

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: ROAD SAFETY

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report outlines West Yorkshire Police's current position in relation to the policing of Road Safety.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses this report to scrutinise the West Yorkshire Police activity in respect of Road Safety.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

3. Road safety is clearly a significant issue for people and is frequently raised as a concern by members of the public across West Yorkshire, with approximately 40% of respondents naming it as a key priority in the Police and Crime Plan consultation. It covers a range of issues from inconsiderate parking to dangerous driving resulting in death and serious injury, including life changing injuries. This is an area that requires more than just the police, and we will continue to work with all partners including local highways authorities, the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA), Highways England, and charities such as Brake to improve safety on our roads and support victims. Road Safety continues to be a priority within the Police and Crime Plan 2016-21

KEY INFORMATION

The Office has:

4. Worked through the West Yorkshire Safer Roads Executive to promote the Vision Zero approach. This involves a commitment to work to make sure that death or serious injury on our roads is regarded as completely unacceptable. It is a move away from a casualty reduction approach. Leeds City Council and Kirklees Council have adopted the Vision Zero approach, however it has not yet been formally adopted by the other local authorities or at the West Yorkshire level.
5. Commissioned services to support victims are available to all victims of road traffic collisions where a crime may have been committed, including those who do not report to the police. This includes the core referral and local support

service and the restorative justice service. www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/how-we-work/supporting-victims

6. The road safety charity Brake provides a specialist national service to victims of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury. We have continued to provide funding to road safety charity BRAKE via the Police Property Act Fund. Brake receives central government funding through the Dept for Transport, this transferred last year from the MoJ to the DfT, a welcome move which benefits victims and resulted in an increased grant. The DfT grant is not subject to the previous MoJ requirement that a crime has taken place. There is however a continued need to strengthen support services, to provide support comparable to the Homicide Service, and it is hoped that the DfT will accept responsibility for taking this forward. The DfT has provided an uplift in its grant for 2021/22. Further developments are dependant on the DfT Roads Policing Review, which has a working group on victims.
7. Provided support and authorised investment in West Yorkshire and regional ANPR capabilities to help detect, deter and disrupt criminality at a local, regional and national level, including tackling travelling criminals, organised crime groups and terrorists. The Office receives regular updates on the progress and expansion of ANPR and speaks about its impact on a regular basis. The Office has spoken at national conferences on ANPR.
8. Overall, the Safer Communities fund has funded 35 projects with over £155,321 granted to groups addressing road safety. The Safer Communities fund had a specific grant round in which groups could only apply if they addressed one of 4 priorities, road safety being one of those priorities.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

9. The Mayor has representation on the West Yorkshire Safer Roads Executive which is a partnership of all 5 districts working together to tackle road safety. It is attended by David Smith the Policing and Crime Dept's Policy Lead on Road Safety.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

10. There are significant equality, diversity, and inclusion aspects to the road safety agenda. Some communities, including those impacted by multiple deprivation, are much more affected by the issues than others. Younger people are deterred from taking out insurance by the high costs involved.

ATTACHMENT

- [Chief Constables Report – Road Safety](#)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This West Yorkshire Police report outlines work undertaken regarding the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR).

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses this report to scrutinise Force performance in respect of the SPR.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

3. PCCs (Mayor) and Chief Constables have a responsibility to make sure that their police service can respond to national and international threats under the Strategic Policing Requirement.
4. These threats include terrorism, serious public disorder, organised crime, major cyber incidents, civil emergencies and CSEA. The Mayor will continue to work with West Yorkshire Police and other organisations across the North East Region to ensure that we can support each other in times of need, and collectively keep our region and country safe.

KEY INFORMATION

5. Although the SPR places an obligation on PCCs and Chief Constables, there are also other organisations which need to be involved such as the Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Service, NHS, National Crime Agency, National Grid and Local Authorities. These organisations come together through the Local Resilience Forum and CONTEST board to ensure that we are focused and equipped to deliver on our collective responsibility under the SPR.
- As part of regular engagement and casework the Office has met with communities to listen to their concerns in relation to terrorism, public disorder, organised crime, major incidents, civil emergencies, and Child Sexual Abuse.
 - The lead officer also sits on the West Yorkshire Contest board which consists of wider partners coming together to share information, best practice and improve our joint response to terrorism.
 - The Mayor will receive updates outside of the Community Outcomes Meetings in relation to Serious and Organised Crime.
 - The Office supports and funds an independent chair of a West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Strategic Group, bringing together police and safeguarding partnerships to further strengthen partnerships, and coordinate a

collaborative and consistent response to child exploitation and abuse across the county.

- The Office match funds with 3 local authorities 3 Parent Liaison Officers from the charity Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE) to support families and reduce harm to children who are at risk of sexual and other exploitation
- The Safeguarding Adviser attends the national counter terrorism collaboration strategic board.
- The Mayor is chair of the National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network and funds and supports the West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership.
- The Office has a seat on the West Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF), and along with the Victims Lead, they have used this group to progress work to ensure contingencies to support WY Victims are in place, based on learning from the Manchester Arena bombing.
- During Covid, the Resilience Forum sat a Strategic Coordination Group (SCG) several times a week, for many months and a WY OPCC member took part in every session. This has now been cut back to every three weeks, and COVID as a critical incident, was closed in May. It is believed that the final SCG will be at the end of June.
- It has been noted that West Yorkshires LRF and SCG has functioned particularly efficiently due to its development over time in tackling flooding over several years. For this reason, the SCG is regularly convened, and at the start of COVID, started from a much higher level of partnership co-ordination, than other areas, as a result.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

The Covid 19 pandemic has exposed and exacerbated many existing structural, economic and health inequalities, resulting in significant impact on the health and safety of individuals and communities across West Yorkshire, which will undoubtedly have significant impact for years to come.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – SPR](#)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: Violence Against Women and Girls

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report provides an update and outlines West Yorkshire Police's current response in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses this report to scrutinise performance in respect of Violence Against Women and Girls.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2016-21

1. Supporting all victims, including women and girls is central to the work of the WYCA Policing and Crime Dept, the Police and community safety partners. Violence Against Women and Girls covers a number of priorities specifically outlined in the Police and Crime Plan. The Government's VAWG Strategy defines it as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to girls and women including threats of such acts, the coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life including: Domestic abuse and violence, Sexual abuse and violence, Child sexual abuse, Stalking, So called Honour based abuse, Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, and Human Trafficking. Other aspects which are related are Gang related violence, and Hate crime based on gender and misogyny.

KEY INFORMATION

2. The West Yorkshire Victims and Witnesses strategy 2019-2021 "Supporting People Harmed by Crime" was launched in February 2020. It has seven key objectives which are available to view here: www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/west-yorkshires-victims-and-witnesses-strategy
3. The WYCA Policing and Crime Dept's 's commissioned services to support victims are available to all victims of crime, including those who do not report to the police. This includes the core referral and local support service and the restorative justice service. www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/how-we-work/supporting-victims Specialist VAWG services commissioned include the Sexual Assault Referral Centre, the West Yorkshire ISVA service, and the CARA programme for domestic abuse perpetrators.
4. The Dept also provides grant aid to local organisations in the specialist sexual violence sector, such as rape crisis. This includes female only provision.

5. In June 2020 an independent report into support services for victims and survivors was presented to the West Yorkshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board. It set up a Task Group to advise on implementation of its recommendations. So far the Task Group has considered referral pathways and partnership working between services, mental health services, and criminal justice outcomes.
6. The OPCC and now Dept has led in bidding to the Ministry of Justice for additional funding for victims and survivors of domestic and sexual abuse. A further round of bidding is now underway.
7. Work is underway within the Police and with its LCJB partners to improve criminal justice outcomes. The Police have a Rape and Domestic Abuse Improvement Board, and with the CPS are implementing the NPCC / CPS Joint Action Plan on Rape.
8. On 15 April 2021, an online meeting was held aimed specifically to address current concerns relating to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The event brought together over 80 colleagues from the third sector and other stakeholders across West Yorkshire to discuss their overarching issues and concerns.

Key outcomes from this meeting included: setting up a reference group under the West Yorkshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board to take a strategic approach to develop thinking around the issues raised, recognition of the importance of male leaders providing leadership in challenging violence against women and girls, the need to influence national action plans and legislation in parliament – in terms of the Home Office VAWG strategy; the Government Domestic Abuse strategy to follow on once the Domestic Abuse Bill become law; the revised Victims Code and forthcoming Victims Law and the need to do more to understand and address the quality of life issues for women and girls around the long term impact of fear of crime.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

9. The main partnership body in respect of these issues is the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board. It includes all the main stakeholders including the WYCA Police and Crime Dept, West Yorkshire Police, the five local authorities, different parts of the NHS, CPS, Fire Service and third sector. The Board has oversight of the delivery of the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy, agreed in 2017. The strategy is to be reviewed shortly.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

10. One of the key outcomes of the Police and Crime Plan is to put victims first, regardless of where they live, their age, gender/identity, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability or their offending history.

11. Women are disproportionately impacted by the types of crime covered in this paper. As the Police paper states, these crimes are both a cause and consequence of gender inequality and sexism in our society.
12. It is important to acknowledge that women and girls experiences vary very significantly according to the age, ethnicity, disability and sexual orientation. It is important to take account of intersectionality. This recognises the inter-connectedness of different identities. The levels of poverty experienced by women and girls also has a huge impact.

ATTACHMENT

[Violence Against Women and Girls](#)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: Serious Violent Crime

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report provides an update on how West Yorkshire Police are responding to Serious Violent Crime.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses this report to scrutinise West Yorkshire Police's response to serious violent crime.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

3. Serious Violent Crime is now featured within the refreshed Police and Crime Plan under Major Threats and serious violence. Organised crime, serious violence and the use of weapons, are often linked and we must all work to protect, educate and divert people away from these crime types. The Mayor will continue to oversee and support the response to major threats and serious violence provided by our regional teams, local partners and neighbourhood police teams in identifying and preventing major threats and serious violence within our communities.

KEY INFORMATION

4. The Government's Serious Violence Strategy is centred on 4 main themes: tackling county lines and misuse of drugs, early intervention and prevention, supporting communities and local partnerships and law enforcement and the criminal justice response. Taking the strategy and current public concerns into account, the office has:
 - Reviewed the West Yorkshire Police response to Knife Crime with the Chief Constable
 - Being assigned to the Home Office Government Task Force on Serious Violent Crime
 - Supported weapons amnesties and WYP lead campaigns across the serious and violent crime arena.
 - Supported Programme Precision a Partnership response to Serious Violent Crime.
 - Provided funding through the Partnership Executive Group fund for investment in the Huddersfield University and Leeds/Kirklees YOT project exploring the linkages between inappropriate use of social media and violence amongst young people and for initiatives such as the GANGS project – a series of

sessions in schools in West Yorkshire which challenges the myth of the glamour of street gangs.

- Received £1,121,395 from the national Early Intervention Youth Fund. Specific projects were supported over a two year period to help divert children and young people away from violent crime.
- Responded to the Home secretary's Announcement on new powers to tackle Knife Crime
- Worked with the Home Office to host a West Yorkshire Partnership Event involving partners who are working together to tackle Serious and Violent Crime
- Funded a 3rd Sector Coordinator to support voluntary sector Partners in all areas, including vulnerable young people, substance misuse and community support work.
- Supported the launch of Knife Crime Awareness and other national and local campaigns
- Attended the Serious Violence Youth Summit
- Held a serious violence event in conjunction with the Home Office which brought key partners together to help understand what the public health approach looks like in tackling serious violence. The event also publicised the #knifefree campaign which will be re-run over the summer.
- Received for 2021/22 a further £3.37m from the Home Office to deliver a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) which covers the whole of West Yorkshire and aims to strengthen the response to serious violence across the county. The Unit now in its 3rd year is one of 18 VRU's which have been set up in a bid to tackle violent crime across the country – a detailed update is attached to the cover report.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Early Intervention Youth Fund - The office working together with West Yorkshire Police, Community Safety Partnerships, Youth Offending Teams, West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service and the Prison Service will lead delivery of a holistic programme of early intervention projects with the aim of preventing serious violence within our county. Partners have identified a number of key connected strands of effective targeted programmes, initiatives and community co-productions for those individuals and communities at high risk of serious violence.

Violence Reduction Unit - The Violence Reduction Unit take a multi-agency approach, bringing together police, local government, public health, voluntary and third sector, community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime and crucially to understand its underlying causes, the unit works closely with colleagues from the Policing and Crime Dept. particularly around interventions, engagement and commissioning.

The office supports the work of the South and West Yorkshire Resettlement Consortium, which seeks to improve the transition between Wetherby Young Offenders Institute and Youth Justice Services and promotes initiatives around identity shift of those who have become involved in criminality at a young age. In addition, colleagues are working with WYP and the VRU to support staff within

Wetherby to improve searching of residents, with a view to fewer weapons being concealed and used.

Through the Local Criminal Justice Board WYP have been encouraged to revise its approach to tackling prison crime which regularly involves serious violence, and as a result, improvements are being made to the structure moving forward.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

With a diverse population distributed across urban and rural areas, understanding the needs of our communities can be complex. It is crucial that we are engaged with all our communities to understand their needs so we can serve them well. The health needs of people in the criminal justice system are increased by additional social needs and inequalities, unemployment, rough sleeping, lack of education, training and social isolation.

ATTACHMENT

- [Report of the Chief Constable - Serious Violent Crime](#)
- [West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit update report](#)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: Safeguarding

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report outlines work undertaken by West Yorkshire Police to Safeguard Vulnerable People.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses this report to scrutinise Force performance in respect of Safeguarding.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2016-21

3. Safeguarding vulnerable people is central to the work of the police and community safety partners. A person is vulnerable if as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care or protect themselves, or others, from harm or exploitation or other adverse impact on their quality of life. Vulnerability can take many forms and can be linked to mental health, substance misuse, age, etc. this means that each individual must be supported in a way which recognises their personal circumstances.
4. This requires different agencies working together to safeguard people in different ways and requires a great deal of coordination and communication. Safeguarding people was considered the biggest priority by respondents to the "Your Priorities, Your Plan" consultation with 70% of people saying it was of importance to them. I will continue to work together to protect those most at risk ensuring that safeguarding the vulnerable is at the forefront of all of our partners' work and aim to deliver this in a coordinated, consistent and cohesive way across West Yorkshire.

KEY INFORMATION

5. The Police and Crime Plan outlines the importance of safeguarding all children and other vulnerable people. This includes raising awareness across West Yorkshire and nationally, investing in prevention, supporting victims and building stronger more effective partnerships. Examples of this work include:
 - The now established Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board continues to bring partners together to identify how, by working together a West Yorkshire wide approach can be taken. Working to a domestic and sexual abuse strategy and action plan the board is overseeing a number of strands of work and is currently developing a partnership performance dashboard to better understand the demand and to develop effective solutions.

- The Safeguarding Advisor to continues to lead, deliver and advise the strategy for a coordinated, cohesive and consistent response to Safeguarding, in West Yorkshire and has now established a children's risk and vulnerability strategic group bringing together safeguarding children partnerships and police safeguarding leads to ensure that across West Yorkshire a consistent, collaborative and coordinated response is provided to all children and young persons who are at risk of neglect, abuse or exploitation.
- The West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) is the strategic meeting framework for frontline organisations in West Yorkshire who may encounter incidents or matters involving modern slavery or human trafficking and exploitation. Since its creation in 2014, the WYASP has successfully brought together law enforcement, local government, public services, and NGOs for the delivery of a co-ordinated response to modern slavery, as well as the continued improvement of services for the safeguarding of victims. All five West Yorkshire districts are represented; Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Kirklees and Calderdale, all of which also have their own district-level forums. Since June 2020, the coordination and delivery of the WYASP became the responsibility of the former OPCC and was chaired by the former PCC. This responsibility now lies with WYCA. The WYASP is currently overseeing several strands of work to improve support for victims and criminal justice outcomes including the creation and development of a sub-group for rough sleeping and modern slavery. Throughout the Coronavirus pandemic and lockdown measures, the WYASP has continued to meet quarterly virtually and has increased its membership and partnership engagement due to this improvement in accessibility.
- The most recent WYASP meetings were held in December and March and we welcomed the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Dame Sara Thornton and the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit respectively. We also heard updates from all five districts on their work to tackle the issues locally and the latest data from the police force analyst to assist partners understand the local and regional threat picture.
- Anti-slavery day was acknowledged on 18th October 2020 and to mark this day of national awareness, the seven PCCs and Chief Constables of the North East region force areas published their collaborative modern slavery Transparency in Supply Chains Statement. The development and publication of this voluntary, unique and ground breaking statement was led by the former PCC for West Yorkshire as national APCC lead for this policy area of modern slavery and human trafficking. The statement sets out a commitment not just to examine our supply chains for modern slavery, but also to tackle modern slavery as a whole across our businesses. The seven areas in the North East include West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Humberside, Durham Cleveland and Northumbria.
- The former PCC has chaired the quarterly National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network (NATMSN) meetings since it was launched in 2016, the most recent of which was held in April. It is a vital platform which brings together PCCs in England and Wales to take a more strategic approach to tackle the issue of modern slavery by sharing best practice, assisting in the identification of victims and the conviction of perpetrators of this crime and associated crime types. The meetings are an opportunity for

PCCs to meet with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC), The National Police Chief Council (NPCC) and the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit to discuss and improve how they work together to combat human trafficking and modern slavery in all its forms.

- The NATMSN provides PCCs and Mayors in England and Wales with opportunities to engage with additional activity to support their response to modern slavery locally. This activity is embedded within the Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime Programme (MSOICP), funded by the Home Office. The additional activity has supported PCCs and Mayors to engage with regional workshops to improve victim care and partnership working, the development and publication of a PCC Modern Slavery Toolkit, several thematic partnership conferences and several rounds of small grants for local targeted prevention partnership activity. The former PCC as national lead for modern slavery and human trafficking has had joint strategic oversight of Programme delivery with PCC for Devon and Cornwall.
- The WYCA Policing and Crime Team continues to support the West Yorkshire Safeguarding Communications Group, working with West Yorkshire Police, Local Authority communications leads, health and the third sector the group seeks to develop collaborative safeguarding campaigns for West Yorkshire. Supported by the West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit, the group have produced a 12 month plan and on the 1st March launched a campaign aimed at raising awareness of Child Criminal Exploitation with parents. <https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/CCE>
- The West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Strategic Group attended by Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership managers, West Yorkshire Police and NHS representatives held its quarterly meeting in March 2021. Included in the agenda as well as updates from all partners were discussions on Organised Exploitation of Vulnerable People (OEV) and strengthening the links with between child safeguarding and the violence reduction unit.
- We spoke at the online launch of the National Enforcement Powers Guide which was developed by the National Network Coordinators' Forum in collaboration with the Modern Slavery Organised Immigration Crime Programme (MSOICP). The purpose of the guide is to support law enforcement partners with designated powers of entry to work more collaboratively during investigations and operations to disrupt perpetrators and take appropriate action to support identified potential victims of modern slavery and exploitation.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Safeguarding is most effective when done in partnership and these are detailed in the examples above.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and is most effective in partnership. It is known that minorities groups and marginalised individuals can be at increased risk and vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

It is important that all safeguarding policies, strategies, delivery, and discussion is inclusive and ensures all services and support is accessible for all. Recognising and embracing diversity and being inclusive are the core foundations and key principles of safeguarding. This includes the people delivering the services as well as those receiving them.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – Safeguarding](#)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

15 June 2021

SUBJECT: Countering Terrorism

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. The West Yorkshire Police report outlines their current position in relation to Countering Terrorism.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor uses their report to scrutinise performance in respect of Countering Terrorism.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2016-21

3. In addition to making sure we can effectively respond in event of a terrorist attack, we must all work together to prevent people from being radicalised in the first place. There are often several complex factors which can make somebody vulnerable to radicalisation so it is crucial that we work together across the community to identify those at risk as early as we can and safeguard them from extremism. The Prevent Duty gives direction for the police and partners around our shared responsibility to combat the threat of radicalisation within our communities and we will work together to ensure that we are all playing our part in this.

KEY INFORMATION

4. The Police and Crime Plan outlines that we need to make sure that we have the right resources, understanding, people and governance frameworks to tackle national threats such as terrorism, serious public disorder, organised crime, and civil emergencies. West Yorkshire Police is the lead force within the Counter Terrorism Policing North East (CTPNE) and as such, the Mayor has lead oversight for the region.
 - In addition to the general governance, accountability, and administrative oversight between the WYCA Policing and Crime Team and the police, the Mayor will work closely with the CTPNE and will keep in contact through regular meetings and briefings.
 - The Safeguarding Adviser is the lead policy officer for the police and crime plan priority of Countering Terrorism. This is to demonstrate the link between preventing radicalisation and safeguarding and supporting those who may be vulnerable within our societies.
 - The current Police and Crime Plan has now been refreshed and informed by our annual Needs Assessment, we have made Serious Violence a

standalone priority, and reframed the fight against extremism under the title 'Countering Terrorism'.

- *The reframed 'Countering Terrorism' priority is:
"Acts of terror, inspired by extremist behaviours, are a significant threat to communities in West Yorkshire and nationwide. The grave consequences of terrorist acts mean we have to be vigilant and work together to intervene early to combat terrorism, and safeguard vulnerable people from extreme racist, political, or religious ideologies. A number of complex factors can combine to draw someone into extremism, so it is crucial that we work together across communities and partner agencies to quickly identify those at risk. I will continue to support our work at the local, regional, and national scale to prevent terrorism in all its forms, strengthen our communities' protective resilience, and support those people in West Yorkshire who may have been affected by a terrorist incident".*

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

5. Countering Terrorism can only be delivered in partnership between key agencies and with the support of our communities. Whilst the police take an active role in the delivery of Prevent, like any other safeguarding strategy many other partners are involved including those from health, education, local authorities, prisons and offender management and community groups.

- The Mayor/ Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime will support the response to countering terrorism through the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan and by continuing to work with partners and the communities of West Yorkshire.
- The Mayor/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime continues to be represented at the West Yorkshire CONTEST board by their Safeguarding Adviser and are keen to ensure the work of the West Yorkshire Combined Authority links with and supports the work of partners across West Yorkshire in countering terrorism.
- The Mayor/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime are also represented by their Safeguarding Adviser at the West Yorkshire Police Counter Terrorism Threat Delivery Group.
- The Mayor/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime are members of the national Counter Terrorism Collaboration Strategic Board which brings together senior leaders to discuss collaboration and developments in this area and represents the North East PCC's on Counter Terrorism at this important national meeting.
- The Mayor/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime wishes to draw attention to the major new national initiative aimed at helping spot early signs of radicalisation or possible involvement in terrorism is directly acting upon years of research by University of Huddersfield academics. Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP), the national policing organisation which protects the UK from terrorism, has launched a new safeguarding website and social media campaign, called Act Early, designed to help people share their concerns about relatives or friends who they are worried are becoming radicalised by ideologies. Further information can be accessed here: <https://actearly.uk/>

- The office has supported a range of community groups through the Safer Communities Fund which are focused on anti-radicalisation and safeguarding vulnerable people from extremism. Since 2014 £184,927 of Safer Communities Fund monies have been awarded to 40 projects, £499,398 has been given to 110 projects to tackle Hate Crime and 248 projects have been awarded just over £1.6m to address various aspects of community cohesion.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

The policing of countering terrorism and its policies and practices can have a significant impact on our communities and affects trust and confidence in policing. It is vital that we listen to our communities and encourage inclusivity and build relationships between our communities which promotes wellbeing and strengthens our resilience to the threats of crime, terrorism, and discontent.

Radicalisation is the process through which a person comes to support or be involved in extremist ideologies. It can result in a person becoming drawn into terrorism and is in itself a form of harm.

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

Diversity, inclusion and respect for others are key principles in responding to the threat of radicalisation and extremism. Developing and communicating a counter narrative is vitally important in challenging and responding to those who would seek to exploit and abuse the vulnerability of others.

It is important to recognise diversity, ensure policies, practices and engagement is inclusive and build confidence in our partnerships and promote community cohesion through awareness, training, communication and challenging exclusive behaviour and language.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables Report – Counter Terrorism](#)



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

Tuesday 16 March 2021

Via Skype

<u>PRESENT</u> Mark Burns-Williamson - West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) CC John Robins - WYP DCC Russ Foster – WYP ACC Catherine Hankinson – WYP T/ACC Tyron Joyce - WYP	<u>ALSO PRESENT</u> Sharon Waugh - Engagement Manager Celeste Armitage – Engagement Officer
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1. Notes of the previous meeting including matters arising

The notes of the meetings held on 15 December 2020 were agreed as a correct record and there were no matters arising.

2. Urgent Items

There were no urgent items to be discussed.

3. Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable Announcements:

- a) Devolution and a Mayor for West Yorkshire - The PCC mentioned devolution, which he had spoken about previously in detail he also commented that this would be his last Community Outcomes Meeting as PCC.
- b) The Murder of Sarah Everard - The PCC said his thoughts went out the family and friends of Sarah Everard at this truly awful time. He condemned any violence towards women and girls but understood that it was entirely normal that the public wish to express their solidarity and concern in these circumstances.

4. Stop and Search

The PCC introduced the topic of Stop and Search and said that the impact of Stop and Search on communities could be significant. The relaxation of the best use of stop and search scheme would have a further impact on those communities.

ACC Hankinson explained that the report provided statistical data for the 12 months ending December 2020 and said that WYP Stop and Search data was publicly available on www.police.uk.

In the 12-month reporting period 20,545 stop searches had been carried out by WYP, which was an increase of 7021 compared with the previous 12 months. This reflected a continuing upward trend in stop and search powers nationally. She also stated that WYP only accounted for 3.7% of stop and searches nationally.

The reasons for searches were similar to previous years data, with drugs accounting for 61%, burglary 15%, and 12% for offensive weapons. WYP had received a positive report in relation to this from Her Majesty's Inspectorate Constabulary Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS). ACC Hankinson then spoke about Operation Jemlock and said they had worked hard to improve the data quality and recording in this area, she said that Jemlock accounted for 13.4% of stop searches in WY. She briefly explained the differing levels of searches and said that only 1.3% of their searches involved intimate searches, which were always conducted at a police station. The direct outcome rate where the item being searched for was found was 24.2%, and the positive outcome rate where a search was conducted, and a different item was found was 30.5%. She said data quality was important and significant improvements had been made in this area but understood there was more work to be done.

ACC Hankinson then spoke about equality and proportionality; the statistics for this were based on census figures from 2011. Although WY demographics may not have changed significantly, she said that it was likely these would have changed at Ward level. They were working hard to understand the inequalities in stop and searches and some of the possible contributing factors were listed. She said the biggest inequality was between the genders with 91.9% of searches conducted on males with the majority aged between 16-40. In terms of ethnicity, those from Black and Minority Ethnic communities were 2.9 times more likely to be searched, which was lower than the national average. WYP had also analysed stop and search rates compared to crime offending data and a disproportionality rate of 1.3 was found towards those of a Black and Minority Ethnic background. In terms of overall findings, a very strong correlation was found when considering crime rates and approaches to deployment, particularly when comparing use of stop and search with a crime severity score at Ward level which was reassuring.

In August 2019 the Home Office relaxed the conditions surrounding stop and search, in the reporting period the S60 search authorisation had been granted on 1 occasion resulting in 18 stop searches. Since the last report Local Policing had undertaken continued development around stop and search with an aim to improve the area of work.

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

The PCC asked ACC Hankinson what steps were being taken to address the poor recording highlighted in paragraph 6 of the report. ACC Hankinson said they would move to an amended stop and search entry format in the near future. The amendments had been made after benchmarking other forces and she believed it would strengthen grounds as officers were now guided through 3 distinct entry fields - what did they see, know, suspect. They would release a force wide training aide for staff when launched and at the same time, they would launch an updated self-defined ethnicity entry section which was designed to nudge behaviours and improve quality.

In relationship to paragraph 30 where there had been reference to the Crime Severity score in simple terms, how would WYP discuss this at a local level to increase confidence in WYP stop and search activity. Especially with those who felt they were disproportionately targeted.

ACC Hankinson said following the release of the COM report to the OPCC the report would be shared with all scrutiny panels and scrutiny leads would be briefed by CI Crossley as to the report content so that there was a single 'interpretation and understanding' when presented to scrutiny panels. The report would also be made available on the WYP internet site. In addition, the West Yorkshire Pol-Ed team were reviewing the Stop & Search lesson plans to acknowledge some of the content of the report, so that it also reached young people in schools.

The PCC asked ACC Hankinson what further action was in train to respond to the recommendations of the HMICFRS report on the disproportionate use of police powers in relation to stop and search, he also asked in addition to what is already mentioned in the report, had WYP considered any of the positive practices employed by other forces referred to in the recent HMICFRS report on disproportionality.

ACC Hankinson said that WYP had kept the PCC up to date on progress against the HMICFRS recommendations on a regular basis. They actively considered positive practice by other forces and there were several examples listed in the national report that they had assessed. She was pleased to say that we were already on with the majority of it and had picked up any good practice to build on. She highlighted a couple of examples below:

- **Preventing unfair behaviour** –included the learning from other forces into foundation training regards Stop and Search.
- **Scrutiny of Body Worn Video** – this refers to a “specially trained group” for scrutiny. WYP were compliant given the existing scrutiny panel set-up. Every group received “How to” guides and scrutinised Stop & Search encounters.

5. Use of Force

The PCC then introduced T/ACC Joyce to present the report. He said all use of force (UOF) must be reasonable and proportionate, meaning that the degree of force used must be the minimum required to achieve the lawful objective and WYP officers and staff were required to submit a report whenever force was used. Body Worn Video should also be used wherever use of force was likely. In the 12-month reporting period to December 2020 Use of Force (UOF) was recorded 31,475 times, which was a 47.4% increase on the previous year. This increase however was likely in part due to an improvement in recording.

Officers were also required to record the tactics used during the UOF incidents, and tactical communications, followed by handcuffing, were the most common tactics used. The most common age range for UOF was 18-34 with 16,544 reports submitted. There were 25,653 Use of Force form submitted where the subject was male and 5,195 forms where the subject was female and the vast majority of submitted Use of Force forms record the subject's ethnicity as white. There had been 2511 assaults on officers during the reporting period, which was an increase of 16.1% on the previous 12 months.

Data in relation to disproportionality was still in development in order to provide the best possible evidence and it was vital that data sets provided an accurate picture of each subject's self-defined ethnicity. Disproportionality was evident in a number of areas for example, black people were 3.2 times more likely to be the subject of UOF in comparison to white people. The likelihood of UOF on Asian people was the same as the likelihood for white people. WYP had delivered Unconscious Bias training to over 6000 officers and staff between November 2020 and February 2021 and the aim was to have all staff and officers trained by the end of April 2021. The force also engaged the public in external scrutiny to increase understanding, confidence and trust in policing and there was also a clear complaints process. WYP received 375 complaints regarding Use of Force during the reporting period.

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

The report did not include the data for UOF against children and asked if WYP could say more about the ages, numbers and the UOF tactics used on those under 18. T/ACC Joyce said that it must be understood that more than one Use of Force form may be submitted for a single incident and hence the 'Total Uses' number is not the number of persons who have had force used on them. T/ACC Joyce said there had been:

43 'Total Uses' on those aged under 11
2931 'Total Uses' on those aged between 11 and 17 years.

He further explained that of those 43 forms for under 11's, 26 showed tactical comms being utilised, and one form showed limb/body restraints. A total of 78 tactics were recorded as used on persons under the age of 11. The total Use of Force form submitted for those under 11 years is 0.13% of all submissions. He also gave context to the data for ages 11 – 17 years and said that of the 2931 'Total uses', 2025 indicate the use of tactical communication. 1313 were compliantly handcuffed, 776 were non-compliantly handcuffed, 53 were subject to irritant spray discharge but no subject under the age of 18 was subject to a Taser discharge. One subject aged between 11 and 17 years had Taser aimed at them.

The PCC said that he welcomed the increase in data compliance referred to on Page 2 of the report and noted the increase in use of force of 47.4%, based on the previous data set. He asked how much of an understanding did WYP have in terms of improved compliance or an actual increase and does the data for the first two months of 2021 show a levering out of the numbers of use of force or was it a continued picture of an increase.

T/ACC Joyce said it was difficult to truly judge the factors that have led to the increased submission of Use of Force forms. However, analysis had been conducted comparing the number of custody records indicating that force has been used pre and in custody compared to the number of submitted Use of force forms between April 2018 and the end of February 2021. From the start of 2020, there was a steady increase in the number of Use of Force forms submitted which then over the last 12 months had roughly mirrored the number of custody records where force had been recorded as used. The number of custody records had remained reasonably stable over the last 12 months implying there was no increase in officers use of force pre or in custody whilst submissions of Use of Force forms had increased as per reporting requirements. This suggested better recording of Use of Force and no increasing picture in the use of force by officers and staff. The data did not indicate a raising picture of use of force over the first few months of 2021.

The PCC said the report talked about public scrutiny for use of force and asked WYP to confirm how this worked in practice.

T/ACC Joyce explained that in July 2020 West Yorkshire Police launched a revised model of public scrutiny with greater use of technology supporting remote scrutiny through online facilities. This encompassed the sharing of information through a digital Asset Delivery mechanism allowing information to be shared with panel members remotely for a specified period. Each district had its own Community Scrutiny Panel. T/ACC Joyce said that West Yorkshire Police public scrutiny arrangements had the flexibility to address established plus new and emerging issues of concern. UOF was an established area of public interest and as such, alongside stop and search, was an area that HMICFRS pays due regard. In support of the scrutiny process, West Yorkshire Police provided panel members with training and had developed a UOF specific toolkit providing formal written guidance on how to scrutinise the areas of business.

The PCC referred to page 4/5 of the report and said it talked about disproportionality around UOF (in and out of custody) and although he appreciated the data set was still being developed, asked what additional information or reassurance could be shared so communities, especially those highlighted in the report, were both informed and reassured.

T/ACC Joyce said that understanding disproportionality was key to addressing the issue. This was an area of business that WYP took very seriously. The Gold Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) Board, chaired by ACC Williams, provided governance and the Inequalities Governance Board was chaired by DCC Foster. The DEI Board had direct links to communities through the Force Independent Advisory Group (F/IAG) which was made up of community members from a range of demographics, religion and ethnicities, they held districts accountable for delivery of the DEI strategy and actions to understand and reduce disproportionality. Further supporting community involvement and feedback to inform decisions on police actions are District IAG's (D/IAG) created a local level platform for dialogue between the police and representatives of the communities they served.

D/IAG members acted as 'critical friends' to safeguard against disadvantaging any section of the community through lack of understanding, ignorance or mistaken belief.

The PCC asked for some further information on the 375 complaints, which were, received last year in particular the 117 which resulted in resolutions. WYP spoke through the data and provided a breakdown of the finalised PSD investigation including 92 instances which were categorised as 'service was acceptable', 2 where the 'service was not acceptable' and 5 where it was 'not determined if the service was acceptable'.

The PCC asked for reassurance in relation to the 256 firearms incidents recorded and asked how many (if any) resulted in a weapon being discharged. T/ACC Joyce confirmed that none of the 256 firearms incidents resulted in the discharge of a weapon.

Finally, the PCC asked what action was in train to allow WYP to respond to the recommendations of HMICFRS following their report on the Disproportionate use of police powers (in relation to UOF).

T/ACC Joyce explained that the HMICFRS report outlined eight recommendations, six of which referenced UOF. The recommendations continued to be reviewed with the aim of improving the service delivered to communities and that all who met the Police were treated with fairness, integrity, and respect.

T/ACC Joyce also spoke in more detail about some recommendations and what action WYP were taking to respond, including 'ensure that officers record on body-worn video (when this is available) the entirety of all stop and search encounters, including traffic stops and use of force incidents. The response being that West Yorkshire policy was already clear that "All officers and staff would deploy with BWV and the devices will be used in every case where there was public contact for a policing purpose. This meant where a degree of investigation or the exercise of police powers was required, unless there was a good reason not to." This was also re-emphasised in the force stop and search policy.

6. Complaints – Professional Standards Update

The PCC introduced the next item on complaints and said he welcomed the progress the Force was making in dealing with complaints in a responsive and timely manner and noted that almost 50% were dealt with within a maximum of 10 days. From 1 February 2020 to 12 March 2021, the OPCC had received 176 requests for a review. 26 were rejected for various reasons, such as because the IOPC was the reviewing body, or the request was out of time.

The PCC introduced DCC Foster to present the paper. DCC Foster said the total number of complaint allegations had reduced significantly from 451 in December 2020 to 332 in January 2021. The average number of complaints allegations over the 12-month reporting period was 384. Due to the change in legislation, which stated that all matters of dissatisfaction must be recorded as a complaint, the number of complaints had doubled in comparison to the previous year. Of the 3186 complaint cases which had been recorded under the new regulations since 1 February 2020, 49.5% had been dealt with outside Schedule 3. Logging outside Schedule 3 removed bureaucracy and was a more efficient process. These complaints were usually resolved within 10 days. 50.5% of complaints had been dealt with or were in the process of being dealt with inside Schedule 3 in a reasonable and proportionate manner (usually within 20 days). The top three categories of complaints that accounted for 65% of all complaints remained delivery of duties and service, individual behaviours and use of force.

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

The PCC said that he noted line managers were responsible for dealing with staff conduct matters which did not need to go down a formal misconduct process and he asked what training and support had been given to line managers to ensure that those cases were dealt with appropriately so that learning and reflection was promoted.

DCC Foster said there was a comprehensive training package for senior leaders and line managers, which was undertaken by PSD in relation to PRI and RPRP (reflective practice review process). PSD was tasked with going out to all District Inspectors briefings, plus Senior Leadership Teams and local Sergeants to deliver this training and ensure that all managers understood their responsibilities under the new legislation.

The PCC also asked what monitoring was in place for the handling of these cases. DCC Foster offered reassurance that the PSD Reviewing Officers, who assessed all conduct cases to ensure consistency and fairness, centrally reviewed all such cases. Where a case did not meet the threshold for misconduct and was suitable for PRI/ RPRP the Reviewing Officer would contact the officer's line manager and discuss the case and the PRI process. All forms and guidance were sent out to the Line Manager who then undertook the RPRP process with the officer and returns to PSD for their system to be updated. Any relevant learning would be captured and actioned appropriately.

The work that PSD were doing to counter disproportionality in conduct and disciplinary outcomes was noted and the PCC said he was aware that WYP had recently rolled out unconscious bias training for all officers and staff. He asked what assurance could be offered that the training was having a constructive impact and asked whether there were any plans to introduce other training or awareness initiatives to promote wider cultural understanding.

DCC Foster said as stated in the PSD report all PSD staff had undertaken the unconscious bias training for ethnicity, gender plus religion and faith. In addressing the identified faith unconscious bias, PSD had now actioned the Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU) to assist in developing an innovative reporting mechanism into PSD that will see the removal of personal data. This would allow a severity assessment of conduct to be undertaken without knowing the protected characteristic of the parties involved. This was in the development stage and utilising interns from Leeds University in the programme design. DCC Foster said the results of this would identify any further learning required.

The PCC also mentioned the positive references about West Yorkshire Police PSD in the Cain Review and asked what the plans in terms were of responding to its recommendations.

DCC Foster explained that in relation to the wider Cain recommendations, WYP PSD were already well ahead with actioning and implementing. The Directorate had a strong working relationship with Association of Muslim Police (AMP) on Positive Action. PSD had worked with AMP to target recruitment on increasing representation in the Counter Corruption Unit. West Yorkshire PSD had good representation in middle management who were key in influencing DEI. At last count, the Black and Minority Ethnic representation was 10%. PSD had also changed their processes in relation to the recording of hate incidents after a request by AMP. So now PSD recorded all hate incidents as they were perceived by the person making the complaint. WYP hoped this would map patterns of behaviour and incidents where there were certain officers and staff who re-offended.

7. Policing Lockdown

The exception report was Policing Lockdown, the PCC introduced Chief Constable Robins to present the report. He said since the beginning of the pandemic, the police had been given an important role to ensure that people followed the rules, limiting the spread of the virus. Officers and staff had worked closely with communities and partners to achieve this. Overall, rules had been adhered to across the country. WYP had approached the breaches using the 4E's; first engaging, explaining, encouraging, and using enforcement only where necessary.

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

The PCC asked how many breaches had been recorded to date and what had been learned from policing the current lockdown. He also asked about how the number of breaches compared to other comparable areas such as the West Midlands and Greater Manchester.

The CC said it was difficult to compare the number of breaches from one force to another due to differences in recording. He said that some forces were recording only enforcement as opposed to low level breaches that result in warnings. WYP had made an early decision to record warnings and enforcement to demonstrate proportionality but this was not widely replicated by other forces. The CC explained that the data published already nationally by 'Operation Talla' was probably the best comparison between forces available and that demonstrated the WYP position in terms of breaches requiring enforcement to date including lockdowns. He accepted there was some variance in approach even when comparing this data, but that he knew that all forces had adopted the 4E's approach and moved from a presumption of warn and inform to a presumption of enforcement as the country had progressed the restrictions. National data therefore gave the best possible comparison of not only enforcement but demand and broke down the areas of demand in terms of the regulation breached. This allows WYP to see which areas were seeing demand/breaches in relation to which area of the regulations. For example, the Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, GMP, Leicestershire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, West Midlands and WYP have seen significantly more enforcements relating to gatherings of more than 30 which reflected their issues around student parties and UME's. He highlighted that of note WYP sat in 7th place overall in the table for total enforcements, therefore proportionately less than other areas.

When asked if the number of breaches were higher for certain demographics or particular community groups and the CC explained that as per the above question the number of breaches was a difficult set of data to disaggregate given that many breaches would result in a warning which was not recorded in many other forces/nationally meaning that comparison is not possible. He explained that therefore, the best indication in terms of comparison was looking at the number of breaches requiring enforcement. He said that the nationally published data showed that WYP were in line with national trends in terms of enforcement except for the ethnicity data which shows WYP enforcement at 28% Asian, Black and other visible minority ethnic people as opposed to the national enforcement of 13%. He said that the data indicated that the vast majority of breaches in West Yorkshire requiring enforcement were white males aged 18-24yrs. However, they were unable to compare data on breaches not resulting in/requiring enforcement nationally as previously mentioned, they had also included the data on warnings issued and recorded which demonstrated their proportionality in terms of recourse to enforcement across demographics. The CC said it was important to note that we are contextualising data against Census data that was now 10 years old and in the process of being updated (although this was a national issue).

The CC was invited to say more about the continued impact on NPTs and how this impacted on other aspects of policing. COVID had placed significant demands on all the NPT's. However, these teams had been and would continue to be supplemented at various points with additional staff to support their efforts including staff redeployed from cancelled training and the 'Operation Jinmen' additional staffing. The CC went on to say that Leeds District North West team had attended one of the highest volumes of calls and that from March 2020 until the start of the recent lockdown in January 2021, all NPT's concentrated on COVID related calls. He explained that in January as the regulations changed, patrol teams also undertook the Covid related call demand with neighbourhood policing undertaking a 'warn and inform' function. He then said from September 2020, the NPTs had undertaken multiagency working with the Local Authority and other partners to provide a holistic approach to policing and managing the regulations across the entire community including retail, hospitality and education. He said a weekly Tasking and Coordination Group was held to provide the relevant governance and focus for this work across the force area.

He gave an example of the ongoing partnership response in Little London/Woodhouse and Headingly/Hyde Park which were areas which remained COVID breach 'hotspots' with issues linked to the student population. He described that each Thursday, Friday and Saturday officers from LASBT and the NPT had been deployed in the problematic post code areas to undertake early intervention. He said that calls for service had significantly reduced as a result.

The PCC said he was aware this had been a really challenging time for officers and staff both personally and professionally, given the increase in people spitting at officers noted in the Use of Force report he asked what the impact of Covid had been and how officers and staff had been supported. The CC said that spitting incidents were lower for the period March '20-Feb '21, when compared to the same time period in the previous year. There was a slight increase in January 2021 compared to the previous 3 months but clarified as the data suggested this was not a significant increase.

The CC said they do not hold the data on how many Officers had subsequently tested positive for COVID following a spitting incident, however, every spitting incident was treated as an 'assault' and the investigating officer should provide support to the officer or police staff member due to them being a victim of crime. He told the PCC there was a process for Staff and Officers who had been involved in an incident such as an assault, being spat at etc. without appropriate PPE (eye protection and fluid surgical mask). He reassured the PCC that line-managers were also advised to conduct regular check-ins with the individuals to monitor if any further wellbeing support was required. The CC said that such wellbeing support measures may lead to a referral to OHU or signposting to other support services such as the Employee Assistance Programme, Peer Support Network or Chaplaincy support services.

8. Future Agenda Items

- Countering Terrorism
- Safeguarding
- Serious and Violent Crime
- Road Safety
- Strategic Policing Requirement
- Exception Report – theme to be confirmed

9. Any Other Business

No other business.

10. Date of the Next Meeting

The next meeting would take place on 15 June 2021 at 14:00.