger) – Victims can activate a multi-agency review of their case and agencies can use early intervention techniques to try to resolve the issue. A recent review of Community Triggers confirmed each District has a publicised procedure in place for when a Community Trigger request is made
- Community Remedy – In some cases, the victim can have a say in the outcome

ASB GOVERNANCE

The Force uses Storm and Corvus computer systems to produce monthly Management Information for each District and for the Force. The Storm interface is on the Bluestar platform and is where all contact to the Police is recorded. This includes 999/101 telephone calls, web chats and online reporting. Corvus is a tasking and intelligence system, which is also developed by Bluestar. It contains information about the volume and types of ASB incidents and how they are dealt with. This data enables the Force to identify whether rates are increasing or decreasing.

ASB victim satisfaction is monitored through the Victim User Satisfaction Surveys, which are carried out each month. The Survey covers all aspects of the victim's journey with the Police, including ease of contact; speed of arrival; actions taken; keeping informed of progress; treatment and overall satisfaction. The response provides an insight into how the victim is left feeling following their interaction with the Police and feeds into the service recovery process. The ASB Satisfaction Survey review was completed in February 2021 following the introduction of a new ASB question set. The new Survey commenced in April 2021 and the new question set has an additional facility to enable the caller to request recontact from the local Neighbourhood Team. A new process has been implemented in Contact to ensure Call Management Centre compliance when dealing with ASB callers.

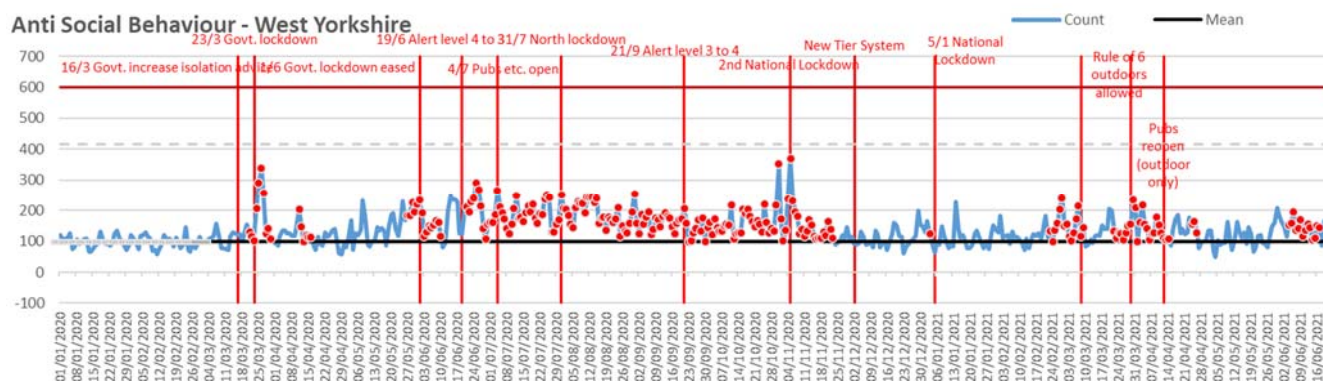
REPORTED ASB AND COVID-19

Between July 2020 and April 2021, the total overall reported number of ASB incidents showed an increase in reported ASB for all Districts compared to the same period the previous year (**Table 1**). This was expected due to the impact of COVID and the various lockdown and reopening dates (**Table 2**).

For the last two consecutive months of May and June 2021, the ASB rates have significantly reduced compared to the previous year with a 22.2% and 24.9% reduction. This demonstrates the hard work and commitment in each District to reduce demand and ASB within their Ward areas. However, we do have to be mindful of the issues and demand faced by the Force in May and June 2020 with the unpredicted hot weather, the first lockdown and also the George Floyd protests and demonstrations across the Country.

Table 1

	West Yorkshire - Total ASB Incidents			
	2019-20	2020-21	+/- vol	+/- %
Jul	4866	5828	962	19.8%
Aug	4991	5835	844	16.9%
Sep	3888	4659	771	19.8%
Oct	4292	5058	766	17.8%
Nov	3402	4318	916	26.9%
Dec	2668	3417	749	28.1%
Jan	3071	3463	392	12.8%
Feb	2794	3533	739	26.4%
Mar	4118	4337	219	5.3%
Apr	3402	4000	598	17.6%
May	4586	3566	-1020	-22.2%
Jun	5389	4047	-1342	-24.9%
Total	47467	52061	4594	9.7%

Table 2

This increase in reported ASB was expected and is the result of a number of contributing factors such as:

- The reintroduction and the subsequent relaxation of the Government COVID lockdown rules. (There was a large degree of confusion within our communities as to what constituted a breach of the lockdown and what was general ASB)
- A large percentage of the population continued to work at home for an increased number of hours during the day, others were subject to furlough and some were shielding. This meant more people were able to witness and report ASB and activity
- The easing of regulations gave people a feeling of freedom and an opportunity to express themselves
- Some individuals continued to rebel against imposed regulations and restrictions as they regarded it as an impingement on their right to freedom and expression
- COVID vaccinations have given people more confidence to meet in public in larger groups than during the previous 12 months
- Encouragement of reporting ASB incidents by the Force with the relaunch of the online reporting form on the Force Website along with the traditional face to face and telephone reporting methods

ASB PROFILE MARCH - JUNE 2021

The overall total ASB figures show that in all 5 Districts the Long-Term Volume (LTV) had decreased by an average of 13.1%. Kirklees has the highest decrease in the LTV with a total reduction of 20.3% which is an excellent achievement. Bradford had the smallest decrease which was 9.8% lower than the previous year, but this still equates to 327 less reports. The reductions are mirrored in the LTV per 1000 of population which also has a decrease in all 5 Districts.

Across all Districts Youth Related reported incidents has replaced Nuisance Motorcycle / Quads Bike as the primary volume category (**Appendix A**). This had an overall West Yorkshire increase of 50.1% compared to 20/21. Nuisance Motorcycle / Quad Bike was second, however this has seen an overall reduction in West Yorkshire by 22.1% compared to the previous 12 months. This reduction reflects the hard work and focus the NPT teams have put in to tackling this area. The highest percentage reduction was in Neighbour Related reports which had an overall reduction of 48.2% compared to the 20/21 figures.

Over the last 4 months the levels of ASB have fluctuated initially with a gradual reduction up to June 2021 within the majority of Districts. There has been a slight increase in June 2021 but again this is in line with the general trend for the summer months and holiday period.

OFFICIAL

	Long Term Volume (YTD)			Long Term Per 1,000 Pop			Short Term Trend - ASB per Day				
	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↓	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
West Yorkshire	11,083	13,158	18.7%	7.1	8.4	▲	154	112	145	177	
Leeds	3,805	4,444	16.8%	8.8	10.2	▲	54.7	37.1	48.3	61.1	
Bradford	2,865	3,342	16.6%	5.5	6.4	▲	38.9	28.5	37.5	44.2	
Kirklees	1,956	2,314	18.3%	4.6	5.5	▲	25.1	21.3	25.2	29.8	
Wakefield	1,634	1,866	14.2%	10.5	12.0	▲	22.7	16.0	19.9	25.6	
Calderdale	823	1,192	44.8%	23.4	33.9	▲	12.2	8.9	13.8	16.6	

	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↓	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
West Yorkshire											
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	2,059	3,760	82.6%	1.3	2.4	▲	21.8	36.8	48.7	38.2	
Neighbour Related	1,856	2,753	48.3%	1.2	1.8	▲	19.2	27.3	29.7	33.8	
Youth Related	3,788	2,569	-32.2%	2.4	1.6	▼	50.2	14.5	23.6	46.7	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	1,785	2,254	26.3%	1.1	1.4	▲	24.4	21.0	22.6	30.8	
Nuisance Car/Van	620	1,140	83.9%	0.4	0.7	▲	6.7	7.2	12.7	17.6	
Alcohol	745	454	-39.1%	0.5	0.3	▼	6.4	3.1	4.7	7.2	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	128	166	29.7%	0.1	0.1	↓	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	
Fireworks/Snowballing	102	62	-39.2%	0.1	0.0	▼	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	

On reviewing the Storm incidents closed as “Youth Related” to try and understand the increase in demand in this area, the majority of the Calls related to groups of teenagers gathering in public areas causing general nuisance. General Nuisance incidents included gathering in large groups, playing loud music, kicking a ball around near vehicles, throwing objects with a perceived risk of causing damage and reports of drinking / drug taking. There has also been an increase in the number of reports of youths on electric scooters over the last 12 months which is also included in this category.

When considering these reports, there are numerous potential contributing factors to the increase in Youth Incidents:

- The closure of Youth Services and Sports Clubs across the Force area due to COVID restrictions resulting in youths congregating in public areas to engage in activities with their peers
- Relaxing of the restrictions allowing larger groups to meet in public. This can be frightening for some people who have not witnessed Young People meeting in such numbers for a long period of time which escalates fears and leads to reporting
- Decline in the number of Calls recorded as ‘COVID related incidents’ compared to the same period the previous year which could have contributed to the increase in this area (**Appendix B**)
- Reduced tolerance levels of some members of the public for observed behaviour
- Reduction in the number of PCSOs offering a visible deterrent in some Districts
- NPT officers supporting frontline officers due to increased absences with the track and trace and “pinging”. This has been a challenge for all Districts which is unprecedented but a necessary requirement at this time

Local Policing will be completing a further audit of these Calls and will work with our Partners and NPT’s to address these issues.

Of note from the Crime Incident type (**Appendix A**) Neighbour related ASB decreased in the three months in the year to date (April to June) compared to the same period last year. Again, this is directly attributed to the lockdown and reopening of workplaces and social activities allowing people to be away from their home.

REPEAT CALL LOCATIONS**Top 10 Repeat Locations - ASB (based on last 6m to June)**

Address	District	Count
RANELAGH AVE	BD	59
YORK HOUSE IDLETHORP WAY	BD	31
BEECH GR	BD	28
TEMPLE NEWSAM HOUSE TEMPLE NEWSAM PK	LD	26
TOWN ST	LD	25
ACRES HALL CR	LD	24
OVENDEN GRE	CD	24
BELLE ISLE RD	LD	23
HEATHCROFT DR	LD	23
TESCO 700 GREAT HORTON RD	BD	23

The Neighbourhood Teams ensure a problem-solving approach is taken to tackle the issues. Examples of such work undertaken is shown below.

Ranelagh Avenue

The majority of calls for service are for nuisance bikes. The local Neighbourhood Team is working in partnership with the Steerside Team and have completed days of action in the area. They have also work collaboratively with Leeds District Off Road Bike Team to gain additional support and resources for targeted days of action. Further dates have been organised and meetings will continue to be held with the Council and Local Housing providers to ensure a joined up approach to problem solve the issue.

Beech Grove

Is another area where the calls relate to Nuisance Bikes and Quads. Again, work is being completed with internal and external Partners to address the issue and we are actively encouraging the reporting of such incidents to gain the intelligence and identify the offenders and enable targeted patrols and action in these areas.

York House

This location is managed on a Problem Solving Occurrence and is mainly around Youth ASB. Extensive work has been completed by the local NPT working with Incommunities in Bradford as well as Youth Services and Early Action Teams. This work has led to several charges and interventions against key individuals. There have been Closure Notices, evictions and target hardening on properties in the area. There has been a decline in the number of repeat calls for service and it is expected this trend will continue with the excellent work being completed in the area.

Temple Newsam House

This is a large open park and place of interest where members of the public have been attending in groups or with families. It has a wide attraction due to various amenities within the grounds for all ages. The majority of calls have been for groups of youths causing general ASB and playing football near parked cars. In addition, there has been an increase in calls around several traveller encampments over the last 6 months which were swiftly dealt with by Section 61 notices. The local NPT are liaising with the security and site owners on a regular basis.

Armley Town Street

In April 2021 the local NPT created an action plan in relation to Armley with a focus on Town Street to address street drinking, begging and ASB. Work has been undertaken with a number of Partners including LASBT, Street Outreach and other support providers to target and support problematic individuals. They worked with local businesses and the Town Street Traders Group to try and reduce crime and raise awareness of theft prevention and support those staff that were previously subject to intimidation. On one day of action they completed 46 Stop Searches and made 10 arrests for vehicle crime, theft, and street level drug dealing. In addition, 3 people were reported for drugs possession. The Mounted Section was requested and helped enforce their operations.

Leeds West NPT also worked with Trading Standards to target those businesses known to be involved with criminal activity. To date £35,000 of illegal cigarettes have been recovered and the NPT are working with Utility providers in relation to two premises identified as abstracting electricity. Evidence collated by the NPT on behalf of LASBT has in turn been presented to the Courts. A Closure Order has been successfully applied for, the first in the country for a whole area. The first arrest and report for summons has already been made using this tool. The NPT have also targeted two addresses with LASBT known to be the seat of the ASB with two Closure Orders implemented. We are awaiting the Court outcome of the nine individual Injunctions against people applied for by LASBT after Neighbourhood officers collated the relevant evidence.

ASVAT (Anti-Social and Vulnerability Assessment Tool)

The ASVAT system was launched within West Yorkshire in December 2019 across all five Districts. The purpose of it is to enable staff to review ASB calls easily and to evaluate and identify risk effectively. The ASVAT has been designed to identify risks for repeat callers / victims, which may have been overlooked in the initial screening call process.

In addition to reviewing risk of completed call logs the users of the ASVAT system have now been trained to actively review the call logs to assist with crime recording standards. This has been achieved with the assistance of the Office of the Force Crime Registrar. A new referral process was introduced in February 2021 to report under recorded offences back to the originating team in the call centre or Neighbourhood Policing Teams. Regular training on offences is also being delivered to the ASVAT users on their bi-monthly training days by the deputy Force Crime Registrar.

PROBLEM SOLVING OCCURRENCE (PSO)

Following West Yorkshire Police's participation in a National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) Peer Review of Neighbourhood Policing in 2019, a number of recommendations were highlighted for consideration after our inspection by Merseyside Police. Following on from these recommendations new Supervisor Templates were introduced over the preceding 12 months along to ensure their reviews are timely, specific, appropriate and corporate. In addition to this, a finalisation template has been devised which links directly with a new 'What Works Well' submission form to review the outcome of the PSO and highlight any good practice or learning which can be shared internally and externally. This Form is also used for highlighting tactics, which did not work well to share learning and experience across the Force. Local Policing has created a new Mailbox for staff and Partners to forward their submission forms to be reviewed, evaluated and published. A monthly newsletter is also produced and shared on the Force's Intranet site and with all Neighbourhood Policing Teams with details of two of the Districts submissions to further highlight good practice.

In 2021 West Yorkshire Police was subject to an HMICFRS Inspection which included reviewing our Problem-Solving Process. The Force was also Peer Reviewed by South Yorkshire Police in relation to our Neighbourhood Model. Following further recommendations and discussion, West Yorkshire made the decision to return to the OSARA Model of Problem Solving. Work is now underway to review and update our PSO processes and this will form part of the training delivered on the new Neighbourhood Policing Course which begins in October 2021.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION

Overall, satisfaction, in respect of ASB has remained stable compared to the 2020/21 outturn in all 5 measured areas. As previously mentioned, further work has been undertaken to review the Satisfaction Survey and a new recontact process has been implemented in January 2021 to look to further improve our satisfaction figures in the coming year. (Appendix C)

FUTURE

West Yorkshire Police will continue to work with Partners to reduce ASB. This work includes:

- **Problem Solving Occurrences** – Relaunch the PSOs process with the OSARA Model across the Force. Full training will be given to all Neighbourhood Staff of all ranks to ensure that they are recorded and managed correctly. Each PSO will have a tailored response and action plan evaluating its effectiveness. Good practice will be shared on the Force’s “What Works Well” web page and the Neighbourhood Learn Forum
- **Pol-Ed** – A resource that is being created by Police for schools and will be learning delivered by teachers as part of the mandated Personal, Health, Social and Economic (PHSE) inputs. This resource will teach young people about offences. It highlights ASB offences and the negative impact this behaviour has on individuals and communities. Following a successful launch event in May 2021, Pol-Ed is due to go live across all schools in West Yorkshire in September 2021
- **Neighbourhood Profiler** – Targeting Police and Partner resources and activities to those locations where crime is most concentrated using the new electronic mapping facilities and hotspot areas. This system will enable the implementation of alerts on officer’s Handheld Devices when they enter an area of interest
- **ASVAT** – Monitoring all ASB calls and highlighting vulnerability to ensure Police and Partners intervene at the earliest opportunity to reduce threat, risk and harm to individuals

SUMMARY

The last 12 months has been unprecedented in the demand and challenges faced by West Yorkshire Police in dealing with the COVID 19 pandemic and the various levels of restrictions and lockdowns. The Force has worked hard to understand the new demands and effects on our communities. We have used technology to engage safely with our communities and Partners by using social media effectively and holding virtual meetings across different platforms. WY Community Alert has provided an additional engagement platform and the number of sign-ups continues to increase each month.

West Yorkshire Police participated in the first Anti-Social Behaviour awareness week between the 19th and 25th July 2021, where additional engagement events and Force videos were released encouraging members of the public to actively report ASB via all our reporting methods.

Anti-Social behaviour reports have increased over the last 12 months with the largest area being Youth related. Additional work is being undertaken both internally and with Partner agencies to understand this increase and address these issues. The Force regularly reviews ASB data, especially for repeat locations and callers to ensure we provide the best possible service to our communities. We will continue to work with our Partners, communities and other agencies to manage and address demand.

Appendix A

ASB by District and Incident Type

West Yorkshire	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	2,059	3,760	82.6%	1.3	2.4	▲	21.8	36.8	48.7	38.2	
Neighbour Related	1,856	2,753	48.3%	1.2	1.8	▲	19.2	27.3	29.7	33.8	
Youth Related	3,788	2,569	-32.2%	2.4	1.6	▼	50.2	14.5	23.6	46.7	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	1,785	2,254	26.3%	1.1	1.4	▲	24.4	21.0	22.6	30.8	
Nuisance Car/Van	620	1,140	83.9%	0.4	0.7	▲	6.7	7.2	12.7	17.6	
Alcohol	745	454	-39.1%	0.5	0.3	▼	6.4	3.1	4.7	7.2	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	128	166	29.7%	0.1	0.1	▲	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	
Fireworks/Snowballing	102	62	-39.2%	0.1	0.0	▼	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	

Leeds	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	691	1,165	68.6%	1.6	2.7	▲	8.4	11.3	15.8	11.1	
Neighbour Related	644	992	54.0%	1.5	2.3	▲	7.1	9.7	10.3	12.7	
Youth Related	1,239	914	-26.2%	2.9	2.1	▼	18.4	5.3	8.4	16.5	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	686	811	18.2%	1.6	1.9	▲	9.2	7.1	8.5	11.2	
Nuisance Car/Van	180	299	66.1%	0.4	0.7	▲	1.6	1.9	2.6	5.4	
Alcohol	286	173	-39.5%	0.7	0.4	▼	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.9	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	46	71	54.3%	0.1	0.2	▲	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	
Fireworks/Snowballing	33	19	-42.4%	0.1	0.0	▼	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	

Bradford	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	628	1,093	74.0%	1.2	2.1	▲	4.8	9.8	13.9	12.2	
Youth Related	940	653	-30.5%	1.8	1.2	▼	12.5	3.5	6.3	11.8	
Neighbour Related	492	649	31.9%	0.9	1.2	▲	4.7	6.5	7.8	7.1	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	422	441	4.5%	0.8	0.8	▲	6.0	4.6	4.1	5.8	
Nuisance Car/Van	167	361	116.2%	0.3	0.7	▲	2.4	2.8	4.0	5.2	
Alcohol	135	90	-33.3%	0.3	0.2	▼	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	40	37	-7.5%	0.1	0.1	▲	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	
Fireworks/Snowballing	41	18	-56.1%	0.1	0.0	▼	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	

Kirklees	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	417	668	60.2%	1.0	1.6	▲	3.5	7.8	7.8	6.4	
Neighbour Related	349	454	30.1%	0.8	1.1	▲	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.7	
Youth Related	624	420	-32.7%	1.5	1.0	▼	8.0	2.5	3.6	7.8	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	256	410	60.2%	0.6	1.0	▲	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.8	
Nuisance Car/Van	148	233	57.4%	0.4	0.6	▲	1.4	1.1	3.3	3.3	
Alcohol	131	88	-32.8%	0.3	0.2	▼	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.4	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	18	29	61.1%	0.0	0.1	▲	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Fireworks/Snowballing	13	12	-7.7%	0.0	0.0	▲	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	

Wakefield	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	240	505	110.4%	1.5	3.2	▲	3.6	6.0	6.1	4.5	
Neighbour Related	235	418	77.9%	1.5	2.7	▲	2.1	4.0	4.5	5.3	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	281	406	44.5%	1.8	2.6	▲	3.2	3.0	3.9	6.5	
Youth Related	630	333	-47.1%	4.0	2.1	▼	7.4	1.9	3.2	6.0	
Nuisance Car/Van	89	115	29.2%	0.6	0.7	▲	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.9	
Alcohol	135	65	-51.9%	0.9	0.4	▼	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	18	15	-16.7%	0.1	0.1	▲	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Fireworks/Snowballing	6	9	50.0%	0.0	0.1	▲	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	

Calderdale	19/20	20/21↓	+/-	19/20	20/21↓	↑	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Trend
Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	83	329	296.4%	2.4	9.4	▲	1.5	1.8	5.1	3.9	
Youth Related	355	249	-29.9%	10.1	7.1	▼	4.0	1.4	2.2	4.7	
Neighbour Related	136	240	76.5%	3.9	6.8	▲	1.7	2.6	2.3	3.0	
Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	140	186	32.9%	4.0	5.3	▲	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	
Nuisance Car/Van	36	132	266.7%	1.0	3.8	▲	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	
Alcohol	58	38	-34.5%	1.7	1.1	▼	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	6	14	133.3%	0.2	0.4	▲	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Fireworks/Snowballing	9	4	-55.6%	0.3	0.1	▼	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	

Appendix B**COVID recorded incidents**

Month	All Covid Recorded Incidents	All incidents disposed on code 666
2020-03	1356	917
2020-04	21543	19669
2020-05	13766	12732
2020-06	3849	3473
2020-07	1097	958
2020-08	3230	2929
2020-09	3070	2864
2020-10	5001	4679
2020-11	5442	5022
2020-12	3690	3459
2021-01	6677	6205
2021-02	5739	5321
2021-03	5306	4949
2021-04	3038	2855
2021-05	1225	1100
2021-06	643	567
2021-07	472	410

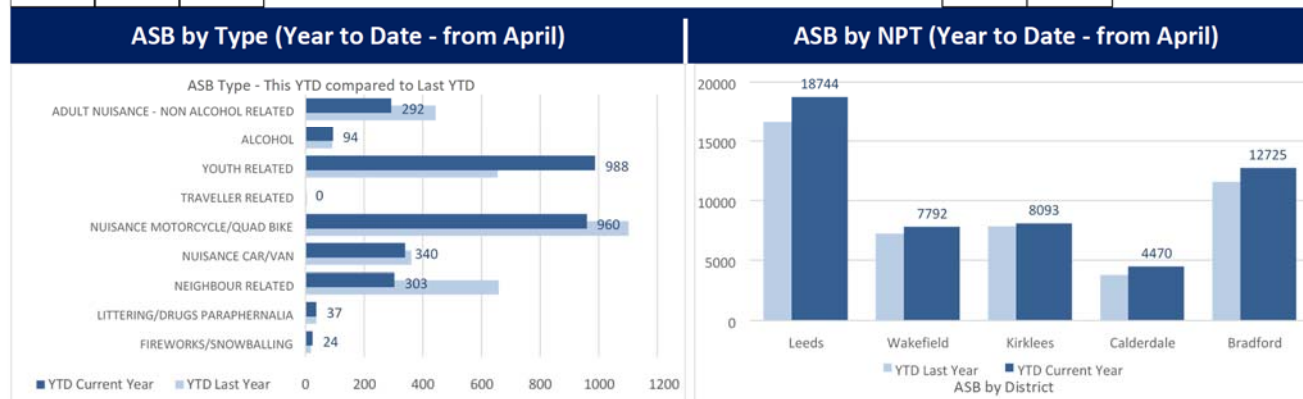
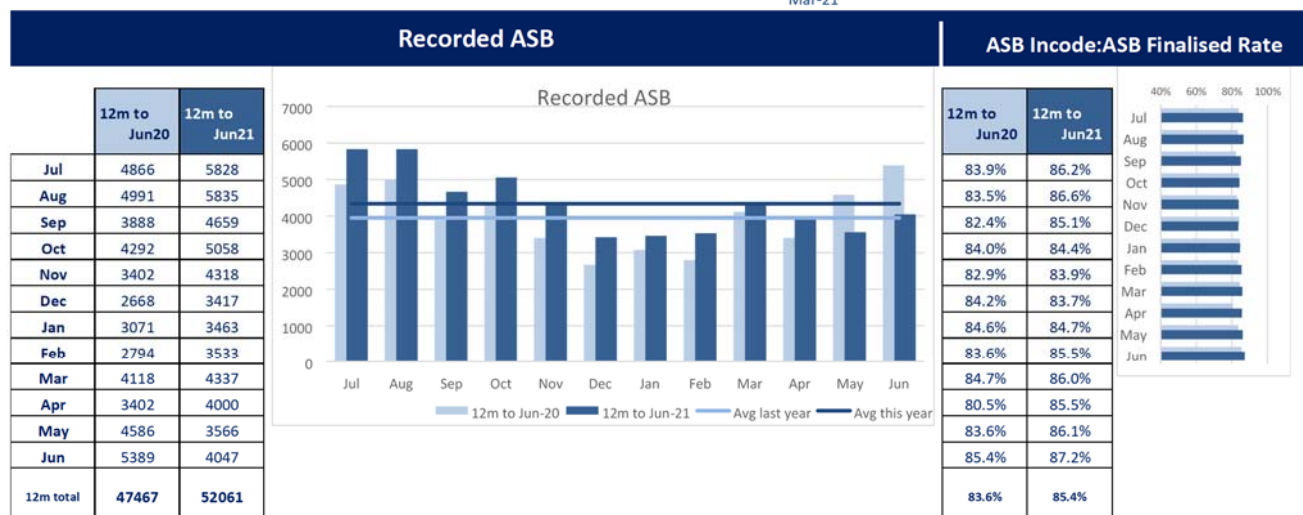
Appendix C

ASB Management Information

Anti-Social Behaviour West Yorkshire - June 2021

Satisfaction - Survey Data (12m rolling)		2020-21 Outturn	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Change - last 12 months	
Satisfaction	% Overall Satisfaction of Service Users - ASB	73.9%	72.4%	71.3%	71.4%	No sig. change	↔
	% Satisfied With Ease of Contacting Somebody for Assistance	85.5%	85.0%	85.3%	85.8%	No sig. change	↔
	% Satisfied With Actions Taken by Police	64.7%	63.8%	62.9%	63.8%	No sig. change	↔
	% Satisfied With Being Kept Informed of Progress	50.9%	50.4%	49.6%	50.9%	No sig. change	↔
	% Satisfied With Treatment by Police Officers and Staff	89.7%	89.4%	90.1%	89.7%	No sig. change	↔

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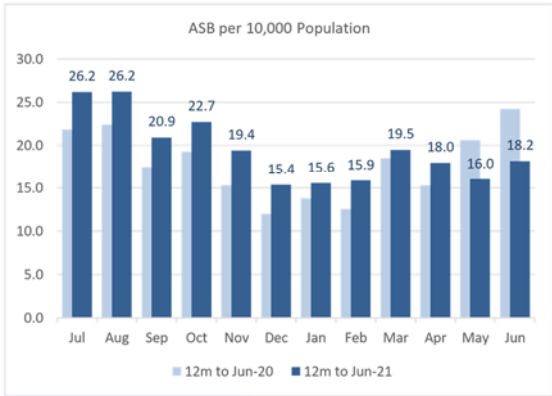


Repeat ASB - 6 month rolling total

ASB Per 10,000 Population

	Total Repeat Locations		6m to Jun-21 - 5 or more Repeats	
	6m to Jun-20	6m to Jun-21	By Location	By Victim (Tel no)
Jul	3350	4494	715	306
Aug	3648	4528	709	292
Sep	3711	4625	743	306
Oct	3773	4870	826	341
Nov	3712	4878	819	342
Dec	3564	4539	736	314
Jan	3276	4129	673	324
Feb	2899	3730	613	314
Mar	2906	3658	595	307
Apr	2795	3461	582	284
May	3035	3309	572	282
Jun	3531	3401	580	291
Average	3350	4135	680	309

Pop:	2m to Jun-20	2m to Jun-21
2,226,058		
Jul	21.9	26.2
Aug	22.4	26.2
Sep	17.5	20.9
Oct	19.3	22.7
Nov	15.3	19.4
Dec	12.0	15.4
Jan	13.8	15.6
Feb	12.6	15.9
Mar	18.5	19.5
Apr	15.3	18.0
May	20.6	16.0
Jun	24.2	18.2
Average YTD	213.2	233.9



Repeats - now counted as "addresses occurring more than once in 6 months to [Month]" for better comparability



Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

Title: Drug and Alcohol Misuse
COT Sponsor: T/ACC Damien Miller
Report Author: Inspector Yvette Hammill
Date: 20th August 2021

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the interventions undertaken by West Yorkshire Police, in conjunction with Partners, to address drug and alcohol misuse.

REPORT DETAILS

West Yorkshire Police and Partners work together to address drug and alcohol misuse and offer interventions to support offenders and prevent reoffending.

Addiction - can be defined as a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterised by compulsive drug seeking and continued use, despite harmful consequences. It is considered a brain disease because drugs change the brain in terms of its structure and how it works.

Signs of Addiction – a person who is dependent upon alcohol / drugs will usually exhibit three or more signs of dependency. Such signs are an inability to stop or control the amount of alcohol or drug taken; having to take more to get the same effect and exhibiting symptoms of withdrawal if not taken.

The Police and Crime Plan 2016 to 2021 outlines that substance abuse is often linked to crime and ASB. To reduce crime and reoffending it is necessary to address the underlying issues of substance abuse.

Offences committed whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs usually fall within two categories:

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- those that are committed by being under the influence or being in possession of such a drug, i.e. driving whilst unfit through drink or drugs or possession of a controlled drug
- or other criminal offences where the use of alcohol or other drug has contributory factor

Between 1st January and 31st December 2020, West Yorkshire Police recorded 8,613 drug offences. Of these, 205 were the supplying of drugs, 1,085 were possession with intent to supply and 6,310 were possession offences.

Year	Total offences	Production	Possession	Supply	PWITS	Other
2019	7305	785	5168	433	883	36
2020	8613	956	6310	205	1085	57
2021	4266	555	2972	116	610	13

*2021 is for the period 1st January to 30th June 2021

In January 2020, 4,048 persons were arrested and detained in Custody in the West Yorkshire Police area. In January 2021, 3,687 people were arrested and detained, a decrease of 8.9% on the previous year. This stabilises over the full year, but still shows a downward trend of 2.9% overall with COVID restrictions being one factor that explains some of these variances.

In January 2020, 530 people (11%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 1,355 (33%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. In January 2021, 322 persons (9%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 963, persons (26%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. This represents a notable decrease of 208 persons (39%).

When arrested in January 2020, 1,036 persons (27%) and in January 2021, 1,056 persons (28%) stated they were alcohol or drug dependent. This represents a slight increase. It is important to remember that detained individuals who are recorded as being drunk / in drink / under the influence of alcohol / under the influence of a drug are not necessarily suffering addictions. What can be said is that at the time of arrest and detention the individual appeared to be under the influence of an intoxicant.

People in drug and alcohol treatment in WY

Over the last year (March 2020-April 2021) there were 8,593 opiate users, 1,461 non-opiate only, 1,197 non-opiate and alcohol users and 4,254 alcohol users in treatment services across West Yorkshire, totalling at 15,505 service users. These figures do not represent those drug users not accessing treatment and consist of more 'entrenched' drug users.

Custody Interventions

The Drug testing on arrest (DTOA) was launched in 2003 and established partnership working between Criminal Justice and treatment and aftercare agencies to support drug users and

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addicts. Support is given from the point of arrest to sentencing and beyond to maximise opportunities to prevent further offending.

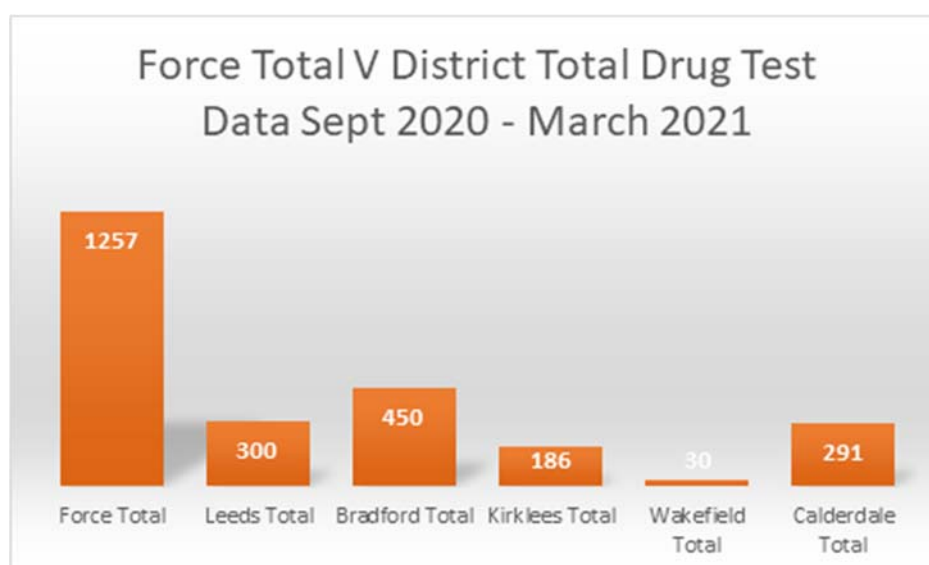
The DIP offers intensive treatment encompassing the prescription of methadone to lower level interventions such as counselling combined with support to address underlying triggers to drug misuse such as housing, mental ill health, and relationship issues.

The Police are usually a detainee's first contact with the Criminal Justice System and have the opportunity to identify appropriate individuals to be part of the programme. This could be through referral to support agencies or statutory requirements. West Yorkshire Police currently utilise two criteria to perform tests of detained individuals for drugs leading to a referral to the Drugs Intervention Programme:

- An offender aged 18 years or older is tested for a Class A drug as a result of being arrested for a trigger offence
- An Inspector can authorise the test of a person over 18 years of age who has been arrested or charged with any offence providing that the Inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that use by that person of a Class A drug contributed to the offence

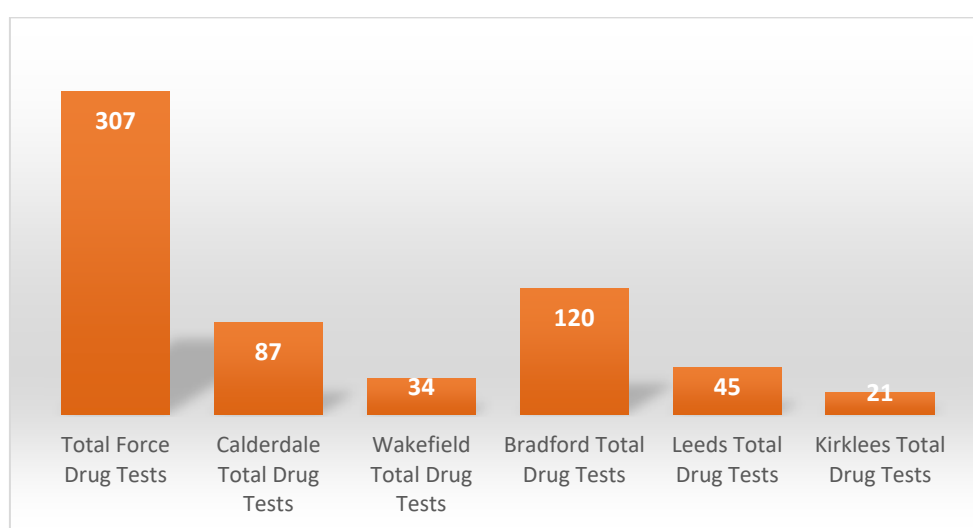
Should the detainee provide a positive result when drug tested, they must attend a required assessment to discuss their drug misuse with a member of the intervention staff. Should the individual be charged, the drug test result is passed to the Courts to assist in any decision, should they be convicted, on bail and sentencing. This statutory provision also requires the detainee to attend and remain for a secondary assessment with DIP staff. Failure to comply with the requirements can lead to further arrest.

As a result of the COVID restrictions, staff safety guidance advised that Biometrics and Drug testing ceased in most cases. This initial response to the pandemic was maintained until September 2020 when refreshed advice allowed for this to be reintroduced. We have therefore presented data between 1st September 2020 and 1st April 2021. A total of 1,257 detainees were tested whilst in Police Custody in West Yorkshire during this time with an average 61% positive test result gained.



Drug test results are monitored by District Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Teams and used to inform decisions on selection for management and intervention activities. It is noted that the volume of drug tests at Wakefield Custody suite is a low ratio during this period which is due to the Local Authority not having a drug treatment service in place until this was recommissioned to recommence in February 2021.

The Force previously used the Micase system to record drug testing, which incurred an annual cost to cover licences to access the system. A new recording system using NICHE has been developed and began from 1st April 2021. All IOM staff have access to this data without any cost implications. This provides wider access to practitioners and managers who need to access management information. Since this new system went live 307 tests have been conducted in the first two months, with Bradford completing 120 of these. DTOA also featured on the recent round of Local Accountability Meetings.



Arrest Referral Workers are still based in some West Yorkshire Police cell areas (Leeds, Bradford, and Calderdale) to provide guidance and advice to detainees with drug and / or alcohol addictions. Required assessments can also be done in these locations, with appointments arranged for anyone that cannot be seen at the time in all Custody suites. Their services are offered to all detainee's regardless of testing status and they can request to see a worker to discuss addictions and obtain referrals to external agencies able to assist with support. In other areas, this intervention is provided by the Liaison and Diversion (L&D) service who conduct Custody assessments and pathway into appropriate local services. In Wakefield, L&D also provide the DTOA service and conduct the required assessments.

The L&D service intends to improve health and criminal justice outcome for adults and children in the justice system who have complex needs as factors in their offending behaviour. This includes alcohol and drug addiction, learning disabilities and mental ill health. They also have direct referral access into dedicated women's centres, which have a provision in each of the five Districts. West Yorkshire has a single L&D provider, which was commissioned from April 2019 and is fully now embedded.

L&D part fund six police officers who work with the team in a dedicated function. In order to expand the coverage and access to L&D services, the officers' shift pattern changed in

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September 2020. It now includes weekend working to increase coverage and the opportunity to conduct custody interventions while a person is still in detention.

L&D provide updates to the police on community resolutions for young people and conditional cautions for female offenders, which are recorded on West Yorkshire Police computer systems. They also supply engagement rates for interventions at operational groups where the police are present as part of the collaborative approach to reducing re-offending. This allows the police and partners to target resources.

Conditional cautions are available to be used as an alternative to charge in certain circumstances. They can place a requirement on the individual to attend an appropriate course of treatment or awareness in respect of drug and / or alcohol addiction and are actively used. Officers are now able to include L&D as a secondary condition to another rehabilitative or restorative condition. This has been created on our computer system NICHE to auto populate the disposal fields.

Leeds Community Healthcare (LCH) are the medical provision embedded within West Yorkshire Police cell areas. They provide 24/7 staff to deal with all medical issues including alcoholism and drug addiction. They provide advice to custody staff on welfare issues and have access to the NHS System 1 database providing them with a detainee's medical history to ensure an appropriate diagnosis. LCH will refer detainee's to appropriate agencies to provide support after release.

Upon release from Custody, all detainees undergo a pre-release risk assessment which encompasses the consideration of drugs and alcohol addiction amongst others. The detainee is provided the opportunity of information, leaflets and contact details of suitable agencies who can support them after release. The responsibility to make contact and engage with the support service lies with the individual, although Custody officers will contact agencies by phone on behalf of the individual if appropriate. A similar process for Voluntary Attendance (VA) interviews has also been introduced and now includes a specific question around support needs that also captures consent to refer to L&D services.

The Together Women's Project operate in Leeds / Bradford and have a Hub in New Hall Prison offering a bespoke intervention service to women over the age of 18 years to assist in reducing offending. Various support services are offered including alcohol and drug intervention.

Further work by the Force Drugs Coordinator has established a 'Drug Alert Group' mailing list linking the Police to Partners providing supportive services or engaged with substances misusers across West Yorkshire. Information is shared to identify new trends, share good practice, and coordinate a collaborative approach to current and emerging drug issues.

Future work is in development for further alcohol-based interventions. WYP is the NE Regional lead for Electronic Monitoring (EM) and a member of the new working Group with the Home Office to help improve the use of EM and expanding the use of GPS tagging. AAMR (Alcohol abstinence monitoring requirements) or 'sobriety tags' became operational in WY from 1st April 2021 and can be ordered as part of Court bail, or as a community order / suspended sentence and we have already had some AAMR tags issued.

Preventative Action

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

West Yorkshire Police is moving from a 3-cohort IOM model of managing offenders to the new National refreshed model for IOM. This includes Fixed, Flex and Free cohorts that is designed to focus on Neighbourhood crimes and reduce acquisitive crime re-offending. The transition to this new model is in progress and over the autumn period will introduce a new partnership approach:

- Fixed – Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offenders make up a minimum of 60% of all managed cohorts
- Flex – Can include local priorities to meet local needs, examples include prison transitions, female offending, or other locally defined priorities
- Free – If capacity allows, other cohorts can be added for IOM focus

IOM Teams will focus on crime types and offenders that cause the most harm to communities. Both Registered Sex Offenders and Domestic Abuse perpetrators have been removed from the core IOM function and now have their own dedicated Offender Managers (OM) that are part of the Safeguarding teams and they apply IOM principles to focus on these offenders.

IOM and OM teams engage with offenders to identify their triggers to offending and provide referrals and pathways to agencies (e.g. housing, substance abuse, mental ill health, training etc.) who support and guide offenders towards the removal of such triggers. IOM teams have strong links to the DTOA service providers and will also refer offenders to voluntary and funded agencies who support offenders to manage their addictions and thus reduce the risk of offending. To ensure this model is resourced to operate effectively, the Force has invested an additional 21 Officers (20 PC's and 1 Sgt).

- 10 additional PC's to complement existing staff to create the DA OM teams
- 10 additional PC's to create a new proactive capability called 'catch and control' to located wanted people to ensure that are brought to justice promptly
- 1 new Sgt to complement existing staff and ensure there is dedicated leadership for each of the new IOM and OM teams once the transition is complete

The IOM teams continue to have access to Buddi GPS tags and West Yorkshire possess 24 tags for general use. We also have an additional 32 that are funded by the Home Office as a pilot for use with DA Perpetrators and those tags can be paired up with a 'victim clip', which is a small keyring that will trigger an alert if the perpetrator wearing the linked Buddi tag comes within a pre-defined proximity of the victim. This is fairly new technology and Ministers have expressed specific interest in this pilot.

Impact of COVID-19 on Drug Supply

A recent report from the University of Nottingham stated that there has been an increase in the online grooming and exploitation of both males and females for criminal and sexual exploitation, including County Lines type criminality, thought to be linked to lockdown /

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restrictions of movements. This has been corroborated locally by the Regional Dark Web's Team covering Yorkshire and the Humber who have stated that through the increase of children / young people ordering drugs via the internet / Dark Web – those children / young people have found themselves in difficult scenarios where they are being coerced into sexual and / or criminal exploitation.

Across May / June 2021 drug trafficking offences increased by 17% compared to the previous 6-week period, possibly indicating that the movement of drugs is going back to normal and that drugs will become more readily available on the streets.

As restrictions ease over the summer and as Festivals / Night Club's fully reopen, it is expected that there will be an increase in drug related hospital admissions and possibly deaths. This is due to the tolerance levels of recreational drug users more than likely being lower than usual and those users consuming the same amounts as previously consumed (i.e. prior to Covid-19). Also, it is an assumption that this demographic will want to celebrate the ease of restrictions and some may decide to celebrate by including the use of drugs. Concerns have been raised amongst colleagues and by Partners such as Public Health England (PHE) and local drug and alcohol services. There is also an uncertainty of purity levels across the drugs market as there have been significant national / international seizures over the last 12 months and a lack of movement / transport resulting in drugs being harder to obtain, which may mean that there is an inconsistency in purity levels across the drugs market.

Nitrous Oxide

Nitrous Oxide is normally treated as a "psychoactive substance" under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. Producing, supplying and importing and exporting psychoactive substances for human consumption is illegal. It is not illegal to possess psychoactive substances unless it is with intent to supply. Those selling psychoactive substances can be found guilty of supplying the drug when they are "reckless" as to whether it is being consumed by people. Even if someone advertises the sale of a psychoactive substance for a legitimate purpose, if they know (or ought to know) it is being bought for recreational purposes they can be found guilty. Those found guilty could face up to six months in prison or an unlimited fine.

Police have a range of powers that help them enforce the law. They can stop and search those they suspect are committing an offence under the 2016 Act. Police can also obtain a warrant to search premises for psychoactive substances and can seize substances they find if they suspect they are drugs meant for recreational use.

It would appear there has been an increasing problem with Nitrous Oxide during lockdown and this has caused some public concern. Bradford and Leeds Districts currently account for the most intelligence reports in relation to the drug, with lower levels of reports in the other three Districts. Reporting from March to June 2021 shows that there were 192 reports relating to Nitrous Oxide use compared to just 39 reports for the same period in the previous year.

The drug appears to be more popular with young people. Numerous reports where Nitrous Oxide was mentioned were included in reports alongside anti-social behaviour, group gatherings that flouted social distancing regulations and concerns linked to motor vehicles. This included using whilst in control of a vehicle, vehicles driving erratically (due to intoxication)

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and drug dealing from vehicles. In terms of arrests during the same period, this year there have been 3 arrests relating to Nitrous Oxide (Possession with Intent to Supply / Psychoactive Substance with Intent to Supply).

The real impact of the COVID lockdown period on Nitrous Oxide use remains limited. It is suggested that a significant impact on reporting figures could be attributed to users spending more time in public spaces and beauty spots and / or 'different' places to where they previously might have chosen to use due to a change in their lifestyle because of COVID19 / lockdown. In addition, there has been an increase in use of these same public spaces by the wider, general public during lockdown, resulting in more awareness of discarded capsules and witnessing of drug use.

Cannabis Edibles

Cannabis Edibles are an increasing trend nationally and within West Yorkshire. From July 2019 to June 2020 there were 144 intel reports that mentioned Cannabis Edibles, whereas during 2020/21 there were 297 – double the reports of the previous year. In terms of offences there were 6 during 2019/20 compared to 34 offences during 2020/21.

Cannabis Edibles can come in a variety of forms, with the most popular being in the form of sweets, crisps, chocolate, and drinks. As Cannabis Edibles contain THC they are a Class B drug (THC is the psychoactive component of cannabis). Cannabis Edibles are often packaged in brightly coloured packaging, usually with a 'spin off' brand name (e.g. 'Calibo' instead of 'Haribo' or 'Dorweedos' instead of 'Doritos') and the packaging typically contains obvious signs that the foods contain Cannabis (e.g. Cannabis leaf on packet or stating THC levels). Due to brightly coloured packaging and the types of foods the Cannabis is infused into, Cannabis Edibles seem to be very appealing to children and young people. Intelligence reports and feedback from officers and Partners ascertain that it tends to be children and young people using Cannabis Edibles.

Cannabis Edibles appear to be imported into the UK but are also being made by local individuals who are creating their own 'backstreet labs' as well as creating their own packaging for the sweets. The amount of THC within the Edibles is therefore inconsistent and increases the risk of hospitalisations. Recently a packet of Cannabis sweets seized in Bradford were found to contain five times more THC than advertised on the packet. Based on the THC content that are advertised on the packets of Cannabis Edibles (usually 600mg THC), consuming just one sweet would be the equivalent of the user smoking a Cannabis joint (sweet containing average 10-15mg and a typical Cannabis joint containing 12mg).

Over the last year in West Yorkshire, at the beginning of July 2021 a 'lab' was found in Wakefield and also another was found in Bradford in July 2020. On social media sites such as TikTok, there are video's showing the viewer how to make Cannabis Edibles from home. The use of Cannabis Edibles is widely advertised on social media and considering the age range of users on social media as such as TikTok, there is an increased risk of children and young people wanting to experiment with Cannabis Edibles themselves.

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In West Yorkshire, over the last 6 months, we have had several reports of groups of children and young people being hospitalised after consuming Cannabis Edibles. As this 'form' of Cannabis is relatively new to the drugs market, there is a lack of knowledge amongst children and young people and professionals around Cannabis Edibles, their potency and how to 'safely' use them. This is possibly why we are seeing children and young people being hospitalised. There has not yet been a Cannabis Edible related death recorded nationally and it is thought that this is unlikely to happen unless the user consumes a mixture of other drugs at the same time.

The Force Drugs Coordinator is working with DCI Nicola Rowarth and other regional drug leads to produce a consistent approach on how to reduce harm that is posed by Cannabis Edibles and raise awareness across the public, professionals, and Partners. The Force Drugs Coordinator has also developed a presentation on Cannabis Edibles that has been disseminated across the Force and also to partners, schools and other professionals working with children and young people.

Illicit use of Prescribed / Counterfeit Medication

There seems to be an increase in the amount of people using prescribed medication (illicitly) and counterfeit medication. This has been reported by partners who work closely with drug and alcohol users and is also supported by internal statistics. During June 2019 – July 2020 there were 355 intelligence reports mentioning illicit / counterfeit medication, compared to 2020/21 which was 529.

There is also a statistical increase in the amount of 'fast parcels' (courier or next-day parcel services) containing illicit / counterfeit medication and the amount that these fast parcels contain. During July 2019 – June 2020 there were 19 fast parcels reported containing illicit / counterfeit medication, compared to 71 during 2020-21. Which also support an increase in use and demand.

The Force Drugs Coordinator is working with regional colleagues on a joint approach to raise the awareness of illicit and counterfeit medication.

Neighbourhood Teams

The issues of drug and alcohol abuse tend to be associated with ASB that directly affects the community. Neighbourhood teams collaborate with Partners to address the various triggers of ASB and make referrals where appropriate. This includes providing information on drug and alcohol support services.

Neighbourhood Teams' partnership with the Local Authority often utilise Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO's) to address behaviour which is or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, be persistent or continuing in nature, and be unreasonable. They provide Police with discretionary powers to stop persons from drinking alcohol and to seize alcohol in public places. These orders also encompass intoxicating substances allowing the Police and Partners to address the issue of legal highs.

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The Force Drug Coordinator has delivered drug awareness training to new cohorts of Police Community Support Officers (PCSO's) around the subjects of substances misuse, addiction, and the supportive services available. This involves inputs from previous drug misusers with the aim of challenging stereotypes, promoting understanding, and encouraging PCSO's to signpost the misuser onto treatment services wherever possible. There have also been inputs given to Neighbourhood staff at the Training days for the Neighbourhood Policing Teams across the Force, as well as inputs to officers attending the National Drug Investigation Course.

To address prescribed medication addiction, which is rising, West Yorkshire Police now has a Controlled Drug Liaison Officer engaging with pharmacies, hospitals, and vet surgeries across the County. They provide support and guidance on good practices and ensuring correct controlled drug procedures are followed. They also assist healthcare providers to investigate controlled drug crime and intelligence and contribute to the Controlled Drug Local Intelligence Network.

Drug Threat Delivery Group

Superintendent Paul Greenwood, as the Force Drugs Lead, is introducing this new meeting which aims to encompass all WYP actions around tackling substance misuse. The Tactical Plan that ACC Khan and Superintendent Paul Greenwood have developed will be actioned through this meeting, which includes representation from around the Force. As well as this meeting, Superintendent Paul Greenwood will also be hosting a quarterly Strategic Partnership Meeting with external stakeholders including Local Authorities, PHE, Prisons and Probation. External actions in terms of tackling substance misuse will be monitored through this meeting. To support and steer the actions through these meetings the Drugs Analyst on the Threat Desks has created a Drugs Problem Profile and is now developing a Drugs Market Profile.

CONCLUSION

The Force understands the link between addiction and offending and continues to work with partners and offenders to provide the support individuals need to make positive changes to their lives. We are responsive to external factors that affect drugs supply and can adapt our Policing tactics locally, nationally, and internationally to effectively disrupt and arrest offenders. Through training, we are able to make our staff aware of new and emerging drugs of preference so that they can identify activity and take positive action within their communities to reduce crime, protect vulnerable people and reassure the public.



Chief Officer Team Paper for COM

Title: Community Outcome Paper - Use of Force

CoT Sponsor: T/ACC Tyron Joyce

Report Author: CI Ben Ryder / Insp Jon Aldred

Date: August 2021

Summary

West Yorkshire Police is committed to developing its understanding of how officers and staff use force in the execution of their duties. West Yorkshire Police recognises that the intrusive nature of police powers must be proportionate to their legal aim, and that when using force to apply those powers the need for transparency, legitimacy and accountability are essential to maintaining public trust and confidence.

This Community Outcome Paper provide an update on West Yorkshire Police's Use of force, in terms of:

- Governance
- Review procedures
- Public scrutiny of use of force
- Officers and staff safety
- Home Office data submission
- Demographics and inequalities
- Public Complaints

REPORT DETAILS

1. West Yorkshire Police Governance

Recognising the critical role the use of force has by police on policing legitimacy the Chief Constable approved a new governance structure which sees ACC (Specialist Operations) have a strategic leadership of the theme; they run quarterly Gold meetings where strategy and performance are reviewed, and there are then quarterly Silver meetings chaired by a Chief Inspector where changes are driven and consistent approaches to overcoming challenges are discussed. The structure also has a frontline user forum where officers are engaged in the practical issues affecting performance, included in this are specific groups where the voices of ethnic minority officers can be amplified.

The first areas of work have been:

- A review of policies surrounding the use of force and compliance in reporting and review; we are not just looking for minimal use of force but for the need to use force at all to be minimised
- A review of the taser (extended use) policy with a much more detailed level of scrutiny and review
- Digital innovation to make the completion of use of force forms easier
- An innovative approach in conjunction with the Cambridge Centre for Evidence Based Policing which is offering a new insight into accurately understanding inequalities in the use of force
- Looking at the use of force in mental health-based detentions
- Engagement with the Independent Scrutiny and Advisory Group on Race, Inequality and Police Legacy Issues

The governance structure has raised areas of work that have since been adopted by HMICFRS as expectations on this area of policing:

- the workforce needs to understand how to use force fairly and proportionately
- the Force needs to understand and improve the way it uses force
- forces should ensure supervisors are supported to routinely and frequently debrief officers on these skills using body-worn video footage (new)
- forces should ensure they have effective internal monitoring processes on the use of force, to help them to identify and understand disproportionate use, explain the reasons and implement any necessary improvement action (new)

2. Use of Force by Police –

Relevant legislation, common law and case law are hyperlinked for further information:

- [Section 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967](#)
- [Section 117 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#)
- [Section 76 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008](#)
- [Common Law](#) (CPS guidance covering use of force and police powers)
- [College of Policing Guidance](#) – conflict management

3. Reviewing a Use of Force

a. Internal accountability

Officers are taught to use the National Decision Model to proportionately manage conflict.

When assessing this from a third party perspective it is important to recognise that while the subject's behaviour and the officer's response can be categorised with some ease, the decision as to what is proportionate must take into consideration relative impact factors that will significantly affect what force was necessary in the circumstances. Such factors will include, but are not limited to: age, gender, nature and severity of offence suspected or committed, emotional, possession of weapons, numbers involved, intoxication through drugs or alcohol, cultural pressures (e.g. from gang culture).

It is also important to consider that the use of force is not a binary decision (like whether to use stop and search powers) but a graduated response, and that it can be pre-emptive to prevent officer injury as well as reactive to an immediate threat to officers.

Uses of police firearms, taser and spit/bite guards are reviewed by our Chief Inspector Force Critical Incident Cadre and these are probed daily by the Duty ACC and wider Chief Officer Team. Processes are being developed through the summer (and will be in place by the time of this report being presented) for consistent local reviews on wider uses of force, all of which are subject to public scrutiny through our local Scrutiny Panels.

Linked discussions to the work done in Scrutiny Panels are held in local and force-wide Independent Advisory Groups and the Independent Scrutiny and Advisory Group on Race, Inequality and Police Legacy Issues.

b. Public Scrutiny

Around a year ago West Yorkshire Police launched a revised model of public scrutiny with greater use of technology supporting remote scrutiny through online facilities. As social distancing rules relax we will return these meetings to the physical format too.

Our Scrutiny Panels are essential to understanding community opinion but also measuring community understanding of policing and by addressing these in balance we seek to demonstrate the legitimacy of policing and secure public support. A refreshed question set that accommodates views on legitimacy has been produced.

For scrutiny purposes panel members may be provided one or all the following:

- Written records of use of force encounters redacted of personal information to enable analysis of individual encounters.
- Un-redacted Body Worn Video footage to facilitate real world understanding and appreciation of use of force encounters (controlled by a strict Code of Conduct and Ethics, Disclosure and Confidentiality Arrangement, and a comprehensive Data Protection Impact Assessment).
- Management Information that provides a holistic overview of use of force data for the force and particular districts that facilitates an understanding of various aspects of use of force.

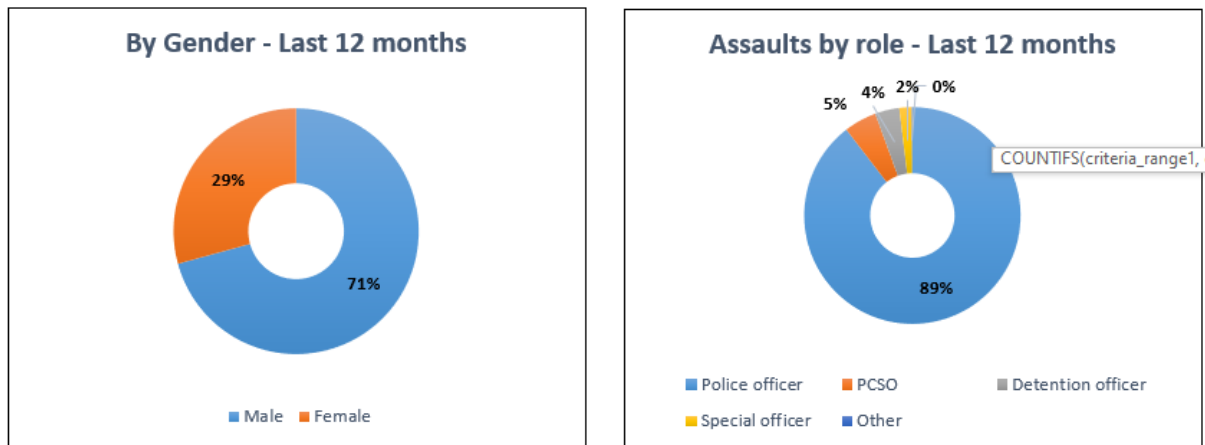
4. Officer and Staff Safety

Assaults on officers/staff have been steadily rising over the past few years.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Between 1st July 2020 and 30th June 2021, 2,421 assaults on officers / staff were recorded. This is a 16.6% increase on the previous 12 months.

The below charts show the breakdown of officers/staff assaults by gender and role for the period July 202 to the end of June 2021.



- The most common assault types suffered by officers and staff are kick, spit and hit/punch with kicking seeing the largest increase (15.9%) comparing 2021 to 2020.
- 71% of assaults are suffered by male officers and 29% by females.
- The most prevalent places for officers to be assaulted are: street or highway (39.3%), in a domestic dwelling (30.2%) and in a custody area (12.2%).
- Police officers are the victim in 89% of assaults on WYP people, 5% of victims are PCSOs, 4% are detention officers and 2% are Special Constables.

Officer Safety Training consists of a 7-day initial course and an annual one-day refresher course. Current training is in line with College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice and it is anticipated that College of Policing guidance will change in the next year and increase the annual refresher training to two days.

Use of force data and feedback from our review process inform the training cycle so that the training content goes above and beyond the manual. We are introducing situational judgement scenarios that are subject to group discussion to improve officer safety and reductions in the amount of force used.

5. Data Submission on the Use of Force

There is an expectation that all officers complete a use of force form and that the incident is captured on Body Worn Video. This footage has proven to be of incredible value in demonstrating the legitimacy of officer actions, with the perspective it gives offering insight into the pressures the officer was under and the necessity of their actions.

As of the 1st April 2017 all Police Forces were required to record and submit to the Home Office annual data regarding use of force.

Officers and staff are required to record all the tactical options used at an incident ranking them in the order of use allowing identification of those that are most effective in defusing and de-escalating a situation. Where force is used prior to a person arriving in police detention the officer MUST report to the Custody Officer (SGT) and the use of force must be recorded in the circumstances of arrest

The use of force is categorised as follows:

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Tactic	Further Comment
Tactical Communications	Including officer presence and communication skills to resolve conflict at an incident.
Handcuffing	Both compliant and non-compliant handcuffing
Unarmed Skill	Including strikes or restraints
Irritant Spray (PAVA)	Drawn or used
Baton	Including the drawing and striking
Spit and Bite Guards	In a custody setting or outside of custody
Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Used in prescribed modes of drawn, aimed, red dot, arced, fired, or drive stun.
Dog bite	As described
Shield	Shields are a protective measure
Attenuating Energy Projectile	Aimed or fired
Firearms	Aimed and fired
Other / Improvised	As described.

Between 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021 33,977 UOF forms were submitted an increase of 32.2% on the same period for 2019 to 2020 (22,770 UOF forms).

In the 33,977 forms officers have recorded using 64,649 tactics and they are distributed as follows:

- tactical communication skills or compliant handcuffing techniques consistently as the first tactic in 85-90% of the incidents where force is used
- unarmed tactics are used consistently as the first tactic in approximately 6% of the incidents where force is used
- non-compliant handcuffing techniques are used consistently as the first tactic in 2.2-3% of the incidents where force is used
- the use of the baton, incapacitant spray, ground restraint, spit / bite guard and taser all account for 1% or less (each) of first tactics used at incidents where force is used
- of all tactics used tactical communication skills or compliant handcuffing techniques account for 60-65% of reports, unarmed skills for 17-19% of reports, non-compliant handcuffing for 10% of reports, and use of the baton, incapacitant spray, ground restraint, spit / bite guard and taser all account for less than 2% of all reported tactics.

The recording of the use of tactical communication skills is an area of development as we develop officers' understanding that while no force is applied, methods of verbal communication can still have an impact on people's perception of the police. As such delivering feedback to officers on their communication skills is a central feature of our review and feedback processes.

6. Demographics and Inequalities

Based on the use of force submissions the following demographic distributions are noted

Age	52% aged 18-34, 29% aged 35-49, 10% aged 11-17, 7% aged 50-64, 0.6% aged 65 or over, 0.1% aged 11 or under.
Gender	81% of detail force being applied to male subjects, and 17% to female subjects (2% not recorded).
Ethnicity	73% white subjects, 14.5% Asian subjects, 6.5% black subjects, 2.3% of mixed ethnicity, 1.2% other ethnicity, 1.9% not recorded.

A new approach to understanding inequalities in police action is being pioneered by the Cambridge Centre for Evidence Based Policing, which was published at the start of the year. Several forces are exploring how to apply this to different areas of policing such as stop and search, ARV deployment, arrest and charge rates, use of surveillance authorities. West Yorkshire Police have forged and approach to using this to understand the use of force, gaining some attention of HMIC and are presenting it at the NPCC Self Defence, Arrest and Restraint conference in September. It

The “Risk Adjusted Disparity Index” approach offers much greater clarity to the analysis and addresses the systemic discrimination that exists in the traditional model of analysis. It measures the proportionality of police action to the threat faced and not the population data (which is out of date very quickly and can result in poor risk management. This is a preferred approach as we can more accurately highlight inequalities in police action that require review and remedy – and we are seeking the support of our scrutiny panels, IAG and others to understand why it is happening.

The table below shows 10 of the uses of force we record and the data shows how much more or less people from ethnic minorities (other than white ethnic minorities) are subject to that use of force: white = 1, less than 1.0 shows the force is used proportionately less than on white people, more than 1.0 shows the force is used proportionately more than on white people:

	White	Asian	Black	Mixed
Taser (contact use)	1.0	1.1 – 1.4	1.8 – 1.9	2.0-2.2
Contact use details incidents in which a subject is exposed to the electric current produced by the device, either through direct contact or through discharge of the barbs.				
Taser (non-contact use)	1.0	1.0 - 1.2	2.2 – 2.3	0.9 – 1.0
Non-contact use includes drawing the taser and making its presence apparent, aiming the taser or demonstrating the electric charge visually to a subject.				
Limb restraints	1.0	0.6 -0.8	1.6 – 1.7	0.6 – 0.7
These are Velcro straps secured around the ankles and knees (only when handcuffs are applied) to limit the movement of the legs and so reduce risk caused by kicking etc.				
Spit / bite guard	1.0	0.6 – 0.7	1.2 – 1.3	0.4
This is a semi-transparent and transparent head covering which prevents a subject from spitting at or biting people without obstructing breathing; when applied the subject is under constant supervision.				
Incapacitant spray	1.0	0.5 – 0.6	1.3 – 1.4	0.6 – 0.7

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

WYP use PAVA which is something similar to a pepper spray which caused pain to the eyes, forcing them to close and so limits the subject's ability to cause injury to another person.				
Compliant handcuffing	1.0	1.2 – 1.5	1.4 – 1.5	0.6
Handcuffs are used as a general method of restraint by limiting dexterity of the subject and preventing them from accessing prohibited items or causing injury to any person.				
Non-compliant handcuffing	1.0	0.7 – 0.9	1.5 – 1.6	0.6 – 0.7
As per above this category is when they are applied when the subject is resisting.				
Ground restraint	1.0	0.7 – 0.9	1.7	0.8
This involves limiting the ability of a subject to cause injury to themselves or another by pinning them to the floor until other methods of restraint can be used, and then they are returned to a sitting or standing position.				
AEP	1.0	1.4 – 1.9	1.2 – 1.3	0.8 – 0.9
Attending energy projectiles are a less lethal option carried by armed response vehicle officers only. They have not been discharged at all – this data relates to the pointing of the item only.				
Firearms	1.0	1.5 – 2.0	1.2 – 1.3	1.0 – 1.2
The use of police firearms is tightly controlled. We have initiated an equalities based review of the assessments for the deployments of armed officers, but our initial work also highlights that the submission of use of force forms relates to the planned drawing of firearms when conducting arrest enquiries – when we have five arrest enquiries five reports are submitted, and so the data can be affected significantly by a protracted “man-hunt” as the overall numbers are small. We are trying to reform our recording practices to show the complexity of the deployments. There have been no discharges of police firearms in the last year.				

The above relates to racial inequality alone, but we keenly recognise the intersectionality of this with age and gender and so have developed an innovative approach to presenting the data in demographic charts that allow us to view the distribution of the use of force by age and gender within racial identities.

Our analysis shows a consistent inequality for men aged 20-29, and then less so for those aged 30-39 and 10-19. While these inequalities are consistent we also see that they are generally greater for black men in those aged groups and less consistently for white, Asian and mixed race people in those age groups.

Inequalities for women are not frequent but when they do feature it relates to ground restraint and the use of either limb restraints or a spit guard (this is not unexpected as ground restraint is needed to apply either of the two other pieces of restraint).

The result of this work is highlighting very specific sections of our demographics to add additional scrutiny to. We are generating the data at local levels so that we can address any cultural approaches to using certain uses of force in conjunction with groups we use force on disproportionately. This work will increase our knowledge, inform our training and reflection and enhance our legitimacy.

7. Public Complaints

Between 1st July 2020 and 30th June 2021, West Yorkshire Police received 416 complaint allegations of inappropriate use of force. Of these reports, 167 were resulted as:

- No further action required
- Not determined if service was acceptable
- Withdrawn
- Service provided was acceptable
- Service provided was not acceptable

The remaining 249 are currently shown as live, under subjudice or in a review period. Of all the allegations 132 were linked to females and 281 were linked to males with the remaining 3 are not recorded.

The below ethnicity data shows that of the complainants linked to these allegations:

- 41 Asian
- 28 Black
- 12 Other
- 53 Unknown
- 285 White



Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

Title: Mental Health
COT Sponsor: ACC Hankinson
Report Author: Inspector Cheryl Kirby
Date: 30th July 2021

SUMMARY

Mental Health (MH) continues to be an area of priority for West Yorkshire Police (WYP) and we are currently reviewing our structures, workstreams and resourcing to ensure we continue to provide the best possible service working with our key partners to deliver effective safeguarding.

Mental Health occurrence and demand on services

Demand around Mental Health is complex as it is an underpinning cause of many crime/vulnerability issues. Around 25% of missing person's occurrences involve mental health, but this is closer to 50% for those over 65.

In an OPCC commissioned survey almost 90% of prison respondents said that Mental Health was a major factor contributing to offending and re-offending, with particular concerns around the length of time it took to access Mental Health services. The NPCC Strategy on Mental Health outlines that adults with mental health issues are three times as likely to be a victim of crime as adults without mental health issues and adult women with Mental Health issues are ten times more likely to be a victim of violent crime than those without mental health issues.

The number of reported Mental Health related incidents was stable in 2017/18, however the volumes have **increased sharply over recent months** with over 2,000 incidents per month being reported in the past 12 months to September 2020 compared to an average of 1,300 in 2016.

The Force reported a 34% increase in mental health incidents in 2018 equating to more than 5,000 additional Mental Health related incidents during the year. In 2019, a further 9% increase in Mental Health incidents was reported and in the latest 12 months to September 2020 an 8.0% increase has been recorded.

In response to the HMICFRS recommendation around developing a better understanding of Mental Health demand, West Yorkshire Police in line with all other forces undertook a 24 hour snapshot exercise, using the new national definition of mental ill-health. On the basis of this exercise, it is estimated that the Force deals with **62,000 Mental Health related calls per year**.

Analysis shows that whilst many of the calls were quick and easy to deal with such as nuisance calls, many were **very high risk** and officer intensive. In addition there are a high number of repeat callers who have complex Mental Health related issues and come to the attention of the police over 100 times in 12 months. This creates significant complex and costly demand for the Force to deal with.

Concern for safety accounts for a large proportion of all Mental Health calls and there are strong links with other areas of vulnerability such as missing persons and the risk of suicide. Currently 40% of adult mispers are graded as high risk due to suicide risk. ONS statistics identify a **significant increase in the number/rate of suicides** in the UK from 5,821 in 2017 (equating to a rate of 10.1 deaths per 100,000 population) to 6,507 in 2018 (equating to a rate of 11.2 deaths per 100,000 population). According to the ONS, although the reasons for this are unknown, the rise is driven largely by an increase among men who continue to be most at risk of suicide. Links need to be made to **missing persons**, as for those over 40, men are twice more likely to go missing than females.

WYP approach to managing Mental Health

MoRiLE scoring places Mental Health at 14th in terms of risk assessment to the Force, but in the Force management assessment (FMS3) this was an area under Q6 (PVP) that was RAG rated **Red** throughout in terms of demand and performance.

The Thematic strategic lead with responsibility at WYP SCGU is DCI Allan Raw who represents the Force at regional meetings including the Criminal Justice and Mental Health Forum chaired by the WYCA.

Key measures to tackle Mental Health and deliver improved safeguarding in this area across the Force are;

- Mental Health Improvement Meeting with District CIs to drive improvement around Mental Health with Response/NPT staff, problem solving with partners and working with custody.
- Attendance at Crisis Pathway Meetings and other meetings with Health partners, as well as representing the Region at the national meeting and having ongoing discussions with colleagues in BTP who have a dedicated inspector to deal with Mental Health and suicide.
- Live time front line Mental Health Nurse workers working in support in each WYP District HUBs to support live MH incidents and people in often crisis.

i) Covid-19 Impact and Critical Flashpoints on Mental Health

- Throughout the pandemic we have seen a gradual rise in the number of Mental Health incidents being reported, with the peaks understandably being during the imposed lockdown periods. However, since the lifting of restrictions there has been a rapid decline to more usual levels.

Suicide Prevention

- Work is currently ongoing with partners to ensure we have a more streamlined and efficient way of capturing, sharing and interpreting the data on suicide. There are a number of options currently being considered, one of which is currently being utilised by South Yorkshire Police and is deemed 'best practice'. A visit is being conducted to SYP in early September to explore this further.

This data will also allow all partners a better understanding of attempted suicide rates and therefore enable services to be directed accordingly.

Alongside this, Districts are already working on their known problem areas. For example, Calderdale had concerns regarding calls at North Bridge and the Flyover, which led them to set up a working group to consider options for people in crisis alongside target hardening opportunities.

ii) ONGOING WORK AND DEVELOPMENTS

S.136 Detentions, Patient Transport and Service Level Agreements

- **S.136 Pathway** - Currently WYP detain on average 113 people per month who are found to be mentally ill and in immediate need of care and control. WYP is compliant with the Police and Crime Act with only one patient being brought into Police custody in the last 12 months. WYP have worked closely with partners to ensure that patients can be taken to health based places of safety for treatment and assessment.
- **Service Level Agreements** - SCGU and District Mental Health leads have worked closely with Mental Health colleagues to ensure that appropriate and lawful pathways are followed in a timely manner. A full review of these will be required when the revised Mental Health Act legislation is enacted in due course.
- **Pathway Issues** - There are still a few occasions where Police Officers spend several hours waiting with patients, however the majority are resolved within 1-2 hours. All Districts have effective and well-established processes to manage any exceptions to this with Mental Health colleagues to resolve any learning points that may be raised at the earliest opportunity.
- **Transport of Patients** - Currently WYP convey patients in approximately 60% of cases. Often officer's act in good faith as they feel it is best to take the patient to a health based place of safety themselves rather than wait for an ambulance.

Work is currently ongoing with YAS to implement a pilot scheme, initially on the Eastern side of the Force. YAS are funding a MH vehicle, resourced with a paramedic and mental health professional that will respond almost exclusively to MH transport related calls, the only exception will be CAT A (cardiac arrest) calls. The project is due to commence in September. This should reduce the number of time Police Officers are required to transport and ensure they are able resume at the earliest opportunity.

iii) N8 Evaluation of the Mental Health Nurses that work in Police Stations.

- In WYP, Mental Health Nurses work in the operational hubs to help deal with calls to the Police that involve Mental Health issues. In 2019, funding was secured from the N8 partnership in order to academically evaluate the WYP model.

KEY FINDINGS

- Embedding Mental Health nurses in District police stations in West Yorkshire is uniformly perceived to have resulted in better informed, and therefore more effective responses to individuals in mental distress who are subject to 999 calls.
- By reviewing police logs, Mental Health nurses were able to ensure a response from the most appropriate professional, including mental health or social work support, and therefore reduce inappropriate police intervention.
- Subsequent benefits to broader policing and health services provision include more efficient use of police resources, reduced burden on health services (particularly A&E), and the impact of stronger awareness and understanding of Mental Health on other police interactions with the public.
- It was widely perceived that the number of individuals in mental distress being arrested or detained on a s.136 had reduced, though we have been unable to access data to confirm this.

iv) High Volume Service Users

Information on our repeat callers is now provided to Districts on a regular basis so that problem solving work with partners can take place. This ensures these vulnerable people receive the help and support they need and reduce unnecessary demand on both the call centre and the district patrol teams.

Work is ongoing to review how this is being implemented and addressed at each District to identify and share best practice.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS

In relation to WYP District focused response around targeted vulnerability with a focus on DEI and amongst minority groups and emerging communities, significant work is ongoing and indeed developed to support and understand the needs and vulnerabilities of these communities. With community mapping and relationship building on going and a key focus for the Districts working with groups and communities, but also partners and stakeholders.

With regard to Adults at risk and Adult and child Mental health and supporting from a DEI perspective the Force is acutely aware that some sections of the community are more likely

to experience Mental Health issues and require support at points in their lives than others. Such as members of the LGBT community, asylum seekers and those from emerging communities, those sleeping rough or habitual drug users. Victims of specific crime types also suffer more than other people in terms of experiencing Mental Health, as a result of trauma experienced i.e. sexual offences including CSEA, serious violence and CCE as examples.

Mental health as previously outlined also has strong risk links to missing people and indeed can be linked on occasions also to Domestic abuse incidents due to the trauma from abuse suffered by victims.

Wider focus on DEI is a priority for the Force response including across Domestic abuse, stalking and Violence against women and girls and specific vulnerabilities such as HBV, FGM, forced marriage and forced labour/exploitation and CCE and CSEA. Street working and on and off street workers are also being prioritised.

The Force has and continues to commit fully to supporting under represented groups and emerging communities and safeguarding them across all vulnerability types including mental health. The Force is committed to understanding our communities and their makeup and across Districts work is ongoing to continue to monitor and map our communities so we know where to target our resources, and then work with them. A key example is the work of Bradford District;

Bradford have a project running with CNET mapping Roma communities which is believed to be still the fastest growing emerging community Nationally.

It has been recognised that the community can be transient but also have very little in the way of links locally or Nationally and links to partners to report vulnerability, offences and concerns largely due to distress of police and local authority and government departments.

Insp Taylor overseeing community engagement and partnerships undertakes significant work to improve community engagement, cohesion and support for such communities. An officer has recently been appointed to the role for New and Emerging communities, developing the following;

- Roma community focused outreach work.
- Refugee and Asylum Seekers focus - The officer is heavily involved in these communities and visits the three hotels being utilised in Bradford weekly providing advice and support and linking in other agencies such as MH support. Running with partners a variety of sessions on vulnerability/crime related matters and also on personal safety issues.
- Bradford East African Community – Identified and set up Community groups and has established lines of communication
- El Salvadorian Community in Manningham as above
- Deaf Community – helping to build a community garden at the deaf centre, also looking into systems to report issues to Police as touch speak often seen as not fit for purpose
- BIASAN – Refugee Charity established links.
- Kashmiri Community – managing tensions particularly re ongoing protests

- Bradford Hate Crime Alliance – key focus on Hate Crime Victims.

Understanding the Impact on Women and Girls;

From the limited data currently available from Covid analysis, as we come out of the Covid period Nationally, it appears the dynamic of Mental Health presentations has altered during the pandemic. There has sadly been an increase in the number of Women presenting with Mental Health issues but also younger people and children in general.

Partners have also raised that the complexity of these presentations is more severe, which in turn is putting additional pressures on their already limited resources.

The Force is working closely with Adult and Child social services and partners across Districts and specifically via the MASH to ensure we fully understand the increase and are able to work effectively together to support those reporting. Whilst also identify those requiring help and support at unreported incidents and safeguard those involved and their families

Impact on all Victims

We continue to focus on supporting the ***Victims Journey*** from point of contact to outcome for a victim to ensure that our officers and staff have the appropriate skills, training and experience to investigate crime, resolve incidents. Ensuing the *victim* is at the heart of all that we do to deliver the most suitable outcome for them, whilst ensuring they are appropriately safeguarded with the appropriate methods of support in place.

We work in partnership with a range of partners including victim support, witness care, social care our Local Authorities and NHS and private health care providers to support victims, families and our communities.

All officers have extensive front line training on spotting the signs of all types of vulnerability/abuse and on dealing with this to improve outcomes for victims. There has been significant training and development of staff around DEI and supporting individuals and communities from emerging communities and under represented groups.

We have not forgotten about our own staff too and have undertaken an internal review of wellbeing of our officers and staff and implemented a suite of supporting tools to assist officers with coping with trauma from incidents and in their personal life too. These range from TRIM, PEER Support scheme, OHU referrals, Counselling and support and financial advice and physiotherapy. Also we have trained Mental Health champions in the work place and Mental Health first aiders.

The Police Federation and Unions also have a range of support packages in place to support staff and officers.

An overview around Early Intervention and Prevention

WYP is committed to working with our partners around maximising across West Yorkshire prevention and early intervention opportunities around Mental Health. Working with partners to reduce risk to individuals themselves, families communities and our wider public

in relation to people suffering from Mental Health episodes. As stated the Force has implemented;

- Mental Health Improvement Meetings with District CIs to drive improvement around Mental Health with Response/NPT staff, problem solving with partners and working with custody.
- Attendance at Crisis Pathway Meetings and other meetings with Health partners, as well as representing the Region at the National meeting and having ongoing discussions with colleagues in BTP who have a dedicated inspector to deal with Mental Health and suicide.
- Live time front line Mental Health Nurse workers working in support in each WYP District HUBs to support live MH incidents and people in often crisis.
- Working with partners and their specialist skills in this area the Force has supported and worked with key initiatives for example;
 - Mental Health Information for Everyone - Leeds
 - Hub of Hope
 - Chasing the Stigma
 - MindWell (MHS Mental Health Website)

Power Bi - The Force can demonstrate effective use of predictive software that can be overlayed with partnership data to better target resources to a specific geographical area, community, victim or indeed down to street level, successful at both Kirklees, Wakefield and Leeds District and elsewhere in developing the capacity and capability to understand the threat/harm/risk posed from Domestic Abuse to our communities. This is being adopted for other key areas of vulnerability and to support work to improve WYP and partnership Safeguarding response to Mental Health.

Summary - WYP & Partner Key Strategic Risk Implications for Mental Health

Going forward as we negotiate our way hopefully through the post Covid period WYP working with our key partners are required to focus on the below areas, to deliver continued and improved safeguarding around Mental Health;

- Demand on service - The main concern for WYP is still the high demand that Mental Health places on the Police. This is currently estimated at 9% of all police incidents. This results in significant implications for police resources and availability of resources to be deployed to the range of demand WYP faces daily.
- Resilience for 136 suites – given capacity and availability, these are not readily available which mean officers and Mental Health professionals are unable to ensure those acutely affected receive timely and appropriate intervention and treatment.
- Improved A&E provision for Mental Health patients so that patients do not remain in the care of Police Officers for long periods and more quickly access the specialist support and help they need by trained professionals.
- Continued Partnership focus on delivering a joined up approach to early intervention and problem solving to more effectively provide support for those suffering from Mental Health.



Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

Title: Neighbourhood Policing Update

COT Sponsor: T/ACC Damien Miller

Report Author: Inspector Yvette Hammill

Date: 20th August 2021

SUMMARY

This report provides an update on the operating Model of Neighbourhood Policing, which was launched in March 2018. Neighbourhood Policing is part of our core Policing offer, considered business as usual and is now embedded across all five Districts. The Force is committed to ensuring the Neighbourhood Model continues to evolve.

This momentum of Neighbourhood Policing has been maintained despite the COVID 19 pandemic. The Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's) quickly adapted the way they conducted business using innovation and technology. As restrictions have eased, they continue to ensure they are accessible and visible to the communities they serve.

This report demonstrates the Force's commitment to investing in professionalising the role of Neighbourhood officers, maintaining visibility, effectively engaging with communities, and working with Partners to problem solve, reduce demand and improve outcomes for individuals and families.

CURRENT DELIVERY

Staffing

Local Policing routinely obtains staffing figures from Districts to monitor the actual number of Neighbourhood staff. It is inevitable that there is movement of staff across Departments including the Neighbourhood Teams due to lateral development opportunities and promotion. Student officers on Neighbourhood attachments provide additionality where those gaps currently exist within Districts.

Neighbourhood Chief Inspectors are held to account at the newly created Neighbourhood Chief Inspectors Steering and Delivery Group and any emerging issues or areas of concern can be escalated to the Reassurance Board if required. This means a focus is maintained on seeking continuous improvement in our Policing offer and response to communities.

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The current Neighbourhood staffing level across the Force is shown below.

Role	Agreed NPT Staffing at Inception of new Model 2018	Agreed staffing 2021 following PC uplift in 2020 and LCC removal of PCSO funding 2021	Actual NPT Staffing (July 2021)
Inspectors	21	21	22
Sergeants	72	73	81
PC's	306	366	358
PCSO's	603	565	545
NSO's	15	15	12
Total	1017	1040	1018

The number of agreed PCSO's has unavoidably reduced due to Leeds City Council withdrawing their funding. 140 PCSO recruits are planned for this financial year to redress the current deficit and maintain strength.

The Neighbourhood Teams are supported by members of the Early Action Hubs who assist in supporting some of the Neighbourhood functions in relation to vulnerable children and adults. The arrival of Student Officers at Districts from August onwards will enable vacant Police Constable posts to be backfilled.

Local Policing continue to monitor the appropriate use of Neighbourhood staff across Districts and have conducted an audit of calls for service for June 2021 that NPT PC's and PCSO's have attended. The purpose of the audit is to confirm that staff are not being routinely abstracted to other duties or deployed to non-NPT related incidents. In total 848 Logs were reviewed and the breakdown across Districts is shown below:

District	No. Logs reviewed November 2020	No. Logs reviewed June 2021
Bradford	251	236
Calderdale	78	96
Kirklees	192	162
Leeds	321	234
Wakefield	112	120
Total	954	848

The findings remain positive and although in some Districts there has been an increase in abstraction / deployment to non-NPT related incidents, there has been an increase in overall demand on Districts following easing of restrictions in relation to the COVID 19 pandemic. Further audits will be undertaken to ensure there is no mission drift. Figures remain far lower than pre pandemic when the Model was still embedding.

Call handlers now have a better understanding of the role of an NPT officer and deploy them accordingly. NPT Sergeants act as gatekeepers and challenge any attempts made to deploy officers to non-urgent unrelated NPT calls (Full details shown in **Appendix A**). It is accepted and

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expected that NPT officers should be deployed to emergency incidents that may not be NPT related where no other resources are available and there is a risk to life or serious injury.

Police Constable Deployment to non-NPT related incidents

District	June 2019	June 2020	Nov. 2020	June 2021
Bradford	40%	8%	7%	13%
Calderdale	47%	7%	14%	14%
Kirklees	29%	12%	15%	15%
Leeds	30%	9%	10%	13%
Wakefield	24%	12%	4%	14%

PCSO Deployment to non-NPT related incidents

District	June 2019	June 2020	Nov. 2020	June 2021
Bradford	13%	12%	6%	5%
Calderdale	32%	8%	7%	13%
Kirklees	26%	5%	7%	2%
Leeds	15%	6%	9%	3%
Wakefield	7%	5%	8%	12%

Since the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic, the Force has ensured resilience in relation to frontline staffing levels where some other Forces have struggled. This has enabled the Force to have the capability and capacity to respond to and service demand. The Neighbourhood Teams have continued to be pivotal within their communities providing visibility and reassurance and ensuring an appropriate Policing response as the County emerges from the COVID 19 pandemic.

Between 23/03/21 – 30/06/21 officers from the Neighbourhood Teams across the Force attended 2,016 COVID related incidents. This meant the NPT's dealt with 43% of the total number of attended COVID related calls during the period outlined. This is a reduction of 15,771 incidents attended during the same period in 2020 where they dealt with 57.9% of the incidents attended. This reduction is in line with the easing / lifting of restrictions (Full details shown in **Appendix B**).

District	Total Incidents	Total Attended	Attended by NPT	% Attended by NPT
Bradford	1599	1122	459	40.9%
Calderdale	522	362	228	63.0%
Kirklees	1066	744	477	64.1%
Leeds	2527	1830	585	32.0%
Wakefield	807	628	265	42.2%
Other	13	5	2	40.0%
Force Total	6,534	4,691	2,016	43.0%

Training

Neighbourhood Policing forms part of the 'Providing Reassurance Strategic Plan 2021' with action areas that provide reassurance and oversight to ensure everything remains on track in relation to key Neighbourhood Policing activity. These areas include Early Action, Professionalising Neighbourhood Policing and embedding the Community Engagement Strategy.

The Force recognises Neighbourhood officers are specialists in role and therefore require sufficient training to enable them to be highly effective. This requirement is also outlined in the National Neighbourhood Policing Guidelines, the West Yorkshire Neighbourhood Policing Strategic plan 2020/21 and the HMICFRS 2020 Prevention Criteria.

The Chief Officer Team have approved the creation of a 3-day, bespoke Neighbourhood Training Course where upon successful completion officers will achieve a Skills For Justice accreditation in Understanding Neighbourhood Management. The Course will be attended by all Neighbourhood Inspectors, Sergeants, Constables and PCSO's. The content will focus on enhancing knowledge and skills in relation to Community Engagement, Problem Solving, Targeted Activity and Partnership Working.

The investment in this training:

- demonstrates the value of NPT officers and addresses the current lack of formal training and opportunities for Continued Professional Development
- endorses the Forces view of Neighbourhood Policing as a specialism
- will improve the quality and consistency of problem-solving, community engagement and early action
- provides evidence to HMICFRS that we have addressed this area for improvement in our Neighbourhood Policing Approach

The new Neighbourhood Course will start to be delivered w/c 4th October 2021.

Problem Solving and Prevention

The Force recognises the importance of identifying vulnerability and prioritising activity according to risk. By tackling the root causes of problems, we can develop more effective and sustainable solutions. Problem solving identification can come from a variety of sources – incidents, crime patterns, repeat missing persons, the Anti-social and Vulnerability Analysis Tool (ASVAT) and Community and Partnership meetings.

To ensure a focussed approach to problem solving is taken by the Neighbourhood Teams, Local Policing routinely review the records that are created to tackle key problems within Ward areas. Those records are called Problem Solving Occurrences (PSO's) and they are vitally important in identifying and managing risk around anti-social behaviour (ASB), victims, offenders, and locations. They contain Action Plans and record details of actions undertaken

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by Police and Partners and the outcome. Inspectors and Sergeants are also expected to review them regularly to ensure the approach is correct and any identified vulnerability is appropriately risk assessed. There are currently 242 open PSO's across the Force. By recording and evaluating outcomes we can identify what tactics have worked or what has not worked, and learning can be shared across Teams, Districts and Forces.

The Tilley Awards were set up by the UK Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit (now Crime and Policing Group) in 1999 to celebrate problem-orientated projects that have achieved success in resolving issues faced by the Police, Partners and / or the community. In January 2021 West Yorkshire Police along with Leeds City Council and other Partners were confirmed as the winner of the Partners Category of the Tilley Awards. This recognised the work undertaken by the Leeds Street Support Team which addressed rough sleeping and the vulnerability of those living a street-based life, the impact of linked anti-social behaviour and the demand caused for the Police, Ambulance, and other Partners. It demonstrated the ability of agencies working together following the **OSARA** Model of problem solving.

Objective

Support and reduce the number of people living a street-based life, tackling related anti-social behaviour and reduce demand on emergency Services and Partners by achieving a sustainable solution.

Scanning

In 2018 the vulnerability of many street users was growing due to the increasing use of the drug Spice. Significant health risks to users and a growth in linked anti-social behaviour within Leeds City Centre was causing a large increase in calls for service to the Police, Ambulance, and other Partners. A group of stakeholders was formed to understand and tackle the problems. A baseline assessment demonstrated that even a limited understanding of the street user cohort painted a concerning picture.

Analysis

This included work to understand why the issues were focused in the City Centre and at specific locations. Street users were viewed both as victims but also with regard to the harm caused by them to others. The factors relevant to the Leeds cohort were also informed by a broader understanding from key research about issues including trauma, substance misuse and mental health. The deficiencies of the existing approach were examined as well as gaps in service provision. An understanding of 'what works' focused attention on factors such as the need for cross sector collaboration and the appropriate use of enforcement.

Response

Core stakeholders agreed to establish a multi-agency, co-located Street Support Team. Based on 'high support, high challenge' (people and place), this involved Police, Health, Council and Outreach all working collaboratively through a tasking process and case management of street users. A partnership with Business enabled an ideal team location. An enforcement process was developed, a Police operation tackled Spice dealers and situational problem solving was employed appropriately. Provision was improved and targeted and a new 'alternative giving'

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campaign was launched. Positive spin offs include improved Partnership working and response to significant events and the diffusion of learning to another key priority area.

Assessment

This involved an independent evaluation, a thematic review into deaths of street users and internal review. Positive impact was demonstrated across several areas. There was improved understanding of the cohort, a reduction in the number of people rough sleeping, an increase in the number of people supported into accommodation and reducing trend of people returning to the street. Most striking was a substantial reduction in the number of deaths of street users. Demand was reduced on Police, Ambulance and other Partners and there was a good level of awareness of the approach. It identified that more work is needed on publicising and explaining the positive impact.

Community Engagement

The Neighbourhood Teams have continued to update and engage with communities and Partners using virtual engagement tools such as Facebook Live, Skype, Zoom and Microsoft Teams. This has enabled them to focus on what matters to communities and work in consultation to set local priorities.

WY Community Alert has been used effectively during the pandemic and sign ups have continued to increase. This has enabled our communities to be kept updated on news, appeals and local crime information and prevention.

Month	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
Users	20,388	20,509	20,609	20,704	21,121

Wakefield District are using the WY Community Alert software as part of Operation Moss Glen which began in July 2021. Their ambition is that a member of the Neighbourhood Team will call at every household in the Wakefield Rural Wards and conduct a survey with the resident. This will help them to better understand their diverse and emerging communities, the concerns they have and the issues impacting their homes and families. The Neighbourhood Teams will then work with Partners and residents to tackle the issues highlighted.

WYP currently has 34 Facebook pages, 381 Twitter accounts and 5 Instagram accounts, all are effective tools that form part of our communication strategy.

The Independent Scrutiny and Advisory Group for race inequalities and historical legacy in Policing (ISaAG) has been established. WYP are committed to tackling the wrongs of racism, bias, and discrimination wherever they are found in Policing. It is also vital for us to understand the legacy of historical injustices within Policing and how this resonates in contemporary society. The first ISaAG meeting took place 28th January 2021 with over 55 diverse community members and professionals signing up and attending. ISaAG will address Communities' concerns and forms the bedrock of our agenda for change and an Independent Scrutiny and

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Advisory Group. Members have submitted their Ambition for the Group and their Priorities which form part of the Terms of Reference. Most of the membership have not previously been engaged with West Yorkshire Police. It brings together individuals with voice and influence, lived experience and the energy, challenge and passion for change. It is the first time a “Community Group / Body” will be proactively involved in co-producing the Terms of Reference based on their Group’s Ambitions and Priorities. Individuals within the group will strategically, operationally and practically influence change.

Targeted Activity

Neighbourhood officers are assigned to specific geographical areas, which enables them to build up relationships with residents. This type of Policing encourages communities to take greater responsibilities for crime and anti-social behaviour within their neighbourhoods. By being more accessible, Neighbourhood officers are able to gather intelligence to effectively tackle offenders and criminality.

Intelligence gathered means the Force can provide the Neighbourhood Teams with analytical reports enabling them to prioritise problems and direct their resources effectively.

During the period 1st January 2021 – 30th June 2021 the Neighbourhood Teams submitted 22,835 pieces of intelligence in relation to subjects including ASB, burglary, community issues and drugs. Over half of the average of total submissions (52.4%) across the Force was graded as being actionable or developmental. This demonstrates that the way our officers are behaving and engaging has a positive effect within our communities increasing trust and confidence and people are passing them information about what is happening within their communities (full details are shown in **Appendix C**).

Partners such as Local Authorities, Health, Housing, charities, and businesses also feed through vital intelligence via the Partnership Intelligence Portal (PIP). The most intelligence submitted is in relation to Drugs, Public Protection, General Information and ASB. Between 1st January 2021 – 30th June 2021 partners submitted 697 pieces of intelligence of which 241 had further action taken which demonstrates the value and importance of the Portal (**Appendix D**).

There are currently 2,921 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes (NHW) across West Yorkshire with 96,756 members. This includes 9,469 people who are members of NHW Schemes run solely online via WhatsApp. More people are setting up Schemes online using platforms such as WhatsApp meaning a single Scheme can cover a larger area or whole housing estate. They are easy to access once permission is granted by the administrator and important messages can be sent out quickly to a lot of people.

The Force Crime Prevention Officer is working to incorporate NHW into our mapping technology so that every officer in every District can see where NHW’s exist on their Beat, or near a call for service that they may be attending. This is important for problem solving difficult areas, as well as information gathering and targeting support from a group of people who volunteer their time to help the Police in preventing crime from occurring. By encouraging

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officers through training, to engage with their District Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators, they will increase the amount of intelligence generated from a NHW area and can work directly with Schemes in the prevention of a variety of crime types, such as Fraud.

The Force is now appealing to a younger generation of NHW Volunteer by starting to offer a programme of free training to NHW Schemes in Fraud prevention, reporting and supporting victims. There is also an input on Cybercrime and internet safety. This has huge potential to be rolled out. The new Toolkit being developed by National Neighbourhood Watch will also empower communities to actively promote crime prevention.

Early Intervention and Prevention

Early intervention and prevention have been a high priority for Neighbourhood Policing since March 2018. We continue to develop new ways of working in partnership with schools, youth groups, and local Councils.

Our initial aim was to ensure that every single Primary school across the Force had a linked PCSO who visited the school at least once per term. This is now firmly embedded into our normal working practice. Districts have different models of how they deploy PCSO's to schools. Leeds, for example, is piloting a PCSO Champions Scheme, where PCSO's with a specific interest in schools' engagement have become single points of contact (SPOC's) and work with 5-6 schools on a more regular basis. They have been given more in-depth training on school's engagement and regular training sessions will continue to be part of their professional development in this role.

An education programme called Pol-Ed, has been developed by WYP over the past 18 months, and is due to be implemented at the start of the new academic year (September 2021). Pol-Ed is a teaching package, designed specifically for teachers to deliver in schools and we encourage Police support of both the promotion of Pol-Ed to schools and support in (but not ownership of) delivery of the lessons. This will see more opportunities for PCSO engagement within schools, especially for those who are less confident in delivering inputs themselves or are less familiar with the school setting for engagement.

Within these established and emerging engagement opportunities, diversity, equality, and inclusion are integral to the inputs we deliver. In the Schools Toolkit, there are inputs on a wide range of topics including Bullying and Hate Crime. Images within these inputs are carefully selected to include a diverse range of people both in our corporate images of Police officers and in the photographs that are used within the presentations. Pol-Ed also uses similar diverse characters.

Pol-Ed is a complete programme of lessons (160 in total) which supports delivery of the PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic) curriculum in schools. It is provided free to all educational establishments within West Yorkshire and will be instrumental in educating students, from the age of 5, on the law, crime prevention and resilience. The aim is to build positive relationships between the Police and young people, to foster trust and create an environment where young people feel better equipped to report crime, but also where, through the comprehensive and in-depth lessons, are less likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime in the long term.

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There are term long lesson packages within Pol-Ed which cover all elements of diversity, equality, and inclusion, and this is also embedded in the objectives of the PSHE curriculum. These include but are not limited to:

- Understanding crime from a victim's perspective
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Honour based abuse

There will be a specific lesson on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), after recent incidents and the heightened public concern around this issue.

The Pol-Ed Scheme will be subject to academic evaluation by Sheffield Hallam University. There have been some delays in the evaluation due to COVID. The students have completed their ethics submission (required by the University before starting a research project) and have been given the details of 10 of our Pilot schools, selected on the basis of their high level of engagement with the lessons.

Neighbourhood Policing Force Assessment 2021

Following the introduction of the Neighbourhood Guidelines by the College of Policing in 2018 West Yorkshire Police volunteered to participate in the Peer Review process in 2019 and have done so again in 2021. This process measures our progress against each of the guidelines:

- Engaging Communities
- Problem Solving
- Targeted Activity
- Promoting the right Culture
- Building Analytical Capacity
- Developing Officers, Staff and Volunteers
- Developing and Sharing Learning

Following the completion of an honest and detailed Self-Assessment the Force was Peer Reviewed by South Yorkshire Police in February 2021. The Force performed extremely well and demonstrated a clear and active commitment to the principles of community engagement. There was recognition that the structures and governance of problem solving are in place and driving positive change and that there is some really innovative work taking place. The Force was regarded as being in a strong position in relation to targeted activity with the co-location of teams undertaking excellent work. The report from South Yorkshire Police concluded *"the people of West Yorkshire have a right to be proud of their Police service, their commitment and their enthusiasm for making it a safer place for all"*.

The work undertaken for the Peer Review also assisted with the preparedness of the Force when we were Inspected by the HMICFRS in February / March 2021.

CONCLUSION

The Neighbourhood Model is embedded, regarded as business as usual and the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Policing must not be underestimated. There are a number of areas of ongoing work, good practice and performance highlighted within this report, which continues to demonstrate the true value of the Neighbourhoods Model. To keep West Yorkshire safe and feeling safe, the Force is committed to using resources and skills effectively and working in collaboration with Partners to reduce crime, protect vulnerable people and reassure the public.

Appendix A

Neighbourhood Officers Deployment Log Audit Results

June 2021 Audit		
District	Inappropriate Deployment	Inappropriate Deployment
	PC	PCSO
Bradford		
Keighley	5%	4%
East	12%	0%
West	21%	17%
City	8%	0%
South	9%	8%
Shipley	21%	0%
Average	13%	5%
Calderdale		
Halifax	0%	11%
The Valleys	27%	15%
Average	14%	13%
Kirklees		
Batley & Spen	0%	0%
Huddersfield	21%	4%
Dewsbury	20%	5%
Rural	19%	0%
Average	15%	2%
Leeds		
East	16%	0%
North East	5%	0%
West	6%	0%
North West	29%	0%
South	6%	4%
City	15%	12%
Average	13%	3%
Wakefield		
North West City	21%	16%
East & Rural	0%	14%
East & South	22%	6%
Average	14%	12%

Appendix B

District Summary - Covid-Related Incident Attendance by NPT Resources

A covid-related incident is defined as one with a Coronavirus Incode, Dispcode, or Qualifier.

Incident figures do not include duplicate incidents.

Comparative time periods, for the purposes of this analysis, are 23/03 - 30/06 inclusive (2020 vs 2021).

Incidents may be attended by more than one resource type, but if at least one NPT resource has attended, this is counted in the column headed 'Attended by NPT Resource'.

NPT resources include both Police and PCSOs, according to CARM Strength data for each month (as used in Team Performance packs).

	23/03 - 30/06 - 2020					23/03 - 30/06 - 2021				
District	Total Covid Related Incidents	Total Covid Related Incidents Attended	Total Attended %	Attended by NPT Resource	% of Total Attended - Attended by NPT Resource	Total Covid Related Incidents	Total Covid Related Incidents Attended	Total Attended %	Attended by NPT Resource	% of Total Attended - Attended by NPT Resource
Bradford	9166	7038	76.8%	3261	46.3%	1599	1122	70.2%	459	40.9%
Calderdale	3795	2811	74.1%	2113	75.2%	522	362	69.3%	228	63.0%
Kirklees	6927	5380	77.7%	3990	74.2%	1066	744	69.8%	477	64.1%
Leeds	13798	10419	75.5%	6120	58.7%	2527	1830	72.4%	585	32.0%
Wakefield	6745	5075	75.2%	2294	45.2%	807	628	77.8%	265	42.2%
Other (OF/MW/QA/Not Rec)	84	15	17.9%	9	60.0%	13	5	38.5%	2	40.0%
WY - Total	40515	30738	75.9%	17787	57.9%	6534	4691	71.8%	2016	43.0%

Appendix C

Intelligence submissions by NPT Officers (incl. PCSOs), 1st January 2021 - 30th June 2021

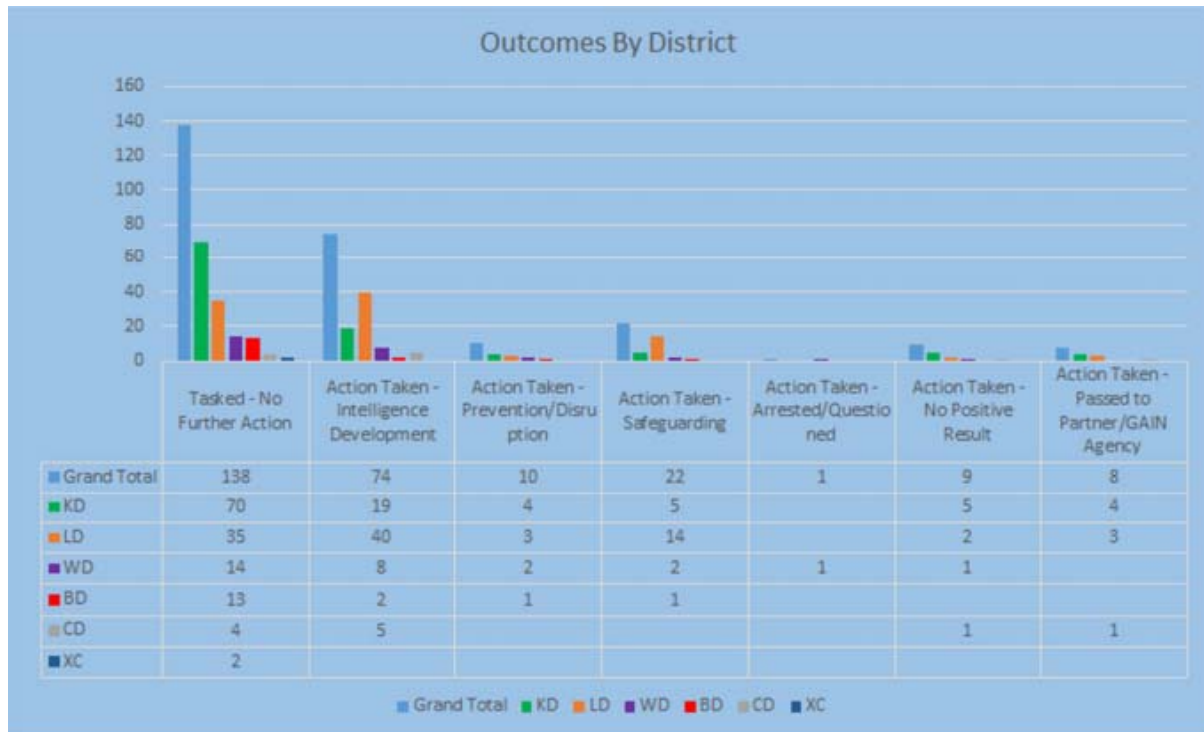
District	NPT	Total intelligence submissions	% graded Actionable or Developmental	Subject breakdown					
				Anti-social behaviour	Burglary	Community	Drugs	General information	Police encounter
BD	BD NPT Bradford East	1,639	60.5%	15.1%	1.8%	5.6%	46.4%	40.9%	13.5%
	BD NPT Bradford South	1,263	51.9%	19.0%	1.3%	9.0%	35.9%	44.7%	11.1%
	BD NPT Bradford West	1,430	56.2%	16.6%	0.9%	5.6%	43.5%	40.3%	14.3%
	BD NPT City	555	41.6%	30.6%	0.2%	5.6%	27.6%	38.2%	17.7%
	BD NPT Keighley	956	59.2%	10.5%	2.1%	4.8%	39.6%	45.3%	11.0%
	BD NPT Shipley	1,038	48.8%	17.7%	2.1%	8.3%	34.2%	44.5%	15.7%
CD	CD NPT Halifax	779	48.1%	14.9%	1.2%	4.4%	34.4%	46.9%	11.9%
	CD NPT Valley	515	61.0%	15.1%	0.4%	9.5%	36.7%	35.5%	10.3%
KD	KD NPT Batley & Spen	244	68.0%	7.8%	3.7%	13.9%	23.4%	41.4%	9.4%
	KD NPT Dewsbury	224	58.9%	7.1%	0.0%	10.7%	29.5%	41.1%	9.4%
	KD NPT Huddersfield	652	57.2%	14.7%	0.8%	12.4%	32.2%	48.2%	10.6%
	KD NPT Rural	184	58.2%	9.8%	0.5%	9.2%	32.1%	41.8%	13.6%
LD	LD NPT East (Inner)	1,115	47.7%	13.8%	0.4%	4.3%	38.0%	50.7%	15.3%
	LD NPT East (Outer)	870	50.1%	19.4%	0.8%	7.9%	20.3%	53.1%	10.6%
	LD NPT North East (Inner)	920	51.6%	14.8%	0.5%	12.0%	30.9%	53.9%	7.7%
	LD NPT North East (Outer)	462	45.5%	13.4%	0.4%	13.2%	21.9%	54.5%	10.4%
	LD NPT North West (Inner)	674	46.0%	15.4%	0.3%	5.0%	32.2%	50.6%	13.4%
	LD NPT North West (Outer)	706	51.1%	10.9%	0.3%	13.7%	43.1%	49.4%	9.3%
	LD NPT South (City)	515	34.8%	17.5%	0.8%	3.9%	8.9%	53.6%	19.4%
	LD NPT South (Inner)	1,456	44.9%	9.4%	0.4%	8.1%	32.7%	48.1%	16.2%
	LD NPT South (Outer)	829	55.2%	18.3%	1.3%	10.9%	27.3%	41.5%	11.6%
	LD NPT West (Inner)	1,825	41.5%	9.4%	0.9%	5.0%	30.7%	54.0%	14.4%
WD	LD NPT West (Outer)	857	32.9%	7.0%	0.7%	6.2%	23.1%	59.6%	13.4%
	WD NPT City and North West	1,420	61.8%	15.6%	0.4%	7.9%	53.3%	32.0%	6.7%
	WD NPT East and South East	702	66.2%	11.3%	0.6%	7.0%	47.7%	28.6%	10.7%
	WD NPT North East and Rural	1,005	62.7%	15.8%	0.9%	9.1%	45.3%	35.7%	8.7%
NPT Average		878	52.4%	14.3%	0.9%	8.2%	33.5%	45.2%	12.2%

Note

% graded Actionable or Developmental: i.e. "usable" submissions which could be actioned/developed further.

Subject breakdown: Proportions will not add up to 100% as a) not all subjects are shown, and b) submissions may relate to more than one subject (e.g. one submission relating to both ASB and Drugs would be counted towards both the "ASB" total and the "Drugs" total).

Appendix D

Partnership Intelligence Portal submissions1st January 2021 – 31st March 20211st April 2021 – 30th June 2021